

ATLAS OF FINITE GROUPS

Maximal Subgroups and Ordinary
Characters for Simple Groups

BY

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CLARENDON PRESS · OXFORD

1985

Oxford University Press, Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

Oxford New York Toronto
Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
Nairobi Dar es Salaam Cape Town
Melbourne Auckland
and associated companies in
Beirut Berlin Ibadan Nicosia

Oxford is a trade mark of Oxford University Press

Published in the United States
by Oxford University Press, New York

© J. H. Conway, R. T. Curtis, S. P. Norton, R. A. Parker, and R. A. Wilson 1985

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British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
*Atlas of finite groups: maximal subgroups and
ordinary characters for simple groups.*
1. Finite groups
I. Conway, John H.
512'.2 QA171
ISBN 0-19-853199-0

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Main entry under title:

Atlas of finite groups.
Bibliography: p.
Includes index.
1. Finite groups.
I. Conway, John Horton.
QA171.A86 1985 512'.2 85-11559
ISBN 0-19-853199-0

Preliminary pages typeset by The Universities Press, (Belfast) Ltd
Printed in Great Britain by
Thomson Litho (East Kilbride)

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THE GROUPS

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INTRODUCTION

1

A survey of the finite simple groups

1. Preliminaries

The theory of groups is the theory of the different possible kinds of symmetry, and as such finds applications throughout mathematics and the sciences whenever symmetrical objects or theories are being discussed. We originally conceived this ATLAS as a work whose aim would be to convey every interesting fact about every interesting finite group. This, of course, was a tall order, only partly fulfilled by the present volume!

The most interesting groups are the simple groups, and perhaps the most impressive result of finite group theory is the recent complete classification of finite simple groups. This volume tabulates, for various finite simple groups G , the following information:

- (i) the order of G , and the orders of its Schur multiplier and outer automorphism group;
- (ii) various ‘constructions’ for G , or for concepts closely associated with G ;
- (iii) information about the subgroups of G and of its automorphism groups (often the complete list of maximal subgroups);
- (iv) a ‘compound character table’ from which it is easy to read off the ordinary character table of G and those of various closely related groups.

Some of the terminology used here will be defined in later sections of this introduction. In general, we expect the reader to be familiar with the basic concepts of group theory and representation theory. The main aim of our definitions is to introduce the notation used later in the ATLAS, which is sometimes idiosyncratic.

According to the classification theorem, the finite simple groups fall into certain infinite families, with 26 extremely interesting exceptions called the *sporadic groups*. Many of the early terms in the infinite families display intriguing special behaviour. Within each family, we have continued until the groups became either too big or too boring, and have tried hard to include any group that had a property or properties not explained by its membership within that family. In doubtful cases, our rule was to *think how far the reasonable person would go, and then go a step further*. For the smaller families, this has had the effect that the last group included gives a very good idea of the structure of the typical element of the family. We have included all of the sporadic groups.

We have chosen to print the particular information described above partly for its obvious utility, and partly because we could manage to obtain a reasonably uniform coverage. Our first priority was to print the ordinary character table, which is beyond doubt the most compendious way of conveying information about a group to the skilled reader. Moreover, the computation of character tables is almost routine for groups of moderate size, while for several notorious groups of immoderate size it has been achieved after heroic efforts.

The complete list of maximal subgroups is very useful in internal investigations of the group, mainly because it reduces the difficult problem of deciding what group certain elements generate to the mere enumeration of cases. It is considerably harder to find all maximal subgroups than to compute the character table, but the answers are now known for a surpris-

ingly large number of groups, and useful partial information is often available for other cases.

The Schur multipliers and outer automorphism groups of all finite simple groups are now known. (It should be noted that the computation of multipliers is delicate, and there have been several amendments to previously published lists.) For most of the groups treated in the ATLAS we also give the character tables for the corresponding covering groups and extensions by automorphisms. The individual tables are easily read off from the handy ‘compound character table’ into which we have combined them.

The typical expert in this subject knows a vast number of isolated facts about particular groups, but finds it very hard to convey this rather formless information to the earnest student. We hope that such students will find that our ‘constructions’ answer some of their questions. Usually the object constructed is the simple group itself or a close relative, but we allow it to be *any* concept connected with the group. Most of the interesting facts about our groups are fairly naturally described in these constructions, and we have not hesitated to stretch the ‘constructions’ format so as to swallow the odd counter-example.

We plead indulgence for the many defects in these rather hasty descriptions. The ‘constructions’ format arose almost by oversight at a fairly late stage in the preparation of our material, and we have not really had time to organize the information properly. However, we feel that they are already useful enough to be presented to the reader now, rather than postponed to a later volume.

In the rest of this introduction, we shall describe the finite simple groups and their classification, and then explain how to read the tables and text in the main body of the ATLAS.

2. The finite simple groups

Since finite simple groups are the main topic of this ATLAS, we had better describe them!

Combining the results of a large number of authors, we have:

The classification theorem for finite simple groups

The finite simple groups are to be found among:

- the cyclic groups of prime order
- the alternating groups of degree at least 5
- the Chevalley and twisted Chevalley groups, and the Tits group
- the 26 sporadic simple groups.

We briefly describe these classes. More detailed descriptions appear in the subsequent sections of this introduction, and in the ATLAS entries for the individual groups.

The cyclic groups of prime order are the only abelian (commutative) simple groups. There are so many ways in which these groups behave differently to the non-abelian simple groups that the term ‘simple group’ is often tacitly understood to mean ‘non-abelian simple group’.

The fact that the alternating groups of degree at least 5 are non-abelian simple groups has been known since Galois, and implies that generic algebraic equations of degree at least 5 are insoluble by radicals. In fact the true origin of finite group theory is Galois theory.

The Chevalley and twisted Chevalley groups generalize the familiar ‘classical’ groups (the linear, unitary, symplectic, and orthogonal groups), which are particular cases. There is a sense in which the vast majority of finite simple groups belong to this class. The Tits group, which might have been considered as a sporadic group, is a simple subgroup of index 2 in the twisted group ${}^2F_4(2)$. We shall describe all the Chevalley groups in later sections.

3. The sporadic groups

The sporadic simple groups may be roughly sorted as the *Mathieu groups*, the *Leech lattice groups*, Fischer’s 3-transposition groups, the further *Monster centralizers*, and the half-dozen *oddments*.

For about a hundred years, the only sporadic simple groups were the Mathieu groups M_{11} , M_{12} , M_{22} , M_{23} , M_{24} . These were described by Emil Mathieu in 1861 and 1873 as highly transitive permutation groups, the subscripts indicating the numbers of letters permuted. (It is interesting to note that Mathieu, in the early language of Galois theory, spoke of *highly transitive functions* of several letters, rather than *highly transitive groups*.) One of the first great exercises in representation theory was the computation by Frobenius of the character table of M_{24} . Frobenius also showed that all the Mathieu groups were subgroups of M_{24} (the containment of M_{12} in M_{24} was not known to Mathieu).

The group M_{24} is one of the most remarkable of all finite groups. Many properties of the larger sporadic groups reduce on examination to properties of M_{24} . This centenarian group can still startle us with its youthful acrobatics.

The automorphism group of the Leech lattice, modulo a centre of order 2, is the Conway group Co_1 , and by stabilizing sublattices of dimensions 1 and 2 we obtain the other Conway groups Co_2 , Co_3 , the McLaughlin group M^cL , and the Higman-Sims group HS . The sporadic Suzuki group Suz , and the Hall-Janko group $HJ = J_2$, can also be obtained from the Leech

lattice by enlarging the ring of definition. The Leech lattice is a 24-dimensional Euclidean lattice which is easily defined in terms of the Mathieu group M_{24} .

The Fischer groups Fi'_{24} , Fi_{23} , Fi_{22} , were discovered by B. Fischer in the course of his enumeration of 3-transposition groups (groups generated by a conjugacy class of involutions whose pairwise products have orders at most 3). Fi_{22} and Fi_{23} are 3-transposition groups, and Fi'_{24} has index 2 in the 3-transposition group Fi_{24} . There is a set S of 24 transpositions in Fe_2 such that the elements of Fi_{24} that fix S as a whole realize exactly the permutations of M_{24} on S .

The Monster group, or Friendly Giant, which was independently discovered by B. Fischer and R. Griess, is the largest of the sporadic groups, with order

$$\begin{aligned} & 808017424794512875886459904961710757005754368000000000 \\ & = 2^{46} \cdot 3^{20} \cdot 5^9 \cdot 7^6 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 13^3 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 59 \cdot 71. \end{aligned}$$

It involves all the sporadic groups so far mentioned. Many of them can be described as the non-abelian composition factors in the centralizers of various elements of the Monster. The remaining sporadic groups that can be so obtained are

- $M = F_1$: the Monster itself
- $B = F_{2+}$: Fischer’s ‘Baby Monster’
- $Th = F_{3|3}$: the Thompson group
- $HN = F_{5+}$: the Harada–Norton group, and
- $He = F_{7+}$: the Held group.

The subscript on our F symbol specifies the relevant Monster element. In the same notation, we have $Co_1 = F_{2-}$, $Fi'_{24} = F_{3+}$. It hardly needs to be said that the Mathieu group M_{24} plays a vital role in the structure of the Monster.

The groups we referred to as the oddments are the remaining groups J_1 , J_3 , J_4 discovered by Janko, and those groups Ru , $O'N$, Ly discovered by Rudvalis, O’Nan, and Lyons. These were originally found in a variety of ways, but are probably now best constructed via matrix groups over finite fields. We

Table 1. The sporadic groups

Group	Order	Investigators	M	A
M_{11}	$2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	Mathieu	1	1
M_{12}	$2^6 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$	Mathieu	2	2
M_{22}	$2^7 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	Mathieu	12	2
M_{23}	$2^7 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23$	Mathieu	1	1
M_{24}	$2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23$	Mathieu	1	1
J_2	$2^7 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$	Hall, Janko	2	2
Suz	$2^{13} \cdot 3^7 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$	Suzuki	6	2
HS	$2^9 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	Higman, Sims	2	2
McL	$2^7 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$	McLaughlin	3	2
Co_3	$2^{10} \cdot 3^7 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23$	Conway	1	1
Co_2	$2^{18} \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 23$	Conway	1	1
Co_1	$2^{21} \cdot 3^9 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 23$	Conway, Leech	2	1
He	$2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 17$	Held/Higman, McKay	1	2
Fi_{22}	$2^{17} \cdot 3^9 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$	Fischer	6	2
Fi_{23}	$2^{18} \cdot 3^{13} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 23$	Fischer	1	1
Fi'_{24}	$2^{21} \cdot 3^{16} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 23 \cdot 29$	Fischer	3	2
HN	$2^{14} \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^6 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19$	Harada, Norton/Smith	1	2
Th	$2^{15} \cdot 3^{10} \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 31$	Thompson/Smith	1	1
B	$2^{41} \cdot 3^{13} \cdot 5^6 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 31 \cdot 47$	Fischer/Sims, Leon	2	1
M	$2^{46} \cdot 3^{20} \cdot 5^9 \cdot 7^6 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 13^3 \cdot 17 \cdot 19 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 41 \cdot 47 \cdot 59 \cdot 71$	Fischer, Griess	1	1
J_1	$2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19$	Janko	1	1
$O'N$	$2^9 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 31$	O’Nan/Sims	3	2
J_3	$2^7 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5 \cdot 17 \cdot 19$	Janko/Higman, McKay	3	2
Ly	$2^8 \cdot 3^7 \cdot 5^6 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 67$	Lyons/Sims	1	1
Ru	$2^{14} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 29$	Rudvalis/Conway, Wales	2	1
J_4	$2^{21} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11^3 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 43$	Janko/Norton, Parker, Benson, Conway, Thackray	1	1

give a brief table of the appropriate dimensions and fields:

group:	J_1	J_3	J_4	Ru	$O'N$	Ly
dimension:	7	9	112	28	45	111
field:	\mathbb{F}_{11}	\mathbb{F}_4	\mathbb{F}_2	\mathbb{F}_2	\mathbb{F}_7	\mathbb{F}_5

The 112-dimensional matrices for J_4 are rather complicated, but explicit matrices for the other five cases can be found in the appropriate ‘constructions’ sections of this ATLAS. The construction for J_4 makes heavy use of the Mathieu group M_{24} , while those for the $O'Nan$ and Lyons groups involve M_{11} . The indicated representation of the Rudvalis group lifts to a complex representation of its double cover.

It has often happened that a sporadic group was predicted to exist some time before its construction, in sufficient detail to give its order, various local subgroups, and sometimes the character table. In such cases we have separated names by a slash in Table 1. Those who were mainly concerned with the prediction appear before the slash; those mainly concerned with the construction after it. Elsewhere in the ATLAS, we usually name the group after its predictor(s) only, in order to avoid a multiplicity of names, and we recommend this practice. The columns headed ‘M’ and ‘A’ give the orders of the Schur multiplier and outer automorphism group, which are both cyclic for each sporadic group. For the simple alternating groups ($n \geq 5$) we have $M=2$ (see page 236) except that A_6 and A_7 have $M=6$, and $A=2$ except that A_6 has $A=2^2$.

4. Finite fields

The description of the classical groups, and of the Chevalley and twisted Chevalley groups that generalize them, involves heavy use of the properties of finite fields. We summarize the main facts here.

The order of any finite field is a prime power, and for each prime power q there is up to isomorphism just one such field, which we call \mathbb{F}_q . The existence of these fields was established by Galois, and their uniqueness for each possible order by Moore. These fields are often referred to as Galois fields, and Dickson’s notation $GF(q)$ is often used for \mathbb{F}_q .

If p is prime, the field \mathbb{F}_p is just $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, the integers taken modulo p , while for $q = p^f$, the field \mathbb{F}_q may be constructed from \mathbb{F}_p by adjoining a root of any irreducible equation of degree f over \mathbb{F}_p . It may also be defined non-constructively as the set of solutions of $x^q = x$ in the algebraic closure of \mathbb{F}_p .

Since \mathbb{F}_q is a vector space of dimension f over \mathbb{F}_p , its additive group is the direct sum of f cyclic groups of order p . The multiplicative group is cyclic of order $q-1$, and a generator for this group is called a *primitive root* for \mathbb{F}_q . There are exactly $\phi(q-1)$ primitive roots, where $\phi(n)$ is Euler’s totient function. Although primitive roots are easily found by inspection in any particular case, there is no simple formula which gives a primitive root in \mathbb{F}_q for an arbitrary given q .

The automorphism group of \mathbb{F}_q is cyclic of order f , and consists of the maps $x \rightarrow x^r$ ($r = 1, p, p^2, \dots, p^{f-1}$), which are called the *Frobenius maps*. The subfields of \mathbb{F}_q are those \mathbb{F}_r for which q is a power of r , and each subfield is the fixed field of the corresponding Frobenius map. If $q = r^s$, then the characteristic polynomial over \mathbb{F}_r of an element x of \mathbb{F}_q is

$$(t - x)(t - x^r) \dots (t - x^{r^{s-1}}),$$

The coefficients of this polynomial lie in \mathbb{F}_r . In particular, the *trace* and *norm* functions from \mathbb{F}_q to \mathbb{F}_r are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} Tr_{\mathbb{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_r}(x) &= x + x^r + x^{r^2} + \dots + x^{r^{s-1}} \\ N_{\mathbb{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_r}(x) &= x \cdot x^r \cdot x^{r^2} \cdots x^{r^{s-1}} = x^{(r^{s-1})/(r-1)}. \end{aligned}$$

Any linear function from \mathbb{F}_q to \mathbb{F}_r can be written as $Tr_{\mathbb{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_r}(kx)$ for a unique k in \mathbb{F}_q .

2

The classical groups

The *Linear*, *Unitary*, *Symplectic*, and *Orthogonal* groups have been collectively known as ‘The classical groups’ since the publication of Hermann Weyl’s famous book of that name, which discussed them over the real and complex fields. Most of their theory has been generalized to the other Chevalley and twisted Chevalley groups. However, the classical definitions require little technical knowledge, lead readily to invariant treatments of the groups, and provide many techniques for easy calculations inside them. In this ATLAS we take a severely classical viewpoint, for the most part. Later in this introduction, however, we shall quickly describe the larger class of groups, and the present section contains some forward references.

1. The groups $GL_n(q)$, $SL_n(q)$, $PGL_n(q)$, and $PSL_n(q) = L_n(q)$

The *general linear group* $GL_n(q)$ consists of all the $n \times n$ matrices with entries in \mathbb{F}_q that have non-zero determinant. Equivalently it is the group of all linear automorphisms of an n -dimensional vector space over \mathbb{F}_q . The *special linear group* $SL_n(q)$ is the subgroup of all matrices of determinant 1. The *projective general linear group* $PGL_n(q)$ and *projective special linear group* $PSL_n(q)$ are the groups obtained from $GL_n(q)$ and $SL_n(q)$ on factoring by the scalar matrices contained in those groups.

For $n \geq 2$ the group $PSL_n(q)$ is simple except for $PSL_2(2) = S_3$ and $PSL_2(3) = A_4$, and we therefore also call it $L_n(q)$, in conformity with Artin’s convention in which single-letter names are used for groups that are ‘generally’ simple.

The orders of the above groups are given by the formulae

$$|GL_n(q)| = (q-1)N, \quad |SL_n(q)| = |PGL_n(q)| = N,$$

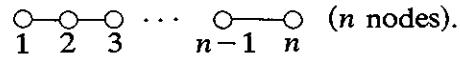
$$|PSL_n(q)| = |L_n(q)| = \frac{N}{d},$$

where

$$N = q^{\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)}(q^n - 1)(q^{n-1} - 1) \dots (q^2 - 1),$$

and $d = (q-1, n)$.

$L_{n+1}(q)$ is the adjoint Chevalley group $A_n(q)$, with Dynkin diagram



The maximal parabolic subgroup correlated with the node labelled k in the diagram corresponds to the stabilizer of a k -dimensional vector subspace.

2. The groups $GU_n(q)$, $SU_n(q)$, $PGU_n(q)$, and $PSU_n(q) = U_n(q)$

Let V be a vector space over \mathbb{F}_{q^2} . Then a function $f(x, y)$ which is defined for all x, y in V and takes values in \mathbb{F}_{q^2} is called a *conjugate-symmetric sesquilinear form* if it satisfies

$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2, y) = \lambda_1 f(x_1, y) + \lambda_2 f(x_2, y)$$

(linearity in x), and

$$f(y, x) = \overline{f(x, y)}$$

(conjugate-symmetry), where $x \rightarrow \bar{x} = x^q$ is the automorphism of \mathbb{F}_{q^2} whose fixed field is \mathbb{F}_q . Such a form is necessarily *semilinear* in y , that is

$$f(x, \lambda_1 y_1 + \lambda_2 y_2) = \overline{\lambda_1} f(x, y_1) + \overline{\lambda_2} f(x, y_2).$$

It is called *singular* if there is some $x_0 \neq 0$ such that $f(x_0, y) = 0$ for all y . The *kernel* is the set of all such x_0 . The *nullity* and *rank* are the dimension and codimension of the kernel.

A *Hermitian form* $F(x)$ is any function of the shape $f(x, x)$, where $f(x, y)$ is a conjugate-symmetric sesquilinear form. Since either of the forms F and f determines the other uniquely, it is customary to transfer the application of adjectives freely from one to the other. Thus $F(x) = f(x, x)$ is termed non-singular if and only if $f(x, y)$ is non-singular. Coordinates can always be chosen so that a given non-singular Hermitian form becomes

$$x_1 \bar{x}_1 + x_2 \bar{x}_2 + \dots + x_n \bar{x}_n.$$

The *general unitary group* $GU_n(q)$ is the subgroup of all elements of $GL(q^2)$ that fix a given non-singular Hermitian form, or, equivalently, that fix the corresponding non-singular conjugate-symmetric sesquilinear form. If the forms are chosen to be the canonical one above, then a matrix U belongs to $GU_n(q)$ (is *unitary*) just if $U^{-1} = \bar{U}^t$, the matrix obtained by replacing the entries of U^t by their q th powers.

The determinant of a unitary matrix is necessarily a $(q+1)$ st root of unity. The *special unitary group* $SU_n(q)$ is the subgroup of unitary matrices of determinant 1. The *projective general unitary group* $PGU_n(q)$ and *projective special unitary group* $PSU_n(q)$ are the groups obtained from $GU_n(q)$ and $SU_n(q)$ on factoring these groups by the scalar matrices they contain.

For $n \geq 2$, the group $PSU_n(q)$ is simple with the exceptions

$$PSU_2(2) = S_3, \quad PSU_2(3) = A_4, \quad PSU_3(2) = 3^2 : Q_8,$$

and so we also give it the simpler name $U_n(q)$. We have $U_2(q) = L_2(q)$.

The orders of the above groups are given by

$$|GU_n(q)| = (q+1)N, \quad |SU_n(q)| = |PGU_n(q)| = N,$$

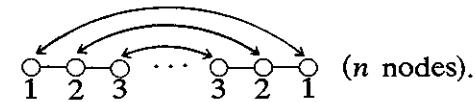
$$|PSU_n(q)| = |U_n(q)| = \frac{N}{d},$$

where

$$N = q^{\frac{1}{2}n(n-1)}(q^n - (-1)^n)(q^{n-1} - (-1)^{n-1}) \dots (q^3 + 1)(q^2 - 1),$$

and $d = (q+1, n)$.

$U_{n+1}(q)$ is the twisted Chevalley group ${}^2A_n(q)$, with the Dynkin diagram and twisting automorphism indicated:



The maximal parabolic subgroup correlated with the orbit of nodes labelled k in the diagram corresponds to the stabilizer of a k -dimensional totally isotropic subspace (i.e. a space on which $F(x)$ or equivalently $f(x, y)$ is identically zero).

3. The groups $Sp_n(q)$ and $PSp_n(q) = S_n(q)$

An *alternating bilinear form* (or *symplectic form*) on a vector space V over \mathbb{F}_q is a function $f(x, y)$ defined for all x, y in V and taking values in \mathbb{F}_q , which satisfies

$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2, y) = \lambda_1 f(x_1, y) + \lambda_2 f(x_2, y)$$

(linearity in x), and also

$$f(y, x) = -f(x, y) \quad \text{and} \quad f(x, x) = 0$$

(skew-symmetry and alternation). It is automatically linear in y also (and so *bilinear*).

The *kernel* of such a form is the subspace of x such that $f(x, y) = 0$ for all y , and the *nullity* and *rank* of f are the dimension and codimension of its kernel. A form is called non-singular if its nullity is zero. The rank of a symplectic form is necessarily an even number, say $2m$, and coordinates can be chosen so that the form has the shape

$$x_1 y_{m+1} + x_2 y_{m+2} + \dots + x_m y_{2m} - x_{m+1} y_1 - x_{m+2} y_2 - \dots - x_{2m} y_m.$$

For an even number $n = 2m$, the *symplectic group* $Sp_n(q)$ is defined as the group of all elements of $GL_n(q)$ that preserve a given non-singular symplectic form $f(x, y)$. Any such matrix necessarily has determinant 1, so that the ‘general’ and ‘special’ symplectic groups coincide. The *projective symplectic group* $PSp_n(q)$ is obtained from $Sp_n(q)$ on factoring it by the subgroup of scalar matrices it contains (which has order at most 2). For $2m \geq 2$, $PSp_{2m}(q)$ is simple with the exceptions

$$PSp_2(2) = S_3, \quad PSp_2(3) = A_4, \quad PSp_4(2) = S_6$$

and so we also call it $S_{2m}(q)$. We have $S_2(q) = L_2(q)$.

If A, B, C, D are $m \times m$ matrices, then $\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix}$ belongs to the symplectic group for the canonical symplectic form above just if

$$A' C - C' A = 0, \quad A' D - C' B = I, \quad B' D - D' B = 0,$$

where M' denotes a transposed matrix.

The orders of the above groups are given by

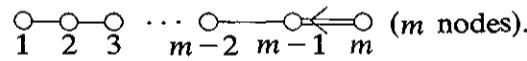
$$|Sp_{2m}(q)| = N, \quad |PSp_{2m}(q)| = |S_{2m}(q)| = \frac{N}{d},$$

where

$$N = q^{m^2} (q^{2m} - 1)(q^{2m-2} - 1) \dots (q^2 - 1)$$

and $d = (q-1, 2)$.

$S_{2m}(q)$ is the adjoint Chevalley group $C_m(q)$ with Dynkin diagram



The maximal parabolic group correlated with the node labelled k corresponds to the stabilizer of a k -dimensional totally isotropic subspace (that is, a space on which $f(x, y)$ is identically zero).

4. The groups $GO_n(q)$, $SO_n(q)$, $PGO_n(q)$, $PSO_n(q)$, and $O_n(q)$

A *symmetric bilinear form* on a space V over \mathbb{F}_q is a function $f(x, y)$ defined for all x, y in V and taking values in \mathbb{F}_q which satisfies

$$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2, y) = \lambda_1 f(x_1, y) + \lambda_2 f(x_2, y)$$

(linearity in x), and also

$$f(y, x) = f(x, y)$$

(symmetry). It is then automatically linear in y . A *quadratic form* on V is a function $F(x)$ defined for x in V and taking values in \mathbb{F}_q , for which we have

$$F(\lambda x + \mu y) = \lambda^2 F(x) + \lambda \mu f(x, y) + \mu^2 F(y)$$

for some symmetric bilinear form $f(x, y)$.

The *kernel* of f is the subspace of all x such that $f(x, y) = 0$ for all y , and the *kernel* of F is the set of all x in the kernel of f for which also $F(x) = 0$.

When the characteristic is not 2, F and f uniquely determine each other, so that the two kernels coincide. The literature contains a bewildering variety of terminology adapted to describe the more complicated situations that can hold in characteristic 2. This can be greatly simplified by using only a few

standard terms (rank, nullity, non-singular, isotropic), but always being careful to state to which of f and F they apply.

Thus we define the *nullity* and *rank* of either f or F to be the dimension and codimension of its kernel, and say that f or F is *non-singular* just when its nullity is zero. A subspace is said to be (*totally*) *isotropic* for f if $f(x, y)$ vanishes for all x, y in that subspace, and (*totally*) *isotropic* for F if $F(x)$ vanishes for all x in the subspace. When the characteristic is not 2 our adjectives can be freely transferred between f and F .

The *Witt index* of a quadratic form F is the greatest dimension of any totally isotropic subspace for F . It turns out that if two non-singular quadratic forms on the same space over \mathbb{F}_q have the same Witt index, then they are equivalent to scalar multiples of each other. The *Witt defect* is obtained by subtracting the Witt index from its largest possible value, $[\frac{1}{2} n]$. For a non-singular form over a finite field the Witt defect is 0 or 1.

The *general orthogonal group* $GO_n(q, F)$ is the subgroup of all elements of $GL_n(q)$ that fix the particular non-singular quadratic form F . The determinant of such an element is necessarily ± 1 , and the *special orthogonal group* $SO_n(q, F)$ is the subgroup of all elements with determinant 1. The *projective general orthogonal group* $PGO_n(q, F)$ and *projective special orthogonal group* $PSO_n(q, F)$ are the groups obtained from $GO_n(q, F)$ and $SO_n(q, F)$ on factoring them by the groups of scalar matrices they contain.

In general $PSO_n(q, F)$ is not simple. However, it has a certain subgroup, specified precisely later, that is simple with finitely many exceptions when $n \geq 5$. This subgroup, which is always of index at most 2 in $PSO_n(q, F)$, we call $O_n(q, F)$.

When $n = 2m + 1$ is odd, all non-singular quadratic forms on a space of dimension n over \mathbb{F}_q have Witt index m and are equivalent up to scalar factors. When $n = 2m$ is even, there are up to equivalence just two types of quadratic form, the *plus type*, with Witt index m , and the *minus type*, with Witt index $m-1$. (These statements make use of the finiteness of \mathbb{F}_q .) Accordingly, we obtain only the following distinct families of groups:

When n is odd $GO_n(q)$, $SO_n(q)$, $PGO_n(q)$, $PSO_n(q)$, $O_n(q)$, being the values of $GO_n(q, F)$ (etc.) for any non-singular F .

When n is even $GO_n^\epsilon(q)$, $SO_n^\epsilon(q)$, $PGO_n^\epsilon(q)$, $PSO_n^\epsilon(q)$, $O_n^\epsilon(q)$ for either sign $\epsilon = +$ or $-$, being the values of $GO_n(q, F)$ (etc.) for a form F of plus type or minus type respectively.

We now turn to the problem of determining the generally simple group $O_n(q)$ or $O_n^\epsilon(q)$. This can be defined in terms of the invariant called the *spinor norm*, when q is odd, or in terms of the *quasideterminant*, when q is even. We define these below, supposing $n \geq 3$ (the groups are boring for $n \leq 2$).

A vector r in V for which $F(r) \neq 0$ gives rise to certain elements of $GO_n(q, F)$ called *reflections*, defined by the formula

$$x \rightarrow x - \frac{f(x, r)}{F(r)} \cdot r.$$

We shall now define a group $\Omega_n^\epsilon(q)$ of index 1 or 2 in $SO_n^\epsilon(q)$. The image $P\Omega_n^\epsilon(q)$ of this group in $PSO_n^\epsilon(q)$ is the group we call $O_n^\epsilon(q)$, which is usually simple. The Ω , $P\Omega$ notation was introduced by Dieudonné, who defined $\Omega_n^\epsilon(q)$ to be the commutator subgroup of $SO_n^\epsilon(q)$, but we have changed the definition so as to obtain the ‘correct’ groups (in the Chevalley sense) for small n . For $n \geq 5$ our groups agree with Dieudonné’s.

When q is odd, $\Omega_n^\epsilon(q)$ is defined to be the set of all those g in $SO_n^\epsilon(q)$ for which, when g is expressed in any way as the product of reflections in vectors r_1, r_2, \dots, r_t , we have

$$F(r_1) \cdot F(r_2) \cdots F(r_t) \text{ a square in } \mathbb{F}_q.$$

The function just defined is called the *spinor norm* of g , and takes values in $\mathbb{F}_q^*/(\mathbb{F}_q^*)^2$, where \mathbb{F}_q^* is the multiplicative group of \mathbb{F}_q . Then $\Omega_n^\epsilon(q)$ has index 2 in $SO_n^\epsilon(q)$. It contains the scalar matrix -1 just when $n = 2m$ is even and $(4, q^m - \epsilon) = 4$.

When q is even, then if $n = 2m + 1$ is odd, $SO_n(q) = GO_n(q)$ is isomorphic to the (usually simple) symplectic group $Sp_{2m}(q)$, and we define $\Omega_n(q) = SO_n(q)$. To obtain the isomorphism, observe that the associated symmetric bilinear form f has a one-dimensional kernel, and yields a non-singular symplectic form on $V/\ker(f)$.

For arbitrary q , and $n = 2m$ even, we define the quasideterminant of an element to be $(-1)^k$, where k is the dimension of its fixed space. Then for q odd this homomorphism agrees with the determinant, and for q even we define Ω_n^e to be its kernel. The quasideterminant can also be written as $(-1)^D$, where D is a polynomial invariant called the Dickson invariant, taking values in \mathbb{F}_2 .

An alternative definition of the quasideterminant is available. When $\varepsilon = +$ there are two families of maximal isotropic subspaces for F , two spaces being in the same family just if the codimension of their intersection in either of them is even. Then the quasideterminant of an element is 1 or -1 according as it preserves each family or interchanges the two families. When $\varepsilon = -$, the maximal isotropic spaces defined over \mathbb{F}_q have dimension $m-1$, but if we extend the field to \mathbb{F}_{q^2} , we obtain two families of m -dimensional isotropic spaces and can use the same definition.

When $n = 2m+1$ is odd, the groups have orders

$$|GO_n(q)| = dN, \quad |SO_n(q)| = |PGO_n(q)| = |PSO_n(q)| = N, \\ |\Omega_n(q)| = |P\Omega_n(q)| = |O_n(q)| = N/d,$$

where

$$N = q^{m^2}(q^{2m}-1)(q^{2m-2}-1)\dots(q^2-1)$$

and $d = (2, q-1)$. $O_{2m+1}(q)$ is the adjoint Chevalley group $B_m(q)$, with Dynkin diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \circ & \circ & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \circ \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & & m-1 & & m \end{array} \quad (\text{m nodes}).$$

The maximal parabolic subgroup correlated with the node labelled k corresponds to the stabilizer of an isotropic k -space for F .

When $n = 2m$ is even, the groups have orders

$$|GO_n^e(q)| = 2N, \quad |SO_n^e(q)| = |PGO_n^e(q)| = 2N/e, \\ |PSO_n^e(q)| = 2N/e^2, \quad |\Omega_n^e(q)| = N/e, \\ |P\Omega_n^e(q)| = |O_n(q)| = N/d,$$

where

$$N = q^{m(m-1)}(q^m - \varepsilon)(q^{2m-2} - 1)(q^{2m-4} - 1)\dots(q^2 - 1)$$

and $d = (4, q^m - \varepsilon)$, $e = (2, q^m - \varepsilon)$.

$O_{2m}^+(q)$ is the adjoint Chevalley group $D_m(q)$, with Dynkin diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \circ & \circ & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \circ \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & & m-2 & \swarrow & m_1 \\ & & & & & \searrow & \\ & & & & & & m_2 \end{array} \quad (\text{m nodes}).$$

The maximal parabolic subgroup correlated with the node label-

led $k \leq m-2$ corresponds to the stabilizer of an isotropic k -space for F . Those correlated with the nodes labelled m_1 and m_2 correspond to stabilizers of members of the two families of isotropic m -spaces for F .

$O_{2m}^-(q)$ is the twisted Chevalley group ${}^2D_m(q)$, with the Dynkin diagram and twisting automorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \circ & \circ & \circ & \cdots & \circ & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \circ \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & & m-2 & \swarrow & m-1 \\ & & & & & \searrow & \\ & & & & & & m \end{array} \quad (\text{m nodes}).$$

The maximal parabolic subgroup correlated with the orbit of nodes labelled $k \leq m-1$ corresponds to the stabilizer of an isotropic k -space for F .

For $n \leq 6$, the orthogonal groups are isomorphic to other classical groups, as follows:

$$O_3(q) = L_2(q), \quad O_4^+(q) = L_2(q) \times L_2(q), \quad O_4^-(q) = L_2(q^2), \\ O_5(q) = S_4(q), \quad O_6^+(q) = L_4(q), \quad O_6^-(q) = U_4(q).$$

The group $O_n(q)$ is simple for $n \geq 5$, with the single exception that $O_5(2) = S_4(2)$ is isomorphic to the symmetric group S_6 .

5. Classification of points and hyperplanes in orthogonal spaces

Let V be a space equipped with a non-singular quadratic form F . Then for fields of odd characteristic many authors classify the vectors of V into three classes according as

$$F(v) = 0, \\ F(v) \text{ a non-zero square,} \\ F(v) \text{ a non-square,}$$

since these correspond exactly to the three orbits of projective points under the orthogonal group of F .

In this ATLAS we prefer a different way of making these distinctions, which is independent of the choice of any particular scalar multiple of the quadratic form F , and which does the correct thing in characteristic 2. We say that a subspace H of even dimension on which F is non-singular is of *plus type* or *minus type* according to the type of F when restricted to H , and if H is the hyperplane perpendicular to a vector v , we apply the same adjectives to v . Thus our version of the above classification is

$$v \text{ isotropic (or null),} \\ v \text{ of plus type,} \\ v \text{ of minus type.}$$

Table 2. Structures of classical groups

d	$GL_n(q)$	$PGL_n(q)$	$SL_n(q)$	$PSL_n(q) = L_n(q)$
$(n, q-1)$	$d \cdot \left(\frac{q-1}{d} \times G\right)$	d	$G \cdot d$	$d \cdot G$
d	$GU_n(q)$	$PGU_n(q)$	$SU_n(q)$	$PSU_n(q) = U_n(q)$
$(n, q+1)$	$d \cdot \left(\frac{q+1}{d} \times G\right)$	d	$G \cdot d$	$d \cdot G$
d	$Sp_n(q)$	$PSp_n(q) = S_n(q)$		
$(2, q-1) = 2$	$2 \cdot G$	G		
$(2, q-1) = 1$	G	G		
d	$GO_n^e(q)$	$PGO_n^e(q)$	$SO_n^e(q)$	$PSO_n^e(q)$
$(4, q^m - \varepsilon) = 4$	$2 \cdot G \cdot 2^2$	$G \cdot 2^2$	$2 \cdot G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2$
$(4, q^m - \varepsilon) = 2$	$2 \times G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2$	$2 \times G$	G
$(4, q^m - \varepsilon) = 1$	$G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2$
$(2, q-1) = 2$	$2 \times G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2$
$(2, q-1) = 1$	G	G	G	G

6. The Clifford algebra and the spin group

The *Clifford algebra* of F is the associative algebra generated by the vectors of V with the relations $x^2 = F(x)$, which imply $xy + yx = f(x, y)$. If V has basis e_1, \dots, e_n , then the Clifford algebra is 2^n -dimensional, with basis consisting of the formal products

$$e_{i_1} e_{i_2} \dots e_{i_k} \quad (i_1 < i_2 < i_3 < \dots < i_k, k \leq n).$$

The vectors r with $F(r) \neq 0$ generate a subgroup of the Clifford algebra which is a central extension of the orthogonal group, the vector r in the Clifford algebra mapping to the negative of the reflection in r . When the ground field has characteristic $\neq 2$, this remark can be used to construct a proper double cover of the orthogonal group, called the *spin group*.

7. Structure tables for the classical groups

Table 2 describes the structure of all the groups mentioned, in terms of the usually simple group G , which is the appropriate one of $L_n(q)$, $U_n(q)$, $S_n(q)$, $O_n(q)$.

8. Other notations for the simple groups

There are many minor variations such as $L_n(\mathbb{F}_q)$ or $L(n, q)$ for $L_n(q)$ which should give little trouble. However, the reader should be aware that although the ‘smallest field’ convention

which we employ in this **ATLAS** is rapidly gaining ground amongst group theorists, there are still many people who write $U_n(q^2)$ or $U(n, q^2)$ for what we call $U_n(q)$. Artin’s ‘single letter for simple group’ convention is not universally adopted, so that many authors would use $U_n(q)$ and $O_n(q)$ for what we call $GU_n(q)$ and $GO_n(q)$. The notations $E_2(q)$ and $E_4(q)$ have sometimes been used for $G_2(q)$ and $F_4(q)$.

Dickson’s work has had a profound influence on group theory, and his notations still have some currency, but are rapidly becoming obsolete. Here is a brief dictionary:

(Linear fractional) $LF(n, q) = L_n(q)$

(Hyperorthogonal) $HO(n, q^2) = U_n(q)$

(Abelian linear) $A(2m, q) = S_{2m}(q)$

(First orthogonal) $\begin{cases} FO(2m+1, q) = O_{2m+1}(q) \\ FO(2m, q) = O_{2m}^\varepsilon(q) \end{cases}$ where $\varepsilon = \pm 1$,

(Second orthogonal) $SO(2m, q) = O_{2m}^{-\varepsilon}(q)$ $q^m \equiv \varepsilon$ modulo 4.

(First hypoabelian) $FH(2m, q) = O_{2m}^+(q)$

(Second hypoabelian) $SH(2m, q) = O_{2m}^-(q)$

Dickson’s first orthogonal group is that associated with the quadratic form $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2$. His orthogonal groups are defined only for odd q , and his hypoabelian groups only for even q . He uses the notation $GLH(n, q)$ (General Linear Homogeneous group) for $GL_n(q)$.

3

The Chevalley and twisted Chevalley groups

1. The untwisted groups

The Chevalley and twisted Chevalley groups include and neatly generalize the classical families of linear, unitary, symplectic, and orthogonal groups.

In the entries for individual groups in the ATLAS, we have preferred to avoid the Chevalley notation, since it requires considerable technical knowledge, and since most of the groups we discuss also have classical definitions. The classical descriptions, when available, permit easy calculation, and lead readily to the desired facts about subgroups, etc.

However, for a full understanding of the entire set of finite simple groups, the Chevalley theory is unsurpassed. In particular the isomorphisms such as $L_4(q) = O_6^+(q)$ between different classical groups of the same characteristic become evident. The full Chevalley theory is beyond the scope of this ATLAS, but in the next few pages we give a brief description for those already acquainted with some of the terminology of Lie groups and Lie algebras. We reject any reproach for the incompleteness of this treatment. It is intended merely to get us to the point where we can list all the groups, and the isomorphisms among them, and also to specify their Schur multipliers and outer automorphism groups.

In 1955 Chevalley discovered a uniform way to define bases for the complex simple Lie algebras in which all their structure constants were rational integers. It follows that analogues of these Lie algebras and the corresponding Lie groups can be defined over arbitrary fields. The resulting groups are now known as the *adjoint Chevalley groups*. Over finite fields, these groups are finite groups which are simple in almost all cases. The definition also yields certain covering groups, which are termed the *universal Chevalley groups*. If a given finite simple group can be expressed as an adjoint Chevalley group, then in all but

finitely many cases its abstract universal cover is the corresponding universal Chevalley group.

In the standard notation, the complex Lie algebras are

$$A_n \quad B_n \quad C_n \quad D_n \quad G_2 \quad F_4 \quad E_6 \quad E_7 \quad E_8$$

where to avoid repetitions we may demand that $n \geq 1, 2, 3, 4$ for A_n, B_n, C_n, D_n respectively. The corresponding adjoint Chevalley groups are denoted by

$$A_n(q), B_n(q), C_n(q), D_n(q), G_2(q), F_4(q), E_6(q), E_7(q), E_8(q).$$

The corresponding *Dynkin diagrams*, which specify the structure of the fundamental roots, appear in Table 3. In the cases when a p -fold branch appears ($p = 2$ or 3), the arrowhead points from long roots to short ones, the ratio of lengths being \sqrt{p} . We have included the non-simple case $D_2 = A_1 \oplus A_1$, and the repetitions $A_1 = B_1 = C_1$, $B_2 = C_2$, $A_3 = D_3$, since these help in the understanding of the relations between various classical groups.

2. The twisted groups

Steinberg showed that a modification of Chevalley's procedure could be made to yield still more finite groups, and in particular, the unitary groups.

Any symmetry of the Dynkin diagram (preserving the direction of the arrowhead, if any) yields an automorphism of the Lie group or its Chevalley analogues, called an *ordinary graph automorphism*. Let us suppose that α is such an automorphism, of order t , and call it the *twisting automorphism*. We now define the *twisted Chevalley group* ' $X_n(q, q^t)$ ' to be set of elements of $X_n(q^t)$ that are fixed by the quotient of the twisting automorphism and the field automorphism induced by the Frobenius map $x \rightarrow x^q$ of F_{q^t} .

The particular cases are

$${}^2A_n(q, q^2) = U_{n+1}(q), \quad (n \geq 2)$$

$${}^2D_n(q, q^2) = O_{2n}^-(q), \quad (n \geq 3)$$

$${}^3D_4(q, q^3),$$

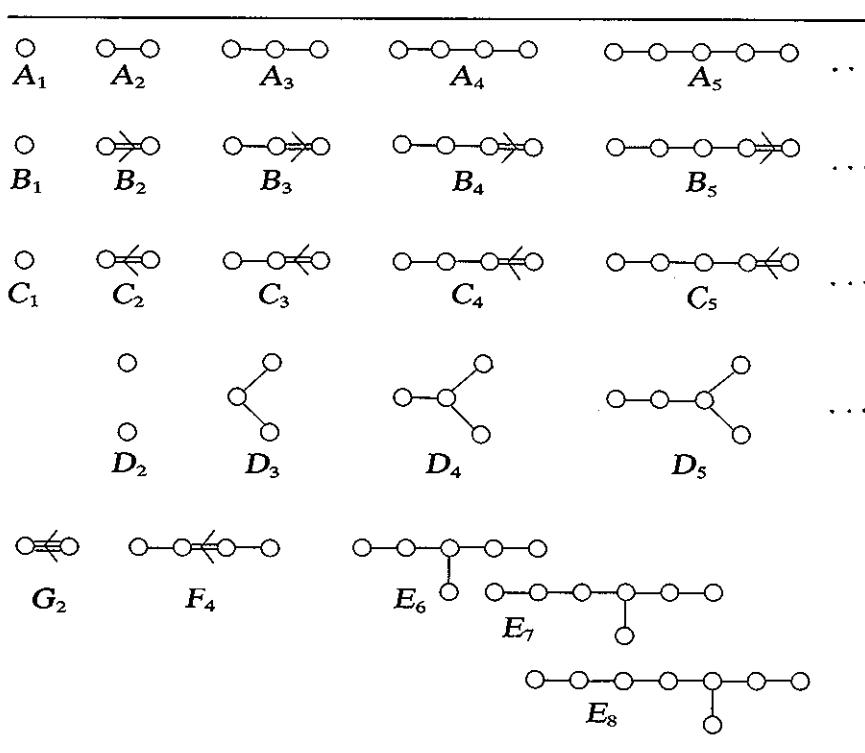
$${}^2E_6(q, q^2),$$

the last two families being discovered by Steinberg. We usually abbreviate ' $X_n(q, q^t)$ ' to ' $X_n(q)$ '.

A further modification yields the infinite families of simple groups discovered by Suzuki and Ree. If the Dynkin diagram of X_n has a p -fold edge ($p = 2, 3$), then over fields of characteristic p the Chevalley group is independent of the direction of the arrowhead on that edge. In other words, there is an isomorphism between $X_n(p^f)$ and $Y_n(p^f)$, where Y_n is the diagram obtained from X_n by reversing the direction of the arrowhead. Thus for example, $B_n(2^f) = C_n(2^f)$, or in classical notation $O_{2n+1}(2^f) = S_{2n}(2^f)$, as we have already seen.

In the three cases $B_2 = C_2$, G_2 , F_4 , the diagram has an automorphism reversing the direction of the p -fold edge, and so over fields of the appropriate characteristic p , the resulting Chevalley groups have a new type of graph automorphism, which we call an *extraordinary graph automorphism*, whose square is the field automorphism induced by the Frobenius map $x \rightarrow x^p$.

Table 3. Dynkin diagrams



Now when $q = p^{2m+1}$ is an odd power of this p , the field automorphism induced by $x \rightarrow x^{p^{m+1}}$ has the same square, and the elements of $X_n(p^{2m+1})$ fixed by the quotient of these two automorphisms form a new type of twisted Chevalley group, called ${}^2X_n(*, p^{2m+1})$, and usually abbreviated to ${}^2X_n(p^{2m+1})$. The particular cases are

$$\begin{aligned} {}^2B_2(*, 2^{2m+1}) &= {}^2C_2(*, 2^{2m+1}), \text{ a Suzuki group,} \\ {}^2G_2(*, 3^{2m+1}) &, \text{ a Ree group of characteristic 3,} \\ {}^2F_4(*, 2^{2m+1}) &, \text{ a Ree group of characteristic 2.} \end{aligned}$$

These groups are often written

$$Sz(q), R_1(q), R_2(q),$$

where $q = p^{2m+1}$, but the subscripts 1 and 2 for the two types of Ree group can be omitted without risk of confusion.

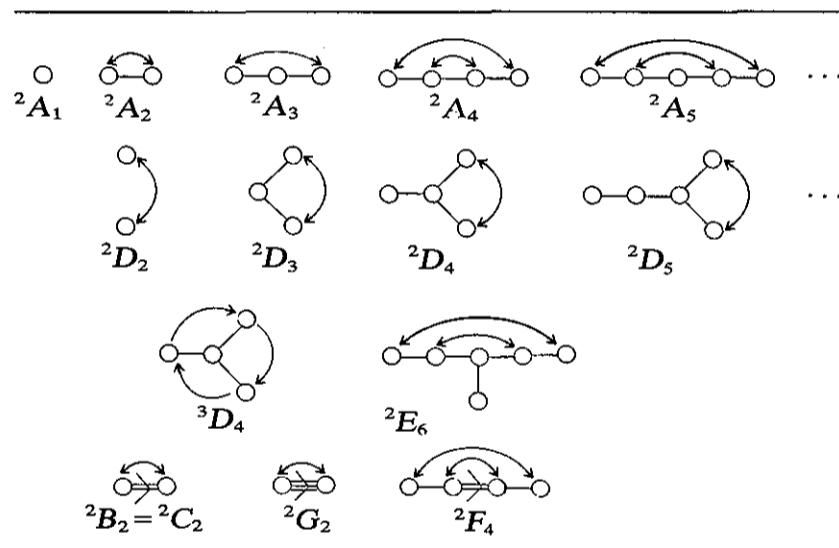
It turns out that the first group in each of these families is not simple, but all the later ones are simple. The cases are

$$\begin{aligned} {}^2B_2(2) &= 5:4, \text{ the Frobenius group of order 20,} \\ {}^2G_2(3) &= L_2(8):3, \text{ the extension of the simple group } L_2(8) \\ &\text{of order 504 by its field automorphism;} \end{aligned}$$

${}^2F_4(2) = T \cdot 2$, where T is a simple group not appearing elsewhere in the classification of simple groups, called the *Tits group*.

Table 4 gives the Dynkin diagrams and twisting automorphisms for all the twisted groups. We remark that what we have called simply the twisted Chevalley groups are more fully called

Table 4. Diagrams and twisting automorphisms for twisted groups



the *adjoint* twisted Chevalley groups, and that, like the untwisted groups, they have certain multiple covers called the *universal twisted Chevalley groups*. We have included the untwisted group ${}^2A_1 = A_1$ in the table, and also the case 2D_2 obtained by twisting a disconnected diagram, and the repetition ${}^2A_3 = {}^2D_3$. The reason is again that these special cases illuminate relations between some classical groups.

3. Multipliers and automorphisms of Chevalley groups

The Schur multiplier has order de , and the outer automorphism group has order dfg , where the order of the base field is $q = p^f$ (p prime), and the numbers d, f, g are tabulated in Table 5. (An entry ‘2 if ...’ means 1 if *not*.)

The Schur multiplier is the direct product of groups of orders d (the *diagonal multiplier*) and e (the *exceptional multiplier*). The diagonal multiplier extends the adjoint group to the corresponding universal Chevalley group. The exceptional multiplier is always a p -group (for the above p), and is trivial except in finitely many cases.

The outer automorphism group is a semidirect product (in this order) of groups of orders d (*diagonal automorphisms*), f (*field automorphisms*), and g (*graph automorphisms modulo field automorphisms*), except that for

$$B_2(2^f), G_2(3^f), F_4(2^f)$$

the (extraordinary) graph automorphism squares to the generating field automorphism. The groups of orders d, e, f, g are cyclic except that $3!$ indicates the symmetric group of degree 3, and orders written as powers indicate the corresponding direct powers of cyclic groups.

4. Orders of the Chevalley groups

In Table 6, the parameters have been chosen so as to avoid the ‘generic’ isomorphisms.

N is the order of the universal Chevalley group.
 N/d is the order of the adjoint Chevalley group.

5. The simple groups enumerated

The exact list of finite simple groups is obtained from the union of

- the list of Chevalley groups (Table 5)
- the alternating groups A_n for $n \geq 5$
- the cyclic groups of prime order
- the 26 sporadic groups, and finally
- the Tits simple group $T = {}^2F_4(2)$

by taking into account the exceptional isomorphisms below. Each of these isomorphisms is either between two of the above groups, or between one such group and a non-simple group. For the reader’s convenience, we give both the Chevalley and classical notations.

The exceptional isomorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ll} A_1(2) = L_2(2) \cong S_3 & B_2(2) = S_4(2) \cong S_6 \\ A_1(3) = L_2(3) \cong A_4 & G_2(2) \cong {}^2A_2(3) \cdot 2 = U_3(3) \cdot 2 \\ A_1(4) = L_2(4) \cong A_5 & {}^2A_2(2) = U_3(2) \cong 3^2 \cdot Q_8 \\ A_1(5) = L_2(5) \cong A_5 & {}^2A_3(2) = U_4(2) \cong B_2(3) = S_4(3) \\ A_1(7) = L_2(7) \cong A_2(2) = L_3(2) & {}^2B_2(2) = Sz(2) \cong 5:4 \\ A_1(9) = L_2(9) \cong A_6 & {}^2G_2(3) = R(3) \cong A_1(8) \cdot 3 = L_2(8) \cdot 3 \\ A_3(2) = L_4(2) \cong A_8 & {}^2F_4(2) = R(2) \cong T \cdot 2. \end{array}$$

6. Parabolic subgroups

With every proper subset of the nodes of the Dynkin diagram there is associated a *parabolic subgroup*, which is in structure a p -group extended by the Chevalley group determined by the subdiagram on those nodes. (Here p , as always, denotes the characteristic of the ground field \mathbb{F}_q .) The *maximal parabolic subgroups* are those associated to the sets containing all but one of the nodes—we shall say that such a subgroup is *correlated* to the remaining node. According to the *Borel–Tits theorem* the maximal p -local subgroups of a Chevalley group are to be found among its maximal parabolic subgroups. These statements hold true for the twisted groups, provided we replace ‘node’ by ‘orbit of nodes under the twisting automorphism’.

7. The fundamental representations

The ordinary representation theory of Chevalley groups, as recently developed by Deligne and Lusztig, is very complex, and the irreducible modular representations are not yet completely described. But certain important representations (not always irreducible) can be obtained from the representation theory of Lie groups.

The irreducible representations of a Lie group are completely classified, and can be written as ‘polynomials’ in certain *fundamental representations*, one for each node of the Dynkin diagram. The degrees of the representations for the various Lie groups X_n are given in Table 7. By change of field, we obtain the so-called fundamental representations of the universal Chevalley group $X_n(q)$, which are representations over the field \mathbb{F}_q having the given degrees. In the classical cases these are fairly easily described geometrically—for example in $A_n(q) = L_{n+1}(q)$ the fundamental representation corresponding to the r th node is that of $SL_{n+1}(q)$ on the r th exterior power of the original vector space V .

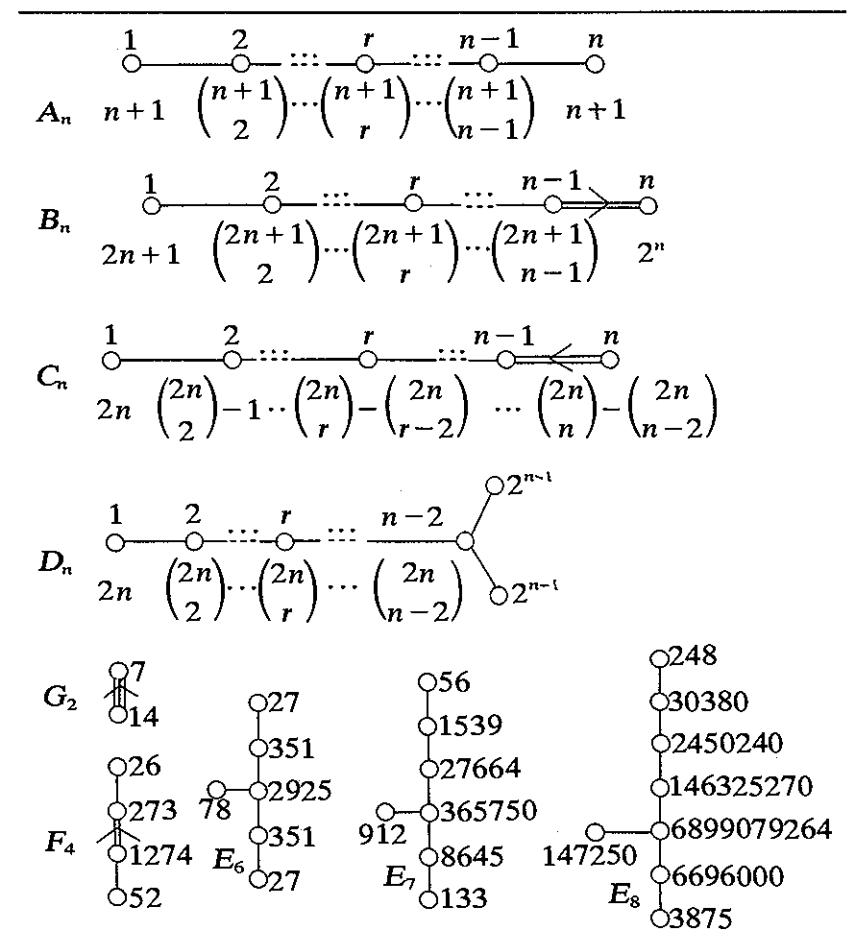
Table 5. Automorphisms and multipliers of the Chevalley groups

Condition	Group	Definitions of			Cases when $e \neq 1$
		d	f	g	
$n \geq 2$	$A_1(q)$	$(2, q-1)$	$q = p^f$	1	$A_1(4) \rightarrow 2, A_1(9) \rightarrow 3$
$n \geq 2$	$A_n(q)$	$(n+1, q-1)$	$q = p^f$	2	$A_2(2) \rightarrow 2, A_2(4) \rightarrow 4^2, A_3(2) \rightarrow 2$
$n \geq 2$	${}^2A_n(q)$	$(n+1, q+1)$	$q^2 = p^f$	1	${}^2A_3(2) \rightarrow 2, {}^2A_3(3) \rightarrow 3^2, {}^2A_5(2) \rightarrow 2^2$
$f \text{ odd}$	$B_2(q)$	$(2, q-1)$	$q = p^f$	2 if $p = 2$	$B_2(2) \rightarrow 2$
$n \geq 3$	${}^2B_2(q)$	1	$q = 2^f$	1	${}^2B_2(8) \rightarrow 2^2$
$n \geq 3$	$B_n(q)$	$(2, q-1)$	$q = p^f$	1	$B_3(2) \rightarrow 2, B_3(3) \rightarrow 3$
$n \geq 3$	$C_n(q)$	$(2, q-1)$	$q = p^f$	1	$C_3(2) \rightarrow 2$
$n \geq 3$	$D_4(q)$	$(2, q-1)^2$	$q = p^f$	$3!$	$D_4(2) \rightarrow 2^2$
$n > 4, \text{ even}$	${}^3D_4(q)$	1	$q^3 = p^f$	1	none
$n > 4, \text{ odd}$	$D_n(q)$	$(2, q-1)^2$	$q = p^f$	2	none
$n \geq 4$	${}^2D_n(q)$	$(4, q^n-1)$	$q = p^f$	2	none
$f \text{ odd}$	${}^2D_n(q)$	$(4, q^n+1)$	$q^2 = p^f$	1	none
$f \text{ odd}$	$G_2(q)$	1	$q = p^f$	2 if $p = 3$	$G_2(3) \rightarrow 3, G_2(4) \rightarrow 2$
$f \text{ odd}$	${}^2G_2(q)$	1	$q = 3^f$	1	none
$f \text{ odd}$	$F_4(q)$	1	$q = p^f$	2 if $p = 2$	$F_4(2) \rightarrow 2$
$f \text{ odd}$	${}^2F_4(q)$	1	$q = 2^f$	1	none
$E_6(q)$	$(3, q-1)$	$q = p^f$	2	none	
${}^2E_6(q)$	$(3, q+1)$	$q^2 = p^f$	1	${}^2E_6(2) \rightarrow 2^2$	
$E_7(q)$	$(2, q-1)$	$q = p^f$	1	none	
$E_8(q)$	1	$q = p^f$	1	none	

Table 6. Orders of Chevalley groups

G	N	d
$A_n(q), n \geq 1$	$q^{n(n+1)/2} \prod_{i=1}^n (q^{i+1}-1)$	$(n+1, q-1)$
$B_n(q), n \geq 2$	$q^{n^2} \prod_{i=1}^n (q^{2i}-1)$	$(2, q-1)$
$C_n(q), n \geq 3$	$q^{n^2} \prod_{i=1}^n (q^{2i}-1)$	$(2, q-1)$
$D_n(q), n \geq 4$	$q^{n(n-1)}(q^n-1) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q^{2i}-1)$	$(4, q^n-1)$
$G_2(q)$	$q^6(q^6-1)(q^2-1)$	1
$F_4(q)$	$q^{24}(q^{12}-1)(q^8-1)(q^6-1)(q^2-1)$	1
$E_6(q)$	$q^{36}(q^{12}-1)(q^9-1)(q^8-1)(q^6-1)(q^5-1)(q^2-1)$	$(3, q-1)$
$E_7(q)$	$q^{63}(q^{18}-1)(q^{14}-1)(q^{12}-1)(q^{10}-1)(q^8-1)(q^6-1)(q^2-1)$	$(2, q-1)$
$E_8(q)$	$q^{120}(q^{30}-1)(q^{24}-1)(q^{20}-1)(q^{18}-1) \\ (q^{14}-1)(q^{12}-1)(q^8-1)(q^2-1)$	1
${}^2A_n(q), n \geq 2$	$q^{n(n+1)/2} \prod_{i=1}^n (q^{i+1}-(-1)^{i+1})$	$(n+1, q+1)$
${}^2B_2(q), q = 2^{2m+1}$	$q^2(q^2+1)(q-1)$	1
${}^2D_n(q), n \geq 4$	$q^{n(n-1)}(q^n+1) \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (q^{2i}-1)$	$(4, q^n+1)$
${}^3D_4(q)$	$q^{12}(q^8+q^4+1)(q^6-1)(q^2-1)$	1
${}^2G_2(q), q = 3^{2m+1}$	$q^3(q^3+1)(q-1)$	1
${}^2F_4(q), q = 2^{2m+1}$	$q^{12}(q^6+1)(q^4-1)(q^3+1)(q-1)$	1
${}^2E_6(q)$	$q^{36}(q^{12}-1)(q^9+1)(q^8-1)(q^6-1)(q^5+1)(q^2-1)$	$(3, q+1)$

Table 7. Degrees of the fundamental representations of Lie and Chevalley groups. (The degrees are the numbers below or to the right of the nodes.)



4

How to read this ATLAS: the ‘constructions’ sections

The typical ATLAS entry has four parts, giving:

1. the order of G , and its Schur multiplier and outer automorphism group;
2. various constructions for G , or related groups or concepts;
3. the maximal subgroups of G and its automorphic extensions;
4. the compound character table, from which the ordinary character tables for various extensions of G can be read off. The parts are usually in this order, but the exigencies of pagination have occasionally forced us to put the character table first. For some large groups, we can only give partial information. Below, we discuss the type of information contained.

1. Order, multiplier, and outer automorphism group

Every reader of this ATLAS should be familiar with the notion of the *order* of a finite group! The set of all *automorphisms* (isomorphisms from G onto itself) of a given group G forms a group $\text{Aut}(G)$ called the *automorphism group* of G . Any element g of G yields a particular automorphism $x \rightarrow g^{-1}xg$ called *transformation* or *conjugation* by g , or the inner automorphism determined by g , and the set of all such automorphisms is a normal subgroup $\text{Inn}(G)$ of $\text{Aut}(G)$, the *inner automorphism group*. It is abstractly isomorphic to the quotient of G by its centre. The quotient group $\text{Aut}(G)/\text{Inn}(G) = \text{Out}(G)$ is the *outer automorphism group* of G .

A *central extension*, or *covering group*, of G is a group H with a central subgroup C whose quotient is G . It is called a *proper covering group* if C is contained in the commutator subgroup of H . The groups C that arise for proper covers of G are each of them quotients of a largest one, called the *Schur multiplier* (or *multiplicator*), $\text{Mult}(G)$, of G . The corresponding central extension is only determined up to *isoclinism*, see Chapter 6, Section 7. However, for a perfect group G (and in particular for a simple G), we do have a unique *universal covering group*, of which any proper cover of G is a quotient, and for which C is the Schur multiplier of G .

The multiplier may be computed in the following way: Let G be defined by the relations

$$R_1(a_1, a_2, \dots) = 1, \dots, R_i(a_1, a_2, \dots) = 1, \dots$$

in generators a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots . Then the modified relations

$$R_j(a_1, \dots) = z_j, \quad a_i z_j = z_j a_i$$

define a group H which is a central extension of G by the subgroup

$$C = \langle z_1, z_2, \dots \rangle$$

of H . Then the Schur multiplier of G is the intersection of C with the commutator subgroup of H . Moreover, if we factor H by a subgroup of C that is maximal subject to its not intersecting the commutator subgroup, we obtain one of the proper covers of G by its multiplier. The multiplier plays an important role in representation theory—see later sections.

2. Constructions

Under this heading, we give brief descriptions of various ways of constructing G , various closely related groups, or objects of

which these groups are the automorphism groups. The style is telegraphic, and the reader must expect to fill in many details for himself. However, we have tried wherever possible to make the definitions so explicit that a sufficiently determined reader can completely recover the group or object from our description of it.

For the classical definitions, say of the unitary groups, we have been content to give merely the definition itself, and the structure of the various groups in terms of the simple group G , for example

$$\begin{aligned} GU_3(5) &= 2 \times 3 \cdot G \cdot 3, & PGU_3(5) &= G \cdot 3, \\ SU_3(5) &= 3 \cdot G, & PSU_3(5) &= U_3(5) = G. \end{aligned}$$

The most interesting constructions, however, are those that relate the group to some special combinatorial object whose existence is not immediate from the classical definition; for example in the case of $U_3(5)$ the Hoffman–Singleton graph of 50 vertices, each joined to 7 others, whose automorphism group is $G \cdot 2 = P \sum U_3(5)$. There is no reasonable analogue of this for the other unitary groups. In such cases, the thing we construct may be the combinatorial object, its automorphism group, or preferably both.

The combinatorial object is usually a set of some kind, and often a set of vectors in some space. In the simplest cases we have been able to give explicit names for all the members of this set, and also for all their automorphisms, but more usually we have only been able to specify a generating set of automorphisms. We have usually tried to make this generating set as large as we can, rather than as small as we can, since computations are then easier. Readers who want minimal systems of generators must look elsewhere!

In some large cases we have only been able to give a description of the relevant object rather than an explicit construction. We are pleased to report that in several cases where our description was originally of this kind we have managed, sometimes at the proof stage, to insert a more explicit construction. (The publishers of the ATLAS were not quite so pleased!)

In very complicated cases the work of the construction has been spread over several sections, each individually called a ‘construction’ because it constructs some portion of the final object. In this way we have even managed to fit a complete and explicit construction for the Monster onto a few ATLAS pages!

In the remainder of this chapter, we briefly describe some notations and ideas that appear repeatedly in the ‘constructions’ sections.

3. Notation for types of point and hyperplane for orthogonal groups

We attach the terms ‘plus’ and ‘minus’ to various notions connected with orthogonal groups. This usage is explained in Chapter 2, Section 5.

4. Projective dimensions and projective counting

Since the group stabilizing a vector also stabilizes its multiples, it is often sensible to use projective terminology, in which the $(k+1)$ -dimensional subspaces of an $(n+1)$ -dimensional vector

space are called the k -dimensional subspaces of an n -dimensional projective space. To avoid confusion, we usually use the terms *point*, *line*, *plane*, ... to indicate a space of projective dimension 0, 1, 2,

In projective counting, a vector is identified with its non-zero scalar multiples. Thus the 8 vectors from the centre of a cube to its vertices arise in 4 pairs $\{v, -v\}$, and so projectively speaking they yield just 4 distinct points. In such a situation we might write ‘... 2 \times 4 vectors ...’ or ‘..., projectively, 4 vectors ...’ or, when we wish to indicate just which scalars are to be neglected ‘... 4 (\pm)-vectors ...’. Formally, a (\pm)-vector is a pair $\{v, -v\}$, and an ω -vector (where $\omega^3 = 1$) is a triple $\{v, \omega v, \omega^2 v\}$.

5. Coordinates for vectors

We adopt various compact notations for vectors. For example $(2^8 0^{16})$ indicates a vector, or set of vectors, having some eight coordinates 2 and the remaining sixteen coordinates 0.

On occasion we indicate that we intend to apply all permutations of the appropriate Symmetric, Alternating, Cyclic, or Dihedral group by the corresponding superscript letter. Thus $(x, y, z, t)^A$ represents the twelve vectors obtained by all even permutations of the coordinates.

6. Quaternionic spaces

A fair number of our constructions involve quaternionic spaces, and as some readers will not be familiar with the necessary distinctions between the roles of the two kinds of multiplication, we state our conventions here. (Care is needed in comparisons with other sources.)

We use *left multiplication* for scalar products, and *right multiplication* for group actions. Thus if $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is a vector, λ a scalar, and $\delta = \text{diag}(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n)$ a diagonal group element, then the scalar product of x by λ is

$$\lambda x = (\lambda x_1, \dots, \lambda x_n),$$

while the image of x under δ is

$$x\delta = (x_1\delta_1, \dots, x_n\delta_n).$$

The reader is cautioned that the map $x \rightarrow \lambda x$ is *not* a linear operation. Again, in a lattice L over some quaternionic ring R , we might say that $x \equiv y$ (modulo r) to mean that $x - y \in rL$. This does *not* usually imply that $\lambda x \equiv \lambda y$ (modulo r), but if δ is a group operation of some group acting on L , it *will* imply that $x\delta \equiv y\delta$ (modulo r).

7. Presentations

We write presentations in the format

$$\langle \text{generators} \mid \text{relations} \rangle$$

thus for example

$$\langle a, b \mid a^2 = b^3 = (ab)^5 = 1 \rangle$$

is a presentation for A_5 . Relations placed in square brackets are redundant.

Coxeter-type presentations

We represent certain relations by diagrams, in which each node refers to a generator g , and indicates the relation $g^2 = 1$. For any two such generators g and h , we have the further relation

$gh = hg$, or $(gh)^2 = 1$, if the corresponding nodes are not joined,

$(gh)^3 = 1$, if they are joined by an unmarked edge,

$(gh)^n = 1$, if they are joined by an edge marked n .

This notation is often combined with the ‘ $\langle \dots \mid \dots \rangle$ ’ format, and additional relations may be explicitly adjoined. On occasions we specify certain relations, and then write ‘+ more relations(?)’—this means that the group certainly satisfies the specified relations, but we do not know whether they suffice for a presentation.

Many interesting presentations for particular groups can be deduced from the information on pages 232–3.

Notations for particular presentations (after Coxeter and Moser)

$$(l, m, n) \quad R^l = S^m = T^n = RST = 1, \text{ or } R^l = S^m = (RS)^n = 1$$

$$\langle l, m, n \rangle \quad R^l = S^m = T^n = RST$$

$$(l, m \mid n, k) \quad R^l = S^m = (RS)^n = (R^{-1}S)^k = 1$$

$$(l, m, n; q) \quad R^l = S^m = T^n = RST = (TSR)^q = 1, \text{ or }$$

$$R^l = S^m = (RS)^n = (R^{-1}S^{-1}RS)^q = 1$$

$$G^{p,q,r} \quad A^p = B^q = C^r = (AB)^2 = (BC)^2 = (CA)^2$$

$$= (ABC)^2 = 1, \text{ or }$$

$$X^2 = Y^2 = (XY)^2 = 1, \text{ and }$$

$$1 = T^2 = (XT)^p = (YT)^q = (XYT)^r$$

$$G^{p,q,r,s,t,u,v} \quad X^2 = Y^2 = Z^2 = (XY)^2 = (YZ)^2 = (ZX)^2$$

$$= 1, \text{ and }$$

$$1 = T^2 = (XT)^p = (YT)^q = (XYT)^r =$$

$$(ZT)^s = (XZT)^t = (YZT)^u = (XYZT)^v$$

5

How to read this ATLAS: information about subgroups and their structure

1. The maximal subgroups sections

A *maximal subgroup* H of G is a proper subgroup of G that is contained in no strictly larger proper subgroup of G . Whenever we have been able to do so, under the heading ‘maximal subgroups’ we have listed all the maximal subgroups of G up to conjugacy. On other occasions, we have modified this heading appropriately, or made some explicit qualification.

For each of the listed subgroups H of G , we usually give, in successive columns:

its *order*

its *index* in G

its *structure* in the notation described at the end of this section for each automorphic extension $G \cdot A$ of G , the *fusion behaviour* of H under A , and the associated maximal subgroups of $G \cdot A$

the *permutation character* of G on the cosets of H , when this is sufficiently simple,

and finally various ways to *specify* a subgroup of type H in G . In the column for an automorphic extension $G \cdot A$,

a *splitting symbol* ($:$) indicates that some conjugate of H is invariant under automorphisms of G that suffice to generate $G \cdot A$ modulo G . (It then gives rise to an ‘ordinary’ maximal subgroup $H \cdot A$ of $G \cdot A$.)

a *fusion join* (\sqcup) is used to show that several isomorphic groups H_i that are not conjugate in G become conjugate in $G \cdot A$.

These symbols may be followed by structure-symbols for the ‘ordinary’ and ‘novel’ maximal subgroups of $G \cdot A$. The maximal subgroups K of $G \cdot A$ are of three types:

Trivialities: these are the groups $G \cdot B$, where B is a maximal subgroup of A . They are ignored in our tables.

Ordinaries: if H is invariant under some automorphisms of G that generate $G \cdot A$ modulo G , it extends to a maximal subgroup $K = H \cdot A$ of $G \cdot A$. In this case, we write the structure of K immediately after the corresponding splitting symbol. The letter H , when used, refers to the corresponding maximal subgroup of G .

Novelties. It can happen that the intersection of K with G is a non-maximal proper subgroup of G . In such cases K is called a *novel* subgroup of $G \cdot A$, and we have written its structure in the row corresponding to one of the maximal subgroups H of G that contains $K \cap G$.

Any maximal subgroup of $G \cdot A$ that occurs after a fusion marker is a novelty; but novelties can also occur after a splitting symbol, in which case they are written *after* the corresponding ‘ordinary’ maximal subgroup $H \cdot A$.

The *permutation character* of G associated with H is the character of the permutation representation of G acting by right multiplication on the right cosets of H in G . The irreducible constituents of this representation are indicated by their degrees followed by lower case letters a, b, c, \dots , which indicate the successive irreducible representations of G of that degree, in the order in which they appear in the ATLAS character table. A sequence of small letters (not necessarily distinct) after a single number indicates a sum of irreducible constituents all of the same degree. Thus

$$1a + 45ab + 216a + 342aac$$

would be used to abbreviate

$$1a + 45a + 45b + 216a + 342a + 342a + 342c.$$

The *specifications* of subgroups H give information which might help to locate a copy of H inside G . An *abstract specification* expresses H as the normalizer in G of some element or subgroup, or alternatively as the centralizer in G of an outer automorphism. We indicate these (respectively) by writing $N(\dots)$ or $C(\dots)$, where the parentheses contain information about the conjugacy classes of the groups being normalized or centralized. The form $C(\dots)$ is *only* used for the centralizers of *outer* automorphisms.

The class of a cyclic subgroup is indicated by its order, followed by the tag letters of its generators (see ‘Class names’, Chapter 7, Section 5): subscripts are used to count cyclic subgroups in a larger group, and superscripts indicate direct powers of groups. Thus the symbols below would be used for the normalizers in G of elements or groups of the indicated forms:

$N(2A)$:	an involution in G , of class 2A.
$C(2B)$:	an outer automorphism of G , of class 2B.
$C(2)$:	an outer automorphism of order 2 and unspecified class
$N(3A)$:	a group of order 3, with each generator in class 3A.
$N(5AB)$:	a group of order 5, containing both classes 5A and 5B.
$N(2A^2)$:	a fourgroup, whose involutions are in class 2A.
$N(3^3) = N(3AB_4C_3D_6)$:	an elementary abelian group of order 27, whose 13 cyclic subgroups number 4 containing both classes 3A and 3B, 3 containing 3C only, 6 containing 3D only (neglecting the identity element).
$N(2^6)$:	an elementary abelian group of order 2^6 , unspecified classes.
$N(2A, 3B, 5CD)$:	an A_5 , containing elements of classes 2A, 3B, 5C, 5D.
$N(2A, 3B, 5CD)^2$:	the direct product of two such A_5 groups.
$N(2A, 2C, 3A, 3B, \dots)$:	a group containing elements of the indicated classes, among others.

The type of the group being normalized, when it is not obvious, can usually be deduced from the structure information about H . In the case of a non-abelian simple group S that is treated elsewhere in this ATLAS, the conjugacy classes in G of the non-trivial cyclic subgroups of S are listed in the order in which the classes appear in the ATLAS character table for S .

The remaining *specifications* describe subgroups, where possible, as the stabilizers of objects that arise naturally in the various *constructions* for G and related groups. The appropriate column is headed by a keyword which hints at the construction(s) referred to. The entry against a group H hints at an object whose stabilizer is a copy of H . These stabilizers should always be understood in the widest possible sense, so that for instance the stabilizer of a ‘vector’ would be the set of all group elements that fix that vector up to scalar multiplication (its *projective*

stabilizer). For this reason, we have a slight bias towards projective terminology in these columns.

There are many generic involvements of small Chevalley groups S in greater ones G . Thus $X_n(q^2)$ involves $X_n(q)$, $A_{mn-1}(q)$ involves $A_{n-1}(q)$ wr S_m , and $B_3(q)$ involves $G_2(q)$, which in turn involves both $A_2(q)$ and ${}^2A_2(q)$. We indicate these by writing just the name of S in the appropriate column of the maximal subgroup table for G , even though the actual maximal subgroup of G is often not just the group S , but a more complicated group involving S in its composition series. The structure column should supply the extra information.

2. Notations for group structures

There are many different ways in which structures of groups are indicated in the literature. We recommend the convenient ones below, and have used many of them in our tables of maximal subgroups and elsewhere in this ATLAS.

The notations C_m (cyclic), D_m (dihedral), Q_m (quaternionic, or dicyclic), E_m (elementary abelian), and X_m or X_m^+ or X_m^- (extraspecial), are often used for groups of order m with the indicated structures. (The reader should note that some authors use D_m and Q_m for the dihedral and quaternionic groups of order $2m$ rather than m .) The cyclic, dihedral, and quaternionic groups are defined by the presentations

$$C_m: \quad a^m = 1$$

$$D_m: \quad a^{\frac{m}{2}} = 1, \quad b^2 = 1, \quad b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \quad (m \text{ even})$$

$$Q_m: \quad a^{\frac{m}{2}} = 1, \quad b^2 = a^{\frac{m}{2}}, \quad b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \quad (4 \text{ divides } m),$$

and the elementary abelian and extraspecial groups are described later. The particular group Q_8 is the *quaternion group*, presented by $ij = k$, $jk = i$, $ki = j$, or by $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk$, in which the common value is -1 , a central element of order 2.

There are various ways to combine groups:

$A \times B$ is the *direct product*, or *Cartesian product*, of A and B . It may be defined as the set of ordered pairs (a, b) ($a \in A, b \in B$), with $(a, b)(a', b') = (aa', bb')$.

$A \cdot B$ or AB denotes any group having a normal subgroup of structure A , for which the corresponding quotient group has structure B . This is called an *upward extension* of A by B , or a *downward extension* of B by A .

$A : B$ or $A : {}^\phi B$ indicates a case of $A \cdot B$ which is a *split extension*, or *semi-direct product*. The structure can be completely described by giving the homomorphism $\phi : B \rightarrow \text{Aut}(A)$ which shows how B acts by conjugation on A . It may be defined to consist of the ordered pairs (b, a) ($b \in B, a \in A$), with $(b, a)(b', a') = (bb', a^{\phi(b')}a')$.

$A \cdot B$ indicates any case of $A \cdot B$ which is *not* a split extension.

$A \circ B$ or $A \circ_C B$ indicates the *central product* of A and B over their common central subgroup C . Formally, we have injections $\alpha : C \rightarrow A$ and $\beta : C \rightarrow B$ of the abstract group C

into the centres of A and B , and $A \circ B$ is the quotient of $A \times B$ by the set of ordered pairs of the form $(\alpha(c), \beta(c))$ ($c \in C$). When it is omitted from the notation, C is usually understood to take the largest possible value.

$A \Delta B$ or $A \Delta_D B$ indicates a *diagonal product* of A and B over their common homomorphic image D . Formally, we have homomorphisms $\gamma : A \rightarrow D$ and $\delta : B \rightarrow D$ from A and B onto D , and $A \Delta B$ is the subgroup of $A \times B$ consisting of the (a, b) for which $\gamma(a) = \delta(b)$. When D is omitted from the notation, it is usually understood to take the largest possible value.

Central and diagonal products may have more than two factors. The notation $\frac{1}{2}(A \times B)$ denotes a diagonal product in which D has order 2.

$A \Delta B$ or $A \circ_C \Delta_D B$ can be used for a *central-diagonal product*.

For suitable groups, and with notations as above, this consists of the ordered pairs (a, b) for which $\gamma(a) = \delta(b)$ in D , taken modulo the pairs of form $(\alpha(c), \beta(c))$ ($c \in C$).

$A \wr B$, or $A \text{ wr } B$, the *wreath product* of A and B , is defined when B is a permutation group on n letters. It is the split extension $A^n : B$, where A^n is the direct product of n copies of A , on which B acts by permuting the factors.

In our structure symbols for complicated groups, we use the abbreviations:

$[m]$ for m an integer, denoting an arbitrary group of order m
 m denoting a cyclic group of order m

A^n for the direct product of n groups of structure A .
In particular

p^n where p is prime, indicates the elementary abelian group of that order.

Thus the two types of group of order four become

4 (the cyclic group), and 2^2 (the fourgroup).

p^{m+n} indicates a case of $p^m \cdot p^n$, and so on.

Thus 2^{3+2+6} would indicate a 2-group having an elementary abelian normal subgroup of order 8 whose quotient contains a normal fourgroup modulo which becomes elementary abelian of order 2^6 .

p^{1+2n} or p_+^{1+2n} or p_-^{1+2n} is used for the particular case of an extraspecial group. For each prime number p and positive n , there are just two types of extraspecial group, which are central products of n non-abelian groups of order p^3 . For odd p , the subscript is + or - according as the group has exponent p or p^2 . For $p = 2$, it is + or - according as the central product has an even or odd number of quaternionic factors.

Products of three or more groups are left-associated, and should only be used when the indicated decomposition is invariant. Thus $A \cdot B : C$ means $(A \cdot B) : C$, and implies the existence of a normal subgroup A .

Note to Chapters 6 and 7

The more complicated parts of these chapters are intended to be read in conjunction with one another. In these chapters, G usually denotes a simple group, with Schur multiplier M and outer automorphism group A . If ω is a root of unity, we shall sometimes say that a representation *represents a certain group element by ω* when we mean that it represents that element by ω

times an identity matrix. The same phrase is applied to the character of that representation. Two characters of $M \cdot G$ are said to belong to the same *cohort* if they represent the elements of M by the same roots of unity.

The unqualified word 'class' usually refers to a conjugacy class in a group G or $G \cdot a$, while 'character' usually refers to a character of a group G or $m \cdot G$.

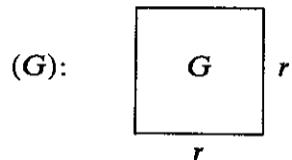
6

How to read this ATLAS: The map of an ATLAS character table

With each character table printed in this ATLAS we give a small map that explains to which groups the various portions of the table refer. The shape of this map depends on the Schur multiplier M and outer automorphism group A . We describe some of the simplest and most common cases first.

1. The case G (that is, trivial M and A)

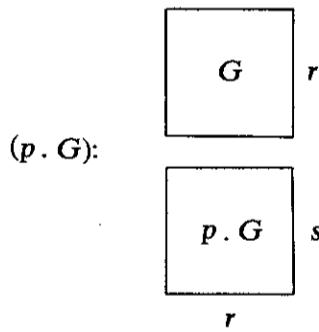
The map is a square



where the right-hand number r is the number of characters of G , and the lower one the number of classes. Of course these two numbers are equal, and usually called the *class number* of G .

2. The case $p \cdot G$ (that is, M cyclic of prime order, A trivial)

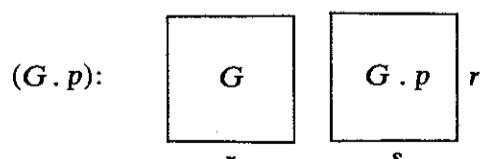
The map is a ‘tower’ of two squares



The upper square gives the same information as before. The lower one refers to one cohort of characters faithful on the central element, and tells us that there are s characters in that cohort. Since there are $p-1$ such cohorts, the class number of $p \cdot G$ is $r+(p-1)s$. The orders of the elements in these classes are visible in the lifting order rows for $p \cdot G$.

3. The case $G \cdot p$ (M trivial, A cyclic of prime order)

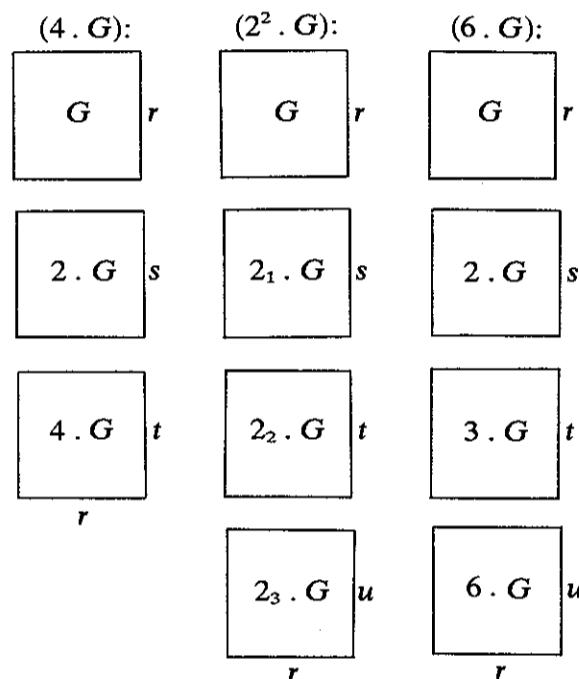
The map consists of two squares side by side:



This tells us that G has class number r , and that each other coset of G in $G \cdot p$ contains s classes of $G \cdot p$. Since $r-s$ characters of G fuse in sets of p , the class number of $G \cdot p$ is $ps+(r-s)/p$, but is easiest found from the indicator column for $G \cdot p$, which reveals the number of characters for that group.

4. The case $M \cdot G$ (arbitrary multiplier, trivial automorphism group)

We illustrate the cases $4 \cdot G$, $2^2 \cdot G$, and $6 \cdot G$:



In the first case ($4 \cdot G$), there is a cohort of r representations in which the central element is mapped to $+1$, and which we regard as representations of G , another cohort of s representations mapping that element to -1 , which we regard as representations of $2 \cdot G$, and two cohorts of t representations each, mapping the central element to i or $-i$, which are faithful representations of $4 \cdot G$. The class numbers of G , $2 \cdot G$, and $4 \cdot G$ are r , $r+s$, and $r+s+2t$.

In the second case ($2^2 \cdot G$), no irreducible representation can be faithful, since the central fourgroup must be represented by a group of roots of unity, which is necessarily cyclic. The map is a tower of four squares, the topmost one corresponding to the representations that are trivial on the central fourgroup, and so can be regarded as representations of G , and the other three corresponding to the three cyclic quotient groups, labelled 2_1 , 2_2 , 2_3 , of the central fourgroup. The class numbers of G , $2_1 \cdot G$, $2_2 \cdot G$, $2_3 \cdot G$, and $2^2 \cdot G$ are r , $r+s$, $r+t$, $r+u$, and $r+s+t+u$.

In the third case ($6 \cdot G$), the central subgroup has four cyclic quotients, of orders 1, 2, 3, and 6, and so we again have a tower of four squares, corresponding to groups G , $2 \cdot G$, $3 \cdot G$, and $6 \cdot G$. The map tells us that a central element of order 6 is represented by

- 1 for r characters
 - -1 for s characters
 - ω or ω^2 for t characters each,
 - $-\omega$ or $-\omega^2$ for u characters each,
- where $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/3)$.

The class numbers of G , $2 \cdot G$, $3 \cdot G$, and $6 \cdot G$ are r , $r+s$, $r+2t$, $r+s+2t+2u$. The cohorts of characters representing the given central element by ω^2 and $-\omega^2$ are not printed.

In the general case $M \cdot G$, there is a tower of squares, one for each cyclic quotient group (of order m , say) of the multiplier. The number to the right of a square is the number of characters in any of the cohorts which realize exactly that quotient group—there are $\phi(m)$ such cohorts, only one of which is printed.

5. The case $G \cdot A$ (trivial multiplier, arbitrary outer automorphism group)

We illustrate the cases $G \cdot 4$, $G \cdot 2^2$, $G \cdot 6$, and $G \cdot S_3$:

($G \cdot 4$):	G	$G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 4$	r
	r	s	t	
($G \cdot 2^2$):	G	$G \cdot 2_1$	$G \cdot 2_2$	$G \cdot 2_3$
	r	s	t	u
($G \cdot 6$):	G	$G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 3$	$G \cdot 6$
	r	s	t	r
($G \cdot S_3$):	G	$G \cdot 3$	$G \cdot 2$	$G \cdot 2'$
	r	s	t	u
			$G \cdot 2' G \cdot 2''$	
			r	

The ‘dual’ to the statement that any irreducible representation of $M \cdot G$ realizes only a cyclic quotient of M is the much more obvious statement that any conjugacy class of $G \cdot A$ is represented in some $G \cdot a$, where a is a cyclic subgroup of A . Usually therefore an ATLAS table contains a detachment of columns for each cyclic subgroup of the outer automorphism group A . Each ‘square’ of the map corresponds to a *bicyclic* extension $m \cdot G \cdot a$ (m and a cyclic groups). The experienced user can often deduce information about non-bicyclic extensions, but we emphasize that ‘officially’

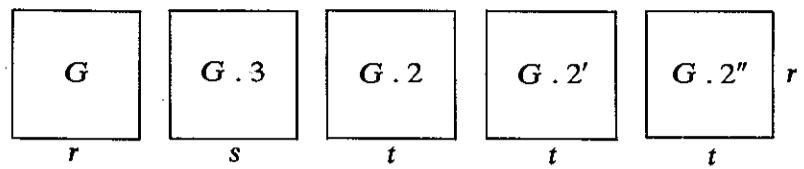
ATLAS tables give information only about bicyclic extensions.

The first three of the above cases are the ‘transposes’ of the ‘dual’ cases $4 \cdot G$, $2^2 \cdot G$, and $6 \cdot G$, and we shall say little more about them. In the first case we have r classes of G , s classes of $G \cdot 2$ outside G , and $2t$ classes of $G \cdot 4$ outside $G \cdot 2$, but the exact class numbers of $G \cdot 2$ and $G \cdot 4$ are best obtained from the indicator columns for those groups. In the second case, we have r classes of G , and s , t , or u classes in the three extensions $G \cdot 2$ outside G . The class numbers of these can be found from the appropriate indicator columns, but in general there is no way to read the class number of $G \cdot 2^2$ from our table (it is not a bicyclic extension). The trouble is that a character of G that splits in (that is, extends to) each of the three extensions $G \cdot 2_1$, $G \cdot 2_2$, $G \cdot 2_3$ may either split to give four characters of $G \cdot 2^2$ or fuse to give just one, and there is no universal way to discover this from the character values.[†] This sort of problem does not arise in the third case, since the extending group is cyclic: a character which splits for $G \cdot 2$ and $G \cdot 3$ necessarily splits to give six characters for $G \cdot 6$.

The fourth case, $G \cdot S_3$ introduces new phenomena since the extending group is non-abelian. There are five cyclic subgroups of S_3 , one of each order 1 and 3, and three of order 2, and so

[†]When a character does extend to a group $G \cdot A$ (A non-cyclic) the character values we print for the various cyclic extensions should all be part of a single character for $G \cdot A$. In the case $G \cdot 2^2$ there is a simple rule which usually settles the question: if a real-valued (indicator + or -) character for G extends to characters α, β, γ for each of $G \cdot 2_1, G \cdot 2_2, G \cdot 2_3$ then it extends to $G \cdot 2^2$ if and only if an odd number of α, β, γ are real-valued characters.

the full ATLAS table would have five detachments of columns, and a map:



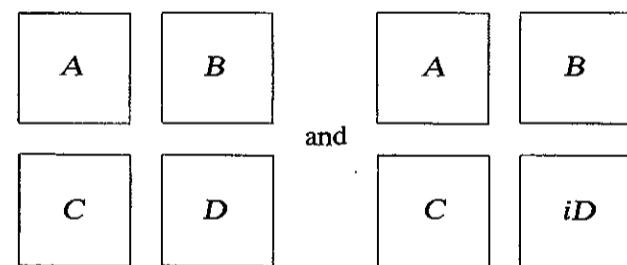
However, the last three blocks are images of each other under the automorphism group, and so contain much the same information. We therefore only print one of them in full (the *leader*), and just the indicator and fusion columns for the other two (its *followers*). In our maps, the ‘squares’ corresponding to follower cosets that have been suppressed in this way are ‘squashed’ in the way shown when we introduced this example.

6. The general case $M \cdot G \cdot A$

We illustrate three particular cases:

($2 \cdot G \cdot 2$):	G	$G \cdot 2$	r	($3 \cdot G \cdot 2$):	G	$G \cdot 2$	r	($2^2 \cdot G \cdot 3$):	G	$G \cdot 3$	r
	r	t			r	s			r	s	
	$2 \cdot G$	$2 \cdot G \cdot 2$	t		$3 \cdot G$	$3 \cdot G \cdot 2$	s		$2 \cdot G$		
					r		t				
					$2' \cdot G$				r		t

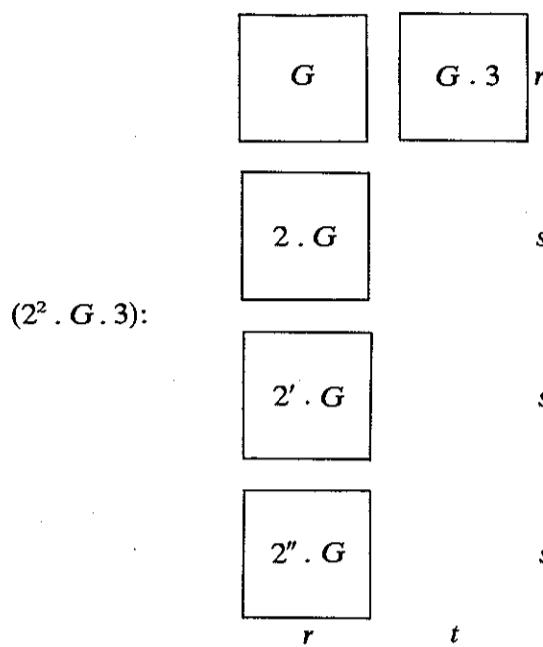
The first is the very common case $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$. The conventions about it are essentially the union of those for cases of form $2 \cdot G$ and $G \cdot 2$, and need little further explanation. However, it can be important to realize that any group $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$ has an isoclinic variant, and of course the group $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$ you are investigating may not be the one that we print. For the definitions, see ‘Isoclinism’ (Section 7) at the end of this chapter. The ATLAS tables for a group $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$ and its isoclinic variant $(2 \cdot G \cdot 2)^-$ have the forms



The orders of elements in the variant can be deduced from the statement that if g is an element of $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$ outside $2 \cdot G$, with $g^2 = h$, then in $(2 \cdot G \cdot 2)^-$ the corresponding element squares to $-h$, where -1 is the central element of order 2. If χ, χ^+, χ^- are corresponding characters of $2 \cdot G$, $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$, and $(2 \cdot G \cdot 2)^-$ respectively, faithful on the central element of order 2, then $\text{ind}(\chi) = \text{ind}(\chi^+) + \text{ind}(\chi^-)$.

Our second example is for a group $3 \cdot G \cdot 2$, in which a central element z of order 3 in $3 \cdot G$ is inverted by the outer automorphisms. In this case each character of $3 \cdot G$ in the printed cohort that represents z by $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/3)$ fuses in $3 \cdot G \cdot 2$ with one from the unprinted cohort representing z by ω^2 . It follows that all entries in the bottom right-hand portion of the table are zero. We therefore leave this portion blank, except for its fusion and indicator columns and lifting order rows, and represent this situation in our map by drawing only the leading two sides of the corresponding square. In such cases, the fusion column for $3 \cdot G \cdot 2$ will contain symbols *, which indicate fusion of the unprinted characters with either their own proxies or the proxies of other unprinted characters, as indicated by the joins (see Chapter 7, Section 18).

The third example is for a group $2^2 \cdot G \cdot 3$, in which the multiplier has three cyclic quotients of order 2, permuted by the automorphism group. The full ATLAS table would contain a detachment of rows for each of the three corresponding groups $2 \cdot G$, $2' \cdot G$, $2'' \cdot G$, and would have map:



We do not draw blocks $2 \cdot G \cdot 3$, $2' \cdot G \cdot 3$, $2'' \cdot G \cdot 3$ since the corresponding groups do not exist. However, the lower three blocks in this full table are images of each other under the automorphism group, and so contain much the same information. We therefore print only one of them in full (the *leader* cohort), and just the lifting order rows for the other two cohorts (its *followers*). (The lifting order rows for triple or higher order multiple covers that have been suppressed in this way are printed in a compressed format—see Chapter 7, Section 9.) In our maps, the ‘squares’ corresponding to the follower cosets that have been suppressed in this way are ‘squashed’ in the way shown when we introduced this example.

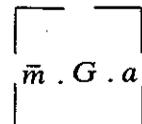
In a completely general case, the Full ATLAS Table (FAT) would contain a detachment of columns for each cyclic subgroup a of the outer automorphism group, and a detachment of rows for each cyclic quotient group m of the multiplier. If a transforms m into a different quotient group, there is no square on the map corresponding to $m \cdot G \cdot a$. If a acts non-trivially upon m , we print only two sides of the corresponding square, as in the case $3 \cdot G \cdot 2$, since the corresponding portion of the character table has all character values zero. There can only be non-zero character values when a centralizes m , and we then draw a full square in our map for the portion $m \cdot G \cdot a$.

In complicated cases, the table we print is usually smaller. The outer automorphism group will have various orbits on the cyclic subgroups of A or quotient groups of M , and from each orbit of the corresponding detachments of columns or rows we print just one in full, but retain only the indicator and fusion columns, or lifting order rows, for its followers. The portions of our maps corresponding to the suppressed objects are ‘squashed’.

Of course in a complicated table we might have an orbit of $r > 1$ cosets, and also an orbit of $s > 1$ cohorts! In the cases we print, it happens that of the corresponding rs portions of the full ATLAS table all the ones that contain non-zero character values are equivalent under the automorphisms, and so we need only print one such portion in full.

For an example of a case when these rs portions include several non-zero orbits under the automorphisms, see the parts labelled x and y in our map for $O_8^+(3)$.

There are occasions when cyclic upward and downward extensions $G \cdot a$ and $m \cdot G$ exist, and a centralizes m , but there is no corresponding bicyclic extension $m \cdot G \cdot a$. They are indicated in our maps by a ‘broken box’



which contains the name of a rather larger extension that does exist. We defer further explanations until we have explained the notion of isoclinism.

7. Isoclinism

The *commutator* $[x, y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$ of two elements x, y of a group G is unaffected when we multiply x or y by an element of the centre $Z(G)$ of G , and of course its values lie in the *derived group* or *commutator subgroup* $G' = [G, G]$ of G (since this is defined as the group generated by all such commutators). We can therefore regard the commutator function as a map from $G/Z(G) \times G/Z(G)$ to G' . Two groups G and H are said to be *isoclinic* if they have ‘the same’ commutator map in this sense; in other words if there are isomorphisms $G/Z(G) \rightarrow H/Z(H)$ and $G' \rightarrow H'$ which identify the two commutator maps.

An equivalent and more concrete definition is to say that G and H are isoclinic if we can enlarge their centres so as to get isomorphic groups. This means that each of G and H can be embedded in a larger group K in such a way that K is generated by $Z(K)$ and G , and also by $Z(K)$ and H .

Philip Hall introduced isoclinism in connection with the enumeration of p -groups. It is also of vital importance in the theory of projective representations and the Schur multiplier. Indeed, any irreducible representation of G can be converted to one of H of the same degree, for which the representing matrices are scalar multiples of those that represent G . To see this, restrict the representation to $Z(G)$, when we obtain a set of scalar matrices to which we can adjoin others which extend this representation to one of $Z(K)$, and hence extend the original representation of G to one of K . The desired representation of H is now obtained by restriction.

Thus the dihedral and quaternionic groups of order 8 are isoclinic: the matrices $\pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $\pm \begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & -i \end{pmatrix}$, $\pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$, $\pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -i \\ i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ represent the former, and by multiplying the last two pairs of matrices by the scalar matrix $\begin{pmatrix} i & 0 \\ 0 & i \end{pmatrix}$ we obtain a representation of the latter. A similar phenomenon occurs with any faithful representation of a group $H = 2 \cdot G \cdot 2$. The representing matrices will be various matrices $\pm A$ (for elements of $2 \cdot G$), and $\pm B$ (for the remaining elements of H), and there is an isoclinic group K , (also of structure $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$) represented by the matrices $\pm A$ and $\pm iB$. A group of structure $3 \cdot G \cdot 3$ is one of three isoclinic variants, in which the elements in the three cosets of the subgroup $3 \cdot G$ are represented by matrices

$$\begin{aligned} &\omega^n A, \omega^n B, \omega^n C \\ &\omega^n A, \varepsilon \omega^n B, \varepsilon^2 \omega^n C \\ &\omega^n A, \varepsilon^2 \omega^n B, \varepsilon \omega^n C, \end{aligned}$$

where $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/3)$, $\varepsilon = \exp(2\pi i/9)$.

A *perfect* group (one for which $G = G'$) has a unique central extension $M \cdot G$ realizing any quotient M of its Schur multiplier. Thus for example there is a unique proper cover $2 \cdot A_n$ of the alternating group A_n for $n \geq 5$. For more general groups G , the appropriate groups $M \cdot G$ are only unique up to isoclinism. Thus for example, the symmetric groups S_n ($n \geq 5$) have two double covers, $2^+ S_n$ and $2^- S_n$, which can be converted into each other by multiplying the elements that lie above odd permutations by a new central element i , whose square is the central element of order 2 in either group. The one we tabulate is $2^+ S_n$, in which the transpositions of S_n lift to involutions.

There is a sense in which the different portions of an ATLAS character table (or the squares of its map) correspond to isoclinism classes of bicyclic extensions, rather than to the individual extensions whose characters we choose to print. Changing to a different group in the isoclinism class merely multiplies the associated portions of a table by various roots of unity (and affects their headings).

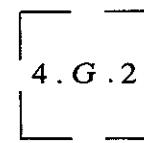
It can happen that upward and downward cyclic extensions

$G \cdot a$ and $m \cdot G$ exist, and the automorphisms of a centralize m , but no corresponding bicyclic extension $m \cdot G \cdot a$ exists. The relevant isoclinism class of extensions is well-defined, but happens to contain no group of the ‘expected’ order $|m| \cdot |G| \cdot |a|$. We illustrate with the case $G = A_6$, which has three cyclic automorphic extensions $G \cdot 2_1 = S_6$, $G \cdot 2_2 = PGL_2(9)$, and $G \cdot 2_3 =$ the ‘Mathieu’ group M_{10} .

The Schur double cover $2 \cdot G$, is categorically associated with G , and so any automorphism of G can be lifted to an automorphism of $2 \cdot G$. Now it happens that $G \cdot 2_1$ and $G \cdot 2_2$ are split extensions, from which it follows that there do exist groups $2 \cdot G \cdot 2_1$ and $2 \cdot G \cdot 2_2$ of the required type. To see this, take an involution x extending G to the appropriate $G \cdot 2_i$. Then the automorphism $g \rightarrow x^{-1}gx$ of G lifts to an automorphism θ_x , say, of $2 \cdot G$, and the split extension $(2 \cdot G) \cdot 2$ of $2 \cdot G$ by this automorphism is the desired group $2 \cdot G \cdot 2_i$ ($i = 1, 2$).

However, the group $G \cdot 2_3$ is a non-split extension of G . We can generate it by G together with an element x of order 4 with $x^2 = y$ in G . It turns out that the automorphism θ_x of $2 \cdot G$ obtained by lifting the automorphism $g \rightarrow x^{-1}gx$ interchanges the two preimages of y in $2 \cdot G$. It is therefore impossible to achieve this by an element of order 4 (in a putative group $2 \cdot G \cdot 2_3$) which squares to either preimage of y .

When such a case arises in this ATLAS, we draw a *broken box*, for example:



in the appropriate place on the map, containing the name of a larger extension that does exist. In our example, this is a group $4 \cdot G \cdot 2$ which can be obtained as the split extension of $2 \cdot G$ by the automorphism θ_x of order 4 just described. (There is also an extension of structure $2^2 \cdot G \cdot 2$ in this isoclinism class, but we prefer the bicyclic one.)

It is slightly easier in this example to see that no enveloping group of structure $2 \cdot G \cdot 2^2$ can exist. This is because the outer automorphism of S_6 interchanges the two isoclinism classes of groups $2S_6$. (It interchanges elements of cycle-types $2^1 1^4$ and 2^3 , and just one of these lifts to an involution in either $2S_6$, and so neither of these groups can possess an automorphism of the required type.) We remark that the calculations needed to verify our assertions about this example can be performed in $\Gamma L_2(9)$.

Guide to the sections of Chapter 7

§1. Column width and type markers

§2. Centralizer orders

§3. Power maps

§4. p' parts

§5. Class name row

§6. The rest of the detachment of rows for G .

§7. Lifting order rows for $2^{\alpha} G$

The rest of the detachment of rows for $2^{\alpha} G$

Possible further detachments for downward extensions $m^{\alpha} G$

And possible lifting order rows for follows of these

§10. Algebraic irrationalities
§11. Algebraic conjugacy

60	4	3	5	5	6	2	3
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB
1A	2A	3A	5A	B*	fus	ind	2B
							4A
							6A

ind	1	4	3	5	5	2	8	6
2		6	10	10		8	6	

fus	ind	2	8	6
		8	6	

-	0	0	0	0

oo	0	0	13	

oo	0	12	0	

:	oo	0	12	0

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

fusion column	indicator column	char. value columns

<tbl_r

How to read this ATLAS: character tables

The Guide describes the parts of a typical ATLAS character table. We shall first describe it row-by-row, and then column-by-column. Much of the complexity of this description arises from the need to consider groups with arbitrary Schur multiplier and outer automorphism group—the reader who is not interested in complicated cases should find that the first few sections suffice.

1. Column width and type markers

The first row contains the symbol @ at the head of a column that later contains character values of some conjugacy class, and the symbol ; for one that contains fusion or indicator information.

If the table is read mechanically, this row can be used to determine the widths of the columns, which may be necessary since occasionally the entries in adjacent columns abut. The information in any column is right-justified.

2. Centralizer orders

The second and third rows give the order of the centralizer in G of the typical element of each class. Since the numbers are sometimes too large to fit in the appropriate portion of a single row, two rows are provided, the top one containing the leading digits of large numbers.

The numbers given are the orders of centralizers in the base group G , even for columns that refer to classes in a larger group $G.a$.

3. Power maps

The k th powers of the elements of a given class form another class. The resulting *power maps* between the classes can be found by repeated use of the *prime power maps*, the particular cases when k is prime.

The fourth row gives the tag letters (see Section 5, ‘Class names’) of the classes that contain the powers g^p, g^q, g^r, \dots of g , where $p < q < r < \dots$ are the distinct prime divisors of the order of g . Thus if g has order 60, an entry ABC means that

g^2 is in class 30A, g^3 in class 20B, g^5 in class 12C.

If k is a number prime to the order of g , the class of g^k can be found by applying the algebraic conjugacy operator $*k$ to the class of g .

It can happen that the p th power of an element of an automorphic extension $G.a$ does not lie in any of our chosen generator cosets (see Section 16). In such cases the tag letter given is that of the proxy class. We do not give complete power map information for groups $m.G$ and $m.G.a$. A good deal can be deduced from the orders of elements in those groups, and the power maps for the corresponding groups G and $G.a$.

4. p' -parts

If π is any set of primes, we can uniquely write

$$g = g(\pi) \cdot g(\pi') = g(\pi') \cdot g(\pi),$$

where π contains all the prime divisors of the order of $g(\pi)$, but none of those of the order of $g(\pi')$. The elements $g(\pi)$ and $g(\pi')$, which are certain powers of g , are respectively called the π -part and π' -part of g . When π contains a single prime p , we write $g(p)$ and $g(p')$ for these, and call them the p -part and p' -part of g .

The π -parts for general sets π can be found by repeated use of the p' -parts. The fifth row of the table gives the tag letters for $g(p'), g(q'), g(r'), \dots$, where $p < q < r < \dots$ are the distinct prime divisors of the order of g . We do not give complete information on the p' parts for multiple covers $m.G$.

5. Class names

The conjugacy classes that contain elements of order n are named nA, nB, nC, \dots . The alphabet used here is potentially infinite, and reads

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R,
S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, A1, B1, ..., A2, B2, ...

The *class name row* contains the following information:

The headings ‘ind’ and ‘fus’ for indicator and fusion columns;
‘Master’ class name entries, of form nX , meaning just that the column refers to a conjugacy class nX ;

‘Slave’ class name entries, of form $Y*k$ (or $Y**k, Y**, Y*$), which refer to a class nY , and also give the information that nY can be obtained from the most recent ‘master’ class nX by applying the algebraic conjugacy operator $*k$ (or $**k, **, *$).

A ‘master’ class and the immediately subsequent ‘slave’ classes complete an *algebraically conjugate family* of classes. The algebraic conjugacy operators are defined on classes as follows:

- $(nX)^{*k}$ contains the k th powers of elements of nX ;
- $(nX)^{**k}$ contains the $(-k)$ th powers of elements of nX ;
- $(nX)^{**}$ contains the inverses of elements of nX ; and
- $(nX)^*$ is the class other than nX containing elements of order n that are powers of elements of nX , when this class is unique.

It is to be understood that k is prime to n .

The values of characters on these classes are the images of their values on nX under the appropriate algebraic conjugacies.

6. Character values, for characters of G

The typical row of the character table consists mostly of character values, together with indicator and fusion information that is described later. Usually the character values are ordinary integers, but certain algebraic irrationalities can also arise. In such cases we either print the ATLAS name for the desired irrationality in full, or just an algebraic conjugacy operator by which it can be obtained from a nearby entry in the same row. To be precise, this nearby entry can be any entry for a class in the same algebraically conjugate family as the desired one that is printed in full.

The complete ATLAS system of names for algebraic irrationalities is given later (Section 10). The following should

suffice for simple cases:

$$\begin{aligned} rN &= \sqrt{N} & zN &= \exp(2\pi i/N) \\ iN &= i\sqrt{N} & yN &= 2 \cos(2\pi/N) \\ bN &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(-1 + \sqrt{N}) & (N \equiv 1, \text{ mod } 4) \\ \frac{1}{2}(-1 + i\sqrt{N}) & (N \equiv -1, \text{ mod } 4) \end{cases} & mN &= 2i \sin(2\pi/N), \end{aligned}$$

where of course i denotes $\sqrt{-1}$.

Any of these algebraic numbers can be expressed as a linear combination of n th roots of unity for some n . If k is prime to n , the algebraic conjugacy operator $*k$ acts on such numbers by replacing these roots of unity by their k th powers. The operator $**k$ is an abbreviation for $*(-k)$, and $**$ is the complex conjugation operator, which is $*(-1)$. The operator $*$ is defined for a quadratic number field, and replaces $r+s\sqrt{N}$ by $r-s\sqrt{N}$ (r, s rational, \sqrt{N} irrational).

7. Lifting order rows for a group $m \cdot G$

If G has a (cyclic) multiple cover $m \cdot G$, then g will be the image of m distinct elements g_0, g_1, \dots, g_{m-1} of $m \cdot G$. There will be some divisor d of m such that g_i will be conjugate (in $m \cdot G$) to g_j just when i and j are congruent modulo d , so that g_0, g_1, \dots, g_{d-1} will represent the distinct conjugacy classes lying above the class of g .

For any such extension $m \cdot G$ for which characters are printed, we give m lifting order rows which contain the orders of the elements g_0, g_1, \dots, g_{d-1} (and by implication, the number d). There is a slightly different convention for cases when the characters are not printed (Section 9).

8. Character values for a group $m \cdot G$

We first describe the case $m = 2$. Let Ω be the central element of order 2. Any irreducible representation of $2 \cdot G$ must represent Ω by I or $-I$, where I is the appropriate identity matrix, and in the former case we regard the representation as being one of G . In the latter case, the corresponding row contains the indicator of χ , followed by its particular values $\chi(g_0)$, the remaining values being deducible since $\chi(g_1) = -\chi(g_0)$ for these characters.

Thus the character table of $2A_5$ is:

class	$1A_0$	$1A_1$	$2A_0$	$3A_0$	$3A_1$	$5A_0$	$5A_1$	$5B_0$	$5B_1$
order	1	2	4	3	6	5	10	5	10
+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
+	3	3	-1	-0	0	$-b_s$	$-b_s$	$-b_s^*$	$-b_s^*$
+	3	3	-1	0	0	$-b_s^*$	$-b_s^*$	$-b_s$	$-b_s$
+	4	4	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
+	5	5	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
-	2	-2	0	-1	1	b_s	$-b_s$	b_s^*	$-b_s^*$
-	2	-2	0	-1	1	b_s^*	$-b_s^*$	b_s	$-b_s$
-	4	-4	0	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
-	6	-6	0	0	0	1	-1	1	-1

In general, an irreducible character χ of a central extension $M \cdot G$ of G restricts to M to give a scalar multiple of some linear (that is, degree 1) character χ' of M . The set of χ yielding a particular χ' on M will be called a cohort of characters. The values of χ' on M will be all the roots of unity whose order divides some m , and so the characters of the cohort can be regarded as characters of some cyclic extension $m \cdot G$, a quotient of $M \cdot G$.

For each such cyclic extension $m \cdot G$, we choose a particular cohort of characters χ for which $\chi'(\Omega) = \omega I$, where Ω generates the central cyclic subgroup of $m \cdot G$, and ω is a particular primitive m th root of unity. The chosen cohort will be called the generator cohort for $m \cdot G$. A character χ of $m \cdot G$ from a cohort with $\chi'(\Omega) = \omega_1 I$, where ω_1 is another primitive m th root of unity, is algebraically conjugate to a character from the generator cohort, which we shall call its proxy. (The precise rules relating characters to their proxies will be defined in Section 19.)

The detachment of rows for a generator cohort for which we print character values is headed by m lifting order rows as described in the previous section. Each subsequent row really represents $\phi(m)$ algebraically conjugate characters, the printed one being that from the generator cohort, which acts as proxy for the others.

Whenever a row of an ATLAS table is used to represent $M \geq 2$ algebraically conjugate characters, the entry in its indicator column is $+M, oM, -M$ according as the indicators (see Section 13) of these characters are $+, o, -$ (they are necessarily the same). So for $m \geq 3$, the characters we print for the generator cohort of a group $m \cdot G$ all represent $\phi(m) = M$ characters, and are headed by the entry oM in the indicator column (their values include multiples of the non-real m th roots of unity).

We illustrate all this by describing the generator cohort of characters for $3A_6$. The appropriate portion of the ATLAS table reads:

ind	1	2	3	3	4	5	5
	3	6			12	15	15
	3	6			12	15	15
x_{14}	o2	3	-1	0	0	1	$-b_5$
x_{15}	o2	3	-1	0	0	1	$* -b_5$
x_{16}	o2	6	2	0	0	0	1
x_{17}	o2	9	1	0	0	1	-1
x_{18}	o2	15	-1	0	0	-1	0

The entries in the lifting order rows give us the number of conjugacy classes (17) of $3A_6$ and the orders of the elements they contain. The characters of this cohort, if written out at length, would look like:

class of g	$1A_0$	$1A_1$	$1A_2$	$2A_0$	$2A_1$	$2A_2$	$3A_0$	$3B_0$
order of g	1	3	3	2	6	6	3	3
values of x_{14} :	3	3ω	$3\bar{\omega}$	-1	$-\omega$	$-\bar{\omega}$	0	0
x_{15} :	3	3ω	$3\bar{\omega}$	-1	$-\omega$	$-\bar{\omega}$	0	0
x_{16} :	6	6ω	$6\bar{\omega}$	2	2ω	$2\bar{\omega}$	0	0
x_{17} :	9	9ω	$9\bar{\omega}$	1	ω	$\bar{\omega}$	0	0
x_{18} :	15	15ω	$15\bar{\omega}$	-1	$-\omega$	$-\bar{\omega}$	0	0
$4A_0$	$4A_1$	$4A_2$	$5A_0$	$5A_1$	$5A_2$	$5B_0$	$5B_1$	$5B_2$
4	12	12	5	15	15	5	15	15
1	ω	$\bar{\omega}$	$-b_s$	$-b_s\omega$	$-b_s\bar{\omega}$	$-b_s^*$	$-b_s^*\omega$	$-b_s^*\bar{\omega}$
1	ω	$\bar{\omega}$	$-b_s^*$	$-b_s^*\omega$	$-b_s^*\bar{\omega}$	$-b_s$	$-b_s\omega$	$-b_s\bar{\omega}$
0	0	0	1	ω	$\bar{\omega}$	1	ω	$\bar{\omega}$
1	ω	$\bar{\omega}$	-1	$-\omega$	$-\bar{\omega}$	-1	$-\omega$	$-\bar{\omega}$
-1	$-\omega$	$-\bar{\omega}$	0	0	0	0	0	0

where $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/3)$ is a primitive cube root of unity. The alternative cohort can be obtained by applying any algebraic conjugacy operation that takes ω to $\bar{\omega}$, and the complex conjugacy operator $**$ is the nicest choice. The trivial cohort consisting of the 7 characters for G itself, supplemented by these two cohorts of 5 characters each for $3 \cdot G$, gives the entire set of 17 characters for $3 \cdot G$.

9. Follower cohorts

A rather larger table than the one we print is what we call the Full Atlas Table (FAT), which would contain a full detachment of rows corresponding to the generator cohort of each downward cyclic extension $m \cdot G$ of G . But for complicated tables the FAT table would be too fat, since there can be several cyclic covers $m \cdot G$ that are equivalent under the action of $\text{Aut}(G)$. We thin it out by selecting only one (leader) extension $m \cdot G$ for each family equivalent under $\text{Aut}(G)$. The detachment of rows for the leader extension is printed in full, and followed by only the lifting order rows for the remaining (follower) extensions equivalent to it.

To save space, the lifting order rows are printed in a slightly different format, needing only two rows. The top row, headed

'and' gives the order of the canonical inverse images g_0 of elements g in G . (We always choose g_0 to have the smallest order of any inverse image of g .) The bottom row, headed 'no.' gives the number of distinct conjugacy classes of $m \cdot G$ represented by the inverse images of g (when this number exceeds 1).

10. The ATLAS notation for algebraic numbers

Note. For greater legibility in this Introduction, we use subscripts and superscripts as in ordinary mathematical practice. However, our notation for algebraic numbers has been designed so that it can all be written on one line without loss of information. Thus what we here write as y''^{**5} appears elsewhere in our tables and text as $y''^{24}*5$.

As usual, we let i denote a fixed square root of -1 . Then for suitable integers N we define:

$$\begin{aligned} z_N &= \exp(2\pi i/N) = z, \text{ say} \\ b_N &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{N-1} z^{it} \quad (N \equiv 1 \pmod{2}) & y_N &= z + z^n = 2 \cos(2\pi/N) & (n = n_2 = -1) \\ c_N &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{t=1}^{N-1} z^{it} \quad (N \equiv 1 \pmod{3}) & x_N &= z + z^n + z^{n^2} & (n = n_3) \\ d_N &= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{t=1}^{N-1} z^{it} \quad (N \equiv 1 \pmod{4}) & w_N &= z + z^n + z^{n^2} + z^{n^3} & (n = n_4) \\ e_N &= \frac{1}{5} \sum_{t=1}^{N-1} z^{it} \quad (N \equiv 1 \pmod{5}) & v_N &= z + z^n + z^{n^2} + z^{n^3} + z^{n^4} & (n = n_5) \\ f_N &= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{t=1}^{N-1} z^{it} \quad (N \equiv 1 \pmod{6}) & u_N &= z + z^n + z^{n^2} + \dots + z^{n^5} & (n = n_6) \\ g_N &= \frac{1}{7} \sum_{t=1}^{N-1} z^{it} \quad (N \equiv 1 \pmod{7}) & t_N &= z + z^n + z^{n^2} + \dots + z^{n^6} & (n = n_7) \\ h_N &= \frac{1}{8} \sum_{t=1}^{N-1} z^{it} \quad (N \equiv 1 \pmod{8}) & s_N &= z + z^n + z^{n^2} + \dots + z^{n^7} & (n = n_8) \\ i_N &= i\sqrt{N} & r_N &= \sqrt{N} \\ m_N &= z - z^n = 2(\sin 2\pi/N)i & (n = n_2 = -1) \\ l_N &= z - z^n + z^{n^2} - z^{n^3} & (n = n_4) \\ k_N &= z - z^n + \dots - z^{n^5} & (n = n_6) \\ j_N &= z - z^n + \dots - z^{n^7} & (n = n_8). \end{aligned}$$

It follows from a famous theorem of Gauss that

$$b_N = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(-1+\sqrt{N}) & \text{if } N \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \\ \frac{1}{2}(-1+i\sqrt{N}) & \text{if } N \equiv -1 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

The numbers n_2, n_3, \dots, n_8 are defined as follows: n_k is the smallest integer in absolute value that has multiplicative order exactly k modulo N , the positive value being chosen when n_k and $-n_k$ have the same order. (This definition ensures that $n_2 = -1$.)

Further algebraic numbers

$$y'_N, y''_N, y'''_N, \dots, x'_N, x''_N, \dots, j'_N, j''_N, \dots,$$

are obtained on replacing n_k in the above definitions by n'_k, n''_k, \dots , where

$$n_k, n'_k, n''_k, n'''_k, \dots$$

are all the numbers of multiplicative order exactly k modulo N , chosen in the order of preference

$$1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3, 4, -4, \dots$$

Thus the numbers of exact order 2 modulo 24 are, in this order,

$$-1, 5, -5, 7, -7, 11, \dots,$$

and so we have

$$y'_{24} = z_{24} + z_{24}^5, \quad y''_{24} = z_{24} + z_{24}^{-5}, \quad y'''_{24} = z_{24} + z_{24}^7, \dots$$

The irrational numbers that appear in ATLAS character tables are named in terms of the *atomic* irrationalities we have just defined. However, when several neighbouring numbers in a row are algebraically conjugate, we often print only some of them in full, and for the others indicate only the algebraic conjugacy by which they can be obtained from their neighbours.

Thus the ATLAS table for A_5 contains the 2×2 block of entries

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5A & 5B \\ x_2 & -b_5 \quad * \\ x_3 & * \quad -b_5 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ll} 5A & 5B \\ x_2 & -b_5 \quad -b_5^* \\ x_3 & -b_5^* \quad -b_5 \end{array}$$

or, in full,

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5A & 5B \\ x_2 & -\frac{1}{2}(-1+\sqrt{5}) \quad -\frac{1}{2}(-1-\sqrt{5}) \\ x_3 & -\frac{1}{2}(-1-\sqrt{5}) \quad -\frac{1}{2}(-1+\sqrt{5}), \end{array}$$

because in this instance * indicates the algebraic conjugacy that changes the sign of $\sqrt{5}$, and we have $b_5 = \frac{1}{2}(-1+\sqrt{5})$ by Gauss's theorem.

In general, when only the name $(*k, **k, ***, \text{ or } *)$ of an algebraic conjugacy appears as a character value entry, it is to be applied to an entry in the same row whose value is given in full, and which refers to a class in the same algebraically conjugate family as the desired one. Such families can be detected by examining the class name row (Section 5). The conjugacy $*k$ replaces n th roots of unity by their k th powers, whenever k is prime to n , and we have

$$\begin{aligned} **k &= *(-k) \\ ** &= *(-1), \end{aligned}$$

while * is only applied to a quadratic number field, and takes $r+s\sqrt{N}$ to $r-s\sqrt{N}$ (r, s rational, \sqrt{N} irrational).

The ampersand convention

On rare occasions, we have used another convention to abbreviate some very complicated irrationalities. If q_N denotes any of our atomic irrationalities (e.g. y''_{24}), then linear combinations of algebraic conjugates of q_N are abbreviated as in the following examples:

$$\begin{aligned} 2qN+3&&5-4&&7+&&9 & \text{means } 2q_N + 3q_N^{*5} - 4q_N^{*7} + q_N^{*9} \\ 4qN&&3&&5&&7-3&&11 & \text{means } 4(q_N + q_N^{*3} + q_N^{*5} + q_N^{*7}) - 3q_N^{*11} \\ 4qN*&&3&&5+&&7 & \text{means } 4(q_N^{*3} + q_N^{*5}) + q_N^{*7}. \end{aligned}$$

(Only much simpler examples actually occur!) To explain the 'ampersand' syntax in general we remark that '& k ' is interpreted as q_N^{*k} , where q_N is the most recently named atomic irrationality, and that the scope of any premultiplying coefficient is broken by a + or - sign, but not by & or $*k$. The algebraic conjugations indicated by the ampersands apply directly to the *atomic* irrationality q_N , even when, as in our last example, q_N first appears with another conjugacy $*k$.

11. A note on algebraic conjugacy

Our algebraic conjugacy operators $*k$ operate on a wide variety of concepts, always defined with respect to some number n prime to k :

Algebraic numbers in the field of n th roots of unity—this is the primitive notion: the action was defined in Section 10.

Elements g of order n : $*k$ takes g to g^k .

The corresponding conjugacy classes: $*k$ takes the class of g to that of g^k .

Cosets C of G in an upward extension of G , where $C^n = G$: $*k$ takes C to C^k .

Characters defined in the field of n th roots of unity: $*k$ acts on their values

Cohorts C of characters faithful exactly on a cyclic quotient of order n of the multiplier: $*k$ takes the cohort representing a given central element by ω to that representing it by ω^k .

We now turn to the column by column description of an ATLAS table.

12. The character number column(s)

In this column the rows containing characters are numbered $\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \dots$ for easy reference. In wide tables this column is repeated at the left and right edges of the separate pages.

The reader is warned that in complicated situations a single row may represent several characters.

13. The indicator column for G , and for $m \cdot G$

The Frobenius-Schur *indicator* function for a character χ of a group H may be defined as

$$\text{ind } \chi = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{h \in H} \chi(h^2).$$

For an irreducible character χ we have

$$\text{ind } \chi = 0 \text{ if } \chi \text{ takes any non-real value}$$

$\text{ind } \chi = +1$ if χ is afforded by a representation written over the reals

$$\text{ind } \chi = -1 \text{ for other real-value characters.}$$

The *indicator column* uses the symbols \circ , $+$, $-$ for these three cases.

The rows corresponding to a triple or higher order multiple cover $m \cdot G$ of G each represent $\phi(m)$ distinct characters related by algebraic conjugation. The character values are printed only for one of these characters, which serves as *proxy* for the others. A symbol \circ_2 or \circ_4 or \dots indicates that the row in being used in this way to represent 2 or 4 or \dots characters, all having indicator \circ .

14. Columns for classes of G

The first detachment of columns has a column for each conjugacy class of G . Against the typical character χ_n of G it gives the value $\chi_n(g)$ for g in the given class. The notation for algebraic irrationalities has been explained. Thus from the 3A column of our example A_5 , we read the five character values

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \chi_1(g) = 1 \\ \chi_2(g) = 0 \\ \chi_3(g) = 0 \\ \chi_4(g) = 1 \\ \chi_5(g) = -1 \end{array} \right\} \text{giving the values of } A_5 \text{ characters at an element of order 3.}$$

If G has a multiple cover $m \cdot G$, then g will be the image of m distinct elements g_0, g_1, \dots, g_{m-1} of $m \cdot G$. The rows of the table corresponding to characters faithful on $m \cdot G$ give character values only at g_0 , since for these characters we have $\chi_n(g_i) = \omega^i \chi_n(g_0)$, where ω is a primitive m th root of unity. (It follows that $\chi_n(g_i) = 0$ unless there are m distinct conjugacy classes g_i above g .) Thus in our example

$$\text{we read } \left. \begin{array}{l} \chi_6(g_0) = -1 \\ \chi_7(g_0) = 1 \\ \chi_8(g_0) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{and deduce that } \left. \begin{array}{l} \chi_6(g_1) = 1 \\ \chi_7(g_1) = -1 \\ \chi_8(g_1) = 0 \end{array} \right\},$$

for the two inverse images g_0 and g_1 of an element g of class 3A.

15. The detachment of columns for a group $G \cdot 2$

There are simple relations between the characters of G and $G \cdot 2$.

The splitting case

The first possibility is that a character χ of G may extend to $G \cdot 2$. It then necessarily does so in two ways, giving two characters χ^0 and χ^1 of $G \cdot 2$, whose values on elements of $G \cdot 2$ outside G are negatives of each other. In this case, we put the *splitting symbol* ($:$) in the fusion column, the indicators (+, -, or \circ) of both χ^0 and χ^1 in the indicator column, and then the values of χ^0 (only) in the columns for classes of $G \cdot 2$ outside G .

Thus the row

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{ind } & 1A & 2A & 3A & 5A & 5B & \text{fus} & \text{ind } & 2B & 4A & 6A \\ \chi_4 & + & 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -1 & :++ & 2 & 0 & -1 \end{array}$$

of our example means that χ_4 splits to yield two characters χ_4^0 and χ_4^1 of $G \cdot 2 = S_5$, with the same values as χ_4 on elements of A_5 , and otherwise

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_4^0(2B) &= 2, & \chi_4^0(4A) &= 0, & \chi_4^0(6A) &= -1, \\ \chi_4^1(2B) &= -2, & \chi_4^1(4A) &= 0, & \chi_4^1(6A) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

Both χ_4^0 and χ_4^1 have indicator +.

The fusion case

The other possibility is that two characters χ_m and χ_n of G may fuse to give a single character $\chi_{m,n}$ of $G \cdot 2$, with values

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{m,n}(g) &= \chi_m(g) + \chi_n(g), \text{ for elements of } G \\ \chi_{m,n}(g) &= 0, \text{ for elements of } G \cdot 2 \text{ outside } G. \end{aligned}$$

We indicate this case by drawing a *fusion join* between dots against χ_m and χ_n in the fusion column, and then continuing only the first of these two rows into the $G \cdot 2$ detachment, with the indicator of $\chi_{m,n}$ in the indicator column, and the values (all 0) of $\chi_{m,n}$ on elements of $G \cdot 2$ outside G in the remaining columns of the $G \cdot 2$ detachment. Any class of G on which χ_m and χ_n take distinct values fuses with the class on which those values are taken in the other order to give a single class of $G \cdot 2$.

Thus from our example we read

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{ind } & 1A & 2A & 3A & 5A & 5B & \text{fus} & \text{ind } & 2B & 4A & 6A \\ \chi_2 & + & 3 & -1 & 0 & -b_5 & * & + & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \chi_3 & + & 3 & -1 & 0 & * & -b_5 & | & & & \end{array}$$

and deduce that these two characters fuse to give a single character of S_5 with values

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{ind } & 1A & 2A & 3A & 5AB & 2B & 4A & 6A \\ \chi_{2,3} & + & 6 & -2 & 0 & 1 = -b_5 - b_5^* & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

The complete character table for S_5 can now be read from our table. It is

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \text{ind } & 1A & 2A & 3A & 5AB & 2B & 4A & 6A \\ \chi_1^0 & + & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \chi_1^1 & + & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \chi_{2,3} & + & 6 & -2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \chi_4^0 & + & 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 \\ \chi_4^1 & + & 4 & 0 & 1 & -1 & -2 & 0 & 1 \\ \chi_5^0 & + & 5 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \chi_5^1 & + & 5 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{array}$$

We remark that certain other symbols can appear in the fusion and indicator columns for a group $m \cdot G \cdot a$. They are explained in Section 18.

16. The detachment of columns for a group $G \cdot a$, $a \geq 3$

For an automorphic extension $G \cdot a$, where $a \geq 3$, we choose in $G \cdot a$ one particular coset of G that generates $G \cdot a$, and call this the *generator coset* for $G \cdot a$. We do not print character values for the classes of $G \cdot a$ lying in cosets that generate $G \cdot a$ but are not the chosen generator coset, since each such class is an algebraic conjugate of a corresponding class in the generator coset, which we call its *proxy class*. The exact rules relating classes to their proxies will be described later. Classes lying in cosets that do not generate $G \cdot a$ are regarded as pertaining to smaller extensions $G \cdot a'$ ($a' < a$).

Our conventions are the natural extensions of those for groups $G \cdot 2$, but more things can happen.

The splitting case

If a character χ of G extends to $G \cdot a$, it does so in a ways, giving a characters $\chi^0, \chi^1, \dots, \chi^{a-1}$ of $G \cdot a$, whose values at elements of the generator coset are related by

$$\chi^i(g) = \omega^i \chi^0(g),$$

for a primitive a th root of unity ω . Such cases are indicated by the splitting symbol ($:$) in the fusion column, followed by the indicators for $\chi^0, \chi^1, \dots, \chi^{a-1}$ (in that order) in the indicator

column, and then the values of χ^0 (only) in the remaining columns of the $G.a$ detachment.

The fusion case

It can happen that a characters $\chi_m, \chi_n, \dots, \chi_p$ of G may fuse to give a single character $\chi_{m,n,\dots,p}$ of $G.a$, with values $\chi_m + \chi_n + \dots + \chi_p$ on G and 0 elsewhere. In this case, the fusion column contains a line joining dots against those characters, and only the earliest of the corresponding rows is continued further into the $G.a$ detachment of columns, by the indicator of $\chi_{m,n,\dots,p}$ and its values (all 0) on the classes of the generator coset for $G.a$.

Mixed cases

If $a = a_1 a_2$ is composite, it can happen that each of a_2 particular characters of G may extend, as in the splitting case, to give a_1 characters of $G.a_1$, and that the resulting $a_1 a_2$ characters fuse in sets of a_2 to give a_1 characters of $G.a = (G.a_1).a_2$.

In this case our fusion column would contain a_2 joined copies of the splitting symbol (:), the earliest of which would be followed by the indicators of the a_1 resulting characters and their values (all 0) on the ensuing classes. In the case $a=6$, $a_1=3$, $a_2=2$ this would look like:

$$\begin{array}{c} (G) \\ + \sim | + 0 \ 0 \dots 0 : +\infty \sim | +\infty \ 0 \dots 0 \\ + \sim | : +\infty \sim \end{array}$$

where \sim indicates a line of character entries. We can regard this either as one character of $G.2$ splitting to become three of $G.6$, or as three pairs of characters of $G.3$, with each pair fusing to give a single character of $G.6$. Note that the fusion column always refers back to G , and that : means that there has been splitting somewhere on the way from G to $G.a$, while the joins similarly indicate that there has also been fusion somewhere along the way.

In the case $a=4$, $a_1=a_2=2$, the table would look like:

$$\begin{array}{c} (G) \\ + \sim : ++ \sim | ++ \ 0 \dots 0 \\ + \sim : ++ \sim \end{array}$$

and can be regarded as two pairs of characters of $G.2$, each pair fusing to give a single character of $G.4$.

17. Follower cosets

We have already remarked that for any (cyclic) automorphic extension $G.a$, the corresponding detachment of columns of the ATLAS table refers only to the classes in its chosen generator coset, since the values for the other classes of $G.a$ can be deduced from these. If we printed one such detachment for each cyclic subgroup of the automorphism group of G , we should obtain what we call the Full Atlas Table (FAT) for G .

Although it is useful as a theoretical standard, the FAT table is usually too fat. We have thinned it out by selecting only one (*leader*) extension $G.a$ from each family of extensions equivalent under $\text{Aut}(G)$. The detachment of columns corresponding to the leader extension is printed in full, and followed by only the indicator and fusion columns for the remaining (*follower*) extensions equivalent to it.

18. The portion of an ATLAS table for a bicyclic extension $m.G.a$

For a bicyclic extension $m.G.a$ in which the central cyclic subgroup m of $m.G$ remains central, our conventions can best be described as the union of those for $m.G$ and $G.a$. The reader should be able to read off the characters of the group

2. G.2 appropriate to our example $G = A_5$:

class:	1A ₀	1A ₁	2A ₀	3A ₀	3A ₁	5AB ₀	5AB ₁	2B ₀	4A ₀	4A ₁	6B ₀	6B ₁
order:	1	2	4	3	6	5	10	2	8	8	6	6
χ_1^0	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
χ_1^1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{2,3}^0$	+	6	6	-2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
χ_4^0	+	4	4	0	1	1	-1	-1	2	0	0	-1
χ_4^1	+	4	4	0	1	1	-1	-1	-2	0	0	1
χ_5^0	+	5	5	1	-1	-1	0	0	1	-1	1	1
χ_5^1	+	5	5	1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{6,7}^-$	-	4	-4	0	-2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0
χ_8^0	o	4	-4	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	i_3	$-i_3$
χ_8^1	o	4	-4	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	$-i_3$	i_3
χ_9^0	o	6	-6	0	0	0	1	-1	0	i_2	$-i_2$	0
χ_9^1	o	6	-6	0	0	0	1	-1	0	$-i_2$	i_2	0
									4	8	8	12
												12

However, you are just as likely to want the characters of the isoclinic variant, also of structure 2. G.2. To obtain this, multiply (or divide) all the numbers in the boxed portion by i , and use the new orders of elements given below the box, and the new indicators given to the right of it. For the definition of isoclinism, and the rules for computing these new orders and indicators, see Chapter 6, Section 7.

A character of $m.G$ for which we printed the indicator symbol $\circ N$ is the chosen proxy from a set of N algebraically conjugate characters, as we described in Section 8. It is possible that each of these extends to give a characters of $m.G.a$ (see 'the splitting case' in Section 15 or Section 16).

In such a case, we put the symbol $\infty \dots \circ N$ (with a symbols \circ) in the indicator column for $m.G.a$. In general a string of k indicator symbols +, -, o followed by a number N indicates that the printed character yields k characters of the given indicators upon multiplication by linear characters of the appropriate group, and that each of these is proxy for a family of N algebraically conjugate characters which have distinct values when restricted to the central cyclic subgroup m of $m.G$.

When the automorphism of the extending cyclic group a acts non-trivially on m , new symbols can also appear in the fusion column for $m.G.a$. The symbols

$$\downarrow_k$$

appearing in this column against characters χ_p and χ_q from a given cohort C mean that χ_p fuses with the character in the algebraically conjugate cohort C^{*k} whose proxy is χ_q . The symbol

$$\ast k$$

in the fusion column against character χ_p means that χ_p fuses with the character in C^{*k} whose proxy is χ_p itself. The algebraic conjugation symbol $\ast k$ in this may be replaced by any of $\ast \ast k$, $\ast \ast$, or \ast .

19. The precise rules for proxy classes and characters

We have already remarked that we print values for classes in only one of the cosets of G generating a given upward cyclic extension $G.a$, and for characters in only one of the cohorts that realize a given cyclic quotient of the multiplier. For most purposes it is unnecessary to select any particular correspondence between the retained objects and the omitted ones, which are merely their algebraic conjugates. However, a particular correspondence is used to give a precise meaning to our power maps and fusion markers.

Suppose we want to find the classes of a coset C^k for which a given class in the printed coset C serves as proxy, where $C^n = G$. If g is any element of the given class, these classes are those of certain powers $g^{k'}$ of g , where it is only necessary to specify the numbers k' modulo the order N of the element g . In the vast majority of cases in this ATLAS, n divides 12, and we specify k' by the congruences:

$$k' \equiv k \pmod{n},$$

$$k' \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{\text{powers of } 2 \text{ and } 3 \text{ dividing } N},$$

$$k' \equiv +1 \pmod{\text{any divisor of } n \text{ prime to } 2 \text{ and } 3}.$$

The only other case that actually appears in this ATLAS is for $n = 5$. In this case, we specify k' by

$$\begin{aligned} k' &\equiv k \pmod{5}, \\ k' &\text{ is of order dividing } 4 \text{ modulo powers of } 5 \text{ dividing } N, \\ k' &\equiv +1 \pmod{\text{any divisor of } n \text{ prime to } 5}. \end{aligned}$$

These conventions are the simplest ones that ensure that the algebraic conjugation $*k'$ has the correct effect on n th roots of unity, while fixing ‘irrelevant’ irrationalities. Any rule that extends this to all numbers n must be to some extent arbitrary.

The rule for proxy characters is precisely similar. The characters in the cohort C^{*k} for which a given character χ from the cohort C serves as proxy are the algebraically conjugate characters $\chi^{*k'}$, where k' is determined just as above from n , the order of the cyclic quotient of the multiplier realized faithfully by χ , and any number N for which the values of χ lie in the field of N th roots of unity.

20. Abbreviated character tables

There are some groups whose character tables seemed to deserve compression before we felt able to justify their inclusion. In these cases, indicated by the phrase ‘Abbreviated character table’, we have printed just one representative from each algebraically conjugate family of classes or characters.

An entry of form N/D in the centralizer order row indicates that the corresponding class is the only printed member of an algebraically conjugate family of D classes, each of centralizer

order N . Such a family behaves in many ways like a single conjugacy class with centralizer order $\frac{N}{D}$. The entry in the class name row consists of the order n of the elements concerned, followed by the tag letters of the first and last classes in the family. The remaining entries in the appropriate column refer only to the first class in the family.

So in our table for $L_3(8)$ (page 74), the column beginning

@	
3528/6	
A	
A	
7AF	

refers to class 7A, and tells us that this class is the only printed representative of the 6 classes 7A, 7B, 7C, 7D, 7E, 7F, all having centralizer order 3528.

A row beginning $+M$, $\circ M$, or $-M$ indicates that the printed character is the only printed representative of an algebraically conjugate family of M characters, all having the appropriate indicator + or \circ or -. Thus the last row of the table for $L_3(8)$ begins $+3$, indicating that the printed character is one of an algebraically conjugate family of 3 characters, all having indicator +.

The complete table, except possibly for a small amount of the power map information, can be recovered by applying all possible algebraic conjugations to the printed classes and characters.

8

Concluding remarks

We have given a great deal of thought to the arrangement and printing of character tables, and here pass on our observations to potential table compilers who wish to adopt our conventions.

1. Format

Tables with columns of randomly varying widths have a ‘ragged’ appearance which is very wearying to the reader. In our tables the only permitted widths are 4, 6, 8, … spaces. We have taken great pains, particularly with our irrationality conventions, to ensure that most columns will fit into the standard width of 4 spaces, so that large tracts of table have a regular layout. The even-width requirement entails that a wider column is seen to be wider—columns whose widths are nearly but not quite equal produce a slightly disorienting effect.

The rows are usually at double line spacing, but have been compressed to one-and-a-half line spacing for a few large tables. The interline spaces dramatically increase legibility, and produce a pleasingly square appearance.

2. Ordering of classes and characters

Many table compilers arrange the conjugacy classes in an order which to some extent reflects the power maps. Thus a class whose elements have prime order p may be followed by classes containing elements of orders $2p, 3p$, etc., having powers in the original class. The merits of such arrangements are usually more evident to the compiler than the user, who is seldom properly informed about the principles (if any) of the arrangement, and so cannot use the implied power map information. It is better to choose a simpler arrangement, and explicitly indicate the power maps.

In this **ATLAS**, the conjugacy classes within a given coset are arranged

firstly, by increasing succession of n , the order of their elements;

secondly, for elements with the same n , by decreasing succession of N , their centralizer order;

thirdly, for elements with the same n and N , by increasing succession of d , the degree of the algebraic number field generated by their character values (so that rational elements come first); and

fourthly, for elements with the same n, N , and d , in a manner which seems best compatible with the p' parts, so that, other things being equal, we prefer to arrange elements of order 10 in the same succession as the elements of order 5 that are their odd parts.

Again, the characters within a given cohort are arranged

firstly, in increasing succession of n , their character degree;

secondly, for characters with the same n , in increasing succession of d , the degree of the number field generated by their values;

thirdly, for characters with the same n and d , so that characters that fuse in some automorphic extension group are close together; and

fourthly, so that the resulting blocks of algebraic irrationalities have a readily visible structure.

Of course any system of this kind has the merit that if two investigators use the same system for the same group, their character tables will be almost identical. [We do not think it would be sensible to make the system so precise that it would only permit one arrangement per group.] Our system tends to put the ‘important’ elements first, and makes it likely that the conjugacy classes in a subgroup will be in roughly the same order as those in the containing group.

Similar remarks hold for characters. The ordering by degrees is useful in discussions of the possible decompositions of some compound character, and often makes it easier to identify the restriction of a character to a subgroup.

3. Some other ‘virtuous’ properties

When tabulating characters of a group $M.G$ (or $M.G.A$) with a large multiplier, we have always arranged that for any given g , the displayed pre-images of g in all the cyclic extensions $m.G$ are all images of a ‘universal’ pre-image of g in $M.G$. ‘Dually’, we have arranged whenever possible that the prolongations of a given character to all the cyclic extensions $G.a$ are restrictions of a ‘universal’ character defined on $G.A$.

There are still some choices that are more virtuous than others. For example in a group of structure $2^2.G.3$, in which the three involutions of the normal fourgroup are permuted by the automorphism group, only one of the four pre-images of a given element can be invariant under an outer automorphism; this should be the printed ‘universal’ pre-image. ‘Dually’, in a group of structure $G.2^2.3$ in which the outer automorphism group is A_4 , a character of G which extends to $G.2^2$ does so in four ways, only one of which can be invariant under the additional automorphisms; this character should be the printed one. In groups with complicated multiplier and automorphism group such desiderata can conflict, so we do not regard them as obligatory (and the reader cannot rely on them). But a table which satisfies them is more useful than one that does not, since there is a higher probability that the element the reader wants is exactly that which is tabulated.

4. The reliability of **ATLAS** information

With regard to errors in general, whether falling under the denomination of mental, typographical, or accidental, we are conscious of being able to point to a greater number than any critic whatever. Men who are acquainted with the innumerable difficulties attending the execution of a work of such an extensive nature will make proper allowances. To these we appeal, and shall rest satisfied with the judgement they pronounce.

Preface to the first edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, 1771

Our fairly wide experience has taught us that published character tables are as likely as not to contain errors (which are usually minor). We have been able to correct errors in our own tables up to a very late date before publication, but the rate of their discovery suggests that the above quotation will become apposite a few months after the **ATLAS** appears in print.

We first briefly comment on the information not contained in the character tables. Experts will know that one of the most common errors in group-theoretical papers is for the structure of

a group to be slightly mis-stated. We hope and believe that our own error rate in this respect is rather smaller than the average, but since the ATLAS makes very many more assertions about group structures than any other work, we are certain that they will not all be exactly correct. We can only counsel the reader who feels he may have discovered an error to check the consistency of the statement he doubts with similar statements about subgroups or with analogous cases.

Although we intended at first to subject all our tables to a large battery of computer tests, we must confess that in the event the only such test that has been consistently applied to every table is the orthogonality check. (There are many other mechanical tests that could be easily applied to ordinary tables, but for which the complexity of applying them to our compound tables has defeated us.) We are confident that the overall error rate in our character tables is very low indeed, but feel that the reader should be aware of the possibility that there are occasional errors, and of their most likely form. To put the problem in perspective, we emphasize again the very large amount of information that this ATLAS contains. If, for example, we were to misprint one in every thousand digits, then the MONSTER character table alone would contain about 100 errors. Our actual error rate is a few orders of magnitude smaller!

If you suspect an error, perhaps the first thing to do is to check that you have not misunderstood the ATLAS conventions, which are sometimes subtler than you may think. Then for:

centralizer orders: check that the given number is the sum of the squares of the moduli of the entries in its column;

power maps and p' parts: check the mutual consistency of these, for instance using $(x^2)^3 = (x^3)^2$, and check the congruence $\chi(g) \equiv \chi(g')$ modulo p , whenever g' is the p' part of g , and χ takes rational values on both. (For irrational values, the modulus is $1 - z_p$.)

lifting orders: check consistency with power maps—also the above congruences;

indicators: the indicator should be 0 just if some character value is non-real; also, check the formulae

$$\text{ind}(\chi) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_g \chi(g^2) \quad \text{and} \quad R(g) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\chi} \text{ind}(\chi) \cdot \chi(g)$$

where $R(g)$ is the number of square roots of g ;

fusion: check that $G \cdot a$ has the same number of classes as characters, also check compatibility with indicators.

We have discussed these first since our experience suggests that it is this ‘peripheral’ information that is most likely to be at risk. The character values themselves are much safer.[†] Any error that remains in them probably concerns an irrational entry, or is an incompatibility between the tables for G and $G \cdot a$.

An extremely valuable test which we recommend when the above simple rules of thumb have failed is to compute the skew squares

$$\chi^{2-}(g) = \frac{(\chi(g))^2 - \chi(g^2)}{2}$$

of one or more characters χ , and check their inner products with selected irreducibles. One should also check the consistency of restriction maps from groups to subgroups whose tables are also known.

Of course it can be a good idea to check a doubtful point against another published table, which might well be the one from which ours was originally derived. A disagreement *probably* means that we believed we had found and corrected an error in the source table, but of course we could be wrong, or could have inadvertently introduced some error ourselves.

If you do discover and confirm an error, please write to us about it!

[†] Any complacency we might have had in this regard was rudely shattered when the pre-publication version of the table for the outer automorphism group of the Held group was found to contain an error affecting 22 entries (but obeying the orthogonality conditions)! A similar, but much smaller, error was discovered in the table for the outer automorphism group of J_3 .

5. Acknowledgements

This is perhaps the place for a comment about references and the bibliography. Our entries for the individual groups contain no explicit references to sources. This is because the few lines we allot to any given construction often contain material culled from many places (sometimes barely remembered) which might have been transformed beyond recognition by our own investigations or transliterations. We intend no disrespect, and beg forgiveness for any offence our policy has caused. We gratefully acknowledge here that we have used information from many published and unpublished sources that are not explicitly referenced in this volume.

The bibliography on pp. 243–51 is restricted to the 26 sporadic groups, and to a number of books and papers which give information about most or all of the infinite families of simple groups. The works by Gorenstein and Davis in the latter portion are very much more extensive bibliographies.

It is a pleasure to record our indebtedness to many colleagues throughout the world who have freely sent us information. We mention particularly our major sources of character tables:

M. Hall, Jr	[the Tits group, $6A_6, 6A_7, \dots$]
Zia-ud-Din	$[S_{12}, S_{13}]$
A. O. Morris	$[2S_n]$
J. A. Todd	[the Mathieu groups, $U_4(3), \dots$]
D. Enomoto	$[G_2(q)]$
H. N. Ward	$[^2G_2(q)]$
B. Srinivasan	$[S_4(q)]$
J. McKay and D. Wales	$[3J_3; \text{and other assistance}]$
D. Gabrysch	$[F_4(2), ^2E_6(2), \dots]$
D. C. Hunt	[many, including the Baby Monster]
J. S. Frame, A. Rudvalis, and collaborators	[many, including $O_n(2)$]
B. Fischer, D. Livingstone,	[the Monster],
M. Thorne	

and finally the Aachen ‘CAS’ team led by J. Neubüser and H. Pahlings both for many original tables and for improvements, extensions, and corrections to many others.

Among our group-theoretical colleagues at Cambridge who have used the ATLAS and contributed tables, corrections, improvements, or criticism are David Benson, Patrick Brooke, Mike Guy, David Jackson, Gordon James, Peter Kleidman, Martin Liebeck, Nick Patterson, Larissa Queen, Alex Ryba, Jan Saxl, Peter Smith, and finally John Thompson, who has acted as our friend and mentor throughout.

We owe a particular debt to Jonathan Thackray, who designed and wrote the computer system in which our compound character tables are held. Many errors were discovered and eliminated as a result of his work. We thank Leonard Soicher for his valuable work which produced the Coxeter-type presentations displayed for many groups in this ATLAS.

The authors’ names appear on the cover of this ATLAS in what is both the alphabetical order and the chronological order of their involvement with the ATLAS project. Here are some comments about their individual roles:

Robert Curtis and I started the work by designing the ATLAS format and converting many pre-existing tables into it. Curtis also made many investigations into the subgroup structure and primitive permutation representations of various groups, not all of which work has been used in this volume.

Simon Norton constructed the tables for a large number of extensions, including some particularly complicated ones. He has throughout acted as ‘troubleshooter’—any difficult problem was automatically referred to him in the confident expectation that it would speedily be solved.

Richard Parker was responsible for the initial ‘mechanization’ of the ATLAS project, and also did a great part of the more tedious job of entering pre-existing tables into the computer. He has also computed a large number of modular character tables, intended for a later ATLAS publication.

Robert Wilson has investigated, and often completely enumerated, the maximal subgroups of a large number of ATLAS groups. He has greatly increased the usefulness of this ATLAS by adding this and other information, and over the last few years has cheerfully shouldered the enormous task of gathering and transforming our untidy heaps of material into a form fit for publication.

My own function was to initiate and control the entire project, to collaborate with each of the above, and (eventually) to write this *Introduction*.

John Conway

November 1984
Department of Pure Mathematics
and Mathematical Statistics,
University of Cambridge

THE GROUPS

$A_5 \cong L_2(4) \cong L_2(5)$

Alternating group A_5 ; Linear group $L_2(4) \cong A_1(4) \cong U_2(4) \cong S_2(4) \cong O_3(4) \cong O_4^-(2)$;

Linear group $L_2(5) \cong A_1(5) \cong U_2(5) \cong S_2(5) \cong O_3(5)$

Order = 60 = $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$

Mult = 2

Out = 2

Constructions

Alternating $S_5 \cong G \cdot 2$: all permutations of 5 letters;

$A_5 \cong G$: all even permutations; $2 \cdot G$ and $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$: the Schur double covers

Linear (4) $GL_2(4) \cong 3 \times G$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_4 ;

$SL_2(4) \cong PGL_2(4) \cong PSL_2(4) \cong G$; $IL_2(4) \cong (3 \times G) \cdot 2$; $PL_2(4) \cong \Sigma L_2(4) \cong P\Sigma L_2(4) \cong G \cdot 2$

Unitary (4) $GU_2(4) \cong 5 \times G$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{16} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$PGU_2(4) \cong SU_2(4) \cong PSU_2(4) \cong G$

Orthogonal (4) $GO_3(4) \cong PGO_3(4) \cong SO_3(4) \cong PSO_3(4) \cong O_3(4) \cong G$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_4 preserving a non-singular quadratic form; $IO_3(4) \cong PI^+O_3(4) \cong \Sigma O_3(4) \cong P\Sigma O_3(4) \cong G \cdot 2$

Orthogonal (2) $GO_4^-(2) \cong PGO_4^-(2) \cong SO_4^-(2) \cong PSO_4^-(2) \cong G \cdot 2$: all 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a quadratic form of Witt defect 1, for example $x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + x_3x_4$; $O_4^-(2) \cong G$

Linear (5) $GL_2(5) \cong 2 \cdot (G \times 2) \cdot 2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_5 ;

$PGL_2(5) \cong G \cdot 2$; $SL_2(5) \cong 2 \cdot G$; $PSL_2(5) \cong G$

Unitary (5) $GU_2(5) \cong 3 \times 2 \cdot G \cdot 2$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{25} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$PGU_2(5) \cong G \cdot 2$; $SU_2(5) \cong 2 \cdot G$; $PSU_2(5) \cong G$

Orthogonal (5) $GO_3(5) \cong 2 \times G \cdot 2$: the 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_5 preserving a non-singular quadratic form;

$PGO_3(5) \cong SO_3(5) \cong PSO_3(5) \cong G \cdot 2$; $O_3(5) \cong G$

Quaternionic $2 \cdot G$ is the group of those quaternions q for which the coordinates of $2q$ are :

$(\pm 2, 0, 0, 0)^A, (\pm 1, \pm 1, \pm 1, \pm 1), (0, \pm 1, \pm b5, \pm b5*)^A$; these generate the icosian ring

Icosahedral $G \times 2$: symmetries of the vectors $(0, \pm 1, \pm b5*)^C$ (vertices of icosahedron), or of $(\pm 1, \pm 1, \pm 1)$, $(0, \pm b5*, \pm b5)^C$ (dodecahedron), or of $(\pm 2, 0, 0)^C, (\pm 1, \pm b5, \pm b5*)^C$ (icosidodecahedron: the reflections in these generate $G \times 2$). These vectors are obtained by deleting the real parts of the above quaternions. G is the group of symmetries of determinant 1.

Presentations $2 \cdot G \cong \langle 2, 3, 5 \rangle$; $G \cong \langle 2, 3, 5 \rangle \cong G^{3, 5, 5} \cong \langle x_1, x_2, x_3 | x_1^3 = (x_1 x_2)^2 = 1 \rangle$;
 $G \cdot 2 \cong \langle 2, 4, 5; 3 \rangle \cong \langle 2, 5, 6; 2 \rangle$; $G \times 2 \cong \langle \dots \rangle^5 \cong G^{3, 5, 10}$; $G \cdot 2 \times 2 \cong G^{4, 5, 6}$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	$G \cdot 2$	Character	Abstract	Alternating	Linear (4)	Orthogonal (4)
12	5	A_4	$: S_4$	1a+4a	$N(2A^2)$	point	point	isotropic point
10	6	D_{10}	$: 5:4$	1a+5a	$N(5AB)$		$O_2^-(4), L_1(16)$	minus line
6	10	S_3	$: 2 \times S_3$	1a+4a+5a	$N(3A)$	duad	$O_2^+(4)$, base	plus line

Orthogonal (2)	Linear (5)	Orthogonal (5)	Icosahedral
isotropic point		base	base
$O_2^-(4)$	point	isotropic point	pentad axis
non-isotropic point	$O_2^-(5), L_1(25)$	minus point	triad axis

;	0	0	0	0	0	;	;	0	0	0	
60	4	3	5	5		6	2	3			
p power	A	A	A	A		A	A	AB			
p' part	A	A	A	A		A	A	AB			
ind	1A	2A	3A	5A	B*	fus	ind	2B	4A	6A	
x_1	+	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	
x_2	+	3	-1	0	-b5	*	+	0	0	0	
x_3	+	3	-1	0	* -b5						
x_4	+	4	0	1	-1	-1	:	++	2	0	-1
x_5	+	5	1	-1	0	0	:	++	1	-1	1
ind	1	4	3	5	5	fus	ind	2	8	6	
	2	6	10	10				2	8	6	
x_6	-	2	0	-1	b5	*	-	0	0	0	
x_7	-	2	0	-1	*	b5					
x_8	-	4	0	1	-1	-1	:	oo	0	0	13
x_9	-	6	0	0	1	1	:	oo	0	12	0

G	G.2	5
2.G	2.G.2	4

5 3

$L_3(2) \cong L_2(7)$

Linear group $L_3(2) \cong A_2(2)$; Linear group $L_2(7) \cong A_1(7) \cong U_2(7) \cong S_2(7) \cong O_3(7)$

Order = 168 = $2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Linear (2) $GL_3(2) \cong PGL_3(2) \cong SL_3(2) \cong PSL_3(2) \cong G$: all non-singular 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 ;
the points and lines of the corresponding projective plane can be numbered (mod 7) so that $L_i = \{P_{i+1}, P_{i+2}, P_{i+4}\}$;
 $G.2$ is obtained by adjoining the duality (graph) automorphism

Linear (7) $GL_2(7) \cong 3 \times 2 \cdot G.2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_7 ;
 $PGL_2(7) \cong G.2$; $SL_2(7) \cong 2 \cdot G$; $PSL_2(7) \cong G$

Unitary $GU_2(7) \cong 2 \cdot (G \times 4) \cdot 2$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{49} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $PGU_2(7) \cong G.2$; $SU_2(7) \cong 2 \cdot G$; $PSU_2(7) \cong G$

Orthogonal $GO_3(7) \cong 2 \times G.2$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_7 preserving a non-singular quadratic form;
 $PGO_3(7) \cong SO_3(7) \cong PSO_3(7) \cong G.2$; $O_3(7) \cong G$

Reflection $G \times 2$: symmetries of the lattice Λ_3^{b7} whose minimal (root) vectors are : $(\pm 2, 0, 0)^S, (0, \pm b7, \pm b7)^S, (\pm 1, \pm 1, \pm b7^{**})^S$;
the group is generated by reflections in these vectors;

G : the symmetries of determinant 1

Vectors $2G$: the symmetries of the set of 8 (\pm)vectors (where $b=b7, p=i7$) :

$v_\infty = (p; 0, 0, 0)$ $v_0 = (-1; b, b, b)$ $v_1 = (-1; b, 0, b^2)$ $v_2 = (-1; 0, b^2, b)$ $v_3 = (-1; 2, b, 0)$ $v_4 = (-1; b^2, b, 0)$ $v_5 = (-1; 0, 2, b)$ $v_6 = (-1; b, 0, 2)$;
these generate the laminated lattice $\Lambda_{4,b7}$, whose full automorphism group is $2A_7$

Presentations $G \cong (3, 3|4, 4) \cong (2, 3, 7; 4) \cong \langle S, T | S^7 = (S^4 T)^4 = 1, (ST)^3 = T^2 [= 1] \rangle$;

$G.2 \cong G^{3,7,8} \cong (2, 3, 8; 4)$; $2 \times G.2 \cong G^{3,8,8}$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	$G.2$	Character	Abstract	Linear (2)	Linear (7)	Orthogonal (7)	Reflection
24	7	S_4	D_{12}, D_{16}	1a+6a	$N(2A^2)$	point		base	$b7$ -congruence base
24	7	S_4		1a+6a	$N(2A^2)$	line		base	$b7^{**}$ -congruence base
21	8	$7:3$: 7:6	1a+7a	$N(7AB)$	$L_1(8)$	point	isotropic point	

;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
168	8	3	4	7	7	6	3	4	4				
p power	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB	A	A				
p' part	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB	A	A				
ind	1A	2A	3A	4A	7A	B ^{**}	fus ind	2B	6A	8A	B*		
x_1	+	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	
x_2	o	3	-1	0	1	b7	**	+	0	0	0	0	
x_3	o	3	-1	0	1	**	b7						
x_4	+	6	2	0	0	-1	-1	:	++	0	0	r2 - r2	
x_5	+	7	-1	1	-1	0	0	:	++	1	1	-1	-1
x_6	+	8	0	-1	0	1	1	:	++	2	-1	0	0
ind	1	4	3	8	7	7	fus ind	4	12	16	16		
	2	6	8	14	14			12	16	16			
x_7	o	4	0	1	0	-b7	**	-	0	0	0	0	
x_8	o	4	0	1	0	**	-b7						
x_9	-	6	0	0	r2	-1	-1	:	--	0	0	y16 *3	
x_{10}	-	6	0	0	-r2	-1	-1	:	--	0	0	*5 y16	
x_{11}	-	8	0	-1	0	1	1	:	--	0	r3	0	0

G	G.2	6
2.G	2.G.2	5

6 4

$A_6 \cong L_2(9) \cong S_4(2)'$

Alternating group A_6 ; Linear group $L_2(9) \cong A_1(9) \cong U_2(9) \cong S_2(9) \cong O_3(9) \cong O_4^-(3)$;

Derived symplectic group $S_4(2)' \cong C_2(2)' \cong O_5(2)'$

Order = $360 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$ Mult = 6 Out = 2^2

Constructions

Alternating $S_6 \cong G \cdot 2_1$: all permutations on 6 letters;

$A_6 \cong G$: the even permutations; $2 \cdot G$ and $2 \cdot G \cdot 2_1$; the Schur double covers

The outer automorphism of S_6 interchanges the 15 duads ab (pairs) with the 15 synthemes ab.cd.ef (trisections), so interchanges the 6 points a (which could be specified by 5 duads ab, ac, ad, ae, af) with the 6 totals (sets of 5 synthemes containing all duads)

Linear $GL_2(9) \cong 2 \cdot (G \times 4) \cdot 2_2$: all 2×2 non-singular matrices over \mathbb{F}_9 ;

$PGL_2(9) \cong G \cdot 2$; $SL_2(9) \cong 2 \cdot G$; $PSL_2(9) \cong G$;

$\Gamma L_2(9) \cong 2 \cdot (G \times 4) \cdot 2^2$; $\Gamma PGL_2(9) \cong G \cdot 2^2$; $\Sigma L_2(9) \cong 2 \cdot G \cdot 2_1$; $\Sigma PSL_2(9) \cong G \cdot 2_1$

Unitary $GU_2(9) \cong 5 \times 2 \cdot G \cdot 2_2$: all matrices over \mathbb{F}_{81} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$PGU_2(9) \cong G \cdot 2_2$; $SU_2(9) \cong 2 \cdot G$; $PSU_2(9) \cong G$

Orthogonal (9) $GO_3(9) \cong 2 \times G \cdot 2_2$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_9 preserving a non-singular quadratic form;

$PGO_3(9) \cong SO_3(9) \cong PSO_3(9) \cong G \cdot 2_2$; $O_3(9) \cong G$; $\Gamma O_3(9) \cong 2 \times G \cdot 2^2$; $\Gamma PGO_3(9) \cong \Sigma O_3(9) \cong P\Sigma O_3(9) \cong G \cdot 2^2$

Orthogonal (3) $GO_4^-(3) \cong 2 \times G \cdot 2_1$: all 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_3 preserving a quadratic form of Witt defect 1, for example

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_4^2; \quad PGO_4^-(3) \cong G \cdot 2_1; \quad SO_4^-(3) \cong 2 \times G; \quad PSO_4^-(3) \cong O_4^-(3) \cong G;$$

by taking the 4-space of the vectors (x_i) in \mathbb{F}_3^6 with $\sum x_i = 0$, modulo (111111), we see the isomorphism with $2 \times S_6$

Orthogonal (2) $GO_5(2) \cong PGO_5(2) \cong SO_5(2) \cong PSO_5(2) \cong G \cdot 2_1$: all 5×5 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a non-singular quadratic form; $O_5(2) \cong G \cdot 2_1$

Symplectic $S_4(2) \cong G \cdot 2_1$: all 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a non-singular symplectic form;

Mathieu $M_{10} \cong G \cdot 2_3$: the stabilizer of a point in M_{11} , or two points in M_{12} ;

in M_{24} the subgroups of $M_{10} \cdot 2 \cong G \cdot 2^2$ have orbits as follows:

$G(1,1,10;6,6)$, $G \cdot 2_1(2,10;6,6)$, $G \cdot 2_2(2,10;12)$, $G \cdot 2_3 \cong M_{10}(1,1,10;12)$

Hexacode $3 \cdot G$: the monomial symmetries of the code over $\mathbb{F}_4 = \{0, 1, w, \bar{w}\}$ whose $64 = 36+12+9+6+1$ words are obtained from $(0a \ 0a \ bc) \ (36)$, $(bc \ bc \ bc) \ (12)$, $(00 \ aa \ aa) \ (9)$, $(aa \ bb \ cc) \ (6)$, $(00 \ 00 \ 00) \ (1)$ (in which a, b, c is any cyclic permutation of $1, w, \bar{w}$) by bodily permuting the 3 couples, and/or reversing any 2 of them; the words of weight 6 (total words) are permuted (modulo scalar factors) like the 6 totals of 5 disjoint synthemes

Reflection $2 \times 3 \cdot G$: the symmetries of the $(\pm w)$ vectors $(\pm 2, 0, 0)^S$, $(\pm 1, \pm 1, \pm \bar{w})^S$, $(0, \pm h, \pm h)^S$, $(\pm 1, \pm w, \pm \bar{w}b)^S$ (where $w = z_3$, $b = b_5$, $c = b_5^*$, $h = z_3 - b_5$); the group is generated by the 45 reflections in these vectors

Quaternionic $2 \cdot G$: the symmetries of the (i, w) vectors $(\theta, 0)$, $((i+1)w^a, w^b)$, $(w^a, (i-1)w^b)$ where θ and i are quaternions with $\theta^2 = -3$, $i^2 = -1$, $\theta i = -i\theta$, and $2w = -1+\theta$; the group is generated by the 20 quaternionic reflections in these vectors - these reflections have order 3

Presentations $G \cong (3, 4, 5; 2) \cong (5, 5 | 2, 4) \cong \langle x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 | x_1^3 = (x_1 x_2)^2 = 1 \rangle$

$G \cdot 2_1 \cong \dots$; $2 \times G \cdot 2_2 \cong G^{4,5,8}$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	$G \cdot 2_1$	$G \cdot 2_2$	$G \cdot 2_3$	$G \cdot 2^2$	Character	Abstract	Alternating
60	6	A_5	: S_5	D_{20}	$5:4$	$10:4$	1a+5a	$N(2A, 3A, 5A)$	point
60	6	A_5	: S_5				1a+5b	$N(2A, 3B, 5A)$	total
36	10	$3^2:4$: $3^2:D_8$: $3^2:8$: $3^2:Q_8$: $3^2:[2^4]$	1a+9a	$N(3^2) = N(3A_2B_2)$	bisection
24	15	S_4	: $S_4 \times 2$	D_{16}	$8:2$	$[2^5]$	1a+5a+9a	$N(2A^2)$, $C(2B)$	duad
24	15	S_4	: $S_4 \times 2$				1a+5b+9a	$N(2A^2)$, $C(2C)$	syntheme

Linear (9)	Orthogonal (9)	Orthogonal (3)	Orthogonal (2)	Symplectic	Mathieu	Hexacode
	icosahedral		minus plane	$O_4^-(2)$, $S_2(4)$	total	coordinate
	icosahederal		minus plane	$O_4^-(2)$, $S_2(4)$	total	weight 6 word
point	isotropic point	isotropic point	plus plane	$O_4^+(2)$	point	
$L_2(3)$	$O_3(3)$, base	non-isotropic point	isotropic point	point	tetrad	weight 4 word
$L_2(3)$	$O_3(3)$, base	non-isotropic point	isotropic line	isotropic line	tetrad	2 weight 6 words

$A_6 \cong L_2(9) \cong S_4(2)'$

	;	θ	;	;	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	;	;	θ	θ	θ	θ	;	;	θ	θ	θ								
p power	360	8	9	9	4	5	5	5			24	24	4	3	3			10	4	4	5	5			2	4	4	
p' part		A	A	A	A	A	A	A			A	A	AB	BC			A	A	A	BD	AD			A	A	A		
ind	1A	2A	3A	3B	4A	5A	B*	fus	ind		2B	2C	4B	6A	6B	fus	ind	2D	8A	B*	10A	B*	fus	ind	4C	8C	D**	
x_1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	
x_2	+	5	1	2	-1	-1	0	0	:	++	3	-1	1	0	-1			+	0	0	0	0	0		+	0	0	0
x_3	+	5	1	-1	2	-1	0	0	:	++	-1	3	1	-1	0													
x_4	+	8	0	-1	-1	0	-b5	*		+	0	0	0	0	0	:	++	2	0	0	b5	*		+	0	0	0	
x_5	+	8	0	-1	-1	0	* -b5									:	++	2	0	0	*	b5						
x_6	+	9	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	:	++	3	3	-1	0	0	:	++	-1	1	1	-1	-1	:	++	1	-1	-1	
x_7	+	10	-2	1	1	0	0	0	:	++	2	-2	0	-1	1	:	++	0	r2	-r2	0	0	:	oo	0	i2	-i2	
ind	1	4	3	3	8	5	5	fus	ind		2	4	8	6	12	fus	ind	4	16	16	20	20	fus	ind	4	16	16	
	2	6	6	8	10	10											6	16	16	20	20							
x_8	-	4	0	-2	1	0	-1	-1	:	--	0	0	0	0	r3			-	0	0	0	0	0		o2			
x_9	-	4	0	1	-2	0	-1	-1	:	oo	0	0	0	0	i3	0								*				
x_{10}	-	8	0	-1	-1	0	-b5	*		-	0	0	0	0	0	:	--	0	0	0	y20	*3		o2				
x_{11}	-	8	0	-1	-1	0	* -b5									:	--	0	0	0	*7	y20	*					
x_{12}	-	10	0	1	1	r2	0	0		-	0	0	0	0	0	:	--	0	y16	*5	0	0		o2				
x_{13}	-	10	0	1	1	-r2	0	0								:	--	0	*13	y16	0	0	*					
ind	1	2	3	3	4	5	5	fus	ind		2	2	4	6	6	fus	ind	2	8	8	10	10	fus	ind	4	8	8	
	3	6	12	6	12	15	15										6	16	16	20	20			12	24	24		
	3	6	12	12	15	15												12	24	24								
x_{14}	o2	3	-1	0	0	1	-b5	*		o2							*	+						o2	0	0	0	
x_{15}	o2	3	-1	0	0	1	* -b5	*									*	+										
x_{16}	o2	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	*	+							*	+						: oo2	0	i2	-i2	
x_{17}	o2	9	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	*	+							*	+						: oo2	1	-1	-1	
x_{18}	o2	15	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	*	+							*	+						: oo2	1	1	1	
ind	1	4	3	3	8	5	5	fus	ind		2	4	8	6	12	fus	ind	4	16	16	20	20	fus	ind	4	16	16	
	6	12	6	6	24	30	30										6	16	16	20	20			12	48	48		
	3	12	24	15	15													12	48	48								
	2		8	10	10																							
	3		24	15	15																							
	6		24	30	30																							
x_{19}	o2	6	0	0	0	r2	1	1		o2							*	-							o4			
x_{20}	o2	6	0	0	0	-r2	1	1	*								*	-							*7			
x_{21}	o2	12	0	0	0	0	b5	*		o2							*	-							o4			
x_{22}	o2	12	0	0	0	0	*	b5	*								*	-							*7			

G	G.2 ₁	G.2 ₂	G.2 ₃	7
2.G	2.G.2 ₁	2.G.2 ₂	4.G.2 ₃ (*)	6
3.G	3.G.2 ₁	3.G.2 ₂	3.G.2 ₃	5
6.G	6.G.2 ₁	6.G.2 ₂	12.G.2 ₃ (*)	4

(*) There is no group 2.G.2₃ or 6.G.2₃.
See the Introduction: 'Isoclinism'

$$L_2(8) \cong R(3)'$$

Linear group $L_2(8) \cong A_1(8) \cong U_2(8) \cong S_2(8) \cong O_3(8)$; Derived Ree group $R(3)' \cong {}^2G_2(3)'$

Order = $504 = 2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7$ Mult = 1 Out = 3

Constructions

Linear $GL_2(8) \cong 7 \times G$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_8 ;

$$\mathrm{PGL}_2(8) \cong \mathrm{SL}_2(8) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(8) \cong G; \quad \mathrm{IL}_2(8) \cong (7 \times G).3; \quad \mathrm{PIL}_2(8) \cong \mathrm{S}\mathrm{L}_2(8) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(8) \cong G.3$$

Unitary $\mathrm{GU}_2(8) \cong 9 \times G$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{64} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$$\mathrm{PGU}_2(8) \cong \mathrm{SU}_2(8) \cong \mathrm{PSU}_2(8) \cong G$$

Orthogonal $GO_3(8) \cong PGO_3(8) \cong SO_3(8) \cong PSO_3(8) \cong O_3(8) \cong G$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_8 preserving a non-singular quadratic form; $\Gamma O_3(8) \cong P\Gamma O_3(8) \cong \Sigma O_3(8) \cong P\Sigma O_3(8) \cong G.3$

Ree $R(3) \cong {}^2G_2(3) \cong G \cdot 3$: the centralizer in $G_2(3)$ of an outer automorphism of order 2;
 the group acts doubly transitively on $3^3 + 1 = 28$ points

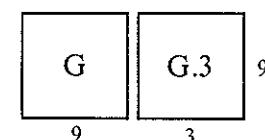
Presentations $G \cong G^{3,7,9} \cong \langle P, Q \mid P^7 = (P^2Q)^3 = (P^3Q)^2 = (PQ^5)^2 = 1 \rangle$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.3	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal	Ree
56	9	$2^3:7$	$: 2^3:7:3$	$1a+8a$	$N(2A^3)$	point	isotropic point	
18	28	D_{18}	$: 9:6$	$1a+9abc$	$N(3A)$	$O_2^-(8), L_1(64)$	minus point	point
14	36	D_{14}	$: 7:6$	$1a+8a+9abc$	$N(7ABC)$	$O_2^+(8), \text{base}$	plus point	

	;	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	;	;	@	@	@
p	504	8	9	7	7	7	9	9	9	9	6	2	3		
p' part	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	BA	AA	AA		
ind	1A	2A	3A	7A	B*2	C*4	9A	B*2	C*4	fus	ind	3B	6A	9D	
x1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	+oo	1	1	1
x2	+	7	-1	-2	0	0	0	1	1	1	:	+oo	1	-1	1
x3	+	7	-1	1	0	0	0	-y9	*2	*4	+	0	0	0	0
x4	+	7	-1	1	0	0	0	*4	-y9	*2	+				
x5	+	7	-1	1	0	0	0	*2	*4	-y9	+	0	0	0	0
x6	+	8	0	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	:	+oo	2	0	-1
x7	+	9	1	0	y7	*2	*4	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
x8	+	9	1	0	*4	y7	*2	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
x9	+	9	1	0	*2	*4	y7	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0



$L_2(11)$

Linear group $L_2(11) \cong A_1(11) \cong U_2(11) \cong S_2(11) \cong O_3(11)$

Order = 660 = $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

- Linear $GL_2(11) \cong 5 \times 2.G.2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{11} ;
 $PGL_2(11) \cong G.2$; $SL_2(11) \cong 2.G$; $PSL_2(11) \cong G$
- Unitary $GU_2(11) \cong 3 \times 2.(G \times 2).2$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{121} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $PGU_2(11) \cong G.2$; $SU_2(11) \cong 2.G$; $PSU_2(11) \cong G$
- Orthogonal $GO_3(11) \cong 2 \times G.2$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{11} preserving a non-singular quadratic form;
 $PGO_3(11) \cong SO_3(11) \cong PSO_3(11) \cong G.2$; $O_3(11) \cong G$
- Biplane G : the automorphism group of a system of 11 "points" and 11 "lines" which can be numbered (mod 11) so
 that $L_i = \{P_{i+1}, P_{i+3}, P_{i+9}, P_{i+5}, P_{i+4}\}$; any pair of points determines two lines; any pair of lines
 determines two points; $G.2$ is obtained by adjoining duality
- Mathieu G : the stabilizer of a point in the 12-point representation of M_{11} ; i.e. the stabilizer of a point and a
 total in M_{12} ; becomes $G.2$ by adjoining an automorphism interchanging points and totals
- Presentations $G \cong G^5, 5, 5 \cong \langle a \underline{b} 5 c \underline{d} | (abc)^5=1 [= (bcd)^5] \rangle \cong \langle S, T | S^{11}=(S^4 TS^6 T)^2=1, (ST)^3=T^2 [=1] \rangle$

Maximal subgroups				Specifications										
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character				Abstract	Linear				Orthogonal	Mathieu
60	11	A_5		S ₄ , D ₂₀	1a+10b			N(2A, 3A, 5AB)				icosahedral	point	
60	11	A_5			1a+10b			N(2A, 3A, 5AB)				icosahedral	total	
55	12	11:5	: 11:10		1a+11a			N(11AB)	point			isotropic point		
12	55	D ₁₂	: D ₂₄		1a+5ab+10bb+12ab	N(2A), N(3A)	N(2A, 3A)	O ₂ (11), L ₁ (121)	minus point			duad		

;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660	12	6	5	5	6	11	11		10	6	5	5	6
p power	A	A	A	A	AA	A	A		A	A	BB	AB	AA
p' part	A	A	A	A	AA	A	A		A	A	AB	BB	AA
ind	1A	2A	3A	5A	B*	6A	11A	B** fus ind	2B	4A	10A	B*	12A
X ₁	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1
X ₂	o	5	1	-1	0	0	1	b11	**	+	0	0	0
X ₃	o	5	1	-1	0	0	1	** b11					
X ₄	+	10	-2	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	:	++	0	2
X ₅	+	10	2	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	:	++	0	0
X ₆	+	11	-1	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	:	++	1	-1
X ₇	+	12	0	0	b5	*	0	1	1	:	++	2	0
X ₈	+	12	0	0	*	b5	0	1	1	:	++	2	0
ind	1	4	3	5	5	12	11	11	fus ind	4	8	20	20
	2	6	10	10	12	22	22			8	20	20	24
X ₉	o	6	0	0	1	1	0-b11	**		-	0	0	0
X ₁₀	o	6	0	0	1	1	0	**-b11					
X ₁₁	-	10	0	-2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	:	--	0	r2
X ₁₂	-	10	0	1	0	0	r3	-1	-1	:	--	0	r2
X ₁₃	-	10	0	1	0	0	-r3	-1	-1	:	--	0	r2
X ₁₄	-	12	0	0	b5	*	0	1	1	:	--	0	y20
X ₁₅	-	12	0	0	*	b5	0	1	1	:	--	0	*7 y20

G	G.2	8
2.G	2.G.2	7

$$L_2(13)$$

Linear group $L_2(13) \cong A_1(13) \cong U_2(13) \cong S_2(13) \cong O_3(13)$

Order = 1,092 = $2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Linear $GL_2(13) \cong 3 \times 2.(G \times 2).2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{13} ;
 $PGL_2(13) \cong G.2$; $SL_2(13) \cong 2.G$; $PSL_2(13) \cong G$

Unitary $\mathrm{GU}_2(13) \cong 7 \times 2.G.2$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbf{F}_{169} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $\mathrm{PGU}_2(13) \cong G.2$; $\mathrm{SU}_n(13) \cong 2.G$; $\mathrm{PSU}_n(13) \cong G$

Orthogonal $\mathrm{GO}_3(13) \cong 2 \times \mathrm{G}.2$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{13} preserving a non-singular quadratic form;
 $\mathrm{PGO}_n(13) \cong \mathrm{SO}_n(13) \cong \mathrm{PSO}_n(13) \cong \mathrm{G}.2$; $\mathrm{O}_n(13) \cong \mathrm{G}$

$$\text{Presentations } G \cong G^{3,7,13} \cong \langle 2,3,7;6 \rangle \cong \langle 2,3,7;7 \rangle \cong \langle S, T | S^7 = T^2 = (ST)^6 = (S^2T)^3 = 1 \rangle \cong \langle S, T | S^{13} = (S^4TS^7T)^2 = 1, (ST)^3 = T^2 [=1] \rangle; \\ G_{.2} \cong G^{3,7,12} \cong G^{3,7,14} \cong \langle 2,4,7;3 \rangle; 2 \times G_{.2} \cong G^{4,6,7}$$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal
78	14	13:6	: 13:12	1a+13a	N(13AB)	point	isotropic point
14	78	D ₁₄	: D ₂₈	1a+12abc+13a+14aa	N(7ABC), C(2B)	O ₂ ⁻ (13), L ₁ (169)	minus point
12	91	D ₁₂	: D ₂₄	1a+12abc+13aa+14aa	N(2A), N(3A)	O ₂ ⁺ (13), base	plus point
12	91	A ₄	: S ₄	1a+7ab+12abc+13aa+14a	N(2A ²)		base

$$x_1 \quad + \quad 1 \quad : \quad ++ \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$x_2 \quad + \quad 7 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0-b13 \quad * \quad , \quad + \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$\chi_3 + 7 -1 1 -1 0 0 0 *-b13 \dots$

$$x_4 + 12 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot -y_1 \cdot *_2 \cdot *_4 - 1 \cdot -1 \cdot : \cdot ++ \cdot 2 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot 0 \cdot y_1 \cdot *_2 \cdot *_4$$

```

x6      + 12   0   0   0   *2   *4 -y7  -1   -1   : ++   2   0   0   0   *2   *4 y7

```

$$x_7 \quad + \quad 13 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad : \quad ++ \quad 1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1$$

$$x_8 = +14 -2 -1 -1 0 0 0 1 1 \vdots ++ 0 -2 -1 -1 0 0$$

ind 1 4 3 12 7 7 7 13 13 fus ind 4 8 24 24 28 28 28

$$x_{10} = 6 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad b13 \quad * \quad ; \quad = \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$$

$x_{11} - 6 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad * b13$ ↓

$x_{12} = -12 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 - y_7 \cdot *2 + *4 \cdot -1 - 1 \cdot : - 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot *3 + y_{28} \cdot *9$

$x_{14} = -12 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad *2 \quad *4 -v7 \quad -1 \quad -1 \quad ; \quad -- \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad v28 \quad *9 \quad *3$

$x_{15} = -14 \quad 0 \quad 2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad : \quad -- \quad 0 \quad r2 \quad r2 \quad r2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$

$x_{16} = -14 \cdot 0 - (-1) \cdot r_3 + 0 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0 + 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + \dots + 0 \cdot r_{2-y-24} + *_1 \cdot 0 + 0 \cdot 0$

G	G.2	9
2.G	2.G.2	8

$L_2(17)$

Linear group $L_2(17) \cong A_1(17) \cong U_2(17) \cong S_2(17) \cong O_3(17)$

Order = $2,448 = 2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 17$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Linear $GL_2(17) \cong 2.(G \times 8).2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{17} ;

$PGL_2(17) \cong G.2$; $SL_2(17) \cong 2.G$; $PSL_2(17) \cong G$

Unitary $GU_2(17) \cong 9 \times 2.G.2$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{289} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$PGU_2(17) \cong G.2$; $SU_2(17) \cong 2.G$; $PSU_2(17) \cong G$

Orthogonal $GO_3(17) \cong 2 \times G.2$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{17} preserving a non-singular quadratic form;

$PGO_3(17) \cong SO_3(17) \cong PSO_3(17) \cong G.2$; $O_3(17) \cong G$

Presentations $G \cong \langle S, T | S^9 = T^2 = (ST)^4 = (S^2T)^3 = 1 \rangle \cong \langle S, T | S^{17} = (S^4TS^9T)^2 = 1, (ST)^3 = T^2 = 1 \rangle$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal
136	18	$17:8$:	$17:16$ 1a+17a	$N(17AB)$	point	isotropic point
24	102	S_4		1a+9ab+16bcd+17a+18a	$N(2A^2)$		base
24	102	S_4		1a+9ab+16bcd+17a+18a	$N(2A^2)$		base
18	136	D_{18}	:	D_{36} 1a+9ab+16abcd+17a+18aa	$N(3A), C(2B)$	$O_2^-(17), L_1(289)$	minus point
16	153	D_{16}	:	D_{32} 1a+9ab+16abcd+17aa+18aa	$N(2A)$	$O_2^+(17), \text{base}$	plus point

;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2448	16	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	17	17		18	9	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	
p power	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	AB	A	B	A	B	BA	CA	AA	
p' part	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A	AB	A	A	A	A	AB	BB	CB	
ind	1A	2A	3A	4A	8A	B*	9A	B#2	C#4	17A	B*	fus	ind	2B	6A	16A	B#3	C#7	D#5	18A	B#7	C#5
χ_1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
χ_2	+	9	1	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	b17	*		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
χ_3	+	9	1	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	b17											
χ_4	+	16	0	-2	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	:	++	2	2	0	0	0	-1	-1	
χ_5	+	16	0	1	0	0	0	-y9	*2	*4	-1	-1	:	++	2	-1	0	0	0	y9	*2	
χ_6	+	16	0	1	0	0	0	*4	-y9	*2	-1	-1	:	++	2	-1	0	0	0	*4	y9	
χ_7	+	16	0	1	0	0	0	*2	*4	-y9	-1	-1	:	++	2	-1	0	0	0	*2	y9	
χ_8	+	17	1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	:	++	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1		
χ_9	+	18	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	:	++	0	0	r2	-r2	r2	-r2	0	
χ_{10}	+	18	-2	0	0	r2	-r2	0	0	0	1	1	:	++	0	0	y16	*3	*7	*5	0	
χ_{11}	+	18	-2	0	0	-r2	r2	0	0	0	1	1	:	++	0	0	*5	y16	*3	*7	0	
ind	1	4	3	8	16	16	9	9	9	17	17	fus	ind	4	12	32	32	32	36	36	36	
	2	6	8	16	16	18	18	18	18	34	34			12	32	32	32	32	36	36	36	
χ_{12}	-	8	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	b17	*			-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
χ_{13}	-	8	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	b17					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
χ_{14}	-	16	0	-2	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	:	--	0	0	0	0	0	r3	r3	
χ_{15}	-	16	0	1	0	0	0	-y9	*2	*4	-1	-1	:	--	0	r3	0	0	0	*13	y36	
χ_{16}	-	16	0	1	0	0	0	*4	-y9	*2	-1	-1	:	--	0	r3	0	0	0	*11	*13	
χ_{17}	-	16	0	1	0	0	0	*2	*4	-y9	-1	-1	:	--	0	r3	0	0	0	y36	*11	
χ_{18}	-	18	0	0	r2	y16	*3	0	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	y32	*13	*9	*5	0	
χ_{19}	-	18	0	0	-r2	*5	y16	0	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	*5	y32	*13	*7	0	
χ_{20}	-	18	0	0	r2-y16	*3	0	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	*7	*5	y32	*3	0		
χ_{21}	-	18	0	0	-r2	*5-y16	0	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	*13	*9	*11	y32	0		

G	G.2	11
2.G	2.G.2	10

11 9

L₂(19)

Linear group $L_2(19) \cong A_1(19) \cong U_2(19) \cong S_2(19) \cong O_3(19)$

$$\text{Order} = 3,420 = 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 19 \quad \text{Mult} = 2 \quad \text{Out} = 2$$

Constructions

Linear $GL_2(19) \cong 9 \times 2.G.2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{19} ;
 $PGL_2(19) \cong G.2$; $SL_2(19) \cong 2.G$; $PSL_2(19) \cong G$

Unitary $\mathrm{GU}_2(19) \cong 5 \times 2.(G \times 2).2 : \text{all } 2 \times 2 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{F}_{361} \text{ preserving a non-singular Hermitian form};$
 $\mathrm{PGU}_2(19) \cong G.2 : \mathrm{SU}_2(19) \cong 2.G : \mathrm{PSU}_2(19) \cong G$

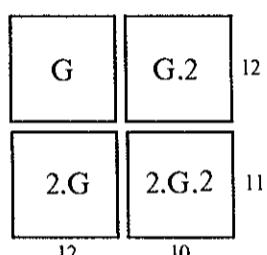
Orthogonal $GO_3(19) \cong 2 \times G.2 : \text{all } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrices over } F_{19} \text{ preserving a non-singular quadratic form};$
 $PGO_3(19) \cong SO_3(19) \cong PSL_2(19) \cong G.2:0(19) \cong G$

Presentations $G \cong G^{3,9,9} \cong \langle 2,5,9; 2 \rangle \cong \langle a^5 b^5 c^5 d^5 | (abc)^5 = (bcd)^5 = 1 \rangle \cong \langle S, T | S^{19} = (S^4 TS^{10} T)^2 = 1, (ST)^3 = T^2 \rangle$;
 $G.2 \cong G^{4,5,9}; S_3 \times G \cong G^{3,9,10}$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal
171	20	19:9	: 19:18	1a+19a	N(19AB)	point	isotropic point
60	57	A ₅	S ₄	1a+18cd+20a	N(2A,3A,5AB)		icosahedral
60	57	A ₅		1a+18cd+20a	N(2A,3A,5AB)		icosahedral
20	171	D ₂₀	: D ₄₀	1a+9ab+18ccdd+20abcd	N(2A), N(5AB)	O ₂ ⁻ (19), L ₁ (361)	minus point
18	190	D ₁₈	: D ₃₆	1a+9ab+18ccdd+19a+20abcd	N(3A), C(2B)	O ₂ ⁺ (19), base	plus point



	;	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	;	;	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
p power	3420	20	9	10	10	9	9	9	10	10	19	19			18	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10
p' part		A	A	A	A	A	A	A	BA	AA	A	A			A	A	AB	BA	CA	AA	BA	AA	BA	AA
ind	1A	2A	3A	5A	B*	9A	B*2	C*4	10A	B*	19A	B**	fus	ind	2B	4A	6A	18A	B*7	C*5	20A	B*3	C*9	D*7
X ₁	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X ₂	o	9	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	1	b19	**		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X ₃	o	9	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	1	**	b19											
X ₄	+	18	-2	0	-b5	*	0	0	0	-b5	*	-1	-1	:	++	0	2	0	0	0	0	b5	*	b5
X ₅	+	18	-2	0	*-b5	0	0	0	*-b5	-1	-1	:	++	0	2	0	0	0	0	*	b5	*	b5	
X ₆	+	18	2	0	-b5	*	0	0	0	b5	*	-1	-1	:	++	0	0	0	0	0	y20	*3	*9	*7
X ₇	+	18	2	0	*-b5	0	0	0	*b5	-1	-1	:	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	*7	y20	*3	*9	
X ₈	+	19	-1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	:	++	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	
X ₉	+	20	0	2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X ₁₀	+	20	0	-1	0	0	y9	*2	*4	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	-1	y9	*2	*4	0	0	0
X ₁₁	+	20	0	-1	0	0	*4	y9	*2	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	-1	*4	y9	*2	0	0	0
X ₁₂	+	20	0	-1	0	0	*2	*4	y9	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	-1	*2	*4	y9	0	0	0
ind	1	4	3	5	5	9	9	9	20	20	20	19	19	fus	ind	4	8	12	36	36	36	40	40	40
	2	6	10	10	18	18	18	20	20	20	38	38	38			8	12	36	36	36	40	40	40	40
X ₁₃	o	10	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0-b19	**			-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X ₁₄	o	10	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	**-b19												
X ₁₅	-	18	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	:	--	0	r2	0	0	0	0	r2	r2	r2	r2
X ₁₆	-	18	0	0	-b5	*	0	0	0	y20	*3	-1	-1	:	--	0	r2	0	0	0	0	*17	*9	*7-y40
X ₁₇	-	18	0	0	*-b5	0	0	0	*7	y20	-1	-1	:	--	0	r2	0	0	0	0	-y40	*17	*9	*7
X ₁₈	-	18	0	0	-b5	*	0	0	0	-y20	*3	-1	-1	:	--	0	r2	0	0	0	0	*7-y40	*17	*9
X ₁₉	-	18	0	0	*-b5	0	0	0	*7-y20	-1	-1	:	--	0	r2	0	0	0	0	0	*9	*7-y40	*17	
X ₂₀	-	20	0	2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	0	r3	r3	r3	0	0	0
X ₂₁	-	20	0	-1	0	0	y9	*2	*4	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	r3	*13	y36	*11	0	0	0
X ₂₂	-	20	0	-1	0	0	*4	y9	*2	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	r3	*11	*13	y36	0	0	0
X ₂₃	-	20	0	-1	0	0	*2	*4	y9	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	r3	y36	*11	*13	0	0	0

L₂(16)

Linear group $L_2(16) \cong A_1(16) \cong U_2(16) \cong S_2(16) \cong O_3(16) \cong O_4^-(4)$

$$\text{Order} = 4,080 = 2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 17 \quad \text{Mult} = 1 \quad \text{Out} = 4$$

Constructions

Linear $\text{GL}_2(16) \cong 15 \times G$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{16} ;

$$\mathrm{PGL}_2(16) \cong \mathrm{SL}_2(16) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(16) \cong G; \quad \Gamma\mathrm{L}_2(16) \cong (15 \times G).4; \quad \mathrm{P}\Gamma\mathrm{L}_2(16) \cong \Sigma\mathrm{L}_2(16) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(16) \cong G.4$$

Unitary $GU_2(16) \cong 17 \times G$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{256} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$$\mathrm{PGU}_2(16) \cong \mathrm{SU}_2(16) \cong \mathrm{PSU}_2(16) \cong G$$

Orthogonal (16) $GO_3(16) \cong PGO_3(16) \cong SO_3(16) \cong PSO_3(16) \cong O_3(16) \cong G$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{16} preserving a non-singular quadratic form; $\Gamma O_3(16) \cong P\Gamma O_3(16) \cong \Sigma O_3(16) \cong P\Sigma O_3(16) \cong G.4$

Orthogonal (4) $\mathrm{GO}_4^+(4) \cong \mathrm{PGO}_4^+(4) \cong \mathrm{SO}_4^+(4) \cong \mathrm{PSO}_4^+(4) \cong \mathrm{G}.2$: all 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_4 preserving a non-singular quadratic form of Witt defect 1, for example $wx_1^2 + x_1x_2 + wx_2^2 + x_3x_4$; $\mathrm{O}_4^-(4) \cong \mathrm{G}$

$$\text{Presentations: } G \equiv \langle P, Q \mid P^{15} = (P^2Q)^3 = (P^3Q)^2 = (PQ^9)^2 = (P^8Q^2)^2 = 1 \rangle$$

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	G.4	Character	Abstract	Linear
240	17	$2^4:15$: $2^4:(3xD_{10})$: $2^4:15:4$	1a+16a	$N(2A^4)$	point
60	68	A_5	: $A_5 \times 2$: $(A_5 \times 2) \cdot 2$	1a+16a+17abc	$N(2A, 3A, 5AB), C(2B)$	$L_2(4)$
34	120	D_{34}	: $17:4$: $17:8$	1a+17abcdefg	$N(17A-H)$	$O_2^-(16), L_1(256)$
30	136	D_{30}	: $D_{10} \times S_3$: $S_3 \times 5:4$	1a+16a+17abcdefg	$N(3A), N(5AB)$	$O_2^+(16), \text{base}$

Orthogonal (16) Orthogonal (4)

isotropic point isotropic point

$O_3(4)$ non-isotropic point

minus line

plus line pair of isotropic points

G	G.2	G.4	17
17	5	3	

	;	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	;	;	@	@	@	@	@	;	;	@	@	
4080	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	60	4	3	5	5	5	6	2	3			
p power	A	A	A	A	BA	BA	AA	AA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB	BB	AB	B	A	AB				
p' part	A	A	A	A	AA	AA	BA	BA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB	AB	AB	A	A	AB				
ind	1A	2A	3A	5A	B*	15A	B*4	C*2	D*8	17A	B*4	C*2	D*8	E*6	F*7	G*5	H*3	fus	ind	2B	4A	6A	10A	B*	fus	ind	4B	8A	12A
+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	1	:	+o+o	1	1	1
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-y17	*4	*2	*8	*6	*7	*5	*3	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*4-y17	*8	*2	*7	*6	*3	*5	*5	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*8	*2-y17	*4	*3	*5	*6	*7	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*2	*8	*4-y17	*5	*3	*7	*6	*6	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*2	*8	*4-y17	*5	*3	*7	*6	*6	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*3	*5	*6	*7-y17	*4	*2	*8	*8	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*5	*3	*7	*6	*4-y17	*8	*2	*2	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*7	*6	*3	*5	*8	*2-y17	*4	*4	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	15	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*6	*7	*5	*3	*2	*8	*4-y17	*4	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	16	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	:	++	4	0	1	-1	-1	:	+o+o	2	0	-1	
+	17	1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	++	5	1	-1	0	0	:	+o+o	1	-1	1	
+	17	1	2	b5	*	b5	b5	*	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	++	3	-1	0	-b5	*	:	++	0	0	0	
+	17	1	2	*	b5	*	*	b5	b5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	++	3	-1	0	*-b5	*	:	++	0	0	0	
+	17	1	-1	*	b5	y15	*4	*2	*8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	17	1	-1	*	b5	*4	y15	*8	*2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0		
+	17	1	-1	b5	*	*	8	*2	y15	*4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	
+	17	1	-1	b5	*	*	2	*8	*4	y15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	

L₃(3)

Linear group L₃(3) ≈ A₂(3)

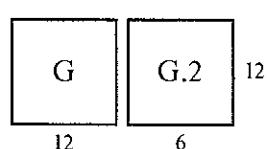
Order = 5,616 = 2⁴.3³.13 Mult = 1 Out = 2

Constructions

Linear GL₃(3) ≈ 2 × G : all 3 × 3 non-singular matrices over F₃;
 SL₃(3) ≈ PGL₃(3) ≈ PSL₃(3) ≈ G; the points and lines of the corresponding
 projective plane can be numbered (mod 13) so that L_i = {P_i, P_{i+1}, P_{i+3}, P_{i+9}};
 G.2 is obtained by adjoining the duality (graph) automorphism

Presentation: G ≈ <S, T | S⁶=T³=(ST)⁴=(S²T)⁴=(S³T)³=[S², (TS²T)²]=1>

Maximal subgroups					Specifications	
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear
432	13	3 ² :2S ₄	3 ¹⁺² :D ₈ , 2S ₄ :2	1a+12a	N(3A ²)	point
432	13	3 ² :2S ₄		1a+12a	N(3A ²)	line
39	144	13:3	: 13:6	1a+13a+16abcd+27a+39a	N(13ABCD)	L ₁ (27)
24	234	S ₄	: S ₄ × 2	1a+12aa+16abcd+26aa+27aa+39a	N(2A ²), C(2B)	O ₃ (3), base



	;	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	
p power	5616	48	54	9	8	6	8	8	13	13	13	13	13	24	24	3	4	6	6	A	A	BB	
p' part		A	A	A	A	AA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB	AB	
ind	1A	2A	3A	3B	4A	6A	8A	B**	13A	B**	C*5	D*8	fus	2B	4B	6B	8C	12A	B*	A	BB	A	AB
X ₁	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
X ₂	+	12	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	:	++	0	0	0	0	r3	-r3		
X ₃	+	13	-3	4	1	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	:	++	1	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	
X ₄	o	16	0	-2	1	0	0	0	d13	**	*5	*8	*	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X ₅	o	16	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	**	d13	*8	*5	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X ₆	o	16	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	*8	*5	d13	**	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X ₇	o	16	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	*5	*8	**	d13	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X ₈	+	26	2	-1	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	++	2	-2	-1	0	1	1		
X ₉	o	26	-2	-1	-1	0	1	i2	-i2	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X ₁₀	o	26	-2	-1	-1	0	1	-i2	i2	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X ₁₁	+	27	3	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	:	++	3	3	0	-1	0	0	0	
X ₁₂	+	39	-1	3	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	:	++	3	-1	0	1	-1	-1		

$$U_3(3) \cong G_2(2)'$$

Unitary group $U_3(3) \cong {}^2A_2(3)$; Derived Chevalley group $G_2(2)'$

$$\text{Order} = 6,048 = 2^5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7$$

Mult = 1

Out = 2

Constructions

Unitary $\mathrm{GU}_3(3) \cong 4 \times G$: all 3×3 matrices preserving a non-singular Hermitian form over \mathbf{F}_9 ;
 $\mathrm{PGU}_3(3) \cong \mathrm{SU}_3(3) \cong \mathrm{PSU}_3(3) \cong G$

Chevalley $G_2(2) \cong G.2$: adjoint Chevalley group of type G_2 over \mathbb{F}_2 ;

G.2 : the automorphism group of a generalized hexagon of order (2,2) consisting of 63 vertices and 63 edges, each object being incident with 3 of the other type.

Cayley (2) G.2 : the automorphism group of the \mathbb{F}_2 Cayley algebra, whose elements are integral Cayley numbers modulo doubles of integral Cayley numbers (see below). A pair $\{x,y\} \neq \{0,1\}$ of elements with $x+y = 1$ is either isotropic with $x^2=y^2=0$ (36 cases), non-isotropic with $x^3=y^3=1$ (28), or mixed with $x^2=0, y^2=1$, or vice versa (63).

G.2 : the fixed points of $O_8^+(2)$ under its triality automorphism

Cayley (\mathbb{Z}) G.2 : the automorphism group of the integral Cayley algebra in which $i_\infty=1$, $i_{n+1}=i$, $i_{n+2}=j$, $i_{n+4}=k$ define a quaternion subalgebra for each n (subscripts modulo 7); $\sum x_n i_n$ is integral provided that all $2x_n$ are integral and the set of n for which x_n is integral is one of
 $\{0124\}$, $\{0235\}$, $\{0346\}$, $\{0156\}$, $\{\infty 013\}$, $\{\infty 026\}$, $\{\infty 045\}$, $\{\infty 0123456\}$ or their complements.

Alternatively, they can be generated by the even sums of $x_\infty, x_0, \dots, x_6$ together with $1 = \sum x_n$, with multiplication defined by the equations $2x_n^2 = x_{n-1}$, $2x_0x_\infty = 1-x_1-x_2-x_4$, $2x_\infty x_0 = 1-x_3-x_5-x_6$ and their images under the coordinate permutation group $L_2(7)$.

Quaternionic $2 \times G$: the group generated by the 63=3+12+48 quaternionic reflections in the vectors

$(2,0,0)^S$ (3), $(0,a,a)^S$ (12), and $(\bar{a},1,1)^S$ (48) and their images under $\text{diag}(\pm 1, \pm i, \pm i)^S$, where $2a = -1-i-\sqrt{5}j+k$

Presentation G.2 $\cong < \text{a b c } 8 \text{ d e} | \text{ a=(cd)}^4, (\text{bcde})^8 = 1 >$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Unitary	Cayley (2)	Cayley (\mathbb{Z})
216	28	$3_+^{1+2}:8$	$: 3_+^{1+2}:8:2$	1a+27a	N(3A)	isotropic point	non-isotropic pair	$\langle x \rangle : x^3=1$
168	36	$L_2(7)$	$: L_2(7):2$	1a+7bc+21a	N(2A, 3B, 4C, 7AB)	\wedge_3^{b7}	isotropic pair	$\{x_\infty, \dots, x_6\}$
96	63	4^*S_4	$: 4^*S_4:2$	1a+14a+21a+27a	N(2A)	non-isotropic point	isotropic space	
96	63	$4^2:S_3$	$: 4^2:D_{12}$	1a+7bc+21a+27a	$N(2A^2)$	base	mixed pair	$\langle x \rangle : x^2=-1$

Chevalley Quaternionic

2 A₀(2)

A₂(2)

3

edge base

L₂(23)

Linear group $L_2(23) \cong A_1(23) \cong U_2(23) \cong S_2(23) \cong O_3(23)$

Order = 6,072 = $2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 23$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Linear $\mathrm{GL}_2(23) \cong 11 \times 2.G.2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{23} ;
 $\mathrm{PGL}_2(23) \cong G.2$; $\mathrm{SL}_2(23) \cong 2.G$; $\mathrm{PSL}_2(23) \cong G$

Unitary $GU_2(23) \cong 3 \times 2.(G \times 4).2$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{529} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $PSU_2(23) \cong G \times 2$. $SU(15)$.

$$\text{Onethanol} \quad 20 \text{ (20)} \quad 5 \text{ (5)} \quad 8 \text{ (8)} \quad 15$$

Orthogonal $GO_3(23) = 2 \times G.2 : \text{all } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{F}_{23} \text{ preserving a non-singular quadratic form;}$

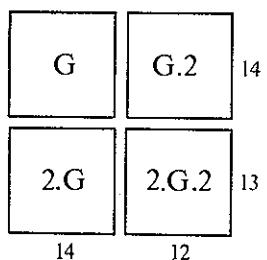
$$\mathrm{PGO}_3(23) \cong \mathrm{SO}_3(23) \cong \mathrm{PSO}_3(23) \cong G.2; \quad O_3(23) \cong G$$

Presentations $G \cong \langle 2, 3, 11; 4 \rangle \cong \langle S, T | S^{23} = (S^4 T S^{12} T)^2 = 1; (ST)^3 = T^2 [=1] \rangle$; $G.2 \cong G^{3, 8, 11}$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal
253	24	23:11	:	23:22 1a+23a	N(23AB)	point	isotropic point
24	253	S ₄	↑	1a+22bcddee+24abcde	N(2A ²)		base
24	253	S ₄	↓		N(2A ²)		base
24	253	D ₂₄	:	D ₄₈ 1a+22bbdddee+24abcde	N(2A), N(3A)	O ₂ ⁻ (23), L ₁ (529)	minus point
22	276	D ₂₂	:	D ₄₄ 1a+22bbdddee+23a+24abcde	N(11ABCDE), C(2B)	O ₂ ⁺ (23), base	plus point



X_1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
X_2	o	11	-1	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	b23	**	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
X_3	o	11	-1	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	**	b23																	
X_4	+	22	-2	1	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	:	++	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
X_5	+	22	2	-2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	:	++	0	r2	-r2	0	0	0	0	0	r2	r2	-r2	-r2			
X_6	+	22	-2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	:	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	r3	-r3	r3	-r3			
X_7	+	22	2	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	r3	-r3	-1	-1	:	++	0	-r2	r2	0	0	0	0	0	y24	*7	*11	*5			
X_8	+	22	2	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-r3	r3	-1	-1	:	++	0	-r2	r2	0	0	0	0	0	*7	y24	*5	*11			
X_9	+	23	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	:	++	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
X_{10}	+	24	0	0	0	0	y11	*3	*2	*5	*4	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	0	y11	*3	*2	*5	*4	0	0	0	0	0		
X_{11}	+	24	0	0	0	0	*4	y11	*3	*2	*5	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	0	*4	y11	*3	*2	*5	0	0	0	0	0		
X_{12}	+	24	0	0	0	0	*5	*4	y11	*3	*2	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	0	*5	*4	y11	*3	*2	0	0	0	0	0		
X_{13}	+	24	0	0	0	0	*2	*5	*4	y11	*3	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	0	*2	*5	*4	y11	*3	0	0	0	0	0		
X_{14}	+	24	0	0	0	0	*3	*2	*5	*4	y11	0	0	1	1	:	++	2	0	0	*3	*2	*5	*4	y11	0	0	0	0	0		
ind	1	4	3	8	12	11	11	11	11	24	24	24	23	23	fus	ind	4	16	16	44	44	44	44	44	48	48	48	48	48	48		
	2	6	8	12	22	22	22	22	22	24	24	24	46	46			16	16	44	44	44	44	44	48	48	48	48	48	48			
X_{15}	o	12	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	-b23	**	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
X_{16}	o	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	**-b23	-																		
X_{17}	-	22	0	-2	r2	0	0	0	0	r2	r2	-1	-1	:	--	0	y16	*3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	y16	y16	*3	*3			
X_{18}	-	22	0	-2	-r2	0	0	0	0	-r2	-r2	-1	-1	:	--	0	*5	y16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*5	*5	y16	y16			
X_{19}	-	22	0	1	-r2	-r3	0	0	0	0	0	y24	*7	-1	-1	:	--	0	*5	y16	0	0	0	0	0	*17	y48	*19	*13			
X_{20}	-	22	0	1	-r2	r3	0	0	0	0	0	*7	y24	-1	-1	:	--	0	*5	y16	0	0	0	0	0	y48	*17	*13	*19			
X_{21}	-	22	0	1	r2	-r3	0	0	0	0	0	-y24	*7	-1	-1	:	--	0-y16	*3	0	0	0	0	0	*5	*11	*5	y48	*17			
X_{22}	-	22	0	1	r2	r3	0	0	0	0	0	*7-y24	-1	-1	:	--	0-y16	*3	0	0	0	0	0	*11	*5	y48	*17					
X_{23}	-	24	0	0	0	0	y11	*3	*2	*5	*4	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	0	*7	y44	*19	*9	*5	0	0	0	0			
X_{24}	-	24	0	0	0	0	*4	y11	*3	*2	*5	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	0	*5	*7	y44	*19	*9	0	0	0	0			
X_{25}	-	24	0	0	0	0	*5	*4	y11	*3	*2	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	0	*9	*5	*7	y44	*19	0	0	0	0			
X_{26}	-	24	0	0	0	0	*2	*5	*4	y11	*3	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	0	*19	*9	*5	*7	y44	0	0	0	0			
X_{27}	-	24	0	0	0	0	*3	*2	*5	*4	y11	0	0	1	1	:	--	0	0	0	y44	*19	*9	*5	*7	0	0	0	0			

$L_2(25)$

Linear group $L_2(25) \cong A_1(25) \cong U_2(25) \cong S_2(25) \cong O_3(25) \cong O_4(5)$

Order = 7,800 = $2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 13$

Mult = 2

Out = 2^2

Constructions

Linear $GL_2(25) \cong 3 \times 2 \cdot (G \times 4) \cdot 2_1 : \text{all non-singular } 2 \times 2 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{F}_{25};$

$PGL_2(25) \cong G \cdot 2_1; SL_2(25) \cong 2 \cdot G; PSL_2(25) \cong G$

$\Gamma L_2(25) \cong (3 \times 2 \cdot (G \times 4) \cdot 2_1) \cdot 2_2; \text{P}\Gamma L_2(25) \cong G \cdot 2^2; \Sigma L_2(25) \cong 2 \cdot G \cdot 2_2; P\Sigma L_2(25) \cong G \cdot 2_2$

Unitary $GU_2(25) \cong 13 \times 2 \cdot G \cdot 2_1 : \text{all } 2 \times 2 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{F}_{25} \text{ preserving a non-singular Hermitian form};$

$PGU_2(25) \cong G \cdot 2_1; SU_2(25) \cong 2 \cdot G; PSU_2(25) \cong G$

Orthogonal (25) $G_0(25) \cong 2 \times G \cdot 2_1 : \text{all } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{F}_{25} \text{ preserving a non-singular quadratic form};$

$PGO_3(25) \cong SO_3(25) \cong PSO_3(25) \cong G \cdot 2_1; O_3(25) \cong G; \Gamma O_3(25) \cong 2 \times G \cdot 2^2; P\Gamma O_3(25) \cong \Sigma O_3(25) \cong P\Sigma O_3(25) \cong G \cdot 2^2$

Orthogonal (5) $G_{0\bar{4}}(5) \cong 2 \times G \cdot 2_2 : \text{all } 4 \times 4 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{F}_5 \text{ preserving a quadratic form of Witt defect 1};$

$PGO_{\bar{4}}(5) \cong G \cdot 2_2; SO_{\bar{4}}(5) \cong 2 \times G; PSO_{\bar{4}}(5) \cong O_{\bar{4}}(5) \cong G;$

Presentation $G \cong \langle a, b, c | a^5 = b^{12} = c^2 = (bc)^2 = (ac)^3 = (ab)^3 = 1, b^{-2}ab^2 = b^{-1}a^2ba = ab^{-1}a^2b \rangle$

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G \cdot 2_1$	$G \cdot 2_2$	$G \cdot 2_3$	$G \cdot 2^2$	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal (25)	Orthogonal (5)	
300	26	$5^2 \cdot 12$	$: 5^2 \cdot 24$	$: 5^2 \cdot (4 \times S_3)$	$: H \cdot 2$	$: 5^2 \cdot 24 \cdot 2$	$1a + 25a$	$N(5A2)$	point	isotropic point		
120	65	S_5	$ $	$: S_5 \times 2$	$ $	$ $	$1a + 13a + 25a + 26a$	$C(2C)$	$L_2(5)$	$O_3(5)$		
120	65	S_5	$ $	$: S_5 \times 2$	$ $	$ $	$1a + 13b + 25a + 26a$	$C(2D)$	$L_2(5)$	$O_3(5)$		
26	300	D_{26}	$: D_{52}$	$: 13 \cdot 4$	$: 13 \cdot 4$	$: 26 \cdot 4$	$1a + 13ab + 24abcdef + 25a + 26aacc$	$N(13A-F), C(2B)$	$O_2(25), L_1(625)$	minus point		
24	325	D_{24}	$: D_{48}$	$: D_8 \times S_3$	$: Q_8 \times S_3$	$: H \cdot 2^2$	$1a + 13ab + 24abcdef + 25aa + 26aacc$	$N(2A), N(3A)$	$O_2(25), base$	plus point		

G	$G \cdot 2_1$	$G \cdot 2_2$	$G \cdot 2_3$	15
$2 \cdot G$	$2 \cdot G \cdot 2_1$	$2 \cdot G \cdot 2_2$	$4 \cdot G \cdot 2_3$	(*) 14

(*) There is no group $2 \cdot G \cdot 2_3$.
See the Introduction: 'Isoclinism'.

$$L_2(25)$$

M_{11} and $L_2(27)$

Sporadic Mathieu group M_{11}

Order = 7,920 = $2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$ Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

11-point $G \cong M_{11}$: stabilizer of a point in M_{12} ;
 the automorphism group of the Steiner system $S(4,5,11)$;
 automorphisms of the ternary Golay code C_{12} that fix a coordinate

12-point $G \cong M_{11}$: stabilizer of a total in M_{12} ;
 automorphisms of the ternary Golay code C_{12} that fix a weight 12 word (total word);
 in particular, the coordinate permutations that fix the set of 22 words obtained from
 $\pm(-; ++++++--)$ by cyclic permutations of the last 11 coordinates

Presentations $G \cong \langle A, B, C \mid A^{11} = B^5 = C^4 = (AC)^3 = 1, A^B = A^4, B^C = B^2 \rangle \cong \langle a \overset{b}{\nearrow} \overset{c}{\nearrow} \overset{d}{\nearrow} \overset{e}{\searrow} \mid (ce)^2 = a, [(abc)^5] = 1 \rangle$

Maximal subgroups			Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	11-point 12-point
720	11	$M_{10} \cong A_6 \cdot 2$	1a+10a		point total
660	12	$L_2(11)$	1a+11a		total point
144	55	$M_9:2 \cong 3^2:Q_8 \cdot 2$	1a+10a+44a	$N(3A^2)$	duad quadrisection
120	66	S_5	1a+10a+11a+44a	$N(2A, 3A, 5A)$	hexad duad
48	165	$M_8:S_3 \cong 2:S_4$	1a+10a+11a+44aa+55a	$N(2A)$	triad tetrad

	;	a	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e
	7920	48	18	8	5	6	8	8	11	11		
p power	A	A	A	A	AA	A	A	A	A	A		
p' part	A	A	A	A	AA	A	A	A	A	A		
ind	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	8A	B**	11A	B**		
X ₁	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X ₂	+	10	2	1	2	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	
X ₃	o	10	-2	1	0	0	1	i2	-i2	-1	-1	
X ₄	o	10	-2	1	0	0	1	-i2	i2	-1	-1	
X ₅	+	11	3	2	-1	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	
X ₆	o	16	0	-2	0	1	0	0	0	b11	**	
X ₇	o	16	0	-2	0	1	0	0	0	**	b11	
X ₈	+	44	4	-1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0
X ₉	+	45	-3	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	
X ₁₀	+	55	-1	1	-1	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0

\boxed{G}_{10}

Linear group $L_2(27) \cong A_1(27) \cong U_2(27) \cong S_2(27) \cong O_3(27)$

Order = 9,828 = $2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$ Mult = 2 Out = 6

Constructions

Linear $GL_2(27) \cong 13 \times 2.G.2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{27} ;
 $PGL_2(27) \cong G.2$; $SL_2(27) \cong 2.G$; $PSL_2(27) \cong G$
 $\Gamma L_2(27) \cong (13 \times 2.G.2).3$; $\Gamma \Gamma L_2(27) \cong G.6$; $\Sigma L_2(27) \cong 2.G.3$; $P\Sigma L_2(27) \cong G.3$

Unitary $GU_2(27) \cong 7 \times 2.(G \times 2).2$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{729} which preserve a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $PGU_2(27) \cong G.2$; $SU_2(27) \cong 2.G$; $PSU_2(27) \cong G$

Orthogonal $GO_3(27) \cong 2 \times G.2$: all 3×3 matrices preserving a non-singular quadratic form over \mathbb{F}_{27} ;
 $PGO_3(27) \cong SO_3(27) \cong P\text{SO}_3(27) \cong G.2$; $O_3(27) \cong G$; $\Gamma O_3(27) \cong 2 \times G.6$; $\Gamma \Gamma O_3(27) \cong \Sigma O_3(27) \cong P\Sigma O_3(27) \cong G.6$

Presentation $G \cong \langle a, b, c \mid a^3 = b^{13} = c^2 = (bc)^2 = (ac)^3 = 1, b^{-3}ab^3 = ab^{-1}ab = b^{-1}aba \rangle$

Maximal subgroups			Specifications							
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	G.3	G.6	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal	
351	28	$3^3:13$: $3^3:26$: $3^3:13:3$: $3^3:26:3$	1a+27a	$N(3AB^3)$	point	isotropic point	
28	351	D_{28}	: D_{56}	: $14:6$: $28:6$		$N(2A)$, $N(7ABC)$	$O_2^-(27)$, $L_1(729)$	minus point	
26	378	D_{26}	: D_{52}	: $13:6$: $26:6$		$N(13A-F)$, $C(2B)$	$O_2^+(27)$, base	plus point	
12	819	A_4	: S_4	: $A_4 \times 3$: $S_4 \times 3$		$N(2A^2)$, $C(3C)$	$L_2(3)$	$O_3(3)$, base	

$$L_2(27)$$

L₂(29)

Linear group $L_2(29) \cong A_1(29) \cong U_2(29) \cong S_2(29) \cong O_3(29)$

$$\text{Order} = 12,180 = 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 29 \quad \text{Mult} = 2 \quad \text{Out} = 2$$

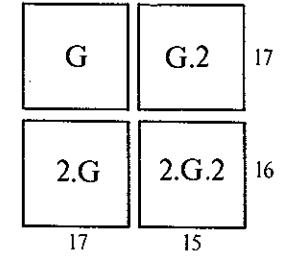
Constructions

Linear $\text{GL}_2(29) \cong 7 \times 2.(G \times 2).2$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{29} ;
 $\text{PGL}_2(29) \cong G.2$; $\text{SL}_2(29) \cong 2.G$; $\text{PSL}_2(29) \cong G$

Unitary $\text{GU}_2(29) \cong 15 \times 2.G.2$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{841} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $\text{PGU}_2(29) \cong G.2$; $\text{SU}_2(29) \cong 2.G$; $\text{PSU}_2(29) \cong G$

Orthogonal $GO_3(29) \cong 2 \times G.2 : \text{all } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrices over } F_{29} \text{ preserving a non-singular quadratic form}$
 $PGO_3(29) \cong SO_3(29) \cong PSO_3(29) \cong G.2; O_3(29) \cong G$

$$\text{Presentations } G \cong G^{3,7,15} \cong \langle P, Q | P^7 = (P^2Q)^3 = (P^3Q)^2 = (PQ^8)^2 = 1 \rangle \cong \langle S, T | S^{29} = (S^4TS^{15}T)^2 = 1, (ST)^3 = T^2 = 1 \rangle$$



Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal
406	30	29:14	:	29:28 1a+29a	N(29AB)	point	isotropic point
60	203	A ₅	↑ S ₄	1a+28defg+30abc	N(2A,3A,5AB)		icosahedral
60	203	A ₅	↓	1a+28defg+30abc	N(2A,3A,5AB)		icosahedral
30	406	D ₃₀	:	D ₆₀ 1a+28abcdefg+29a+30aabccc	N(3A), N(5AB), C(2B)	O ₂ ⁻ (29), L ₁ (841)	minus point
28	435	D ₂₈	:	D ₅₆ 1a+28abcdefg+29aa+30aabccc	N(2A), N(7ABC)	O ₂ ⁺ (29), base	plus point
;	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε	ε
12180	28	15 15 15 15 14 14 14 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 15 29 29			30 14 15 15 15 14 14 14 14 14 15 15 15 14 14 15 15 15 15 15		
p power	A	A A A A A BA CA AA BA AA BA AA A A			A A AB BB AB BA CA AA BA CA AA BBA CAA DBA AAA		
p' part	A	A A A A A AA BA CA AA BA AA BA A A			A A AB AB BB AA BA CA AA BA CA AAA BBB CAA DBA		
ind	1A	2A 3A 5A B* 7A B*2 C*3 14A B*5 C*3 15A B*2 C*4 D*7 29A B* fus ind			2B 4A 6A 10A B* 28A B*9 C*3D*13 E*5F*11 30AB*13C*11 D*7		
+	1	1 X ₁					
+	15	-1 0 0 0 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 -b29 *	↑	+	0 X ₂		
+	15	-1 0 0 0 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 *-b29	↓				X ₃
+	28	0 1 -2 -2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 :	++	1 X ₄			
+	28	0 -2 -b5 * 0 0 0 0 0 0 -b5 * -b5 * -1 -1 :	++	2 0 -1 2 2 0 X ₅			
+	28	0 -2 * -b5 0 0 0 0 0 0 * -b5 * -b5 -1 -1 :	++	2 0 2 * b5 0 X ₆			
+	28	0 1 -b5 * 0 0 0 0 0 0 *7-y15 *2 *4 -1 -1 :	++	2 0 -1 b5 * 0 *7 y15 *2 *4 X ₇			
+	28	0 1 * -b5 0 0 0 0 0 0 *4 *7-y15 *2 -1 -1 :	++	2 0 -1 * b5 0 *4 *7 y15 *2 X ₈			
+	28	0 1 -b5 * 0 0 0 0 0 0 *2 *4 *7-y15 -1 -1 :	++	2 0 -1 b5 * 0 *2 *4 *7 y15 X ₉			
+	28	0 1 * -b5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-y15 *2 *4 *7 -1 -1 :	++	2 0 -1 * b5 0 y15 *2 *4 *7 X ₁₀			
+	29	1 -1 -1 -1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 0 0 :	++	1 -1 X ₁₁			
+	30	2 0 0 0 y7 *2 *3 y7 *2 *3 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	++	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 y7 *2 *3 y7 *2 *3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₁₂			
+	30	2 0 0 0 *3 y7 *2 *3 y7 *2 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	++	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 *3 y7 *2 *3 y7 *2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₁₃			
+	30	2 0 0 0 *2 *3 y7 *2 *3 y7 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	++	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 *2 *3 y7 *2 *3 y7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₁₄			
+	30	-2 0 0 0 y7 *2 *3 -y7 *2 *3 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *3 y28 *9 *11 *13 *5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₁₅			
+	30	-2 0 0 0 *3 y7 *2 *3 -y7 *2 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *9 *3 y28 *5 *11 *13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₁₆			
ind	1	4 3 5 5 7 7 7 28 28 28 15 15 15 15 29 29 fus ind			4 8 12 20 20 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 60 60 60 60 60		
2	6 10 10 14 14 14 28 28 28 30 30 30 30 58 58				8 12 20 20 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 60 60 60 60 60		
-	14	0 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 b29 *	↑	-	0 X ₁₈		
-	14	0 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 * b29	↓				X ₁₉
-	28	0 1 -2 -2 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 :	--	0 0 r3 0 r3 r3 r3 r3 X ₂₀			
-	28	0 -2 -b5 * 0 0 0 0 0 -b5 * -b5 * -1 -1 :	--	0 0 0 y20 *7 0 y20 *7 *9 #3 X ₂₁			
-	28	0 -2 * -b5 0 0 0 0 0 * -b5 * -b5 -1 -1 :	--	0 0 0 *3 y20 *3 y20 *7 *9 X ₂₂			
-	28	0 1 -b5 * 0 0 0 0 0 *7-y15 *2 *4 -1 -1 :	--	0 0 r3 y20 *7 0 *13 *11 *23-y60 X ₂₃			
-	28	0 1 * -b5 0 0 0 0 0 *4 *7-y15 *2 -1 -1 :	--	0 0 r3 *3 y20 -y60 *13 *11 *23 X ₂₄			
-	28	0 1 -b5 * 0 0 0 0 0 *2 *4 *7-y15 -1 -1 :	--	0 0 r3-y20 *7 0 *23-y60 *13 *11 *11 X ₂₅			
-	28	0 1 * -b5 0 0 0 0 0 0-y15 *2 *4 *7 -1 -1 :	--	0 0 r3 *3-y20 *11 *23-y60 *13 X ₂₆			
-	30	0 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	--	0 r2 0 0 0 r2 r2 r2 r2 r2 r2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₂₇			
-	30	0 0 0 0 y7 *2 *3 *3 y28 *9 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	--	0 r2 0 0 0 y56 *9 *25 *15 *23 *17 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₂₈			
-	30	0 0 0 0 *3 y7 *2 *9 *3 y28 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	--	0 r2 0 0 0 *25 y56 *9 *17 *15 *23 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₂₉			
-	30	0 0 0 0 *2 *3 y7 y28 *9 *3 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	--	0 r2 0 0 0 *9 *25 y56 *23 *17 *15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₃₀			
-	30	0 0 0 0 y7 *2 *3 *3-y28 *9 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	--	0 r2 0 0 0 *15 *23 *17 y56 *9 *25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₃₁			
-	30	0 0 0 0 *3 y7 *2 *9 *3-y28 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	--	0 r2 0 0 0 *17 *15 *23 *25 y56 *9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₃₂			
-	30	0 0 0 0 *2 *3 y7-y28 *9 *3 0 0 0 0 1 1 :	--	0 r2 0 0 0 *23 *17 *15 *9 *25 y56 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 X ₃₃			

L₂(31)

Linear group L₂(31) ≈ A₁(31) ≈ U₂(31) ≈ S₂(31) ≈ O₃(31)

Order = 14,880 = 2⁵.3.5.31

Mult = 2

Out = 2

Constructions

Linear GL₂(31) ≈ 15 x 2.G.2 : all non-singular 2 x 2 matrices over F₃₁;
 PGL₂(31) ≈ G.2; SL₂(31) ≈ 2.G; PSL₂(31) ≈ G

G	G.2	18
2.G	2.G.2	17

Unitary GU₂(31) ≈ 2.(G x 16).2 : all 2 x 2 matrices over F₉₆₁ preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

PGU₂(31) ≈ G.2; SU₂(31) ≈ 2.G; PSU₂(31) ≈ G

Orthogonal GO₃(31) ≈ 2 x G.2 : all 3 x 3 matrices over F₃₁ preserving a non-singular quadratic form;

PGO₃(31) ≈ SO₃(31) ≈ PSO₃(31) ≈ G.2; O₃(11) ≈ G

Presentation: G ≈ <S, T | S³¹ = (S⁴T¹⁶T)² = 1, (ST)³ = T² [= 1]>

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal	
465	32	31:15	:	31:30	N(31AB)	point	isotropic point	
60	248	A ₅	↓	1a+31a+30defg+32abc	N(2A,3A,5AB)		icosahedral	
60	248	A ₅	↓	1a+31a+30defg+32abc	N(2A,3A,5AB)		icosahedral	
32	465	D ₃₂	:	D ₆₄	N(2A)	O ₂ (961), L ₁ (31)	minus point	
30	496	D ₃₀	:	D ₆₀	N(3A), N(5AB), C(2B)	O ₂ (31), base	plus point	
		S ₆	↓					
;	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	
14880	32	15 16 15 15 16 16 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 31 31			30 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16			
p power	A	A A A A A A BA AA BA AA A B A A B A A			A AB BB AB BBA CAA DBA AAA A B C D A B C D			
p' part	A	A A A A A A AA BA AA BA A A A A A A			A AB AB BB AAA BBA CAA DBA A A A A A A A A A A			
ind	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A B# 8A B# 15A B#2 C#4 D#7 16A B#3 C#7 D#5 31A B#** fus ind	2B 6A 10A B# 30AB#13C#11 D#7 32A B#3 C#9 D#5E#15F#13 G#7H#11		
x ₁	+	1 x ₁						
x ₂	o	15 -1 0 -1 0 0 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 b31 **			+ 0 x ₂			
x ₃	o	15 -1 0 -1 0 0 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 ** b31					x ₃	
x ₄	+	30 -2 0 -2 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 -1	:	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 r2 -r2 r2 -r2 r2 -r2 r2 -r2 x ₄			
x ₅	+	30 -2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -r2 r2 -r2 r2 -1 -1	:	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 y16 #3 #7 #5 y16 #3 #7 #5 x ₅			
x ₆	+	30 -2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 r2 -r2 r2 -r2 -1 -1	:	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #5 y16 #3 #7 #5 y16 #3 #7 x ₆			
x ₇	+	30 2 0 0 0 0 -r2 r2 0 0 0 0 -y16 #3 #7 #5 -1 -1	:	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 y32 #3 #9 #5 #15 #13 #7 #11 x ₇			
x ₈	+	30 2 0 0 0 0 r2 -r2 0 0 0 0 #5-y16 #3 #7 -1 -1	:	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #11 y32 #3 #9 #5 #15 #13 #7 x ₈			
x ₉	+	30 2 0 0 0 0 -r2 r2 0 0 0 0 #7 *5-y16 #3 -1 -1	:	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #7 #11 y32 #3 #9 #5 #15 #13 x ₉			
x ₁₀	+	30 2 0 0 0 0 r2 -r2 0 0 0 #3 #7 #5-y16 -1 -1	:	++	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #13 #7 #11 y32 #3 #9 #5 #15 x ₁₀			
x ₁₁	+	31 -1 1 -1 1 1 -1 -1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 0 0	:	++	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 x ₁₁			
x ₁₂	+	32 0 -1 0 2 2 0 0 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 1 1	:	++	2 -1 2 2 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₁₂			
x ₁₃	+	32 0 2 0 b5 * 0 0 b5 * b5 * 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	++	2 2 b5 * b5 * b5 * b5 * 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₁₃			
x ₁₄	+	32 0 2 0 * b5 0 0 * b5 * b5 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	++	2 2 * b5 * b5 * b5 * b5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₁₄			
x ₁₅	+	32 0 -1 0 b5 * 0 0 #7 y15 #2 #4 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	++	2 -1 b5 * #7 y15 #2 #4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₁₅			
x ₁₆	+	32 0 -1 0 * b5 0 0 #4 #7 y15 #2 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	++	2 -1 * b5 * #4 #7 y15 #2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₁₆			
x ₁₇	+	32 0 -1 0 b5 * 0 0 #2 #4 #7 y15 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	++	2 -1 b5 * #2 #4 #7 y15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₁₇			
x ₁₈	+	32 0 -1 0 * b5 0 0 y15 #2 #4 #7 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	++	2 -1 * b5 y15 #2 #4 #7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₁₈			
ind	1	4 3 8 5 5 16 16 15 15 15 32 32 32 32 31 31 fus ind			4 12 20 20 60 60 60 60 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64			
x ₁₉	o	16 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 -b31 **		-	0 x ₁₉			
x ₂₀	o	16 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 ***-b31		-			x ₂₀	
x ₂₁	-	30 0 0 r2 0 0 y16 #3 0 0 0 0 y32 #3 #9 #5 -1 -1	:	--	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 y64 #3 #9 #27 #17 #13 #25 #11 x ₂₁			
x ₂₂	-	30 0 0 -r2 0 0 #5 y16 0 0 0 0 #11 y32 #3 #9 -1 -1	:	--	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #21 y64 #3 #9 #27 #17 #13 #25 x ₂₂			
x ₂₃	-	30 0 0 r2 0 0 -y16 #3 0 0 0 0 #7 #11 y32 #3 -1 -1	:	--	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #7 #21 y64 #3 #9 #27 #17 #13 x ₂₃			
x ₂₄	-	30 0 0 -r2 0 0 #5-y16 0 0 0 0 #13 #7 #11 y32 -1 -1	:	--	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #19 #7 #21 y64 #3 #9 #27 #17 x ₂₄			
x ₂₅	-	30 0 0 r2 0 0 y16 #3 0 0 0 0 -y32 #3 #9 #5 -1 -1	:	--	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #15 #19 #7 #21 y64 #3 #9 #27 x ₂₅			
x ₂₆	-	30 0 0 -r2 0 0 #5 y16 0 0 0 0 #11-y32 #3 #9 -1 -1	:	--	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #5 #15 #19 #7 #21 y64 #3 #9 x ₂₆			
x ₂₇	-	30 0 0 r2 0 0 -y16 #3 0 0 0 0 #7 #11-y32 #3 -1 -1	:	--	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #23 #5 #15 #19 #7 #21 y64 #3 #9 x ₂₇			
x ₂₈	-	30 0 0 -r2 0 0 #5-y16 0 0 0 0 #13 #7 #11-y32 -1 -1	:	--	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 #29 #23 #5 #15 #19 #7 #21 y64 #3 #9 x ₂₈			
x ₂₉	-	32 0 -1 0 2 2 0 0 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	--	0 r3 0 0 r3 r3 r3 r3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₂₉			
x ₃₀	-	32 0 2 0 b5 * 0 0 b5 * b5 * 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	--	0 0 y20 #7 y20 #7 #9 #3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₃₀			
x ₃₁	-	32 0 2 0 * b5 0 0 * b5 * b5 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	--	0 0 #3 y20 #3 y20 #7 #9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₃₁			
x ₃₂	-	32 0 -1 0 b5 * 0 0 #7 y15 #2 #4 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	--	0 r3 y20 #7 #13 #11 #23-y60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₃₂			
x ₃₃	-	32 0 -1 0 * b5 0 0 #4 #7 y15 #2 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	--	0 r3 #3 y20-y60 #13 #11 #23 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₃₃			
x ₃₄	-	32 0 -1 0 b5 * 0 0 #2 #4 #7 y15 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	--	0 r3-y20 #7 #23-y60 #13 #11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₃₄			
x ₃₅	-	32 0 -1 0 * b5 0 0 y15 #2 #4 #7 0 0 0 0 1 1	:	--	0 r3 #3-y20 #11 #23-y60 #13 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x ₃₅			

$A_8 \cong L_4(2)$

Alternating group A_8 ; Linear group $L_4(2) \cong A_3(2) \cong O_6^+(2)$

Order = 20,160 = $2^6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$

Mult = 2

Out = 2

Constructions

Alternating $S_8 \cong G \cdot 2$: all permutations on 8 letters;

$A_8 \cong G$: all even permutations; $2 \cdot G$ and $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$: the Schur double covers

Linear $GL_4(2) \cong PGL_4(2) \cong SL_4(2) \cong PSL_4(2) \cong G$: all non-singular 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 ;

the points P_i and planes Q_i of the corresponding projective 3-space can be numbered (mod 15) so that

$$Q_i = \{P_i, P_{i+5}, P_{i+10}, P_{i+1}, P_{i+2}, P_{i+4}, P_{i+8}\}$$

$G \cdot 2$ is obtained by adjoining the duality (graph) automorphism, interchanging points and planes

Orthogonal $GO_6^+(2) \cong PGO_6^+(2) \cong SO_6^+(2) \cong PSO_6^+(2) \cong G \cdot 2$: all 6×6 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 fixing a quadratic form of Witt

defect 0, for example $x_1x_2 + x_3x_4 + x_5x_6$; $O_6^+(2) \cong G$;

by taking the 6-space to be the even weight vectors in \mathbb{F}_2^8 modulo (11111111), with form equal to half the weight, we see the isomorphism with S_8

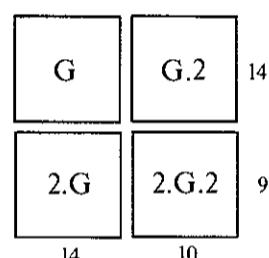
Mathieu G : the stabilizer in M_{24} of an octad and a point outside it; the group acts as A_8 on the octad, and $L_4(2)$ on its complement

Presentations $G \cdot 2 \cong \dots$; $G \cong \langle x_1, \dots, x_6 \mid x_i^3 = (x_i x_j)^2 = 1 \rangle$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	$G \cdot 2$	Character	Abstract	Alternating	Linear	Orthogonal
2520	8	A_7	: S_7	1a+7a		point		
1344	15	$2^3:L_3(2)$	$2^4:S_4$, L _{3(2):2}	1a+14a 1a+14a	N(2A ³) N(2A ³)	S(3,4,8) S(3,4,8)	point plane	isotropic plane isotropic plane
1344	15	$2^3:L_3(2)$	L _{3(2):2}	1a+14a	N(2A ³)			
720	28	S_6	: $S_6 \times 2$	1a+7a+20a	C(2C)	duad	$S_4(2)$	non-isotropic point
576	35	$2^4:(S_3 \times S_3)$: $(S_4 \times S_4):2$	1a+14a+20a	N(2 ⁴) = N(2A ₉ B ₆)	bisection	line	isotropic point
360	56	$(A_5 \times 3):2$: $S_5 \times S_3$	1a+7a+20a+28a	N(3A), N(2B,3A,5A)	triad	$L_2(4)$	$O_3(4)$



	θ																										
20160	192	96	180	18	16	8	15	12	6	7	7	15	15			720	48	48	16	18	18	6	4	5	6		
p power	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	AB	BA	A	A	AA	AA			A	A	B	B	AC	BC	BD	A	AC	AC		
p' part	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AB	BA	A	A	AA	AA			A	A	A	A	AC	BC	BD	A	AC	AC		
ind	1A	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B	5A	6A	6B	7A	B**	15A	B**	fus	ind	2C	2D	4C	4D	6C	6D	6E	8A	10A	12A	
x_1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	++	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
x_2	+	7	-1	3	4	1	-1	1	2	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	:	++	5	1	3	-1	2	-1	1	-1	0	0
x_3	+	14	6	2	-1	2	2	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	:	++	4	0	-2	2	1	-2	0	0	-1	1
x_4	+	20	4	4	5	-1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	:	++	10	2	2	2	1	1	-1	0	0	-1
x_5	+	21	-3	1	6	0	1	-1	1	-2	0	0	0	1	1	:	++	9	-3	3	-1	0	0	0	1	-1	0
x_6	o	21	-3	1	-3	0	1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	b15	**	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
x_7	o	21	-3	1	-3	0	1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	** b15	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
x_8	+	28	-4	4	1	1	0	0	-2	1	-1	0	0	1	1	:	++	10	2	-2	-2	1	1	-1	0	0	1
x_9	+	35	3	-5	5	2	-1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	:	++	5	-3	1	1	-1	2	0	-1	0	1
x_{10}	o	45	-3	-3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	b7	**	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
x_{11}	o	45	-3	-3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	** b7	0	0	+	++	4	4	0	0	-2	1	1	0	-1	0
x_{12}	+	56	8	0	-4	-1	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	1	1	:	++	4	4	0	0	-2	1	1	0	-1	0
x_{13}	+	64	0	0	4	-2	0	0	-1	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	:	++	16	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	1	0
x_{14}	+	70	-2	2	-5	1	-2	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	:	++	10	-2	-4	0	1	1	0	0	-1	
ind	1	2	4	3	3	4	8	5	12	6	7	7	15	15	fus	ind	2	4	8	8	6	6	12	8	10	24	
x_{15}	+	8	0	0	-4	2	0	0	-2	0	0	1	1	1	1	:	oo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0
x_{16}	o	24	0	0	-6	0	0	-1	0	0	b7	**	-1	-1	-1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x_{17}	o	24	0	0	-6	0	0	-1	0	0	** b7	-1	-1	-1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x_{18}	-	48	0	0	6	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	1	:	--	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	r6
x_{19}	o	56	0	0	-4	-1	0	0	1	0	i3	0	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x_{20}	o	56	0	0	-4	-1	0	0	1	0	-i3	0	0	1	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x_{21}	o	56	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	b15	**	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
x_{22}	o	56	0	0	2	2	0	0	1																		

L₃(4)

Linear group L ₃ (4) ≈ A ₂ (4)		Mult = 4 × 4 × 3	Out = 2 × S ₃
Order = 20,160 = 2 ⁶ · 3 ² · 5 · 7			
Constructions			
Linear	GL ₃ (4) ≈ 3.G.3 : all non-singular 3 × 3 matrices over F ₄ ;		
	PGL ₃ (4) ≈ G.3; SL ₃ (4) ≈ 3.G; PSL ₃ (4) ≈ G;		
	G.2 ₃ etc. are obtained by adjoining the duality (graph) automorphism;		
	ΓL ₃ (4) ≈ 3.G.3·2 ₂ ; PΓL ₃ (4) ≈ 3.G.2 ₂ ; P ² ΓL ₃ (4) ≈ G.2 ₂		
Mathieu	M ₂₁ .S ₃ ≈ G.3·2 ₂ : the set-stabilizer of a triad in M ₂₄ ; M ₂₁ ≈ G : the pointwise stabilizer;		
	the remaining 21 points form the projective plane whose lines are the 21 pentads which complete the triad to an octad		
Lattice	6.G.2 ₁ stabilizes the complex lattice Λ_6^{23} , whose full automorphism group is 6U ₄ (3).2 (see U ₄ (3))		
Presentation	12 ₂ .G.2 ₃ ≈ < a ⁸ b ⁵ c ⁵ d ⁴ (ba) ² =(cd) ⁵ , d=(ab) ⁴ , 1=fe, (cbaba) ⁵ >		
Specifications			
Maximal subgroups			
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ :(3xA ₅)
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	S ₅ : 2 ⁴ :(3xA ₅)
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄ × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ S ₅
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ S ₅
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q ₈ × 2
			: 3 ² :Q ₈ · 2 × 2
			: 3 ² :2S ₄
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂₁
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	2 ⁴ :3.2 ₂ , : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
960	21	2 ⁴ :A ₅	3xS ₅ : 2 ⁴ (3xA ₅) ²
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
360	56	A ₆	: M ₁₀
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
168	120	L ₂ (7)	: L ₂ (7):2
72	280	3 ² :Q ₈	: 3 ² :Q _{8</sub}

$$L_3(4)$$

$$L_3(4)$$

$$U_4(2) \cong S_4(3)$$

Unitary group $U_4(2) \cong {}^2A_3(2) \cong O_6^+(2)$; Symplectic group $S_4(3) \cong C_2(3) \cong O_5(3)$

Order = $25,920 = 2^6 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Unitary $\mathrm{GU}_4(2) \cong 3 \times G$: all 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_4 preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $\mathrm{PGU}_4(2) \cong \mathrm{SU}_4(2) \cong \mathrm{PSU}_4(2) \cong G$

Orthogonal (2) $\mathrm{GO}_6^-(2) \cong \mathrm{PGO}_6^-(2) \cong \mathrm{SO}_6^-(2) \cong \mathrm{PSO}_6^-(2) \cong G.2$: all 6×6 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a non-singular quadratic form of Witt defect 1, for example $x_1^2 + x_2 x_3 + x_4^2 + x_5 x_6 + x_7 x_8 - x_9$; $\mathrm{O}^+(2) \cong G$

Orthogonal (3) $GO_5(3) \cong 2 \times G.2$: all 5×5 matrices over \mathbb{F}_3 preserving a non-singular quadratic form;
 $PGO_5(3) \cong SO_5(3) \cong PSO_5(3) \cong G.2$; $O_5(3) \cong G$
 G : the automorphism group of a generalized 4-gon of order $(3,3)$ consisting of 40 vertices and 40 edges, each object being incident with 4 of the other type

Symplectic $\mathrm{Sp}_4(3) \cong 2.G$: all 4×4 matrices over \mathbf{F}_3 preserving a non-singular symplectic form;
 $\mathrm{PSp}_4(3) \cong \mathrm{SU}(3) \cong G$:

Weyl G.2 : the Weyl group of E_6 , generated by the 36 reflections in the minimal (root) vectors of the E_6 lattice;

these may be taken as

$\langle 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0; 1, -1 \rangle$ (1), $\langle 1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0; 0, 0 \rangle$ (15), $\langle \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2} \rangle$ (20) (first b)

where the coordinates before the semicolon may be freely permuted.

The coordinates are obtained from the E_6 root lattice (see $O(2)$) by imposing the conditions

x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n (first base) on y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n (second base)

The total energy of the molecule is 27.664 Hartree.

The Weyl group permutes the 27 vectors (which belong to one coset of the lattice).
 $a_i = (\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}; \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})$ (6), $b_i = (\frac{5}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}, -\frac{1}{6}; -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ (6), $c_{ij} = (-\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}; \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$ (6).
 The full automorphism group of the lattice is $2 \times G_2$ and is obtained by adjoining
 Reducing modulo 2 shows the isomorphism with $O_6^+(2)$.
 Biflection $2 \times G$: the group generated by the 45 complex reflections of order 2 in the vectors.

$(\pm 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)^C$ (5), $(0, \pm w, \pm \bar{w}, \pm \bar{w}, \pm w)^C$ (40), where $w = z_3$.

Reducing mod $\theta = i3$ shows the isomorphism with $O_5(3)$.

$\times G$: the full automorphism group of the lattice these

$\times 2.G$: the group generated by the 40 complex reflections of order 2.

$(0; \theta, 0, 0)$ $(0; w^a, w^b, w^c)$ $(w^a; 0, w^b, -w^c)$, where the last 3 coordinates may be cyclically permuted; the triflection in r takes v to $v - (1-w)(v.r)r/(r.r)$, where $x.y = \sum x_i \bar{y}_i$. Reducing mod 2 shows the isomorphism with $U_4(2)$; reducing mod θ shows the isomorphism with $S_4(3)$.

Schl fli G.2 : the group of the incidence-preserving permutations of the 27 lines on the general cubic surface in projective 3-space : a_i (6), b_i (6), c_{ij} (15) ($i,j = 1, \dots, 6$, $i \neq j$). These lie in threes in 45 tritangent planes (a_i, b_j, c_{ij}) (30), (c_{ij}, c_{kl}, c_{mn}) (15) (i, j, k, l, m, n , distinct), and two lines intersect if and only if they lie in some tritangent plane. There are 36 "double sixes" such as $\{a_1 | b_j\}$, in which each line of either "six" meets all but one line of the other "six".

Hesse G.2 : the stabilizer of a bitangent in Hesse's group (see $S_6(2)$) of symmetries of the 28 bitangents to the general quartic curve in the complex projective plane; the bitangents may be labelled with unordered pairs from $\{1,2,3,4,5,6,a,b\}$ and the 27 bitangents other than ab then correspond naturally with Schläfli's 27 lines: $ai \leftrightarrow a_i$, $bj \leftrightarrow b_j$, $ij \leftrightarrow c_{ij}$. Generating permutations may easily be obtained from Hesse's bifid maps (see $S_6(2)$) e.g. $(a123|b456)$ and $(ab12|3456)(a\ 1)(b\ 2)$. The 45 quartets $\{ab,bj,ji,ia\}$ (30) and $\{ab,ij,kl,mn\}$ (15) containing ab yield the 45 tritangent planes.

$$\text{Presentations} \quad G.2 \cong \langle \dots \rangle ; \quad G \times 2 \cong \langle a, b, c, d | (bcbe)^3 = 1 \rangle$$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Unitary	Orthogonal (2)
960	27	$2^4:A_5$	$: 2^4:S_5$	$1a+6a+20a$	$N(2^4) = N(2A_5B_{10})$	isotropic line	isotropic point
720	36	S_6	$: S_6 \times 2$	$1a+15b+20a$	$N(2B, 3C, 3D, 4B, 5A), C(2C)$	$S_4(2)$	non-isotropic point
648	40	$3_+^{1+2}:2A_4$	$: 3_+^{1+2}:2S_4$	$1a+15a+24a$	$N(3AB)$	non-isotropic point	$U_3(2)$
648	40	$3^3:S_4$	$: 3^3:(S_4 \times 2)$	$1a+15b+24a$	$N(3^3) = N(3AB_4C_3D_6)$	base	$O_2^-(2)wrS_3$
576	45	$2 \cdot (A_4 \times A_4).2$	$: H.2$	$1a+20a+24a$	$N(2A)$	isotropic point	isotropic line

Orthogonal (3)	Symplectic	Weyl	Biflection	Triflection	Schläfli
base		minimal vector of E_6^*			line
minus point		root vector of E_6			double six
isotropic line	point			reflection	
isotropic point	isotropic line				trisection
plus point	$S_{-}(3) \cup \infty$		reflection		tritangent pl.

$$U_4(2) \cong S_4(3)$$

G	G.2	20
2.G	2.G.2	14

Sz(8)

Suzuki group Sz(8) $\cong {}^2B_2(8)$

Order = 29,120 = $2^6 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$

Mult = 2^2

Out = 3

Constructions

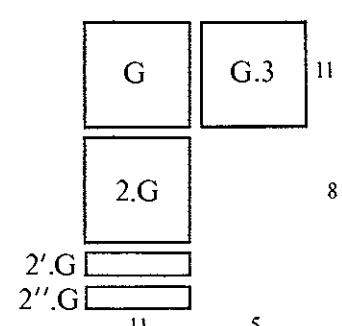
Suzuki $Sz(8) \cong G$: the centralizer in $S_4(8)$ of an outer (graph) automorphism of order 2;
 G : all 4×4 matrices over F_8 preserving the set of vectors (t, x, y, z) for which $xy + (x^{s+2} + y^s + z)t = 0$, where
 $s : x \rightarrow x^4$ is the automorphism of F_8 with $s^2 = 2$; projectively this defines an oval of $8^2 + 1 = 65$ points
on which G acts doubly transitively

Orthogonal $2.G$ has an 8-dimensional orthogonal representation over F_5 ; it may be generated by the maps A and B
which take $(x_\infty, x_0, \dots, x_6)$ (subscripts mod 7) to $(x_4, -x_5, x_2, x_1, -x_6, x_\infty, x_0, x_3)$ and
 $(x_\infty, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6, x_0)$, respectively, together with the map
 $C : x_\infty \rightarrow 2x_\infty + x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5 + x_6$
 $x_t \rightarrow x_\infty - x_t - x_{3-t} - x_{4-t} + 3x_{1-t} + 3x_{2-t} + 3x_{6-t}$

Complex G has a 14-dimensional complex representation which we write as a 7-dimensional representation over the
quaternion algebra with units 1, j, k, l and complex coefficients $a+bi$; G is generated by
 $A' : (q_0, \dots, q_6) \rightarrow (-iq_0, -ikq_1, -ilq_2, iq_3, -ijq_4, kq_5, jq_6)$
 $B' : (q_0, \dots, q_6) \rightarrow (q_1, q_2, q_3, q_4, q_5, q_6, q_0)$
 $C' : -4iq_n \rightarrow (i+j+k+l)q_{-n} + (i-l)q_{1-n} + (i-j)q_{2-n} + (l-k)q_{3-n} + (i-k)q_{4-n} + (k-j)q_{5-n} + (j-l)q_{6-n}$
this is connected with the fact that one of the involution centralizers in the Rudvalis group is $2^2 \times G$

Maximal subgroups					Specifications				
Order	Index	Structure	G.3	Character	Abstract	Suzuki	Orthogonal		
448	65	$2^{3+3}:7$: $2^{3+3}:7:3$	1a+64a	$N(2A^3)$	parabolic	base		
52	560	13:4	: 13:12	1a+35abc+64a+65aabcc	$N(13ABC)$				
20	1456	5:4	: 5:4 x 3		$N(5A), C(3A)$	$Sz(2)$			
14	2080	D_{14}	: 7:6		$N(7ABC)$	$L_1(8)$			

;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
29120	64	16	16	5	7	7	7	13	13	13	13	20	4	4	4	4	5				
p power	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AA	AB	AA	AA					
p' part	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AA	AA	AB	AA					
ind	1A	2A	4A	B**	5A	7A	B*2	C*4	13A	B*3	C*9	fus	ind	3A	6A	12A	B*	15A			
x_1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	:	+oo	1	1	1	1	1			
x_2	o	14	-2	2i	-2i	-1	0	0	0	1	1	1	:	ooo	-1	1	-i	i	-1		
x_3	o	14	-2	-2i	2i	-1	0	0	0	1	1	1	:	ooo	-1	1	i	-i	-1		
x_4	+	35	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	0-c13	*3	*9	+	0	0	0	0	0	0			
x_5	+	35	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	*9-c13	*3	+	0	0	0	0	0	0			
x_6	+	35	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	*3	*9-c13	+	0	0	0	0	0	0			
x_7	+	64	0	0	0	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	:	+oo	4	0	0	0	-1		
x_8	+	65	1	1	1	0	y7	*2	*4	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0			
x_9	+	65	1	1	1	0	*4	y7	*2	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0			
x_{10}	+	65	1	1	1	0	*2	*4	y7	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0			
x_{11}	+	91	-5	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	+oo	1	1	-1	-1	1		
ind	1	2	4	4	5	7	7	7	13	13	13										
					10	14	14	14	26	26	26										
x_{12}	+	40	0	0	0	0	-y7	*2	*4	1	1	1									
x_{13}	+	40	0	0	0	0	*4	-y7	*2	1	1	1									
x_{14}	+	40	0	0	0	0	*2	*4	-y7	1	1	1									
x_{15}	+	56	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	c13	*3	*9									
x_{16}	+	56	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*9	c13	*3								
x_{17}	+	56	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*3	*9	c13									
x_{18}	+	64	0	0	0	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1									
x_{19}	+	104	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0									
and	1	2	4	4	5	7	7	7	13	13	13										
no:	:	2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2										
and	1	2	4	4	5	7	7	7	13	13	13										
no:	:	2			2	2	2	2	2	2	2										



$$\mathrm{L}_2(32)$$

Linear group $L_2(32) \cong A_1(32) \cong U_2(32) \cong S_2(32) \cong O_3(32)$

Order = 32,736 = $2^5 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 31$ Mult = 1 Out = 5

Constructions

Linear $\text{GL}_2(32) \cong 31 \times G$: all non-singular 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{32} ;

$$\mathrm{PGL}_2(32) \cong \mathrm{SL}_2(32) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_2(32) \cong G; \quad \mathrm{IL}_2(32) \cong (31 \times G).5; \quad \mathrm{PIL}_2(32) \cong \Sigma L_2(32) \cong \mathrm{P\Sigma L}_2(32) \cong G.5$$

Unitary $GU_2(32) \cong 33 \times G$: all 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{1024} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form.

$$\mathrm{PGU}_2(32) \cong \mathrm{SU}_6(32) \cong \mathrm{PSU}_6(32) \cong G$$

Orthogonal $GO_3(32) \cong PGO_3(32) \cong SO_3(32) \cong PSO_3(32) \cong O_3(32) \cong G$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{32} preserving a non-singular quadratic form; $EO_3(32) \cong PEO_3(32) \cong EO_3(32) \cong PSO_3(32) \cong G$.

Presentations $G \cong \langle p, q | p^{31}, q^{31}, (pq)^{3}, (p^3q)^2, (pq^6)^2, (p^2q^4)^2, (p^4q^5)^2, (p^2q^5)^2, (q^4)^2 \rangle$

G	G.5
33	3

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order Index Structure G.5 Character Abstract Linear Orthogonal

992 33 $2^5:31$: $2^5:31:5$ 1a+32a N(2A⁵) point isotropic

$U_3(4)$

Unitary group $U_3(4) \cong {}^2A_2(4)$

Order = $62,400 = 2^6 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 13$ Mult = 1 Out = 4

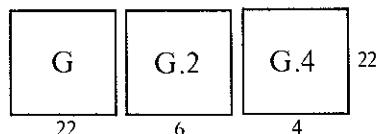
Construction

Unitary $\text{GU}_3(4) \cong 5 \times G$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{16} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form.

$$\mathrm{PGU}_3(4) \cong \mathrm{SU}_3(4) \cong \mathrm{PSU}_3(4) \cong G;$$

Design G : the automorphism group of a Steiner system $S(2,5,65)$ whose blocks are the sets of 5 isotropic points corresponding to vectors orthogonal to a non-isotropic vector

Maximal subgroups						Specifications	
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	G.4	Character	Abstract	Unitary
960	65	$2^{2+4} : 15$	$: 2^{2+4} : (3 \times D_{10})$	$: 2^{2+4} : (3 \times D_{10})^2$	$1a + 64a$	$N(2A^2)$	isotropic point
300	208	$5 \times A_5$	$: D_{10} \times A_5$	$: (D_{10} \times A_5)^2$	$1a + 39ab + 64a + 65a$	$N(5ABCD)$	non-isotropic point
150	416	$5^2 : S_3$	$: 5^2 : D_{12}$	$: 5^2 : (4 \times S_3)$	$1a + 39ab + 52abcd + 64a + 65a$	$N(5^2)$	base
39	1600	$13 : 3$	$: 13 : 6$	$: 13 : 12$		$N(13ABCD)$	$U_1(64)$



M₁₂

Sporadic Mathieu group M₁₂

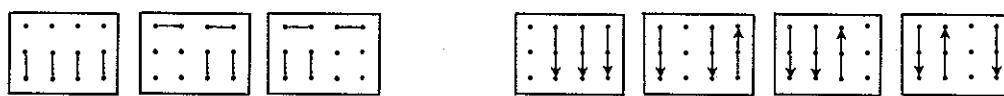
Order = 95,040 = 2⁶.3³.5.11 Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Golay (3) code 2G : the automorphism group of the unique dimension 6, length 12 code over \mathbb{F}_3 of minimal weight 6
(the ternary Golay code) which is defined in several ways below.

The weight distributions of the code and the cocode (words modulo the code) are 0¹ 6^{2x132} 9^{2x220} 12^{2x12}
and 0^{112x122x132} 3^{2x220}, respectively. The minimal weight representatives for the cocode are unique
except that words of weight 3 are congruent in sets of 4 (whose supports are linked threes).

Steiner hexads G : the automorphism group of the Steiner system S(5,6,12) of 132 special hexads from a 12-set, such
that each pentad is in just one special hexad. The hexads are the supports of the weight 6 words in
the ternary Golay code. For a group element of shape 2⁴¹⁴ or 3³¹³, the fixed points together with
any cycle form a hexad. Below we give, in the MINIMOG array, 3 involutions of a 4-group whose fixed
tetrads (linked fours) are disjoint, and 4 elements of a 9-group any 2 of whose fixed triads
(linked threes) form a hexad.



MINIMOG The MINIMOG constructs the code in such a way that both signed and unsigned hexads are easily
recognized. Each word is written over \mathbb{F}_3 in three rows (row₀, row₊, row₋) of four digits each, and
belongs to the code just if:

$$\text{sum of each column} = -(\text{sum of row}_0)$$

row₊ - row₋ is one of the tetracode words:

$$0000 \ 0+++ \ 0--- \ +0+- \ +-0+ \ ++-0 \ -0++ \ +-0- \ --+0 \ (\text{or in general } (a_\infty; a_0, a_1, a_2) = (s; a, a+s, a+2s)).$$

For example we check -

		column sums:	---
		row ₀ sum:	+
+	+	+	+
o	o	+	-
+	o	-	-

thus:

row ₊ - row ₋ :	- - + 0

A hexad is in the Steiner system just if its column distribution is 3²⁰², 3¹¹³, 2³⁰¹, or 2²¹² and its

"odd-men-out" form part of a tetracode word. For example

column distribution:	0 3 0 3	1 1 3 1	2 0 2 2	1 1 2 2
	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*

odd-men-out: ? ? ? ? + o ? - - ? - + + o + -

(if a point in a column is the only one in (resp. not in) the hexad, it is the odd man out for that column). We
find the corresponding Golay code words using cols and tets:

col-col	col+tet	tet-tet	col+col-tet	a col	a tet
+	+	+	+	+	+
+	-	-	-	+	+
+	-	-	+	+	+

(Modulo the code we have (every col) \equiv -(every tet), where cols and tets are the obvious words of weight 3 and
4 corresponding to columns and tetracode words.)

Here is a dictionary between numberings of the 12-set and the MINIMOG array:

-e ₀ e ₃ e _∞ -e ₂	6 3 0 9	6 3 0 9	-d ₀ d ₁ d ₃ d ₂
-e ₅ e ₉ e ₈ -e _x	5 2 7 10	18 2 16 13	d ₄ d ₆ d ₈ d ₁₀
-e ₄ e ₁ e ₆ -e ₇	4 1 8 11	4 1 8 12	-d ₅ -d ₇ -d ₉ -d ₁₁

modulo 11 shuffle modulo 23 lexicographic

Mathieu 24 G : the stabilizer in M₂₄ of a weight 12 word (dodecad) in the binary Golay code. The hexads arise from octads of
S(5,8,24) meeting the dodecad in 6 points. The outer automorphism interchanges the dodecad with its complement.
The standard pair of dodecads is

$$Q = \{0, \text{ quadratic residues modulo 23}\}, \quad N = \{\infty, \text{ non-residues modulo 23}\}.$$

If we define n⁺ = whichever of n, -n is in Q n⁻ = whichever of 8/n, -8/n is in N

we convert the modulo 23 numbering of the MOG into shuffle numberings for Q and N, thus:

0 ∞	1 11	2 22	0 ⁺ 0 ⁻	1 ⁺ 7 ⁻	2 ⁺ 8 ⁻
19 3	20 4	10 18	2 ⁻ 3 ⁺	5 ⁻ 4 ⁺	10 ⁻ 5 ⁺
15 6	14 16	17 8	1 ⁻ 6 ⁺	6 ⁻ 7 ⁺	9 ⁻ 8 ⁺
5 9	21 13	7 12	3 ⁻ 9 ⁺	4 ⁻ 10 ⁺	11 ⁻ 11 ⁺

M₁₂

Modulo 11

The ternary Golay code is a quadratic residue code, modulo 11. Letting $Q = \{0, \text{quadratic residues}\} = \{0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 9\}$ and $N = \{\infty, 2, 6, 7, 8, X=10\}$, the words $w_\infty = -\sum e_i$ and $w_i = \sum e_{q-i} - \sum e_{n-i}$ (over \mathbb{F}_3) and their negatives are called total words, and span the code. $2G$ is generated by the maps

$$\begin{array}{ll} e_i \rightarrow e_{A(i)} & w_i \rightarrow w_{A^{-1}(i)} \\ e_i \rightarrow e_{B(i)} & w_i \rightarrow w_B(i) \\ e_i \rightarrow \pm e_{C(i)} & w_i \rightarrow \mp w_C(i) \quad (\text{upper sign just on } Q) \\ e_i \rightarrow e_{D(i)} & w_i \rightarrow w_D(i) \end{array}$$

where $A(i) = i+1$, $B(i) = 3i$, $C(i) = -1/i$ and $D = (2X)(34)(59)(67)$. The group $\langle A, B, C \rangle \cong \text{SL}_2(11)$, so all automorphisms of the projective line are in G . The code is self-dual in the sense that $\sum c_i w_i = 0$ just when (c_i) is in the code. There is an outer automorphism E that interchanges the actions on e_i and w_i , and takes $A \rightarrow A^{-1}$, $B \rightarrow B$, $C \rightarrow C^{-1} = -C$, $D \rightarrow D$.

Loop

G is generated by the multiplication maps $x \rightarrow x.a$ in the loop $\{E_\infty, E_0, \dots, E_X\}$ of order 12 defined by $E_t.E_t = E_\infty = 1$, $E_t.E_{t+q} = E_{t+2q}$, $E_t.E_{t+n} = E_{t-n}$ (q in Q , n in N). For each p in $L_2(11)$ there is a permutation p^* such that $E_a.E_b = E_c \Rightarrow E_{p(a)}.E_{p(b)} = E_{p^*(c)}$ and G is generated by the p and p^* . For the permutations given above, $A^* = A$, $B^* = B$, $C^* = D$. These results extend (with some subtlety) to the loop of order 24 defined by $E_t.E_t = -E_\infty$, $E_t.E_{t+q} = -E_{t+2q}$, $E_t.E_{t+n} = E_{t-n}$, whose right multiplications generate $2G$.

Orthogonal (2)

G is the intersection of two subgroups A_{12} in $O_{10}^-(2)$, as follows:

the even subsets of $\{0, 1, \dots, 11\}$ modulo complementation form an orthogonal 10-space over \mathbb{F}_2 with quadratic form $q(X) = \frac{1}{2}|X|$. The reflections $x \rightarrow x - (x.r)r$ in the 11 duads $r = \{0, 1\}, \dots, \{10, 11\}$ generate one subgroup S_{12} , while those in the 11 hexads with sum 21, namely

$$r = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\} \{0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8\} \{0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 9\} \{0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7\} \{0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10\} \{0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 8\} \\ \{0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7\} \{0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 9\} \{0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 8\} \{0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7\} \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 11\}$$

generate the other. The outer automorphism of $O_{10}^-(2)$ interchanges the generators in the order given. The above hexads generate the Steiner system by reflection and complementation.

Shuffle

G : the case $n = 12$ of the following construction:

If $n|12$ we define M_n to be the group of permutations of $\{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$ generated by the reversal and Mongean shuffle permutations: $R : t \rightarrow n-1-t$ $S : t \rightarrow \min\{2t, 2n-1-2t\}$.

If $mn = 12$, the stabilizer in G of the canonical partition $0\dots/n\dots/2n\dots/\dots$ into

m sets of n is a subgroup $M_m \times M_n$ acting on one of the standard arrays displayed:

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	0 1 2 3 4 5	0 1 2 3	0 1 2	0 1	3
6 7 8 9 10 11	7 6 5 4	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 2	4
	8 9 10 11	6 7 8	6 7 8	7 6	6
		9 10 11	9 10 11	8 9	7
				11 10	8

The Steiner system is the same as that given under the "Orthogonal" construction above.

The outer automorphism : $R \rightarrow R$, $S \rightarrow S^{-1}$ conjugates $M_m \times M_n$ to $M_n \times M_m$.

The shuffle numbering is related to the modulo 11 numbering as follows:

Shuffle: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Modulo 11: ∞ 1 9 3 4 5 0 8 6 2 X 7

(mnemonic: ∞ 1 -2 3 4 5 0 -3 6 -9 -12 -15)

$G \times 2$: the group of permutations on $\{0, 1, 2, \dots, 23\}$ generated by the turnaround permutations

$T_d : qd + r \rightarrow qd + d - 1 - r$ ($0 \leq r < d$) for each divisor d of 24

There is an outer automorphism taking T_d to $T_{24/d} \cdot (T_{24})^{d+24/d}$

Hadamard

$2G$: the automorphism group of any 12×12 Hadamard matrix (that is, a matrix with orthogonal rows and entries ± 1); the outer automorphism interchanges rows with columns. Particular definitions of Hadamard matrices are

(modulo 11) : $a_{ij} = \pm 1$ according as i is in Q or N

(shuffle) : $a_{ij} = (-1)^{[(ij+i+j-1)/13]}$

An automorphism is a monomial permutation of rows that has the same effect as some monomial permutation of columns.

Lexicographic

The code is generated by 6 words, written (d_0, \dots, d_{11}) , each the lexicographically earliest word that differs in at least 6 places from all linear combinations of its predecessors:

000000111111 000011001122 000101010212 001001012021 010001021201 100001022110

Presentations

$G \cong \langle G^3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5 \rangle \cong \langle A, B, C, D | A^{11} = B^5 = C^2 = D^2 = (BC)^2 = (BD)^2 = (AC)^3 = (AD)^3 = (DCB)^2 = 1, A^B = A^3 \rangle$

$\cong \langle A, C, D | A^{11} = C^2 = D^2 = (AC)^3 = (AD)^3 = (CD)^{10} = 1, A^2(CD)^2 = A^2 = (CD)^2 \rangle$

$$\mathbf{M}_{12}$$

Maximal subgroups			Specifications				
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Mathieu 12	Golay (3) code
7920	12	M_{11}	$L_2(11):2$	1a+11a		point	\pm weight 1 cocode word
7920	12	M_{11}		1a+11b		total	\pm weight 12 code word
1440	66	$M_{10}:2 \cong A_6 \cdot 2^2$		1a+11a+54a	$N(2B, 3A, 3A, 4B, 5A)$	duad	\pm weight 2 cocode words
1440	66	$M_{10}:2 \cong A_6 \cdot 2^2$		1a+11b+54a	$N(2B, 3A, 3A, 4A, 5A)$	hexad pair	\pm weight 6 code words
660	144	$L_2(11)$	$: L_2(11):2, S_5$	1a+16ab+45a+66a	$N(2A, 3B, 5A, 6A, 11AB)$	projective line	
432	220	$M_9:S_3 \cong 3^2:2S_4$	$3_+^{1+2}:D_8$	1a+11a+54a+55a+99a	$N(3A^2)$	triad	\pm weight 9 code word
432	220	$M_9:S_3 \cong 3^2:2S_4$		1a+11b+54a+55a+99a	$N(3A^2)$	linked threes	\pm weight 3 cocode word
240	396	$2 \times S_5$	$: (2^2 \times A_5):2$	1a+16ab+45a+54aa+66a+144a	$N(2A), N(2B, 3B, 5A)$	2 x 6 array	$M_2 \times M_6$
192	495	$M_8.S_4 \cong 2_+^{1+4}.S_3$	$: H.2$	1a+11ab+54aa+55a+66a+99a+144a	$N(2B)$	tetrad	
192	495	$4^2:D_{12}$	$: H.2$	1a+16ab+45a+54aa+66a+99a+144a	$N(2B^2)$	linked fours	
72	1320	$A_4 \times S_3$	$: S_4 \times S_3$		$N(2A^2), N(3B)$	4 x 3 array	$M_4 \times M_3$

U₃(5)

Unitary group U₃(5) \cong 2A₂(5)

Order = 126,000 = 2⁴.3².5³.7

Mult = 3 Out = S₃

Constructions

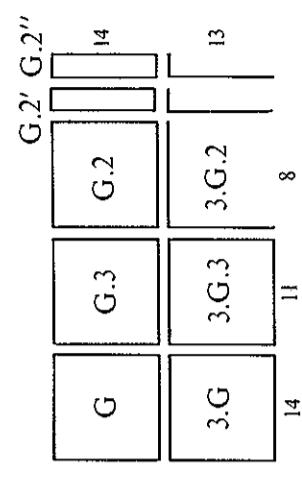
Unitary 2 x 3.G.3 \cong GU₃(5) : all 3 x 3 matrices over F₂₅ preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

PGU₃(5) \cong G.3; SU₃(5) \cong 3.G; PSU₃(5) \cong G;

Graph G.2 : the automorphism group of the Hoffman-Singleton graph, a rank 3 graph on 50 vertices, in which the vertex stabilizer is A₇, and the suborbits are 1, 7, 42. The vertices may be labelled by ∞ (1), 0, 1, ..., 6 (7), and the 42 totals (see A₆) on 6-element subsets of {0, 1, ..., 6}. The vertex ∞ joins ∞ and the totals on the set disjoint from {ii}; two totals are joined if A₇ contains an element of order 5 fixing them both. There are two systems of 50 sets (co-cliques) of 15 points no two of which are joined.

Leech 2 x G.S₃ : the set stabilizer in 2Co₁ of an S-lattice of type 3¹⁺³2³ (see Co₁); the pointwise stabilizer is G;
hence G appears in Co₂, Co₃, HiS, and McL, which stabilize various sublattices of this S-lattice.

Remark : G.2 is a maximal subgroup of the Rudvalis group.



Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.3	G.2	G.S ₃	Character	Abstract	Unitary	Specifications
2520	50	A ₇	$6^2:S_3$: S ₇	$6^2:D_{12}$	1a+21a+28a	N(...,5B,...)		vertex
2520	50	A ₇	7:3x3	L ₂ (7):2	(7:3x3):2	1a+21a+28b	N(...,5C,...)		co-clique
2520	50	A ₇				1a+21a+28c	N(...,5D,...)		co-clique
1000	126	5 ¹⁺² :8 ₊	: 5 ₊ ¹⁺² :24	: 5 ₊ ¹⁺² :8:2	: 5 ₊ ¹⁺² :24:2	1a+125a	N(5A)	isotropic point	
720	175	M ₁₀ \cong A ₆ *2 ₃	3 ² :2A ₄	: A ₆ *2 ²	3 ² :2S ₄	1a+21a+28a+125a	N(...,5B,...)		edge
720	175	M ₁₀ \cong A ₆ *2 ₃				1a+21a+28b+125a	N(...,5C,...)		
720	175	M ₁₀ \cong A ₆ *2 ₃				1a+21a+28c+125a	N(...,5D,...)		
240	525	2S ₅	: 3 x 2S ₅	: 2S ₅ .2	: (3 x 2S ₅).2	N(2A)	non-isotropic point	Petersen graph	

$$U_3(5)$$

J₁

Sporadic Janko group J₁

Order = 175,560 = 2³.3.5.7.11.19 Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

Janko G is a subgroup of G₂(11) : in the 7-space of pure imaginary Cayley numbers over F₁₁, spanned by i_t (subscripts mod 7), G may be generated by the elements

$$P : i_t \rightarrow i_{t+1} ; \quad Q : i_t \rightarrow i_{2t} ; \quad R : i_t \rightarrow \pm i_t \text{ (- for } t=0,3,5,6\text{)} ; \\ S : i_t \rightarrow -2i_{-t} + (i_{1-t} + i_{2-t} + i_{4-t}) + 3(i_{6-t} + i_{5-t} + i_{3-t}).$$

In the corresponding projective 6-space there is an orbit of 1596 (isotropic) "Whitelaw points" each lying in two out of 266 normal sextic curves of 12 such points.

Graph G : the automorphism group of an 11-valent graph on 266 points in which the point stabilizer is L₂(11) and the suborbits have size 1 (distance 0), 11 (distance 1), 110 (distance 2), 132 (distance 3) and 12 (distance 4, or opposite). There are 11 involutions indicated by superscripts i,j from {0,1,2,...,8,9,X}, the involution 0 being DCD⁻¹D below. In these terms the 266 points can be written P(1), Pⁱ(11), P^{i,j}(110), Q_x(12), and Q_xⁱ(132), for x = ∞, 0, 1, ..., 9, X; P is joined to Pⁱ and opposite to Q_x. The group is generated by the elements

$$A : t \rightarrow t+1, \quad B : t \rightarrow 3t, \text{ on } i,j,x$$

$$C : (2X)(34)(59)(67) \text{ on } i,j, \text{ and } (\infty 0)(1X)(25)(37)(48)(69) \text{ on } x$$

$$D : (P^{t,t+q}, Q_{q-t}^{-5q-t}) (P^{t,t-q}, P^{-t,-t-q}) (Q_t^{t+q}, P^{3q-t,6q-t}) (Q_t^{t-q}, Q_{-t-2q}^{-t-3q}) \\ (P, Q_\infty) (P^t, Q_t^{-t}) (Q_t, Q_\infty^{-t}), \quad (t = 0, 1, \dots, 9, X, q = 1, 3, 4, 5, 9)$$

Orthogonal (2) In the 20-space over F₂ of vectors v = $\sum x_t e_t + \sum y_t f_t$ (subscripts mod 11) with $\sum x_t = \sum y_t = 0$ and invariant quadratic form q(v) = $\sum x_t y_t$, the above generators act as follows:

$$A : e_t \rightarrow e_{t+1} \quad f_t \rightarrow f_{t+1}$$

$$B : e_t \rightarrow e_{3t} \quad f_t \rightarrow f_{3t}$$

$$C : e_0 \rightarrow e_0 \quad f_0 \rightarrow f_0 + e_0^t, \quad \text{where } e_t^t = \sum e_i \quad (i \neq t)$$

$$e_t \rightarrow e_{1/t} \quad f_t \rightarrow f_{1/t} + e_0 + e_{3/t} + e_{4/t} + e_{8/t} \quad (t = 1, 3, 4, 5, 9)$$

$$e_t \rightarrow e_{9/t} \quad f_t \rightarrow f_{9/t} + e_0 + e_{3/t} + e_{4/t} + e_{8/t} + e_{1/t} + e_{5/t} \quad (t = 2, 6, 7, 8, 10)$$

$$D : e_t \rightarrow f_{-t} \quad f_t \rightarrow e_{-t}$$

Presentation G = < a b c d e | (abc)⁵=1, (cde)⁵=a >

Remark : G is the centralizer in the O'Nan group of an outer automorphism of order 2.

Maximal subgroups				Specifications						
Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Graph	Janko	Orthogonal (2)			
660	266	L ₂ (11)	1a+56ab+76a+77a			point	sextic curve	10-space : {e _t ^t }		
168	1045	2 ³ :7:3		N(2A ³)			base : {±i _t }			
120	1463	2 × A ₅		N(2A)		edge		point : e ₀ ^t		
114	1540	19:6		N(19ABC)			non-isotropic point			
110	1596	11:10		N(11A)		opposite points	Whitelaw point	base : {e _t ^t , f _t ^t }		
60	2926	D ₆ × D ₁₀		N(3A), N(5AB)		pentagon	non-isotropic point	point		
42	4180	7:6		N(7A)			point : (1111111)			

; e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
175560 120 30 30 30 6 7 10 10 11 15 15 19 19 19
p power A A A A AA A BA AA A BA AA A BA AA A A A
p' part A A A A AA A AA BA A AA BA A A A A A A
ind 1A 2A 3A 5A B* 6A 7A 10A B* 11A 15A B* 19A B*2 C*4

X ₁	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X ₂	+	56	0	2-2b5	*	0	0	0	0	1	b5	*	-1	-1
X ₃	+	56	0	2	*-2b5	0	0	0	0	1	*	b5	-1	-1
X ₄	+	76	4	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0
X ₅	+	76	-4	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	0	0
X ₆	+	77	5	-1	2	2	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1
X ₇	+	77	-3	2	b5	*	0	0	b5	*	0	b5	*	1
X ₈	+	77	-3	2	*	b5	0	0	*	b5	0	*	b5	1
X ₉	+	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	c19 *2 *4
X ₁₀	+	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	*4 c19 *2
X ₁₁	+	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	*2 *4 c19
X ₁₂	+	133	5	1	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
X ₁₃	+	133	-3	-2	-b5	*	0	0	b5	*	1-b5	*	0	0
X ₁₄	+	133	-3	-2	*	-b5	0	0	*	b5	1	*	-b5	0
X ₁₅	+	209	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	1	0	-1	-1	0

G 15
15

$$L_3(5)$$

Linear group $L_3(5) \cong A_2(5)$

Order = 372,000 = $2^5 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 31$ Mult = 1 Out = 2

Constructions

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Linear} \quad & \text{GL}_3(5) \cong 4 \times G : \text{all non-singular } 3 \times 3 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{F}_5; \\ & \text{PGL}_3(5) \cong \text{SL}_3(5) \cong \text{PSL}_3(5) \cong G \end{aligned}$$

G	G.2	30
30	8	

Maximal subgroups				Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear
12000	31	$5^2:\mathrm{GL}_2(5)$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 5^{1+2} & : [2^5] \\ + & \end{smallmatrix}$	1a+30a	$N(5A^2)$	point
12000	31	$5^2:\mathrm{GL}_2(5)$	$\begin{smallmatrix} & 4S_5 \cdot 2 \\ & \downarrow \end{smallmatrix}$	1a+30a	$N(5A^2)$	line
120	3100	S_5	$: S_5 \times 2$		$N(2A, 3A, 5B), C(2B)$	$O_3(5)$
96	3875	$4^2:S_3$	$: 4^2:D_{12}$		$N(2A^2)$	base
93	4000	31:3	$: 31:6$		$N(31ABCDEFHIJ)$	$L_1(125)$

M₂₂

Sporadic Mathieu group M₂₂

Order = 443,520 = 2⁷.3².5.7.11 Mult = 12 Out = 2

Constructions

Mathieu For almost all purposes, M₂₂ is best studied as a subgroup of M₂₄ (q.v.). Thus M₂₂.2 ≈ G.2 is the set stabilizer of a duad in M₂₄, and M₂₂ ≈ G is the pointwise stabilizer.

M₂₂.2 ≈ G.2 : the automorphism group of the Steiner system S(3,6,22), whose 77 hexads are derived from the octads of S(5,8,24) containing the fixed duad.

Graph G.2 : the automorphism group of a rank 3 graph on 77 points, with suborbits 1, 16, 60, and point stabilizer 2⁴:S₆. (Every hexad of S(3,6,22) is disjoint from 16 others and meets the remaining 60 in 2 points each.)

Lattice 2M₂₂.2 ≈ 2.G.2 : the automorphism group of a 10-dimensional lattice with coordinates (in Z[b7]) indexed by the triples of 6 points, modulo complementation. The lattice is defined by requiring all coordinates x_{abc} to be congruent modulo b7 and their sum to be divisible by 2b7**, while their sums over sets of the form S(ab,cd,ef) = {ace,acf,ade,adf} and S(ab) = {abc,abd,abe,abf} must be divisible by 2 and (b7)² respectively. There is a monomial group 2⁵:S₆ generated by permutations of {a,b,c,d,e,f} and sign changes on the sets S(ab,cd,ef). With the natural norm $\frac{1}{4}\sum|x_{abc}|^2$ the vectors of norms 4 and 5 fall into four orbits 4X, 4Y, 5X, 5Y. The vectors of 4X are the images under the monomial group of

$$(4,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0)$$

$$(i7,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1)$$

$$(1,1,1,1,b7^{**},b7^{**},b7^{**},b7^{**},b7^{**}) \quad (1 \text{ on } S(ab))$$

$$(b7,b7,b7,b7,0,0,0,0,2,-2) \quad (b7 \text{ on } S(ab), 0 \text{ on } S(ab,cd,ef))$$

and fall into 77 congruence bases modulo b7**.

Unitary In a 6-dimensional vector space of vectors (ab cd ef) over F₄ with unitary norm $\bar{a}b+a\bar{b}+\bar{c}d+c\bar{d}+\bar{e}f+e\bar{f}$, the group 3M₂₂ ≈ 3G is the automorphism group of a configuration of 22 isotropic vector 3-spaces. Each non-zero isotropic vector appears in just two of these spaces. The coordinates (ab cd ef) of a typical vector in each of the 22 3-spaces are given in the MOG array below, where x,y,z are independent elements of F₄ = {0,1,w,̄w}, X = y+z, Y = x+z, Z = x+y, S = x+y+z, and A' = wA, B' = ̄wB :

x''X'' yY zZ	x'X' yY zZ	x0 y0 z0	SX SY SZ	SX S'Y' S''Z'' S''X'' S'Y' SZ
xX y''Y'' zZ	xX y'Y' zZ	x0 0y 0z	SX YS ZS	SX Y'S' Z''S'' S''X'' Y'S' ZS
xX yY z''Z''	xX yY z'Z'	0x y0 0z	XS SY ZS	XS S'Y' Z''S'' X''S'' S'Y' ZS
		0x 0y z0	XS YS SZ	XS Y'S' S''Z'' X''S'' Y'S' SZ

Presentation 3.G ≈ < a b c d | (eab)³ = (abc)⁵ = (bce)⁵ [= (bcd)⁵] = (aecd)⁴ = 1 > : adjoin (abce)⁸ = 1 for G.



Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Mathieu	Lattice	Unitary
20160	22	L ₃ (4)	: L ₃ (4):2 ₂	1a+21a		point	5X 1-space mod b7	isotropic 3-space
5760	77	2 ⁴ :A ₆	: 2 ⁴ :S ₆	1a+21a+55a	N(2A ⁴)	hexad	4X or 5X 1-space mod b7**	isotropic 3-space
2520	176	A ₇		1a+21a+154a		heptad		
2520	176	A ₇		1a+21a+154a		heptad		
1920	231	2 ⁴ :S ₅	: 2 ⁵ :S ₅	1a+21a+55a+154a	N(2A ⁴)	duad	4Y 1-space mod b7	isotropic 1-space
1344	330	2 ³ :L ₃ (2)	: 2 ³ :L ₃ (2) x 2	1a+21a+55a+99a+154a	N(2A ³), C(2B)	octad	4Y 1-space mod b7**	isotropic 3-space
720	616	M ₁₀ ≈ A ₆ ·2 ₃	: A ₆ ·2 ²	1a+21a+55a+154a+385a		(do)dead	5Y 1-space mod b7**	pair of isotropic 3-spaces
660	672	L ₂ (11)	: L ₂ (11):2	1a+21a+55a+154a+210a+231a		endecad		non-isotropic 1-space

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G	G.2	12
2.G	2.G.2	11
4.G	4.G.2	8

12 10

page 41

3.G	3.G.2	11
6.G	6.G.2	10
12.G	12.G.2	7

12 10

M₂₂

M₂₂

	1A	2A	3A	4A	4B	5A	6A	7A	B**	8A	11A	B**		2B	2C	4C	4D	6B	8B	10A	12A	14A	B**		
ind	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	11	11	fus	ind	2	2	4	4	6	8	10	12	14	14	
	3	6		12	12	15	6	21	21	24	33	33													
	3	6		12	12	15	6	21	21	24	33	33													
X ₃₂	o2	21	5	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	*	+										
X ₃₃	o2	45	-3	0	1	1	0	0	b7	**	-1	1	1	*	o										
X ₃₄	o2	45	-3	0	1	1	0	0	**	b7	-1	1	1	*	o										
X ₃₅	o2	99	3	0	3	-1	-1	0	1	1	-1	0	0	*	+										
X ₃₆	o2	105	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1-b11	**		+	2										
X ₃₇	o2	105	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	**-b11		*											
X ₃₈	o2	210	2	0	-2	-2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	+									
X ₃₉	o2	231	7	0	-1	-1	1	-2	0	0	-1	0	0	*	+										
X ₄₀	o2	231	-9	0	3	-1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	+									
X ₄₁	o2	330	-6	0	-2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	*	+										
X ₄₂	o2	384	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	*	+										
ind	1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	11	11	fus	ind	2	2	4	4	6	8	10	12	14	14	
	6	6	6	12	12	30	6	42	42	24	66	66			2		4	4	6	8	10	12	14	14	
	3	6		12	12	15	6	21	21	24	33	33													
	2	2		4		10	6	14	14	8	22	22													
	3	6		12		15	6	21	21	24	33	33													
	6	6		12		30	6	42	42	24	66	66													
X ₄₃	o2	66	-6	0	2	0	1	0	b7	**	0	0	0	*	o										
X ₄₄	o2	66	-6	0	2	0	1	0	**	b7	0	0	0	*	o										
X ₄₅	o2	120	-8	0	0	0	0	-2	1	1	0	-1	-1	*	+										
X ₄₆	o2	126	6	0	-2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	b11	**	+	2									
X ₄₇	o2	126	6	0	-2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**	b11	*										
X ₄₈	o2	210	10	0	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	1	1	*	+									
X ₄₉	o2	210	-6	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	1		+	2								
X ₅₀	o2	210	-6	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-21	1	1	*										
X ₅₁	o2	330	2	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	*	+										
X ₅₂	o2	384	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	*	+										
ind	1	2	3	4	8	5	6	7	7	8	11	11	fus	ind	2	4	8	4	6	8	20	24	14	14	
	12	12	12	12	24	60	12	84	84	24	132	132			2		8	8	6	8	20	24	14	14	
	6	6	6	12	24	30	6	42	42	24	66	66													
	4	4	12	4		20	12	28	28	8	44	44													
	3	6		12		15	6	21	21	24	33	33													
	12	12		12		60	12	84	84	24	132	132													
	2					10	14	14	8	22	22	22													
	12					60		84	84	24	132	132													
	3					15	21	21	24	33	33	33													
	4					20	28	28	8	44	44	44													
	6					30	42	42	24	66	66	66													
	12					60	84	84	24	132	132	132													
X ₅₃	o4	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2z8	-1	-1		o4											
X ₅₄	o4	120	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1-2z8	-1	-1	**												
X ₅₅	o4	144	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-b7	**	0	1	1	**	o2										
X ₅₆	o4	144	0	0	0	0	-1	0	** -b7	0	1	1	**	o2											
X ₅₇	o4	336	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-b11	**	-4								
X ₅₈	o4	336	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X ₅₉	o4	384	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	**	-2										

$J_2 = HJ = F_{5-}$

Sporadic Hall-Janko group J_2

Order = 604,800 = $2^7 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

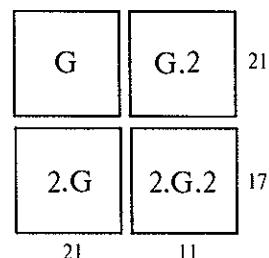
Graph $J_2 \cdot 2 \cong G \cdot 2$: the automorphism group of a rank 3 graph on 100 points, with suborbits 1, 36, 63, and point stabilizer $U_3(3) \cdot 2 \cong G_2(2)$. This graph is one of a series continuing through $G_2(4)$ and Suz .

Quaternionic $2J_2 \cong 2 \cdot G$: a group generated by 315 quaternionic reflections. There is a diagonal subgroup 2^{3+4} of right multiplications $\text{diag}(g_1, g_2, g_3)$ (g_t in $\{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$) with $g_1 g_2 g_3 = \pm 1$, and the reflecting vectors (roots) are the images under this of $(2, 0, 0)^S$ (3), $(0, h, h)^S$ (24), $(\bar{h}, 1, 1)^S$ (96), and $(1, w_c, b\bar{w})^S$ (192) (where $w = \frac{1}{2}(-1+i+j+k) = z_3$, $b=b_5$, $c=b_5^*$, $h=z_3-b_5$). The ring of left scalar multiplications is the icosian ring, which contains $2A_5$ as a group of units (see A_5). The quaternionic reflections $x \rightarrow x - 2\langle x, m \rangle m / \langle m, m \rangle$ preserve the quaternionic inner product $\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_t x_t \bar{y}_t$. The Euclidean norm defined by $N(x) = a+b$ when $\langle x, x \rangle = a+b/5$ (a, b rational), converts the lattice generated by the above vectors into the Leech lattice. Some of the subgroups are definable over proper subrings, often realizable by complex numbers, for example $\langle h_j \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}[b_7]$.

Presentations $G \cong \langle a, b, u, v | u=ab, v=ab^{-1}, a^2=b^3=u^{15}=(u^4v^2u^3v^3)^2=(u^3v(u^2v^2)^2)^2=1 \rangle;$
 $2 \cdot (S_3 \times G) \cong \langle \underline{a \ 5 \ b \ c \ 8 \ d \ e} \mid a = (cd)^4 \rangle$: adjoin $(bcde)^{10} = 1$ for $2 \times G$, $(abcdebcde)^7 = 1$ for G .
 $G \cdot 2 \cong \langle \underline{a \ b \ c \ 8 \ d \ e \ f} \mid a = (cd)^4, (bcde)^8 = 1 \rangle$

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G \cdot 2$	Character	Specifications		
					Abstract	Graph	Quaternionic
6048	100	$U_3(3)$	$: U_3(3):2$	$1a+36a+63a$		point	$\langle h_j, i \rangle$
2160	280	$3 \cdot PGL_2(9)$	$: 3 \cdot A_6 \cdot 2^2$	$1a+63a+90a+126a$	$N(3A)$	decad	$\langle z_3, b_5 \rangle$
1920	315	$2^{1+4}:A_5$	$: 2^{1+4}.S_5$	$1a+14ab+36a+90a+160a$	$N(2A)$		reflection
1152	525	$2^{2+4}:(3 \times S_3)$	$: H \cdot 2$	$1a+36a+63a+90a+160a+175a$	$N(2A^2)$		base
720	840	$A_4 \times A_5$	$: (A_4 \times A_5):2$	$1a+63a+90a+126a+160a+175a+225a$	$N(2B^2), N(2A, 3B, 5AB)$		icosahedron
600	1008	$A_5 \times D_{10}$	$: (A_5 \times D_{10}):2$	$1a+14ab+90aa+126a+160a+225a+288a$	$N(5AB), N(2B, 3A, 5CD)$		pentad axis
336	1800	$L_3(2):2$	$: L_3(2):2 \times 2$		$N(2A, 3B, 4A, 7A), C(2C)$	edge	$\langle h_j \rangle$
300	2016	$5^2:D_{12}$	$: 5^2:(4 \times S_3)$		$N(5^2) = N(5AB_3CD_3)$		
60	10080	A_5	$: S_5$		$N(2B, 3B, 5CD)$		vector



$$J_2 = HJ = F_{5-}$$

$S_4(4)$

Symplectic group $S_4(4) \cong C_2(4) \cong O_5(4)$

Order = 979,200 = $2^8 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 17$ Mult = 1 Out = 4

Constructions

Symplectic $\mathrm{Sp}_4(4) \cong \mathrm{PSp}_4(4) \cong S_4(4) \cong G$: all 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_4 preserving a non-singular symplectic form;

$\mathrm{TS}_4(4) \cong G.2$;

$C_2(4).2 \cong G.2$: the automorphism group of a generalised 4-gon of order $(4, 4)$, consisting of 85 vertices and 85 edges, each object being incident with 5 of the other type

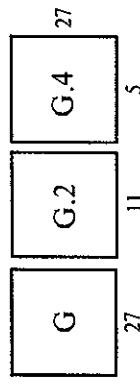
$G.4$ is obtained by adjoining the duality (graph) automorphism, interchanging vertices and edges

Orthogonal $\mathrm{GO}_5(4) \cong \mathrm{PGO}_5(4) \cong \mathrm{SO}_5(4) \cong \mathrm{PSO}_5(4) \cong G$: all 5×5 matrices over \mathbb{F}_4 preserving a non-singular quadratic form;

$O_5(4) \cong G$;

Presentation $G \times 2 \cong \langle a \ 5 \ b \ 5 \ c \ \underline{d} \ e \ | \ (abc)^4 = 1 \rangle$

Remark : $G.2$ is a maximal subgroup of the Held group.



Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	G.4	Character	Abstract	Specifications	Symplectic	Orthogonal
11520	85	$2^6:(3xA_5)$	$2^6:(3xA_5):2$	$(2^2x2^{2+4}:3):12$	$1a+34a+50a$	$N(2A^2), N(2C^4)$	point	isotropic point	
11520	85	$2^6:(3xA_5)$	$2^6:(3xA_5):2$		$1a+34b+50a$	$N(2B^2), N(2C^4)$	isotropic line	isotropic line	
8160	120	$L_2(16):2$	$L_2(16):4$	$17:16$	$1a+34a+85a$	$N(2C, 3A, 5AB, \dots)$	$O_4^-(4)$	minus hyperplane	
8160	120	$L_2(16):2$	$L_2(16):4$		$1a+34b+85b$	$N(2C, 3B, 5CD, \dots)$	$S_2(16)$		
7200	136	$(A_5xA_5):2$	$(A_5xA_5):2^2$	$5^2:[2^5]$	$1a+50a+85a$	$N(2B, 3B, 5CD)^2$	$O_4^+(4)$	plus hyperplane	
7200	136	$(A_5xA_5):2$	$(A_5xA_5):2^2$		$1a+50a+85b$	$N(2A, 3A, 5AB)^2$	$S_2(4)wr2$		
720	1360	S_6	$S_6 \times 2$	$(S_6 \times 2)^2$	$N(2C, 3A, 3B, 4B, 5E)$	$C(2D)$	$S_4(2)$	$O_5(2)$	

$$S_4(4)$$

$S_6(2)$

Symplectic group $S_6(2) \cong C_3(2)$; Orthogonal group $O_7(2) \cong B_3(2)$

Order = $1,451,520 = 2^9 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$ Mult = 2 Out = 1

Constructions

Symplectic $Sp_6(2) \cong PSp_6(2) \cong S_6(2) \cong G$: all 6×6 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a non-singular symplectic form

Orthogonal $GO_7(2) \cong PGO_7(2) \cong SO_7(2) \cong PSO_7(2) \cong O_7(2) \cong G$: all 7×7 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a non-singular quadratic form;

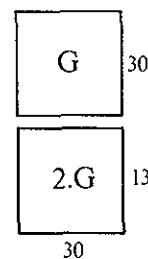
Weyl $2 \times G$: the Weyl group of E_7 ; the vectors may be taken as the vectors of the E_8 root lattice (see $O_8^+(2)$) with $x_1 + \dots + x_8 = 0$ (first base) or $x_7 = x_8$ (second base); the minimal (root) vectors are (in the first base) $(1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^S$ (28) and $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2})^S$ (35), reflections in which correspond respectively to transpositions (ab) in S_8 , and Hesse's bifid maps $(abcd|efgh)$ (see below); the minimal vectors of the dual lattice E_7^* are $\pm(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4}, -\frac{1}{4})^S$ and correspond to the 28 bitangents ab . Reducing mod 2 shows the isomorphism with $O_7(2)$.

Hesse G : there are 28 bitangents to the general plane quartic curve, which in Cayley's notation are labelled by the 28 unordered pairs ab, \dots, gh of 8 objects. The group is generated by Hesse's bifid maps such as $(abcd|efgh) = (ab,cd)(ac,bd)(ef,gh)(eg,fh)(eh,fg)$. The relations $(abcd|efgh)^2 = 1$, $(abcd|efgh)(abce|dfgh) = (abce|dfgh)(de)$, $(abcd|efgh)(abef|cdgh) = (abgh|cdef)(ab)(cd)(ef)(gh)$ show that the subgroup S_8 of permutations of $\{1, 2, \dots, 8\}$ has index 36, and coset representatives the identity together with the 35 bifid maps. These 35 maps together with the 28 transpositions of S_8 form the conjugacy class of "Steiner transpositions"; the group preserves the 315 quartets such as $\{ab, cd, ef, gh\}$ (105), $\{ab, bc, cd, da\}$ (210), whose 8 points of contact lie on a conic

Presentation $G \times 2 \equiv \text{Presentation diagram}$

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	Character	Specifications					
				Abstract	Symplectic	Orthogonal	Weyl	Hesse	
51840	28	$U_4(2):2$	1a+27a		$O_6^-(2)$	minus hyperplane	minimal vector of E_7^*	bitangent	
40320	36	S_8	1a+35b		$O_6^+(2)$	plus hyperplane		osculating cubic	
23040	63	$2^5:S_6$	1a+27a+35b	$N(2A)$	point	isotropic point	root vector	Steiner transposition	
12096	120	$U_3(3):2$	1a+35a+84a		$G_2(2)$				
10752	135	$2^6:L_3(2)$	1a+15a+35b+84a	$N(2B^3)$	isotropic plane	isotropic plane			
4608	315	$2.[2^6]:(S_3 \times S_3)$	1a+27a+35b+84a+168a	$N(2B)$	isotropic line	isotropic line		conic	
4320	336	$S_3 \times S_6$	1a+27a+35b+105b+168a	$N(3A), N(2C, 3A, 3C, 4B, 5A)$	non-isotropic line				
1512	960	$L_2(8):3$	1a+70a+84a+105b+280a+420a	$N(2B, 3B, 7A, 9A)$	$S_2(8)$				



$S_6(2)$

A₁₀

Alternating group A₁₀

Order = 1,814,400 = 2⁷.3⁴.5².7

Mult = 2

Out = 2

Constructions

Alternating S₁₀ ≈ G.2 : all permutations of 10 letters;

A₁₀ ≈ G : all even permutations; 2.G and 2.G.2 : the Schur double covers

Presentations G ≈ <x₁,...,x₈ | x_i³ = (x_ix_j)² = 1>; G.2 ≈

G	G.2	24
2.G	2.G.2	15

Maximal subgroups

Order Index Structure

G.2

Character

Abstract

Specifications

181440 10 A₉ : S₉ 1a+9a

40320 45 S₈ : S₈ x 2 1a+9a+35a

15120 120 (A₇x3):2 : S₇ x S₃ 1a+9a+35a+75a

14400 126 (A₅xA₅):4 : (S₅xA₅):2 1a+35a+90a

8640 210 (A₆xA₄):2 : S₆ x S₄ 1a+9a+35a+75a+90a

1920 945 2⁴:S₅ : 2⁵:S₅ 1a+35a+12a+90a+225a+252a+300a

720 2520 M₁₀ ≈ A₆*2₃ : A₆*2²

Alternating

24 20

point

C(2C)

duad

N(3A)

triad

bisection

N(2A, 3A, 5A)²

N(2A²)

tetrad

quinkuisection

S(3, 4, 10)

$L_3(7)$

Linear group $L_3(7) \cong A_2(7)$

Order = 1,876,896 = $2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 19$ Mult = 3 Out = S_3

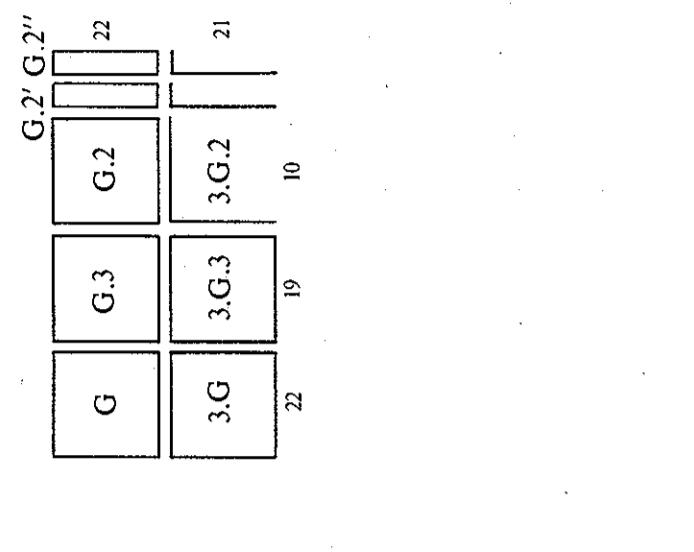
Constructions

Linear $GL_3(7) \cong 2 \times 3 \cdot G \cdot 3$: all non-singular 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_7 ;

$PGL_3(7) \cong G \cdot 3$; $SL_3(7) \cong 3 \cdot G$; $PSL_3(7) \cong G$

Remark : The O'Nan group contains two classes of maximal subgroups isomorphic to $L_3(7):2$.

Maximal subgroups						Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.3	G.2	G. S_3	Character	Abstract	Linear
32928	57	$7^2:2^*L_2(7):2$: $7^2:GL_2(7)$		$7_+^{1+2}:(3 \times D_8)$,	$7_+^{1+2}:6^2:2$,	1a+56a	$N(7A^2)$	point
32928	57	$7^2:2^*L_2(7):2$: $7^2:GL_2(7)$		$2^*(L_2(7)x2).2$	$GL_2(7).2$	1a+56a	$N(7A^2)$	line
336	5586	$L_2(7):2$: $L_2(7):2 \times 2$			$N(2A, 3A, 4A, 7B)$, $C(2B)$	$O_3(7)$
336	5586	$L_2(7):2$					$N(2A, 3A, 4A, 7C)$	$O_3(7)$
336	5586	$L_2(7):2$					$N(2A, 3A, 4A, 7D)$	$O_3(7)$
72	26068	$(3 \times A_4):2$: $6^2:S_3$: $S_3 \times S_4$: $6^2:D_{12}$	$N(3A)$, $N(2A^2)$	base
72	26068	$3^2:Q_8$: $3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:Q_8:2$: $3^2:2S_4$	$N(3A^2)$	
57	32928	19:3	: 57:3	: 19:6		: 57:6	$N(19ABCDEF)$	$L_1(343)$



$$L_3(7)$$

$U_4(3)$

Unitary group $U_4(3) \cong {}^2A_3(3) \cong O_6^-(3)$

Order = $3,265,920 = 2^7 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$ Mult = $3^2 \times 4$ Out = D_8

Constructions

Unitary (3) $GU_4(3) \cong 4.G.4$: all 4×4 matrices over F_9 preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$PGU_4(3) \cong G.4$; $SU_4(3) \cong 4.G$; $PSU_4(3) \cong G$

Orthogonal (3) $GO_6^-(3) \cong 2.G.(2^2)_{122}$: all 6×6 matrices over F_3 preserving a non-singular quadratic form of Witt defect 1, for example $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2$; $PGO_6^-(3) \cong G.(2^2)_{122}$; $SO_6^-(3) \cong SO_6^-(3) \cong 2.G.2_1$; $PSO_6^-(3) \cong G.2_1$; $O_6^-(3) \cong G$

Unitary (2) $3.G.2_2$ has a 6-dimensional unitary representation over F_4 (see $U_6(2)$). This can be obtained from the representation of $6_1.G.2_2$ as a complex reflection group (see below).

Leech $U_4(3).D_8 \cong G.D_8$: the set stabilizer in Co_1 of an S-lattice of type $2^{1+4}3^2$; the pointwise stabilizer is G (see Co_1); hence G is the point stabilizer in the 275-point representation of the McLaughlin group.

Complex Leech $(2x3^2).G.D_8$: the normalizer in $2Co_1$ of an elementary Abelian 3^2 -group; $(2x3^2).G$: the centralizer, i.e. the centralizer in $6Suz$ of an element of order 3. When the Leech lattice vectors are written as quaternionic vectors (q_1, \dots, q_6) the 3^2 -group is generated by left and right multiplication by $w = \frac{1}{2}(-1+i+j+k)$

Reflection $6_1.G.2_2$: the automorphism group of the 6-dimensional lattice over $\mathbb{Z}[w]$ (where $w = z3$) whose typical vector is $v_1 + \theta v_2$ (with $\theta = i3$, v_1 in the E_6 root lattice, v_2 in its dual). The group is generated by the 126 reflections in the 6×126 minimal vectors, which are listed (modulo scalars) in four bases below. Each base renders a different maximal subgroup monomial. The standard norm in the n-base is $\frac{1}{n} \sum |x_i|^2$, and modulo scalars there are 126, 672, 3402 vectors of norm 2, 3, 4 respectively. Read modulo θ these numbers become 126, 112, 126 and we obtain the "Orthogonal (3)" construction. Read modulo 2 they become 126, 672, 567 and we have the "Unitary (2)" construction.

In the 2-base the vectors are just those whose coordinates reduce modulo 2 to give a hexacode word (see A_6). The monomial subgroup (of $6.G.2$) is $(2^6 \times 3)A_6$, and the minimal vectors are the images under this group of $(2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ (6) and $(0, 1, 0, 1, w, \bar{w})$ (120).

In the 3-base the monomial subgroup is $(2 \times 3^5)S_6$ and the minimal vectors are of form $(w^a\theta, -w^b\theta, 0, 0, 0, 0)^S$ (45) and $(w^a, w^b, w^c, w^d, w^e, w^f)^S$ ($a+b+c+d+e+f \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$) (81).

In the 4-base the monomial subgroup is $(3 \times 2^5)S_6$ and the minimal vectors are $(\pm 2, \pm 2, 0, 0, 0, 0)^S$ (30) and $(\pm 0, \pm 1, \pm 1, \pm 1, \pm 1, \pm 1)^S$ (even signs) (96).

In the 7-base the monomial group is $6 \times S_7$ and the minimal vectors are $(2+3w, -2-3w, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)^S$ (21) and $(2w, -2-w, -2-w, 1, 1, 1, 1)^S$ (105).

(Another type of 7-base is obtained by taking the complex conjugates of these numbers.)

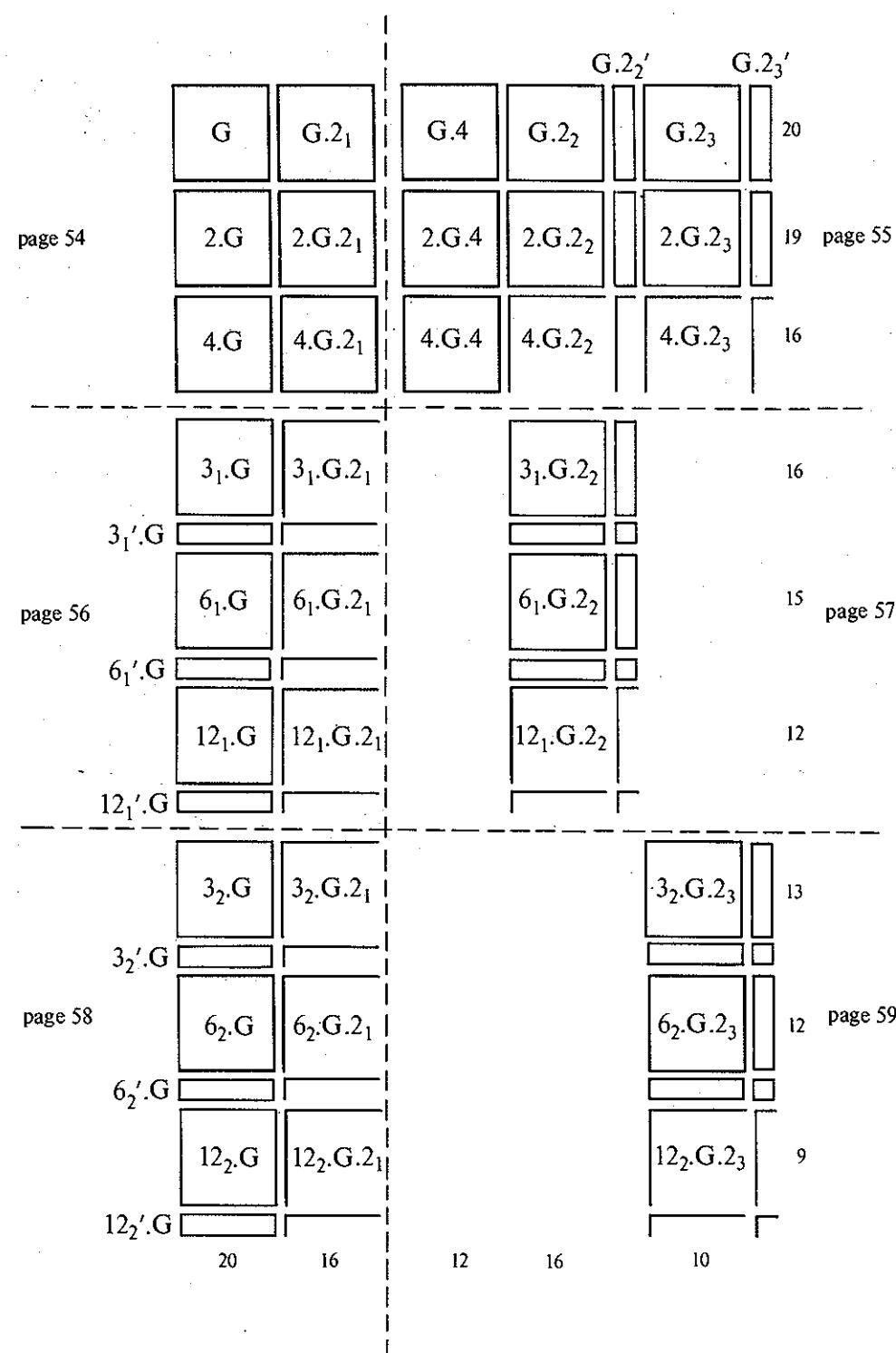
Presentations $6_1.G.2_2 \cong \langle a \xrightarrow{\quad} b \xrightarrow{\quad} c \xrightarrow{\quad} d \xrightarrow{\quad} e \xrightarrow{\quad} f \mid (cdcf)^3 = 1 \rangle$

$3^2.G.(2^2)_{133} \cong \langle a \xrightarrow{8} b \xrightarrow{8} c \xrightarrow{8} d \xrightarrow{8} e \xrightarrow{5} f \mid f = (ab)^4 = (de)^4, 1 = (bcd)^5 \rangle$; normal 3^2 is generated by $(cbaba)^5$ and $(cdede)^5$

See also page 232.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G.2_1$	$G.4$	$G.2_2$	$G.(2^2)_{122}$	$G.2_3$	$G.(2^2)_{133}$	$G.D_8$
29160	112	$3^4:A_6$	$: 3^4:(2xA_6)$	$: 3^4:(2xA_6) \cdot 2$	$: 3^4:S_6$	$: 3^4:(S_6 \times 2)$	$: 3^4:M_{10}$	$: 3^4:(2xM_{10})$	$: 3^4:(2xA_6 \cdot 2^2)$
25920	126	$U_4(2)$	$: U_4(2):2$	$(S_6 \times 2) \cdot 2$	$: U_4(2) \times 2$	$: U_4(2):2 \times 2$	$: A_6 \cdot 2^2$	$: A_6 \cdot 2^2 \times 2$	$(A_6 \cdot 2^2 \times 2) \cdot 2$
25920	126	$U_4(2)$	$: U_4(2):2$		$: U_4(2):2$	$: U_4(2):2 \times 2$			
20160	162	$L_3(4)$	$: L_3(4):2_2$				$: L_3(4):2_3$	$: L_3(4):2^2$	
20160	162	$L_3(4)$	$: L_3(4):2_2$				$: L_3(4):2_1$	$: L_3(4):2^2$	
11664	280	$3_+^{1+4}.2S_4$	$: 3_+^{1+4}.4S_4$	$: 3_+^{1+4}.4S_4 \cdot 2$	$: 3_+^{1+4}.2S_4:2$	$: 3_+^{1+4}.(2S_4 \times 2)$	$: 3_+^{1+4}.2_-^{1+4}.S_3$	$: 3_+^{1+4}.2_-^{1+4}.D_{12}$	
6048	540	$U_3(3)$	$: U_3(3) \times 2$	$: U_3(3) \times 4$	$: U_3(3):2$	$: U_3(3):2 \times 2$	$: U_3(3):2$	$: U_3(3):2 \times 2$	$(U_3(3) \times 4):2$
5760	567	$2^4:A_6$	$: 2^4:S_6$	4^3S_4	$: 2^4:S_6$	$: 2^5:S_6$	$(4^2 \times 2)S_4$	$(4^2 \times 2)(2xS_4)$	$4^3(2xS_4)$
5760	567	$2^4:A_6$	$: 2^4:S_6$		$: 2^5:A_6$	$: 2^5:S_6$			
2520	1296	A_7			$: S_7$				
2520	1296	A_7			$: S_7$				
2520	1296	A_7							
2520	1296	A_7							
1152	2835	$2(A_4 \times A_4).4$	$: 4(A_4 \times A_4).4$	$: 4(S_4 \times S_4).2$	$: H.2$	$: 2 \cdot (2^2 \times (A_4 \times A_4).4)$	$: H.2$	$: H.2^2$	$: 4(S_4 \times S_4).2^2$
720	4536	$M_{10} \cong A_6 \cdot 2_3$	$: A_6 \cdot 2^2$				$: M_{10} \times 2$	$: H.2^2$	
720	4536	$M_{10} \cong A_6 \cdot 2_3$	$: A_6 \cdot 2^2$				$: A_6 \cdot 2^2$	$: H.2^2$	



Characters	Specifications			
	Abstract	Unitary	Orthogonal	Reflection
1a+21a+90a		isotropic line	isotropic point	3-base
1a+35a+90a	$C(2D)$	$S_4(3)$	non-isotropic point	norm 2 point
1a+35b+90a		$S_4(3)$	non-isotropic point	norm 4 point mod θ
1a+21a+140a				
1a+21a+140a				
1a+90a+189a	$N(3A)$	isotropic point	isotropic line	
1a+140a+189a+210a	$C(2B)$	non-isotropic point	$U_3(3)$	
1a+21a+90a+140a+315a			base	4-base
1a+21a+90a+140a+315b			base	2-base
1a+21a+90a+140a+315a+729a				7-base
1a+21a+90a+140a+315a+729a				7-base
1a+21a+90a+140a+315b+729a				
1a+21a+90a+140a+315b+729a				
1a+35ab+90aa+140a+189a+315ab+729a+896a	$N(2A)$	$U_2(3)wr2$	$O_2^-(3) \times O_4^+(3)$	
	$C(2F)$	$O_4^-(3)$		
		$O_4^+(3)$		

$$U_4(3)$$

U₄(3)

$U_4(3)$

	1A	2A	3A	3B	3C	3D	4A	4B	5A	6A	6B	6C	7A	B**	8A	9A	B**	9C	D**	12A	2B	2C	4C	4D	6D	6E	6F	6G	8B	10A	12B	C**	12D	12E	14A	B**		
ind	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	12 fus	ind	2	2	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	10	12	12	12	14	14		
	3	6	3	3	3	3	12	12	15	6	6	6	21	21	24	9	9	9	9	12																		
	3	6	3	3	3	3	12	12	15	6	6	6	21	21	24	9	9	9	9	12																		
X56	o2	15	-1	6	3	0	0	3	-1	0	2	-1	2	1	1	1	**	z3-1	0	0	0	*	+													X56		
X57	o2	21	5	3	6	0	0	1	1	1	-1	2	2	0	0	-1	z3-1	**	0	0	1	*	+												X57			
X58	o2	105	9	15	3	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	-z3+1	**	0	0	1	*	+												X58			
X59	o2	105	-7	15	3	0	0	5	1	0	-1	-1	2	0	0	-1	-z3+1	**	0	0	-1	*	+												X59			
X60	o2	105	9	-12	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	-13	0	0	-2	*	+												X60			
X61	o2	210	2	3	15	0	0	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	**	-z3+1	0	0	1	*	+												X61			
X62	o2	315	-5	-36	9	0	0	3	-1	0	4	1	-2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	*	+												X62				
X63	o2	336	16	-6	6	0	0	0	0	1	-2	-2	2	0	0	0	-13	13	0	0	0	*	+												X63			
X64	o2	360	8	-18	-9	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	2	b7	**	0	0	0	0	0	*	0												X64				
X65	o2	360	8	-18	-9	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	2	**	b7	0	0	0	0	0	*	0												X65				
X66	o2	384	0	24	12	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	**	z3-1	0	0	0	*	+												X66				
X67	o2	420	4	33	-6	0	0	4	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	13	-13	0	0	1	*	+												X67			
X68	o2	630	6	9	-9	0	0	2	-2	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	+											X68				
X69	o2	729	9	0	0	0	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	*	+											X69					
X70	o2	756	-12	27	0	0	0	-4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	+											X70				
X71	o2	945	-15	-27	0	0	0	1	1	0	-3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	*	+											X71				
and no:	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	12	and no:	2	2	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	10	12	12	12	12	14	14
ind	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	12 fus	ind	2	2	4	4	4	6	12	12	6	8	20	12	12	12	12	14	14
	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	12	30	6	6	6	42	42	24	18	18	18	18	12																		
	3	6	3	3	3	3	12	12	15	6	6	6	21	21	24	9	9	9	9	12																		
	2	2	6	6	4	10	6	6	6	14	14	8	18	18	12																							
	3	6	3	3	3	12	15	6	6	6	21	21	24	9	9	9	9	12																				
	6	6	6	6	12	30	6	6	6	42	42	24	18	18	12																							
X72	o2	6	-2	-3	3	0	0	2	0	1	1	-2	-1	-1	0	13	-13	0	0	-1	*	-													X72			
X73	o2	84	4	-15	6	0	0	4	0	-1	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	**	-z3+1	0	0	1	*	-												X73			
X74	o2	120	-8	-6	15	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	-2	1	1	0	z3-1	**	0	0	0	*	-												X74			
X75	o2	126	-10	18	9	0	0	2	0	1	2	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	-											X75				
X76	o2	210	-6	-24	-3	0	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	-13	13	0	0	0	*	-												X76			
X77	o2	270	6	27	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	-b7	**	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	0											X77				
X78	o2	270	6	27	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	**	-b7	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	0											X78				
X79	o2	336	16	-6	6	0	0	0	0	1	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	-13	13	0	0	0	*	-											X79				
X80	o2	384	0	24	12	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	**	z3-1	0</																				

U₄(3)

4E	4F	4G	8C	8D	12F	12G	12H	20A	24A	28A	Bm	2D	2E	4H	4I	6H	I**	6J	6K	6L	6M	8E	10B	12I	12J	18A	Bas	2F	4J	6N	8F	8G	8H	10C	12J	24B	Ces		
												fus	ind	2	2	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	8	10	12	12	18	18	fus	ind									
												6	6	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	24	30	12	12	18	18													
												6	6	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	24	30	12	12	18	18													
X ₅₆	:	oo2	5	-3	1	1	-4z3	**	2	-1	0	0	-1	0	-2	1	-z3	**	*	+	X ₅₆																		
X ₅₇	:	oo2	11	3	-1	3-213-1	213-1	2	2	0	0	1	1	-1	0	**	-23	*	+	X ₅₇																			
X ₅₈	:	oo2	25	9	1	1	213+1-213+1	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	**	z3	*	+	X ₅₈																			
X ₅₉	:	oo2	5	-3	1	1	413-7-413-7	2	-1	0	0	-1	0	1	1	**	-23	*	+	X ₅₉																			
X ₆₀	:	oo2	35	3	3	3-213-4	213-4	-4	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	*	+	X ₆₀																			
X ₆₁	:	oo2	50	-6	-2	2-213-7	213-7	2	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-z3	**	*	+	X ₆₁																			
X ₆₂	:	oo2	45	-3	-3	1	0	0	-6	-3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	*	+	X ₆₂																		
X ₆₃	:	oo2	64	0	0	0	213+4-213+4	-2	4	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	1	*	+	X ₆₃																			
X ₆₄		o2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+2	X ₆₄																			
X ₆₅																				X ₆₅																			
X ₆₆	:	oo2	64	0	0	0	-8z3	**	4	-2	0	0	0	-1	0	0	z3	**	*	+	X ₆₆																		
X ₆₇	:	oo2	20	-12	-4	0	413-1-413-1	2	2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	-1	*	+	X ₆₇																			
X ₆₈	:	oo2	30	6	2	2	613+3-613+3	0	-3	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	*	+	X ₆₈																			
X ₆₉	:	oo2	81	9	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	*	+	X ₆₉																		
X ₇₀	:	oo2	36	-12	4	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	*	+	X ₇₀																		
X ₇₁	:	oo2	45	-3	5	-3	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	*	+	X ₇₁																		
and no:	2	2	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	10	12	12	18	18	:	:																			
																			:	:																			
fus	ind	2	2	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	8	10	12	12	18	18	fus	ind																		
X ₇₂	:	oo2	4	0	0	2	-13-2	i3-2	-2	1	0	0	0	-1	i3	-1	1	1	*	+	X ₇₂																		
X ₇₃	:	oo2	16	0	0	0	-13-8	i3-8	-2	-2	0	0	0	1	i3	0	z3	**	*	+	X ₇₃																		
X ₇₄	:	oo2	40	0	0	4	-413-2	413-2	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	**	z3	*	+	X ₇₄																		
X ₇₅	:	oo2	36	0	0	2	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	*	+	X ₇₅																		
X ₇₆	:	oo2	20	0	0	2	413+8-413+8	-4	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	*	+	X ₇₆																		
X ₇₇		o2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+2	X ₇₇																			
X ₇₈																				X ₇₈																			
X ₇₉	:	oo2	16	0	0	0	-8z3+6	**	-2	-2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	*	+	X ₇₉																		
X ₈₀	:	oo2	64	0	0	0	-8z3	**	4	-2	0	0	0	-1	0	0	z3	**	*	+	X ₈₀																		
X ₈₁	:	oo2	80	0	0	0	13-4	-13-4	-4	2	0	0	0	0	-13	0	**	-23	*	+	X ₈₁																		
X ₈₂	:	oo2	60	0	0	-2	313+6-313+6	0	3	0	0	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	*	+	X ₈₂																		
X ₈₃		o2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+2	X ₈₃																			
X ₈₄																				X ₈₄																			
X ₈₅	:	oo2	80	0	0	0	8z3	**	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-23	**	*	+	X ₈₅																		
X ₈₆	:	oo2	40	0	0	-4	-413-2	413-2	-2	1	0																												

U₄(3)

	1A	2A	3A	3B	3C	3D	4A	4B	5A	6A	6B	6C	7A	B**	8A	9A	B**	9C	D**	12A	2B	2C	4C	4D	6D	6F	6G	8B.	10A	12B	C**	12D	12E	14A	B**	
ind	1 3 3	2 6 6	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 12 12	3 12 12	4 4 5	4 15 15	5 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 21 21	7 21 21	7 24 24	8 24 24	9 9 9	9 12 12	9 12 12	12 fus	ind	2 2	2 2	4 4	4 4	6 6	6 6	6 6	8 8	10 10	12 12	12 12	12 12	14 14	14 14		
X ₉₉	o2	36	4	9	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	+						X ₉₉						
X ₁₀₀	o2	45	-3	-9	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	b7	**	-1	0	0	0	0	1	*	o						X ₁₀₀							
X ₁₀₁	o2	45	-3	-9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	**	b7	-1	0	0	0	0	1	*	o						X ₁₀₁						
X ₁₀₂	o2	126	14	-9	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	-1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	+						X ₁₀₂						
X ₁₀₃	o2	189	-3	27	0	0	0	0	5	1	-1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	*	+						X ₁₀₃						
X ₁₀₄	o2	315	11	18	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	*	+						X ₁₀₄						
X ₁₀₅	o2	315	-5	18	0	0	0	0	3	-1	0	-2	-2	4	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	*	+						X ₁₀₅						
X ₁₀₆	o2	315	-5	18	0	0	0	0	3	-1	0	-2	4	-2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	*	+						X ₁₀₆						
X ₁₀₇	o2	630	6	-45	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	+						X ₁₀₇						
X ₁₀₈	o2	720	16	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	+						X ₁₀₈							
X ₁₀₉	o2	729	9	0	0	0	0	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	*	+						X ₁₀₉							
X ₁₁₀	o2	756	-12	27	0	0	0	-4	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	+						X ₁₁₀						
X ₁₁₁	o2	945	-15	-27	0	0	0	1	1	0	-3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	*	+						X ₁₁₁							
and no:	1 :3	2 :3	3 :3	3 :3	3 :3	3 :3	4 :3	4 :3	5 :3	6 :3	6 :3	6 :3	7 :3	7 :3	8 :3	9 :3	9 :3	9 :3	9 :3	12 :3	and no:	2 2	2 4	4 4	4 6	6 6	6 12	6 12	6 8	10 20	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 14	14 14	
ind	1 6 3 2 3 6	2 6 3 2 6 6	3 6 6 6 3 6	3 6 6 6 3 6	3 6 6 6 6 6	3 12 12 12 12 30	4 12 12 12 12 30	4 12 12 12 12 30	5 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6 6	7 21 21 21 21 21	7 21 21 21 21 24	8 24 24 24 24 24	9 18 18 18 18 18	9 18 18 18 18 18	9 18 18 18 18 18	9 12 12 12 12 12	12 fus	ind	2 2	2 4	4 4	4 6	6 6	12 12	12 12	6 8	20 20	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 14	14 14	
X ₁₁₂	o2	90	2	-18	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	-						X ₁₁₂						
X ₁₁₃	o2	126	-10	-9	0	0	0	2	0	1	-1	-4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	-						X ₁₁₃					
X ₁₁₄	o2	126	-10	-9	0	0	0	2	0	1	-1	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	-						X ₁₁₄					
X ₁₁₅	o2	126	6	-9	0	0	0	-2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	1	*	o						X ₁₁₅							
X ₁₁₆	o2	126	6	-9	0	0	0	-2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	-21	0	0	0	0	1	*	o						X ₁₁₆							
X ₁₁₇	o2	270	6	27	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	-b7	**	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	o						X ₁₁₇							
X ₁₁₈	o2	270	6	27	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	**	-b7	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	o						X ₁₁₈							
X ₁₁₉	o2	504	-8	-36	0	0	0	0	-1	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	-						X ₁₁₉						
X ₁₂₀	o2	540	12	-27	0	0	0	4	0	0	-3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	*	-						X ₁₂₀						
X ₁₂₁	o2	630	-18	36	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	*	-						X ₁₂₁						
X ₁₂₂	o2	720	16	18	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	-						X ₁₂₂							
X ₁₂₃	o2	1260	-4	-9	0	0	0	-4	0	0	-1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	*	-						X ₁₂₃						
and no:	1 :6	2 :6	3 :6	3 :2	3 :2	3 :2	4 :6	4 :3	5 :6	6 :6	6 :6	6 :6	7 :6	7 :6	8 :6	9 :6	9 :6	9 :6	9 :6	12 :6	and no:	2 :2	2 :4	4 :4	6 :2	12 :2	12 :2	6 :2	8 :2	20 :2	12 :2	12 :2	12 :2	12 :2	12 :4	14 :4
ind	1 12 6 4 3 12	2 12 6 4 3 12	3 6 6 4 3 12	3 6 6 6 3 12	3 6 6 6 6 12	4 12 12 12 12 12	4 12 12 12 12 12	5 30 20	6 6 6 6 6 12	6 6 6 6 6 12	6 6 6 6 6 12	6 6 6 6 6 12	7 21 28 28	7 21 28 28	8 8	9 36 36	9 36 36	9 36 36	9 36 36	9 36 36	12 fus	ind	2 4	8 8												

U₄(3)

4E	4F	4G	8C	8D	12F	12G	12H	20A	24A	28A	B*	2D	2E	4H	4I	6H	I**	6J	6K	6L	6M	8E	10B	12I	12J	18A	B**	2F	4J	6N	8F	8G	8H	10C	12J	24B	C**
				</																																	

G₂(3)

Chevalley group $G_2(3)$

$$\text{Order} = 4,245,696 = 2^6 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$$

Mult = 3

Out = 2

Constructions

Chevalley G : the adjoint Chevalley group of type G_2 over \mathbb{F}_3 ; $G.2$ is obtained by adjoining the graph automorphism;

G : the automorphism group of a generalized hexagon of order $(3,3)$ consisting of 364 vertices and 364 edges, each object being incident with 4 of the other type; $G.2$ is obtained by adjoining an automorphism interchanging vertices and edges

Cayley G : the automorphism group of the mod 3 Cayley algebra of vectors $\sum a_n i_n$, with a_n in F_3 (subscripts mod 7), where n runs over $\{\infty, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ and $i_\infty = 1$, $i_{n+1} = i$, $i_{n+2} = j$, $i_{n+4} = k$ form a quaternion subalgebra

14-dimensional G.2 acts on a 14-space with base $\{e_{\infty}, e_0, \dots, e_{12}\}$ and is generated by

$$A : e_t \rightarrow e_{t+1}, \quad B : e_t \rightarrow e_{3t}, \quad C : (e_2 \ e_{12} \ -e_8) \ (e_6 \ e_{10} \ -e_{11}) \ (e_5 \ e_4 \ -e_7)$$

$$D : 4\sqrt{-3} \cdot e_{\infty} \rightarrow 3e_{\infty} + \sqrt{3} \cdot \sum e_i \quad (i \neq \infty)$$

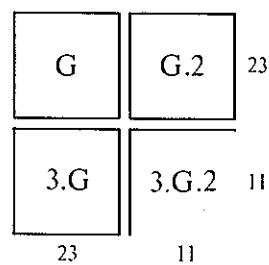
$$4/-3.e_1 \rightarrow \sqrt{3}e_{\infty} - 3(e_{5_1+e_{5_1+2}+e_{5_1+5}+e_{5_1+4}}) + (e_{5_1+1+e_{5_1+3}+e_{5_1+4}+e_{5_1+7}+e_{5_1+8}+e_{5_1+9}+e_{5_1+10}+e_{5_1+11}+e_{5_1+12}})$$

$$D^2: e_{\infty} \rightarrow -e_{\infty}, \quad e_i \rightarrow -e_{2-i} - e_{4-i} - e_{5-i} - e_{6-i} + e_{7-i} + e_{8-i} - e_{10-i} + e_{11-i} - e_{12-i}$$

The subgroup $G_2(3) = \langle A, B, C, CD \rangle$ is represented by real matrices. There are 2×378 images under $G_2(3)$ of each of the vectors $(4/\sqrt{3}|0^{13})$ and $(3|1/\sqrt{3}^{13})$. These vectors are fixed by the respective subgroups $\langle A, B, C \rangle$ and $\langle A, B, C^D \rangle$ of type $L_3(3)$, and negated by D^2 . The two orbits are interchanged by outer elements of $G_2(3).2$.

$G_2(3)$ and $S_4(5)$

Maximal subgroups				Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Chevalley Cayley
12096	351	$U_3(3):2$		1a+168a+182b		${}^2A_2(3)$ minus point
12096	351	$U_3(3):2$		1a+168a+182a		$G_2(\mathbb{Z})$
11664	364	$(3_+^{1+2} \times 3_-^{2}):2S_4$	$3^2 \cdot (3 \times 3_+^{1+2}):D_8$	1a+91b+104a+168a	$N(3B^2), N(3A)$	vertex isotropic point
11664	364	$(3_+^{1+2} \times 3_-^{2}):2S_4$		1a+91c+104a+168a	$N(3A^2), N(3B)$	edge null subalgebra
11232	378	$L_3(3):2$		1a+91b+104a+182b		$A_2(3)$ plus point
11232	378	$L_3(3):2$		1a+91c+104a+182a		
1512	2808	$L_2(8):3$	$: L_2(8):3 \times 2$		$N(2A, 3C, 7A, 9A), C(2B)$	${}^2G_2(3)$ Ree
1344	3159	$2^3 \cdot L_3(2)$	$: 2^3 \cdot L_3(2):2$		$N(2A^3)$	base
1092	3888	$L_2(13)$	$: L_2(13):2$		$N(2A, 3D, 6C, 7A, 13AB)$	
576	7371	$2_+^{1+4}:3^2 \cdot 2$	$: 2_+^{1+4} \cdot (S_3 \times S_3)$		$N(2A)$	$D_2(3)$ quaternion subalgebra



Symplectic group $S_4(5) \cong C_2(5) \cong O_5(5)$

Order = 4,680,000 = $2^6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 13$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Symplectic $Sp_4(5) \cong 2 \cdot G$: all 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_5 preserving a non-singular symplectic form;

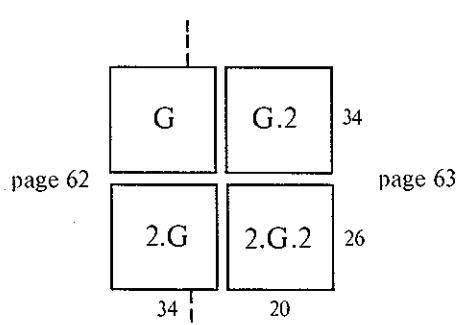
$PSp_4(5) \cong S_4(5) \cong G$;

$C_2(5) \cong G$: the automorphism group of a generalized 4-gon of order (5,5), consisting of 156 vertices and 156 edges, each object being incident with 6 of the other type

Orthogonal $GO_5(5) \cong 2 \times G.2$: all 5×5 matrices over \mathbb{F}_5 preserving a non-singular quadratic form;

$PGO_5(5) \cong SO_5(5) \cong PSO_5(5) \cong G.2; O_5(5) \cong G$

Maximal subgroups				Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Symplectic Orthogonal
30000	156	$5_+^{1+2}:4A_5$	$: 5_+^{1+2}:4S_5$	1a+65b+90a	$N(5AB)$	point isotropic line
30000	156	$5^3:(2 \times A_5)^{-2}$	$: 5^3:(4 \times S_5)$	1a+65a+90a	$N(5^3)$	isotropic line isotropic point
15600	300	$L_2(25):2_2$	$: L_2(25):2_2 \times 2$	1a+65a+104b+130a	$N(2B, 3A, 5C, 5D, \dots), C(2C)$	$S_2(25)$ $O_4^-(5)$
14400	325	$2 \cdot (A_5 \times A_5) \cdot 2$	$: 2 \cdot (A_5 \times A_5) \cdot 2^2$	1a+90a+104b+130a	$N(2A)$	$S_2(5)wr2$ $O_4^+(5)$
960	4875	$2^4:A_5$	$: 2^4:S_5$		$N(2^4) = N(2A_5B_{10})$	base
720	6500	$S_3 \times S_5$	$: D_{12} \times S_5$		$N(3A), N(2B, 3A, 5C), C(2D)$	$U_2(5)$ $O_2^-(5) \times O_3(5)$
480	9750	$(2^2 \times A_5):2$	$: D_8 \times S_5$		$N(2B), N(2B, 3A, 5D)$	$O_2^+(5) \times O_3(5)$
360	13000	A_6	$: S_6$		$N(2B, 3A, 3B, 5EF)$	



$$S_4(5)$$

;	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	
4680000	400	480	360	360	240	24	15000	15000	750	500	25	25	360	36	24	600	600	100	100	50	20	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	
p power	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	BA	AA	AB	BA	AA	DA	DA	CA	DB	CB	AA	A	A	A	
p' part	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	BA	AA	AB	AA	10A	DA	DA	CA	DB	AB	BA	A	A	A	
ind	1A	2A	2B	3A	3B	4A	4B	5A	B*	5C	5D	5E	F*	6A	6B	6C	10A	B*	10C	D*	10E	10F	12A	12B	13A	B*3	C*9		
+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	X1		
+	13	5	1	1	-2	-3	-1	5b5+3	*	-2	3	-b5	*	2	-1	1	b5+3	*	r5	-r5	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	X2	
+	13	5	1	1	-2	-3	-1	*	5b5+3	-2	3	*-b5	2	-1	1	*	b5+3	-r5	r5	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	X3		
+	40	-8	0	4	4	0	0	-10	-10	5	0	0	0	4	-2	0	2	2	2	-3	0	0	0	1	1	1	X4		
+	65	17	1	5	-1	5	1	-10	-10	0	5	0	0	-1	-1	1	2	2	-3	-3	2	1	1	-1	0	0	0	X5	
+	65	-7	5	-1	5	1	-1	15	15	5	0	0	0	5	-1	-1	3	3	-2	-2	3	0	-1	1	0	0	0	X6	
+	78	6	-6	0	3	2	0	5b5+18	*	3	3	-b5	*	3	0	0	5b5+6	*	1	1	1	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	X7	
+	78	6	-6	0	3	2	0	*	5b5+18	3	3	*-b5	3	0	0	*	5b5+6	1	1	1	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	X8		
+	90	18	6	0	0	6	0	15	15	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	-2	1	0	0	-1	-1	X9		
+	104	8	0	-4	5	4	0	-21	-21	4	4	-1	-1	5	2	0	3	3	-2	-2	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	X10	
+	104	16	4	5	-4	0	2	4	4	9	-1	-1	-1	4	1	1	-4	-4	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	X11	
+	104	-16	4	5	-4	0	-2	4	4	9	-1	-1	-1	-4	-1	1	4	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	X12	
+	130	26	6	4	4	-6	0	5	5	5	5	0	0	-4	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	X13	
+	156	-36	4	6	0	0	0	6	6	1	11	1	1	0	0	-2	-6	-6	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	X14	
+	208	-16	0	4	-2	0	0	-10r5+8	10r5+8	-7	-2	-b5	*	2	2	0	0-2r5+4	2r5+4	2b5	*	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X15	
+	208	-16	0	4	-2	0	0	10r5+8	-10r5+8	-7	-2	*-b5	2	2	0	0	2r5+4-2r5+4	*	2b5	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X16		
+	312	24	0	0	3	-4	0	20b5-3	*	-3	2	b5	*	3	0	0	0-2r5-1	2r5-1	2b5	*	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	X17	
+	312	24	0	0	3	-4	0	*	20b5-3	-3	2	*b5	3	0	0	0	2r5-1-2r5-1	*	2b5	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	X18		
+	312	-24	0	0	-6	0	0	*	30b5+2	-3	2	b5	*	6	0	0	0	3r5+1-3r5+1	*	-2b5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X19	
+	312	-24	0	0	-6	0	0	30b5+2	*	-3	2	*b5	6	0	0	0	0	3r5+1	3r5+1-2b5	*	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X20	
+	325	5	5	-5	-2	-3	1	-25b5	*	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	-5b5	*	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	X21	
+	325	5	5	-5	-2	-3	1	*	-25b5	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	*	-5b5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	X22	
+	390	30	-6	0	-3	-2	0	25b5+15	*	0	5	0	0	-3	0	0	b5+3	*	r5	-r5	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	X23	
+	390	30	-6	0	-3	-2	0	*	25b5+15	0	5	0	0	-3	0	0	*	b5+3	-r5	r5	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	X24	
+	520	40	0	4	1	4	0	-5	-5	-10	0	0	0	1	-2	0	-5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X25		
+	520	16	4	1	4	0	-2	20	20	-5	-5	0	0	4	1	1	-4	-4	1	1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	X26		
+	520	-16	4	1	4	0	2	20	20	-5	-5	0	0	-4	-1	1	4	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	X27		
+	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-24	6	-4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	c13 *3 *9 X28		
+	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-24	6	-4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*9 c13 *3 X29		
+	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-24	6	-4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*3 *9 c13 X30		
+	624	0	-8	6	0	0	0	24	24	4	-6	-1	-1	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	X31		
+	624	-48	0	0	6	0	0	-26	-26	-6	4	-1	-1	-6	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	X32		
+	625	25	5	-5	-5	5	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	X33		
+	780	-36	-4	-6	0	0	0	30	30	5	5	0	0	0	0	2	-6	-6	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	X34		
ind	1	2	4	3	3	4	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	12	10	10	10	10	10	20	24	12	13	13	13		
	2	6	6	4	4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	6	6	12	10	10	10	10	10	20	24	12	26	26	26		
-	12	0	0	0	-3	-2	0	*	5b5+2	-3	2	b5	*	-3	0	0	b5+3	*	0	0	-r5	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	X35	
-	12	0	0	0	-3	-2	0	5b5+2	*	-3	2	*b5	-3	0	0	*	b5+3	0	0	r5	0	0	1	-1	-1	-1	X36		
-	52	0	0	4	1	2	0	*	5b5-8	2	2	b5	*	-3	0	0	*	-5b5	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	X37		
-	52	0	0	4	1	2	0	5b5-8	*	2	2	*b5	-3	0	0	-5b5	*	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	X38			
-	104	0	0	-4	5	4	0	-21	-21	4	4	-1	-1	-3	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	X39		
-	156	0	0	0	6	6	0	31	31	6	6	1	1	-6	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X40		
-	208	0	0	4	-2	0	0	-10r5+8	10r5+8	-7	-2	-b5	*	-6	0	0	-2r5	2r5	0	0	-r5	0	0	0	0	0	0	X41	
-	208	0	0	4	-2	0	0	10r5+8	-10r5+8	-7	-2	*-b5	-6	0	0	2r5	-2r5	0	0	r5	0	0	0	0	0	0	X42		
-	260	0	0	-4	-7	2	0	25b5+10	*	-5	0	0	0	-3	0	0	*	b5+3	0	0	r5	0	0	-1	0	0	0	X43	
-	260	0	0	-4	-7	2	0	*	25b5+10	-5	0	0	0	-3	0	0	*	b5+3	*	0	0	-r5	0	0	-1	0	0	0	X44
-	300	0	0	0	-3	-2	0	25b5	*	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	*	-5b5	*	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X45	
-	300	0	0	0	-3	-2	0	*	25b5	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	*	-5b5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	X46		
-	312	0	0	0	3	-4	0	*	20b5-3	-3	2	*b5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-r5	0	0	-1	0	0	0	X47	
-	312	0	0	0	3	-4	0	*	20b5-3	-3	2	*b5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	r5	0	0	-1	0	0	0	X48	
-	416	0	0	-4	8</td																								

$S_4(5)$

$$U_3(8)$$

$U_3(8)$ and $U_3(7)$

page 64			page 65		
Unitary group $U_3(8) \cong 2A_2(8)$			$G_{.3_3'}$	$G_{.2'}$	$G_{.6'}$
Order = 5,515,776 = $2^9 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 19$	Mult = 3	Out = $3 \times S_3$			
Constructions					
Unitary	$GU_3(8) \cong 3.(3 \times G).3_2$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{64} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;				
	$PGU_3(8) \cong G.3_2$; $SU_3(8) \cong 3.G$; $PSU_3(8) \cong G$				

Remark : $G.3_1$ is a maximal subgroup of the Harada-Norton group, while $G.6$ is a maximal subgroup of the Thompson group.

Unitary group $U_3(8) \cong 2A_2(8)$

Order = $5,515,776 = 2^9 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 7 \cdot 19$

Mult = 3

Out = $3 \times S_3$

Constructions

Unitary $GU_3(8) \cong 3.(3 \times G).3_2$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{64} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$PGU_3(8) \cong G.3_2$; $SU_3(8) \cong 3.G$; $PSU_3(8) \cong G$

(*) There is no group $3.G.3_3$ or $3.G.3'_3$. See the Introduction: 'Isoclinism'.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G.3_1$	$G.3_2$	$G.3_3$	$G.(3^2).1233$	$G.2$	$G.6$	$G.S_3$	$G.(3xS_3)$	Character	Specifications	Abstract	Unitary	
10752	513	$2^{3+6}.2_1$: $2^{3+6}:(7:33)$: $2^{3+6}:3$: $2^{3+6}:7:9$: $2^{3+6}:6:3$: $2^{3+6}:7(xS_3)$: $2^{3+6}:7(xS_3)$: $2^{3+6}:7(xD_{18})$: $2^{3+6}:7(xD_{18}):3$: $1a+512a$	$N(2A_3)$			
1512	3648	$3 \times L_2(8)$: $3 \times L_2(8):3$: $9 \times L_2(8)$: $L_2(8):9$: $(9 \times L_2(8)):3$: $S_3 \times L_2(8):3$: $S_3 \times L_2(8):3$: $D_{18} \times L_2(8)$: $(D_{18} \times L_2(8)):3$: $1a+133abc+399abc+512a+513abc$	$N(3AB)$			
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$: $3^2:2S_4$: $3^2:2S_4 \times 3$				$N(3C^2), C(3D)$	$U_3(2)$		
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$									$N(3C^2), C(3E)$	$U_3(2)$		
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$									$N(3C^2), C(3F)$	$U_3(2)$		
162	34048	$(9 \times 3).S_3$: $(9x3).(3xS_3)$: $9^2:S_3$: $(9x3).(3xS_3)$: $9^2.(3xS_3)$: $(9x3).D_{12}$: $(9x3).(6xS_3)$: $9^2.D_{12}$: $9^2.(6xS_3)$		$N(3C)$	base		
57	96768	19:3	: 19:9	: $19:3 \times 3$: 19:9	: $3 \times 19:9$: 19:6	: 19:18	: (19:3 x 3):2	: (19:9 x 3):2	: (19:9 x 3):2	$N(19ABCDEF), C(3G)$	$U_1(512)$		

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G.3_1$	$G.3_2$	$G.3_3$	$G.(3^2).1233$	$G.2$	$G.6$	$G.S_3$	$G.(3xS_3)$	Character	Specifications	Abstract	Unitary	
10752	513	$2^{3+6}.2_1$: $2^{3+6}:(7:33)$: $2^{3+6}:3$: $2^{3+6}:7:9$: $2^{3+6}:6:3$: $2^{3+6}:7(xS_3)$: $2^{3+6}:7(xS_3)$: $2^{3+6}:7(xD_{18})$: $2^{3+6}:7(xD_{18}):3$: $1a+512a$	$N(2A_3)$			
1512	3648	$3 \times L_2(8)$: $3 \times L_2(8):3$: $9 \times L_2(8)$: $L_2(8):9$: $(9 \times L_2(8)):3$: $S_3 \times L_2(8):3$: $S_3 \times L_2(8):3$: $D_{18} \times L_2(8)$: $(D_{18} \times L_2(8)):3$: $1a+133abc+399abc+512a+513abc$	$N(3AB)$			
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$: $3^2:2S_4$: $3^2:2S_4 \times 3$				$N(3C^2), C(3D)$	$U_3(2)$		
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$									$N(3C^2), C(3E)$	$U_3(2)$		
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$									$N(3C^2), C(3F)$	$U_3(2)$		
162	34048	$(9 \times 3).S_3$: $(9x3).(3xS_3)$: $9^2:S_3$: $(9x3).(3xS_3)$: $9^2.(3xS_3)$: $(9x3).D_{12}$: $(9x3).(6xS_3)$: $9^2.D_{12}$: $9^2.(6xS_3)$		$N(3C)$	base		
57	96768	19:3	: 19:9	: $19:3 \times 3$: 19:9	: $3 \times 19:9$: 19:6	: 19:18	: (19:3 x 3):2	: (19:9 x 3):2	: (19:9 x 3):2	$N(19ABCDEF), C(3G)$	$U_1(512)$		

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G.3_1$	$G.3_2$	$G.3_3$	$G.(3^2).1233$	$G.2$	$G.6$	$G.S_3$	$G.(3xS_3)$	Character	Specifications	Abstract	Unitary	
10752	513	$2^{3+6}.2_1$: $2^{3+6}:(7:33)$: $2^{3+6}:3$: $2^{3+6}:7:9$: $2^{3+6}:6:3$: $2^{3+6}:7(xS_3)$: $2^{3+6}:7(xS_3)$: $2^{3+6}:7(xD_{18})$: $2^{3+6}:7(xD_{18}):3$: $1a+512a$	$N(2A_3)$			
1512	3648	$3 \times L_2(8)$: $3 \times L_2(8):3$: $9 \times L_2(8)$: $L_2(8):9$: $(9 \times L_2(8)):3$: $S_3 \times L_2(8):3$: $S_3 \times L_2(8):3$: $D_{18} \times L_2(8)$: $(D_{18} \times L_2(8)):3$: $1a+133abc+399abc+512a+513abc$	$N(3AB)$			
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$: $3^2:2S_4$: $3^2:2S_4 \times 3$				$N(3C^2), C(3D)$	$U_3(2)$		
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$									$N(3C^2), C(3E)$	$U_3(2)$		
216	25536	$3^2:2A_4$: $3^2:2A_4 \times 3$									$N(3C^2), C(3F)$	$U_3(2)$		
162	34048	$(9 \times 3).S_3$: $(9x3).(3xS_3)$: $9^2:S_3$: $(9x3).(3xS_3)$: $9^2.(3xS_3)$: $(9x3).D_{12}$: $(9x3).(6xS_3)$: $9^2.D_{12}$: $9^2.(6xS_3)$		$N(3C)$	base		
57	96768	19:3	: 19:9	: $19:3 \times 3$: 19:9	: $3 \times 19:9$: 19:6	: 19:18	: (19:3 x 3):2	: (19:9 x 3):2	: (19:9 x 3):2	$N(19ABCDEF), C(3G)$	$U_1(512)$		

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G.3_1$	$G.3_2$	$G.3_3$	$G.(3^2).1233$	$G.2$	$G.6$	$G.S_3$	$G.(3xS_3)$	Character	Specifications	Abstract	Unitary
10752	513	$2^{3+6}.2_1$: $2^{3+6}:(7:33)$: $2^{3+6}:3$: $2^{3+6}:7:9$: $2^{3+6}:6:3$: $2^{3+6}:7(xS_3)$: 2^{3+						

L₄(3)

Linear group $L_4(3) \cong A_3(3) \cong O_6^+(3)$

$$\text{Order} = 6,065,280 = 2^7 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \quad \text{Mult} = 2 \quad \text{Out} = 2^2$$

Constructions

Linear $GL_4(3) \cong 2.G.2_1$: all non-singular 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_3 ;

$$\mathrm{PGL}_4(3) \cong G \cdot 2_1; \quad \mathrm{SL}_4(3) \cong 2 \cdot G; \quad \mathrm{PSL}_4(3) \cong G$$

Orthogonal $\mathrm{GO}_6^+(3) \cong 2 \times \mathrm{G}.2_2$: all 6×6 matrices over \mathbb{F}_3 preserving a non-singular quadratic form of Witt defect 0
 for example $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_4^2 - x_5^2 - x_6^2$; $\mathrm{PGO}_6^+(3) \cong \mathrm{G}.2_2$; $\mathrm{SO}_6^+(3) \cong 2 \times \mathrm{G}$; $\mathrm{PSO}_6^+(3) \cong \mathrm{O}_6^+(3) \cong \mathrm{G}$

G	G.2 ₁	G.2 ₂	G.2 ₃	29
2.G	2.G.2 ₁	2.G.2 ₂	2.G.2 ₃	22

$$\mathrm{L}_4(3)$$

Maximal subgroups							Specifications			
Order	Index	Structure	G.2 ₁	G.2 ₂	G.2 ₃	G.2 ²	Character	Abstract	Linear	Orthogonal
151632	40	$3^3 : L_3(3)$	$: 3^3 : (L_3(3) \times 2)$	$3_+^{1+4} : (2S_4 \times 2)$	$3_+^{1+4} : (2S_4 \times 2)$	$3_+^{1+4} : (2S_4 \times 2^2)$	1a+39a	$N(3A^3)$	point	isotropic plane
151632	40	$3^3 : L_3(3)$	$: 3^3 : (L_3(3) \times 2)$	$L_3(3) : 2$	$L_3(3) : 2$	$L_3(3) : 2 \times 2$	1a+39a	$N(3A^3)$	plane	isotropic plane
51840	117	$U_4(2) : 2$	$2(S_4 \times S_4) : 2$	$U_4(2) : 2 \times 2$	$2(S_4 \times S_4) : 2$	$2(S_4 \times S_4) : 2 \times 2$	1a+26b+90a	C(2D)	$S_4(3)$	non-isotropic point
51840	117	$U_4(2) : 2$		$U_4(2) : 2 \times 2$			1a+26a+90a	C(2E)	$S_4(3)$	non-isotropic point
46656	130	$3^4 : 2(A_4 \times A_4) : 2$	$: H.2$	$: H.2$	$: H.2$	$: H.2^2$	1a+39a+90a	$N(3^4)$	line	isotropic point
2880	2106	$(4 \times A_6) : 2$	$: H.2$	$: D_8 \times S_6$	$: H.2$	$: H.2^2$		$N(2A)$	$L_2(9)$	$O_2^-(3) \times O_4^-(3)$
720	8424	S_6	$: A_6 \cdot 2^2$	$: A_6 \cdot 2^2$	$: S_6 \times 2$	$: A_6 \cdot 2^2 \times 2$		$C(2G)$	$O_4^-(3)$	$O_3(9)$
576	10530	$S_4 \times S_4$	$: (S_4 \times S_4) : 2$	$: S_4 \times S_4 \times 2$	$: (S_4 \times S_4) : 2$	$: (S_4 \times S_4) : 2 \times 2$		$N(2^4), C(2F)$		base, $O_3(3)wr2$

$$L_5(2)$$

Linear group $L_5(2) \cong A_4(2)$

$$\text{Order} = 9,999,360 = 2^{10} \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 31$$

Mult = 1

Out = 2

Constructions

Linear $\text{GL}_5(2) \cong \text{PGL}_5(2) \cong \text{SL}_5(2) \cong \text{PSL}_5(2) \cong G$: all 5×5 non-singular matrices over \mathbb{F}_2

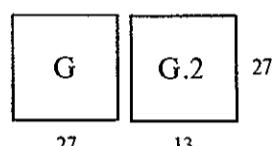
Presentations $2^5 : G \cong \langle a, b, c, d, e \mid (bcf)^3 = (abcd)^6 = 1 \rangle$; adjoin $(fbacde)^5 = 1$ for G

Remark : There is a non-split extension $2^5 \cdot L_5(2)$ (the Dempwolff group), which is a maximal subgroup of the Thompson group.

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G. 2	Character	Abstract	Linear
322560	31	$2^4 : L_4(2)$	$2_+^{1+6} : L_3(2) : 2,$ $L_4(2) : 2$	$1a+30a$	$N(2A^4)$	point
322560	31	$2^4 : L_4(2)$	$2_+^{1+6} : L_3(2) : 2,$ $L_4(2) : 2$	$1a+30a$	$N(2A^4)$	hyperplane
64512	155	$2^6 : (S_3 \times L_3(2))$	$2^{4+4} : (S_3 \times S_3) : 2,$ $S_3 \times L_3(2) : 2$	$1a+30a+124a$	$N(2^6)$	line
64512	155	$2^6 : (S_3 \times L_3(2))$	$2^{4+4} : (S_3 \times S_3) : 2,$ $S_3 \times L_3(2) : 2$	$1a+30a+124a$	$N(2^6)$	plane
155	64512	31:5	$: 31:10$		$N(31ABCDEF)$	$L_1(32)$



27 13

27 13

M₂₃

Sporadic Mathieu group M₂₃

Order = 10,200,960 = 2⁷.3².5.7.11.23 Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

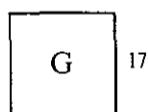
Mathieu For almost all purposes, M₂₃ is best studied as the point stabilizer in M₂₄ (q.v.). Thus, G is the automorphism group of the Steiner system S(4,7,23), whose 253 heptads arise from the octads of S(5,8,24) containing the fixed point.

Golay G : the automorphism group of the (unextended) binary Golay code of dimension 12, length 23, and minimal weight 7, or of its subcode of even weight words. The weight distribution of the code is 0¹₇253₈506₁₁1288₁₂1288₁₅506₁₆253₂₃1, and that of the cocode (words modulo the code) 0¹₁232₂253₃1771. The minimal representatives in the cocode are unique (i.e. the code is a perfect 3-error correcting code).

Presentation G ≈ < a b c d | a=(cf)², b=(ef)³, c=(eab)³= (boe)⁵= (aecd)⁴= (boef)⁴ >

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Mathieu	Golay
443520	23	M ₂₂	1a+22a		point	weight 1 cocode word
40320	253	L ₃ (4):2 ₂	1a+22a+230a		duad	weight 2 cocode word
40320	253	2 ⁴ :A ₇	1a+22a+230a	N(2A ⁴)	heptad	weight 7 code word
20160	506	A ₈	1a+22a+230a+253a		octad	weight 8 code word
7920	1288	M ₁₁	1a+22a+230a+1035a		endecad, dodecad	weight 11 or 12 code word
5760	1771	2 ⁴ :(3xA ₅):2	1a+22a+230aa+253a+1035a	N(2A ⁴)	triad	weight 3 cocode word
253	40320	23:11		N(23AB)		



17

17

	;	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ	θ
		2																		
	10200960	688	180	32	15	12	14	14	8	11	11	14	14	15	15	23	23			
p power	A	A	A	A	AA	A	A	A	A	A	A	AA	BA	AA	AA	A	A			
p' part	A	A	A	A	AA	A	A	A	A	A	A	AA	BA	AA	AA	A	A			
ind	1A	2A	3A	4A	5A	6A	7A	B**	8A	11A	B**	14A	B**	15A	B**	23A	B**			
X ₁	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X ₂	+	22	6	4	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X ₃	o	45	-3	0	1	0	0	b7	**	-1	1	1	-b7	**	0	0	-1	-1		
X ₄	o	45	-3	0	1	0	0	**	b7	-1	1	1	**	-b7	0	0	-1	-1		
X ₅	+	230	22	5	2	0	1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X ₆	+	231	7	6	-1	1	-2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
X ₇	o	231	7	-3	-1	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	b15	**	1	1		
X ₈	o	231	7	-3	-1	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	**	b15	1	1		
X ₉	+	253	13	1	1	-2	1	1	1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0
X ₁₀	o	770	-14	5	-2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	b23	**		
X ₁₁	o	770	-14	5	-2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**	b23	
X ₁₂	o	896	0	-4	0	1	0	0	0	0	b11	**	0	0	1	1	-1	-1		
X ₁₃	o	896	0	-4	0	1	0	0	0	0	**	b11	0	0	1	1	-1	-1		
X ₁₄	o	990	-18	0	2	0	0	b7	**	0	0	0	b7	**	0	0	1	1		
X ₁₅	o	990	-18	0	2	0	0	**	b7	0	0	0	**	b7	0	0	1	1		
X ₁₆	+	1035	27	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X ₁₇	+	2024	8	-1	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0

U₅(2)

Unitary group $U_5(2) \cong {}^2A_4(2)$

$$\text{Order} = 13,685,760 = 2^{10} \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$$

Mult = 1

Out = 2

Constructions

Unitary $GU_5(2) \cong 3 \times G$: all 5×5 matrices over F_4 preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

$$\mathrm{PGU}_5(2) \cong \mathrm{SU}_5(2) \cong \mathrm{PSU}_5(2) \cong G$$

Quaternionic $G \times 2$: the group generated by the 165 quaternionic reflections $x \rightarrow x - 2\langle x, m \rangle m / \langle m, m \rangle$ in the vectors

$(2,0,0,0,0)^G$ (5), $(0,w,\bar{w},\bar{w},w)^G$ (160) and their images under the diagonal group $2 \times 2^{4+4} = \{\text{diag}(\pm 1, \pm j, \pm k, \pm k, \pm j)\}$

of right multiplications, where $w = \frac{1}{2}(-1+i+j+k)$, and $\langle x, y \rangle = \sum x_i \bar{y}_i$. The vectors whose coordinates are in $\mathbb{Z}[w]$ form

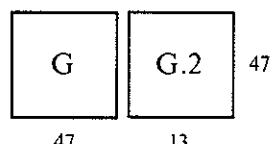
a complex lattice whose automorphism group is $6 \times \mathrm{U}_n(2)$ (see $\mathrm{U}_n(2)$, "biflection")

Reducing modulo $1+i$ shows the isomorphism with $U(2)$.

¹Complex Leech, G.: the stabilizer of a minimal vector in the complex Leech lattice (see Sub).

$$U_5(2)$$

Maximal subgroups				Specifications			
Order	Index	Structure	G_2	Character	Abstract	Unitary	Quaternionic
82944	165	$2_+^{1+6} : 3_+^{1+2} : 2A_4$	$: 2_-^{1+6} : 3_+^{1+2} : 2S_4$	$1a+44a+120a$	$N(2A)$	isotropic point	root vector
77760	176	$3 \times U_4(2)$	$: (3 \times U_4(2)) : 2$	$1a+55a+120a$	$N(3AB)$	non-isotropic point	complex lattice
46080	297	$2^{4+4} : (3 \times A_5)$	$: 2^{4+4} : (3 \times A_5) : 2$	$1a+120a+176a$	$N(2^4) = N(2A_5B_{10})$	isotropic line	base
9720	1408	$3^4 : S_5$	$: 3^4 : (2 \times S_5)$		$N(3^4) = N(3(AB)_5(CD)_{10}E_{10}F_{15})$	base	
3888	3520	$S_3 \times 3_+^{1+2} : 2A_4$	$: S_3 \times 3_+^{1+2} : 2S_4$		$N(3CD), N(3E)$	non-isotropic line	
660	20736	$L_2(11)$	$: L_2(11) : 2$		$N(2B, 3F, 5A, 6N, 11AB)$		



L₃(8) and ²F₄(2)'

Linear group $L_3(8) \cong A_2(8)$

$$\text{Order} = 16,482,816 = 2^9 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 73$$

Mult = 1

Out = 6

Constructions

Linear $GL_3(8) \cong 7 \times G$: all non-singular 3×3 matrices over F_8 ;

$$\mathrm{PGL}_3(8) \cong \mathrm{SL}_3(8) \cong \mathrm{PSL}_3(8) \cong G; \quad \mathrm{TL}_3(8) \cong (7 \times G).2; \quad \mathrm{P\Gamma L}_3(8) \cong \Sigma_3(8) \cong \mathrm{P\Sigma L}_3(8) \cong G$$

Maximal subgroups							Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	G.3	G.6	Character	Abstract	Linear	
225792	73	$2^6:(7 \times L_2(8))$	$2^{3+6}:7^2:2,$ $D_{14} \times L_2(8)$	$: 2^6:(7 \times L_2(8)):3$	$2^{3+6}:7^2:6,$ $(D_{14} \times L_2(8)):3$	1a+72a	$N(2A^6)$	point	
225792	73	$2^6:(7 \times L_2(8))$				1a+72a	$N(2A^6)$	line	
294	56064	$7^2:S_3$	$: 7^2:D_{12}$	$: 7^2:(3 \times S_3)$	$: 7^2:(6 \times S_3)$		$N(7^2)$	base	
219	75264	73:3	$: 73:6$	$: 73:9$	$: 73:18$		$N(73A-X)$	$L_1(512)$	
168	98112	$L_2(7)$	$: L_2(7):2$	$: L_2(7) \times 3$	$: L_2(7):2 \times 3$		C(3B)	$L_3(2)$	

Abbreviated character table.

G	G.2	G.3	G.6	72
---	-----	-----	-----	----

Tits group = derived Ree group $R(2)' \cong {}^2F_4(2)'$

$$\text{Order} = 17,971,200 = 2^{11} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 13$$

Mult = 1

Out = 3

Constructions

Ree, Tits $2F_4(2) \cong G.2$: the centralizer in $F_4(2)$ of an outer (graph) automorphism of order 2.

This leads to a description of G.2 as the automorphism group of a generalized octagon of order (2,4), which has 1755 "vertices" and 2925 "edges". Each vertex is incident with 5 edges, and each edge with 3 vertices. Tits established the existence of the simple subgroup G of index 2 (${}^2F_4(2^n)$ is simple for $n > 1$).

Rudvalis $^2F_4(2) \cong G.2$: the point stabilizer in the permutation representation of the Rudvalis group (q.v.) on 4060 points, which form a rank 3 graph of valence 1755.

Maximal subgroups					Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Ree, Tits	Rudvalis
11232	1600	$L_3(3):2$	13:12	1a+351a+624ab			
11232	1600	$L_3(3):2$		1a+351a+624ab			
10240	1755	$2.[2^8]:5:4$: $2.[2^9]:5:4$	1a+78a+351a+650a+675a	$N(2A)$	vertex	adjacent
7800	2304	$L_2(25)$: $L_2(25) \cdot 2$	1a+27ab+351a+624ab+650a			non-adjacent
6144	2925	$2^2.[2^8]:S_3$: $2^2.[2^9]:S_3$	1a+351a+624ab+650a+675a	$N(2A^2)$	edge	
1440	12480	$A_6 \cdot 2^2$			$N(2B, 3A, 3A, 4C, 5A)$	$B_2(2)$	
1440	12480	$A_6 \cdot 2^2$			$N(2B, 3A, 3A, 4C, 5A)$	$B_2(2)$	
1200	14976	$S_5^2 \cdot 4A_1$: $S_5^2 \cdot 4S_1$		$N(5A^2)$		

${}^2F_4(2)'$ and A_{11}

G	G.2	22
22	12	

Alternating group A_{11}

$$\text{Order} = 19,958,400 = 2^7 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$$

Mult = 2

Out = 2

Constructions

Alternating $S_{11} \cong G.2$: all permutations on 11 letters:

$A_{11} \cong G$: all even permutations; $2 \cdot G$ and $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$: the Schur double covers

Presentations $G \cong \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid x_i^3 = (x_i x_{i+1})^2 = 1 \rangle$; $G/2 \cong \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \mid x_i^3 = 1 \rangle$

Remark : 3.6 is the insulation centralization in the Lyons group.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Alternati
1814400	11	A ₁₀	: S ₁₀	1a+10a		point
362880	55	S ₉	: S ₉ x 2	1a+10a+44a	C(2C)	duad
120960	165	(A ₈ x3):2	: S ₈ x S ₃	1a+10a+44a+110a	N(3A)	triad
60480	330	(A ₇ xA ₄):2	: S ₇ x S ₄	1a+10a+44a+110a+165a	N(2A ²)	tetrad
43200	462	(A ₆ xA ₅):2	: S ₆ x S ₅	1a+10a+44a+110a+132a+165a	N(2A, 3A, 5A)	pentad
7920	2520	M ₁₁	11:10	1a+132a+462a+825a+1100a	N(2B, 3C, 4B, 5B, 8A, 11AB)	S(4, 5, 11)
7920	2520	M ₁₁		1a+132a+462a+825a+1100a	N(2B, 3C, 4B, 5B, 8A, 11AB)	S(4, 5, 11)

G	G.2
2.G	2.G.2

A₁₁

Sz(32)

Suzuki group $Sz(32) \cong {}^2B_2(32)$

Order = 32,537,600 = $2^{10} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 31 \cdot 41$ Mult = 1 Out = 5

Constructions

Suzuki G : the centralizer in $S_4(32)$ of an outer (graph) automorphism of order 2

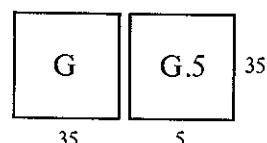
G : all 4×4 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{32} preserving the set of vectors (t,x,y,z) for which

$xy + (x^{s+2} + y^s + z)t = 0$, where $s : x \rightarrow x^3$ is the automorphism of \mathbb{F}_{2^3} with $s^2 = 2$

projectively this defines an oval of $32^2 + 1 = 1025$ points on which G acts doubly.

transitivity

Maximal subgroups					Specifications	
Order	Index	Structure	G.5	Character	Abstract	Suzuki
31744	1025	$2^{5+5}:31$	$: 2^{5+5}:31:5$	1a+1024a	$N(2A^5)$	point
164	198400	$41:4$	$: 41:20$		$N(41A-J)$	
100	325376	$25:4$	$: 25:20$		$N(5A)$	
62	524800	D_{62}	$: 31:10$		$N(31A-0)$	$L_1(32)$, point pair



L₃(9)

Linear group L₃(9) ≈ A₂(9)

Order = 42,456,960 = 2⁷.3⁶.5.7.13

Mult = 1

Out = 2²

Constructions

GL₃(9) ≈ 8 × G : all non-singular 3 × 3 matrices over F₉⁶

PGL₃(9) ≈ SL₃(9) ≈ PSL₃(9) ≈ G ; ΓL₃(9) ≈ (8 × G).2₂ ; PΓL₃(9) ≈ L₃(9) ≈ 2L₃(9) ≈ G.2₂

Linear

Maximal subgroups

Order

Index

Structure

G.2.1

G.2.2

G.2.3

G.2.4

G.2.5

G.2.6

G.2.7

G.2.8

G.2.9

G.2.10

G.2.11

G.2.12

G.2.13

G.2.14

G.2.15

G.2.16

G.2.17

G.2.18

G.2.19

G.2.20

G.2.21

G.2.22

G.2.23

G.2.24

G.2.25

G.2.26

G.2.27

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G.

Maximal subgroups			Specifications				
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	G.4	Character	Abstract	Unitary
563320	730	$3^{2+4} : 80$: $3^{2+4} : 80 : 2$: $3^{2+4} : 80 : 4$	$1a + 729a$	$N(3A^2)$	isotropic
7200	5913	$5 \times 2^4 \cdot A_6 \cdot 2_2$: $D_{10} \times 2^4 \cdot A_6 \cdot 2_2$: $(D_{10} \times 2^4 \cdot A_6 \cdot 2_2)^* 2$	$N(2A)_*$, $N(5ABCD)$		non-isotropic
720	59130	$A_6 : 2_2$: $A_6 : 2_2 \times 2$: $(A_6 : 2_2 \times 2)^* 2$		$C(2B)$	0 ₃ (9)
600	70956	$10^2 : S_3$: $10^2 : D_{12}$: $10^2 : (4 \times S_3)$	$N(2A^2)$, $N(5^2)$		base
219	194400	$73 : 3$: $73 : 6$: $73 : 12$			$N(73A - X)$
							$U_1(729)$

unitary group $U_3(9) \cong {}^2A_2(9)$

$$\text{order} = 42,573,600 = 2^{5.3^6.5^2.7^3} \quad \text{Mult} = 1 \quad \text{Out} = 4$$

Connections

unitary $\text{GU}_3(9) \cong 10 \times G$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{81} preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $\text{PGU}_3(9) \cong \text{SU}_3(9) \cong \text{PSU}_3(9) \cong G$

G G.2 G.4 92 6

Abbreviated character table.

HS

Sporadic Higman-Sims group HS

Order = 44,352,000 = $2^9 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$

Mult = 2

Out = 2

Constructions

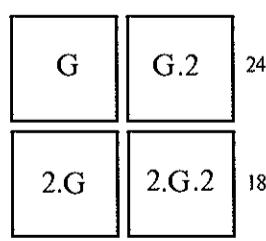
- Graph G.2 : the automorphism group of the graph of D.G.Higman and C.C.Sims, a rank 3 graph of valence 22 on 100 vertices. Any given vertex has 22 neighbours (points), and each of the remaining 77 vertices is joined to 6 of these points, and may be labelled by the corresponding hexad. Two of these 77 vertices are joined just if the corresponding hexads are disjoint. The hexads form a Steiner system S(3,6,22) and the point stabilizer is Aut(S(3,6,22)) $\cong M_{22} \cdot 2$. The simple group G is the subgroup of even permutations.
- Higman G : the automorphism group of G.Higman's "geometry" of 176 points P and 176 quadrics Q. The group acts doubly transitively on each set, and each object is incident with 50 of the other type. There are 1100 conics, each of which defines a polarity between the 8 points on it and the 8 quadrics containing it. A quadric and a point on it are polar with respect to just one conic. The intersection of two quadrics is uniquely the union of two conics, which meet in two points. The duality interchanging points and quadrics gives G.2. Taking M_{22} as the stabilizer of ∞ and 0 in M_{24} , the points are labelled by the octads P containing ∞ but not 0, quadrics by octads Q containing 0 but not ∞ , and P is incident with Q just if their intersection has size 0 or 4.
- 2-graph G : the automorphism group of a 2-graph on 176 points, that is, an assignment of parities to the triples of points, so that the sum of the parities of the four triples in any quadruple is even. Labelling the 176 points by octads as in the previous construction, a triple of octads is even or odd according as the sum of the sizes of their pairwise intersections is 0 or 2 mod 4.
- Leech In the Leech lattice (see C_0) G is the pointwise stabilizer of a triangle OAB of type 233, for instance $O = (0,0,0^{22})$, $A = (5,1,1^{22})$, $B = (1,5,1^{22})$. The setwise stabilizer is G.2. The 100 vertices V of the Higman-Sims graph are represented by lattice points with V_0, V_A, V_B all of type 2, namely $(4,4,0^{22})$ (1), $(1,1,-3,1^{21})$ (22), $(2,2,2^6 0^{16})$ (77), V and V' being incident in the graph just if $\text{type}(VV') = 3$. There are 2×176 points P with $\text{type}(PO) = \text{type}(PA) = 2$, $\text{type}(PB) = 3$, falling naturally into 176 pairs $\{P_L = (2,0,2^7 0^{15}), P_R = (3,1,-171^{15})\}$ satisfying $P_L + P_R - A = 0$, which correspond to the points of Higman's geometry. The quadrics correspond to the pairs $\{Q_L = (0,2,2^7 0^{15}), Q_R = (1,3,-171^{15})\}$ obtained by interchanging the roles of A and B in the above definition. A point is incident with a quadric just if $\text{type}(P_i Q_j)$ is even. In the Leech lattice mod 2 the 3-spaces containing the fixed 2-space (of type 233) become points in the quotient 22-dimensional representation over F_2 . They are described below by the types of their non-zero vectors.

Presentation $G \cong \langle a, b, c, d, e \mid e = (fa)^2, 1 = (cbf)^3 = (fdc)^5 = (bcde)^4 \rangle$

Remark : 2.G.2 is the involution centralizer in the Harada-Norton group.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Graph	Higman	Leech	Specifications
443520	100	M_{22}	: $M_{22} \cdot 2$	$1a + 22a + 77a$					233-2224-point
252000	176	$U_3(5) \cdot 2$	$5^1 + 2^2 : [2^5]$	$1a + 175a$					233-2233-point
252000	176	$U_3(5) \cdot 2$		$1a + 175a$					233-2233-point
40320	1100	$L_3(4) \cdot 2_1$: $L_3(4) \cdot 2^2$	$1a + 22a + 77a + 175a + 825a$	$N(2A, 3A, 4B, 4C, 4C, 5C, 7A)$	edge			233-2233-point
40320	1100	S_8	: $S_8 \times 2$	$1a + 77a + 154a + 175a + 693a$	$C(2C)$				233-2244-point
11520	3850	$2^4 \cdot S_6$: $2^5 \cdot S_6$		$N(2A^4)$				233-2244-point
10752	4125	$4^3 : L_3(2)$: $4^3 : (L_3(2) \times 2)$		$N(2A^3)$				
7920	5600	M_{11}			$N(2A, 3A, 4C, 5C, 6B, 8B, 11AB)$				233-2334-point
7920	5600	M_{11}			$N(2A, 3A, 4C, 5C, 6B, 8C, 11AB)$				233-2334-point
7680	5775	$4 \cdot 2^4 : S_5$: $2^1 + 6 : S_5$		$N(2A)$				
2880	15400	$2 \times A_6 \cdot 2^2$: $H.2$		$N(2B), N(2A, 3A, 3A, 5B)$				point pair
1200	36960	$5 : 4 \times A_5$: $5 : 4 \times S_5$		$N(5B), N(2B, 3A, 5A)$				



J₃

Sporadic Janko group J₃

Order = 50,232,960 = 2⁷.3⁵.5.17.19

Mult = 3

Out = 2

Constructions

Unitary (2) J.G has a 9-dimensional unitary representation over $F_4 = \{0, 1, w, \bar{w}\}$ with basis vectors $e(z)$, where $z = x + iy$ is in F_9 . We also write $e(0) = e_\infty$, $e((1-i)^n) = e_n$, i.e.

-1+i	i	1+i
-1	0	1
-1-i	-i	1-i

or

5	2	3
4	∞	0
7	6	1

J.G is the subgroup of the unitary group (for the form $\sum x_n \bar{x}_n$) which preserves the subspace S of the exterior square spanned by the 18 vectors $e_n e_{n+4} + e_{n+2} e_{n+6}$, $e_\infty e_0 + e_{n-1} e_{n-3}$, and $w e_n e_{n+3} + \bar{w} e_{n-1} e_{n-2}$.

J.G.2 is generated by the maps (specified by the image of $e(z)$):

$$\begin{array}{lll} A_Z : w^{Xx+Yy} e(z) & B_Z : e(Zz) \ (Z \neq 0) & C_Z : e^*(Z/z) \ (Z \neq 0) \\ D_Z : W((z+Z)/z) e(z+Z) & E_Z : w^{(X-x)^2+(Y-y)^2} e(z) & F_Z : e(\bar{Z}z) \end{array}$$

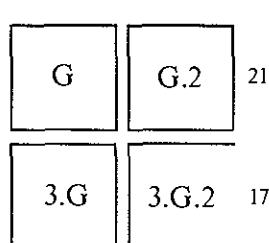
where $Z = X+iY$ is in F_9 , $e^*(t) = e(it)+e(-it)+e(-t)$, $W(i) = w$, $W(-i) = \bar{w}$, and otherwise $W(t) = 1$; the map F_Z is antilinear.

There are four orbits {0}, I, II, III on vectors, (e.g. 0, e_∞ , e_0+e_4 , $e_\infty+e_0+e_4$) the minimal weights of representatives being 0, 1, 2, 3 respectively. The stabilizer of $\langle e_\infty \rangle$ in J.G is a group $(3^2 \times A_6).2 \cong 3 \times 3 : PGL_2(9)$ in which $\langle e_0 \rangle$ is normal and A_Z , B_Z , C_Z map to the elements $t \rightarrow Z+t$, $t \rightarrow Zt$, $t \rightarrow Z/t$ of $PGL_2(9)$. The stabilizer in J.G of $\langle e_\infty + e_0 + e_4 \rangle$ is $3 \times L_2(17)$, in which the $L_2(17)$ (centralizing F_1) is generated by D_1 and C_{-1} , whose product has order 17. All non-zero isotropic vectors are of type II and the group preserves a symmetrical joining relation between isotropic vectors, the vectors joining $v \neq 0$ forming a 3-dimensional space $J(v)$. We define $J(U) = \langle J(u) : u \text{ of type II in } U \rangle$. A type II vector v (e.g. $v = e_0+e_4$) is contained in five 2-spaces (projectively, lines) inside $J(v)$, namely two even ones $\langle v, v' = e_3+e_5 \rangle$, $\langle v, v'' = e_1+e_7 \rangle$ and three odd ones $\langle v, v'+w^n v'' \rangle$. There is also a distinguished orbit of special 4-spaces, such as $\langle \bar{w} e_n + w e_{n+2} | n=0, 1, 4, 5 \rangle$, each the disjoint union of 17 even spaces.

Complex J.G has an 18-dimensional complex representation writable over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{5})$, for which explicit matrices have been computed. In characteristic 2 this becomes the representation given above on the 18-space S.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Specifications
8160	6156	$L_2(16):2$: $L_2(16):4$	$1a+323ab+324a+1140a+1215ab+1615a$		special 4-space
3420	14688	$L_2(19)$				
3420	14688	$L_2(19)$	19:18			
2880	17442	$2^4:(3 \times A_5)$: $2^4:(3 \times A_5).2$		$N(2A^4)$	even line
2448	20520	$L_2(17)$: $L_2(17) \times 2$		$C(2B)$	type III point
2160	23256	$(3 \times A_6):2_2$: $(3 \times M_{10}):2$		$N(3A)$	type I point
1944	25840	$3^2.(3 \times 3^2):8$: $3^2.(3 \times 3^2):8.2$		$N(3B^2)$	base
1920	26163	$2^{1+4}:A_5$: $2^{1+4}.S_5$		$N(2A)$	odd line
1152	43605	$2^{2+4}:(3 \times S_3)$: $2^{2+4}:(S_3 \times S_3)$		$N(2A^2)$	type II (isotropic) point



Unitary group $U_3(11) \cong {}^2A_2(11)$
Order = 70,915,680 = $2^5 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11^3 \cdot 37$
Mult = 3
Out = S_3

Constructions
 $GL_3(11) \cong 4 \times 3 \cdot G.C.3$: all 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{121}

Unitary
 $GL_3(11) \cong 4 \times 3 \cdot G.C.3$: preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;
 $PGL_3(11) \cong G.C.3$; $SU_3(11) \cong 3.G$; $PSU_3(11) \cong G$

Remark : $G.2$ is a maximal subgroup of Janko's group J_4

G		$G.3$		$G.2$		$G.2'$		$G.2''$	
48	45	48	45	47	44	14	48	48	48

Abbreviated character table.

Maximal subgroups										Specifications									
Order	Index	Structure		G.2		G.3		G.4		Character		Abstract		Unitary					
53280	1332	$111^+ \cdot 2 \cdot 40$		$: 11_+^1 \cdot 2 \cdot (5x8:2)$		$: 11_+^1 \cdot 2 \cdot 120$		$: 11_+^1 \cdot 2 \cdot (5x24:2)$		$18 \cdot 1331a$		$N(11A)$		$N(11A)$		$N(11A)$		$N(11A)$	isotropic point
5280	13431	$2(L_2(11)x2) \cdot 2$		$: (2L_2(11)x2) \cdot 2$		$: 3 \times H$		$: (3 \times H) \cdot 2$		$18 \cdot 1331a$		$N(2A)$, $C(3B)$		$N(2A)$, $C(3B)$		$N(2A)$		$N(2A)$	non-isotropic point
1320	53724	$L_2(11):2$				$L_2(11):2 \times 2$				$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$	
1320	53724	$L_2(11):2$				$L_2(11):2$				$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$	
1360	53724	$L_2(11):2$				$L_2(11):2$				$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$		$O_3(11)$	
360	196988	A_6				$PGU_2(9)$													
360	196988	A_6				A_6													
288	246235	$(4^2 \times 3):S_3$				$(4^2 \times 3):S_3$				$18^2 \cdot S_3$		$18^2 \cdot S_3$		$18^2 \cdot D_{12}$		$N(3A)^2$		$N(3A)^2$	base
111	638890	$37:3$				$37:6$				$111:3$		$111:6$		$N(3A-L)$		$U_1(1331)$		$N(3A-L)$	
72	984910	$3^2:Q_8$				$3^2:Q_8$				$3^2:Q_8$		$3^2:Q_8$		$N(3A)^2$		$N(3A)^2$		$N(3A)^2$	

Orthogonal group $O_8^+(2) \cong D_4(2)$

Order = 174,182,400 = $2^{12} \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$

Mult = 2^2

Out = S_3

Constructions

Orthogonal: $GO_8^+(2) \cong PGO_8^+(2) \cong SO_8^+(2) \cong PSO_8^+(2) \cong G.2$: all 8×8 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a non-singular quadratic form of Witt defect 0, for example $x_1x_2 + x_3x_4 + x_5x_6 + x_7x_8$; $O_8^+(2) \cong G$

Weyl: $2.G.2$: the Weyl group of the E_8 root lattice, generated by the 120 reflections in the 240 root vectors, which in the standard base are $(\pm 1, \pm 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ (56) and $(\pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2}, \pm \frac{1}{2})$ (even sign combinations) (64). Various other bases are useful, for example that described in the "Cayley" construction below, and that in which the root vectors are $\pm (\frac{23}{3}, -\frac{16}{3})^S$ (84) and $(1, -1, 0)^T$ (36) on 9 coordinates adding to zero.

Reducing mod 2 shows the isomorphism with $O_8^+(2)$.

Cayley: $2^2.G$: the isotopy group of the non-associative ring of Cayley integers. The real Cayley algebra is spanned by

$i_\infty = 1, i_0, \dots, i_6$ with the condition that for the sets of subscripts:

$\{\infty, 1, 2, 4\}, \{\infty, 2, 3, 5\}, \{\infty, 3, 4, 6\}, \{\infty, 0, 4, 5\}, \{\infty, 1, 5, 6\}, \{\infty, 0, 2, 6\}, \{\infty, 0, 1, 3\}$

$\langle i_\infty, i_a, i_b, i_c \rangle \cong \langle 1, i, j, k \rangle$ is a quaternion subalgebra. In this the ring of Cayley integers is the lattice (a scaled copy of the E_8 root lattice) of vectors $\sum a_n i_n$ ($n = \infty, 0, \dots, 6$) for which all $2a_n$ are in \mathbb{Z} and $\{n: a_n \text{ in } \mathbb{Z}\}$ is one of:

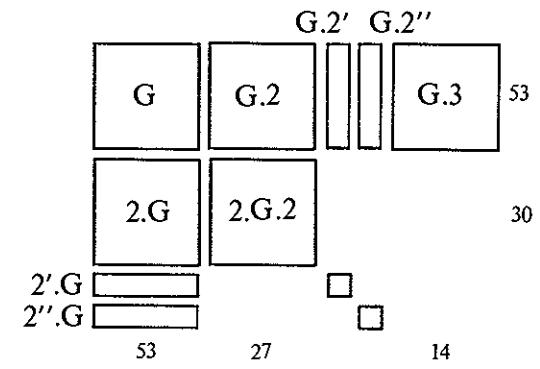
$\{\}, \{0, 1, 2, 4\}, \{0, 2, 3, 5\}, \{0, 3, 4, 6\}, \{\infty, 0, 4, 5\}, \{0, 1, 5, 6\}, \{\infty, 0, 2, 6\}, \{\infty, 0, 1, 3\}$

or their complements. There are 240 unit Cayley numbers, corresponding to the E_8 root vectors.

An isotopy is a triple of maps (A, B, C) such that $xyz = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^A y^B z^C = 1$. There are two such isotopies (A, B, C) and $(-A, -B, C)$ for each determinant 1 symmetry C of the lattice. The isotopy group can be extended to $2^2.G.S_3$ by adjoining the triality automorphism $(A, B, C) \rightarrow (B, C, A)$, and the duality automorphism $(A, B, C) \rightarrow (J^{-1}B^{-1}J, J^{-1}A^{-1}J, J^{-1}C^{-1}J)$ where J is the Cayley conjugation map $x \rightarrow \bar{x}$. The isotopies are generated by (L_u, R_u, B_u) , where $L_u : x \rightarrow ux$, $R_u : x \rightarrow xu$, $B_u : x \rightarrow u^{-1}xu^{-1}$ and u ranges over the 240 unit Cayley numbers. The reflection in u is $-J \cdot B_u$.

Presentation: $2.G.2 \cong \langle \dots \rangle$

Remark: $G.S_3$ is a maximal subgroup of the Fischer group Fi_{22}



Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	G.3	G.S ₃	Character	Abstract	Specifications	Orthogonal	Weyl	Cayley
1451520	120	$S_6(2)$	$: S_6(2) \times 2$	$U_3(3):2 \times 3$	$U_3(3):2 \times S_3$	$1a+35a+84a$	$C(2F)$	non-isotropic point	root vector, A_1+E_7	$\langle J \cdot B_u \rangle$	
1451520	120	$S_6(2)$				$1a+35b+84b$				$\langle J \cdot L_u \rangle$	
1451520	120	$S_6(2)$				$1a+35c+84c$				$\langle J \cdot R_u \rangle$	
1290240	135	$2^6:A_8$	$: 2^6:S_8$	$[2^{12}, 3^2]$	$[2^{13}, 3^2]$	$1a+50a+84a$	$N(2^6) = N(2A_{35}B_{28})$	isotropic point	standard base	congruence base mod 2	
1290240	135	$2^6:A_8$	$2^{3+6}:(L_3(2) \times 2)$			$1a+50a+84b$	$N(2^6) = N(2A_{35}C_{28})$	maximal isotropic subspace	null subalgebra mod 2		
1290240	135	$2^6:A_8$				$1a+50a+84c$	$N(2^6) = N(2A_{35}D_{28})$	maximal isotropic subspace	null subalgebra mod 2		
181440	960	A_9	$: S_9$			$1a+84a+175a+700b$					
181440	960	A_9				$1a+84b+175a+700c$					
181440	960	A_9				$1a+84c+175a+700d$					
155520	1120	$(3 \times U_4(2)):2$	$: S_3 \times U_4(2):2$	$3_+^{1+4}:2S_4$	$3_+^{1+4}:(2S_4 \times 2)$	$1a+35a+84a+300a+700b$	$N(3A)$	minus line	A_2+E_6		
155520	1120	$(3 \times U_4(2)):2$				$1a+35b+84b+300a+700c$	$N(3B)$	$U_4(2)$			
155520	1120	$(3 \times U_4(2)):2$				$1a+35c+84c+300a+700d$	$N(3C)$	$U_4(2)$			
110592	1575	$2^{1+8}:(S_3 \times S_3 \times S_3)$	$: H.2$	$: H.3$	$: H.3$	$1a+50a+84abc+300a+972a$	$N(2A)$	isotropic line			
15552	11200	$3^4:2^3:S_4$	$: S_3 wr S_4$	$: H.3$	$: H.3$		$N(3^4) = N(3A_4B_4C_4D_4E_{12})$	$O_2^-(2) wr S_4$	$A_2+A_2+A_2+A_2$		
14400	12096	$(A_5 \times A_5):2^2$	$: S_5 wr 2$	$5^2:4A_4$	$5^2:4S_4$		$N(2B, 3A, 5A)^2$	$O_4^-(2) wr 2$	A_4+A_4		
14400	12096	$(A_5 \times A_5):2^2$					$N(2C, 3B, 5B)^2$	$O_4^+(4)$			
14400	12096	$(A_5 \times A_5):2^2$					$N(2D, 3C, 5C)^2$	$O_4^*(4)$			

$$O_8^+(2)$$

$$O_8^+(2)$$

$$O_8^-(2)$$

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$O_8^-(2)$ and ${}^3D_4(2)$

Orthogonal group $O_8^-(2) \cong {}^2D_4(2)$

Order = 197,406,720 = $2^{12} \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 17$ Mult = 1 Out = 2

Constructions

Orthogonal $O_8^-(2) \cong PGO_8^-(2) \cong SO_8^-(2) \cong PSO_8^-(2) \cong G.2$: all 8×8 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a quadratic form of Witt defect 1, for example $x_1x_2 + x_3x_4 + x_5x_6 + x_7^2 + x_7x_8 + x_8^2$; $O_8^-(2) \cong G$

Presentation See page 232.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Specifications
1658880	119	$2^6 : U_4(2)$	$: 2^6 : U_4(2) : 2$	$1a+34a+84a$	$N(2^6) = N(2A_{27}B_{36})$	isotropic point
1451520	136	$S_6(2)$	$: S_6(2) \times 2$	$1a+51a+84a$	$C(2D)$	non-isotropic point
258048	765	$2^{3+6} : (L_3(2)x3)$	$: 2^{3+6} : (L_3(2)xS_3)$	$1a+84a+204b+476a$	$N(2A^3)$	isotropic plane
184320	1071	$2^{1+8} : (S_3xA_5)$	$: 2^{1+8} : (S_3xS_5)$	$1a+34a+84a+476ab$	$N(2A)$	isotropic line
120960	1632	$(3 \times A_8) : 2$	$: S_3 \times S_8$	$1a+84a+476ab+595a$	$N(3A)$	$O_5^-(2) \times O_8^-(2)$
8160	24192	$L_2(16) : 2$	$: L_2(16) : 4$		$N(2C, 3B, 5A, 15AB, 17ABCD)$	$O_4(4)$
4320	45696	$(S_3xS_3xA_5) : 2$	$: (S_3xS_3) : 2 \times S_5$		$N(3^2) = N(3A_2B_2), N(2B, 3A, 5A)$	$O_4^-(2) \times O_8^-(2)$
168	1175040	$L_2(7)$	$: L_2(7) : 2$		$N(2C, 3C, 4D, 7A)$	

Triality twisted group ${}^3D_4(2)$

Order = 211,341,312 = $2^{12} \cdot 3^4 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 13$ Mult = 1 Out = 3

Constructions

Steinberg G : the centralizer in $O_8^+(8)$ of an outer automorphism of order 3.

This leads to a description of $G.3$ as the automorphism group of a generalized hexagon of order (2,8), consisting of 819 "vertices" and 2457 "edges". Each vertex is incident with 9 edges, and each edge is incident with 3 vertices.

Jordan $G.3$ is a subgroup of the compact Lie group $F_4(\mathbb{R})$, the automorphism group of the 27-dimensional exceptional Jordan algebra. This consists of 3×3 Hermitian matrices

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & C & \bar{B} \\ \bar{C} & b & A \\ B & \bar{A} & c \end{bmatrix} = (a, b, c | A, B, C) \quad (a, b, c \text{ real})$$

over the real Cayley algebra with units $i_\infty, i_0, \dots, i_6$, in which $i_\infty = 1$, $i_{n+1} \rightarrow i$, $i_{n+2} \rightarrow j$, $i_{n+4} \rightarrow k$ generate a quaternion subalgebra. $G.3$ is the automorphism group of the set of 819 images (roots) of the idempotents

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \quad (48) \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{4}s & \frac{1}{4}s \\ \frac{1}{4}s & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{4}s & \frac{1}{4} & \frac{1}{4} \end{bmatrix} \quad (768)$$

under the group $[2^{11}] \cdot S_3$ generated by the maps taking $(a, b, c | A, B, C)$ to

$$(a, b, c | iAi, iB, Ci), (b, c, a | B, C, A) \text{ and } (a, c, b | \bar{A}, -\bar{C}, -\bar{B}) \quad (*)$$

where $i = \pm i_n$ and $s = \frac{1}{2}\sum i_n$. This group extends by $(i_0 i_1 \dots i_6)$ to a maximal subgroup of G , and by $(i_1 i_2 i_4)(i_3 i_6 i_5)$ to a maximal subgroup of $G.3$. The simple group G is generated by the "reflections" $y \rightarrow y + 4((y.r)r - y \times r)$ in the roots, where $y \times z$ is the Jordan product $\frac{1}{2}(yz + zy)$ and $y.z$ is the natural inner product corresponding to $\text{Norm}(y) = \sum (\text{Norm}(y_{ij}))$. There are 2457 sets of 3 mutually orthogonal roots (bases), and each root is in just 9 bases. By restricting i in $(*)$ to be ± 1 , we obtain the subgroup $L_2(7)$, while by restricting it to be ± 1 or $\pm i_0$, we obtain the subgroup $U_3(3)$. The normalizers of these groups are maximal subgroups of G , and they are related to the complex and quaternionic reflection groups $2 \times L_3(2)$ and $2 \times U_3(3)$ respectively.

Remark: $G.3$ is a maximal subgroup of Thompson's group.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.3	Character	Abstract	Steinberg	Jordan
258048	819	$2^{1+8} : L_2(8)$	$: 2^{1+8} : L_2(8) : 3$	$1a+26a+324a+468a$	$N(2A)$	vertex	root
86016	2457	$2^2 \cdot [2^9] : (7 \times S_3)$	$: 2^2 \cdot [2^9] : (7 \times S_3)$	$1a+324a+468a+1664a$	$N(2A^2)$	edge	base
12096	17472	$U_3(3) : 2$	$: U_3(3) : 2 \times 3$		$C(3C)$	$G_2(2)$	quaternionic
3024	69888	$S_3 \times L_2(8)$	$: S_3 \times L_2(8) : 3$		$N(3A)$		
2352	89856	$(7 \times L_2(7)) : 2$	$: (7 : 3 \times L_2(7)) : 2$		$N(7ABC)$		complex
1296	163072	$3^{1+2} \cdot 2A_4$	$: H.3$		$N(3B)$		
1176	179712	$7^2 : 2A_4$	$: 7^2 : (3 \times 2A_4)$		$N(7^2)$		
216	978432	$3^2 : 2A_4$	$: 3^2 : 2A_4 \times 3$		$N(3B^2), C(3D)$		
52	4064256	$13 : 4$	$: 13 : 12$		$N(13ABC)$		

$^3\text{D}_4(2)$

$L_3(11)$ and A_{12}

Linear group $L_3(11) \cong A_2(11)$

Order = 212,427,600 = $2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11^3 \cdot 19$ Mult = 1 Out = 2

Constructions

Linear $GL_3(11) \cong 10 \times G$: all non-singular 3×3 matrices over \mathbb{F}_{11} ;
 $PGL_3(11) \cong SL_3(11) \cong PSL_3(11) \cong G$

Maximal subgroups				Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Linear
1597200	133	$11^2:(5 \times 2L_2(11).2)$	$11^1+2:10^2$, $2L_2(11).2.2$	1a+132a	$N(11^2)$	point
1597200	133	$11^2:(5 \times 2L_2(11).2)$		1a+132a	$N(11^2)$	line
1320	160930	$L_2(11):2$: $L_2(11):2 \times 2$			$O_3(11)$
600	354046	$10^2:S_3$: $10^2:D_{12}$		$N(2A^2), N(5^2)$	base
399	532400	133:3	: 133:6		$N(7AB), N(19A-F)$	$L_1(1331)$
168	1264450	$L_2(7)$: $L_2(7):2$			

The characters of $L_3(11)$ are not printed

Alternating group A_{12}

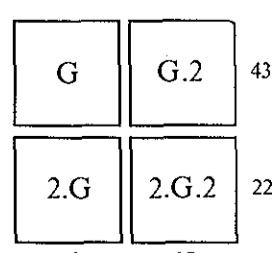
Order = 239,500,800 = $2^9 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Alternating $S_{12} \cong G.2$: all permutations on 12 letters;
 $A_{12} \cong G$: all even permutations; $2.G$ and $2.G.2$: the Schur double covers
Presentations $G \cong \langle x_1, \dots, x_{10} | x_i^3 = (x_i x_j)^2 = 1 \rangle$; $G.2 \cong \dots$

Remark : A_{12} is the largest alternating group involved in the Monster group F_1 . It arises in several large groups involved in F_1 , notably the Fischer group Fi_{24} and the Harada-Norton group.

Maximal subgroups				Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Alternating
19958400	12	A_{11}	: S_{11}	1a+11a		point
3628800	66	S_{10}	: $S_{10} \times 2$	1a+11a+54a	$C(2D)$	duad
1088640	220	$(A_9 \times 3):2$: $S_9 \times S_3$	1a+11a+54a+154a	$N(3A)$	triad
518400	462	$(A_6 \times A_6):2^2$: $(S_6 \times S_6):2$	1a+54a+132a+275a	$N(2A, 3A, 3B, 4A, 5A)^2$	bisection
483840	495	$(A_8 \times A_4):2$: $S_8 \times S_4$	1a+11a+54a+154a+275a	$N(2A^2)$	tetrad
302400	792	$(A_7 \times A_5):2$: $S_7 \times S_5$	1a+11a+54a+154a+275a+297a	$N(2A, 3A, 5A)$	pentad
95040	2520	M_{12}		1a+132a+462a+1925b		$S(5, 6, 12)$
95040	2520	M_{12}		1a+132a+462a+1925b		$S(5, 6, 12)$
41472	5775	$2^6:3^3:S_4$: $S_4 wr S_3$		$N(2^6) = N(2A_9 B_{27} C_{27})$	trisection
23040	10395	$2^5:S_6$: $2^6:S_6$		$N(2B)$	hexasection
15552	15400	$3^4:2^3:S_4$: $S_3 wr S_4$		$N(3^4) = N(3A_4 B_{12} C_8 D_{16})$	quadrisection



A₁₂

A₁₂

M₂₄

Sporadic Mathieu group M₂₄

Order = 244,823,040 = 2¹⁰.3³.5.7.11.23

Mult = 1

Out = 1

Constructions

Golay (2) code G : the automorphism group of the (extended) binary Golay code, the unique dimension 12 length 24 code over \mathbb{F}_2 of minimal weight 8, which is defined in several ways below. The code and cocode (words modulo the code) have weight distributions 0¹⁸759₁₂2576₁₆759₂₄¹ and 0¹1²⁴2²⁷⁶3²⁰²⁴4¹⁷⁷¹ respectively. The support of a code word is called a C-set, and C-sets of size 8 and 12 are called octads and dodecads respectively. A pair of complementary dodecads is a duum, and a triple of disjoint octads is a trio.

Elements of the cocode are called C*-sets. Their minimal representatives are unique except that each tetrad is one of a set of six disjoint mutually congruent tetrads (forming a sextet).

We usually arrange the coordinates in the 4 x 6 MOG array, which is particularly valuable because it simultaneously exhibits the elements of several distinct maximal subgroups.

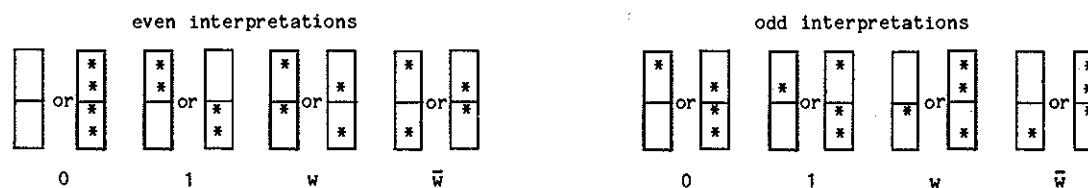
Steiner system G : the automorphism group of the Steiner system S(5,8,24) of 759 special octads from a 24-set such that each pentad is in a unique special octad. The octads are the supports of the weight 8 words of the binary Golay code (see above). If {a₁, a₂, ..., a₈} is any octad, then the number of octads (resp. dodecads) that meet {a₁, ..., a_i} in precisely {a₁, ..., a_j} is the (j+1)th entry in the (i+1)th row of the left (resp. right) table below.

759								2576							
506 253								1288 1288							
330 176		77						616 672		616					
210	120	56	21					280	336	336	280				
130	80	40	16	5				120	160	176	160	120			
78	52	28	12	4	1			48	72	88	88	72	48		
46	32	20	8	4	0	1		16	32	40	48	40	32	16	
30	16	16	4	4	0	0	1	0	16	16	24	24	16	16	0
30	0	16	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	24	0	16	0

Hexacode In this construction it is easy to recognise codewords and to complete octads from 5 given points. The 64 hexacode words (see A₆) (ab cd ef) are obtained from

$$0x\ 0x\ yz \quad yz\ yz\ yz \quad 00\ xx\ xx \quad xx\ yy\ zz \quad 00\ 00\ 00$$

(in which (x,y,z) is any cyclic permutation of (1,w,̄w)) by freely permuting the three couples ab, cd, ef and reversing the order in any even number of them. The Golay code words are obtained from hexacode words either by giving all their digits even interpretations in any way for which the top row receives an even number of entries, or by giving the digits odd interpretations in any way for which the top row receives an odd number of entries.



We give one even and one odd interpretation of (01 01 w̄w̄):

 0 1 0 1 w w̄	 0 1 0 1 w w̄
------------------	------------------

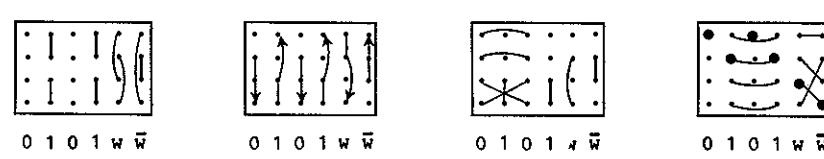
To complete an octad from 5 given points:

In the example (a) below, if the parity of the answer were even, we must change the three columns ? of (b). So the remaining columns are correct, and the digits below them determine the hexacodeword and trial octad of (c), whose top row has the wrong parity. So the parity is odd, and the digits in (d) determine the hexacodeword and octad as in (e).

 (a)	 (b)	 (c)	 (d)	 (e)	
0 ? w ? 0 ?	\Rightarrow	0 1 w w 0 1	? w ? 1 ? w	\Rightarrow	0 w w 1 0 w

Using the fact that a hexacodeword is uniquely determined by any 3 correct digits, or by 5 digits of which at most one may be mistaken, the method more generally finds the unique Golay codeword nearest to any given set of odd cardinal. (The method also works for sets of even cardinal, although the answer need not be unique.)

Sextet The group fixing the sextet of MOG columns has structure $2^6:3 \cdot S_6$, the stabilizer of the top row being a subgroup $3 \cdot S_6$, and the code, as constructed above, is invariant under this group. The elements of the subgroup 2^6 correspond to hexacodewords (a), and there are other correspondences between hexacodewords and the remaining elements of $2^6:3$ (b) and the involutions of $3 \cdot S_6$ (c), (d):



Triad

In terms of the 21 point projective plane over $\mathbb{F}_q = \{0, 1, w, \bar{w}\}$ the octads of the Steiner system are

- the points of a line + 3 extra points I, II, III
- a hyperconic + 2 of I, II, III
- an \mathbb{F}_2 -subplane + one of I, II, III

or the points of two lines without their intersection.

Every maximal set of points with no three in line is a hyperconic, consisting of the five points of a conic and the unique point not on any chord. Hyperconics whose equations have coefficients in \mathbb{F}_2 mate with {II, III}, while the \mathbb{F}_2 -subplane of all points with coordinates in \mathbb{F}_2 mates with I. An element of $GL_3(4)$ with determinant w effects the permutation (I II III). In fact the construction is invariant under $PGL_3(4)$, with the field automorphism effecting (II III). In the MOG array below points $(x,y,0)$ in the left-hand octad are denoted y/x , while the points $(x,y) = (x,y,1)$ form the right-hand square. We also show the elements of M_{24} obtained from some elements of $PGL_3(4)$:

y/x	$x =$	$x' = y, y' = x$	$x' = x, y' = wy$	$x' = \bar{x}, y' = \bar{y}$
=	0 1 w \bar{w}			
∞ 0		0		
I 1	points (x,y)	1		
II w	$= (x,y,1)$	w	$y = y$	
III \bar{w}		\bar{w}		

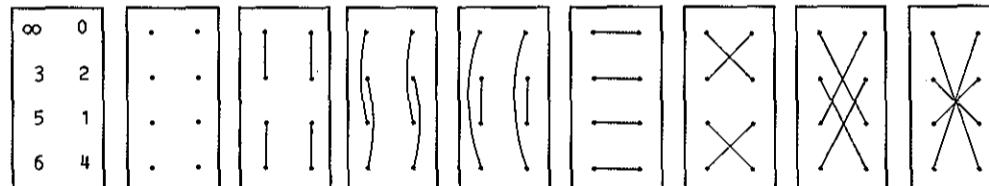
Trio

We select two disjoint extended Hamming codes on $V = \{\infty, 0, \dots, 6\}$, for example

- (i) {}, $\{\infty, i+3, i+5, i+6\}$, and complements
- (ii) {}, $\{\infty, i+1, i+2, i+4\}$, and complements

The binary Golay code consists of all words of the form $(X+t, Y+t, Z+t)$ for which X, Y, Z are elements of the first Hamming code with $X+Y+Z = \emptyset$ or V, while t is in the second Hamming code. Using the indicated numbering for each brick of the MOG, this construction exhibits a maximal subgroup $2^6:(S_3 \times L_2(7))$ of M_{24} in which the typical element of 2^6 consists of three translations (see below) with trivial product, S_3 permutes the three bricks, and $L_2(7)$ acts on each brick in the same way.

The brick numbering and the translations



The eight 3-sets permuted by the $L_2(7)$ in this construction give rise to 14 dodecads by taking unions. There is one other type of family (octern) of eight 3-sets with this property, whose stabilizer is a maximal subgroup $L_2(7)$, acting transitively.

Octad

This construction uses the isomorphism between A_8 and $L_4(2)$, and is only briefly sketched here. The 24 points are taken as the points of an affine 4-space V over \mathbb{F}_2 (whose automorphism group is $2^4:L_4(2) \cong 2^4:A_8$), together with those of the 8-point set $S = \{1, 2, \dots, 8\}$ on which A_8 acts. They can be written in the MOG array thus:

S		V			
1	5	0	a	b	$a+b$
2	6	c	$a+c$	$b+c$	$a+b+c$
3	7	d	$a+d$	$b+d$	$a+b+d$
4	8	$c+d$	$a+c+d$	$b+c+d$	$a+b+c+d$

The stabilizer of a system of four parallel 2-spaces in V is also the stabilizer of a bisection of S into two complementary tetrads. The six 4-sets so obtained form one of a family of 35 sextets which suffice to define the code. The 759 octads of $S(5,8,24)$ are the 1 octad S, $280 = 35 \times 2 \times 4$ meeting S in 4 points (obtainable from the above sextets), 448 meeting S in 2 points, and the 30 affine 3-spaces in V.

Modulo 23

The binary Golay code is a quadratic residue code, modulo 23. In the projective line $PL(23)$, let

$Q = \{0, \text{quadratic residues}\}$, $N = \{\infty, \text{non-residues}\}$. The code is spanned by the words $w_\infty = \sum c_i$ (all i), $w_t = \sum c_{n-t}$ (n in N). We have $\sum c_i w_i = 0 \Leftrightarrow (c_i)$ is in the code. G is generated by the elements A : $t \rightarrow t+1$, B : $t \rightarrow 2t$, C : $t \rightarrow -1/t$ and D : $t \rightarrow t^3/9$ (t in Q) or $9t^3$ (t in N), in which $\langle A, B, C \rangle \cong PSL_2(23)$ and $\langle A, B, D \rangle \cong M_{23}$.

Mathieu 12

The Mathieu group M_{12} acts on two 12-sets $L = \{n^+\}$, $R = \{n^-\}$, interchanged by its outer automorphism (duality). The stabilizer of a tetrad in one stabilizes a tetrad in the other while the stabilizer of a duad in one stabilizes a pair of complementary hexads in the other. The resulting octads splitting 4+4, 2+6, 6+2 form the Steiner system $S(5,8,24)$. Thus (using the shuffle numbering, see M_{12}) the binary Golay code is spanned by $\{1^+2^+3^+4^+5^+6^+0^-1^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+2^+3^+7^+8^+1^-2^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+2^+4^+5^+9^+2^-3^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+3^+4^+6^+7^+3^-4^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+2^+3^+5^+10^+4^-5^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+2^+4^+6^+8^+5^-6^-\}$, $\{0^+2^+3^+4^+5^+7^+6^-7^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+2^+3^+6^+9^+7^-8^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+3^+4^+5^+8^+8^-9^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+2^+5^+6^+7^+9^-10^-\}$, $\{0^+1^+2^+3^+4^+11^+10^-11^-\}$ and $\{0^+1^+2^+3^+4^+5^+6^+7^+8^+9^+10^+11^-\}$. The shuffle and modulo 23 numberings are related by:

$$n^+ = \text{whichever of } n, -n \text{ is in } Q \quad n^- = \text{whichever of } 8/n, -8/n \text{ is in } N.$$

These and the lexicographic numbering (see below) appear in the MOG array as follows:

0 ∞ 1 11 2 22	0 ⁺ 0 ⁻ 1 ⁺ 7 ⁻ 2 ⁺ 8 ⁻	d ₀ d ₄ d ₈ d ₁₂ d ₁₆ d ₂₀
19 3 20 4 10 18	2 ⁻ 3 ⁺ 5 ⁻ 4 ⁺ 10 ⁻ 5 ⁺	d ₁ d ₅ d ₉ d ₁₃ d ₁₇ d ₂₁
15 6 14 16 17 8	1 ⁻ 6 ⁺ 6 ⁻ 7 ⁺ 9 ⁻ 8 ⁺	d ₂ d ₆ d ₁₀ d ₁₄ d ₁₈ d ₂₂
5 9 21 13 7 12	3 ⁻ 9 ⁺ 4 ⁻ 10 ⁺ 11 ⁻ 11 ⁺	d ₃ d ₇ d ₁₁ d ₁₅ d ₁₉ d ₂₃

Lexicographic Each code word can be defined in succession as the lexicographically earliest word (d_0, \dots, d_{23}) differing in at least 8 places from all its predecessors:

$$(0^{24}), (0^{16}1^8), (0^{12}1^40^41^4), \dots, (1^{24})$$

M₂₄

Presentation $G \cong \langle a, b, c, d, e \mid a=(cd)^5 = (cde)^5, f=(cdg)^5, e=(bcf)^3, 1=(abf)^3 \rangle$

Maximal subgroups				Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Mathieu	Golay
10200960	24	M_{23}	1a+23a		point	weight 1 cocode word
887040	276	$M_{22}:2$	1a+23a+252a		duad	weight 2 cocode word
322560	759	$2^4:A_8$	1a+23a+252a+483a	$N(2A^4)$	octad	weight 8 code word
190080	1288	$M_{12}:2$	1a+252a+1035a		duum	weight 12 code words
138240	1771	$2^6:3 \cdot S_6$	1a+252a+483a+1035a	$N(2^6) = N(2A_{45}B_{18})$	sextet	weight 4 cocode word
120960	2024	$L_3(4):S_3$	1a+23a+252a+483a+1265a		triad	weight 3 cocode word
64512	3795	$2^6:(L_3(2)xS_3)$	1a+252a+483a+1035a+2024a	$N(2^6) = N(2A_{21}B_{42})$	trio	
6072	40320	$L_2(23)$		$N(2B, 3B, 4C, 6B, 11A, 12B, 23AB)$	projective line	
168	1457280	$L_2(7)$		$N(2B, 3A, 4C, 7AB)$	octern	

26

G₂(4)

Chevalley group G₂(4)

Order = 251,596,800 = 2¹².3³.5².7.13 Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Chevalley G₂(4) ≈ G : the adjoint Chevalley group of type G₂ over F₄:
 G.2 : the automorphism group of a generalized hexagon of order (4,4), consisting of 1365 vertices and 1365 edges, each object being incident with 5 of the other type.

Cayley G : the automorphism group of the F₄ Cayley algebra, the tensor product of the field F₄ = {0,1,w,̄w} with the non-associative ring of Cayley integers. Calculations are complicated by the fact that there is no very symmetric base for the Cayley integers. They can be generated (in R⁸) by the even sums of x_∞, x₀, ..., x₆ together with 1 = $\frac{1}{2}\sum x_n$, with multiplication defined by the equations $2x_n^2 = x_{n-1}$, $2x_0x_\infty = 1-x_1-x_2-x_4$, $2x_\infty x_0 = 1-x_3-x_5-x_6$ and their images under L₂(7). Additively, this is a scaled copy of the E₈ root lattice under the norm N($\sum a_n x_n$) = $\frac{1}{2}\sum a_n^2$. Each F₄ Cayley number has the form A+wB where A and B are Cayley integers modulo doubles of Cayley integers.
 (Note: since x_n is not a Cayley integer, 2x_n is not 0 in this algebra.) There are 1 + 4095 + 2080x2 + 2016x4 elements of determinant 1, with respective orders 1, 2, 3 and 5. The elements of order 2 fall into 1365 triples of the form {1+x, 1+wx, 1+̄wx}. The map X → A⁻¹XA is an automorphism of the algebra just if A has order 3 (or 1). There is a subgroup isomorphic to the Hall-Janko group J₂ containing 280x2 of these maps.

Quaternionic 2G : the automorphism group of the quaternionic Leech lattice, whose typical element is written (q_∞; q₀, ..., q₄). The quaternions ±1, ±i, ±j, ±k, w = $\frac{1}{2}(-1+i+j+k)$ multiplicatively generate a group 2A₄ and additively generate the Hurwitz ring of integral quaternions. The lattice is closed under the scalar left multiplications by these numbers. There is a monomial group 2⁵⁺⁶.(3xA₅) (acting on the right) generated by diag(i;i,j,k,k,j), diag(w;w,w,w,w,w), (q_∞)(q₀ q₁ ... q₄) and (q_∞ q₀)(q₁ q₄). There are 196560 = 24 x 8190 minimal vectors, which generate 8190 1-spaces, and span the lattice. They are the images under the monomial group of (2+2i;0⁵) (6), (2;2,0⁴) (120), (0;0,1+k,1+j,1+j,1+k) (1920), (i+j+k;1⁵) (6144), and fall naturally into 1365 congruence bases mod <1+i>. The corresponding basic decompositions, such as <e_∞> ⊕ ... ⊕ <e₄> each refine 5 trio decompositions such as <e_∞, e₀> ⊕ <e₁, e₄> ⊕ <e₂, e₃>, which in turn each refine to 5 basic decompositions.

The quaternionic form of a real Leech lattice vector is obtained by interpreting the columns of the MOG as the quaternion coordinates of a vector (q_∞; q₀, ..., q₄) = $\sum q_t e_t$, according to the scheme:

q _∞	q ₀	q ₁	q ₂	q ₄	q ₃
1	1	1	1	1	1
k	j	k	j	k	j
i	k	i	k	i	k
j	i	j	i	j	i

and then dividing by 2.

The unit group 2A₄ extends in 2Co₁ to 2A₅, which additively generates the icosian ring of integral quaternions, and converts the lattice into a 3-dimensional module over this ring, whose automorphism group is 2J₂ (q.v.). The subgroup 3L₃(4) can be written over the complex subring Z[w].

Graph G.2 : the automorphism group of a rank 3 graph of valence 100 on 416 points, in which the point stabilizer is J₂.2.

Presentations G.2 ≈ < a b c d e f g | a=(cd)⁴, (bedf)⁸=1 >

$$G \approx \langle \begin{matrix} e \\ d \\ 8 \\ c \\ b \\ f \\ \downarrow 5 \\ a \end{matrix} \mid a=(cd)^4, 1=(abf)^5=(abcf)^5=(abcdecbdc)^7=[(abc)^5] \rangle$$

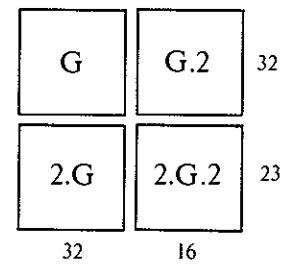
Remark : G₂(4) is a maximal subgroup of the Suzuki group, and contains the Hall-Janko group J₂.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Specifications					
				Character	Abstract	Chevalley	Cayley	Quaternionic	
604800	416	J ₂	: J ₂ :2	1a+65a+350a				icosian ring	point
184320	1365	2 ²⁺⁸ :(3xA ₅)	: 2 ²⁺⁸ :(3xA ₅):2	1a+350a+364a+650a	N(2A ²)	vertex	null subalgebra	trio decomposition	non-edge
184320	1365	2 ⁴⁺⁶ :(A ₅ x3)	: 2 ⁴⁺⁶ :(A ₅ x3):2	1a+350a+364b+650a	N(2A ⁴)	edge	order 2 triple	base	
124800	2016	U ₃ (4):2	: U ₃ (4):4	1a+650a+1365a		2A ₂ (4)	order 5 element		
120960	2080	3*L ₃ (4):2 ₃	: 3*L ₃ (4):2 ²	1a+350a+364b+1365a	N(3A)	A ₂ (4)	order 3 element	complex subring	
12096	20800	U ₃ (3):2	: U ₃ (3):2 x 2		C(2C)	G ₂ (2)	subfield		edge
3600	69888	A ₅ x A ₅	: (A ₅ xA ₅):2		N(2A,3B,5AB), N(2B,3A,5CD)	D ₂ (4)	quaternion subalgebra		6-point coclique
1092	230400	L ₂ (13)	: L ₂ (13):2		N(2B,3B,6B,7A,13AB)				

$$G_2(4)$$

$$G_2(4)$$



M^cL

Sporadic McLaughlin group M^cL

Order = 898,128,000 = $2^7 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$

Mult = 3

Out = 2

Constructions

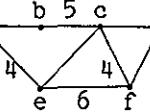
Graph G.2 : the automorphism group of the McLaughlin graph, a rank 3 graph of valence 112 on 275 points in which the point stabilizer is $U_4(3).2$. Under the simple group G, the 2-point stabilizers are $L_3(4)$ and $3^4:A_6$, and there are two families of 22-point cocliques stabilized by M_{22} , and interchanged by the outer automorphism.

Leech G : the pointwise stabilizer of a triangle ABC of type 322 in the Leech lattice (see Co_1). G.2 : the setwise stabilizer. The 275 vertices V of the McLaughlin graph are represented by the lattice points for which VA, VB, VC are all of type 2, and V is joined to V' in the graph just when VV' has type 3. Taking A = $(0,0,0^{22})$, B = $(4,4,0^{22})$, C = $(5,1,1^{22})$ these points are $(4,0,4,0^{21})$ (22), $(2,2,2^6 0^{16})$ (77) and $(3,1,-1^{71} 1^{15})$ (176), and the containment of M_{22} is visible.

In the Leech lattice modulo 2, the 3-spaces containing the fixed 2-space (of type 223) become points in the quotient 22-dimensional representation over \mathbb{F}_2 . They are described below by the types of their non-zero vectors. The remaining maximal subgroups arise as intersections of G with maximal subgroups of Co_1 (q.v.).

Unitary (5) 3.G has a 45-dimensional unitary representation written over \mathbb{F}_{25} . Explicit matrices have been computed.

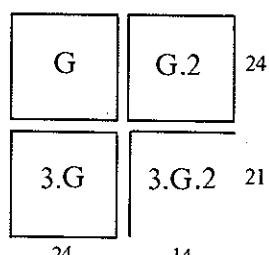
Presentation $3.G \cong \langle a, b, c, d, e, f \mid a=(cf)^2, b=(ef)^3, c=(eab)^3 = (bce)^5 = (aecd)^4 = (cef)^{21} \rangle$; for G adjoin $(cef)^7 = 1$



Remark : 3.G.2 is a maximal subgroup of the Lyons group.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Graph	Leech	Specifications
3265920	275	$U_4(3)$	$: U_4(3):2_3$	$1a+22a+252a$		vertex	223-2233-point	
443520	2025	M_{22}		$1a+22a+252a+1750a$		coclique	223-2234-point	
443520	2025	M_{22}		$1a+22a+252a+1750a$		coolique	223-2234-point	
126000	7128	$U_3(5)$	$: U_3(5):2$	$1a+22a+252a+1750a+5103a$	$N(2A, 3B, 4A, 5A, 5B, 5B, 7AB)$		223-2333-point	
58320	15400	$3_+^{1+4}:2S_5$	$: 3_+^{1+4}:4S_5$		$N(3A)$		$2^{27} 3^{36}$ -S-lattice	
58320	15400	$3^4:M_{10}$	$: 3^4:(M_{10} \times 2)$		$N(3^4) = N(3A_{10}B_{30})$	edge	A_2^{12} -hole	
40320	22275	$L_3(4):2_2$	$: L_3(4):2^2$		$N(2A, 3B, 4A, 4A, 4A, 5B, 7AB)$	non-edge	223-2333-point	
40320	22275	$2^4:A_8$	$: 2^4:S_8$		$N(2A)$		octad space	
40320	22275	$2^4:A_7$	$: 2^{2+4}:(S_3 \times S_3)$		$N(2A^4)$		223-2344-point	
40320	22275	$2^4:A_7$			$N(2A^4)$		223-2344-point	
7920	113400	M_{11}	$: M_{11} \times 2$		$C(2B)$		223-3334-point	
3000	299376	$5_+^{1+2}:3:8$	$: H.2$		$N(5A)$		$2^5 3^{10}$ -S-lattice	



A₁₃

A₁₃

A_{13} and He

Alternating group A_{13}

Order = $3,113,510,400 = 2^9 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

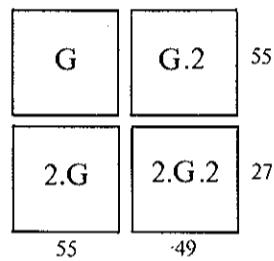
Alternating $S_{13} \cong G \cdot 2$: all permutations of 13 letters;

$A_{13} \cong G$: the even permutations; $2 \cdot G$ and $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$: the Schur double covers

Presentations $G \cong \langle x_1, \dots, x_{11} \mid x_i^3 = (x_i x_j)^2 = 1 \rangle$; $G \cdot 2 \cong \langle \dots \rangle$

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G \cdot 2$	Character	Abstract	Specifications
239500800	13	A_{12}	$: S_{12}$	$1a+12a$		point
39916800	78	S_{11}	$: S_{11} \times 2$	$1a+12a+65a$	$C(2D)$	duad
10886400	286	$(A_{10} \times 3) \cdot 2$	$: S_{10} \times S_3$	$1a+12a+65a+208a$	$N(3A)$	triad
4354560	715	$(A_9 \times A_4) \cdot 2$	$: S_9 \times S_4$	$1a+12a+65a+208a+429b$	$N(2A^2)$	tetrad
2419200	1287	$(A_8 \times A_5) \cdot 2$	$: S_8 \times S_5$	$1a+12a+65a+208a+429b+572b$	$N(2A, 3A, 5A)$	pentad
1814400	1716	$(A_7 \times A_6) \cdot 2$	$: S_7 \times S_6$	$1a+12a+65a+208a+429bb+572b$	$N(2A, 3A, 3B, 4A, 5A)$	hexad
5616	554400	$L_3(3)$			$N(2B, 3C, 3D, \dots)$	$S(2, 4, 13)$
5616	554400	$L_3(3)$			$N(2B, 3C, 3D, \dots)$	$S(2, 4, 13)$
78	39916800	13:6	$: 13:12$		$N(13AB)$	



Sporadic Held group He $\cong F_7$

Order = $4,030,387,200 = 2^{10} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 17$ Mult = 1 Out = 2

Constructions

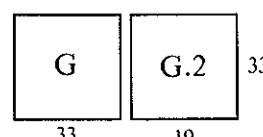
Held G : the automorphism group of a directed graph of rank 5 and out-valence 136 on 2058 points; the point stabilizer is $S_4(4) \cdot 2$, and the suborbit lengths are 1, 136, 136, 425, 1360. The outer automorphism reverses the directions of the edges, thereby fusing the two orbits of size 136. The centralizer of a 2B-involution is isomorphic to the centralizers of suitable involutions in $L_5(2)$ and M_{24} .

Monster $7 \times G$: the centralizer in the Monster group F_1 (q.v.) of an element of class 7A. The normalizer is $(7.3 \times G) \cdot 2$. An element of order 3 in the normal subgroup 7.3 of this is centralized by $3.Fi_{24}^1$, and this leads to an embedding of $G \cdot 2$ in Fi_{24}^1 . The group G has been explicitly constructed as the subgroup of Fi_{24}^1 stabilizing a set of 2058 3-transpositions in Fi_{24}^1 .

Presentations $G \cdot 2 \cong \langle a^4 b^c c^{10} d^e f^8 \mid g = (ef)^4 = (abc)^3, a = (cd)^5, 1 = (abcdef)^4 \rangle$

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G \cdot 2$	Character	Abstract, Held
1958400	2058	$S_4(4) \cdot 2$	$: S_4(4) \cdot 2, (S_5 \times S_5) \cdot 2$	$1a+51ab+580a+1275a$	point
483840	8330	$2^2 \cdot L_3(4) \cdot S_3$	$: 2^2 \cdot L_3(4) \cdot D_{12}$	$1a+51ab+680a+1275a+5272a$	$N(2A^2)$
138240	29155	$2^6 \cdot 3 \cdot S_6$	$: 2^{4+4} \cdot (S_3 \times S_3) \cdot 2$		$N(2^6) = N(2A_{18}B_{45})$
138240	29155	$2^6 \cdot 3 \cdot S_6$			$N(2^6) = N(2A_{18}B_{45})$
21504	187425	$2_+^{1+6} \cdot L_3(2)$	$: 2_+^{1+6} \cdot L_3(2) \cdot 2$		$N(2B)$
16464	244800	$7^2 \cdot 2L_2(7)$	$: 7^2 \cdot 2L_2(7) \cdot 2$		$N(7C^2)$
15120	266560	$3 \cdot S_7$	$: 3 \cdot S_7 \times 2$		$N(3A), C(2C)$
6174	652800	$7_+^{1+2} \cdot (S_3 \times 3)$	$: 7_+^{1+2} \cdot (S_3 \times 6)$		$N(7C)$
4032	999600	$S_4 \times L_3(2)$	$: S_4 \times L_3(2) \cdot 2$		$N(2A^2), N(2B, 3A, 7AB)$
3528	1142400	$7:3 \times L_3(2)$	$: 7:6 \times L_3(2)$		$N(7AB), N(2A, 3B, 7C)$
1200	3358656	$5^2 \cdot 4A_4$	$: 5^2 \cdot 4S_4$		$N(5A^2)$



He

O₇(3)

O₇(3)

$$O_7(3)$$

Orthogonal group $O_7(3) \cong B_3(3)$

$$\text{Order} = 4,585,351,680 = 2^9 \cdot 3^9 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$$

Mult = 6

Out = 2

Constructions

Orthogonal $GO_7(3) \cong 2 \times G.2$: all 7×7 matrices over \mathbb{F}_3 preserving a non-singular quadratic form.

$$\text{PGO}_7(3) \cong \text{SO}_7(3) \cong \text{PSO}_7(3) \cong G.2; \quad O_7(3) \cong G$$

Complex 3.G has a 27-dimensional complex unitary representation over $\mathbb{Z}[w]$ ($w = z_3$), in which there is an orbit of 3×378

root vectors. It is simplest to take 28 coordinates indexed by unordered pairs from the 8-set {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8} and work modulo the 1-space $\langle(1^{28})\rangle$. The norm of the vector (x_{12}, \dots, x_{78}) is $\sum |x_{ij}|^2/4 - |\sum x_{ij}|^2/112$. The root vectors are the multiples by powers of w of the following vectors of shape $(\theta^2, 1^{10}, 0^{16})$, where $\theta = w\bar{w} = i3$:

(i) 8 on ae , be , and 1 on ad , bd , ae , be , af , bf , ag , bg , ah , bh .

(4) 8 on ab, cd, and 1 on ac, bd, ad, bc, ef, gh, eg, fh, eh, fg

The subgroup $S(3)$ permutes the coordinates (see $S(3)$, "Hesse"). There is an invariant multiplication $\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{y}$

The subgroup $S_6(2)$ permutes the coordinates (see $S_6(7)$ above) and induces antilinear maps ("reflections")

¹ antilinear in each coordinate, and 3.6.2 is generated by the antilinear maps (permutations) $\{ \tau_{ij} \}_{i,j=1}^{12}$, $\{ \tau_{ijk} \}_{i,j,k=1}^{12}$, $\{ \tau_{ijkl} \}_{i,j,k,l=1}^{12}$.

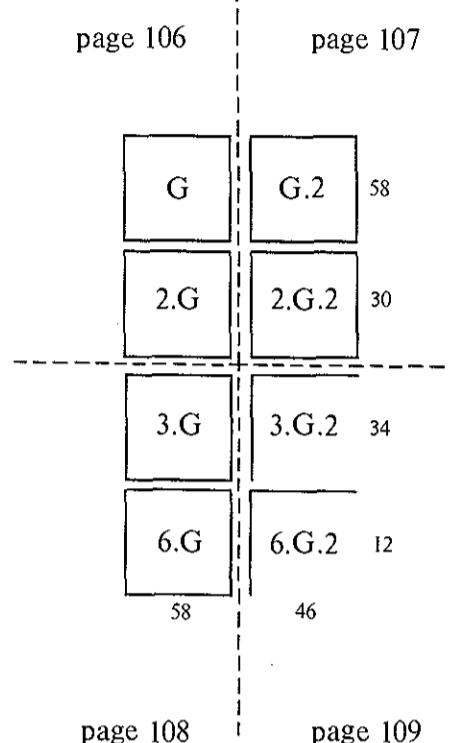
$x \rightarrow x^r = x * r - \langle r, x \rangle r$ as r ranges over the root vectors. The square of a coordinate vector is $(z-1)(w)/2!$ times

itself, and the product of two distinct coordinate vectors has the form $(A^{10}, B^{10}, 0^{10})$, where $A = (7w-4)/216$,

$B = \bar{w}/8$, and the coordinates are distributed as in

O₇(3)

X ₀₀	#	+
X ₀₁	#	+
X ₀₂	*	+
X ₀₃	#	+
X ₀₄	#	+
X ₀₅	*	+
X ₀₆	#	+
X ₀₇	#	+
X ₀₈	*	+
X ₀₉	#	+
X ₁₀	#	+
X ₁₁	#	+
X ₁₂	*	+
X ₁₃	#	+
X ₁₄	#	+
X ₁₅	#	+
X ₁₆	#	+
X ₁₇	#	+
X ₁₈	*	+
X ₁₉	#	+
X ₂₀	#	+
X ₂₁	*	+



X_{123}	#	+
X_{124}	#	+
X_{125}	#	+
X_{126}	#	+
X_{127}	#	+
X_{128}	#	+
X_{129}	#	+
X_{130}	#	+
Presentation $3.G \cong \langle a, b, c, d, e, f (abcdefg)^9 = 1 \rangle$; replacing the last relation by		
X_{131}	#	+
X_{132}	#	+
X_{133}	#	+
X_{134}	#	+

Maximal subgroups					Specifications	
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Orthogonal
13063680	351	$2U_4(3):2_2$	$: 2U_4(3).(2^2)_{122}$	$1a+168a+182a$	$N(2A)$	minus point
12597120	364	$3^5:U_4(2):2$	$: 3^5:(U_4(2):2x2)$	$1a+168a+195a$	$N(3^5) = N(3A_{40}B_{36}C_{45})$	isotropic point
12130560	378	$L_4(3):2_2$	$: L_4(3):2_2 \times 2$	$1a+182a+195a$	$C(2D)$	plus point
4245696	1080	$G_2(3)$		$1a+260a+819a$		
4245696	1080	$G_2(3)$		$1a+260b+819a$		
4094064	1120	$3^{3+3}:L_3(3)$	$: 3^{3+3}:(L_3(3)x2)$	$1a+105a+195a+819a$	$N(3A^3)$	isotropic plane
1451520	3159	$S_6(2)$		$1a+168a+260a+2730a$		
1451520	3159	$S_6(2)$		$1a+168a+260b+2730a$		
1259712	3640	$3_+^{1+6}:(2A_4 \times A_4).2$	$: 3_+^{1+6}:(2S_4 \times S_4)$		$N(3A)$	isotropic line
362880	12636	S_9				,
362880	12636	S_9				
207360	22113	$(2^2 \times U_4(2)):2$	$: D_8 \times U_4(2):2$		$N(2B)$	non-isotropic line
161280	28431	$2^6:A_7$	$: 2^6:S_7$		$N(2^6) = N(2A_7B_{21}C_{35})$	base
17280	265356	$S_4 \times S_6$	$: 2 \times S_4 \times S_6$		$N(2B^2), C(2E)$	$O_3(3) \times O_4^+(3)$
13824	331695	$S_4 \times 2(A_4 \times A_4).2$	$: S_4 \times 2(A_4 \times A_4).4$		$N(2C), N(2B^2)$	$O_3(3) \times O_4^+(3)$

S₆(3)

Abbreviated character table.

χ	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	θ_4	θ_5	θ_6	θ_7	θ_8	θ_9	θ_{10}	θ_{11}	θ_{12}	θ_{13}	θ_{14}	θ_{15}	θ_{16}	θ_{17}	θ_{18}	θ_{19}	θ_{20}	θ_{21}	θ_{22}	θ_{23}	θ_{24}											
585351680	080	192	12597120/2	952	976	17496/2	972	680	304	152	120	155520/2	15552/2	3888/2	3888/2	592	296	648/2	432	324/2	36	14	96	32	1944/2										
p power	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	BA	BA	CA	DA	CA	DA	FA	CB	FA	GB	A	C	A	486/2										
p' part	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AA	AA	CA	DA	CA	DA	EA	BC	EA	GB	A	A	A	486/2										
ind	1A	2A	2B	3AB	3C	3D	3EF	3G	4A	4B	4C	5A	6AB	6CD	6EF	6GH	5I	5J	6KL	6M	6NO	6P	7A	8A	8B	9AB									
+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1										
o2	13	-3	1	-9z3-5	-5	4	b27**	1	5	-3	1	-2	-23-5	-3z3**	-13	-213	3	0	z3+2	1	-z3-2	1	-1	-1	-1	b27	1	-2							
+	78	-2	-6	-30	15	6	-3	0	14	6	2	3	10	-2	1	-8	7	-2	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	-3	0	3	-4	-1	2	0			
o2	91	11	7	-9z3-35	10	10	-3z3-5	1	11	3	-1	1	-9z3+5	-9z3-7	-4	-4	2	2	-b27	-2	-b27	1	0	1	1	3z3-2	1	1	z3	1	2	-z3-3-z3**			
+	105	25	-7	-30	6	15	-3	3	5	-3	5	0	10	-2	-8	1	-2	7	1	2	1	-1	0	3	-1	-3	3	0	0	-4	2	2	0		
+	168	8	0	60	24	15	6	0	24	8	0	3	20	8	2	11	8	-1	2	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	3	6	0	0	2		
+	195	35	-1	50	15	24	6	3	15	-1	3	0	20	8	11	2	-1	8	2	-1	2	-1	-1	3	-1	6	3	0	0	6	3	0	2		
o2	273	17	-7	-81z3-51	-24	3	3	3	25	-7	1	-2	-9z3-19	3z3+5	2b27	-6i3-1	8	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	0	1	1	3z3	3z3	3z3	0	2	-3z3+1	4	b27	-z3**	
o2	455	-25	7	-90z3+5	-4	23	-3z3+8	5	15	-1	-1	0	30z3+5	-3i3-16	2b27**	-1	-4	-1-3z3-4	-2-b27**	1	0	-1	-1	3i3+5-b27**-b27**	-2z3**	0	-3	0	-13+2-213-1						
o2	546	-14	14	-2713+87	15	-3	9z3-3	3	26	2	-2	1	13i3+7	-3i3-5	-13-2	-213+7	7	1	z3-3	5	z3**	-1	0	0	0	-3z3**	3z3	-3i3	0	1	2b27	-1	-223	223**	
o2	728	-8	0	9013+26	-46	17	2b27	-4	40	-8	0	-2	-10i3-25	-8	-2z3**	8i3+1	10	1-2z3**	0	-2z3	0	0	0	0	-3z3+2+b27**	3z3-1	-z3**	2	313-5	-2	0-223**				
+	819	99	7	9	-18	36	9	9	-21	3	7	-1	9	9	0	0	6	12	-3	-2	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-3	-6	1	-3		
o2	1170	-30	6	90b27	-45	36	9z3	0	50	-6	-2	0	15i3-45	-9i3+15	313	613	3	0	-3z3	-3	3z3	0	1	0	0	9z3**	0	0	0	0	3i3+5	-1-223**	-13-3		
o2	1365	-75	-7	-135i3+15	-30	60	-3b27	3	25	9	5	0	5i3-45	6z3	-8i3	213	-6	0	-z3+1	2	z3-1	-1	0	-3	1	-3b27**	3	0	0	0	4b27**	-2	2z3	0	
o2	1365	85	21	-135z3+15	-21	24	-9i3-12	0	5	5	5	0	25z3+15-15z3-17	4i3+7	4z3	-5	4	13-2	3	-13-2	0	0	1	1	-3z3**	-3i3	3z3	0	0	-b27	-1	-b27	-b27		
o2	1365	5	-7	135z3-120	24	6	-3b27	3	45	5	-7	0	55z3+40	15z3+8	2z3	4z3-8	8	2	-z3-3	2	-23**	-1	0	-1	-1	6z3**	323	-313	0	0	-9z3	0	-z3	-23	
+	1820	60	28	200	65	11	11	-7	20	4	4	0	0	-12	9	9	9	3	3	1	-3	1	0	0	0	-7	2	2	-1	0	2	5	4	-2	
o2	1820	60	28	-9013-70	29	-7	21z3+8	5	20	4	4	0	-10i3-30	-12z3**	4i3-3	2i3-3	-3	-3z3+4	1	z3+2	1	0	0	0	313+2	-4	-1	-23	0	2	5	4z3**	-2		
+	2106	-54	6	-324	81	0	0	0	66	10	6	1	36	0	9	-18	9	0	0	-3	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-6	-3	0	-2			
o2	2184	104	0	216z3-84	-12	33	6b27	0	24	8	0	-1	28i3+8	9b27	-4i3-10	-213-1	-4	5	2z3**	0	2z3	0	0	0	0	623**	-313	3z3	0	-1	6	0	0	2	
+	2457	57	21	270	27	27	27	0	21	5	-7	-3	30	30	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	-3	1	0	0	0	-3	-6	3	2	2	
o2	2457	-87	21	81z3-54	27	27	27z3	0	-15	-7	5	2	9z3-5	-27z3-5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-2	3b27**	3	z3-2-b27**
+	2730	-70	14	300	57	57	30	3	10	-14	6	0	20	-15	-7	-7	-7	-2	5	2	-1	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	10	1	0	-2		
+	2835	-45	-21	405	81	0	0	0	75	11	3	0	45	9	-9	18	9	0	0	-3	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	3	-3	-3	-1	
o2	3640	-40	0	9013-410	22	49	3i3-5	4	40	-8	0	0	30i3+50	8b27	3i3+5	5	-10	-7	2b27	0	2	0	0	0	0	-3z3-11	b27	b27	23	0	-313-5	-2	0	-223	
o2	4095	15	-21	135i3+450	45	45	-9z3**	0	55	-1	-5	0	-45i3+30	9i3-12	3	3	-3	-3	3z3**	-3	3z3**	0	0	1	1	-9z3	0								

$$S_6(3)$$

$S_6(3)$

	1A	2A	2B	3AB	3C	3D	3EF	3G	4A	4B	4C	5A	6AB	6CD	6EF	6GH	6I	6J	6KL	6M	6NO	6P	7A	8A	8B	9AB	9CD	9EF	9GH	10A	12AB	12C	12DE	12FG		
ind	1	2	4	3	3	3	3	6	6	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	12	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	12	12	12	12		
o2	14	-6	0	-9z3-4	-4	5	-b27	2	4	0	2	-1	z3-4	3z3	-213	-13	0	-3	-z3+1	0	z3-1	0	0	-2	0	-b27**	2	-1	-z3**	-1	b27**	-2	-z3	-z3-2		
-	182	18	0	-61	20	20	-7	2	20	0	2	2	21	-9	-6	-6	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	-7	2	2	-1	-2	-7	2	-1	3		
o2	182	18	0	-9z3+56	20	20	-3z3+5	2	20	0	2	2	9z3+24	-9z3	6	6	0	0	-3z3**	0	-3z3**	0	0	2	0	3z3+8	2	2	-2z3**	-2	3z3+8	2	-z3	-3z3		
o2	364	4	0	90z3+4	-14	13	b27	4	24	0	-4	-1	30z3+4	313+13	-2	3i3-2	-2	1-3z3-5	0	b27	0	0	0	0	-313-5	b27**	b27**	z3**	-1	6	0	2z3	-213			
-	520	-40	0	-20	-38	-2	7	4	0	0	8	0	20	-4	2	2	-10	2	5	0	-1	0	2	0	0	-2	-5	1	1	0	0	0	-4	0		
o2	546	-74	0	81z3+60	6	33	6	6	-4	0	6	1	-9z3-20	-3z3-8	4b27	-3i3-2	-2	-11	-2	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	-3z3	-3z3	-3z3	0	1	-b27**	2	-3z3	z3+2		
o2	910	-70	0	9013-35	-26	37	3i3-8	-2	20	0	2	0	1013-25	11	8i3+2	i3+2	2	-7	-i3+2	0	13+2	0	0	-2	0	-3z3-5	3z3+4	b27	z3	0	313+2	-4	-1	-13		
-	1092	-52	0	174	30	-6	-15	6	40	0	4	2	26	2	-10	8	2	2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	-2	4	-8	-2	0		
o2	1092	12	0	13513-15	-60	30	3b27	0	56	0	4	-3	513-45	-6z3	-213	8i3	0	6	-z3+1	0	z3-1	0	0	0	0	3b27**	0	-3	0	-3	-4b27**	2	-2z3	0		
o2	1092	-52	0	27i3-177	48	3	3b27**	0	40	0	4	2	13i3+17	3i3+11	2i3+8	2z3-9	-4	-1	z3-2	0	-z3	0	0	0	0	3z3**	3i3	-3z3	0	-2	-313-5	-2-2z3**	-13-3			
o2	1260	-60	0	-90b27**	-36	45	-9z3**	0	40	0	-4	0	-1513-45	-913-15	613	3i3	0	-3-3z3**	0	3z3**	0	0	0	0	-9z3	0	0	0	0	313-5	-2	2z3	i3-3			
o2	1820	20	0	-90i3+200	-16	11	-313-16	2	40	0	-4	0	3013+20	-1213+2	2	-3i3+2	-4	-1	i3-4	0	-1	0	0	0	0	3z3+8-3z3-4-3z3-4	-z3	0	313-5	-2	2	-13+3				
-	2730	110	0	165	-42	48	-24	0	-20	0	6	0	35	-7	8	-10	-10	-4	-4	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	0	-3	0	0	0	7	-2	-3	-3	
-	2730	-50	0	-375	48	12	3	6	60	0	-2	0	55	-23	10	-8	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	-2	0	-6	-3	0	0	0	-3	-6	1	3		
o2	2730	110	0	-135z3-240	-6	66	-9i3+3	6	-20	0	6	0	-25z3	-15z3+8	4z3-8	4i3+8	2	2	2z3**	0	2z3	0	0	2	0	3z3-3z3**	-3i3	0	0	-3z3-8	-2	-3z3	z3			
o2	2730	-50	0	135z3+435	66	21	-9z3+12	0	60	0	-2	0	-55z3+5	15z3+7	213-8	13+10	-2	1	z3	0	-z3+2	0	0	-2	0	-6z3	-313-3z3**	0	0	-3b27	0	z3**	z3-1			
-	3120	80	0	-120	96	-12	-12	6	0	0	0	0	-40	8	-4	-4	-16	-4	8	0	2	0	-2	0	0	6	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0		
o2	3276	36	0	13513-369	36	36	9z3	0	56	0	-4	1	4513+21	-18z3**	-6	-6	0	0	3z3	0	3z3	0	0	0	0	9z3**	0	0	0	1	-4b27	2	2z3**	0		
o2	3640	40	0	9013+130	94	4	-21z3-2	-2	0	0	8	0	-1013-50	-6i3-14	-2i3+4	-8z3	-14	4	5z3+2	0	z3	0	0	0	0	-313-5	-2	1	z3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-	4368	112	0	-384	-24	66	-6	0	0	0	0	-2	64	-32	-8	10	-8	-2	-2	0	4	0	0	0	-6	0	-3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0		
o2	4368	112	0	10813+372	12	84	9i3+21	6	0	0	0	-2	-56z3	-8b27**	-4z3+8	-4i3-8	4	4-2z3**	0	-2z3	0	0	0	0	-6z3-3z3**	-313	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
o2	4914-186	0	-81z3+135	54	54	-27z3	0	-36	0	-2	-1	9z3-15	27z3+3	-6	-6	-6	-6	3z3	0	3z3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-9z3**	0	z3**-3z3**				
-	5460-260	0	-210	6	60	-21	6	-40	0	4	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	-8	1	0	1	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	0	0	-4	8	-2	0			
o2	5460	60	0	-27013+60-120	-3	-9i3+6	-6	40	0	4	0	1013	-1213+6	213	-513	-12	-3	-i3	0	i3	0	0	0	0	-3b27	3	0	0	0	-313-5	-2	-2	13+3			
-	5824	64	0	-656	100	46	-8	-8	64	0	0	-1	64	-8	-8	-8	4	-2	4	0	-2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	-1	-8	4	0	0			
o2	5824	64	0	-576z3-80	-44	-26	1213-8	4	64	0	0	-1	64z3	-8	-8z3**	-8z3	4	-2	4z3**	0	-2z3	0	0	0	0	1b27**-3z3+1	z3	-1	-8	4	0	0	0			
-	7280	80	0	800	98	44	-10	-10	80	0	0	0	80	8	8	8	2	-4	2	0	-4	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	8	2	0	0			
o2	7280	80	0	-360i3-280	-46	-28	1513+17	2	80	0	0	0	80z3**	8	8z3	8z3**	2	-4																		

$$S_6(3)$$

12H	12I	12JK	12L	12MN	13AB	14A	15AB	18AB	18CD	18E	20A	24AB	30AB	36AB		2C	4D	4E	4F	6Q	6R	8C	8D	8E	8F	12N	12O	12P	12Q	12R	20B	24C	24D	24E	24F	26AB	28AB	40AB			
12	12	12	12	12	13	28	15	18	18	18	20	24	30	36	fus ind	2	8	4	8	6	6	8	8	8	8	24	12	12	24	24	20	24	24	24	24	26	56	40			
12	12	12	12	12	26	28	30	18	18	18	20	24	30	36		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	24	12	12	24	24	20	24	24	24	24	26	56	40				
1	2	0	-i3	-z3**	1	0	-z3**	-z3-2	0	-i3	-1	z3	-z3**	z3	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2	2	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-3	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	:	oo	0	7i2	0	3i2	0	0	-i2	-i2	2i2	-0-2i2	0	0	0	i2	0	-i2	-i2	-i2	-i2	0	0	-12			
2	2	0	0	-z3**	0	0	-z3**	3z3	0	0	0	-z3	z3**	-z3	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
3	2	0	-13	-z3**	0	0	-1	-2z3	z3	z3	-1	0	-1	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	:	oo	0	6i2	0	-2i2	0	0	10i2	2i2	0	0	-3i2	0	0	i2	0	0	i2	i2	-i2	0	0	-i2	0		
-1	0	0	i3	0	0	0	z3	z3	z3	z3	1	z3	z3	-z3	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
-1	2	0	i3	-1	0	0	0	-b27	-z3	-z3**	0	1	0	-z3**	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
-2	-2	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	2	0	0	1	1	:	oo	0	14i2	0	-2i2	0	0	4i2	0	0	0.5i2	0	0	i2	-i2	0	12-2i2	0	0	0	-12					
2	-2	0	0	z3**	0	0	0	-z3-2	0	-i3	1	0	0	-z3	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1	-2	0	i3	z3	0	0	-z3	-z3**	-1	-z3	0	0	z3	z3**	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1	2	0	-i3	-z3**	-1	0	0	3z3	0	0	0	0	0	z3	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
1	2	0	i3	-1	0	0	0	-z3	-z3	-z3	0	0	0	z3	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	0	-1	0	1	:	oo	0	21i2	0	i2	0	0	-5i2	-i2-2i2	0	3i2	0	0	i2	0	0	-2i2	i2	-i2	i2	0	0	0			
0	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	-2	1	-2	0	1	0	0	:	oo	0	7i2	0	3i2	0	0	-5i2	3i2-2i2	0	-2i2	0	0	0	i2	0	0	i2	-2i2	0	i2	0	0	0	0	
-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-z3	-z3**	-1	0	-z3	0	z3	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
3	-2	0	i3	z3	0	0	0	-2z3	1	z3**	0	z3**	0	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	:	oo	0	20i2	0	4i2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-i2	0				
2	2	0	0	-z3	0	0	1	1-3z3**	0	0	1	0	1	1-z3**	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	2	0	0	-z3	0	0	0	-2z3-2z3**	1	0	0	0	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-2	-2	1	0	0	-1	0	:	oo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-i2	0				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	z3	-2z3	z3**	1	0	0	-z3	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	-2	0	0	z3	0	0	-z3	0	0	0	-1	-z3**	-z3	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	:	oo	0	28i2	0	4i2	0	0	10i2	-2i2	0	0	i2	0	0	i2	i2	12	i2	12	0	0	0	0			
1	-2	0	-i3	1	0	0	0	-z3+1	-i3	0	0	0	0	z3**	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
-2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	1	-1	0	-1	1	1	:	oo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
-2	0	0	0	0	-z3	1	z3	z3**	-1	0	-z3	1	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	:	oo	0	28i2	0	4i2	0	0	0	0	-4i2	0	12	0	0	-12	i2	0	0	0	-i2	0	0	0			
-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-z3**	-z3	0	0	0	-1	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
-1	0	0	-i3	0	0	0	0	-3z3	0	0	0	-1	0	-z3	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
3	-2	0	i3	z3	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	1	0	z3	0	0	0	1	-z3	z3	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	2	0	0	-z3**	0	0	0	-2z3	z3	z3	0	0	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-2	1	1	0	0	-1	0	*	oo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0	0	z3	-2	z3	z3**	0	0	-z3	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	oo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	:	oo	0	21i2	0	i2	0	0	-9i2	3i2	2i2	0	3i2	0	0	i2	0	0	0	0	-12	0	0	0	i2		
-3	0	0	-i3	0	0	0	-z3	0	0	0	0	z3**	z3	0	*	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
0	0	0	0	0	r7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	oo2	0	32i2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	-1	:	oo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-i5					
0	0	0	0	0	b13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	k13	0	0	0				
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	:	oo	0	28i2	0	4i2	0	0	0	0	4i2	0	i2	0	0	-i2	0	0	0	0	0	i2	0	0	0	0

Maximal subgroups				Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Symplectic
12597120	364	$3_+^{1+4} : 2U_4(2)$: $3_+^{1+4} : 2U_4(2).2$	$1a + 168a + 195a$	N(3AB)	point
4094064	1120	$3^6 : L_3(3)$: $3^6 : (L_3(3) \times 2)$	$1a + 105a + 195a + 819a$		isotropic plane
1259712	3640	$3^{3+4} : 2(S_4 \times A_4)$: $3^{3+4} : 2(S_4 \times S_4)$			isotropic line
622080	7371	$2(A_4 \times U_4(2))$: $2(A_4 \times U_4(2)).2$		N(2A)	non-isotropic line
41472	110565	$2^{2+6} : 3^3 : S_3$: $2^{2+6} : 3^3 : D_{12}$		N(2A ²)	$S_2(3) wr S_3$
29484	155520	$L_2(27) : 3$: $L_2(27) : 6$			$S_2(27)$
24192	189540	$(2 \times U_3(3))^* 2$: $(4 \times U_3(3))^* 2$		N(2B)	$U_3(3)$
11232	408240	$L_3(3) : 2$: $L_3(3) : 2 \times 2$		C(2C)	
1092	4199040	$L_2(13)$				
1092	4199040	$L_2(13)$				
60	76422528	A_5	: S_5		N(2B, 3G, 5A)	

G₂(5)

Chevalley group $G_2(5)$

$$\text{Order} = 5,859,000,000 = 2^6 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^6 \cdot 7 \cdot 31$$

Mult = 1

Out = 1

Constructions

Chevalley $G_2(5) \cong G$: adjoint Chevalley group of type G_2 over \mathbb{F}_5 ;

the automorphism group of a generalized hexagon of order $(5,5)$, consisting of 3906 "vertices" and 3906 "edges", each object being incident with 6 of the other type;

Cayley G : the automorphism group of the Cayley algebra modulo 5, consisting of vectors $\Sigma a_n i_n$, with a_n in F_5 (subscripts modulo 7), where n runs over $\{\infty, 0, \dots, 6\}$ and $i_\infty = i$, $i_{n+1} \rightarrow i$, $i_{n+2} \rightarrow j$, $i_{n+4} \rightarrow k$ form a quaternion subalgebra

Remark : $G_2(5)$ is a maximal subgroup of the Lyons group.

Maximal subgroups				Specifications			
Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Chevalley	Cayley	
1500000	3906	$5_+^{1+4}:\mathrm{GL}_2(5)$	1a+930a+1085a+1890a	N(5A)	vertex	null subalgebra	G
1500000	3906	$5_+^{2+3}:\mathrm{GL}_2(5)$	1a+930a+1085b+1890a	N(5A ²)	edge	isotropic point	
756000	7750	$3^+ \mathrm{U}_3(5):2$		N(3A)	${}^2\mathrm{A}_2(5)$	minus point	
744000	7875	$\mathrm{L}_3(5):2$			$\mathrm{A}_2(5)$	plus point	
14400	406875	$2^+(\mathrm{A}_5 \times \mathrm{A}_5).2$		N(2A)	D ₂ (5)	quaternion subalgebra	
12096	484375	$\mathrm{U}_3(3):2$				$\mathrm{G}_2(\mathbb{Z})$	
1344	4359375	$2^3 \cdot \mathrm{L}_3(2)$		N(2A ³)		base	

U₆(2)

Unitary group U₆(2) \cong ²A₅(2)

Order = 9,196,830,720 = 2¹⁵.3⁶.5.7.11 Mult = 2² x 3 Out = S₃

Constructions

Unitary GU₆(2) \cong 3.G.3 : all 6 x 6 matrices over F₄ preserving a non-singular Hermitian form;

PGU₆(2) \cong G.3; SU₆(2) \cong 3.G; PSU₆(2) \cong G

the transvections $x \rightarrow x + (x.v)v$ (v isotropic) are the Fischer transpositions (see below).

Graphs G.S₃ : the automorphism group of a rank 3 graph A of valence 176 on 672 points, a rank 3 graph B of valence 180 on 693 points, and a rank 4 graph C of valence 42 on 891 points. In the unitary geometry the vertices of the graphs A and B are the non-isotropic and isotropic points respectively, and are joined if they are orthogonal. The graph C is described under the Leech lattice construction below.

Leech G : the pointwise stabilizer of a triangle ABC of type 222 in the Leech lattice (see Co₁). G.S₃ : the setwise stabilizer. There are 891 lattice points V for which VA, VB, VC all have type 2, which form a 42-valent rank 4 graph when we join orthogonal vectors. Taking A = (0,0,0,0²¹), B = (4,-4,0,0²¹), C = (4,0,-4,0²¹), these vectors fall into four sets: (0,-4,-4,0²¹) (1), (4,0,0, \pm 4,0²⁰) (42), (2,-2,-2, \pm 2⁵0¹⁶) (336), (3,-1,-1, \pm 1²¹) (512), which are the orbits of a point-stabilizer 2⁹:M₂₁ (in G).

In the Leech lattice modulo 2, the 3-spaces containing the fixed 2-space (of type 222) become points in the quotient 22-dimensional representation over F₂. They are described below by the types of their non-zero vectors.

Fischer 2Fi₂₁ \cong 2.G : the centralizer of a 3-transposition in Fi₂₂ (q.v.);

Fi₂₁ \cong G is generated by a conjugacy class of 693 involutions, which are 3-transpositions; i.e. any non-commuting pair has product of order 3. These involutions form the above rank 3 graph of valence 180 when commuting involutions are joined. The automorphism group of this graph is G.S₃, and the point stabilizer (in G) is 2¹⁺⁸U₄(2).

Presentation See page 232.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	Specifications							
			G.2	G.3	G.S ₃	Character	Abstract	Unitary	Leech	Graphs
13685760	672	U ₅ (2)	: U ₅ (2):2	: U ₅ (2) x 3	: (U ₅ (2)x3):2	1a+231a+440a	C(3D)	non-isotropic point		
13271040	693	2 ¹⁺⁸ :U ₄ (2)	: 2 ¹⁺⁸ :U ₄ (2):2	: 2 ¹⁺⁸ :(U ₄ (2)x3)	: 2 ¹⁺⁸ :(U ₄ (2)x3):2	1a+252a+440a	N(2A)	isotropic point		
10321920	891	2 ⁹ :L ₃ (4)	: 2 ⁹ :L ₃ (4):2	: 2 ⁹ :L ₃ (4):3	: 2 ⁹ :L ₃ (4):S ₃	1a+22a+252a+616a.	N(2 ⁹)	isotropic plane	222-2224-point	point of C
6531840	1408	U ₄ (3):2 ₂	: U ₄ (3).(2 ²) ₁₂₂	3 ⁵ :S ₆	3 ⁵ :(S ₆ x2)	1a+252a+1155a			222-2233-point	
6531840	1408	U ₄ (3):2 ₂				1a+252a+1155b			222-2233-point	
6531840	1408	U ₄ (3):2 ₂				1a+252a+1155c			222-2233-point	
1474560	6237	2 ⁴⁺⁸ :(3xA ₅):2	: H.2	: H.3	: H.S ₃			isotropic line		5-point clique in B
1451520	6336	S ₆ (2)	: S ₆ (2) x 2	L ₂ (8):3 x 3	L ₂ (8):3 x S ₃		C(2D)	S ₆ (2)		
1451520	6336	S ₆ (2)					C(2)	S ₆ (2)		
1451520	6336	S ₆ (2)					C(2)	S ₆ (2)		
443520	20736	M ₂₂	: M ₂₂ :2						222-2334-point	
443520	20736	M ₂₂							222-2334-point	
443520	20736	M ₂₂							222-2334-point	
155520	59136	S ₃ x U ₄ (2)	: S ₃ x U ₄ (2):2	: H x 3	: (H x 3).2		N(3A), C(3E)	non-isotropic line		edge of A, triad in B
93312	98560	3 ¹⁺⁴ .[2 ⁷ .3]	: H.2	: H.3	: H.S ₃		N(3B)	U ₃ (2)wr2	222-3333-point	
40320	228096	L ₃ (4):2 ₁	: L ₃ (4):2 ²	: L ₃ (4):6	: L ₃ (4):D ₁₂			two isotropic planes	222-3333-point	

U₆(2)

$$U_6(2)$$

U₆(2)

$$U_6(2)$$

12C	12D	E**	12F	12G	12H	12I	15A	18A	B**	2D	2E	4H	4I	4J	6I	6J	6K	6L	6M	8E	8F	8G	8H	10B	10C	12J	12K	12L	12M	12N	14A	16A	B**	18C	24A	24B	30A					
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	18	18	fus	ind	2	2	4	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	14	16	16	18	24	24	30						
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	18	18																																	
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	18	18																																	
X78	2	i3	-13	1	1	1	0	1	1	*	+																															
X79	3	i3-2	-i3-2	1	1	1	-1	0	-z3	**	*	+																						X78								
X80	1	**	2z3	0	0	0	1	1	** -z3	*	+																						X79									
X81	0	i3	-i3	-1	-1	-1	0	-1	-1	-1	*	+																				X80										
X82	3	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	z3	**	*	+																				X81										
X83	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	z3	**	*	+																				X82										
X84	3	2	2	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	*	+																				X83										
X85	0	1	1	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X84										
X86	0	1	1	-1	3	-1	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X85										
X87	0	1	1	-1	-1	3	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X86										
X88	-2	-i3	i3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-z3	**	*	+																				X87										
X89	3	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	** z3	*	+																					X88										
X90	-3	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	+																				X89										
X91	-3	-i3-2	i3-2	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	*	+																				X90										
X92	1	13-2	-i3-2	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	*	+																				X91										
X93	1	-i3	i3	3	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	*	+																				X92										
X94	1	-i3	i3	-1	3	-1	1	0	0	0	*	+																				X93										
X95	1	-i3	i3	-1	-1	3	1	0	0	0	*	+																				X94										
X96	4	**	2z3	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	*	+																				X95										
X97	3	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	** -z3	*	+																					X96										
X98	-1	i3	-i3	1	1	1	1	0	** z3	*	+																					X97										
X99	3	-2z3	**	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	*	+																				X98										
X100	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	*	+																				X99										
X101	2	**	-2z3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	*	+																				X100										
X102	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	*	+																				X101										
X103	1	**	2z3	0	0	0	1	0	-z3	**	*	+																				X102										
X104	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X103										
X105	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	+																				X104										
X106	0	-1	-1	-3	1	1	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X105										
X107	0	-1	-1	1	-3	1	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X106										
X108	0	-1	-1	1	1	-3	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X107										
X109	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	** -z3	*	+																					X108										
X110	0	2z3	**	0	0	0	0	0	** -z3	*	+																					X109										
X111	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	*	+																				X110										
X112	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	*	+																				X111										
X113	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X112										
X114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-z3	**	*	+																				X113										
X115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X114										
X116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X115										
X117	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	*	+																				X116										
X118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	*	+																				X117										
X119	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	*	+																				X118										
X120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	+																				X119										
																																		X120								
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	18	18	fus	ind	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	12	12	12	14	16	16	18	24	24	30
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	30	18	18			2	2	2	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6	8</																	

$U_6(2)$

Note:- The pagination is unorthodox. Consult the map!

	3D	3E	3F	3G	6N	6O	6P	6Q	6R	6S	6T	6U	6V	6W	6X	9D	9E	9F	120	12P	12Q	12R	12S	12T	12U	12V	12W	15B	15C	18D	18E	21A	28C	30B	33A	B*	36A		
fun ind	3	3	3	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	18	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	15	15	18	18	63	24	30	33	33	36
X78	:ooo2	513+6	-5z3-4	213	0	-313-2	-5z3-6	13+2	3z3+4-2z3**	3z3+2	-z3	-2	-z3-2	2z3**	0-3z3**	0	13	13+2	-13	-z3	-13-z3-2	2z3	z3+2	0	23	1	1	z3**	1	0	1	-1	-z3	-z3-z3**	X78				
X79	:ooo2	55z3-10	513	7z3+5	0	23z3+6	513-10	7z3-2	13-4	3z3-1	13+2	-13+2	-z3-3	-13	3z3-1	0	6z3	0	13	-z3-2	-z3+2	13	3z3+2	13-2	-z3+1	-1	z3**	1	0	0	2z3	-1	0	-z3	0	1	1	0	X79
X80	:ooo2	-55z3-44	-513-9	13-6	0	-7z3-12	-1013-4	z3+4	-5z3-1	-1-213-4	2z3**	13+2	-213	-1	0	3z3**	0	z3-1-7z3-4-3z3-4-2z3**	z3	2	13-2	-2z3	-1	0	1	1	-2z3**	-z3**	0	-z3	1	0	0	z3**	X80				
X81	:ooo2	-5513-66-35z3-28	-413	0	-1513-10-25z3-30	-313-6	-3z3-4	8z3**-9z3-6	-3z3	-4	-z3-2	0	0	6z3**	0	13-313-6	-13	-z3	-13-z3-2	0	z3+2	0	-z3	2	-1	2z3**	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	X81					
X82	:ooo2	2213-132	713-12	-213-9	0	613+28	-713+22	-213-4	313-8	13+4-313+2	13+2	1	-13	-13+2	0	-6	0	z3-1	213	213-4	-13	2	13+2	-13	-1	-1	-z3	-z3	0	0	z3	0	0	0	X82				
X83	:ooo2	11013	513-30	-5z3+5	0	-213-32	-30z3-5	613	13-2	7z3+3-313+6	313	-z3+5	-13-3z3**	0-3z3**	0	-z3-2	213-4	213	-13-4	2	-13	-2z3**	1	z3-1	1	0	0	z3**	z3	0	0	0	0	-z3**	X83				
X84	:ooo2	3313-198	21z3+60	-313	0	913+18	-9z3	513-10	-3z3+12	-9	-z3	z3+4	-313	3z3	-1	0	0	0	0	13-6	-13-4	5z3+4	13+2	-z3	13	-z3	-1	z3	z3	0	0	0	-1	z3	0	0	0	X84	
X85		o2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X85				
X86																																		X86					
X87																																		X87					
X88	:ooo2	275z3+220	-2013	-5z3-6	0	-13z3-36	-40z3**	3z3-4	413+8	5z3**	-4	13-4	0-213-1	0	3z3	0	-13	3z3+4-5z3-4	4	3z3	0	1	0	-3	0	0	0	-z3	-1	0	-z3	0	0	0	z3	X88			
X89	:ooo2	-220z3+55	1013+15	-7z3+1	0	36z3+7	2013-35	213-3	-613+7	5z3-1-413-3	213+3-3z3+1	-3	z3-1	0	-6z3	0	z3+2-213+9	213+1-213+3	-1	1	-z3+1	-1	z3**	-1	0	0	-2z3	z3	0	1	0	0	0	0	X89				
X90	:ooo2	10513+225	-3013	613-9	0	-1513+9-1513-45	-313+5	613+12	313	513-1	2	-3	-13-3	13+2	0	0	0	0	13+9	2z3**	-213-2z3**	2z3	13-223**	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	z3	0	X90			
X91	:ooo2	-3313-297	-3z3+75	15z3+12	0	-913+15	15z3+45	-513+3	-3z3+3	3z3-6-z3-11	5z3+7	3z3	-z3+1	-2z3-2	0	0	0	0	0	-13-9-2z3**	z3-1	2z3**	b27	z3+2	-z3**	z3	z3**	2z3	-z3	0	0	0	0	0	0	X91			
X92	:ooo2	-495	45	-9	0	81	45	-15	-3	-9	-3	-3	3	-3	3	0	-9	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	X92			
X93		o2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X93					
X94																																		X94					
X95																																		X95					
X96	:ooo2	8813+132	-213+72	-513-6	0	-813-28	213+8	813-12	-213-16	-313+2	213	213	13-4	-213	-13	0	3	0	z3+2	4	-4	-2	0	2	1	0	-1	0	z3	z3	-1	-z3	0	0	1	X96			
X97	:ooo2	-22013-330	513	7z3+14	0	-4413-10	513-10	-413-10	13-4-3z3-4	13+2	-z3+6	-13-3z3-4	0	6z3**	0	-z3+1	413+6	-2	13	2	i3+2	-z3-2	-1	z3	1	0	0	2z3**	-z3**	0	0	0	0	0	0	X97			
X98	:ooo2	11013	513+60	-713-15	0	-213-32	1513+10	613	13+16	-8z3	313+6	313+6-2z3**	13	0	0	-3	0	13	213-4	213	-13+2	-2	13	2z3**	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	-1	X98				
X99	:ooo2	-16513+99	1513+9	3z3-12	0	313-21-3013+24	-13-9	-18z3	9z3-6	213	-13-3	z3	-213	z3+2	0	0	0	-513+3-2z3**	13+3	2z3**	-2	-z3-2	2z3**	z3	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	X99				
X100	:ooo2	22013-540	1013+30	413+6	0	4413+20	-40	8z3	4z3-8	i3-7	8	-4z3	213-4	0	2z3**	0	3z3	0	z3-1	-8z3	0	4z3	0	0	-2z3	0	0	0	0	-z3	-z3**	0	0	0	-1	z3	X100		
X101	:ooo2	495	-45	9	0	63	45	-9	3	-9	-3	3	-3	-3	3	0	9	0	0	-1	-5	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-3	0	0	1	0	0	-1	X101		
X102	:ooo2	-11013-330-8013-30	-7z3+1	0	1813+22-1013-20	4z3-8	10-7z3-1-213-4	-413+2-3z3+1	-213	-b27	0-6z3**	0	-13-213-6	4z3	-213	0	-2	-2z3+1	0	z3**	0	0	0	-2z3**	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X102				
X103	:ooo2	-44013-330-5013-30	413-9	0	-2413-58	1013																																	

R(27)

R(27) and S₈(2)

Ree group R(27) $\cong {}^2G_2(27)$

Order = 10,073,444,472 = $2^3 \cdot 3^9 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 37$ Mult = 1 Out = 3

Constructions

Ree G : the centralizer in $G_2(27)$ of an outer automorphism of order 2;
 G acts doubly transitively on $27^3 + 1 = 19684$ points, preserving a Steiner system $S(2, 28, 19684)$
 of 512487 blocks of 28 points, any two points being in a unique block.

The elements of the Sylow 3-group of $R(q)$ can be parametrized by triples (x, y, z) of elements of \mathbb{F}_q with the multiplication law

$(x, y, z)(X, Y, Z) = (x + X, y + Y + xX^s - x^sX, z + Z + yX + x^sY^2 + xX^{s+1} - x^2X^s),$
 where $s = 9$ for $q = 27$, and $s = 3^{n+1}$ for $q = 3^{2n+1}$. The stabilizer of a point P is the Sylow 3-normalizer, and the above names can also be used for the points other than P, on which the Sylow 3-group acts by right multiplication. To obtain the normalizer, adjoin the elements taking (x, y, z) to (xt, yt^{s+1}, zt^{s+2}) for non-zero t in \mathbb{F}_q .

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	G.3	Character	Abstract	Ree	G	G.3	35
511758	19684	$3^{3+6}:26$	$: 3^{3+6}:26:3$	1a+19683a	$N(3A^3)$	point			
19656	512487	$2 \times L_2(27)$	$: 2 \times L_2(27):3$		$N(2A)$	$L_2(27)$, block			
1512	6662331	$L_2(8):3$	$: L_2(8):3 \times 3$		$C(3D)$	$R(3)$			
222	45375876	$37:6$	$: 37:18$		$N(37ABCDEF)$				
168	59960979	$(2^2 \times D_{14}):3$	$: A_4 \times 7:6$		$N(2A^2)$, $N(7A)$				
114	88363548	$19:6$	$: 19:18$		$N(19ABC)$				

Symplectic group $S_8(2) \cong B_4(2) \cong O_9(2)$

Order = 47,377,612,800 = $2^{16} \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 17$ Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

Symplectic $Sp_8(2) \cong PSp_8(2) \cong S_8(2) \cong G$: all 8×8 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a non-singular symplectic form.

The subgroup S_{10} is exhibited by taking the 8-dimensional space to be the even weight vectors in \mathbb{F}_2^{10} modulo complementation, with symplectic form $\sum x_i y_i$.

Orthogonal $GO_9(2) \cong PGO_9(2) \cong SO_9(2) \cong PSO_9(2) \cong O_9(2) \cong G$: all 9×9 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a non-singular quadratic form. In the 10-coordinate notation above, the 120 triples $\{i, j, k\}$ correspond to the minus hyperplanes $x_i + x_j + x_k = 0$, while the 10+126 sets of size 1 or 5 (modulo complementation) correspond similarly to the plus hyperplanes.

Remark : G is a maximal subgroup of the Fischer group Fi_{23} . For a presentation, see page 232.

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Symplectic, Orthogonal	G	81
394813440	120	$O_8^-(2):2$	1a+119a		$O_8^-(2)$, minus hyperplane		
348364800	136	$O_8^+(2):2$	1a+135a		$O_8^+(2)$, plus hyperplane		
185794560	255	$2^7:S_6(2)$	1a+119a+135a	$N(2A)$	point		
20643840	2295	$2^{10}:A_8$			maximal isotropic subspace		
8847360	5355	$2^{3+8}:(S_3 \times S_6)$		$N(2B)$	isotropic line		
8709120	5440	$S_3 \times S_6(2)$		$N(3A)$	non-isotropic line		
4128768	11475	$2^{6+6}:(S_3 \times L_3(2))$			isotropic plane		
3628800	13056	S_{10}					
1958400	24192	$S_4(4):2$			$S_4(4)$		
1036800	45696	$(S_6 \times S_6):2$			$S_4(2)$ wr 2		
2448	19353600	$L_2(17)$					

$S_8(2)$

$S_8(2)$

Ru

Sporadic Rudvalis group Ru

Order = 145,926,144,000 = $2^{14} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 29$

Mult = 2

Out = 1

Constructions

Lattice $4 \cdot G = 2 \cdot (2 \times G)$: the automorphism group of a certain 28-dimensional lattice over $\mathbb{Z}[i]$. There is a monomial group $(2^6 : U_3(3)) : 2 \cong 2^6 \cdot G_2(2)$ which may be constructed as follows. Modulo scalars, there are 28 non-zero isotropic vectors v in a unitary 3-space over \mathbb{F}_9 . The square of a non-zero element c of \mathbb{F}_9 is a fourth root of unity which can be lifted to the complex number $c^{[2]} = \pm 1$ or $\pm i$, and we take coordinate vectors e_v with the understanding that $e_{cv} = c^{[2]} e_v$. Using the Hermitian form $x_1 \bar{x}_3 + x_2 \bar{x}_2 + x_3 \bar{x}_1$ the 28 coordinate vectors may be taken as $e(\infty) = e_{(0,0,1)}$, $e(z,t) = e_{(1,z,\bar{z},z\bar{z}+it)}$ (z in \mathbb{F}_9 , t in \mathbb{F}_3). The element T of $U_3(3)$ acts by $e_v \rightarrow e_{vT}$, and the element taking $e(\infty) \rightarrow e(\infty)$, $e(z,t) \rightarrow e(\bar{z},-t)$ extends this to the full monomial group $2^6 \cdot G_2(2)$. The 4x4060 minimal vectors are the images under this group of

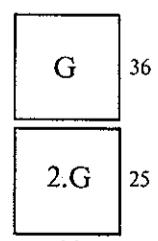
$$\begin{aligned} & e_a + e_b + e_{a+b} + e_{a-b} \quad (a, b, a+b, a-b \text{ distinct isotropic vectors}) \\ & \frac{1}{2}e(\infty) + \frac{1}{2} \sum [e(t,0) + e(t-i,t) - e(i-t,t) - ie(t,1) - ie(t,-1)] \quad (\text{summed over } t \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_3) \\ & [(1-2i)e(\infty) + \sum e(z,t)] / (2+2i) \quad (\text{summed over } z \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_9, t \text{ in } \mathbb{F}_3) \end{aligned}$$

The vectors $(2+2i)e_v$ form a congruence base modulo $1+i$. The group is transitive on sets of 3 minimal vectors with given inner products, except that 3 mutually orthogonal vectors may belong to a quartet, or to a dozen but no quartet, or to a base but no dozen (see below). There are 10 minimal vectors fixed by an element of class 3A, which form a decad with all inner products 1. There are also maximal heptads of 7 minimal vectors with all inner products 1. Each of these is one of a set of 50, whose sums are all congruent modulo 5, and which form a copy of the Hoffman-Singleton graph (see $U_3(5)$) when intersecting heptads are joined.

Graph G : the automorphism group of a rank 3 valence 2304 graph on 4060 points, in which the point stabilizer is ${}^2 F_4(2)$. The vertices of the graph are the minimal vectors considered modulo the unit scalar factors ± 1 , $\pm i$. These have norm 4; a vertex is joined (inner product ± 1 or $\pm i$) to 2304 others, and disjoined (orthogonal) to the remaining 1755. Four mutually orthogonal vertices form a quartet if any further vertex orthogonal to three of them is orthogonal to the fourth. Any pair (a_∞, b_∞) of orthogonal vertices lies in five such quartets, forming a dozen $(a_\infty, b_\infty; a_0, b_0; \dots; a_4, b_4)$ in which any two of the pairs (a_t, b_t) form a quartet. The stabilizer of a dozen is a group $[2^{11}]PGL_2(5)$ in which $PGL_2(5)$ permutes the 6 pairs (a_t, b_t) . Any quartet lies in three dozens, whose union consists of 28 mutually orthogonal vertices which can be used to define a base for the 28-space.

Orthogonal (2) Modulo $1+i$ the lattice yields a 28-dimensional orthogonal representation over \mathbb{F}_2 , in which many of the vector stabilizers are maximal subgroups. In the table $n(z)$ denotes the reduction of a sum of n minimal vectors, among which the inner product of every pair is z or \bar{z} .

Maximal subgroups			Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Lattice, Graph
35942400	4060	${}^2 F_4(2)$	1a+783a+3276a		vertex
774144	188500	$(2^6 : U_3(3)) : 2$		$N(2A^6)$	congruence base
349440	417600	$(2^2 \times Sz(8)) : 3$		$N(2B^2)$	quaternionic
344064	424125	$2^{3+8} : L_3(2)$		$N(2A^3)$	base
252000	579072	$U_3(5) : 2$			50 heptads
245760	593775	$2 \cdot 2^{4+6} : S_5$		$N(2A)$	dozen
31200	4677120	$L_2(25) \cdot 2^2$			edge
20160	7238400	A_8			
12180	11980800	$L_2(29)$			
12000	12160512	$5^2 : 4S_5$		$N(5A^2)$	
4320	33779200	$3 \cdot A_6 \cdot 2^2$		$N(3A)$	decad
4000	36481536	$5_+^{1+2} : [2^5]$		$N(5A)$	
2184	66816000	$L_2(13) : 2$		$N(2A, 3A, 6A, 7A, 13AB)$	
1440	101337600	$A_6 \cdot 2^2$		$N(2A, 3A, 4D, 5B)$	
1200	121605120	$5 : 4 \times A_5$		$N(5B), N(2B, 3A, 5A)$	



Ru

Suz

page 128	page 129
G	G.2
2.G	2.G.2
3.G	3.G.2
6.G	6.G.2

Suz

	1A	2A	2B	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	4D	5A	5B	6A	6B	C**	6D	6E	7A	8A	8B	8C	9A	B**	10A	10B	11A	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	13A	B#	14A	15A	B#	15C	18A	B**	20A	21A	B#	24A	
ind	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	15	18	18	20	21	21	24		
	3	6	6	3	3	3	12	12	12	12	15	15	6	6	6	6	6	21	24	24	24	9	9	30	30	33	12	12	12	12	12	39	39	42	15	18	18	60	21	21	24			
	3	6	6	3	3	3	12	12	12	12	15	15	6	6	6	6	6	21	24	24	24	9	9	30	30	33	12	12	12	12	12	39	39	42	15	18	18	60	21	21	24			
X ₂₇	02	66	2	6	21	3	0	10	2	-2	0	6	1	5-2i3-1	2i3-1	-1	0	3	2	2	0	z3-1	**	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	1	** -z3	0	0	0	-1	X ₂₇	
X ₂₈	02	78	14	-6	15	6	0	6	-2	2	0	3	3	-1-2i3+2	2i3+2	2	0	1	-2	2	0	** z3-1	-1	-1	1	3	0	-1	0	-2	0	0	1	0	0	0	-z3	**	1	1	1	1	X ₂₈	
X ₂₉	02	429	-19	9	69	6	0	21	-3	1	3	9	-1	5-2i3-4	2i3-4	2	0	2	1	1	-1	i3	-13	1	-1	0	-3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	-1	-1	1	-1	1	X ₂₉		
X ₃₀	02	1365	85	21	-21	24	0	5	5	5	-3	0	5	-5	2i3-2-2i3-2	4	0	0	1	1	1	** z3-1	0	1	1	-1	2	-1	0	2	0	0	0	-1	z3	**	0	0	0	1	X ₃₀			
X ₃₁	02	1716	52	36	141	-3	0	20	4	4	0	6	1	13	2i3+1-2i3+1	1	0	1	4	0	0	** z3+2	2	1	0	5	-1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	X ₃₁						
X ₃₂	02	2145	-31	-15	210	3	0	49	1	1	-3	15	0	2-2i3-7	2i3-7	-1	0	3	-3	1	1	z3+2	**	-1	0	0	-2	1	-2	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-z3	**	-1	0	0	0	X ₃₂
X ₃₃	02	2925	45	-15	-15	-18	0	5	-3	-7	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	b21	* 1	X ₃₃				
X ₃₄	02	2925	45	-15	-15	-18	0	5	-3	-7	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-b21	1	X ₃₄					
X ₃₅	02	3003	59	-21	105	15	0	11	-5	-5	3	3	3	-7	4i3-7-4i3-7	-1	0	0	-1	3	-1	** z3+2	-1	-1	0	5	-1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	** -z3	1	0	0	-1	X ₃₅		
X ₃₆	02	4290	130	6	69	33	0	10	2	-2	0	0	5	-5-11-4i3+7	4i3+7	1	0	-1	2	2	0	** z3+2	0	1	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0	-1	** z3	0	-1	-1	1	X ₃₆						
X ₃₇	02	5103	-81	-21	0	0	0	-9	15	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	-1	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	b13	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₃₇		
X ₃₈	02	5103	-81	-21	0	0	0	-9	15	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-1	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₃₈						
X ₃₉	02	6720	64	0	420	6	0	64	0	0	0	15	0	4-4i3+4	4i3+4	-2	0	0	0	0	0	** z3-1	-1	0	-1	4	-2	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	z3	**	-1	0	0	0	X ₃₉			
X ₄₀	02	18954	-54	54	729	0	0	66	-6	-2	0	9	-1	9	0	0	0	-2	2	-2	0	0	0	1	-1	1	-3	0	1	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	0	1	1	-1	X ₄₀				
X ₄₁	02	21450	10	30	615	-24	0	50	-6	-10	0	0	0	7	2i3+4-2i3+4	4	0	2	2	-2	0	-i3	13	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	X ₄₁		
X ₄₂	02	23100	-260	0	-210	24	0	20	12	8	-6	0	0	-2	2i3+4-2i3+4	4	0	0	0	0	-2	i3	-13	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₄₂		
X ₄₃	02	24024	88	0	-294	39	0	40	-8	-16	0	-6	4	10	2i3+1-2i3+1	-5	0	0	0	0	0	z3-1	**	-2	0	0	-2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	** z3	0	0	0	0	X ₄₃			
X ₄₄	02	27027	531	-21	-189	54	0	19	3	11	3	-3	7	3	0	0	6	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	X ₄₄				
X ₄₅	02	30888	-216	-48	756	27	0	56	8	0	0	3	-2	-12	-9	-9	3	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2	0	-4	-1	0	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₄₅		
X ₄₆	02	42900	340	120	420	33	0	-20	4	0	6	0	0	4-4i3+1	4i3+1	1	0	-3	0	0	2	i3	-i3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₄₆		
X ₄₇	02	51975	135	-105	945	-27	0	55	7	7	3	0	0	-15	9	9	-3	0	0	-5	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₄₇			
X ₄₈	02	60060																																										

Suz

	2C	2D	4E	4F	6F	6G	6H	6I	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	10C	10D	10E	12F	12G	12H	14B	16A	22A	24B	24C	24D	24E	24F	28A	30A	40A	B#	
fus ind	2	2	4	4	6	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	12	12	12	14	16	22	24	24	24	24	24	28	30	40	40	
X77	*	+																														
X78	*	+																														
X79	*	+																														
X80	*	+																														
X81	*	+																														
X82	*	+																														
X83	*	02																														
X84	*																															
X85	*	+																														
X86	*	+																														
X87	*	02																														
X88	*																															
X89	*	+																														
X90	*	+																														
X91	*	+																														
X92	*	02																														
X93	*																															
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X97	*	02																														
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X111	*	+																														
X112	*	+																														
X113	*	+																														
X114	*	+																														
	fus ind	4	2	4	8	12	6	12	6	8	8	8	8	8	20	20	10	12	12	12	24	28	16	22	24	24	24	24	56	60	40	40
										8	8	8	8	8	20	20							16	22	24	24	24	24	56	60	40	40

O'N

Sporadic O'Nan group O'N

$$\text{Order} = 460,815,505,920 = 2^9 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 19 \cdot 31$$

Mult = 3

Out = 2

Constructions

Graph G has been explicitly constructed as a permutation group. There are two permutation representations on 122760 points (black and white) which can be regarded as the vertices of a bipartite graph of valence 456, whose automorphism group is G.2, the outer automorphism interchanging black points and white points. The point stabilizer is $L_3(7):2$ and the suborbit lengths are 1, 5586, 6384, 52316, 58653 (on black points), and 456, 11172, 32928, 78204 (on white points). The edge stabilizer in G.2 is $7^{1+2}_+:(3 \times D_{16})$.

Modulo 7 3.G has two 45-dimensional representations over \mathbb{F}_7 on spaces V and W which are interchanged by the outer elements of 3.G.2, and spanned by vectors v_{mn} and w_{mn} (m,n in $\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,X\}$) that satisfy
 $v_{mn} + v_{nm} = 0 = \sum_m v_{mn}$ and $w_{mn} + w_{nm} = 0 = \sum_m w_{mn}$.

The group 3.G.2 is generated by the subscript permutations

$$A = (0123456789X) \quad B = (13954)(267X8) \quad C = (3945)(26X7)$$

together with the involution D which takes

$$V_{ab} \rightarrow -2W_{ab} + (-W_{ai} + 2W_{ac} - 2W_{bc} + 2W_{ic} - 2W_{jc} + W_{ec})(1-P+P^2-P^3+P^4-P^5)$$

$$W_{ab} \rightarrow 3V_{ab} + (3V_{ai} - 2V_{ac} + 2V_{bc} + 3V_{ic} - 3V_{jc} + 3V_{ec})(1 - p + p^2 - p^3 + p^4 - p^5)$$

whenever $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k$ is an arithmetic progression modulo 11 in which $b-a$ is a quadratic residue, and P is the permutation $(ab)(cdhgek)(fij)$. The elements A, B, C generate M_{11} , and D commutes with $\langle A, B, C^2 \rangle = L_2(11)$.

Each space supports an invariant skew-symmetric trilinear form with

$$[v_{qr}, v_{rs}, v_{qs}] = 1 \quad [v_{qr}, v_{rs}, v_{st}] = 1 \quad [v_{qr}, v_{rs}, v_{tu}] = 1$$

$$[V_{qr}, V_{qs}, V_{tu}] = 2 \quad [V_{Zq}, V_{ru}, V_{st}] = 4 \quad [V_{ZO}, V_{RU}, V_{ST}] = 3$$

$$[W_{qr}, W_{rs}, W_{qs}] = 6 \quad [W_{qr}, W_{rs}, W_{st}] = 6 \quad [W_{qr}, W_{rs}, W_{tu}] = 0$$

$$[W_{qr}, W_{qs}, W_{tu}] = 3 \quad [W_{Zq}, W_{ru}, W_{st}] = 5 \quad [W_{ZO}, W_{RU}, W_{ST}] = 0$$

whenever $(qrstu)(QRSTU)(Z)$ is in M_{11} , and $\{Q,R,S,T,U\}$ in $S(4,5,11)$. Values at triples of basis elements not derivable from these by the skew-symmetry of the form and the relations $V_{mn} = -V_{nm}$, $W_{mn} = -W_{nm}$, are zero.

"Presentations" 3.G $\cong \langle a, b, c, d, e \mid (def)^5 = 1, (cde)^5 = a = (cf)^2 \rangle$, more relations?



(3.G.2 is obtained by adjoining g such that $(fg)^4 = e$, g commutes with a, b, c, d, e , and c commutes with $(dfgfg)^5$)

Maximal subgroups

Co₃

Sporadic Conway group Co₃

Order = 495,766,656,000 = 2¹⁰.3⁷.5³.7.11.23

Mult = 1

Out = 1

Constructions

2-graph

G : the automorphism group of a 2-graph on 276 vertices, that is, an assignment of parities to the triples of vertices, so that the sum of the parities of the four triples in any quadruple is even. The 276 vertices may be taken as the 23 points and 253 heptads of S(4,7,23) (see M₂₃ and M₂₄). The parity of a triple of points and/or heptads is found by counting 1 for each point not in a heptad, or pair of heptads intersecting in 1 point.

Leech

G : the stabilizer of a type 3 vector V in the Leech lattice. Taking V = (5, 1²³), 0 = (0, 0²³), the 552 lattice points P with type(VP) = type(OP) = 2 fall naturally into 276 pairs {P_L, P_R} with P_L+P_R-V = 0, namely { (4, 4, 0²²), (1, -3, 1²²) } (23) and { (2, 2⁷0¹⁶), (3, -1⁷1¹⁶) } (253), forming the 2-graph described above when the parity of a triple {A_L, A_R} {B_L, B_R} {C_L, C_R} is that of type(A_LB_L) + type(B_LC_L) + type(C_LA_L).

Considering the Leech lattice modulo 2, the 2-spaces containing V become points in the quotient 23-dimensional representation over F₂. They are described below by the types of their non-zero vectors. In all cases except those marked * these vectors lift to real Leech lattice vectors of the appropriate types adding to 0.

Presentation

$$G \cong \langle g, f, e, d, c, b, a \mid a=(cf)^2, b=(ef)^3, d=(bg)^2=(gae)^3, 1=(eab)^3=(bce)^5=(adfg)^3=(cef)^7 \rangle$$

Maximal subgroups

Specifications

Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Leech (mod 2)	2-graph
1796256000	276	McL:2	1a+275a		3-22-point	point
44352000	11178	HS			3-23-point	
13063680	37950	U ₄ (3):(2 ²) ₁₃₃			3-23*-point	point pair
10200960	48600	M ₂₃			3-24-point	
3849120	128800	3 ⁵ :(2xM ₁₁)		N(3 ⁵) = N(3A ₅₅ B ₆₆)	3-33-point	11 odd triples
2903040	170775	2 [*] S ₆ (2)		N(2A)		
756000	655776	U ₃ (5):S ₃			3-33*-point	
699840	708400	3 ₊ ¹⁺⁴ :4S ₆		N(3A)		
322560	1536975	2 ⁴ :A ₈		N(2A ⁴)	3-34-point	
241920	2049300	L ₃ (4):D ₁₂			3-44-point	even triple
190080	2608200	2 x M ₁₂		N(2B)	3-34*-point	
27648	17931375	2 ² .[2 ⁷ .3 ²].S ₃		N(2A ²)		
9072	54648000	S ₃ x L ₂ (8):3		N(3C)		
1440	344282400	A ₄ x S ₅		N(2B ²), N(2A, 3C, 5B)		



Co₃

$$O_8^+(3)$$

$$O_8^+(3)$$

$$O_8^+(3)$$

$O_{8+}^+(3)$

Orthogonal group $O_8^+(3) \cong D_4(3)$

Order = 4,352,179,814,400 = $2^{12} \cdot 3^{12} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$

Mult = 2^2

Out = S_4

Constructions

Orthogonal $\text{GO}_8^+(3) \cong 2 \cdot G.(2^2)_{122}$: all 8×8 matrices over \mathbb{F}_3 preserving a quadratic form of Witt defect 0, for example $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2 + x_7^2 + x_8^2$; $\text{PGO}_8^+(3) \cong G.(2^2)_{122}; \text{SO}_8^+(3) \cong 2 \cdot G.2_1; O_8^+(3) \cong G$

Cayley $2^2 \cdot G.(2^2)_{111}$: the isotopy group of the Cayley algebra modulo 3. An isotopy is a triple of maps (A, B, C) such that $xyz = 1 \iff x^A y^B z^C = 1$. The maps that arise are the linear maps that preserve or negate the quadratic form, and there are two isotopies (A, B, C) and $(-A, -B, C)$ for each such map G . The isotopy group can be extended to

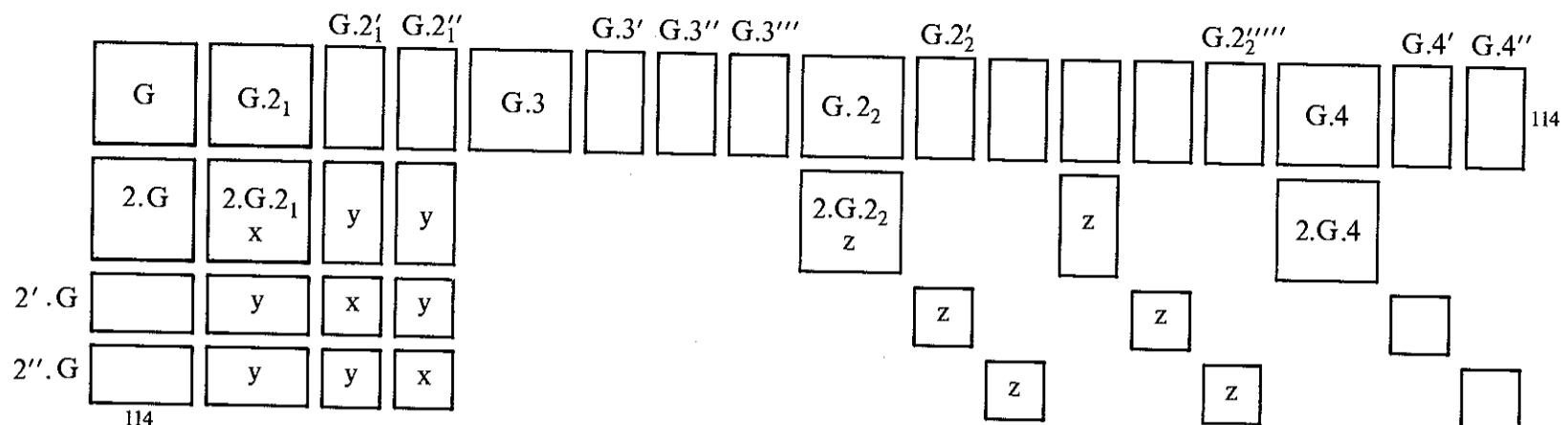
$2^2 \cdot G.2^2.S_3 \cong 2^2 \cdot G.S_4$ by adjoining the triality automorphism $(x, y, z) \mapsto (y, z, x)$ and the duality automorphism $(x, y, z) \mapsto (\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z})$.

Transposition $G.2_2$ and $G.S_3$ are 3-transposition groups, that is, they are generated by a class of involutions in which every pair has product of order at most 3. The transpositions are reflections in one of the orthogonal representations.

Remark : $S_3 \times G.S_3$ and $G.S_4$ are maximal subgroups of Fi_{124} and the Baby Monster, respectively. For a presentation, see page 232.

Maximal subgroups (believed to be complete)	Structure	Index	Order	$G.2_1$	$G.(2^2)_{111}$	$G.3$	$G.A_4$	$G.2_2$	$G.(2^2)_{122}$	$G.4$	$G.D_8$	$G.S_3$	$G.S_4$	Specifications	Abstract	Characters	
4585351680	$0_7(3)$	1080	$0_7(3)$	$: 0_7(3):2$	$ (L_4(3)x2).2^2$	$G_2(3) \times 3$	$ L_3(3):2 \times A_4$	$: H \times 2$	$ L_4(3).2^3$	$ (L_4(3) \times 2^2).2^2$	$ G_2(3) \times S_3$	$ L_3(3):2 \times S_4$	$ 1a+260a+819a$	$C(2)$	$1a+260a+819a$		
4585351680	$0_7(3)$	1080	$0_7(3)$	$: 0_7(3):2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ (L_4(3)x2).2^2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$: H : 2$	$ L_4(3).2^3$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ 1a+260d+819a$	$C(2)$	$1a+260d+819a$			
4585351680	$0_7(3)$	1080	$0_7(3)$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ (L_4(3)x2).2^2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ H : 2$	$ L_4(3).2^3$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ 1a+260b+819b$	$C(2)$	$1a+260b+819b$			
4585351680	$0_7(3)$	1080	$0_7(3)$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ (L_4(3)x2).2^2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ H : 2$	$ L_4(3).2^3$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ 1a+260e+819b$	$C(2)$	$1a+260e+819b$			
4585351680	$0_7(3)$	1080	$0_7(3)$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ (L_4(3)x2).2^2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ H : 2$	$ L_4(3).2^3$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ 1a+260c+819c$	$C(2)$	$1a+260c+819c$			
4585351680	$0_7(3)$	1080	$0_7(3)$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ (L_4(3)x2).2^2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ L_4(3):2 \times 2$	$ H : 2$	$ L_4(3).2^3$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ H:2 \times 2$	$ 1a+260f+819c$	$C(2)$	$1a+260f+819c$			
4421589120	$3^6:L_4(3)$	1120	$3^6:L_4(3)$	$: 3^6:(L_4(3)x2)$	$ H:2^2$	$ [2^4 \cdot 3^{13}]$	$ [2^6 \cdot 3^{13}]$	$: H:2$	$ 3^{4+6}:(L_3(3)x2)$	$ H:2^2$	$ H:D_8$	$ [2^5 \cdot 3^{13}]$	$ 1a+300a+819a$	$N(3A, 130^B, 117^E, 117)$	isotropic point		
4421589120	$3^6:L_4(3)$	1120	$3^6:L_4(3)$	$: 3^6:(L_4(3)x2)$	$ H:2^2$	$ [2^4 \cdot 3^{13}]$	$ [2^6 \cdot 3^{13}]$	$: H:2$	$ 3^{4+6}:(L_3(3)x2)$	$ H:2^2$	$ H:D_8$	$ [2^5 \cdot 3^{13}]$	$ 1a+300a+819b$	$N(3A, 130^C, 117^F, 117)$	isotropic projective 3-space		
4421589120	$3^6:L_4(3)$	1120	$3^6:L_4(3)$	$: 3^6:(L_4(3)x2)$	$ H:2^2$	$ [2^{14} \cdot 3]$	$ 0_8^*(2);3$	$ [2^{14} \cdot 3^2]$	$ 0_8^*(2);2$	$ 2^7S_8$	$ [2^{14} \cdot 3]$	$ 0_8^*(2);S_3$	$ [2^{15} \cdot 3^2]$	$ 1a+300a+819c$	$N(3A, 130^D, 117^E, 117)$	isotropic projective 3-space	
174182400	28431	28431	$0_8^*(2)$	$ 2^7A_8$	$ [2^{14} \cdot 3]$	$ 2^{3+6}(L_3(2)x3)$	$ 2^{3+6}(L_3(2)x3)$	$ 0_8^*(2);3$	$ 2^{14} \cdot 3^2$	$ 2^7S_8$	$ [2^{14} \cdot 3]$	$ 0_8^*(2);S_3$	$ [2^{15} \cdot 3^2]$	$ 1a+300a+819d$	$N(3A)$	isotropic line	
174182400	$0_8^*(2)$	28431	$0_8^*(2)$	$ 2^7A_8$	$ [2^{14} \cdot 3]$	$ 2^{3+6}(L_3(2)x3)$	$ 2^{3+6}(L_3(2)x3)$	$ 0_8^*(2);2$	$ 2^7A_8$	$ 2^7S_8$	$ [2^{14} \cdot 3]$	$ 0_8^*(2);S_3$	$ [2^{15} \cdot 3^2]$	$ 1a+300a+819e$	$N(3A)$	isotropic line	
136048396	36400	36400	$3_4+8:(A_4 \times A_4 \times A_4) \cdot 2$	$: H:2$	$ H:2^2$	$ H:3$	$ A_4 \times U_3(3):2$	$ H:A_4$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:D_8$	$ H:S_3$	$ H:S_4$	$ N(2A)$	minus line		
26127360	189540	189540	$2^*U_4(3) \cdot 2^2$	$: H:2$	$ H:2^2$	$ H:2$	$ A_4 \times U_3(3):2$	$ 4^{2+3} \times U_3(3):2$	$ H:2$	$ 4^2:S_3 \times U_3(3):2$	$ H:D_8$	$ S_4 \times U_3(3):2$	$ N(2B)$	$U_4(3)$	$U_4(3)$	$U_4(3)$	
26127360	189540	189540	$2^*U_4(3) \cdot 2^2$	$: H:2$	$ H:2^2$	$ H:2$	$ A_4 \times U_3(3):2$	$ 4^{2+3} \times U_3(3):2$	$ H:2$	$ 4^2:S_3 \times U_3(3):2$	$ H:D_8$	$ S_4 \times U_3(3):2$	$ N(2C)$	$U_4(3) \times O_5(3)$	$O_3(3) \times O_5(3)$	$O_3(3) \times O_5(3)$	
622080	7960680	7960680	$(A_4 \times U_4(2)) \cdot 2$	$: S_4 \times U_4(2);2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:D_8$	$ S_4 \times U_3(3):2$	$ N(2A^2)$	$N(2B^2)$	$S_2(3) \otimes S_4(3)$	$S_2(3) \otimes S_4(3)$
622080	7960680	7960680	$(A_4 \times U_4(2)) \cdot 2$	$: S_4 \times U_4(2);2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:D_8$	$ S_4 \times U_3(3):2$	$ N(2C^2)$	$N(2B^2)$	$S_2(3) \otimes S_4(3)$	$S_2(3) \otimes S_4(3)$
622080	7960680	7960680	$(A_4 \times U_4(2)) \cdot 2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:D_8$	$ S_4 \times U_3(3):2$	$ N(2D)$	$O_4^*(3) \otimes 2$	$O_4^*(3) \otimes 2$	
518400	9552816	9552816	$(A_6 \times A_6) \cdot 2^2$	$: H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:D_8$	$ (S_6 \otimes r^2) \cdot 2 \times 2$	$ C(2)$	$O_4^*(9)$	$O_4^*(9)$	
518400	9552816	9552816	$(A_6 \times A_6) \cdot 2^2$	$: H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:D_8$	$ (S_6 \otimes r^2) \cdot 2 \times 2$	$ C(2)$	$O_4^*(9)$	$O_4^*(9)$	
518400	9552816	9552816	$(A_6 \times A_6) \cdot 2^2$	$: H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:D_8$	$ H:S_3$	$ N(2D)$	$O_4^*(3) \otimes 2$	$O_4^*(3) \otimes 2$	
331776	14926275	14926275	$2((A_4 \otimes r^2) \otimes r^2)$	$: H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:2$	$ H:D_8$	$ H:S_4$	$ H:S_4$	$ H:S_4$	H	

O₈⁺(3) and O₈⁻(3)



Note:- Only the characters of the simple group been printed (pp 136-139). The letters x,y,z indicate that there are just three isoclinism classes of groups 2.G.2, which may be expected to have essentially distinct tables.

Orthogonal group $O_8^-(3) \cong {}^2D_4(3)$

$$\text{Order} = 10,151,968,619,520 = 2^{10} \cdot 3^{12} \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 41$$

Mult = 3

Out = 32

Constructions

Orthogonal $\mathrm{GO}_8^-(3) \cong 2 \times \mathrm{G}.2_1$: all 8×8 matrices over \mathbb{F}_3 preserving a quadratic form of Witt defect 1, for example $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 + x_5^2 + x_6^2 + x_7^2 - x_8^2$; $\mathrm{PGO}_8^-(3) \cong \mathrm{G}.2_1$; $\mathrm{SO}_8^-(3) \cong 2 \times \mathrm{G}$; $\mathrm{PSO}_8^-(3) \cong \mathrm{O}_8^-(3) \cong \mathrm{G}$.

Remark : There is a maximal subgroup $3^8 \cdot \bar{O}(3) \cdot 2$ in the Monster group.

Maximal subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}(2, \mathbb{Z})$

Maximal subgroups (believed to be complete)							Specifications	
Order	Index	Structure	G. ₂ ₁	G. ₂ ₂	G. ₂ ₃	G. ₂ ²	Abstract	Orthogonal
9523422720	1066	$3^6 : 2U_4(3).2$	$: 3^6 : 2U_4(3).2^2$	$: 3^6 : 2U_4(3).[2^2]$	$: 3^6 : 2U_4(3).[2^2]$	$: 3^6 : 2U_4(3).D_8$	$N(3^6)$	isotropic point
9170703360	1107	$O_7(3):2$	$: O_7(3):2 \times 2$	$2U_4(3).D_8$	$2U_4(3).D_8$	$2U_4(3).D_8 \times 2$	$C(2D)$	non-isotropic point
9170703360	1107	$O_7(3):2$	$: O_7(3):2 \times 2$				$C(2E)$	non-isotropic point
442158912	22960	$3^{3+6} : (L_3(3) \times 2^2)$	$: 3^{3+6} : (L_3(3) \times D_8)$	$: H.2$	$: H.2$	$: H.2^2$	$N(3^3)$	isotropic plane
340122240	29848	$3^{1+8} : (2S_4 \times A_6)$	$: 3^{1+8} : (2S_4 \times S_6)$	$: H.2$	$: H.2$	$: H.2^2$	$N(3A)$	isotropic line
48522240	209223	$(4 \times L_4(3)):2$	$: D_8 \times L_4(3):2^2$	$: (4 \times L_4(3):2):2$	$: H.2$	$: D_8 \times L_4(3).2^2$	$N(2A)$	minus line
1244160	8159697	$S_4 \times U_4(2):2$	$: H \times 2$				$N(2A^2), C(2F)$	$O_3(3) \times O_5(3)$
1244160	8159697	$S_4 \times U_4(2):2$	$: H \times 2$				$N(2A^2), C(2G)$	$O_3(3) \times O_5(3)$
531360	19105632	$L_2(81):2$	$: L_2(81):4$	$: L_2(81):2^2$	$: L_2(81):4$	$: L_2(81):(2 \times 4)$		$O_4^-(9)$
414720	24479091	$(A_6 \times 2(A_4 \times A_4)).2$	$: S_6 \times 2(A_4 \times A_4).2^2$	$: H.2$	$: H.2$	$: H.2^2$	$N(2C)$	$O_6^-(3) \times O_4^+(3)$

Note: The characters of $Q_8^-(3)$ are not printed

$$O_{10}^+(2)$$

	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	3C	3D	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	4G	4H	4I	5A	5B	5A	5B	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	6Q	6R	6S	6T	6U	6V	6W	6X	6Y	6Z	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	7F	7G	7H	7I	7J	7K	7L	7M	7N	7O	7P	7Q	7R	7S	7T	7U	7V	7W	7X	7Y	7Z	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K	8L	8M	8N	8O	8P	8Q	8R	8S	8T	8U	8V	8W	8X	8Y	8Z	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	9L	9M	9N	9O	9P	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V	9W	9X	9Y	9Z	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E	10F	10G	10H	10I	10J	10K	10L	10M	10N	10O	10P	10Q	10R	10S	10T	10U	10V	10W	10X	10Y	10Z	11A	11B	11C	11D	11E	11F	11G	11H	11I	11J	11K	11L	11M	11N	11O	11P	11Q	11R	11S	11T	11U	11V	11W	11X	11Y	11Z	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I	12J	12K	12L	12M	12N	12O	12P	12Q	12R	12S	12T	12U	12V	12W	12X	12Y	12Z	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H	13I	13J	13K	13L	13M	13N	13O	13P	13Q	13R	13S	13T	13U	13V	13W	13X	13Y	13Z	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G	14H	14I	14J	14K	14L	14M	14N	14O	14P	14Q	14R	14S	14T	14U	14V	14W	14X	14Y	14Z	15A	15B	15C	15D	15E	15F	15G	15H	15I	15J	15K	15L	15M	15N	15O	15P	15Q	15R	15S	15T	15U	15V	15W	15X	15Y	15Z	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E	16F	16G	16H	16I	16J	16K	16L	16M	16N	16O	16P	16Q	16R	16S	16T	16U	16V	16W	16X	16Y	16Z	17A	17B	17C	17D	17E	17F	17G	17H	17I	17J	17K	17L	17M	17N	17O	17P	17Q	17R	17S	17T	17U	17V	17W	17X	17Y	17Z	18A	18B	18C	18D	18E	18F	18G	18H	18I	18J	18K	18L	18M	18N	18O	18P	18Q	18R	18S	18T	18U	18V	18W	18X	18Y	18Z	19A	19B	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	19O	19P	19Q	19R	19S	19T	19U	19V	19W	19X	19Y	19Z	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K	20L	20M	20N	20O	20P	20Q	20R	20S	20T	20U	20V	20W	20X	20Y	20Z	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	21F	21G	21H	21I	21J	21K	21L	21M	21N	21O	21P	21Q	21R	21S	21T	21U	21V	21W	21X	21Y	21Z	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	22F	22G	22H	22I	22J	22K	22L	22M	22N	22O	22P	22Q	22R	22S	22T	22U	22V	22W	22X	22Y	22Z	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L	23M	23N	23O	23P	23Q	23R	23S	23T	23U	23V	23W	23X	23Y	23Z	24A	24B	24C	24D	24E	24F	24G	24H	24I	24J	24K	24L	24M	24N	24O	24P	24Q	24R	24S	24T	24U	24V	24W	24X	24Y	24Z	25A	25B	25C	25D	25E	25F	25G	25H	25I	25J	25K	25L	25M	25N	25O	25P	25Q	25R	25S	25T	25U	25V	25W	25X	25Y	25Z	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N	26O	26P	26Q	26R	26S	26T	26U	26V	26W	26X	26Y	26Z	27A	27B	27C	27D	27E	27F	27G	27H	27I	27J	27K	27L	27M	27N	27O	27P	27Q	27R	27S	27T	27U	27V	27W	27X	27Y	27Z	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N	28O	28P	28Q	28R	28S	28T	28U	28V	28W	28X	28Y	28Z	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F	29G	29H	29I	29J	29K	29L	29M	29N	29O	29P	29Q	29R	29S	29T	29U	29V	29W	29X	29Y	29Z	30A	30B	30C	30D	30E	30F	30G	30H	30I	30J	30K	30L	30M	30N	30O	30P	30Q	30R	30S	30T	30U	30V	30W	30X	30Y	30Z	31A	31B	31C	31D	31E	31F	31G	31H	31I	31J	31K	31L	31M	31N	31O	31P	31Q	31R	31S	31T	31U	31V	31W	31X	31Y	31Z	32A	32B	32C	32D	32E	32F	32G	32H	32I	32J	32K	32L	32M	32N	32O	32P	32Q	32R	32S	32T	32U	32V	32W	32X	32Y	32Z	33A	33B	33C	33D	33E	33F	33G	33H	33I	33J	33K	33L	33M	33N	33O	33P	33Q	33R	33S	33T	33U	33V	33W	33X	33Y	33Z	34A	34B	34C	34D	34E	34F	34G	34H	34I	34J	34K	34L	34M	34N	34O	34P	34Q	34R	34S	34T	34U	34V	34W	34X	34Y	34Z	35A	35B	35C	35D	35E	35F	35G	35H	35I	35J	35K	35L	35M	35N	35O	35P	35Q	35R	35S	35T	35U	35V	35W	35X	35Y	35Z	36A	36B	36C	36D	36E	36F	36G	36H	36I	36J	36K	36L	36M	36N	36O	36P	36Q	36R	36S	36T	36U	36V	36W	36X	36Y	36Z	37A	37B	37C	37D	37E	37F	37G	37H	37I	37J	37K	37L	37M	37N	37O	37P	37Q	37R	37S	37T	37U	37V	37W	37X	37Y	37Z	38A	38B	38C	38D	38E	38F	38G	38H	38I	38J	38K	38L	38M	38N	38O	38P	38Q	38R	38S	38T	38U	38V	38W	38X	38Y	38Z	39A	39B	39C	39D	39E	39F	39G	39H	39I	39J	39K	39L	39M	39N	39O	39P	39Q	39R	39S	39T	39U	39V	39W	39X	39Y	39Z	40A	40B	40C	40D	40E	40F	40G	40H	40I	40J	40K	40L	40M	40N	40O	40P	40Q	40R	40S	40T	40U	40V	40W	40X	40Y	40Z	41A	41B	41C	41D	41E	41F	41G	41H	41I	41J	41K	41L	41M	41N	41O	41P	41Q	41R	41S	41T	41U	41V	41W	41X	41Y	41Z	42A	42B	42C	42D	42E	42F	42G	42H	42I	42J	42K	42L	42M	42N	42O	42P	42Q	42R	42S	42T	42U	42V

$$O_{10}^+(2)$$

$O_{10}^+(2)$

Orthogonal group $O_{10}^+(2) \cong D_5(2)$

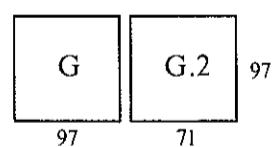
Order = 23,499,295,948,800 = $2^{20} \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 17 \cdot 31$ Mult = 1 Out = 2

Constructions

Orthogonal $GO_{10}^+(2) \cong PGO_{10}^+(2) \cong SO_{10}^+(2) \cong PSO_{10}^+(2) \cong G.2 : \text{all } 10 \times 10 \text{ matrices over } \mathbb{F}_2 \text{ preserving a non-singular quadratic form of Witt defect 0, for example } x_1x_2+x_3x_4+x_5x_6+x_7x_8+x_9x_{10} ; O_{10}^+(2) \cong G$

Remark : There is a maximal subgroup $2^{10+16}O_{10}^+(2)$ in the Monster group F_1 .

Maximal subgroups						Specifications
Order	Index	Structure	G.2	Character	Abstract	Orthogonal
47377612800	496	$S_8(2)$: $S_8(2) \times 2$	$1a+155a+340a$	$C(2E)$	non-isotropic point
44590694400	527	$2^8:O_8^+(2)$: $2^8:O_8^+(2):2$	$1a+186a+340a$	$N(2^8)$	isotropic point
10239344640	2295	$2^{10}:L_5(2)$	$\uparrow L_5(2):2,$	$1a+186a+2108a$	$N(2^{10})$	maximal isotropic subspace
10239344640	2295	$2^{10}:L_5(2)$	$\downarrow [2^{15}]:A_8$	$1a+186a+2108a$	$N(2^{10})$	maximal isotropic subspace
1184440320	19840	$(3 \times O_8^-(2)):2$: $S_3 \times O_8^-(2):2$		$N(3A)$	minus line
990904320	23715	$2_+^{1+12}:(S_3 \times A_8)$: $2_+^{1+12}:(S_3 \times S_8)$		$N(2A)$	isotropic line
198180864	118575	$2^{3+12}:(S_3 \times S_3 \times L_3(2))$: $2^{3+12}:(3^2:D_8 \times L_3(2))$		$N(2A^3)$	isotropic plane
3110400	7555072	$(A_5 \times U_4(2)):2$: $S_5 \times U_4(2):2$		$N(2B, 3A, 5A)$	$O_4^-(2) \times O_6^-(2)$
1451520	16189440	$(S_3 \times S_3 \times A_8):2$: $(S_3 \times S_3):2 \times S_8$		$N(3^2) = N(3A_2B_2)$	$O_4^+(2) \times O_6^+(2)$



$O_{10}^-(2)$

Orthogonal group $O_{10}^-(2) \cong {}^2D_5(2)$

Order = 25,015,379,558,400 = $2^{20} \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 17$ Mult = 1 Out = 2

Constructions

Orthogonal $GO_{10}^-(2) \cong PGO_{10}^-(2) \cong SO_{10}^-(2) \cong PSO_{10}^-(2) \cong G.2$: all 10×10 matrices over \mathbb{F}_2 preserving a quadratic form of Witt defect 1, for example $x_1^2 + x_1x_2 + x_2^2 + x_3x_4 + x_5x_6 + x_7x_8 + x_9x_{10}$; $O_{10}^-(2) \cong G$.

By taking the 10-space as all even weight length 12 vectors over \mathbb{F}_2 modulo complementation, we see the inclusion of S_{12} in $G.2$. The reflections (a class of 3-transpositions) are the maps $S \rightarrow S + [S, T]T$ where T is a 2-set or a 6-set, and $[S, T]$ is the size of the intersection of S and T . (The 2-sets yield the transpositions of S_{12} .) There are 6 orbits of S_{12} on its conjugates, with intersections:

S_{12} , S_6 wreath M_2 , S_4 wreath M_3 , S_3 wreath M_4 , S_2 wreath M_6 , and M_{12} ,

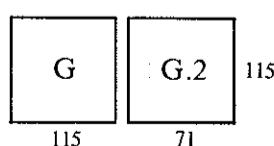
where $M_2 = S_2$, $M_3 = S_3$, $M_4 = A_4$, $M_6 = PGL_2(5)$ and M_{12} is the Mathieu group (see M_{12} , "Shuffle").

"Presentation" $G.2 \cong < \dots | \text{more relations} >$; see page 232.

Remark : G is a maximal subgroup of the Fischer group Fi_{24} .

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	$G.2$	Specifications		
				Character	Abstract	Orthogonal
50536120320	495	$2^8:0_8^-(2)$	$: 2^8:0_8^-(2):2$	$1a+154a+340a$	$N(2^8)$	isotropic point
47377612800	528	$S_8(2)$	$: S_8(2) \times 2$	$1a+187a+340a$	$C(2E)$	non-isotropic point
1274019840	19635	$2_+^{1+12}:(S_3 \times U_4(2))$	$: 2_+^{1+12}:(S_3 \times U_4(2):2)$		$N(2A)$	isotropic line
1045094400	23936	$(3 \times 0_8^+(2)):2$	$: S_3 \times 0_8^+(2):2$		$N(3A)$	minus line
990904320	25245	$2^{6+8}:(A_8 \times 3)$	$: 2^{6+8}:(A_8 \times S_3)$		$N(2^6)$	maximal isotropic subspace
330301440	75735	$2^{3+12}:(L_3(2) \times A_5)$	$: 2^{3+12}:(L_3(2) \times S_5)$		$N(2^3)$	isotropic plane
239500800	104448	A_{12}	$: S_{12}$			
41057280	609280	$3 \times U_5(2)$	$: (3 \times U_5(2)):2$		$N(3BC)$	$U_5(2)$
2419200	10340352	$(A_5 \times A_8):2$	$: S_5 \times S_8$		$N(2B, 3A, 5A)$	$O_4^-(2) \times O_6^+(2)$
1866240	13404160	$(S_3 \times S_3 \times U_4(2)):2$	$: (S_3 \times S_3):2 \times U_4(2):2$		$N(3A_2 D_2)$	$O_4^+(2) \times O_6^-(2)$



$$O_{10}^+(2)$$

$$O_{10}^-(2)$$

$$O_{10}^-(2)$$

$$O_{10}^-(2)$$

$$O_{10}^-(2)$$

Co₂

Sporadic Conway group Co ₂		Maximal subgroups						Specifications							
Order	Mult = 1	Out = 1	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Leech (mod 2)	Graph	Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Leech (mod 2)	Graph
42,305,421,312,000 = 2 ¹⁸ .3 ⁶ .5 ³ .7.11.23			2300	U ₆ (2):2	1a+275a+2024a	N(2 10)	2-22-point	point	1839661440	2300	U ₆ (2):2	1a+275a+2024a	N(2 10)	2-22-point	point
Constructions			46575	210.M ₂₂ :2			2-24-point	22 edges	908328960	46575	210.M ₂₂ :2			2-24-point	22 edges
Graph			47104	M ₂₂			2-23-point		898128000	47104	M ₂₂			2-23-point	
Leech	G : the automorphism group of a rank 3 graph of valence 891 on 2300 points in which the point stabilizer is U ₆ (2).2.		743173240	56925	2+8:S ₆ (2)	N(2A)			743173240	56925	2+8:S ₆ (2)	N(2A)			
Constructions	G : the stabilizer of a type 2 vector V in the Leech lattice (see Co ₁). Taking V = (4,4,0 ²²), 0 = (0,0,0 ²²), the 4600 points P with type(VP) = type(P) = 2 fall naturally into 2300 pairs {P _L , P _R } with P _L + P _R - V = 0, namely { (4,0,±4,0 ²¹), (0,4,±4,0 ²¹) } (44), { (3,1,±122), (1,3,±122) } (1024), { (2,2,±260 ¹⁶), (2,2,±260 ¹⁶) } (1232). Two pairs {P _L , P _R } {Q _L , Q _R } are incident in the above graph just if type(P _i Q _j) is even.		88704000	475928	HS;2		2-33-point		88704000	475928	HS;2			2-33-point	
Graph	Considering the Leech lattice modulo 2, the 2-spaces containing V become points in the quotient 23-dimensional representation over F ₂ (which contains an irreducible 22-dimensional representation). They are described below by the types of their non-zero vectors. In all cases except that marked * these vectors lift to real Leech lattice vectors of the appropriate types adding to 0.		41287680	1024650	(2+6x2 ⁴).A ₈	N(2B)			41287680	1024650	(2+6x2 ⁴).A ₈	N(2B)		2-33*-point	non-edge
Leech			26127360	1619200	U ₄ (3).D ₈				26127360	1619200	U ₄ (3).D ₈			2-33*-point	
Constructions			11796480	3586275	24+10(S ₅ xS ₃)				11796480	3586275	24+10(S ₅ xS ₃)			2-34-point	
Graph			10209660	4147200	N ₂₃				10209660	4147200	N ₂₃			2-34-point	
Leech			933120	45337600	3+4;2 ¹⁺⁴ .S ₅	N(3A)			933120	45337600	3+4;2 ¹⁺⁴ .S ₅	N(3A)			
Constructions			12000	3525451776	5+2;4S ₄	N(5A)			12000	3525451776	5+2;4S ₄	N(5A)			

G 60

Presentation $G \equiv \langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g \mid a=(cf)^2, b=(ef)^3, c=(bg)^2, (aecd)^4 = (cef)^7 = (baefg)^5 = 1 \rangle$

Sporadic Conway group Co₂

Order = 42,305,421,312,000 = 2¹⁸.3⁶.5³.7.11.23

Mult = 1

Out = 1

Constructions

G : the automorphism group of a rank 3 graph of valence 891 on 2300 points in which the point stabilizer is U₆(2).2.

points P with type(VP) = type(P) = 2 fall naturally into 2300 pairs {P_L, P_R} with P_L + P_R - V = 0, namely

{ (4,0,±4,0²¹), (0,4,±4,0²¹) } (44), { (3,1,±122), (1,3,±122) } (1024), { (2,2,±260¹⁶), (2,2,±260¹⁶) } (1232). Two

pairs {P_L, P_R} {Q_L, Q_R} are incident in the above graph just if type(P_iQ_j) is even.

Considering the Leech lattice modulo 2, the 2-spaces containing V become points in the quotient 23-dimensional

representation over F₂ (which contains an irreducible 22-dimensional representation). They are described below by the types of their non-zero vectors. In all cases except that marked * these vectors lift to real Leech lattice

vectors of the appropriate types adding to 0.

Presentation

$G \equiv \langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g \mid a=(cf)^2, b=(ef)^3, c=(bg)^2, (aecd)^4 = (cef)^7 = (baefg)^5 = 1 \rangle$

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469</th

Fi₂₂

	1A	2A	3B	2C	3A	3B	3C	3D	4B	4C	4D	4E	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K	7A	8A	8B	8C	8D	9A	9B	9C	10A	10B	11A	10B*	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I	12J	12K	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	13F	13G	13H	13I	13J	13K	13L	13M	13N	13O	13P	13Q	13R	13S	13T	13U	13V	13W	13X	13Y	13Z	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	14F	14G	14H	14I	14J	14K	14L	14M	14N	14O	14P	14Q	14R	14S	14T	14U	14V	14W	14X	14Y	14Z	15A	15B	15C	15D	15E	15F	15G	15H	15I	15J	15K	15L	15M	15N	15O	15P	15Q	15R	15S	15T	15U	15V	15W	15X	15Y	15Z	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E	16F	16G	16H	16I	16J	16K	16L	16M	16N	16O	16P	16Q	16R	16S	16T	16U	16V	16W	16X	16Y	16Z	17A	17B	17C	17D	17E	17F	17G	17H	17I	17J	17K	17L	17M	17N	17O	17P	17Q	17R	17S	17T	17U	17V	17W	17X	17Y	17Z	18A	18B	18C	18D	18E	18F	18G	18H	18I	18J	18K	18L	18M	18N	18O	18P	18Q	18R	18S	18T	18U	18V	18W	18X	18Y	18Z	19A	19B	19C	19D	19E	19F	19G	19H	19I	19J	19K	19L	19M	19N	19O	19P	19Q	19R	19S	19T	19U	19V	19W	19X	19Y	19Z	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	20K	20L	20M	20N	20O	20P	20Q	20R	20S	20T	20U	20V	20W	20X	20Y	20Z	21A	21B	21C	21D	21E	21F	21G	21H	21I	21J	21K	21L	21M	21N	21O	21P	21Q	21R	21S	21T	21U	21V	21W	21X	21Y	21Z	22A	22B	22C	22D	22E	22F	22G	22H	22I	22J	22K	22L	22M	22N	22O	22P	22Q	22R	22S	22T	22U	22V	22W	22X	22Y	22Z	23A	23B	23C	23D	23E	23F	23G	23H	23I	23J	23K	23L	23M	23N	23O	23P	23Q	23R	23S	23T	23U	23V	23W	23X	23Y	23Z	24A	24B	24C	24D	24E	24F	24G	24H	24I	24J	24K	24L	24M	24N	24O	24P	24Q	24R	24S	24T	24U	24V	24W	24X	24Y	24Z	25A	25B	25C	25D	25E	25F	25G	25H	25I	25J	25K	25L	25M	25N	25O	25P	25Q	25R	25S	25T	25U	25V	25W	25X	25Y	25Z	26A	26B	26C	26D	26E	26F	26G	26H	26I	26J	26K	26L	26M	26N	26O	26P	26Q	26R	26S	26T	26U	26V	26W	26X	26Y	26Z	27A	27B	27C	27D	27E	27F	27G	27H	27I	27J	27K	27L	27M	27N	27O	27P	27Q	27R	27S	27T	27U	27V	27W	27X	27Y	27Z	28A	28B	28C	28D	28E	28F	28G	28H	28I	28J	28K	28L	28M	28N	28O	28P	28Q	28R	28S	28T	28U	28V	28W	28X	28Y	28Z	29A	29B	29C	29D	29E	29F	29G	29H	29I	29J	29K	29L	29M	29N	29O	29P	29Q	29R	29S	29T	29U	29V	29W	29X	29Y	29Z	30A	30B	30C	30D	30E	30F	30G	30H	30I	30J	30K	30L	30M	30N	30O	30P	30Q	30R	30S	30T	30U	30V	30W	30X	30Y	30Z	31A	31B	31C	31D	31E	31F	31G	31H	31I	31J	31K	31L	31M	31N	31O	31P	31Q	31R	31S	31T	31U	31V	31W	31X	31Y	31Z	32A	32B	32C	32D	32E	32F	32G	32H	32I	32J	32K	32L	32M	32N	32O	32P	32Q	32R	32S	32T	32U	32V	32W	32X	32Y	32Z	33A	33B	33C	33D	33E	33F	33G	33H	33I	33J	33K	33L	33M	33N	33O	33P	33Q	33R	33S	33T	33U	33V	33W	33X	33Y	33Z	34A	34B	34C	34D	34E	34F	34G	34H	34I	34J	34K	34L	34M	34N	34O	34P	34Q	34R	34S	34T	34U	34V	34W	34X	34Y	34Z	35A	35B	35C	35D	35E	35F	35G	35H	35I	35J	35K	35L	35M	35N	35O	35P	35Q	35R	35S	35T	35U	35V	35W	35X	35Y	35Z	36A	36B	36C	36D	36E	36F	36G	36H	36I	36J	36K	36L	36M	36N	36O	36P	36Q	36R	36S	36T	36U	36V	36W	36X	36Y	36Z	37A	37B	37C	37D	37E	37F	37G	37H	37I	37J	37K	37L	37M	37N	37O	37P	37Q	37R	37S	37T	37U	37V	37W	37X	37Y	37Z	38A	38B	38C	38D	38E	38F	38G	38H	38I	38J	38K	38L	38M	38N	38O	38P	38Q	38R	38S	38T	38U	38V	38W	38X	38Y	38Z	39A	39B	39C	39D	39E	39F	39G	39H	39I	39J	39K	39L	39M	39N	39O	39P	39Q	39R	39S	39T	39U	39V	39W	39X	39Y	39Z	40A	40B	40C	40D	40E	40F	40G	40H	40I	40J	40K	40L	40M	40N	40O	40P	40Q	40R	40S	40T	40U	40V	40W	40X	40Y	40Z	41A	41B	41C	41D	41E	41F	41G	41H	41I	41J	41K	41L	41M	41N	41O	41P	41Q	41R	41S	41T	41U	41V	41W	41X	41Y	41Z	42A	42B	42C	42D	42E	42F	42G	42H	42I	42J	42K	42L	42M	42N	42O	42P	42Q	42R	42S	42T	42U	42V	42W	42X	42Y	42Z	43A	43B	43C	43D	43E	43F	43G	43H	43I	43J	43K	43L	43M	43N	43O	43P	43Q	43R	43S	43T	43U	43V	43W	43X	43Y	43Z	44A	44B	44C	44D	44E	44F	44G	44H	44I	44J	44K	44L	44M	44N	44O	44P	44Q	44R	44S	44T	44U	44V	44W	44X	44Y	44Z	45A	45B	45C	45D	45E	45F	45G	45H	45I	45J	45K	45L	45M	45N	45O	45P	45Q	45R	45S	45T	45U	45V	45W	45X	45Y	45Z	46A	46B	46C	46D	46E	46F	46G	46H	46I	46J	46K	46L	46M	46N	46O	46P	46Q	46R	46S	46T	46U	46V	46W	46X	46Y	46Z	47A	47B	47C	47D	47E	47F	47G	47H	47I	47J	47K	47L	47M	47N	47O	47P	47Q	47R	47S	47T	47U	47V	47W	47X	47Y	47Z	48A	48B	48C	48D	48E	48F	48G	48H	48I	48J	48K

Fi₂₂

Fi₂₂

Constructions	Fischer	G is generated by a conjugacy class of 3510 involutions, which are 3-transpositions; i.e. any non-commuting pair has product of order 3. Joining transpositions when they commute we obtain a rank 3 graph of valence 693, whose automorphism group is G.2. The centralizer of a transposition in G is 2·Fi ₂₁ ≈ 2·U ₆ (2), and the centralizer of the product of two distinct transpositions is 2 ² ·2 ⁸ ·U ₄ (2).2 or 3 × U ₄ (3).2 according as they commute or not. Products of two or three mutually commuting transpositions are called bi- and tri-transpositions respectively. All maximal sets of mutually commuting transpositions (bases) are conjugate, and contain 22 transpositions, which generate an elementary Abelian group 2 ¹⁰ whose normalizer is a group 2 ¹⁰ H ₂₂ . There are three orbits of this group on transpositions: a transposition is either in the base, or commutes with a hexad of the base or with no transposition in the base. There are 22 basic, 2 ⁹ ·77 hexadic and 2 ¹⁰ anabasic transpositions. The centralizer of an anabasic transposition in 2 ¹⁰ H ₂₂ is a complementary H ₂₂ .
Order = 68,561,151,654,400 = 2 ¹⁷ ·3 ⁵ ·7·11·13	Mult = 6	Out = 2
X ₁₃₅ * +	X ₁₃₅ * +	
X ₁₃₆ * +	X ₁₃₆ * +	
X ₁₃₇ 02	X ₁₃₇ 02	
X ₁₃₈	X ₁₃₈	
X ₁₃₉ * +	X ₁₃₉ * +	
X ₁₄₀ * +	X ₁₄₀ * +	
X ₁₄₁ * +	X ₁₄₁ * +	
X ₁₄₂ * +	X ₁₄₂ * +	
X ₁₄₃ * +	X ₁₄₃ * +	
X ₁₄₄ * +	X ₁₄₄ * +	
X ₁₄₅ * +	X ₁₄₅ * +	
X ₁₄₆ * +	X ₁₄₆ * +	
X ₁₄₇ * +	X ₁₄₇ * +	
X ₁₄₈ +2	X ₁₄₈ +2	
X ₁₄₉ * +	X ₁₄₉ * +	
X ₁₅₀ * +	X ₁₅₀ * +	
X ₁₅₁ * +	X ₁₅₁ * +	
X ₁₅₂ * +	X ₁₅₂ * +	
X ₁₅₃ * +	X ₁₅₃ * +	
X ₁₅₄ * +	X ₁₅₄ * +	
X ₁₅₅ +2	X ₁₅₅ +2	
X ₁₅₆	X ₁₅₆	
X ₁₅₇ * +	X ₁₅₇ * +	
X ₁₅₈ * +	X ₁₅₈ * +	
X ₁₅₉ * +	X ₁₅₉ * +	
X ₁₆₀ * +	X ₁₆₀ * +	
X ₁₆₁ * +	X ₁₆₁ * +	
X ₁₆₂ * +	X ₁₆₂ * +	
X ₁₆₃ * +	X ₁₆₃ * +	
X ₁₆₄ * +	X ₁₆₄ * +	

$$\text{HN} = \text{F}_{5+}$$

$\text{HN} = \text{F}_{5+}$

Sporadic Harada-Norton group $\text{HN} \cong \text{F} \cong \text{F}_5 \cong \text{F}_{5+}$

Order = 273,030,912,000,000 = $2^{14} \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^6 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19$ Mult = 1 Out = 2

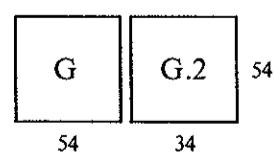
Constructions

Monster $5 \times G$: centralizer of a 5A-element in the Monster; the normalizer is $(\text{D}_{10} \times G).2$.

Real G has a 133-dimensional representation over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, and the outer automorphism changes the sign of $\sqrt{5}$. The 133-space contains an orbit of 1140000 vectors which form a rank 12 graph of valence 462. The point stabilizer A_{12} has orbit lengths 1, 462, 2520, 2520, 10395, 16632, 30800, 69300, 166320, 166320, 311850, 362880. Orbits of equal length are fused in $G.2$. Explicit matrices have been computed.

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	Specifications		
			G.2	Abstract	Graph
239500800	1140000	A_{12}	: S_{12}		point
177408000	1539000	$2^* \cdot HS \cdot 2$: $4^* \cdot HS \cdot 2$	$N(2A)$	
16547328	16500000	$U_3(8):3$: $U_3(8):6$		
3686400	74064375	$2_+^{1+8} \cdot (A_5 \times A_5) \cdot 2$: $2_+^{1+8} \cdot (A_5 \times A_5) \cdot 2^2$	$N(2B)$	
2520000	108345600	$(\text{D}_{10} \times U_3(5))^* \cdot 2$: $5:4 \times U_3(5):2$	$N(5A)$	Hoffman-Singleton graph
2000000	136515456	$5_+^{1+4} : 2_-^{1+4} \cdot 5 \cdot 4$: $H \cdot 2$	$N(5B)$	
1658880	164587500	$2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$: $H \cdot 2$	$N(2^6) = N(2A_{36}B_{27})$	
1036800	263340000	$(A_6 \times A_6)^* \cdot D_8$: $(S_6 \times S_6):2^2$	$N(2A, 3A, 3A, 4B, 5A)^2$	edge
1032192	264515625	$2^3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 2^6 \cdot (3 \times L_3(2))$: $H \cdot 2$	$N(2B^3)$	
750000	364041216	$5^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 4A_5$: $H \cdot 2$	$N(5B^2)$	
190080	1436400000	$M_{12}:2$			point pair
190080	1436400000	$M_{12}:2$			point pair
93312	2926000000	$3^4 : 2(A_4 \times A_4) \cdot 4$: $3^4 : 2(S_4 \times S_4) \cdot 2$	$N(3^4) = N(3A_{24}B_{16})$	
58320	4681600000	$3_+^{1+4} : 4A_5$: $3_+^{1+4} : 4S_5$	$N(3B)$	



$$F_4(2)$$

$$F_4(2)$$

$$F_4(2)$$

$F_4(2)$

Chevalley group $F_4(2)$

Order = $3,311,126,603,366,400 = 2^{24} \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 17$ Mult = 2 Out = 2

Constructions

Chevalley G : the adjoint Chevalley group of type F_4 over the field \mathbb{F}_2 ; the automorphism group of the exceptional 27-dimensional Jordan algebra over \mathbb{F}_2 .

Real $2.G$ has a 52-dimensional real representation, in which it permutes two orbits of 2×69888 special vectors.

These two orbits are interchanged by the outer automorphism.

The typical vector can be written $(x_*; \dots; x_S \dots)$ where S runs over the sets of size 1, 5 or 9 in a 10-set, and the 52-space is defined by the relations $x_{S'} = -x_S$ and $x_{S(1)} + \dots + x_{S(10)} = 0$, where S' is the complement of S , and $S(1), \dots, S(10)$ have even pairwise intersections. The norm of v is $x_*^2/3 + \sum x_S^2/24$ (summed over one set S from each complementary pair). There is a subgroup $S_8(2)$ (containing S_{10}) whose transvections permute the sets S by the maps $S \rightarrow S' + [S, T]T$ defined for each set T of size 2 or 6, where $[S, T]$ is the parity of the intersection of S and T . (The sets of size 2 yield the transpositions of S_{10}). One orbit of special vectors can be defined in terms of a 5-set A . We say that S has type m_n if it meets A in m points, A' in n points. Then the special vectors are the $S_8(2)$ -images of those with

$$x_* = x_U = 2, x_V = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad x_* = x_U = x_V = 1$$

where U ranges over sets of type $1_0, 5_4, 0_5$ and 4_1 , and U ranges over those of type 3_2 .

The above special vectors generate a lattice L which is geometrically similar to its dual lattice L^* . The quotient L^*/L is an elementary Abelian group of order 2^{26} which can be identified with the trace zero portion of the Jordan algebra above. After rescaling, L^* contains the particular special vectors with

$$x_* = 6, x_S = 0 \text{ (all } S\text{)} \quad \text{or} \quad x_* = 3, x_A = 9, x_T = 1$$

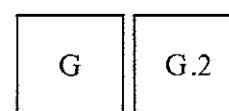
where A is a fixed set, and T ranges over all other sets meeting A oddly.

Remark : $2(2^2 \times G) \cdot 2$ is the normalizer of a certain dihedral group of order 8 in the Monster group F_1 .

Some maximal subgroups (including all local subgroups)

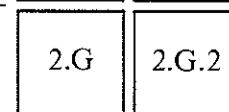
Order	Index	Structure	$G \cdot 2$	Specification
47563407360	69615	$(2_+^{1+8} \times 2^6):S_6(2)$	$[2^{20}]:A_6 \cdot 2^2$	$N(2A)$
47563407360	69615	$(2_+^{1+8} \times 2^6):S_6(2)$		$N(2B)$
47377612800	69888	$S_8(2)$	$S_4(4):4, (S_6 \text{ wr } 2).2$	special vector in L
47377612800	69888	$S_8(2)$		special vector in L^*
1056964608	3132675	$[2^{20}]:(\text{S}_3 \times \text{L}_3(2))$	$[2^{22}]:(\text{S}_3 \times \text{S}_3):2$	$N(2A^2)$
1056964608	3132675	$[2^{20}]:(\text{S}_3 \times \text{L}_3(2))$		$N(2B^2)$
1045094400	3168256	$O_8^+(2):S_3$		
1045094400	3168256	$O_8^+(2):S_3$		
634023936	5222400	${}^3D_4(2):3$	$7^2:(3 \times 2S_4)$	
634023936	5222400	${}^3D_4(2):3$		
35942400	92123136	${}^2F_4(2)$	$: {}^2F_4(2) \times 2$	$C(2E)$
12130560	272957440	$L_4(3):2_2$	$: L_4(3):2^2$	
56448	586579968	$(L_3(2) \times L_3(2)):2$	$: H \cdot 2$	$N(2A, 3A, 4C, 7B), N(2B, 3B, 4D, 7A)$
93312	35484467200	$3 \cdot (3^2:Q_8 \times 3^2:Q_8) \cdot S_3$	$: H \cdot 2$	$N(3C)$

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ind	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	4G	4H	4I	4J	4K	4L	4M	4N	4O	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K	
	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
X _{0n}	+	52	20	20	12	4	7	7	-2	0	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6		
X ₀₇	+	2380	364	-148	116	-4	49	22	4	0	0	56	-8	-24	-16	0	0	-4	-4	12	12	0	0	0	5	19	-10	-7	-2	4	-4	5	2	-1	2	-4
X ₀₈	+	2380	-148	364	116	-4	22	49	4	0	0	-8	56	-24	16	0	0	-4	12	-4	12	0	0	0	5	-10	19	-2	-7	-4	4	2	5	2	-1	-4
X ₀₉	+	12376	1176	664	296	56	91	1	10	0	0	112	48	64	-16	0	0	-8	8	24	8	0	0	0	1	21	19	-5	9	6	-2	11	5	5	-1	2
X ₁₀₀	+	12376	664	1176	296	56	1	91	10	0	0	48	112	64	16	0	0	-8	24	8	8	0	0	0	1	19	21	9	-5	-2	6	5	11	-1	5	2
X ₁₀₁	+	22100	820	820	-20	-92	50	50	14	0	0	8	8	40	0	0	0	36	-12	-12	4	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	
X ₁₀₂	+	43316	-1260	-1260	780	4	98	98	8	0	0	-56	-56	40	0	0	0	4	-12	-12	36	0	0	0	16	-30	-30	-6	-6	0	0	6	6	-2	-2	
X ₁₀₃	+	46800	2640	2640	560	16	90	90	-18	0	0	160	160	160	0	0	0	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	30	30	-6	-6	-6	2	2	-2	-2		
X ₁₀₄	+	55080	3816	-792	856	72	189	27	0	0	0	272	-48	-54	16	0	0	8	-8	40	24	0	0	0	5	51	-15	-3	3	0	0	13	7	3	-3	0
X ₁₀₅	+	55080	-792	3816	856	72	27	189	0	0	0	-48	272	-64	-16	0	0	8	40	-8	24	0	0	0	5	-15	51	3	-3	0	0	7	13	-3	3	0
X ₁₀₆	+	424320	15744	-2688	1664	-128	456	-57	-12	0	0	512	0	-96	-96	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	-5	24	-15	-24	-9	12	12	8	-1	-8	1	4	
X ₁₀₇	+	424320	-2688	15744	1664	-128	-57	456	-12	0	0	0	512	-96	96	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	-5	15	24	-9	-24	12	12	-1	8	1	-8	4	
X ₁₀₈	+	433160	12488	-5432	2168	-88	161	161	-28	0	0	336	-112	-160	-80	0	0	-24	-9	8	24	0	0	0	10	71	-29	1	-7	-4	4	-7	5	-1	-1	-4
X ₁₀₉	+	433160	-5432	12488	2168	-88	161	161	-28	0	0	-112	336	-160	80	0	0	-24	8	-8	24	0	0	0	10	-29	71	-7	1	4	-4	5	-7	-1	-1	-4
X ₁₁₀	+	565760	4608	4608	-512	512	56	56	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-24	-24	24	24	0	0	-8	-8	8	8	
X ₁₁₁	+	572832	17568	8352	2144	288	378	-27	0	0	0	448	64	256	-64	0	0	32	32	32	0	0	0	7	30	15	-6	-3	0	0	2	-7	6	3	0	
X ₁₁₂	+	572832	8352	17568	2144	288	-27	378	0	0	0	64	448	256	64	0	0	32	32	32	0	0	0	7	15	30	-3	-6	0	0	-7	2	3	6	0	
X ₁₁₃	+	716040	17352	-5688	1912	168	189	189	0	0	0	400	-176	-160	80	0	0	-24	8	-8	24	0	0	0	-10	39	-21	21	-3	0	0	1	-11	3	3	0
X ₁₁₄	+	716040	-5688	17352	1912	168	189	189	0	0	0	-176	400	-160	-80	0	0	-24	-8	8	24	0	0	0	-10	-21	39	-3	21	0	0	-11	1	3	3	0
X ₁₁₅	+	1082900	-13580	-13580	4140	-156	245	245	-16	0	0	-56	-56	200	0	0	0	-28	-28	-28	36	0	0	0	0	-65	-65	13	13	-8	9	9	3	3	0	
X ₁₁₆	+	1082900	22260	4340	1580	-284	245	-70	38	0	0	392	-56	120	-80	0	0	-28	-28	-12	20	0	0	0	0	15	50	-19	18	-6	2	-7	-10	-5	-2	
X ₁₁₇	+	1082900	4340	22260	1580	-284	-70	245	38	0	0	-56	392	120	80	0	0	-28	-12	-28	20	0	0	0	0	50	15	18	-19	2	-6	-10	-7	-2	-5	
X ₁₁₈	+	11465600	10920	10920	-1640	392	315	315	-36	0	0	-112	-112	80	0	0	0	-56	-24	-24	24	0	0	0	0	-15	-15	3	3	12	12	7	7	5	5	-4
X ₁₁₉	+	1233792	26496	8064	3200	384	216	-189	0	0	0	512	0	160	160	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	-8	21	24	3	24	0	0	11	8	-3	0		
X ₁₂₀	+	1233792	8064	26496	3200	384	-189	216	0	0	0	0	512	160	-160	0	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	-8	21	24	3	24	0	0	11	8	-3	0		
X ₁₂₁	+	1299480	5208	-5544	-664	504	357	-21	24	0	0	-336	112	-64	144	0	0	56	-40	8	-24	0	0	0	5	15	21	-3	-21	24	0	-7	11	3	-3	0
X ₁₂₂	+	1299480	-5544	5208	-664	504	-21	357	24	0	0	112	-336	-64	-144	0																				

$$F_4(2)$$

$$F_4(2)$$

24A	24B	24C	24D	28A	28B	30A	30B		2E	4P	4Q	6L	8L	8M	8N	8O	8P	8Q	8R	10D	12R	16E	16F	16G	16H	I**	20C	24E	24F	G**	26A	32A	B*	32C	D**	40A	40B					
24	24	24	24	28	28	30	30	fus	ind	2	4	4	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	12	16	16	16	16	16	20	24	24	24	26	32	32	32	32	40	40				
*	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	:	∞	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	i2	-i2	0	0	-12	-12	0	0	0	0				
*	1	-2	1	0	0	-1	1	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	-2	1	0	1	-1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	0	-1	-1	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	:	∞	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	-12	i2	0	0	-12	-12	0	0	0	0	-12	12	0	
*	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	:	∞	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	-212	0	0	i2	-i2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	12	0	
*	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	:	∞	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412	0	0	0	0	412	0	0	0	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*	-1	1	1	1	-1	2	-1	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
*	1	-1	1	1	1	-1	0	1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
*	0	1	0	-1	1	0	1	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
*	1	0	-1	0	0	1	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
*	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
*	-1	1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
*	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	:	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	r10	r10			
*	0	-1	0	-1	0	1	0	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
*	-1	0	-1	0	1	0	0	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
*	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	:	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
*	0	-1	0	1	1	0	1	1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	-1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	-1	0	1	0	0	1	-1	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
*	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
*	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1	0		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
*	0	-1	0	1	1	0	1	1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1		+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
*	1	1	-1	1	1</																																					

Ly

Sporadic Lyons group Ly

Order = 51,765,179,004,000,000 = $2^8 \cdot 3^7 \cdot 5^6 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 31 \cdot 37 \cdot 67$ Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

Graphs G has been constructed as a group of permutations on 8835156 points, which can be regarded as the vertices of a rank 5 graph A. The point stabilizer in G is $G_2(5)$, which has orbit lengths 1, 19530, 968750, 2034375, 5812500. The corresponding 2-point stabilizers are $5^{1+4}:4S_4$, $U_3(3)$, $2(A_5 \times A_4).2$, and $(3 \times L_2(7)):2$ respectively.

There is also a permutation representation on 9606125 points forming a rank 5 graph B. The point stabilizer is $3 \cdot McL:2$, which has orbit lengths 1, 15400, 534600, 1871100, 7185024. The corresponding 2-point stabilizers are $3^{2+4}.4S_5$, $2S_7$, $4S_6$ and $5^{1+2}:S_3$ respectively.

The joint stabilizers of a point in each of the above graphs are $3 \cdot U_3(5):2$, $5^{1+2}:4S_3.2$, $U_3(3):2$ and $(2A_5 \times 3).2$.

Modulo 5 G has a 111-dimensional orthogonal representation over \mathbb{F}_5 , on a space spanned by vectors $[\infty]$ and $[z, m, n]$, where $z = x + y\theta$ (x, y in \mathbb{F}_5 , $\theta^2 = -3$) is the typical element of \mathbb{F}_{25} , and m, n are in $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}, \bar{t}, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}, \bar{s}, \bar{r}, \bar{m}\}$. These vectors satisfy the relations

$$[z, m, n] = x[1, m, n] + y[\theta, m, n], \quad [\bar{z}, \bar{m}, \bar{n}] = [z, \bar{m}, \bar{n}] = [z, m, \bar{n}], \quad [z, \bar{m}, \bar{n}] = [z, m, n] = -[z, n, m]$$

where $\bar{z} = x - y\theta$. An orthogonal base consists of the 111 vectors $[\infty]$, $[1, a, b]$, $[\theta, a, b]$ ($b-a$ a quadratic residue modulo 11), of the respective norms 3, 1, 3.

G is generated by its subgroup $\langle A_m, B_p, C \rangle \cong 3^5:(M_{11} \times 2)$ together with the element D of order 3 inverted by C, where:

$$A_m : [\infty] \rightarrow [\infty], \quad [z, a, b] \rightarrow [w^{E(a, b, m)} z, a, b] \quad (2w = -1 + \theta)$$

$$B_p : [\infty] \rightarrow [\infty], \quad [z, a, b] \rightarrow [z, P(a), P(b)]$$

$$C : [\infty] \rightarrow -[\infty], \quad [z, a, b] \rightarrow [\bar{z}, a, b]$$

$$D : [\infty] \rightarrow [\infty] + \sum [w p_{mn}, m, n]$$

$$[1, a, b] \rightarrow [\infty] + \sum [q_{mn} + \theta r_{mn}, m, n]$$

$$[\theta, a, b] \rightarrow 3[\infty] + \sum [s_{mn} + \theta t_{mn}, m, n]$$

whenever $a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k$ is an arithmetic progression modulo 11 in which $b-a$ is a quadratic residue;

$E(a, b, m) = 0$ ($m = a, b$), 1 ($m = c, d, e, g, h, k$), 2 ($m = f, i, j$);

P is one of the monomial permutations (generating M_{11}):

$$(0123456789X), \quad (13954)(267X8), \quad (0\bar{0})(1\bar{1})(3\bar{9}4\bar{5})(26X7);$$

the sums in the formulae for D are over the values below, and p_{mn} is the Legendre symbol $(m-n|11)$:

m =	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j		
n =	bcd	cd	defghijk	cdefghijk	defghijk	efghijk	fghijk	ghijk	hijk	ijk	jk	k
q_{mn}	0044022000	023002113	14421344	2344201	034133	30234	3214	033	21	1		
r_{mn}	4233330233	414242244	13333230	2141302	222410	21244	4011	140	12	3		
s_{mn}	3211122112	440112344	14244232	2411122	242003	30101	4344	403	42	2		
t_{mn}	1400033104	122412332	34421032	3004210	031343	41212	4121	031	33	3		

Maximal subgroups

Order	Index	Structure	Character	Specifications	
				Abstract	Graphs
5859000000	8835156	$G_2(5)$	$1a+45694a+1534500a+3028266a+4226695a$		point of A
5388768000	9606125	$3 \cdot McL:2$	$1a+45694a+1534500a+3028266a+4997664a$	$N(3A)$	point of B
46500000	1113229656	$5^3 \cdot L_3(5)$		$N(5A^3)$	
29916800	1296826875	$2 \cdot A_{11}$		$N(2A)$	
9000000	5751686556	$5^{1+4}:4S_6$		$N(5A)$	
3849120	13448575000	$3^5:(2 \times M_{11})$		$N(3^5) = N(3A_{11}B_{110})$	
699840	73967162500	$3^{2+4}:2A_5.D_8$		$N(3^2) = N(3A_2B_2)$	edge of B
1474	35118846000000	67:22		$N(67ABC)$	
666	77725494000000	37:18		$N(37AB)$	

G

$$\text{Th} = \mathbf{F}_3|_3$$

20

Th and Fi_{23}

Sporadic Thompson group $\text{Th} \cong E \cong F_3 \cong F_{3|3}$

Order = $90,745,943,887,872,000 = 2^{15} \cdot 3^{10} \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 13 \cdot 19 \cdot 31$ Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

Real G has a 248-dimensional real representation, which when reduced modulo 3 exhibits it as a subgroup of $E_8(3)$.

Explicit matrices have been constructed using the subgroup $2^5 \cdot L_5(2)$ (the Dempwolff group).

Monster $3 \times G$: the centralizer of an element of class 3C in the Monster group F_1 ; the normalizer is $S_3 \times G$.

Some subgroups (including all p-local subgroups)

Order	Index	Structure	Specification	Status
634023936	143127000	$3D_4(2):3$		maximal
319979520	283599225	$2^5 \cdot L_5(2)$	$N(2A^5)$	maximal
92897280	976841775	$2^{1+8} \cdot A_9$	$N(2A)$	maximal
33094656	2742012000	$U_3(8):6$		maximal
25474176	3562272000	$(3 \times G_2(3)):2$	$N(3A)$	maximal
944784	96049408000	$[3^9] \cdot 2S_4$	$N(3B)$	maximal
944784	96049408000	$3^2 \cdot [3^7] \cdot 2S_4$	$N(3B^2)$	maximal
349920	259333401600	$3^5 \cdot 2S_6$	$N(3C)$	maximal
12000	7562161990656	$5^{1+2} \cdot 4S_4$	$N(5A)$	maximal
12000	7562161990656	$5^2 \cdot GL_2(5)$	$N(5A^2)$	maximal
7056	12860819712000	$7^2 \cdot (3 \times 2S_4)$	$N(7A^2)$	maximal
?	6840	$L_2(19):2$	$N(2A, 3B, 5A, 9C, 10A, 19A)$	maximal if it exists
720	126036033177600	$M_{10} \cong A_6 \cdot 2_3$	$N(2A, 3B, 3B, 4B, 5A)$	maximal
465	195152567500800	$31:15$	$N(31AB)$	maximal
120	756216199065600	S_5	$N(2A, 3B, 5A)$	may not be maximal

Sporadic Fischer group Fi_{23}

Order = $4,089,470,473,293,004,800 = 2^{18} \cdot 3^{13} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 23$ Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

Fischer $2 \times G$: the centralizer of a transposition in Fi_{24} , the simple group G being the intersection with Fi_{24} . For almost all purposes Fi_{23} is best regarded as a subgroup of Fi_{24} (q.v.). Thus, G is a 3-transposition group, generated by a conjugacy class of 31671 involutions, which form a rank 3 graph of valence 3510 when commuting transpositions are joined. The centralizer in G of a transposition is $2 \cdot \text{Fi}_{22}$, and the centralizer of the product of two distinct transpositions is $2^2 \cdot \text{Fi}_{21} \cdot 2 \cong 2^2 \cdot U_6(2) \cdot 2$ or $3 \times O_7(3)$ according as they do or do not commute. Products of 2 or 3 mutually commuting transpositions are called bi- or tri-transpositions respectively. All maximal sets of mutually commuting transpositions (bases) are conjugate and contain 23 transpositions, which generate an elementary Abelian group 2^{11} whose normalizer is a non-split extension $2^{11} \cdot M_{23}$. There are three orbits of $2^{11} \cdot M_{23}$ on transpositions: a transposition is either in the base, or commutes with a heptad or with a monad (singleton) of transpositions in the base. There are 23 basic transpositions, $2^5 \cdot 253$ heptadic, and $2^{10} \cdot 23$ monadic.

There is a subgroup S_{12} which has four orbits on transpositions, with stabilizers $2 \times S_{10}$, S_4wrS_3 , S_2wrA_6 , and M_{12} .

Modulo 3 G has a 253-dimensional irreducible representation over \mathbb{F}_3 . In the 783-dimensional 3-modular representation of Fi_{24} the 253-space is the space negated by a transposition. Coordinate vectors are the e_A for which $[A]$ is an octad containing ∞ .

Presentation See page 232.

Some maximal subgroups (including all p-locales)

Order	Index	Structure	Character	Abstract	Fischer	Specifications
129123503308800	31671	$2 \cdot \text{Fi}_{22}$	$1a + 782a + 30888a$	$N(2A)$		transposition, point
29713078886400	137632	$O_8(3):S_3$	$1a + 30888a + 106743a$			
73574645760	55582605	$2^2 \cdot U_6(2) \cdot 2$		$N(2B)$		bi-transposition, edge
47377612800	86316516	$S_8(2)$				
27512110080	148642560	$S_3 \times O_7(3)$		$N(3A)$		triad
20891566080	195747435	$2^{11} \cdot M_{23}$		$N(2^{11})$		base
3265173504	1252451200	$3_+^{1+8} \cdot 2_-^{1+6} \cdot 3_+^{1+2} \cdot 2S_4$		$N(3B)$		
663238368	6165913600	$3^3 \cdot [3^7] \cdot (2 \times L_3(3))$		$N(3B^3)$		
479001600	8537488128	S_{12}				
318504960	12839581755	$(2^2 \times 2_+^{1+8}) \cdot (3 \times U_4(2)) \cdot 2$		$N(2C)$		tri-transposition
247726080	16508033685	$2^{6+8}:(A_7 \times S_3)$		$N(2^6)$		heptad
34836480	117390461760	$S_4 \times S_6(2)$		$N(2B^2)$		
3916800	1044084577536	$S_4(4):4$				
4896	835267662028800	$L_2(17):2$				

G 98
98

Fi₂₃

$\text{Co}_1 = \text{F}_{2-}$

Sporadic Conway group Co_1

Order = 4,157,776,806,543,360,000 = $2^{21} \cdot 3^9 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 23$

Mult = 2

Out = 1

Constructions

Leech 2.G : the automorphism group of the Leech lattice, the unique 24-dimensional even (i.e. all vector norms even) unimodular (i.e. determinant 1) lattice with no vector of norm 2. We construct this in terms of the Mathieu group M_{24} (q.v.) and the associated Golay code C. The lattice consists of all 24-dimensional vectors (x_i) over \mathbb{Z} for which there is a Golay code word (c_i) and a number $m = 0$ or 1, such that

- (i) all $x_i \equiv m \pmod{2}$
- (ii) $x_i \equiv m + 2c_i \pmod{4}$
- (iii) $\sum x_i \equiv 4m \pmod{8}$

The unimodular norm is $\frac{1}{8}\sum x_i^2$, and the type of a vector is half this norm. There are $196560 = 2 \times 98280$ minimal vectors (norm 4, type 2):

1104 vectors	$(\pm 4^2, 0^{22})$	(all possibilities)
97152 vectors	$(\pm 2^8, 0^{16})$	(the support an octad of $S(5, 8, 24)$, even signs)
98304 vectors	$(\mp 3 \pm 1^{23})$	(upper sign on a C-set, ∓ 3 anywhere)

The monomial group $2^{12}:M_{24}$ (becoming $2^{11}:M_{24}$ in G) is generated by the sign changes on C-sets, and permutations in M_{24} .

Orthogonal (2) Every vector of the Leech lattice is congruent modulo 2 to just one of:

the zero vector,
 $\pm v$ (v of type 2),
 $\pm v$ (v of type 3),
or $\{\pm v_1, \dots, \pm v_{24}\}$ (a coordinate frame of mutually orthogonal type 4 vectors).

The standard coordinate frame consists of the 48 vectors $(\pm 8, 0^{23})$.

G is the automorphism group of the 24-dimensional space over \mathbb{F}_2 equipped with the corresponding type function taking values 0, 2, 3, 4. The group is transitive on vectors of each type, and the type function mod 2 is a quadratic form. There are 15 orbits of G on 2-dimensional subspaces (projective lines) which are described below by the types of their non-zero vectors. In all cases except those marked *, the non-zero vectors lift to real Leech lattice vectors of the appropriate types adding to zero. We give the pointwise stabilizers in Co_1 .

Type	Stabilizer	Type	Stabilizer	Type	Stabilizer
222	$U_6(2)$	223	$M^c L$	224	$2^{10} M_{22} \cdot 2$
233	HS	233*	$U_4(3) \cdot 2^2$	234	M_{23}
244	$2^{1+8} A_8$	333	$3^5 M_{11}$	333*	$U_3(5)$
334*	$2 \times M_{12}$	334	$2^4 A_8$	344	$L_3(4) \cdot S_3$
444	$2^{4+12} \cdot 3S_6$	444	$M_{12} \cdot 2$	444	$[2^{12}] \cdot L_3(2)$

Representatives of the three orbits of spaces of type 444 are generated by $(8, 0^{23})$ together with $(4^4, 0^{20})$, $(4, 0^{11}; 2^{12})$, or $(4^2, 0^{14}; 2^8)$, respectively. Here and elsewhere k^{n+} (resp. k^{n-}) represents a set of n coordinates $\pm k$ with positive (resp. negative) product. The coordinates to one side of a semicolon form a C-set.

S-lattices Here is a method for classifying low-dimensional sublattices L of the Leech lattice. For any u in L there are Leech lattice vectors v and w such that $u = v + 2w$, with type(v) at most 4. If any such v has type 4, then we can choose coordinates so that $v = (8, 0^{23})$, and then the pointwise stabilizer $\text{Stab}(L)$ of L is contained in the monomial group $2^{12}:M_{24}$. Otherwise v is uniquely determined up to sign, and so $\text{Stab}(L, w)$ has index at most 2 in $\text{Stab}(L)$. By repeated adjunctions of such vectors w, we obtain a lattice L' such that either $\text{Stab}(L')$ is in $2^{12}:M_{24}$ or L' is an S-lattice, i.e. for each u in L' the corresponding v and w are again in L', and v has type at most 3. An n-dimensional S-lattice which contains (up to sign) p type 2 vectors and q type 3 vectors has type $2^p 3^q$ (with $p+q = 2^n - 1$). The table describes the 12 orbits of S-lattices and their stabilizers in 2Co_1 . In every case the setwise stabilizer has the form $\text{Stab}(L) \cdot \text{Aut}(L)$.

Dimension	Type	$\text{Stab}(L)$	$\text{Aut}(L)$	Dimension	Type	$\text{Stab}(L)$	$\text{Aut}(L)$
0	$2^0 3^0$	2Co_1	1	2	$333 = 2^0 3^3$	$3^5 M_{11}$	$2 \times S_3$
1	$2 = 2^1 3^0$	Co_2	2	3	$2^5 3^2$	$U_4(3)$	$2 \times D_8$
1	$3 = 2^0 3^1$	Co_3	2	3	$2^3 3^4$	$U_3(5)$	$2 \times S_3$
2	$222 = 2^3 3^0$	$U_6(2)$	$2 \times S_3$	4	$2^9 3^6$	$3^4 A_6$	$2 \times (S_3 \times S_3) \cdot 2$
2	$223 = 2^2 3^1$	$M^c L$	2^2	4	$2^5 3^{10}$	$5^{1+2} \cdot 4$	$2 \times S_5$
2	$233 = 2^1 3^2$	HS	2^2	6	$2^{27} 3^{36}$	$3^{1+4} \cdot 2$	$2 \times U_4(2) \cdot 2$

$F_{2-} = Co_1$

Vectors

The table below classifies vectors of type up to 16. If V is congruent modulo 2 to a vector of type 4 then the "shape" column gives the expression for V in the corresponding coordinate frame, and the stabilizing group is a subgroup of $2^{12}:M_{24}$. Otherwise the shape-symbol $mu_a+nv_b (w_c)$ means that there are vectors u_a, v_b, w_c (of types a, b, c) satisfying $u_a+v_b+w_c=0$, with $V = mu_a+nv_b$, and the stabilizing group is the appropriate G_{abc} or $G_{abc}.2$ from the table to the right below. The numbers given provide a check on the group orders. The total number of vectors of type n is $65520(s_{11}(n)-t(n))/691$, where $s_{11}(n)$ is the sum of the 11th powers of the divisors of n , and $t(n)$ is Ramanujan's tau function.

Type	Shape	Number/65520	Type	Shape	Number/65520		
2	v_2	3	13	$u_3-2v_2 (w_4)$	124 41600	abc	G_{abc}
3	v_3	256	13	$u_3+2v_3 (w_5)$	10072 71936	2	Co_2
4	$(8,0^{23})$	6075	13	$u_3+2v_4 (w_4)$	15738 62400	3	Co_3
5	$u_3+2v_2 (w_2)$	70656	14	$(10,-6,2^{22})$	2861 56800	222	$U_6(2)$
6	(2^{24})	5 18400	14	$(-6^4,2^{20})$	55085 18400	223	M^L
6	$u_2+2v_2 (w_2)$	6900	14	$3u_2+2v_2 (w_2)$	13800	233	HS
7	$u_3+2v_2 (w_3)$	28 61568	14	$u_2+2v_3 (w_5)$	194 30400	333	$3^5 M_{11}$
8	$2v_2$	3	14	$u_2+2v_4 (w_4)$	491 83200	224	$2^{10} M_{22}$
8	$(4^8;0^{16})$	122 95800	15	$u_3-2v_2 (w_3)$	28 61568	234	M_{23}
8	$u_2+2v_2 (w_3)$	1 41312	15	$u_3+2v_3 (w_6)a$	13353 98400	334	$2^4 A_8$
9	$u_3+2v_2 (w_4)$	124 41600	15	$u_3+2v_3 (w_6)b$	194 30400	244	$2^{1+8} A_7$
9	$u_3+2v_3 (w_3)$	329 72800	15	$u_3+2v_4 (w_5)a$	80123 90400	344	$M_{21} \cdot 2$
10	$(-6^2,2^{22})$	1430 78400	15	$u_3+2v_4 (w_5)b$	31477 24800	235	$U_4(3) \cdot 2$
10	$u_2+2v_2 (w_4)$	2 79450	16	$2v_4 = (16,0^{23})$	6075	335	$U_3(5)$
10	$u_2+2v_3 (w_3)$	14 30784	16	$u_2-2v_3 (w_4)$	124 41600	245	M_{22}
11	$u_3+2v_2 (w_5)$	194 30400	16	$u_2+2v_4 (w_5)$	2861 56800	345a	$2 \times M_{11}$
11	$u_3+2v_4 (w_4)$	3934 65600	16	$(12,4^7;0^{16})$	983 66400	345b	$2^4 A_7$
12	$2v_3$	256	16	$(4^8;8^2,0^{14})$	59019 84000	336a	M_{12}
12	$u_2-2v_2 (w_3)$	1 41312	16	$(4^{12};8,0^{11})$	160247 80800	336b	$U_4(3) \cdot 2$
12	$u_2+2v_3 (w_4)$	124 41600	16	$(4^{16};0^8)$	31477 24800		
12	$(8^3,0^{21})$	20 49300					
12	$(8,0^{15};4^8)$	3934 65600					
12	$(4^{12};0^{12})$	6676 99200					

Suzuki chain

The centralizer of an element of class 3D in Co_1 is $3 \times A_9$. The groups A_n (becoming $2A_n$ in $2Co_1$) obtained by fixing all but n points in this A_9 have normalizers

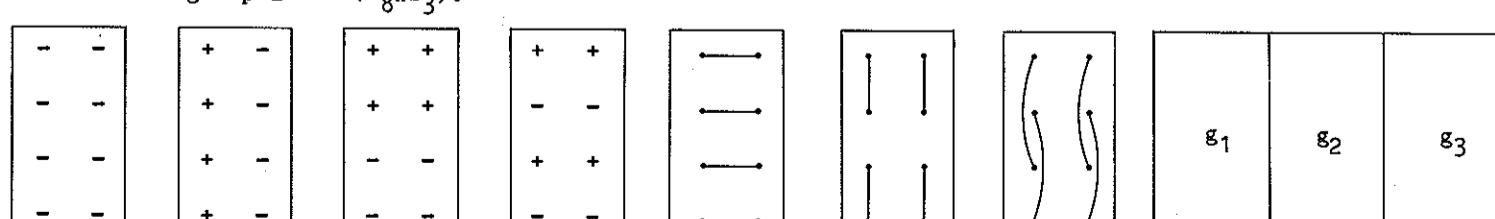
$$\begin{aligned} NA_2 &= Co_1 & NA_3 &= 3 \cdot \text{Suz} \cdot 2 & NA_4 &= (A_4 \times G_2(4)) \cdot 2 & NA_5 &= (A_5 \times J_2) \cdot 2 \\ NA_6 &= (A_6 \times U_3(3)) \cdot 2 & NA_7 &= (A_7 \times L_2(7)) \cdot 2 & NA_8 &= A_8 \times S_4 & NA_9 &= A_9 \times S_3 \end{aligned}$$

The cases $n = 3, 4, 5$ give rise to the complex and quaternionic constructions for the Leech lattice (see Suz, $G_2(4)$, J_2). Some other groups arise as normalizers of direct products of such groups A_n :

$$\begin{aligned} NA_3^2 &= 3^2 U_4(3) \cdot 2, & NA_4^2 &= ((A_4 \times A_4) \cdot 2 \times 2^4 A_5) \cdot 2, \text{ (not maximal),} \\ NA_5^2 &= ((A_5 \times A_5) \cdot 2 \times D_{10}) \cdot 2, & NA_3^3 &= 3^{3+4} : 2(S_4 \times S_4). \end{aligned}$$

Code groups

Some subgroups arise in connection with "codes" whose "digits" may form a non-Abelian group. For example the seven elements at the left below generate a group 2_+^{1+6} acting on an 8-space, and the "codewords" (g_1, g_2, g_3) with $g_1 g_2 g_3 = \pm 1$ (acting on a 24-space as shown at the right) generate in $2Co_1 = 2 \cdot G$ a group 2^{3+12} whose normalizer is a maximal subgroup $2^{3+12} \cdot (A_8 \times S_3)$.

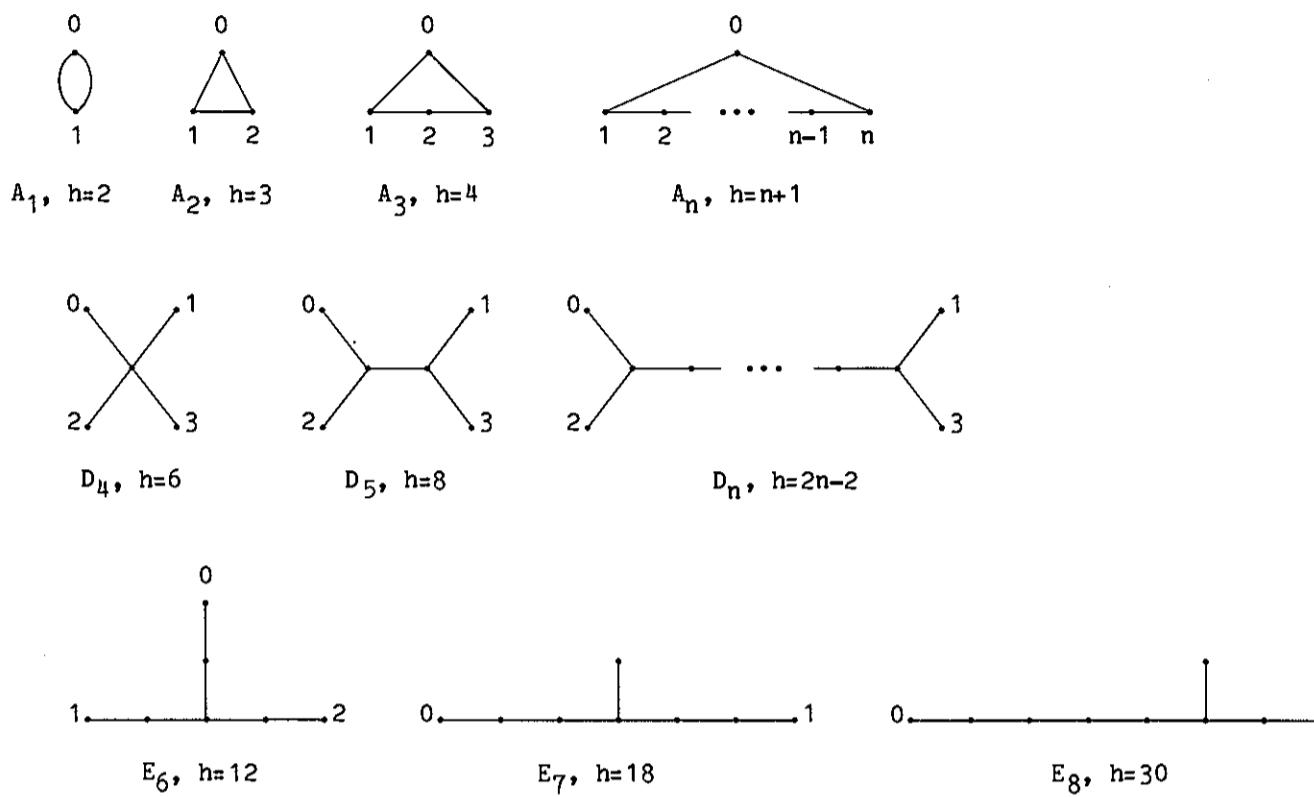


Similarly, the left and right multiplications by ± 1 , $\pm i$, $\pm j$, $\pm k$ define a group 2_+^{1+4} acting on the real 4-space of quaternions. Writing $i^0=1$, $i^1=1$, $i^w=j$, $i^{\bar{w}}=k$ we obtain from each word (abcdef) of the hexacode (see A_6) a word (i^a, \dots, i^f) of the quaternionic hexacode, and the left and right multiplications by such words (acting on the columns of the MOG, see $G_2(4)$) generate a group 2^{5+12} whose normalizer is a maximal subgroup $2^{5+12} \cdot (S_3 \times 3S_6)$ of $2Co_1$.

$\text{Co}_1 = \text{F}_{2-}$

Holes

The points of 24-space at maximal distance from the points of the lattice have a uniform description. The nearest lattice points to such a deep hole form a disjoint union of extended (affine) Dynkin diagrams (see below) when we join two points whose difference is a type 3 vector (and twice-join points whose difference is a type 4 vector). Each set of lattice points whose differences are at most type 4 and which forms an extended Dynkin diagram under these conventions can be found among the neighbours of a unique deep hole.



The 23 cases are just those with total subscript 24 and constant Coxeter number h . Each of the next nearest lattice points is joined (type 3 difference) to just one point in each component, which is a numbered point in the Figure above. The corresponding sequences of numbers form an additive group (the holy code) in which addition of digits is cyclic except for a component D_{2n+1} , for which it is a fourgroup. In the Code column of the table below, we use parentheses to indicate that the corresponding digits may be cyclically permuted.

Hole	Group	Code	Hole	Group	Code
D_{24}	(2)	1	$D_{16}E_8$	(2)	10
E_8^3	(1). S_3	000	A_{24}	(5).2	5
D_{12}^2	(2 ²).2	(12)	$A_{17}E_7$	(6).2	31
$D_{10}E_7^2$	(2 ²).2	110,301	$A_{15}D_9$	(8).2	21
D_8^3	(2 ³). S_3	(122)	A_{12}^2	(13).4	15
$A_{11}D_7E_6$	(12).2	111	E_6^4	(3 ²).2. S_4	1(012)
$A_9^2D_6$	(5 x 2 ²).4	240,501,053	D_6^4	(2 ⁴). S_4	(012)3,1111
A_8^3	(3 ³).2. S_3	(114)	$A_7^2D_5^2$	(2 ⁵). D_8	1112,1721
A_6^4	(7 ²).2. A_4	1(216)	$A_5^4D_4$	(3 ² .2 ³).2 S_4	2(024)0,33001,30302,30033
D_4^6	(2 ⁶).3 S_6	111111,0(02332)	A_4^6	(5 ³).2. S_5	1(01441)
A_3^8	(2 ⁸).2.2 ³ $L_2(7)$	3(2001011)	A_2^{12}	(3 ⁶).2 M_{12}	2(11211122212)
A_1^{24}	(2 ¹²). M_{24}	1(00000101001100110101111)			

The portion of the group inside the initial parenthesis is the additive group of the code. In each case, the nearest and next-nearest neighbours to the hole suffice to determine the lattice.

The vertices of a hole of type D_{24} can be taken, using the shuffle numbering for M_{24} , to be the vectors

$(-3, 1^{23})$, with the -3 on one of $0^-, 1^-, \dots, 11^-, 11^+$,

$(5, 1^{23})$, with the 5 on 0^+ ,

$(2^8, 0^{16})$, 2s on one of the 11 octads found under M_{24} , section "Mathieu 12"

The two next nearest points are (0^{24}) and $(0^{12}, 2^{12})$, with the 2s on the dodecad $0^+, 1^+, \dots, 11^+$. The corresponding Leech roots (see "hyperbolic", below) are

$(0^n, 1, -1, 0^{23-n}|0)$ ($n = 0, \dots, 22$), $(-1, -1, 0^{23}|0)$, $(0^{22}, 1, 1, 1|1)$, and $(0^{23}, 1, -1|0)$, $(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}| \frac{5}{2})$.

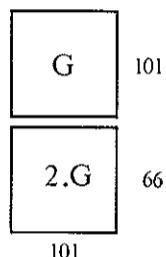
F₂₋ = Co₁

Hyperbolic

The Lorentzian lattice $\mathbb{II}_{25,1}$ consists of the vectors (x_0, \dots, x_{24}, t) in which the coordinates are either all in \mathbb{Z} or all in $\mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}$, and have $\sum x_i + t$ in $2\mathbb{Z}$, in a space equipped with the Lorentzian norm $\sum x_i^2 - t^2$. A vector r of the lattice is called a Leech root if it satisfies $r.r = 2$, $r.w = -1$, where w is the particular norm 0 vector $(0, 1, 2, \dots, 24, 70)$. Under the metric defined by $d(r,s)^2 = \text{Norm}(r-s)$, the Leech roots form a (non-linear) set isometric to the Leech lattice. The reflection subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{II}_{25,1})$ is generated by the reflections in the Leech roots, and the full group is an extension of this by the negative of the identity operation and the (infinite) affine automorphism group $\mathbb{Z}^{24} : 2\text{Co}_1$ of the Leech lattice.

"Presentations" $2 \times G \cong \langle a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i \mid a=(cd)^4, (bcde)^8=1, \text{ more relations?} \rangle$

$G \cong \langle e, d, 8c, b, f, 8g, h \mid a=(cd)^4=(fg)^4, 1=(abcf)^5=(abcdecbdc)^7=(abfghfbgf)^7, \text{ more relations?} \rangle$



Maximal subgroups

			Specifications		
Order	Index	Structure	Abstract	Leech	Suzuki chain
42305421312000	98280	Co ₂		minimal (type 2) vector	
2690072985600	1545600	3·Suz:2	N(3A)	complex structure	NA ₃
501397585920	8282375	2 ¹¹ :M ₂₄	N(2 ¹¹) = N(2A ₇₅₉ C ₁₂₈₈)	type 4 base, A ₁ ²⁴ -hole, code ₂₄ (2)	
495766656000	8386560	Co ₃		type 3 vector	
89181388800	46621575	2 ₊ ¹⁺⁸ ·0 ₈ ⁺⁽²⁾	N(2A)	octad space	
55180984320	75348000	U ₅ (2):S ₃		222-S-lattice	
6038323200	688564800	(A ₄ × G ₂ (4)):2	N(2B ²)	quaternionic structure	NA ₄
1981808640	2097970875	2 ²⁺¹² :(A ₈ × S ₃)	N(2A ²)	"code" in (2 ₊ ¹⁺⁶) ³	
849346560	4895265375	2 ⁴⁺¹² ·(S ₃ × 3S ₆)	N(2A ⁴)	"code" in (2 ₊ ¹⁺⁴) ⁶ , 3 bases	
235146240	17681664000	3 ² ·U ₄ (3).D ₈	N(3 ²) = N(3A ₂ B ₂)		NA ₅ ²
138568320	30005248000	3 ⁶ :2M ₁₂	N(3 ⁶) = N(3A ₁₂ B ₁₃₂ C ₂₂₀)	complex base, A ₂ ¹² -hole, code ₁₂ (3)	
72576000	57288591360	(A ₅ × J ₂):2	N(2B, 3A, 5A)	icosian structure	NA ₅
25194240	165028864000	3 ₊ ¹⁺⁴ :2U ₄ (2):2	N(3C)	2 ²⁷ 3 ³⁶ -S-lattice	
4354560	954809856000	(A ₆ × U ₃ (3)):2	N(2B, 3A, 3B, 4E, 5A)	"code" in (3 ₊ ¹⁺²) ⁴	NA ₆
2519424	1650288640000	3 ³⁺⁴ :2(S ₄ × S ₄)	N(3 ³) = N(3A ₃ B ₆ C ₄)		NA ₃ ³
1088640	3819239424000	A ₉ × S ₃	N(3D)		NA ₉
846720	4910450688000	(A ₇ × L ₂ (7)):2	N(2A, 3D, 4A, 7A)		NA ₇
314928	13202309120000	3 ² ·[2·3 ⁶]·2A ₄	N(3C ²)		
144000	28873450045440	(D ₁₀ × (A ₅ × A ₅)).2·2	N(5B), N(2B, 3A, 5A) ²		NA ₅ ²
139968	29705195520000	3 ² ·[2 ³ ·3 ⁴]·2A ₄	N(3C ²)		
60000	69296280109056	5 ₊ ¹⁺² :GL ₂ (5)	N(5C)	2 ⁵ 3 ¹⁰ -S-lattice	
60000	69296280109056	5 ³ :(4 × A ₅).2	N(5 ³) = N(5A ₁₀ B ₁₅ C ₆)	icosian base, A ₄ ⁶ -hole	
6000	692962801090560	5 ² :4A ₅	N(5C ²)		
3528	1178508165120000	7 ² :(3 × 2A ₄)	N(7 ²) = N(7A ₄ B ₄)	A ₆ ⁴ -hole	

$$\text{Co}_1 = \text{F}_{2-}$$

$$\text{Co}_1 = \text{F}_{2-}$$

$\text{Co}_1 = \text{F}_{2-}$

	1A	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	3C	3D	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	5A	5B	5C	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	7A	7B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	9A	9B	9C	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E	10F	11A	
X ₃₆	+ 299710125	-28755	6565	1485	347490	0	0	-216	-1539	-99	45	21	13	-15	-175	0	0	162	-50	0	0	0	0	4	0	15	1	21	-3	1	-7	-3	-3	0	0	.0	-15	5	0	0	0	0	0	x ₃₆	
X ₃₇	+ 302176875	875	2275	4235	150150	-105	300	-105	-1925	-101	75	-45	7	-25	0	0	0	-250	70	-115	20	-25	-16	5	-5	-1	0	0	-5	-13	-1	7	3	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	x ₃₇		
X ₃₈	+ 309429120	-27776	-11648	1408	24024	1344	-276	84	-2688	-128	0	128	0	0	350	-10	20	-296	-56	-44	-44	-32	16	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	3	14	2	2	4	4	-2	0	x ₃₈		
X ₃₉	+ 326956500	-15660	-2340	-396	189540	729	0	0	-1980	228	-60	-20	0	24	0	-25	0	-540	36	81	0	9	0	9	0	0	10	3	20	-4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	0	-1	2	x ₃₉	
X ₄₀	+ 360062976	-57344	0	0	-139776	336	912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	16	26	-512	0	64	-80	16	-32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	0	3	3	14	2	2	4	4	-2	0	x ₄₀			
X ₄₁	+ 387317700	3780	-4356	1188	-208494	-1458	0	0	2772	180	180	-20	0	0	-90	-10	0	594	-90	0	0	-18	0	0	0	-14	0	20	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-6	0	0	-2	0	x ₄₁		
X ₄₂	+ 402902500	60900	-9100	3300	-25025	-770	670	-35	-700	-316	20	-44	28	-20	0	0	0	255	35	30	30	-18	6	6	5	-3	0	0	20	-12	-4	12	0	4	-5	-8	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	x ₄₂	
X ₄₃	+ 464257024	0	4096	0	-146432	-1280	-1280	-56	0	0	0	0	-64	0	224	24	24	0	64	0	0	0	0	4	0	-35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	-2	-2	0	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	x ₄₃	
X ₄₄	+ 469945476	-56700	4004	-1980	-243243	0	0	-189	3780	-252	180	36	-26	20	-224	-24	-24	405	161	0	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	-60	-12	4	4	0	-4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	x ₄₄	
X ₄₅	+ 469945476	40068	9828	-8316	0	0	729	0	-252	132	-60	36	0	-36	-189	-9	26	0	0	0	81	0	-27	0	0	0	0	-36	12	-12	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	-2	-1	0	x ₄₅		
X ₄₆	+ 483483000	-16520	-3640	440	60060	-105	210	-84	-2856	24	-40	-24	0	0	175	0	0	28	140	55	10	7	22	-1	-4	-4	0	0	-56	-8	0	-16	0	0	-6	-3	0	15	-5	0	0	0	0	x ₄₆	
X ₄₇	+ 502078500	13860	-1260	-924	187110	-1134	405	0	-2940	68	-60	-140	0	36	0	25	0	-90	-126	-36	45	18	9	12	0	0	0	0	-20	12	-4	-4	4	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	0	x ₄₇		
X ₄₈	+ 503513010	-19278	3354	594	-104247	0	0	0	1890	-126	-126	42	6	6	-195	15	-15	-567	-111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x ₄₈					
X ₄₉	+ 504627200	0	-4096	0	-123904	-1792	-640	56	0	0	0	0	64	0	160	40	0	0	-64	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-21	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	-4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	x ₄₉		
X ₅₀	+ 522161640	1512	2184	-792	-162162	1701	324	0	168	-88	-120	-56	0	24	210	-5	-10	-306	42	-9	-36	-27	0	-9	0	0	0	40	8	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	0	x ₅₀
X ₅₁	+ 551675124	-47628	-9828	-3564	0	0	0	0	-2268	324	36	108	0	-24	189	9	-51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	12	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	0	x ₅₁	
ind	1	2	4	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	8	4	4	5	5	5	6	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	20	20	10	10	10	11			
X ₅₂	+	24	8	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	8	0	4	0	0	-6	4	-1	-4	0	-4	5	2	-1	0	0	0	-4	3	0	0	4	0	2	0	-3	0	3	-2	0	-2	3	0	2	x ₅₂	
X ₅₃	+	2024	-8	0	0	-352	26	-1	8	120	0	-4	0	0	0	-56	4	-1	-32	0	4	31	-2	1	0	0	0	-20	1	0	0	12	0	-2	0	-10	-1	-8	0	0	2	7	0	0	x ₅₃
X ₅₄	+	2576	176	0	0	-196	56	11	8	48	0	24	0	0	0	-14	16	1	20	0	-16	11	8	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	4	0	2	1	5	6	0	0	-4	1	0	2	x ₅₄
X ₅₅	+	4576	160	0	0	-572	58	-14	-8	160	0	16	0	0	0	-64	16	1	-20	0	-20	34	-2	2	0	0	-16	5	0	0	16	0	0	-5	1	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	x ₅₅		
X ₅₆	+	40480	-160	0	0	-3080	70	34	-8	608	0	-16	0	0	0	-190	0	5	-88	0	20	74	2	2	0	0	-36	-1	0	0	16	0	0	-1											

$$\text{Co}_1 = \text{F}_{2-}$$

;	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	e			
86775	2179	18166	26	54	98	43	6	26	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31	48	84	84			
571046077562880	9895040	57920	61120	06720	304	008	720	61120	304	304	840	840	280	768	512	960	80	944	242	192	192	48	84	84			
p power	A	A	A	A	A	B	A	AA	AA	AB	A	A	A	A	B	AA	AB	A	A	AA	AB	CC	AA	BA			
p' part	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	AA	AA	AB	A	A	A	A	A	AA	AB	A	A	AA	AB	AC	AA	BA			
ind	1A	2A	2B	3A	4A	4B	4C	5A	6A	6B	6C	7A	B**	8A	8B	8C	10A	10B	11A	11B	12A	12B	12C	14A	B**		
X1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
X2	o	1333	53	-11	10	-11	5	-3	3	-10	2	-2	b7	**	1	-3	1	3	-1	2	2	-2	2	0	-b7		
X3	o	1333	53	-11	10	-11	5	-3	3	-10	2	-2	**	b7	1	-3	1	3	-1	2	2	-2	2	0	**-b7		
X4	o	299367	-153	231	45	-89	7	7	-3	45	-3	-3	4b7	**	-1	-1	-1	-3	1	13	2	1	1	1	-2b7		
X5	o	299367	-153	231	45	-89	7	7	-3	45	-3	-3	**	4b7	-1	-1	-1	-3	1	13	2	1	1	1	**-2b7		
X6	o	887778	738	-606	45	34	-14	10	3	45	-3	-3	b7	**	6	2	-2	3	-1	1	1	1	1	b7	**		
X7	o	887778	738	-606	45	34	-14	10	3	45	-3	-3	**	b7	6	2	-2	3	-1	1	1	1	1	**	b7		
X8	+	889111	2071	727	55	87	39	-1	6	55	7	7	-1	-1	-5	7	3	6	2	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1		
X9	o	1187145	585	-375	-45	-55	-7	17	0	-45	3	3	5b7	**	5	1	-3	0	0	14	3	-1	-1	-1	-b7		
X10	o	1187145	585	-375	-45	-55	-7	17	0	-45	3	3	**	5b7	5	1	-3	0	0	14	3	-1	-1	-1	**-b7		
X11	+	1776888	2808	120	99	120	24	8	8	99	3	3	1	1	0	8	0	8	0	3	3	3	-1	1	1		
X12	o	3403149	-627	-627	-66	77	13	-3	14	66	6	-6	5b7	**	5	-3	-3	-2	-2	24	2	2	-2	0	b7		
X13	o	3403149	-627	-627	-66	77	13	-3	14	66	6	-6	**	5b7	5	-3	-3	-2	-2	24	2	2	-2	0	**		
X14	+	4290927	1647	175	141	175	31	7	-8	-99	-3	13	4	4	-5	-1	3	-8	0	25	3	1	1	2	2	0	
X15	o	32307363	-6237	99	0	99	51	-21	3	0	0	0	0	6b7	**	-9	3	-1	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-2b7	
X16	o	32307363	-6237	99	0	99	51	-21	3	0	0	0	0	**	6b7	-9	3	-1	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	**-2b7	
X17	o	32897107	-5293	-749	10	211	35	-21	-3	-10	2	-2	4b7	**	-1	3	-1	-3	1	-10	1	-2	2	0	2b7		
X18	o	32897107	-5293	-749	10	211	35	-21	-3	-10	2	-2	**	4b7	-1	3	-1	-3	1	-10	1	-2	2	0	**	b7	
X19	+	35411145	10185	3465	105	265	25	49	0	105	9	9	0	0	5	1	5	0	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	
X20	+	35411145	10185	3465	105	265	25	49	0	105	9	9	0	0	5	1	5	0	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	
X21	+	95288172	25452	364	231	44	108	28	7	-189	15	-5	0	0	4	-4	-4	7	-1	-54	1	-1	3	1	0	0	
X22	+	230279749	11333	6853	-308	197	37	21	14	308	-4	4	0	0	5	-3	-3	-2	-2	51	-4	-4	4	0	0	0	
X23	+	259775040	6720	6720	210	320	64	0	0	-210	-6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	-3	2	-2	0	0	0	
X24	+	259775040	6720	6720	210	320	64	0	0	-210	-6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	-3	2	-2	0	0	0	
X25	+	300364890	34650	-7910	420	-550	42	-14	0	0	12	-8	0	0	-10	-6	6	0	0	56	1	-4	0	-2	0	0	
X26	+	366159104	-2816	-1792	440	768	0	0	-6	-440	-8	8	-4	-4	0	0	0	-6	-2	36	3	0	0	-2	-2	0	
X27	+	393877506	-10494	7106	561	66	-110	-22	1	-99	9	5	1	1	6	2	-2	1	1	0	0	-3	1	-1	-1	1	
X28	+	394765284	-9756	-2716	309	804	4	-28	-1	-351	-3	-7	4	4	4	4	-4	-1	-1	1	-3	1	-1	2	2	0	
X29	+	460559498	24458	6986	329	-54	90	-14	-7	329	-7	-7	0	0	6	2	6	-7	1	-19	3	-3	-3	1	0	0	
X30	+	493456605	16605	7645	-120	285	29	13	0	540	0	4	5	5	5	-3	-3	0	0	-29	4	0	-4	-2	1	1	
X31	+	690839247	23247	-10801	21	79	15	-49	7	441	-3	17	0	0	-1	-1	7	-1	32	-1	1	-3	-1	0	0		
X32	+	786127419	16443	3003	252	187	-37	-21	14	-252	12	-12	0	0	-5	3	3	-2	-2	22	0	4	-4	0	0	0	
X33	+	786127419	16443	3003	-126	187	-37	-21	14	126	-6	6	0	0	-5	3	3	-2	-2	22	0	-2	2	0	0	0	
X34	+	786127419	16443	3003	-126	187	-37	-21	14	126	-6	6	0	0	-5	3	3	-2	-2	22	0	-2	2	0	0	0	
X35	+	789530568	49608	-440	-111	-440	40	-8	8	-351	-15	1	1	1	0	-8	0	8	0	2	2	1	1	-1	-1	1	
X36	+	885257856	24192	-8064	0	384	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	1	-45	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X37	+	885257856	24192	-8064	0	384	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	1	-45	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X38	+	1016407168	27776	9856	-56	384	0	0	-7	56	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	29	-4	0	0	0	0	0
X39	+	1016407168	27776	9856	-56	384	0	0	-7	56	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	29	-4	0	0	0	0	0
X40	+	1085604531	-17229	-9933	330	307	19	35	6	330	-6	-6	4	4	-5	3	-5	6	2	33	0	-2	-2	2	-2	0	
X41	+	1089007680	14400	-3520	-330	320	-64	-64	0	-90	6	-10	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	57	2	2	2	2	1	1	
X42	+	1182518964	-32076	10164	99	-396	-12	-28	-1	99	3	3	4	4	4	-4	4	-1	0	0	3	3	-1	-2	-2	0	
X43	+	1183406741	-31339	341	-154	341	101	-35	1	-154	-10	-10	6	6	1	-3	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	-2	0	-2	
X44	+	1183406741	39061	6677	440	-363	-75	-27	6	-440	-8	8	-1	-1	5	-3	-3	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	-1		
X45	+	1184295852	-29268	10284	-99	-276	12	-20	7	-99	-3	-3	5	5	4	4	4	7	-1	3	3	-3	-3	1	-1		
X46	+	1445942610	-13230	6930	0	210	-30	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-6	-2	0	0	-9	2	0	0	0	0	
X47	+	1445942610	-13230	6930	0	210	-30	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-6	-2	0	0	-9	2	0	0	0	0	
X48	+	1445942610	-13230	6930	0	210	-30	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	-6	-2	0	0	-9	2	0	0	0	0	
X49	+	1509863773	-5027	-7139	-176	-99	45	-27	-7	-176	16	16	5	5	1	-3	-7	-7	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	
X50	+	157906113																									

J₄

Sporadic Janko group J₄

Order = 86,775,571,046,077,562,880 = 2²¹.3³.5.7.11³.23.29.31.37.43

Mult = 1

Out = 1

Constructions

Modulo 2 G has a 112-dimensional irreducible representation over \mathbb{F}_2 , in which there is an orbit of 173,067,389 special vectors, each fixed by a group $2^{11}:M_{24}$. Explicit matrices have been computed.

The group can be defined as the stabilizer of a certain 4995-dimensional subspace of the exterior square of this representation, and two vectors in the 112-space are called neighbours if their exterior product lies in this 4995-space. The neighbourhood of a special vector is a 12-space, and consists of the zero vector, the special vector, 2x759 octad vectors whose neighbourhood is 6-dimensional, and 2x1288 dodecad vectors whose neighbourhood is 2-dimensional. The stabilizer of an octad vector is $2^{10}:L_5(2)$. There are also pentads of special vectors, stabilized by $2^{3+12} \cdot (S_5 \times L_3(2)) \cong (2^{3+12}:S_5):L_3(2) \cong (2^{3+12}:L_3(2)):S_5$. The 112-space reduces under the four large maximal subgroups as follows:

$2^{11}:M_{24}$	1.11.44.44.11.1 (uniserial)
$2^{10}:L_5(2)$	(1 ⊕ 5).10.40.40.10.(1 ⊕ 5)
$2^{1+12} \cdot 3M_{22} \cdot 2$	10.30.(10.10 ⊕ 12).30.10
$2^{3+12} \cdot (S_5 \times L_3(2))$	4.12.(3.3.3.3 ⊕ 12).32.(3.3.3.3 ⊕ 12).12.4

Some maximal subgroups (including all local subgroups)

Order	Index	Structure	Specifications	
			Abstract	Modulo 2
501397585920	173067389	$2^{11}:M_{24}$	$N(2^{11}) = N(2A_{1771}B_{276})$	special vector
10239344640	8474719242	$2^{10}:L_5(2)$	$N(2^{10}) = N(2A_{155}B_{868})$	octad vector
21799895040	3980549947	$2^{1+12} \cdot 3M_{22} \cdot 2$	$N(2A)$	10-space
660602880	131358148251	$2^{3+12} \cdot (S_5 \times L_3(2))$	$N(2A^3)$	pentad
141831360	611822174208	$U_3(11):2$		vector
319440	271649045348352	$11_+^{1+2}:(5 \times 2S_4)$	$N(11A)$	2-space
163680	530153782050816	$L_2(32):5$		
12144	7145550975467520	$L_2(23):2$		vector
812	106866466805514240	29:28	$N(29A)$	
602	144145466853949440	43:14	$N(43ABC)$	
444	195440475329003520	37:12	$N(37ABC)$	vector

$^2E_6(2)$ and $E_6(2)$

Twisted group $^2E_6(2)$

Order = 76,532,479,683,774,853,939,200 = $2^{36} \cdot 3^9 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 19$

Mult = $2^2 \times 3$ Out = S_3

Constructions

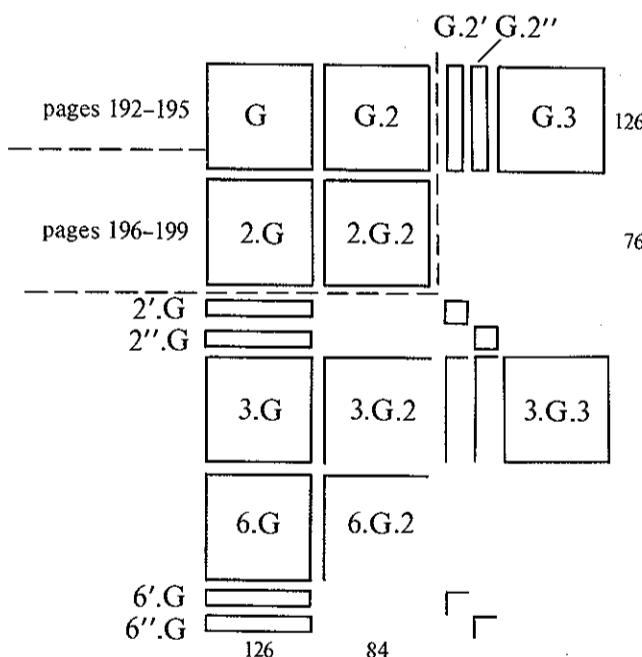
Steinberg G : the centralizer in $E_6(4)$ of an outer automorphism of order 2.

$3 \cdot G \cdot 3$ has a 27-dimensional representation over \mathbb{F}_4 , which remains irreducible on restriction to $3 \cdot F_{22}$. There is a cubic form which is invariant up to scalar multiplication.

Remark : $2 \cdot G \cdot 2$ is the involution centralizer in the Baby Monster; $2^2 \cdot G \cdot S_3$ is the normalizer of a certain 4-group in the Monster. For a possible presentation, see page 232.

Some maximal subgroups (including all local subgroups)

Structure	G.2	G.3	G. S_3	Specification
$2^{1+20} : U_6(2)$: H.2	: H.3	: H. S_3	N(2A)
$2^{8+16} : O_8^-(2)$: H.2	: H.3	: H. S_3	$N(2^8) = N(2A_{119}B_{136})$
$F_4(2)$: $F_4(2) \times 2$	$3D_4(2) : 3 \times 3$	$3D_4(2) : 3 \times S_3$	C(2D)
$F_4(2)$				C(2)
$F_4(2)$				C(2)
$2^2 \cdot 2^9 \cdot 2^{18} : (L_3(4) \times S_3)$: H.2	: H.3	: H. S_3	$N(2A^2)$
Fi_{22}	: $Fi_{22} : 2$	$3^6 : U_4(2) : 2$	$3^6 : (2 \times U_4(2) : 2)$	
Fi_{22}	$O_7(3) : 2$			
Fi_{22}				
$O_{10}^-(2)$: H.2	: H.3	: (H \times 3) : 2	C(3D)
$2^3 \cdot 2^{12} \cdot 2^{15} : (S_5 \times L_3(2))$: H.2	: H.3	: H. S_3	$N(2A^3)$
$S_3 \times U_6(2)$: $S_3 \times U_6(2) : 2$: $S_3 \times U_6(2) : 3$: $S_3 \times U_6(2) : S_3$	$N(3A)$
$(3 \times O_8^+(2) : 3) : 2$: $S_3 \times O_8^+(2) : S_3$: H.3	: H. S_3	$N(3B)$
$U_3(8) : 3$: $U_3(8) : 6$: H.3	: (H \times 3) : 2	C(3G)
$(L_3(2) \times L_3(4)) : 2$: H.2	: $(L_3(2) \times L_3(4) : 3) : 2$: H. S_3	
$3^{1+6} \cdot 2^{3+6} : (S_3 \times 3)$: H.2	: H.3	: H. S_3	$N(3C)$
$3^2 Q_8 \times U_3(3) : 2$: H.2	: $3^2 : 2A_4 \times U_3(3) : 2$: $3^2 : 2S_4 \times U_3(3) : 2$	$N(3B^2)$



Note: Only the characters of 2.G.2 are printed

Chevalley group $E_6(2)$

Note: The characters of $E_6(2)$ are not printed

Order = 214,841,575,522,005,575,270,400 = $2^{36} \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 31 \cdot 73$

Mult = 1 Out = 2

Constructions

Chevalley G : the adjoint Chevalley group of type E_6 over \mathbb{F}_2 ; G has a 27-dimensional representation over \mathbb{F}_2 , which supports an invariant cubic form.

Maximal 2-local subgroups

$2^{16} : O_{10}^+(2)$

$2^{16} : O_{10}^+(2)$

$[2^{25}] : (S_3 \times L_5(2))$

$[2^{25}] : (S_3 \times L_5(2))$

$[2^{29}] : (S_3 \times L_3(2) \times L_3(2))$

$2^{1+20} : L_6(2)$

Maximal subgroups of G.2 include $[2^{24}] : O_8^+(2) : 2$ and $[2^{30}] : (S_3 \times S_3 \times L_3(2)) : 2$

Some other subgroups

$F_4(2)$

$S_3 \times L_6(2)$

$3 \cdot (3^2 : Q_8 \times L_3(4)) \cdot S_3$

$L_3(8) : 3$

$(L_3(2) \times L_3(2) \times L_3(2)) : S_3$

$L_3(2) \times U_3(3) : 2$

$^2E_6(2)$

765324	19287151	2435264579820275940	15676	100422785326194	18119	7927	7927	1006	235	125	1254718	1572	786	524	100	398	995	442	373	138	110	41	27	13	141	1	147	147	98	32	12	12	8	8	8													
p power	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	B	B	B	B	C	C	C	AB	AB	CA	BB	AC	CB	CC	A	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I	J	K																
p ¹ part	1A	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	4G	4H	4I	4J	4K	4L	4M	4N	4O	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	7A	7B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J	8K			
Ind	+ 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	X1
+ 1938	-110	146	18	21	48	-6	-14	50	18	34	34	-14	-6	2	2	2	18	10	-6	2	13	-11	16	5	-2	8	-3	2	0	6	-1	6	-2	-2	10	2	2	2	-2	6	6	6	X2					
+ 48620	3564	1004	236	209	155	-20	300	172	-20	76	76	44	60	12	12	12	44	28	-4	12	20	81	27	17	0	11	17	-4	11	8	19	5	12	12	12	-4	4	4	4	4	X3							
+ 554268	-8932	4124	-356	363	498	-20	-15	-196	508	-100	204	204	60	-44	-20	-20	-20	-20	4	20	-20	43	-85	50	11	5	2	-5	-7	-14	13	1	8	16	16	20	-4	-4	-4	0	8	8	8	X4				
+ 815100	26620	2300	124	825	-75	-3	850	412	380	180	140	140	92	100	-20	-20	-20	-20	-24	-12	-24	4	0	25	-11	41	25	5	1	5	-11	1	20	-1	8	4	4	4	8	0	0	0	X5					
+ 1322685	14013	5565	-451	-153	630	36	349	797	317	301	301	93	-11	-51	-51	-51	61	-27	-11	13	35	135	54	-9	0	6	-1	12	-10	8	0	7	-7	-7	21	-3	11	-11	9	9	9	X6						
+ 1828332	3564	10476	876	0	972	0	-244	972	108	540	540	540	12	36	60	60	60	108	84	36	-4	57	0	108	0	0	36	0	0	12	0	-19	9	-16	16	36	12	12	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	X7		
+ 2089164	39116	8652	1356	462	399	12	812	876	588	476	876	476	44	180	60	60	60	12	68	-12	60	14	110	47	30	20	39	6	12	15	-12	0	0	24	-8	20	12	12	12	12	0	0	0	X8				
+ 2599097	71379	8403	979	1386	279	-18	1939	19	211	115	-141	-141	147	131	179	-77	-77	83	35	3	-13	7	234	-9	42	18	15	10	6	7	10	35	0	19	19	-13	3	11	-5	-5	3	11	-5	-5	X9			
+ 2599097	71379	8403	979	1386	279	-18	1939	19	211	-141	115	-141	147	131	-77	179	-77	83	35	3	-13	7	234	-9	42	18	15	10	6	7	10	35	0	19	19	-13	3	-5	11	-5	X10							
+ 2596096	72512	6976	-1216	1540	406	1	1856	-192	-192	64	64	64	-192	66	64	64	64	128	-64	0	0	21	260	-10	4	17	-28	1	-10	17	45	3	-32	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X11						
- 4331600	30800	-5040	592	980	350	44	-560	1744	-944	-112	-112	-112	-48	-80	16	16	16	-48	-16	48	16	0	20	-34	-12	20	30	4	-36	-2	4	0	0	16	16	-16	0	0	0	0	X12							
+ 20155200	330560	23360	4928	4740	-75	213	5440	4416	-192	64	64	64	320	320	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	53	5	68	5	5	65	-5	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X13										
+ 22170720	-177056	27744	-928	1254	1380	48	1120	1120	96	608	608	608	96	-160	96	96	96	-32	96	-32	-32	20	-314	100	-42	-44	36	14	24	-28	-4	19	-2	0	0	32	32	0	0	0	0	0	X14					
+ 29099070	-164802	52542	1214	2871	2520	63	-2402	734	190	462	462	462	-354	-90	-82	-82	-82	382	54	-26	-18	70	-489	24	39	-21	24	-1	-9	8	35	0	7	-22	-22	-10	-18	-2	-2	-2	10	2	2	X15				
+ 56581525	-189035	26005	405	1540	-350	-53	-875	-363	405	1813	21	21	149	-235	21	277	-43	21	-43	43	0	100	-62	52	19	10	12	-5	18	3	0	0	-27	-27	21	21	5	-11	5	5	X16							
+ 56581525	-189035	26005	405	1540	-350	-53	-875	-363	405	21	21	1813	149	-235	277	277	21	-43	43	0	100	-62	52	19	10	12	-5	18	3	0	0	-27	-27	21	21	5	-11	5	5	X17								
+ 62741952	-221760	79296	2496	1134	3402	-162	-1344	6336	-576	1344	1344	-320	-256	64	64	192	128	0	64	77	-306	234	30	18	18	-42	6	-6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X18									
+ 81477396	-366828	57876	-876	3465	1197	-18	-1484	-1292	-108	1092	-700	308	-116	-156	100	100	276	-68	12	36	21	-375	51	9	-6	21	9	6	-3	18	0	0	8	-24	-20	20	-12	4	4	-8	32	-16	X19					
+ 81477396	-366828	57876	-876	3465	1197	-18	-1484	-1292	-108	1092	-700	308	-116	100	100	-156	100	276	-68	12	36	21	-375	51	9	-6	21	9	6	-3	18	0	0	8	-24	-20	20	4	-8	32	X20							
+ 81477396	-366828	57876	-876	3465	1197	-18	-1484	-1292	-108	1092	-700	308	-116	100	100	-156	100	276	-68	12	36	21	-375	51	9	-6	21	9	6	-3	18	0	0	8	-24	-20	20	4	-8	32	X21							
+ 13722508	975744	115580	4992	2772	3528	-17	-171	8064	1920	-1152	896	896	-128	-128	128	128	0	63	1044	72	-12	-63	24	36	-3	24	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X22										
+ 145411200	-570240	-17280	1152	0	0	-243	5760	-3456	1152	384	384	384	-384	0	-128	-128	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X23									
+ 145411200	-570240	-17280	1152	0	0	-243	5760	-3456	1152	384	384	384	-384	0	-128	-128	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X24									
+ 145495350	1203510	70710	6326	6930	-225	-171	10710	-106	-842	1830	-218	218	470	590	70	70	70	-10	62	14	6	0	210	-33	114	-15	15	2	-3	1	-7	35	0	26	26	-2	6	22	-10	10	-6	2	2	X25				
+ 145495350	1203510	70710	6326	6930	-225	-171	10710	-106	-842	1830	-218	218	470	590	70	70	70	-10	62	14	6	0	210	-33	114	-15	15	2	-3	1	-7	35	0	26	26	-2	6	22	-10	10	-6	2	2	X26				
+ 221707200	31680	52160	960	-420	1500	-330	-6720	12736	1984	448	448	448	-976	320	-64	-64	-64	-64	320	-64	0	-64	0	-64	0	-64	0	-64	0	-64	0	-64	0	-64	0	-64	0	-64	0	X27								
+ 27855200	1010240	31680</td																																														

$$^2E_6(2)$$

$$^2E_6(2)$$

$$^2E_6(2)$$

$$^2E_6(2)$$

$$^2E_6(2)$$

$$^2E_6(2)$$

$$^2E_6(2)$$

$$\text{Fi}'_{24} = \text{F}_{3+}$$

$$\text{Fi}'_{24} = \text{F}_{3+}$$

$$F_{3+} = Fi'_{24}$$

$$F_{i'_{24}} = F_{3+}$$

$$F_{24}' = F_{3+}$$

$$2v = Ze_j - Ze_i + \theta e_A + \Sigma B_t \text{ (summed over } i \text{ in [A], } j \text{ not in [A])}$$

If two octads a_1, a_2 meet in a quad d then the typical duadic root vector for d has the form r^s where r and s are octadic root vectors for a_1 and a_2 .

	12Y	12Z	12A1	12B1	14C	18D	16B	18I	18J	18K	18L	18H	18N	18O	18P	18Q	18R	20C	20D	22B	24H	24I	24J	24K	26B	C*	26B	28C	D*	30C	30D	30E	30F	30G	34A	36E	36F	36G	36H	40A	42D	42E	46A	B**	54A	60B	66A	B*	70A	78A	B*	84A	Xv1
Xv1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv1									
Xv2																																									Xv2												
Xv3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	-18	0	0	-3	6	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv3										
Xv4	0	0	0	0	9	-3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv4											
Xv5	0	0	0	0	-5	3	0	0	9	-18	0	0	-3	6	0	0	0	4	0	-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	3	2	0	0	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	Xv5											
Xv6	2	0	-4	0	5	1	0	-6	3	3	2	3	-1	-1	2	-1	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv6												
Xv7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	-10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2b13	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv7												
Xv8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	-10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2b13	*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv8												
Xv9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv9													
Xv10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv10													
Xv11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv11													
Xv12																																							Xv12														
Xv13	-6	0	0	0	-1	3	0	0	9	9	0	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	-2	-1	1	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	Xv13								
Xv14	0	0	0	0	-6	-2	0	16	-2	-20	8	-2	2	-4	-1	2	-2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	2	-2	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	Xv14							
Xv15	3	3	3	0	0	0	-1	0	-9	18	0	0	3	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv15													
Xv16	-4	2	-4	-1	0	0	0	9	-9	9	-11	0	-5	1	-2	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv16													
Xv17	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-7	1	0	0	2	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	0	Xv17												
Xv18	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Xv18													
Xv19	12	12	12	12	14	14	14	16	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	20	22	22	24	24	24	24	26	26	28	28	28	30	30	30	30	30	34	36	36	36	40	42	42	46	46	54	60	66	66	70	78	78	84	Xv19	

Algebra

The algebra is antilinear in each variable, so should properly be regarded as defined on the 2×783 -dimensional real form of the representation. In terms of the "reflection" $x \rightarrow x^r$ in a root vector r , we have $x = r = x^r + \langle r, x \rangle r$. We define $E_i = 8e_i$, so that $\{ \dots, E_1, \dots, e_A, \dots \}$ is the dual base to $\{ \dots, e_1, \dots, e_A, \dots \}$. Then the non-zero products of basis elements are

$$\begin{aligned} 2E_1 \cdot E_1 &= -8e_1 + 15e_j, \quad 2E_1 \cdot E_j = 15e_1 + 15e_j - \Sigma e_k \quad (j \neq 1) \quad (k \neq 1, j) \\ 2E_1 \cdot e_A &= 2e_A \cdot E_1 = 3e_A, \quad 2E_j \cdot e_A = 2e_A \cdot E_j = -e_A, \quad 2e_A \cdot e_A = -2e_A \cdot e_{-A} = 32e_1 - 2e_j \quad (i \text{ in } A, j \text{ not in } A) \\ 2e_A \cdot e_B &= e_{AB} \text{ or } 0_{AB} \text{ if } [AB] \text{ or } [ABU] \text{ is an octad.} \end{aligned}$$

Modulo 3 G.2 has a 783-dimensional representation over \mathbb{F}_3 obtained from the above by reducing modulo 6. This has a fixed vector $I = 2e_1$ (i in $[U]$), and on the 782-space modulo I there is an invariant algebra (obtained from the negative of the above algebra) for which the only non-zero products of basis vectors are

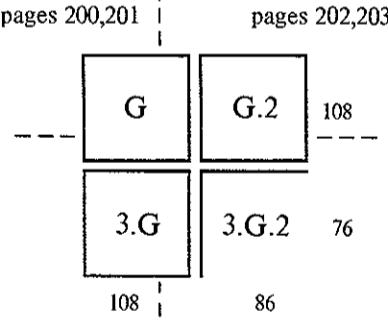
$$\begin{aligned} e_1 \cdot e_j &= e_1 \cdot e_j \quad (i \neq j) \\ e_A \cdot e_A &= e_A \cdot e_j = e_A \quad (j \text{ not in } [A]) \\ e_A \cdot e_A &= -e_A \cdot e_{-A} = \Sigma e_i \quad (i \text{ in } [A]) \\ e_A \cdot e_B &= e_{AB} \quad ([AB] \text{ an octad}) \end{aligned}$$

G acts irreducibly on the 781-dimensional space orthogonal to I.

"Presentation" 3.G.2 < [\[more relations\]](#) | more relations >

omitting the lowest node leaves $O_{10}(2).2$; omitting the lowest pair of nodes leaves S_{12} .

The leftmost and rightmost nodes are redundant. By adjoining more redundant nodes the diagram may be enlarged to the incidence graph of the 9 points and 9 lines of the Pappus configuration. See page 232.



Some maximal subgroups (including all p-local subgroups for $p \neq 2$)	Specifications
Structure	Character
F_{23}	: F_{23}

$$B = F_{2+}$$

$$B = F_{2+}$$

$$B = F_{2+}$$

B = F₂₊

	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	4G	4H	4I	4J	5A	5B	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K	7A	
X ₀₂ +	665029816320000	-40081850368	1526169600	-5640192	3112960	2400672-12480-3276800	1835008	0	-36864	0	0	-4096	0	1728	0	1275	0	-32416	12512	-864	416	544	216	0	-32-320	-32	0	-44	X ₀₂			
X ₀₃ +	665029816320000	24946638848	1526169600	12464128	3112960	2400672-12490	3276800	0	0	-20480	0	0	12288	0	-1728	0	1275	0	10592	2528	-864	-352	544	568	0	-32-320	-32	64	-44	X ₀₃		
X ₀₄ +	677025031854600	-26189163000	1936087560	6762600	-1069560	2606175-21870-2918520	-34600	-26616	-9240	51912	4232	-2200	72	0	-984	0	225	-31185	-2025	-225	162	135	315	450	207-270	18	-90-110	X ₀₄				
X ₀₅ +	714865488108480	-2370251520	-30788352	-16633344	-1370880	1046682	12960	944384	-231168	62720	-10752	-26880	-3840	14848	768	0	0	1330	480	-12726	-11970	-1062	-360	-594	42	720	-342	0	72	-48	0	X ₀₅
X ₀₆ +	718889622405120	25583910912	1335066624	-5640192	-9732096	2729376	0	3276800	0	0	-36864	0	0	-4096	0	1728	0	595	120	7776	7776	-864	0	-864	216	0	-288	0	0	0	-100	X ₀₆
X ₀₇ +	775438738408125	25760740797	930894525	13837797	13775805	577368	0	1412125	498349	67005	50373-28755	12765	8101	3789	-27	-75	1100	0	-21384	5832	216	0	-216	-216	0	-72	0	0	0	1	X ₀₇	
X ₀₈ +	809403858900000	35652533280	2204423200	-1732640	4492320	1683045	-540	3085600	698656	-59360	57568-10080	-9440	8672	-1632	0	1120	1750	0	34629	3255	4069	-12	-9	-329	100	-123-540	-12	4	0	X ₀₈		
X ₀₉ +	820429392234375	6332778375	18623475	8642375	16336775	-848925	30330	298375	83335	25991	58695	11655	14215	-5305	5767	-25	455	0	0	-35805	-525	-285	978	-205	35	570	-349	-70-142	26	0	X ₀₉	
X ₁₀ +	835517991997440	37614440448	142698576	11280384	-995328	2152008	0	2207744	995328	36864	0	0	12888	-8192	0	0	0	890	-50	29160	-1944	-1080	0	648	-432	0	-216	0	0	0	-74	X ₁₀
X ₁₁ +	844994666880000	-13273408512	457497600	22177792	-12723200	91728	31140	179200	-50176	7168	-14336-35840	15360	10240	-3072	-1248	0	2100	0	3024	-4032	1104	-396	-1088	-224	420	208	100	-44	-8	0	X ₁₁	
X ₁₂ +	968283412561920	1926299648	2337865728	0	65536	1878240	4224	0	-1310720	65536	0	65536	0	0	0	0	0	-2080	-580	5600-12544	1248	1712	-512	0	96	-32	64	16	0	-126	X ₁₂	
X ₁₃ +	1042755084800000	-55853716480	647680000	9052160	1167360	-165880-39520	1126400	2142208	36864	-55536	0	-20480	-8192	0	0	0	-2750	0	-15576	-4920	904	1200	-24	176	-320	360	480	-48	32	26	X ₁₃	
X ₁₄ +	1093905856312500	-27211361100	243512500	11078900	-1633100-1651650	-6945	2040500	965300	112308	22260	24500-20300	4340	-1356	300	2420	0	0	-43890	-7350	-770	111	250	350	175	46	-65	31	71	0	X ₁₄		
X ₁₅ +	1198405322994375	-16990500921	1438655175	-23399361	6108615	2368521	0	-1977625	1165671	53703	-23841-19305-13785	11647	-777	351	-465	-175	0	-10935	-4131	-2295	0	1053	-27	0	-567	0	0	0	55	X ₁₅		
X ₁₆ +	137079568950565	-40103091171	1948003101	-16451019	-123363	-938223	0	-84931	843453	54045	-49707-2835	-387	3445	-819	-351	-795	-385	-60	-10095	-4131	3537	0	-243	-351	0	513	0	0	0	10	X ₁₆	
X ₁₇ +	137097568950565	37476692253	18527721	17202861	12684573	-938223	0	-1563683	1219293	31005	32877	12285	7005	8749	2109	1053	-435	-385	-60	2673	-9477	-1647	0	27	27	0	-207	0	0	0	10	X ₁₇
X ₁₈ +	139162882484375	50414138775	1216436375	-16514225	-1698025	20720700	19575	3224375	1123255	-14441	-15505-38745	2935	-3185	-889	-325	-385	0	0	-13860	15750	-340	567	-330	-350	-25	60-105	135	55	0	X ₁₈		
X ₁₉ +	1458928219297500	-53463253284	18505939100	1731164	-8941860	2729376	0	-2980900	976860	-39204	-39780	-8100	32220	4508	-1188	324	540	-1925	0	7776	7776	-864	0	-864	216	0	-288	0	0	0	35	X ₁₉
X ₂₀ +	1523654585578125	-31693737075	727786125	-18293275	11926925	-1287000	11025	1566125	716845	2957	18565	1245-18195	805	317	-975	85	0	0	-48840	300	360	597	380	440	585	-40	65	-19	89	35	X ₂₀	
X ₂₁ +	1679281227336960	-53080904448	1653509376	9165312	-7803648	-1876446	0	1134848	1679616	-62208	-78336	34560	14592	512	768	0	0	-3290	-580	-37422	-5346	1890	0	270	378	0	306	0	0	0	65	X ₂₁
X ₂₂ +	1711786747207680	-23837958144	2124390400	-18104320	1150502	2162160-47520	-991232	-925696	8192	0	0	-3192	16384	0	0	0	-2420	180	-11088	-2448	-272	-288	48	-352	160	48	480	-96	-64	-18	X ₂₂	
X ₂₃ +	1807462370115584	-53936390144	42205184	0	-183000	-267904	63872	1835008	0	-1522962	-942354	-39186	37422	25326-10770	558	-402	702	1902	-2310-210	-5103	-5103	-2511	0	81	-567	0	81	0	0	0	X ₂₃	
X ₂₄ +	1928549354519790	-20035837458	1778766318	5262894	11395566	1791153	0																									

B = F₂₊

	15A	15B	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E	16F	16G	16H	17A	18A	18B	18C	18D	18E	18F	19A	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	20G	20H	20I	20J	21A	22A	22B	23A	B**	24A	24B	24C	24D	24E	24F	24G	24H	24I	24J	24K	24L	24M	24N	25A	26A	26B	27A
X ₉₂	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	-2	-2	0	0	35	0	5	3	1	-1	0	3	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	4	4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	X ₉₂				
X ₉₃	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-4	0	-2	-2	0	-5	0	5	-5	5	3	0	-3	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	4	4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	X ₉₃					
X ₉₄	0	-8	-8	0	0	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	-3	0	-3	1	-2	0	0	0	-1	-5	3	-9	3	0	3	-2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	X ₉₄				
X ₉₅	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-46	-16	-6	2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	-2	2	2	2	8	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₉₅						
X ₉₆	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-5	0	5	-5	1	-1	0	3	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	4	4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	X ₉₆						
X ₉₇	-7	0	9	-15	-7	-3	5	5	3	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	-10	4	-2	-4	0	-2	0	1	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	X ₉₇						
X ₉₈	-5	0	-16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	1	-3	0	1	0	-10	0	10	6	-2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-3	7	5	-1	3	0	1	-4	1	0	0	0	0	0	X ₉₈							
X ₉₉	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-6	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₉₉							
X ₁₀₀	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-26	-6	4	-2	0	-2	0	0	-2	0	2	0	0	8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₀₀					
X ₁₀₁	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	3	1	1	1	0	20	0	0	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₀₁							
X ₁₀₂	-10	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₀₂							
X ₁₀₃	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	-3	1	3	0	-1	-10	0	0	-2	4	-2	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	X ₁₀₃						
X ₁₀₄	0	0	12	12	-4	-4	-4	4	0	0	0	6	0	4	-2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-2	-6	-6	-2	1	2	-1	-4	0	1	-1	0	1	-1	0	X ₁₀₄						
X ₁₀₅	-4	0	-5	19	3	-1	-1	1	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-15	0	-5	1	-1	-3	0	1	0	0	1	-1	1	0	0	5	1	-3	9	-3	0	1	0	-3	1	0	0	0	2	0	X ₁₀₅					
X ₁₀₆	2	0	-7	17	-3	1	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-21	-6	-1	3	3	-5	0	-1	-2	0	1	0	0	0	-7	1	-3	9	0	-3	0	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₀₆							
X ₁₀₇	2	0	-11	5	5	-3	-3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	-8	-3	3	-3	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	-1	5	-1	3	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	X ₁₀₇						
X ₁₀₈	0	0	-9	-17	3	7	3	-1	1	1	0	-3	3	-1	-3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	-2	4	10	-2	1	4	3	0	2	1	-1	1	0	0	0	X ₁₀₈					
X ₁₀₉	1	0	12	12	-4	-4	-4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	0	-5	-5	3	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	4	4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	X ₁₀₉							
X ₁₁₀	0	0	-27	-3	1	5	1	-3	-1	0	3	3	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-42	-2	2	6	-6	2	0	0	2	0	-2	-2	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₁₀							
X ₁₁₁	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	4	4	1	0	1	-2	-3	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₁₁						
X ₁₁₂	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₁₂							
X ₁₁₃	-4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	4	2	2	0	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	X ₁₁₃							
X ₁₁₄	3	0	2	2	2	2	-6	2	-2	2	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	-12	-2	6	2	-2	6	2	0	2	0	1	-1	0	0	-3	-3	-3																		

B = F₂₊

ind	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	4F	4G	4H	4I	4J	5A	5E	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K	7A	
	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	12	6	6	6	12	7		
	2		2		6	6											10	10	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	14		
X ₁₈₅ +	96256	0	2048	0	0	352	28	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	56	6	0	0	32	0	0	0	4	0	36	0	0	20	X ₁₁
X ₁₈₆ +	10506240	0	45056	0	0	3456	-108	0	0	0	0	768	0	0	0	0	0	240	-10	0	0	128	0	0	0	-20	0	108	0	0	52	X ₁₈₆
X ₁₈₇ +	410132480	0	516096	0	0	23648	-4	0	0	0	0	3584	0	0	0	0	0	880	-20	0	0	288	0	0	0	36	0	324	0	0	128	X ₁₈₇
X ₁₈₈ +	8844386304	0	3629056	0	0	96096	840	0	0	0	0	9728	0	0	0	0	0	1904	54	0	0	544	0	0	0	-40	0	504	0	0	180	X ₁₈₈
X ₁₈₉ +	36657653760	0	8198144	0	0	146016	-432	0	0	0	0	12672	0	0	0	0	0	1960	10	0	0	800	0	0	0	-80	0	432	0	0	140	X ₁₈₉
X ₁₉₀ o	53936390144	0	-1835008	0	0	11648	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-56	144	0	0	128	0	0	0	-128	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₉₀
X ₁₉₁ o	53936390144	0	-1835008	0	0	11648	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-56	144	0	0	128	0	0	0	-128	0	0	0	0	0	X ₁₉₁
X ₁₉₂ +	100406462464	0	13989888	0	0	228448	-2240	0	0	0	0	16256	0	0	0	0	0	2464	-36	0	0	288	0	0	0	0	0	576	0	0	140	X ₁₉₂
X ₁₉₃ +	772566552576	0	46067712	0	0	535392	2088	0	0	0	0	30464	0	0	0	0	0	3376	76	0	0	480	0	0	0	120	0	792	0	0	112	X ₁₉₃
X ₁₉₄ +	864538761216	0	65333248	0	0	691392	-996	0	0	0	0	38523	0	0	0	0	0	4816	-34	0	0	1600	0	0	0	164	0	612	0	0	200	X ₁₉₄
X ₁₉₅ +	4322693806080	0	133728256	0	0	997152	3768	0	0	0	0	43136	0	0	0	0	0	3080	-170	0	0	352	0	0	0	-280	0	648	0	0	20	X ₁₉₅
X ₁₉₆ +	10177847623680	0	258080768	0	0	1611456	5712	0	0	0	0	57344	0	0	0	0	0	5280	-70	0	0	1088	0	0	0	-80	0	432	0	0	72	X ₁₉₆
X ₁₉₇ +	17069098618880	0	255963136	0	0	1029248	-13384	0	0	0	0	37632	0	0	0	0	0	880	130	0	0	1408	0	0	0	104	0	648	0	0	-112	X ₁₉₇
X ₁₉₈ +	21400636907520	0	384933888	0	0	2122848	-8748	0	0	0	0	59904	0	0	0	0	0	5920	20	0	0	288	0	0	0	-180	0	108	0	0	108	X ₁₉₈
X ₁₉₉ o	23459577856000	0	-7208960	0	0	-228800	16144	0	0	0	0	8192	0	0	0	0	0	0	-250	0	0	-320	0	0	0	176	0	-144	0	0	20	X ₁₉₉
X ₂₀₀ o	23459577856000	0	-7208960	0	0	-228800	16144	0	0	0	0	8192	0	0	0	0	0	0	-250	0	0	-320	0	0	0	176	0	-144	0	0	20	X ₂₀₀
X ₂₀₁ +	31123395403776	0	36741120	0	0	123552	16632	0	0	0	0	18944	0	0	0	0	0	1024	26	0	0	1056	0	0	0	-600	0	72	0	0	-52	X ₂₀₁
X ₂₀₂ +	40345142190080	0	219127808	0	0	512096	8924	0	0	0	0	31232	0	0	0	0	0	1120	80	0	0	736	0	0	0	196	0	612	0	0	-140	X ₂₀₂
X ₂₀₃ +	6078083377664	0	717674496	0	0	2018016	3384	0	0	0	0	54656	0	0	0	0	0	2464	164	0	0	5280	0	0	0	-24	0	504	0	0	0	X ₂₀₃
X ₂₀₄ +	60863961600000	0	548761600	0	0	2077920	-540	0	0	0	0	65280	0	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0	0	1376	0	0	0	-100	0	540	0	0	-92	X ₂₀₄
X ₂₀₅ o	77683916800000	0	150732800	0	0	-535040	-16640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	512	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	-56	0	X ₂₀₅
X ₂₀₆ o	77683916800000	0	150732800	0	0	-535040	-16640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	512	0	0	0	640	0	0	0	-56	0	X ₂₀₆
X ₂₀₇ +	93980448866304	0	360628224	0	0	-41184	-32112	0	0	0	0	7168	0	0	0	0	0	-1496	54	0	0	2400	0	0	0	624	0	-144	0	0	112	X ₂₀₇
X ₂₀₈ +	110949141022720	0	602601472	0	0	759616	35476	0	0	0	0	28544	0	0	0	0	0	3080	220	0	0	3520	0	0	0	-244	0	684	0	0	-140	X ₂₀₈
X ₂₀₉ +	138547873400000	0	699494400	0	0	1542880	-17180	0	0	0	0	65280	0	0	0	0	0	2900	0	0	0											

$$B = F_{2+}$$

Maximal p-local subgroups (complete for $p \neq 2$)

p	Structure	Specification	Supergroups
2	$2 \cdot ({}^2E_6(2)) \cdot 2$	$N(2A)$	
	$(2^2 \times F_4(2)) \cdot 2$	$N(2C)$	
	$S_4 \times {}^2F_4(2)$	$N(2C^2)$	
	$2_+^{1+22} \cdot Co_2$	$N(2B)$	
	$2^2 \cdot 2^{10} \cdot 2^{20} \cdot (M_{22} \cdot 2 \times S_3)$	$N(2B^2)$	
	$2^3 \cdot [2^{12}] \cdot (S_5 \times L_3(2))$	$N(2B^3)$	
	$2^5 \cdot [2^{25}] \cdot L_5(2)$	$N(2B^5)$	
	$2^9 \cdot 2^{16} \cdot S_8(2)$	$N(2B^8)$	
3	$S_3 \times Fi_{22} \cdot 2$	$N(3A)$	
	$(3^2 \cdot D_8 \times U_4(3) \cdot 2^2) \cdot 2$	$N(3A^2)$	
	$3_+^{1+8} \cdot 2_-^{1+6} \cdot U_4(2) \cdot 2$	$N(3B)$	Some non-local maximal subgroups
	$3^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 3^6 \cdot (S_4 \times 2S_4)$	$N(3B^2)$	Th
	$3^3 \cdot [3^7] \cdot (L_3(3) \times 2)$	$N(3B^3)$	$HN \cdot 2$
	$3^3 \cdot [3^6] \cdot (L_3(3) \times D_8)$	$N(3B^3)$	Fi_{23}
	$3^6 \cdot (2 \times L_4(3) \cdot 2^2)$	$N(3^6) = N(3A_{234}B_{130})$	$O_8^+(3) \cdot S_4$
			$S_5 \times M_{22} \cdot 2$
			$O_8^+(3) \cdot S_4$
5	$5 \cdot 4 \times HS \cdot 2$	$N(5A)$	
	$5_+^{1+4} \cdot 2_-^{1+4} \cdot A_5 \cdot 4$	$N(5B)$	
	$5^2 \cdot 4S_4 \times S_5$	$N(5A^2)$	
	$5^3 \cdot L_3(5)$	$N(5B^3)$	
7	$(7 \cdot 3 \times 2^+L_3(4) \cdot 2) \cdot 2$	$N(7A)$	$2 \cdot ({}^2E_6(2)) \cdot 2$
	$(2^2 \times 7^2 \cdot (3 \times 2A_4)) \cdot 2$	$N(7A^2)$	$(2^2 \times F_4(2)) \cdot 2$
11	$11 \cdot 10 \times S_5$	$N(11A)$	$S_5 \times M_{22} \cdot 2$
13	$13 \cdot 12 \times S_4$	$N(13A)$	$S_4 \times {}^2F_4(2)$
17	$(17 \cdot 8 \times 2^2) \cdot 2$	$N(17A)$	$(2^2 \times F_4(2)) \cdot 2$
19	$19 \cdot 18 \times 2$	$N(19A)$	$2 \cdot ({}^2E_6(2)) \cdot 2$
23	$23 \cdot 11 \times 2$	$N(23AB)$	$2_+^{1+22} \cdot Co_2$
31	$31 \cdot 15$	$N(31AB)$	Th
47	$47 \cdot 23$	$N(47AB)$	

$$B = F_{2+}$$

B and E₇(2)

Chevalley group $E_7(2)$

Order = 7,997,476,042,075,799,759,100,487,262,680,802,918,400
= 2⁶³ · 11 · 2³ · 11 · 13 · 17 · 19 · 21 · 43 · 53 · 107

Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

Chevalley G : adjoint Chevalley group of type E_7 over the field \mathbb{F}_2 ; G has
 a 56-dimensional representation over \mathbb{F}_2 which supports a
 non-trivial quartic invariant.

Maximal 2-local subgroups

[$_{\Lambda}^{233}$] $^{+0}_{-0}(2)$

[Z^{47}] $\cdot (\text{S}_{-\chi L_1}(3))$

$$[2^{53}] \cdot (S_{-X} - (2) \times A_{-})$$

$[^{1350}\text{La}](\text{I}, \text{II})$

[β^{42}]: (s - t) (s)

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Some other subgroups

J₂(3)•2

11-3

E (3) 13

202

56(2003)53

$v_3 \times v_{12}(z)$

$$(L_3(z) \times L_6(z)) \cdot z$$

$3^{-1}3^{-1} \cdot Q_8 \times$

$$(S_3 \times S_3)$$

- 3 -

(S₃) : L₃

L₂(128):7

$$M = F_1$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{F}_1$$

$$M = F_1$$

M = F₁

	1A	2A	2B	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	40	5A	5B	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	7A	7B	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	8F	
X ₀₀	+ 391009081837477378329600 -204421406192640	2781677515680	35988211895	21594300	-2572752	-4128608	5870592	-308224	279552	-125400	32725	-289224	92092	-4424	-14148	-68	1072	-13720	0	0	0	0	1024	0	0 X ₀₀		
X ₀₁	+ 3926116519750465600000000	2126603059200000	76775424000	20985031360	-29583360	6669000	504627200	0	0	0	2375000	0	80640	-105600	40704	2880	3840	-1080	-9520	280	0	0	0	0	0	0 X ₀₁	
X ₀₂	+ 43328694560508978525184	889610385291264	377461733376	49627809504	43766424	5687136	-42534912	22177792	817152	-292864	569184	6434	760032	-35880	85728	33624	3864	-672	0	686	0	0	0	0	0	0 X ₀₂	
X ₀₃	0	-597787522207315571077947	-226187908369605	182632149819	0	4641044	0	3064635	-7894341	-225477	282555	599697	24822	0	-61236	0	-26244	2916	0	0	0	1659	891	-1053	315	-389	-189 X ₀₃
X ₀₄	0	-597787522207315571077947	-226187908369605	182632149819	0	4641044	0	3064635	-7894341	-225477	282555	599697	24822	0	-61236	0	-26244	2916	0	0	0	1659	891	-1053	315	-389	-189 X ₀₄
X ₀₅	+ 60002072685064502392907	1967052076247115	32817590731	178514751987	0	0	320575563	13586859	-203445	-3861	558657	8532	-2814669	0	124659	0	0	0	-17424	1539	891	4851	351	195	27	351 X ₀₅	
X ₀₆	0	-626877403613887304040448	0	0	-6897532928	-65601536	26411008	0	0	0	360448	40448	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4096	1392	0	0	0	0	0	0 X ₀₆	
X ₀₇	0	-626877403613887304040448	0	0	-6897532928	-65601536	26411008	0	0	0	360448	40448	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4096	1392	0	0	0	0	0	0 X ₀₇	
X ₀₈	+ 655159231073705049021875	1365102860281875	93555193875	1214067550401	44169840	-32122125	237459475	11403379	-2096485	-50765	-653125	0	-4088799	68640	54753	-25920	-1200	-1485	-24479	-665	3779	3003	-1001	-245	99	-169 X ₀₈	
X ₀₉	0	-689763222744895005949242	-389556578898630	-206943847110	0	767637	50535738	8055450	707130	-263718	-1058508	30492	0	0	0	0	405	7497	0	-918	-990	702	-270	-246	126 X ₀₉		
X ₁₀	0	-689763222744895005949242	-389556578898630	-206943847110	0	767637	50535738	8055450	707130	-263718	-1058508	30492	0	0	0	0	405	7497	0	-918	-990	702	-270	-246	126 X ₁₀		
X ₁₁	0	-6897662617955508994223	-3845722280529	-207699116625	0	0	-767637	50720175	8126559	746415	-244881	-1066527	34848	0	0	0	0	-405	7650	-288	-945	-1089	351	-225	-369	63 X ₁₁	
X ₁₂	0	-6897662617955508994223	-3845722280529	-207699116625	0	0	-767637	50720175	8126559	746415	-244881	-1066527	34848	0	0	0	0	-405	7650	-288	-945	-1089	351	-225	-369	63 X ₁₂	
X ₁₃	+ 1037605886984679481755304	230845562554024	592924211886	58568622343	43458415	-750386	38976168	15973608	12919	-1646328	-1890196	58429	4728647	39039	11111	18335	-1713	462	0	0	-56	2200	-352	392	224 X ₁₃		
X ₁₄	+	136154126105759286227875	4168169855744875	552058501995	289603899585	11050182	0	375040875	10347883	324459	-168597	1227875	22875	1223937	-223938	133569	-17874	2646	0	4998	294	-1813	1419	-1053	11	363	-189 X ₁₄
X ₁₅	+	1599110387865882812504	51044228886212504	-209763207500	372971903250	4545950	30875	548865050	-30304300	216660	63700	0	1928580	-186550	18250	-790	155	-1225	0	-3436	-6060	-1300	20	-364	140 X ₁₅		
X ₁₆	+	16626861804838655201624	45881730785494	-282732627615	33553570534	-34635328	-28861000	646257024	0	0	0	401128	16128	-174800	-192192	-123648	-42432	192	-840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 X ₁₆	
X ₁₇	+	218169418586215508309707	-523196633312496	120771400464	0	7596063	60	6646800	10372752	706320	139152	-2093553	6447	0	104247	0	45927	5103	0	-4725	-1785	-48	-4752	-336	-176	-18 X ₁₇	
X ₁₈	+	2126170697269213351667596875	774144076875	-3482490375	98394075	-6669000	-21939125	29873675	468555	129675	0	0	3735225	-18525	9465	-15885	-885	1080	-1700	260	2219	-1605	-325	619	-357 X ₁₈		
X ₁₉	+	24775487505529868681032	3115429591028040	-207545270204	182166541	122665451	182166312	-17911608	-522936	-190008	-5319468	15407	5692401	264264	19761	17784	384	-1518	-20825	0	2568	-2200	-1352	936	-632	56 X ₁₉	
X ₂₀	+	3282510540283613442175100	3374865686043776	201645181404	2552454326	6499326	0	12482656	254592	-576384	-104832	-1192896	-21771	-5837832	18954	20088	53946	2754	0	-12648	1920	0	0	256	384	0 X ₂₀	
X ₂₁	+	3537292796538741415074900	4545779486739540	22581500180	240777360516	-35493495	22165248	245640276	6227508	736596	-195468	-1622600	-34745	-4384380	-98735	47275	-15807	-3191	1792	0	0	2884	-3300	1006	-596	-268	168 X ₂₁
X ₂₂	+	36192095077473742679242	7409717053209576	168829098984	309045839697	103223484	0	264267617359616	1122216	367080	220584	-2203201	-20767	6248529	-127764	6993	-33588	2268	0	0	1288	-936	1728	-200	-312	0 X ₂₂	
X ₂₃	+	40043082748270400000000	776839168000000	6172981500	-38207644160	6885760	53599000	150732800	0	0	-2375000	0	-535040	0	32256	-16640	5760	1560	13720	0	0	0	0	0	0 X ₂₃		
X ₂₄	+	423931565297																									

X _{9A}	9B	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E	11A	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I	12J	13A	13B	14A	14B	14C	15A	15B	15C	15D	16A	16B	16C	17A	18A	18B	18C	18D	19A	20A	20B	20C	20D	20E	20F	21A	21B	21C	21D	22A	22B	23A	B#*			
X _{9m}	240	-111	-440	40	485	285	5	-70	696	12	-504	-43	-40	84	36	-52	44	0	0	0	56	-56	0	321	15	10	-2	0	0	0	-1	27	0	16	1	-5	0	-8	-8	17	32	-3	1	14	0	-7	0	-10	-6	1	1	X _{9m}
X _{9n}	-216	108	-1000	600	0	0	0	176	-1792	-640	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	36	-144	16	-40	-190	80	0	0	0	0	18	0	-24	0	6	0	40	0	0	0	-16	-23	2	-2	-4	0	1	1	X _{9n}				
X _{9o}	315	126	2464	96	14	6	26	-110	1248	24	-224	0	96	-40	-8	24	24	-16	0	0	0	14	-21	24	-1	11	0	0	0	-18	-9	3	-6	-6	-4	48	-8	38	-24	-4	2	0	-7	0	2	10	2	0	0	X _{9o}		
X _{9p}	0	0	945	-111	-230	-126	94	-66	0	-324	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	-26	0	0	0	0	54	9	0	3	11	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9p}			
X _{9q}	0	0	945	-111	-230	-126	94	-66	0	-324	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	-26	0	0	0	0	54	9	0	3	11	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9q}				
X _{9r}	0	0	-3135	321	240	216	156	0	243	0	-405	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	0	-21	162	0	0	0	-5	-1	-9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9r}			
X _{9s}	256	-176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-128	-56	-16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9s}					
X _{9t}	256	-176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-126	-56	-16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9t}							
X _{9u}	-351	297	-1925	-325	0	0	0	0	1441	280	-503	-125	-47	76	-44	40	-8	-5	0	0	-55	17	-25	41	5	0	-13	7	-1	8	-27	9	-15	9	-3	-5	-5	-21	0	-5	0	19	19	-5	1	0	0	0	X _{9u}			
X _{9v}	0	0	-1980	180	120	0	-60	0	0	0	-27	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	81	-7	0	0	0	12	-6	14	6	0	0	0	0	-4	-12	0	-12	12	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	X _{9v}							
X _{9w}	0	0	-1980	180	120	0	-60	0	0	0	-27	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	81	-7	0	0	0	12	-6	14	6	0	0	0	0	-4	-12	0	-12	12	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	X _{9w}								
X _{9x}	0	0	-2079	225	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	-14	0	0	0	0	-12	-9	7	7	0	0	0	0	-5	-15	9	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9x}							
X _{9y}	-218	-2	928	-20	-351	105	5	0	2631	-33	399	126	-201	-105	-105	15	-57	6	-39	0	0	0	-7	20	10	-11	-8	-16	0	2	2	-18	-6	6	0	28	8	-7	12	7	-3	0	0	0	0	X _{9y}						
X _{9z}	729	0	275	995	-125	195	-5	0	-447	534	601	0	-15	-90	-2	-66	18	0	0	-98	-42	14	-265	-58	3	0	-13	11	-5	0	0	9	0	0	0	-45	-17	-25	3	3	-1	21	0	0	3	0	0	X _{9z}				
X _{9a}	1985	14	0	0	0	-55	1530	450	50	27	-54	70	14	-30	-6	-5	0	0	-145	7	0	0	0	0	12	4	-12	6	-2	-11	-7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9a}									
X _{9b}	-214	110	5544	-536	-56	504	-16	-128	-1280	-1280	0	-56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-56	-38	-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9b}										
X _{9c}	0	0	2079	225	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9c}									
X _{9d}	-650	-108	0	0	0	-55	105	785	-56	9	-105	119	75	15	0	0	0	60	92	-20	0	0	0	0	-13	3	3	0	18	9	21	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9d}										
X _{9e}	-720	198	1540	340	-85	35	-25	0	1841	464	-519	50	129	-24	-24	-36	-30	0	0	55	7	0	-63	-36	-1	14	8	-8	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9e}											
X _{9f}	0	0	-1024	320	-599	225	-115	-66	1656	-126	-504	0	24	-126	90	-56	30	0	0	0	286	72	16	153	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X _{9f}								
X _{9g}	-672	-240	3640	440	165	245	5	-66	324	81	84	0	-60	21	-123	-39	-27	0	13	0	0	0	91	-35	-5	-2	-12	-8	0	0	-12	24	16	-8	4	0	56	8	1	-8	3	1	0	0								

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{F}_1$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \mathbf{F}_1$$

M = F₁

Sporadic Fischer-Griess "Monster" or "Friendly Giant" group M ≈ FG ≈ F₁

Order = 808,017,424,794,512,875,886,459,904,961,710,757,005,754,368,000,000,000
= 2⁴⁶.3²⁰.5⁹.7⁶.11².13³.17.19.23.29.31.41.47.59.71

Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

Griess G : the group of orthogonal automorphisms of a certain 196884-dimensional algebra. There is a fixed vector I, and G acts irreducibly on the 196883-space orthogonal to I. A base for the space can be defined in terms of the action of the maximal subgroup 2¹⁺²⁴Co₁. The algebra and an element of G outside this subgroup have been computed explicitly in this base. The multiplication used below differs slightly from that of Griess, so care is necessary in comparing results.

Algebra The inner product (a,b) and algebra product a * b defined later have the following properties:

a * b = b * a, and (a,b) is positive definite;

(a * b, c) = (a, b * c) = (a,b,c), say;

if (a * a) * c = a * (a * c), then (a * b) * c = a * (b * c) for all b (and we say that a and c alternate);

(a * a, c * c) ≥ (a * c, a * c), with equality just when a and c alternate.

If a set S is closed under taking algebra squares s * s, then its annihilator {x | x * s = 0 for all s in S} and alternator {x | x alternates with all s in S} are subalgebras. If elements v₁, v₂, ... all alternate with their own squares and with each other, then the subalgebra they generate is associative.

The algebra has a unit 1, and the projection 1_S of 1 onto any subalgebra S is a unit for S. For an idempotent i, the eigenvalues of the map x → x * i lie in [0,1], and the 0- and 1-eigenspaces V₀(i) and V₁(i) are subalgebras with V₀(i) * V₁(i) = 0. Moreover, if i and j are idempotents with (i,j) = 0, then V₁(i) * V₁(j) = 0.

To each element of class 2A there is a corresponding transposition vector t with t * t = 64t, and there is a lattice containing 1 and these vectors that is closed under algebra multiplication. When equipped with the inner product 2(a,b) this lattice is integral (and probably unimodular). For further details see the section "Vectors" below.

In the following sections, we shall describe a simplified construction for G and the algebra using the loop P described under Fi₂₄, section "Loop". The several sections construct:

The group N, which is a 4-fold cover of the normalizer N₀ of a certain four-group {1,x,y,z} in the Monster.

The Leech link, which is a homomorphism from a certain group Q_x onto the Leech lattice modulo 2.

Representations of various groups, which can be assembled into representations of degree 196884 for N_x, N_y, N_z, the centralizers of x, y, z in N.

A dictionary which identifies the 196884-spaces for N_x, N_y, N_z compatibly with the action of their intersection N_{xyz}.

A multiplication on the resulting 196884-space, invariant under G.

Enlargements of certain quotients N_{x0}, N_{y0}, N_{z0} of N_x, N_y, N_z to groups G_{x0}, G_{y0}, G_{z0} which preserve the algebra and generate the Monster, in which they are the centralizers of x, y, z.

Vectors corresponding to various elements of G. The action of a transposition can be defined in terms of the corresponding vector and the algebra structure.

The group N This is defined using the loop P described under Fi₂₄, section "Loop". It is the group of permutations of the triples (A,B,C) of loop elements with ABC = 1 generated by the particular maps (specified by the image of (A,B,C)):

$$x_D : (\bar{D}\bar{A}\bar{D}, \bar{D}\bar{B}\bar{D}, \bar{C}\bar{D}) \quad y_D : (A\bar{D}, \bar{B}\bar{D}\bar{D}, \bar{C}\bar{D}) \quad z_D : (D\bar{A}, \bar{B}\bar{D}, \bar{C}\bar{D}\bar{D}) \quad (D \text{ in } P)$$

$$x_S = y_S = z_S : (A^S, B^S, C^S) \quad (U^S = U, \text{ i.e. } S \text{ even})$$

$$x_S : (\bar{A}^S, \bar{C}^S, \bar{B}^S) \quad y_S : (\bar{C}^S, \bar{B}^S, \bar{A}^S) \quad z_S : (\bar{B}^S, \bar{A}^S, \bar{C}^S) \quad (U^S = -U, \text{ i.e. } S \text{ odd})$$

where S is a standard automorphism of P and $\bar{A} = A^{-1}$ is the loop inverse of A. Important particular cases of x_S, y_S, z_S are x_d, y_d, z_d for d a C*-set. The composition factors in the structure $(2^2 \times 2^2) \cdot 2^{11} \cdot 2^{22} \cdot (S_3 \times M_{24})$ are defined modulo earlier ones by

$$2^2 : K = \{1, k_1=y_{ij}z_{ij}, k_2=z_{ij}x_{ij}, k_3=x_{ij}y_{ij}\}.$$

$$2^2 : V = \{1, x=x_{-1}, y=y_{-1}, z=z_{-1}\}$$

$$2^{11} : \langle x_d \mid d \text{ an even C-set} \rangle$$

$$2^{22} : \langle x_D, y_D, z_D \mid D \text{ in } P \rangle, \text{ in which we have } x_D y_D z_D = 1$$

$$S_3 : \langle x_i, y_i, z_i \rangle \text{ for some } i \in [U], \text{ regarded as an (odd) C-set}$$

$$M_{24} : \langle x_S \text{ or } y_S \text{ or } z_S \mid \text{all } S \rangle, \text{ in which } x_S, y_S, z_S \text{ all act as } [S], \text{ the permutation corresponding to } S.$$

By considering the subgroups S₂ and S₁ in S₃, we see that N has subgroups N_x, N_y, N_z of index 3 whose intersection N_{xyz} has index 6 in N. The group N_x = $(2^2 \times 2^2) \cdot 2^{11} \cdot 2^{22} \cdot (S_2 \times M_{24})$ has the alternative structure $2 \cdot 2^{1+24} \cdot (2^{12} : M_{24})$ in which the normal subgroup $2 \cdot 2^{1+24}$ is called Q_x and is generated by the x_D and x_d, while the quotient N_x/Q_x is isomorphic to the group of monomial automorphisms of the Leech lattice, and is generated by y_D (or z_D), acting as the sign-change on [D], and x_S, acting as the permutation [S].

M = F₁

The Leech link The typical element $x_A x_B x_C \dots$ of Q_x is written $x_{A,B,C,\dots}$, and we write $x_{-R} = x_{-1,R}$. The formula $x_D x_E = z^{\frac{1}{2}|d|} x_{D \cap E}$, where d is the intersection of $[D]$ and $[E]$, regarded as a C^* -set, shows that Q_x contains z , and so contains $k_1 = x_{UZ}$. There is a natural homomorphism taking $x_R \rightarrow v_R$, from Q_x onto the Leech lattice modulo 2, defined by

$$x_D \rightarrow (2 \text{ on } [D], 0 \text{ elsewhere}) \quad x_i \rightarrow (-3 \text{ on } i, 1 \text{ elsewhere})$$

where i is one of the 24 points of $[U]$, regarded as a C^* -set. The preimages of the 98280 type 2 vectors of the Leech lattice (modulo 2) are called the short elements of Q_x . We use x_R^+ and x_R^- to mean $x_{U,R}$ and $x_{-U,R}$ when these are short, and otherwise x_R . Then typical short elements, and their images in the Leech lattice, are

$$\begin{aligned} x_{\pm ij} &\rightarrow (4 \text{ on } i, -4 \text{ on } j, 0 \text{ elsewhere}) \\ x_{\pm ij}^+ &\rightarrow (4 \text{ on } i,j, 0 \text{ elsewhere}) \\ x_{D,i}^+ &\rightarrow (-3 \text{ on } i, 1 \text{ elsewhere}) \text{ sign-changed on } [D] \\ x_{D,d}^+ &\rightarrow (2 \text{ on } [D], 0 \text{ elsewhere}) \text{ sign-changed on } d \end{aligned}$$

where in the last line $[D]$ is an octad and d an even subset of it.

Representations The group N_x has the following representations (named by their degrees subscripted by x):

$$24_x : \text{kernel } \langle x_D, x_d \rangle \text{ of order } 2^{26}, \text{ image } 2^{12}:M_{24}.$$

This acts on the space generated by 24 orthogonal vectors i_1 (i in $[U]$) of norm $\frac{1}{8}$. The image is the group of monomial automorphisms of a copy of the Leech lattice L (with $(..., x_i, ...)$ interpreted as $\sum x_i i_1$) in which y_D and z_D act as the sign-change on $[D]$, and x_S as the permutation $[S]$ in M_{24} that corresponds to S .

$$4096_x : \text{kernel } \langle y_U, z_{-U} \rangle \text{ of order } 2^2, \text{ image } 2^{1+24}.(2^{11}:M_{24}).$$

This is contained in the matrix normalizer of the faithful representation of the extraspecial group 2^{1+24} .

There are 2×4096 norm 1 basis vectors D_1^+ and D_1^- , permuted like the triples $(?, D, ?)$ and $(?, ?, D)$ under conjugation ($?$ indicates an immaterial entry) with the identifications $(-UD)_1^- = D_1^-$, $(UD)_1^+ = D_1^+$, $(-D)_1^\pm = -(D_1^\pm)$.

$$98280_x : \text{kernel } \langle k_1, k_2, k_3, x \rangle \text{ of order } 2^3.$$

This is a monomial representation on norm 1 vectors X_R with $X_R = -X_R$ permuted in the way that the short elements x_R of Q_x are permuted under conjugation by the quotient group $N_{x1} = N_x / \langle k_1 \rangle$ of N_x .

$$300_x : \text{the symmetric tensor square of } 24_x.$$

This acts on symmetric 24×24 matrices A . As basis elements, we take the matrices $(ij)_1$ (for $i \neq j$) and $(ii)_1$, whose only non-zero entries are 1 in places (i,j) and (j,i) (for $(ij)_1$) and (i,i) (for $(ii)_1$). In tensor notation we have $(ij)_1 = i_1 \otimes j_1 + j_1 \otimes i_1$ and $(ii)_1 = i_1 \otimes i_1$.

$$98304_x : \text{the tensor product of } 4096_x \text{ and } 24_x. \text{ We take the basis elements } D_1^\pm \otimes i_1 \text{ to have norm 1.}$$

Dictionary We define $196884_x = 300_x + 98280_x + 98304_x$. Since K is in the kernel, this can be regarded as a representation of $N_{x0} = N_x / K$. We define similar representations 196884_y of N_y or N_{y0} and 196884_z of N_z or N_{z0} by cyclically permuting the letters (x,y,z) , (X,Y,Z) , (A,B,C) , and the subscripts $(1,2,3)$ in all our notations. Thus there is a representation 300_y of N_y with basis elements $(ij)_2$ and $(ii)_2$, and typical element B . The dictionary reads:

$(A, X, 1)$ -name	$(B, Y, 2)$ -name	$(C, Z, 3)$ -name
$(ij)_1$	$y_{ij} + y_{ij}^+$	$z_{ij} - z_{ij}^+$
$x_{ij} - x_{ij}^+$	$(ij)_2$	$z_{ij} + z_{ij}^+$
$x_{ij} + x_{ij}^+$	$y_{ij} - y_{ij}^+$	$(ij)_3$
$(ii)_1$	$(ii)_2$	$(ii)_3$ = $(ii)_1$, say
$x_{D,i}$	$D_2^+ \otimes i_2$	$D_3^- \otimes i_3$
$D_1^- \otimes i_1$	$y_{D,i}$	$D_3^+ \otimes i_3$
$D_1^+ \otimes i_1$	$D_2^- \otimes i_2$	$z_{D,i}$
$x_{D,d}^+$	$\frac{1}{8} \sum_{e \in d} y_{D,e}^+$	$\frac{1}{8} \sum_{e \in d} z_{D,e}^+$
$\frac{1}{8} \sum_{e \in d} x_{D,e}^+$	$y_{D,d}^+$	$\frac{1}{8} \sum_{e \in d} z_{D,e}^+$
$\frac{1}{8} \sum_{e \in d} x_{D,e}^+$	$\frac{1}{8} \sum_{e \in d} y_{D,e}^+$	$z_{D,d}^+$

The sums in the last three rows are over all C^* -sets e which can be represented by even subsets of $[D]$, and the symbol $-_d$ means $(-1)^{\frac{1}{2}|d|}$. In the three previous rows it is supposed that i is not in $[D]$.

Multiplication There is a symmetric invariant multiplication $*$ defined on 196884 -space. We specify it below in the notation of 196884_x .

$$\begin{aligned} A * A^t &= 2(AA^t + A^t A) \\ X_R * A &= A * X_R = (A, v_R \otimes v_R) \cdot X_R \\ X_R * X_S &= \begin{cases} \pm v_R \otimes v_R & (X_{R,S} = X_{\pm 1}) \\ X_{R,S} & (X_{R,S} \text{ short}) \\ 0 & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases} \\ A * (W \otimes v) &= (W \otimes v) * A = W \otimes vA + \frac{1}{8} \text{tr } A \cdot W \otimes v \\ X_R * (W \otimes v) &= (W \otimes v) * X_R = \frac{1}{8} W^R \otimes [v - 2(v, v_R) \cdot v_R] \\ (W \otimes v) * (W' \otimes v') &= \frac{1}{2} (W^R, W') [(v, v') - 2(v, v_R)(v', v_R)] \cdot X_R + \\ &\quad + (W, W') [(v, v') I + 4(v \otimes v') + 4(v' \otimes v)] \end{aligned}$$

Vectors of 300_x are represented by 24×24 symmetric matrices A , A^t , \dots . The general vector of 24_x is called v , and v_R denotes either of the two type 2 Leech lattice vectors corresponding to the short element x_R of Q_x . W is the typical vector in 4096_x -space. Its image under x_R is written W^R . The sum in the last line is over all short x_R (the factor $\frac{1}{2}$ may be omitted if we sum instead over just one of each pair x_R, x_{-R}). The quadratic form on 196884 -space is defined by the condition that $(ij)_1$ has norm 2, and all our other basis vectors have norm 1. Our basis vectors are orthogonal except when opposite or equal.

M = F₁

Enlargements The images of N_x in the representations 24_x and 4096_x are matrix groups $N_x(24) = 2^{12} \cdot M_{24}$ and $N_x(4096) = 2^{1+24} \cdot (2^{11} \cdot M_{24})$ which have a common quotient $2^{11} \cdot M_{24}$, and can be extended to matrix groups $G_x(24) = 2 \cdot Co_1$ and $G_x(4096) = 2^{1+24} \cdot Co_1$ having a common quotient Co_1 (extending $2^{11} \cdot M_{24}$). Since the intersection of the kernels of N_x for 24_x and 4096_x is $K_1 = \langle k_1 \rangle$, it follows that $N_x K_1 = N_x / K_1$ is isomorphic to the diagonal product $N_x(24) \Delta_{2^{11} \cdot M_{24}} N_x(4096)$ which can be extended to a larger group $G_{x1} = G_x(24) \Delta_{Co_1} G_x(4096)$ of structure $2^{1+24} \cdot 2Co_1$. (The diagonal product $A \Delta_C B$ is the set of (a,b) in the Cartesian product whose coordinates have the same image in C .) Plainly the representations 24_x and 4096_x extend to G_{x1} , as does 98280_x since $Q_{x1} = Q_x / K_1$ is still normal and G_{x1} still permutes the short elements of Q_{x1} by conjugation. So the representation 196884_x extends to G_{x1} . Since k_2 and k_3 are represented trivially, the result is actually a representation of $G_{x0} = G_{x1} / K_2$, where $K_2 = \langle k_2 \rangle$. The three such groups G_{x0} , G_{y0} , G_{z0} which can be supposed (using the dictionary) to act on a single 196884 -space, generate the Monster group G .

Vectors There are certain vectors in the algebra that are permuted by G in the way that it transforms the elements of certain conjugacy classes. Thus the entire group fixes the unit 24×24 matrix I , regarded as a vector of 300_x , 300_y or 300_z , which satisfies $(I, I) = 24$, $I * x = 4x$, and so $\frac{1}{4}I$ is a unit element 1 for the algebra, corresponding to the unit element of G . Again, the centralizer (a double cover of the Baby Monster) of an element of class 2A (a transposition) fixes a further vector t (which we call a transposition vector) satisfying $(t, t) = 128$, $t * t = 64t$. The lattice generated by $1, t, t * t'$, where t and t' range over all transposition vectors, is closed under algebra multiplication, and integral (and probably unimodular) with respect to the inner product $2(a, b)$.

There are similar vectors corresponding to (written \leftrightarrow) elements of certain other conjugacy classes. We describe the structure of the algebra generated by transposition vectors t_0 and t_1 corresponding to two transpositions a and b . The conjugacy classes of ab and its powers are given in the table, followed by certain relations in the algebra. These involve the vectors t_n corresponding to transpositions $a(ab)^n$, and t, u, v, w corresponding to any powers of ab that lie in the respective conjugacy classes 2A, 3A, 4A, 5A.

1A	$t_0 * t_0 = 64t_0$, $(t_0, t_0) = 128$, $(t_0, 1) = 2$, $(1, 1) = 3/2$
2A, 1A	$t_0 * t_1 = 8(t_0 + t_1 - t)$, $(t_0, t_1) = 16$, $t \leftrightarrow ab$
2B, 1A	$t_0 * t_1 = 0 = (t_0, t_1)$
3A, 1A	$t_0 * t_1 = 4t_0 + 4t_1 + 2t_2 - 3u$, $(t_0, t_1) = 13/2$, $u \leftrightarrow ab$, $(u, 1) = 9/2$ $t_0 * u = 10(2t_0 - t_1 - t_2 + u)$, $(t_0, u) = 45$, $u * u = 90u$, $(u, u) = 405$
3C, 1A	$t_0 * t_1 = t_0 + t_1 - t_2$, $(t_0, t_1) = 2$
4A, 2B, 1A	$t_0 * t_1 = 3t_0 + 3t_1 + t_2 + t_3 - v$, $(t_0, t_1) = 4$, $v \leftrightarrow ab$, $(v, 1) = 12$ $t_0 * v = 12(5t_0 - 2t_1 - t_2 - 2t_3 + v)$, $(t_0, v) = 144$, $v * v = 192v$, $(v, v) = 2304$
4B, 2A, 1A	$t_0 * t_1 = t_0 + t_1 - t_2 - t_3 + t$, $(t_0, t_1) = 2$, $t \leftrightarrow (ab)^2$
5A, 1A	$t_0 * t_1 = \frac{1}{2}(3t_0 + 3t_1 - t_2 - t_3 - t_4 + w)$, $(t_0, t_1) = 3$, $w \leftrightarrow ab$ $t_0 * t_2 = \frac{1}{2}(3t_0 + 3t_2 - t_1 - t_3 - w)$, $(t_0, t_2) = 3$, $-w \leftrightarrow (ab)^2$ $t_0 * w = 14(t_1 - t_2 - t_3 + t_4 + w)$, $(t_0, w) = 0$, $(w, 1) = 0$ $w * w = 350(t_0 + t_1 + t_2 + t_3 + t_4)$, $(w, w) = 3500$
6A, 3A, 2A, 1A	$t_0 * t_1 = t_0 + t_1 - t_2 - t_3 - t_4 - t_5 + t + u$, $(t_0, t_1) = 5/2$, $t \leftrightarrow (ab)^3$, $u \leftrightarrow (ab)^2$ $t * u = 0 = (t, u)$

The complete structure of the algebra generated by t_0 and t_1 can in fact be read off from the table. Thus if ab is in class 6A, then $(ab)^2$ is in class 3A, and so $t_0 * t_2 = 4t_0 + 4t_2 + 2t_4 - 3u$.

In terms of the algebra, the action of a transposition can be recovered from the corresponding vector t by the formula

$$x \rightarrow x - \frac{1}{14} [24(x, t)t + 16x * t - (x * t) * t]$$

The vector corresponding to a short element x_R of Q_x is $2A_R - 8X_R$, where the matrix $A_R = v_R \otimes v_R = X_R * X_R$.

In particular, for $x_{ij} = y_{ij} = z_{ij}$ the vector is $4[(ii)+(jj)-(ij)_1-(ij)_2-(ij)_3]$.

The Monster is generated by N_0 together with any transposition outside N_0 . We exhibit the vector t for such a transposition, from which the action of that transposition can be recovered from the above formula. Take an involution of $2Co_1$ outside $2^{12}M_{24}$ which fixes an 8-dimensional sublattice L_8 . For each of the type 2 vectors v_R in L_8 (modulo 2) select one of the preimages x_R in Q_x , in such a way that the chosen preimages generate an elementary abelian group 2^8 . Then $t = A - \sum x_R$ (summed over the corresponding X_R), where A is the matrix of the projection onto L_8 .

"Presentation" $(G \times G).2 \cong < \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots \dots | \text{ more relations} >$



The three outermost dots are redundant. By omitting the lowest two dots we obtain generators for G . Further redundant generators may be added so as to complete the diagram to the 26-point graph whose nodes are the 13 points and 13 lines of the order 3 projective plane, joined by incidence. See page 232.

M = F₁

Moonshine

There is an infinite sequence of characters H_n (the head characters) of G such that for each element g of G the function $T_g(z) = q^{-1} + H_1(g).q + H_2(g).q^2 + \dots$ (where $q = \exp(2\pi iz)$) is fixed up to scalar factors by a certain group E(g) of transformations

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} : z \rightarrow \frac{Az + B}{Cz + D}$$

In particular for g = 1 we find that E(1) is the group PSL₂(Z) and $T_1(z) = j(z) - 744$, where j(z) is the classical elliptic modular function

$$q^{-1} + 744 + 196884q + 21493760q^2 + 864299970q^3 + 20245856256q^4 + 333202640600q^5 + \dots$$

The group E(g) always has the form $\Gamma_0(n|h + e_1, e_2, \dots)$, where the parameters are integers with h dividing n and each e_i a divisor of n/h prime to n/(he_i). This group is defined to consist of all matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} ae & b/h \\ cn & de \end{pmatrix} \text{ of determinant } e$$

for which a, b, c, d are integers and e is one of 1, e_1, e_2, \dots . We abbreviate its name by omitting "|h" when h = 1, and by writing $\Gamma_0(n|e_1, e_2, \dots)$ when no e_i (save 1) is present, and $\Gamma_0(n|h+)$ when all possible e_i are present. The scalar factors for elements of E(g) are :

1	for elements of the normal subgroup $\Gamma_0(nh + e_1, e_2, \dots)$
$\exp(-2\pi i/h)$	for the element $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1/h \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$\exp(\pm 2\pi i/h)$	for the element $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ n & 1 \end{pmatrix}$,

where the sign is + or - according as n/h is or is not among the e_i . These rules completely determine the subgroup F(g) of index h in $\Gamma_0(n|h+e_1, e_2, \dots)$ that fixes $T_g(z)$ exactly. In fact $T_g(z)$ is characterized as the canonical Hauptmodul for this group F(g) - that is to say, it generates the field of all modular functions invariant under F(g) and has a series of the form $1/q + a_1q + a_2q^2 + \dots$.

The symbols $n|h+e_1, e_2, \dots$ serve as names for the conjugacy classes of G, with the slight ambiguities that g and g^{-1} have the same symbol, and that classes 27A and 27B both have symbol 27+. In this notation the "class" of g^k is $n'|h'+e_1, e_2, \dots$ where $n' = n/(n,k)$, $h' = h/(h,k)$, and e_1, e_2, \dots are the divisors of n'/h' among e_1, e_2, \dots .

Many properties of the elements of G and their centralizers are illuminated by this parametrization. Using

$F_{n|h+e_1, e_2, \dots}$ for the non-Abelian composition factor (when this exists) of the appropriate centralizer, we have :

$$\begin{matrix} F_1 & F_{2+} & F_{2-} & F_{3+} & F_{3-} & F_{3|3} & F_{4+} & F_{4|2+} & F_{4-} & F_{5|2+} & F_{5+} & F_{5-} & F_{7+} & F_{7-} \\ M & B & Co_1 & Fi_{24} & Suz & Th & Co_3 & F_4(2) & S_6(2) & G_2(4) & HN & J_2 & He & A_7 \end{matrix}$$

The names F_1, F_2, F_3 , and F_5 often used for M, B, Th, and HN may be regarded as abbreviations of these F-names.

The full forms can be used to exhibit the analogies between these groups.

There are replication formulae relating the various characters H_n , for instance the duplication formula

$$H_{2n}(g) = H_{n+1}(g) + \sum' H_i(g)H_{n-i}(g) \quad (1 \leq i \leq n/2)$$

where \sum' indicates that when $n = 2m$ the term $H_m(g)^2$ must be replaced by $H_m^{2-}(g) = \frac{1}{2}(H_m(g)^2 - H_m(g^2))$. The duplication formula can be used to express all the H_n in terms of H_1, H_2, H_3 and H_5 . The head characters H_{-1}, \dots, H_9 are the linear combinations of the first few irreducible characters with the coefficients

$$\begin{aligned} H_{-1} &: 1 \\ H_0 &: 0 \\ H_1 &: 1 \ 1 \\ H_2 &: 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ H_3 &: 2 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \\ H_4 &: 2 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ H_5 &: 4 \ 5 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \\ H_6 &: 4 \ 7 \ 5 \ 3 \ 1 \ 3 \ 1 \ 1 \\ H_7 &: 7 \ 11 \ 7 \ 6 \ 3 \ 4 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ H_8 &: 8 \ 15 \ 12 \ 8 \ 4 \ 8 \ 4 \ 4 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 1 \\ H_9 &: 12 \ 23 \ 16 \ 14 \ 8 \ 12 \ 7 \ 7 \ 3 \ 2 \ 1 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1 \end{aligned}$$

Groups involved Which simple groups are involved in M? We list all simple groups whose order divides that of M, in an abbreviated notation. The relevant parameter is followed by x when the group is not involved in M, by ? when the involvement is undecided, and by ' when the simple group intended is the derived group of the group named,

$C_{2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31,41,47,59,71} \quad A_{5-12,13x-32x}$
 $L_2(4,5,7,8,9,11,13,16,17,19?,23,25,27?,29?,31?,32x,41?,47x,49?,59?,64x,71?,81,125x,169x,1024x)$
 $L_3(2,3,4,5,7x,9x,16x,25x) \quad L_4(2,3,4x,5x,7x,9x) \quad L_5(2,3x,4x) \quad L_6(2x,3x,4x)$
 $U_3(3,4,5,8) \quad U_4(2,3,4x,5x,8x) \quad U_5(2,4x) \quad U_6(2,4x)$
 $S_4(2^1,3,4,5x,7x,8x,9x) \quad S_6(2,3x,4x,5x) \quad S_8(2,3x) \quad S_{10}(2x) \quad S_{12}(2x)$
 $O_7(2,3,5x) \quad O_8(2,3) \quad O_8(2,3) \quad O_9(2,3x) \quad O_{10}(2,3x) \quad O_{10}(2) \quad O_{11}(2x) \quad O_{12}(2x) \quad O_{12}(2x) \quad O_{13}(2x)$
 $Sz(8?,32x) \quad G_2(2^1,3,4,5x) \quad {}^3D_4(2) \quad F_4(2) \quad {}^2F_4(2^1) \quad {}^2E_6(2)$
 $M_{11,12,22,23,24} \quad Co_{1,2,3} \quad Fi_{22,23,24} \quad J_2 \quad Suz \quad HS \quad M^cL \quad He \quad HN \quad Th \quad B \quad M \quad J_1? \quad J_3x \quad O^*N \quad x \quad Ru \quad x$

M=F₁

The Y-groups

We amplify the remarks in the section "Presentation", and in so doing provide presentations for a large number of groups. The wreath square of the Monster is a homomorphic image of the Coxeter group defined by Figure 1. Redundant generators can be added to form a graph of 26 nodes a, z_i, a_i, b_i, c_i, d_i, e_i, f_i, g_i, f (i = 1,2,3) in which the joins are from

a to b _i , b _j , b _k , f	z _i to a _i , c _j , c _k , e _i
a _i to z _i , b _i , f _j , f _k	b _i to a, a _i , c _i , g _i
c _i to z _j , z _k , b _i , d _i	d _i to c _i , e _i , g _j , g _k
e _i to z _i , d _i , f _i , f	f _i to a _j , a _k , e _i , g _i
g _i to b _i , d _j , d _k , f _i	f to a, e _i , e _j , e _k

where {i,j,k} = {1,2,3}. Abstractly, this is the incidence graph of the 13 points (z_i, b_i, d_i, f_i, f) and 13 lines (a, a_i, c_i, e_i, g_i) of the projective plane of order 3.

We define Y_{pqr} to be the subgroup of M wr 2 generated by a and
 the first p terms of the sequence b₁, c₁, d₁, e₁, f₁
 the first q terms of the sequence b₂, c₂, d₂, e₂, f₂
 the first r terms of the sequence b₃, c₃, d₃, e₃, f₃ (see Figure 1).

Similarly, we define X_{pqr} to be the group generated by a and
 the first p terms of the sequence b₁, c₁, d₁, e₁ (p ≤ 4)
 the first q terms of the sequence b₂, c₂, d₂, e₂ (q ≤ 4)
 the first r terms of the sequence b₃, a₃ (r ≤ 2) (see Figure 2a),

and if p, q ≤ 3 obtain X_{pqrs} by adjoining the first s terms of f, e₃ (see Figure 2b). Similarly, Q_{pqr} is generated by f₁, f₂, f₃ and

the first p terms of the sequence a₁, b₁, c₁, d₁
 the first q terms of the sequence a₂, b₂, c₂, d₂
 the first r terms of the sequence a₃, b₃, c₃, d₃ (see Figure 3).

The structures of these groups, and multiple covers of certain of them, are tabulated on the next page. The intersection of Y_{pqr}, X_{pqr(s)}, Q_{pqr} with M × M is a subgroup of index 2 which projects isomorphically into M in all cases of the table except

$$Y_{444} \text{ (image } = M) \quad X_{2222} \text{ (image } = 2^{10+16} \cdot 0_9(2)) \quad X_{3222} \text{ (image } = 2^{10+16} \cdot 0_1^+(2))$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{5qr} &= Y_{4qr} \text{ if } q > 1, r > 0 & Q_{4qr} &= Q_{3qr} = Y_{3,q+1,r+1} \text{ if } q > 0 \\ X_{pqr} &= Y_{pqr} \text{ if } r < 2 & X_{442} &= X_{432} & X_{33rs} &= X_{32rs} \text{ if } r, s > 0 \end{aligned}$$

Defining relations. We define f_{ij} = (ab_ib_jb_kc_ic_jd_i)⁹, whenever {i,j,k} = {1,2,3}. We conjecture that M wr 2 is the abstract group defined by the Coxeter relations of Y₅₅₅ (Figure 1) together with f₁ = f₁₂ or f₁₃, f₂ = f₂₃ or f₂₁, f₃ = f₃₁ or f₃₂.

It is known that the eight alternatives here are mutually equivalent, and define the same group as the Coxeter relations of Y₄₄₄ together with the relation S = 1 of the table, when the above relations are used to define the f_i. With the further definitions

$$\begin{aligned} z_i &= f_i(ab_i b_j b_k c_i c_j d_i)^5 & f &= f_i(c_i d_i b_j c_j d_j z_k)^5 \\ a_i &= f_j e_j d_j c_j b_j a b_k c_k d_k e_k f_k & g_i &= c_i(a b_j c_j c_k e_i f)^5 \end{aligned}$$

these relations imply all the Coxeter relations of the projective plane.

The "relations" column gives relations that complete (or conjecturally complete) the Coxeter relations to a presentation in the other cases. Using also the information in the "centre" column of the table one can derive presentations for many groups. Thus the Coxeter relations of Y₃₃₂ together with

$$f_{12}=f_{13}, f_{21}=f_{23}; \quad f_{12}=f_{13}, f_{21}=1; \quad f_{12}=f_{21}=1; \quad S=1; \quad f_{12}=f_{21}=S=1$$

are presentations for the respective groups

$$(3x2^2)F_{i22}; \quad 6F_{i22}; \quad 3F_{i22}; \quad 2^2F_{i22}; \quad F_{i22}.$$

M=F₁

Group	Structure	Relations	Centre	Group	Structure	Relations
γ_{mn0}	S_{m+n+2}	none		Q_{110}	S_6	none
γ_{111}	$2^3 S_4$	none	$(ab_1 b_2 b_3)^3$	Q_{210}	$2^5 : S_6$	none
γ_{211}	$2^4 S_5$	none		Q_{220}	$2^6 : 2^5 : S_6$	X=1
γ_{311}	$2^5 S_6$	none	$(ab_1 b_2 b_3 c_1 d_1)^5$	Q_{111}	$3^4 : S_6$	V=1
γ_{411}	$2^6 S_7$	none		Q_{211}	$2.0_6(3) : 2$	V=1
γ_{511}	$2^6 S_8$	P=1		Q_{221}	$2^3 . U_6(2)$	V=1
γ_{221}	$0_6(2) : 2$	none		Q_{222}	$2^4 . 2^{20} . U_6(2)$	V=1 ?
γ_{321}	$0_7(2) \times 2$	none	f_{12}	X_{222}	$2^6 : 0_6(2) : 2$	W=1
γ_{421}	$0_8^+(2) : 2$	Q=1		X_{322}	$0_8(2) : 2$	W=1
γ_{331}	$2^2 . 2^6 . 0_7(2)$	R=1	f_{12}, f_{21}	X_{422}	$0_9(2) \times 2$	W=1
γ_{431}	$0_9(2) \times 2$	R=1	f_{21}	X_{332}	$2^8 : 0_8(2) : 2$	W=1
γ_{441}	$0_{10}(2) : 2$	R=1		X_{432}	$0_{10}(2) : 2$	W=1
γ_{222}	$3^5 : 0_5(3) : 2$	S=1		X_{1111}	$2^2 . 2^{1+6} : S_4$	
γ_{322}	$0_7(3) \times 2$	S=1	f_{12}	X_{2111}	$2 . 2^4 . 2^{1+8} : S_5$	
γ_{422}	$0_8^+(3) : 2$	Q=S=1		X_{3111}	$2 . 2^4 . [2^{11}] . S_6$	
γ_{332}	$2^2 . F_{122}$	S=1	f_{12}, f_{21}	X_{2211}	$2^8 . 2^8 . 2^6 . 0_6(2) : 2$	
γ_{432}	$2 \times F_{123}$	S=1	f_{21}	X_{3211}	$2^8 . 2^8 . 2^7 . (0_7(2) \times 2)$	
γ_{442}	$3F_{124}$	S=1 ?		X_{2221}	$2^{10} . 2^{16} . 0_8(2) : 2$	
γ_{333}	$2^3 . 2^2 E_6(2)$	S=1 ?	f_{12}, f_{23}, f_{31}	X_{3221}	$2^{10} . 2^{16} . (0_9(2) \times 2)$	
γ_{433}	$2^2 . B$	S=1 ?	f_{21}, f_{31}	X_{2222}	$(2^{10+16} x 2^{10+16}) . (0_9(2) \times 2)$	
γ_{443}	$2 \times M$	S=1 ?	f_{31}	X_{3222}	$(2^{10+16} x 2^{10+16}) . 0_{10}^+(2) : 2$	
γ_{444}	$M \text{ wr } 2$	S=1 ?				
$2\gamma_{511}$	$2^7 S_8$	none	P			$P = (ab_1 b_2 b_3 c_1 d_1 e_1 f_1)^7$
$2\gamma_{421}$	$2.0_8^+(2) : 2$	none	Q			$Q = (f_{12} e_1)^3 \text{ or } (ab_1 b_2 b_3 c_1 c_2 d_1 e_1)^{15}$
$3\gamma_{222}$	$3^6 . 0_5(3) : 2$	T=1	S			$R = [f_{12}, d_2] \text{ or } [f_{21}, d_1]$
$3\gamma_{322}$	$3.0_7(3) \times 2$	$U_1=1$	f_{12}, S			$S = (ab_1 c_1 ab_2 c_2 ab_3 c_3)^{10}$
$2\gamma_{422}$	$2.0_8^+(3) : 2$	S=1	Q			$T = (ab_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 b_3 c_3)^{18}$
$3\gamma_{332}$	$(2^2 \times 3) . F_{122}$	$U_1=U_2=1$	f_{12}, f_{21}, S			$U_i = f_{ij} f_{ik} \text{ or } [f_{ij}, c_k] \text{ or } [f_{ik}, c_j]$
$3\gamma_{333}$	$(2^3 \times 3) . 2^2 E_6(2)$	$U_1=U_2=U_3=1 ?$	$f_{12}, f_{23}, f_{31}, S$			$V = (a_1 f_1 a_2 f_2 a_3 f_3)^4$
						$W = (ab_1 b_2 b_3 c_1 c_2 a_3)^{12}$
						$X = (a_1 a_2 b_1 b_2 f_1 f_2 f_3)^8$

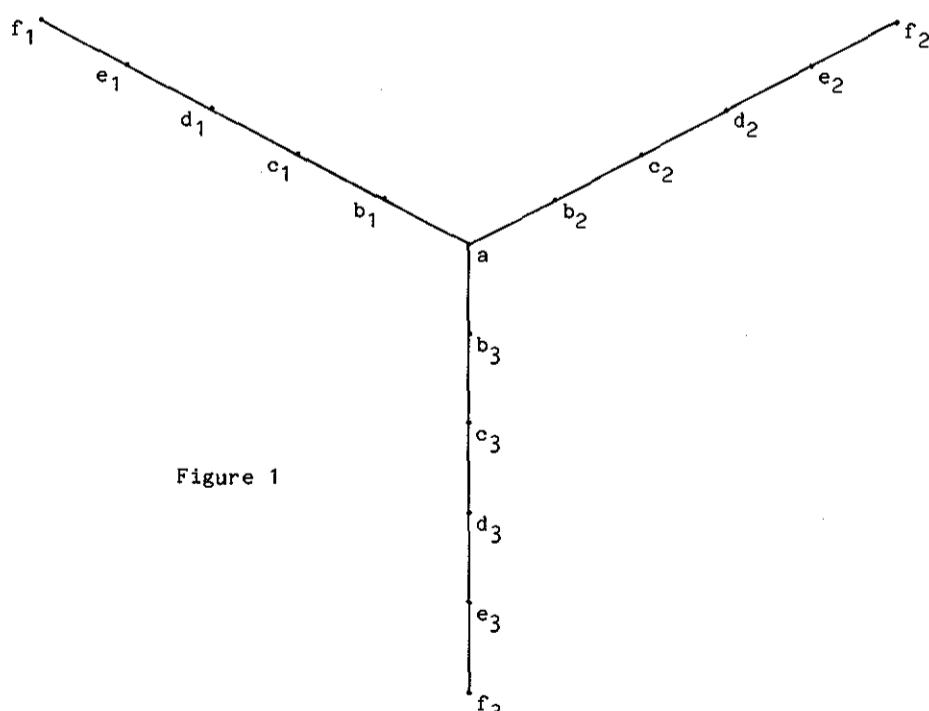


Figure 1

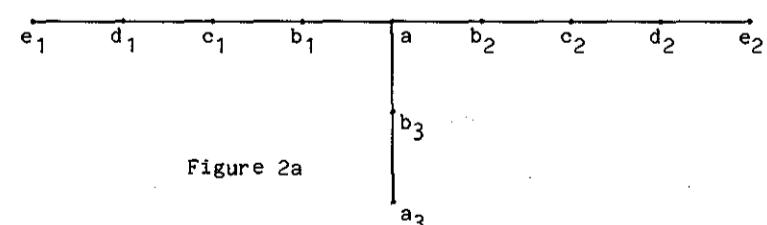


Figure 2a

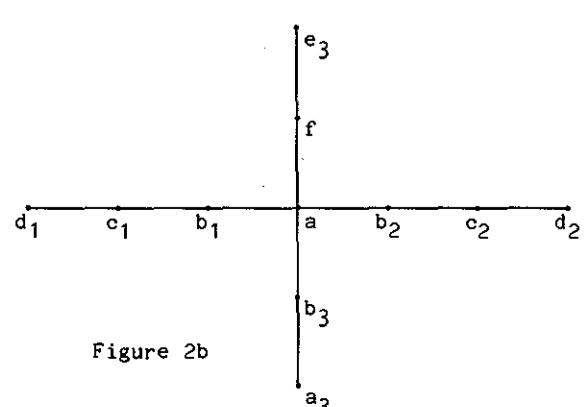


Figure 2b

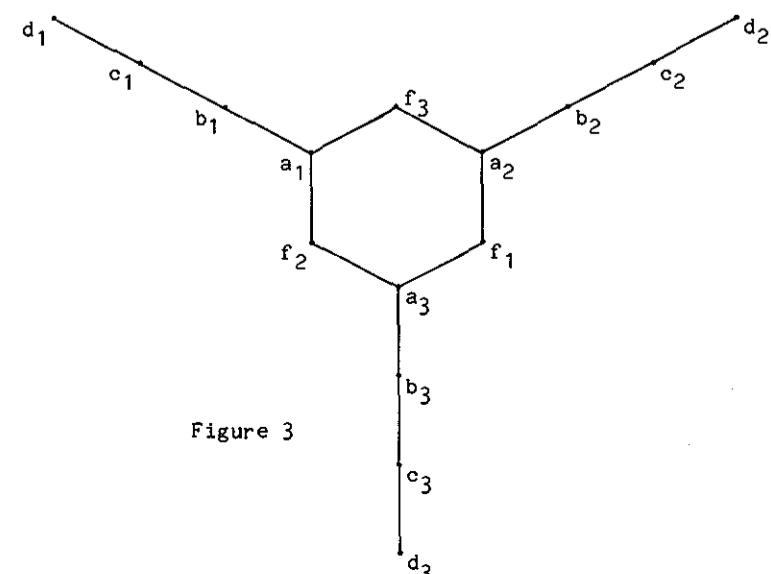


Figure 3

M = F₁

Maximal p-local subgroups (complete for p ≠ 2)

p	Structure	Specification	Supergroups
2	2*B	N(2A)	
	2 ² .(2E ₆ (2)):S ₃	N(2A ²)	
	2 ₊ ¹⁺²⁴ .Co ₁	N(2B)	
	2 ² .2 ¹¹ .2 ²² .(S ₃ xM ₂₄)	N(2B ²)	
	2 ³ .2 ⁶ .2 ¹² .2 ¹⁸ .(L ₃ (2)x3S ₆)	N(2B ³)	
	2 ⁵ .2 ¹⁰ .2 ²⁰ .(S ₃ xL ₅ (2))	N(2B ⁵)	
	2 ¹⁰⁺¹⁶ .0 ₁₀ ⁺ (2)	N(2 ¹⁰) = N(2A ₄₉₆ B ₅₂₇)	
3	3*Fi ₂₄	N(3A)	
	(3 ² :2 x 0 ₈ ⁺ (3)):S ₄	N(3A ²)	
	3 ₊ ¹⁺¹² .2Suz:2	N(3B)	
	S ₃ x Th	N(3C)	
	3 ² .3 ⁵ .3 ¹⁰ .(M ₁₁ x2S ₄)	N(3B ²)	
	3 ³ .3 ⁶ .[3 ⁸].(L ₃ (3)x[2 ⁴])	N(3B ³)	
	3 ⁸ .0 ₈ ⁻ (3):2	N(3 ⁸) = N(3A ₂₂₁₄ B ₁₀₆₆)	
5	(D ₁₀ x HN):2	N(5A)	
	5 ₊ ¹⁺⁶ :4J ₂ :2	N(5B)	
	(5 ² :[2 ⁴] x U ₃ (5)).S ₃	N(5A ²)	
	5 ² .5 ² .5 ⁴ .(S ₃ xGL ₂ (5))	N(5B ²)	
	5 ³⁺³ .(2 x L ₃ (5))	N(5B ³)	
	5 ⁴ :(3x2L ₂ (25)):2	N(5B ⁴)	
7	(7:3 x He):2	N(7A)	
	7 ₊ ¹⁺⁴ :(3x2S ₇)	N(7B)	
	(7 ² :(3x2A ₄) x L ₂ (7)):2	N(7A ²)	
	7 ² .7.7 ² :GL ₂ (7)	N(7B ²)	
11	(11:5 x M ₁₂):2	N(11A)	(L ₂ (11) x M ₁₂):2
	11 ² :(5x2A ₅)	N(11A ²)	
13	(13:6 x L ₃ (3)):2	N(13A)	
	13 ₊ ¹⁺² :(3x4S ₄)	N(13B)	
	13 ² :4L ₂ (13):2	N(13B ²)	
17	(17:8 x L ₃ (2)):2	N(17A)	(S ₄ (4):2 x L ₃ (2)):2
19	(19:9 x A ₅):2	N(19A)	(U ₃ (8):3 x A ₅):2
23	23:11 x S ₄	N(23AB)	2 ² .2 ¹¹ .2 ²² .(M ₂₄ xS ₃)
29	(29:14 x 3):2	N(29A)	3*Fi ₂₄
31	31:15 x S ₃	N(31AB)	S ₃ x Th
41	41:40	N(41A)	L ₂ (41):2 ?
47	47:23 x 2	N(47AB)	2*B
59	59:29	N(59AB)	L ₂ (59) ?
71	71:35	N(71AB)	L ₂ (71) ?

Some non-local subgroups

(A ₅ x A ₁₂):2	N(2A, 3A, 5A)
(L ₂ (11) x M ₁₂):2	N(2A, 3A, 5A, 11A), N(2A, 2B, 3B, 3A, 5A)
M ₁₁ x A ₆ :2 ²	N(2A, 3A, 5A, 11A), N(2B, 3B, 3B, 4A, 5A)
(A ₆ x A ₆ x A ₆). (2 x S ₄)	N(2A, 3A, 3A, 4B, 5A) ³
(A ₇ x (A ₅ x A ₅).4).2	N(2A, 3A, 3A, 5A, 7A), N(2A, 3A, 5A) ²
(L ₃ (2) x S ₄ (4):2):2	N(2A, 3A, 4B, 7A)
(A ₅ x U ₃ (8):3):2	N(2A, 3C, 5A)
(S ₅ x S ₅ x S ₅):S ₃	N(2A, 3A, 5A) ³
(L ₂ (11) x L ₂ (11)):4	N(2A, 3A, 5A, 11A) ²

$E_8(2)$

Chevalley group $E_8(2)$

Order = 337,804,753,143,634,806,261,388,190,614,085,595,079,991,692,242,467,651,576,160,959,909,068,800,000
= $2^{120} \cdot 3^{13} \cdot 5^5 \cdot 7^4 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 13^2 \cdot 17^2 \cdot 19 \cdot 31^2 \cdot 41 \cdot 43 \cdot 73 \cdot 127 \cdot 151 \cdot 241 \cdot 331$

Mult = 1 Out = 1

Constructions

Chevalley G : adjoint Chevalley group of type E_8 over the field \mathbb{F}_2

Maximal 2-local subgroups

$[2^{78}]:O_{14}^+(2)$

$[2^{98}]:(\mathbf{S}_3 \times L_7(2))$

$[2^{106}]:(\mathbf{S}_3 \times L_3(2) \times L_5(2))$

$[2^{104}]:(\mathbf{A}_8 \times L_5(2))$

$[2^{97}]:(\mathbf{L}_3(2) \times O_{10}^+(2))$

$[2^{83}]:(\mathbf{S}_3 \times E_6(2))$

$[2^{57}]:E_7(2)$

$[2^{92}]:L_8(2)$

Some other subgroups

$S_3 \times E_7(2)$

$(L_3(2) \times E_6(2)):2$

$3 \cdot (3^2:Q_8 \times {}^2E_6(2)):S_3$

$(L_5(2) \times L_5(2)).4$

$(U_5(2) \times U_5(2)).4$

$L_9(2):2$

$3 \cdot U_9(2):S_3$

$O_{16}^+(2)$

$5 \cdot U_5(4).4$

$U_5(4).5.4$

$(O_8^+(2) \times O_8^+(2)).D_{12}$

$O_8^+(4).D_{12}$

$({}^3D_4(2) \times {}^3D_4(2)).6$

${}^3D_4(4).6$

$3^{2+8} \cdot 2^{4+8} \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2S_4$

$(L_3(2) \times L_3(2) \times L_3(2) \times L_3(2)).2S_4$

$(U_3(4) \times U_3(4)).8$

$U_3(16).8$

$(S_3)^8 \cdot 2^3 L_3(2)$

$U_3(3):2 \times F_4(2)$

Partitions and the classes and characters of S_n

The table gives the usual correspondences between partitions and the classes and characters of S_n . In the table,

N is the largest part of the partition,

m^+ refers to the m^{th} printed character of the ATLAS table,

m^- to its associated character, and

m, M to the sum of the m^{th} and M^{th} ATLAS characters of A_n .

The characters of the Schur double covers are also indexed by partitions.

More precisely, a partition of n into distinct parts refers either to two characters of $2A_n$ that fuse in $2S_n$, or to two characters of $2S_n$ that agree on $2A_n$. The partition indicates the S_n image of the classes on which the two characters differ.

The following provides enough information to define the Schur double covers $2A_n$, 2^+S_n and 2^-S_n . The preimages in $2^\pm S_n$ of the permutation

$$(abc\dots)(ghi\dots)(pqr\dots)\dots$$

are $\pm\theta$, where

$$\theta = [abc\dots][ghi\dots][pqr\dots]\dots$$

and we have

$$[a_1a_2a_3\dots a_k] = [a_1a_2][a_1a_3]\dots[a_1a_k].$$

If ϕ is either preimage of the permutation taking

$$a \rightarrow A, b \rightarrow B, c \rightarrow C, \dots$$

then we have

$$\phi^{-1}\theta\phi = \pm [ABC\dots][GHI\dots][PQR\dots]\dots$$

where the sign is $-$ just when the images of θ and ϕ are both odd permutations.

We have

$$[a_1a_2\dots a_k]^k = \begin{cases} +1 & +1 & +1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & +1 & \text{in } 2^+S_n \\ +1 & +1 & -1 & +1 & -1 & -1 & +1 & -1 & \text{in } 2^-S_n \end{cases}$$

according as $k \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$

Involvement of sporadic groups in one another

For each sporadic simple group G , we ask which smaller sporadic groups are involved in G (that is, are quotients of subgroups of G)? In the table the entry in the row for G and the column for S is

- + if S is involved in G
 - if S is not involved in G
 - ? if we don't know ($S \cong J_1$, $G \cong M$)

If J_1 is involved in M , then it must be as a maximal subgroup, with conjugacy classes 1A, 2B, 3C, 5B, 6F, 7B, 10E, 11A, 15D, 19A.

Order of simple groups

This list contains all the simple groups of order less than 10^{25} , except
that we have stopped the series

at orders	$L_2(q)$ 10^6	$L_3(q)$ 10^{12}	$U_3(q)$ 10^{12}	$L_4(q)$ 10^{16}	$U_4(q)$ 10^{16}	$S_4(q)$ 10^{16}	$G_2(q)$ 10^{20}
$A_5 \cong L_2(4) \cong L_2(5)$	60	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5$				2	2
$L_3(2) \cong L_2(7)$	168	$2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$				2	2
$A_6 \cong L_2(9) \cong S_4(2)$	360	$2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$				6	2^2
$L_2(8) \cong R(3)^+$	504	$2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 7$				2	3
$L_2(11)$	660	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$				2	2
$L_2(13)$	1092	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$				2	2
$L_2(17)$	2448	$2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 17$				2	2
A_7	2520	$2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$				6	2
$L_2(19)$	3420	$2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 19$				2	2
$L_2(16)$	4080	$2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 17$				1	4
$L_3(3)$	5616	$2^4 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 13$				1	2
$U_3(3) \cong G_2(2)^+$	6048	$2^5 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7$				1	2
$L_2(23)$	6072	$2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 23$				2	2
$L_2(25)$	7800	$2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 13$				2	2^2
M_{11}	7920	$2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$				1	1
$L_2(27)$	9828	$2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$				2	6
$L_2(29)$	12180	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 29$				2	2
$L_2(31)$	14880	$2^5 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 31$				2	2
$A_8 \cong L_4(2)$	20160	$2^6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$				2	2
$L_3(4)$	20160	$2^6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$				3×4^2	D_{12}
$L_2(37)$	25308	$2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 19 \cdot 37$				2	2
$U_4(2) \cong S_4(3)$	25920	$2^6 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5$				2	2
$Sz(8)$	29120	$2^6 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$				2^2	3
$L_2(32)$	32736	$2^5 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 31$				1	5
$L_2(41)$	34440	$2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 41$				2	2
$L_2(43)$	39732	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 43$				2	2
$L_2(47)$	51888	$2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 23 \cdot 47$				2	2
$L_2(49)$	58800	$2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^2$				2	2^2
$U_3(4)$	62400	$2^6 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 13$				1	4
$L_2(53)$	74412	$2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 13 \cdot 53$				2	2
M_{12}	95040	$2^6 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$				2	2
$L_2(59)$	102660	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 29 \cdot 59$				2	2
$L_2(61)$	113460	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 31 \cdot 61$				2	2
$U_3(5)$	126000	$2^4 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7$				3	S_3
$L_2(67)$	150348	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 11 \cdot 17 \cdot 67$				2	2
J_1	175560	$2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 19$				1	1
$L_2(71)$	178920	$2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 71$				2	2
A_9	181440	$2^6 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$				2	2
$L_2(73)$	194472	$2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 37 \cdot 73$				2	2
$L_2(79)$	246480	$2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 13 \cdot 79$				2	2
$L_2(64)$	262080	$2^6 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 13$				1	6
$L_2(81)$	265680	$2^4 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 41$				2	2×4
$L_2(83)$	285852	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 41 \cdot 83$				2	2
$L_2(89)$	352440	$2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 89$				2	2
$L_3(5)$	372000	$2^5 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 31$				1	2
M_{22}	443520	$2^7 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11$				12	2
$L_2(97)$	456288	$2^5 \cdot 3 \cdot 7^2 \cdot 97$				2	2
$L_2(101)$	515100	$2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 17 \cdot 101$				2	2
$L_2(103)$	546312	$2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 103$				2	2
J_2	604800	$2^7 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$				2	2
$L_2(107)$	612468	$2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 53 \cdot 107$				2	2
$L_2(109)$	647460	$2^2 \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11 \cdot 109$				2	2
$L_2(113)$	721392	$2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 7 \cdot 19 \cdot 113$				2	2
$L_2(121)$	885720	$2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 61$				2	2^2
$L_2(125)$	976500	$2^2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 31$				2	6
$S_4(4)$	979200	$2^8 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 17$				1	4
$S_6(2)$	1451520	$2^9 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$				2	1
A_{10}	1814400	$2^7 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$				2	2

Name(s)	Order	Mult	Out
L ₃ (7)	1876896	2 ⁵ .3 ² .7 ³ .19	3 S ₃
U ₄ (3)	3265920	2 ⁷ .3 ⁶ .5.7	3 ² x 4 D ₈
G ₂ (3)	4245696	2 ⁶ .3 ⁶ .7.13	3 2
S ₄ (5)	4680000	2 ⁶ .3 ² .5 ⁴ .13	2 2
U ₃ (8)	5515776	2 ⁹ .3 ⁴ .7.19	3 3 x S ₃
U ₃ (7)	5663616	2 ⁷ .3.7 ³ .43	1 2
L ₄ (3)	6065280	2 ⁷ .3 ⁶ .5.13	2 2 ²
L ₅ (2)	9999360	2 ¹⁰ .3 ² .5.7.31	1 2
M ₂₃	10200960	2 ⁷ .3 ² .5.7.11.23	1 1
U ₅ (2)	13685760	2 ¹⁰ .3 ⁵ .5.11	1 2
L ₃ (8)	16482816	2 ⁹ .3 ² .7 ² .73	1 6
2F ₄ (2)	17971200	2 ¹¹ .3 ³ .5 ² .13	1 2
A ₁₁	19958400	2 ⁷ .3 ⁴ .5 ² .7.11	2 2
Sz(32)	32537600	2 ¹⁰ .5 ² .31.41	1 5
L ₃ (9)	42456960	2 ⁷ .3 ⁶ .5.7.13	1 2 ²
U ₃ (9)	42573600	2 ⁵ .3 ⁶ .5 ² .73	1 4
HS	44352000	2 ⁹ .3 ² .5 ³ .7.11	2 2
J ₃	50232960	2 ⁷ .3 ⁵ .5.17.19	3 2
U ₃ (11)	70915680	2 ⁵ .3 ² .5.11 ³ .37	3 S ₃
S ₄ (7)	138297600	2 ⁸ .3 ² .5 ² .7 ⁴	2 2
O ₈ ⁺ (2)	174182400	2 ¹² .3 ⁵ .5 ² .7	2 ² S ₃
O ₈ ⁻ (2)	197406720	2 ¹² .3 ⁴ .5.7.17	1 2
3D ₄ (2)	211341312	2 ¹² .3 ⁴ .7 ² .13	1 3
L ₃ (11)	212427600	2 ⁴ .3.5 ² .7.11 ³ .19	1 2
A ₁₂	239500800	2 ⁹ .3 ⁵ .5 ² .7.11	2 2
M ₂₄	244823040	2 ¹⁰ .3 ³ .5.7.11.23	1 1
G ₂ (4)	251596800	2 ¹² .3 ³ .5 ² .7.13	2 2
L ₃ (13)	270178272	2 ⁵ .3 ² .7.13 ³ .61	3 S ₃
U ₃ (13)	811273008	2 ⁴ .3.7 ² .13 ³ .157	1 2
M ^c L	898128000	2 ⁷ .3 ⁶ .5 ³ .7.11	3 2
L ₄ (4)	987033600	2 ¹² .3 ⁴ .5 ² .7.17	1 2 ²
U ₄ (4)	1018368000	2 ¹² .3 ² .5 ³ .13.17	1 4
S ₄ (8)	1056706560	2 ¹² .3 ⁴ .5.7 ² .13	1 6
L ₃ (16)	1425715200	2 ¹² .3 ² .5 ² .7.13.17	3 4 x S ₃
S ₄ (9)	1721606400	2 ⁸ .3 ⁸ .5 ² .41	2 2 ²
U ₃ (17)	2317678272	2 ⁶ .3 ⁴ .7.13.17 ³	3 S ₃
A ₁₃	3113510400	2 ⁹ .3 ⁵ .5 ² .7.11.13	2 2
He	4030387200	2 ¹⁰ .3 ³ .5 ² .7 ³ .17	1 2
U ₃ (16)	4279234560	2 ¹² .3.5.17 ² .241	1 8
S ₆ (3)	4585351680	2 ⁹ .3 ⁹ .5.7.13	2 2
O ₇ (3)	4585351680	2 ⁹ .3 ⁹ .5.7.13	6 2
L ₃ (19)	5644682640	2 ⁴ .3 ⁴ .5.19 ³ .127	3 S ₃
G ₂ (5)	5859000000	2 ⁶ .3 ³ .5 ⁶ .7.31	1 1
L ₃ (17)	6950204928	2 ⁹ .3 ² .17 ³ .307	1 2
L ₄ (5)	7254000000	2 ⁷ .3 ² .5 ⁶ .13.31	4 D ₈
U ₆ (2)	9196830720	2 ¹⁵ .3 ⁶ .5.7.11	2 ² x 3 S ₃
R(27)	10073444472	2 ³ .3 ⁹ .7.13.19.37	1 3
S ₄ (11)	12860654400	2 ⁶ .3 ² .5 ² .11 ⁴ .61	2 2
U ₄ (5)	14742000000	2 ⁵ .3 ⁴ .5 ⁴ .7.13	2 2 ²
U ₃ (19)	16938986400	2 ⁵ .3 ² .5 ² .7 ³ .19 ³	1 2
L ₆ (2)	20158709760	2 ¹⁵ .3 ⁴ .5.7 ² .31	1 2
U ₃ (23)	26056457856	2 ⁷ .3 ² .11.13 ² .23 ³	3 S ₃
Sz(128)	34093383680	2 ¹⁴ .5.29.113.127	1 7
A ₁₄	43589145600	2 ¹⁰ .3 ⁵ .5 ² .7 ² .11.13	2 2
S ₈ (2)	47377612800	2 ¹⁶ .3 ⁵ .5 ² .7.17	1 1
L ₃ (25)	50778000000	2 ⁷ .3 ² .5 ⁶ .7.13.31	3 D ₁₂
S ₄ (13)	68518981440	2 ⁶ .3 ² .5.7 ² .13 ⁴ .17	2 2
L ₃ (23)	78156525216	2 ⁵ .3.7.11 ² .23 ³ .79	1 2
Ru	145926144000	2 ¹⁴ .3 ³ .5 ³ .7.13.29	2 1
U ₃ (25)	152353500000	2 ⁵ .3.5 ⁶ .13 ² .601	1 4
U ₃ (29)	166557358800	2 ⁴ .3 ² .5 ² .7.29 ³ .271	3 S ₃
L ₅ (3)	237783237120	2 ⁹ .3 ¹⁰ .5.11 ² .13	1 2
U ₅ (3)	258190571520	2 ¹¹ .3 ¹⁰ .5.7.61	1 2
L ₃ (27)	282027786768	2 ⁴ .3 ⁹ .7.13 ² .757	1 6
U ₃ (27)	282056445216	2 ⁵ .3 ⁹ .7 ² .13.19.37	1 6
L ₃ (31)	283991644800	2 ⁷ .3 ² .5 ² .31 ³ .331	3 S ₃
U ₃ (32)	366157135872	2 ¹⁵ .3 ² .11 ² .31.331	3 5 x S ₃

Name(s)	Order	Mult	Out
Suz	448345497600	2 ¹³ .3 ⁷ .5 ² .7.11.13	6 2
O'N	460815505920	2 ⁹ .3 ⁴ .5. ⁷ ³ .11.19.31	3 2
Co ₃	495766656000	2 ¹⁰ .3 ⁷ .5 ³ .7.11.23	1 1
L ₃ (29)	499631102880	2 ⁵ .3.5. ⁷ ² .29 ³ .871	1 2
A ₁₅	653837184000	2 ¹⁰ .3 ⁶ .5 ³ .7 ² .11.13	2 2
G ₂ (7)	664376138496	2 ⁸ .3 ³ .7 ⁶ .817	1 1
U ₃ (31)	852032133120	2 ¹¹ .3.5.7 ² .19.31 ³	1 2
S ₄ (17)	1004497044480	2 ¹⁰ .3 ⁴ .5.17 ⁴ .29	2 2
S ₄ (16)	1095199948800	2 ¹⁶ .3 ² .5 ² .17 ² .257	1 8
U ₄ (7)	1165572172800	2 ¹⁰ .3 ² .5 ² .7 ⁶ .43	4 D ₈
L ₄ (7)	2317591180800	2 ⁹ .3 ⁴ .5 ² .7 ⁶ .19	2 2 ²
S ₄ (19)	3057017889600	2 ⁶ .3 ⁴ .5 ² .19 ⁴ .181	2 2
S ₆ (4)	4106059776000	2 ¹⁸ .3 ⁴ .5 ³ .7.13.17	1 2
G ₂ (8)	4329310519296	2 ¹⁸ .3 ⁵ .7 ² .19.73	1 3
O ₈ (3)	4952179814400	2 ¹² .3 ¹² .5 ² .7.13	2 ² S ₄
O ₈ (3)	10151968619520	2 ¹⁰ .3 ¹² .5.7.13.41	2 2 ²
A ₁₆	10461394944000	2 ¹⁴ .3 ⁶ .5 ³ .7 ² .11.13	2 2
3D ₄ (3)	20560831566912	2 ⁶ .3 ¹² .7 ² .13 ² .73	1 3
S ₄ (23)	20674026236160	2 ⁸ .3 ² .5.11 ² .23 ⁴ .53	2 2
G ₂ (9)	22594320403200	2 ⁸ .3 ¹² .5 ² .7.13.73	1 2
O ₁₀ (2)	23499295948800	2 ²⁰ .3 ⁵ .5 ² .7.17.31	1 2
O ₁₀ (2)	25015379558400	2 ²⁰ .3 ⁶ .5 ² .7.11.17	1 2
L ₄ (8)	34558531338240	2 ¹⁸ .3 ⁴ .5.7 ³ .13.73	1 6
U ₄ (8)	34693789777920	2 ¹⁸ .3 ⁷ .5.7 ² .13.19	1 6
Sz(512)	35115786567680	2 ¹⁸ .5.7.13.37.73.109	1 9
Co ₂	42305421312000	2 ¹⁸ .3 ⁶ .5 ³ .7.11.23	1 1
S ₄ (25)	476073000000000	2 ⁸ .3 ² .5 ⁸ .13 ² .313	2 2 ²
L ₄ (9)	50759843097600	2 ¹⁰ .3 ¹² .5 ² .7.13.41	4 2 x D ₈
U ₅ (4)	53443952640000	2 ²⁰ .3 ² .5 ⁴ .13.17.41	5 5:4
F ₄ 22	64561751654400	2 ¹⁷ .3 ⁹ .5 ² .7.11.13	6 2
U ₄ (9)	101798586432000	2 ⁹ .3 ¹² .5 ³ .41.73	2 2 x 4
S ₄ (27)	102804157834560	2 ⁶ .3 ¹² .5.7 ² .13 ² .73	2 6
L ₇ (2)	163849992929280	2 ²¹ .3 ⁴ .5.7 ² .31.127	1 2
A ₁₇	177843714048000	2 ¹⁴ .3 ⁶ .5 ³ .7 ² .11.13.17	2 2
S ₄ (29)	210103196385600	2 ⁶ .3 ² .5 ² .7 ² .29 ⁴ .421	2 2
U ₇ (2)	227787103272960	2 ²¹ .3 ⁸ .5.7.11.43	1 2
S ₆ (5)	228501000000000	2 ⁹ .3 ⁴ .5 ⁹ .7.13.31	2 2
O ₇ (5)	228501000000000	2 ⁹ .3 ⁴ .5 ⁹ .7.13.31	2 2
L ₅ (4)	258492255436800	2 ²⁰ .3 ⁵ .5 ² .7.11.17.31	1 2 ²
HN	273030912000000	2 ¹⁴ .3 ⁶ .5 ⁶ .7.11.19	1 2
G ₂ (11)	376611192619200	2 ⁶ .3 ³ .5 ² .7.11 ⁶ .19.37	1 1
S ₄ (31)	409387254681600	2 ¹² .3 ² .5 ² .13.31 ⁴ .37	2 2
U ₄ (11)	1036388695478400	2 ⁷ .3 ⁴ .5 ² .11 ⁶ .37.61	4 D ₈
S ₄ (32)	1124799322521600	2 ²⁰ .3 ² .5 ² .11 ² .31 ² .41	1 10
L ₄ (11)	2069665112592000	2 ⁷ .3 ² .5 ³ .7.11 ⁶ .19.61	2 2 ²
S ₄ (37)	2402534664555840	2 ⁶ .3 ⁴ .5.19 ² .37 ⁴ .137	2 2
A ₁₈	3201186852864000	2 ¹⁵ .3 ⁸ .5 ³ .7 ² .11.13.17	2 2
F ₄ (2)	3311126603366400	2 ²⁴ .3 ⁶ .5 ² .7 ² .13.17	2 2
G ₂ (13)	3914077489672896	2 ⁶ .3 ³ .7 ² .13 ⁶ .61.157	1 1
S ₄ (41)	6707334818822400	2 ⁸ .3 ² .5 ² .7 ² .29 ² .41 ⁴	2 2
L ₆ (3)	21032402889738240	2 ¹¹ .3 ¹⁵ .5.7.11 ² .13 ²	2 2 ²
U ₆ (3)	22837472432087040	2 ¹³ .3 ¹⁵ .5.7 ² .13.61	2 2 ²
S ₁₀ (2)	24815256521932800	2 ²⁵ .3 ⁶ .5 ² .7.11.17.31	1 1
Sz(2048)	36011213418659840	2 ²² .5.23.89.397.2113	1 11
R(243)	49825657439340552	2 ³ .3 ¹⁵ .7.11 ² .31.61.271	1 5
Ly	51765179004000000	2 ⁸ .3 ⁷ .5 ⁶ .7.11.31.37.67	1 1
L ₅ (5)	56653740000000000	2 ¹¹ .3 ² .5 ¹⁰ .11.13.31.71	1 2
U ₅ (5)	57604365000000000	2 ⁹ .3 ⁵ .5 ¹⁰ .7.13.521	1 2
A ₁₉	60822550204416000	2 ¹⁵ .3 ⁸ .5 ³ .7 ² .11.13.17.19	2 2
S ₈ (3)	65784756654489600	2 ¹⁴ .3 ¹⁶ .5 ² .7.13.41	2 2
O ₉ (3)	65784756654489600	2 ¹⁴ .3 ¹⁶ .5 ² .7.13.41	2 2
O ₈ (4)	67010895544320000	2 ²⁴ .3 ⁵ .5 ⁴ .7.13.17 ²	1 D ₁₂
O ₈ (4)	67536471195648000	2 ²⁴ .3 ⁴ .5 ³ .7.13.17.257	1 4
3D ₄ (4)	67802350642790400	2 ²⁴ .3 ⁴ .5 ² .7 ² .13 ² .241	1 6
G ₂ (16)	71776114783027200	2 ²⁴ .3 ³ .5 ² .7.13.17 ² .241	1 4
Th	90745943887872000	2 ¹⁵ .3 ¹⁰ .5 ³ .7 ² .13.19.31	1 1
G ₂ (17)	167795197370551296	2 ¹⁰ .3 ⁵ .7.13.17 ⁶ .307	1 1

Name(s)	Order	Mult	Out
$S_6(7)$	$2^{73457218604953600}$	2	2
$O_7(7)$	$2^{73457218604953600}$	2	2
$G_2(19)$	796793353927300800	1	1
A_{20}	1216451004088320000	2	2
F_{123}	4089470473293004800	1	1
Co_1	4157776806543360000	2	1
$L_8(2)$	5348063769211699200	1	2
$U_8(2)$	7434971050829414400	1	2
$O_8^+(5)$	89115390000000000000	$2^{12} \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 13^2 \cdot 31$	2^2
$S_6(8)$	9077005607176765440	1	3
$G_2(23)$	11570921621943780096	1	1
$O_8^-(5)$	17880203250000000000	$2^{10} \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5^{12} \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 31 \cdot 313$	2^2
A_{21}	25545471085854720000	2	2
$Sz(8192)$	36888985097480437760	1	13
$G_2(25)$	37193298187500000000	1	2
$3D_4(5)$	35817806390625000000	1	1
$O_{12}^+(2)$	50027557148216524800	1	2
$O_{12}^-(2)$	51615733565620224000	1	2
$S_6(9)$	54025731402499584000	$2^{12} \cdot 3^{18} \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 41 \cdot 73$	2^2
$O_7(9)$	54025731402499584000	$2^{12} \cdot 3^{18} \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 41 \cdot 73$	2^2
J_4	86775571046077562880	1	1
$L_5(7)$	187035198320488089600	1	2
$U_5(7)$	188151359720376729600	1	2
$L_6(4)$	361310134959341568000	3	D_{12}
A_{22}	56200036388803840000	2	2
$O_{10}^+(3)$	650084965259666227200	4	D_8
$U_6(4)$	1120527288631296000000	1	4
$O_{10}^-(3)$	1289512799941305139200	2	2^2
$S_6(11)$	3669292720793456064000	2	2
$O_7(11)$	3669292720793456064000	2	2
$S_8(4)$	4408780839651901440000	1	2
$L_5(8)$	4638226007491010887680	1	6
$U_5(8)$	4656663745464977326080	1	6
A_{23}	12926008369442488320000	2	2
$U_5(9)$	15775810414207914240000	5	$5:4$
$Sz(32768)$	37777778976635853209600	1	15
$L_7(3)$	67034222101339041669120	1	2
$U_7(3)$	72853912155490594652160	1	2
$2E_6(2)$	76532479683774853939200	$2^2 \times 3$	S_3
$L_5(9)$	78660280796419613491200	1	2^2
$O_8^+(7)$	112554991177798901760000	$2^2 \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5^4 \cdot 7^{12} \cdot 19 \cdot 43$	S_4
$S_6(13)$	122796979335906113871360	2	2
$O_7(13)$	122796979335906113871360	2	2
$S_{12}(2)$	208114637736580743168000	1	1
$E_6(2)$	214841575522005575270400	1	2
$O_8^-(7)$	225297574007560801689600	2	2^2
$R(2187)$	239189910264352349332632	1	7
$2F_4(8)$	26490532699586176614400	1	3
A_{24}	310224200866619719680000	2	2
$U_9(2)$	325473292721108444774400	3	S_3
$3D_4(7)$	450782974156649555296512	1	3
$U_6(5)$	468755520187500000000000	6	D_{12}
$L_9(2)$	699612310033197642547200	1	2
F_{124}	$1255205709190661721292800$	3	2
$L_6(5)$	138305942775000000000000	2	2^2
$L_5(11)$	$1952052708565059186240000$	5	D_{10}
$F_4(3)$	$5734420792816671844761600$	1	1
$S_8(5)$	$6973279267500000000000000$	2	2
$O_9(5)$	$6973279267500000000000000$	2	2
A_{25}	$7755605021665492992000000$	2	2
$U_5(11)$	$9775062020994743678515200$	1	2
B	$48122642619117758054400000$	2	1
$E_7(2)$	7997476042075	1	1
	$799759100487262680802918400$		
M	$808017424794512875886459904$	1	1
	$961710757005754368000000000$		
$E_8(2)$	337804753143634806261	1	1
	$388190614085595079991692242$		
	$467651576160959909068800000$		

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Note See also M_{12} and M_{24}

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