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一类基于第三十八家族群的扩张

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摘 要: 对 p^6 阶第三十八家族群中定义的关系进行扩张, 得到一类新的非交换 p -群。利用群的扩张理论和 Van Dyck 自由群理论证明该群的存在性, 最后通过性质验证它们都是 LA-群。

关键词: 有限 p -群; 群的扩张; LA-群; 自由群

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EXTENSION THE ORDER OF P^6 -GROUP OF THIRTY-EIGHT FAMILY GROUP

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Abstract: We generalized the defining relations of the group of thirty-eight family of order- p^6 , in order to obtain a new series of p -groups. Furthermore, we proved the existence of extended group by using the extension theory of group and the accuracy of free group theory. Eventually we proved that the groups are new LA-groups by some properties.

Key words: finite p -group; extension theory of group; LA-group; free group

群论在代数学中早已发展成为一个重要的分支, 并且在其他领域(如密码学)都有广泛的应用。在群论的众多分支中, 有限 p -群与群的同构是群论的热点研究问题, 同构群的最佳下界一直受群论学者的广泛关注, LA-猜想便是对最佳下界的最佳回答。即阶大于 p^2 的有限非循环 P -群的阶是其同构群的阶的因子。班桂宁、俞曙霞与王勇等教授则先后确定了阶小于 p^6 的全部 p -群的同构群, 从而证明阶小于 p^6 的全部 p -群都是 LA-群^[1-5]。本文在俞曙霞与班桂宁教授研究成果的基础上, 结合 Rodney James 关于 p^2 - p^6 阶的分类^[6]针对 p^6 阶群的 Φ_{38} 家族进行群的有效扩张, 基于所得的扩张形式, 运用 Van Dyck 自由群理论证明扩张形式构成群。对新扩张的 p -群进行研究, 得到新群的一些基本性质,

最后利用中心内自同构的方法证明新群是 LA-群。

1 基本引论

引理 1.1^[7] (Van Dyck) 设 G 是由生成元 $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r$ 和关系 $f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r) = 1, i \in I$ 所定义的群, $H = \langle a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r \rangle$ (这些 a_i 可能相同), $\forall i \in I$, $f_i(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r) = 1$, 则存在唯一的满同态 $\sigma: G = F_r / N \rightarrow H$ 使得 $x_i N \rightarrow a_i$, 其中 $F_r \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r \rangle$ 为自由群, $Y = \langle \{f_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r) | i \in I\} \rangle$, $N = Y^{F_r}$ (Y 在 F_r 中的正规闭包), $G = F_r / N$ 。如果 $|G| \leq |H| < +\infty$, 则上述的 σ 为群同构(即 H 是由生成元 $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r)$ 与定义关系

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$f_i=(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r)=1, \forall i \in I$ 所定义的群)。

引理 1.2^[8] 设 G 是群, $a, b, c \in G$, 则

- (1) $[a, b]^{-1} = [b, a]$; (2) $[ab, c] = [a, c]^b [b, c]$;
(3) $[a, bc] = [a, c][a, b]^c$ 。

引理 1.3^[8] 设 G 是群, $Z(G)$ 是群的中心, $a, b \in G$ 且 $[a, b] \in Z(G)$, 又设 n 是正整数, 则

$$[a^n, b] = [a, b]^n; [a, b^n] = [a, b]^n; (ab)^n = a^n b^n [b, a]^{\binom{n}{2}}。$$

引理 1.4^[8] 设 G 是有限 p -群, 规定 $P(G) = \{g^p \mid g \in G\}$, 则 p -群的 Frattini 子群 $\Phi(G) = G'P(G)$ 且 $G/\Phi(G)$ 是初等交换 p -群。

引理 1.5^[8] 设 G 是有限 p -群, $c(G)$ 是 G 的幂零类, 若 $c(G) < p$, 则 G 正则。

引理 1.6^[8] 设 G 是有限群, 则 G 的全体中心内自同构组成 $\text{Aut}(G)$ 的子群, 并且它和 $Z(G/Z(G))$ 是同构的。

引理 1.7^[9] 如果 $Z(G) \leq \Phi(G)$, 那么 G 为 PN-群。

证明: 用反证法。假设群 $G = H \times \langle h \rangle$, 那么 $H/\Phi(H) = \langle z_1 \rangle \times \langle z_2 \rangle \times \dots \times \langle z_n \rangle \cong Z_p^*$, $|h| = p^\alpha, \alpha \geq 1$ 。从而

$$\Phi(\langle h \rangle) = \langle h^p \rangle,$$

$$G/\Phi(G) = \frac{G}{\Phi(H) \times \Phi(\langle h \rangle)} = \langle \bar{z}_1 \rangle \times \dots \times \langle \bar{z}_n \rangle \times \langle \bar{h} \rangle,$$

则 $h \notin \Phi(G)$, 矛盾。故假设不成立, 即 G 为 PN-群。

引理 1.8^[9] 设 G 是 PN-群, $G' = \langle [a, b] \mid a, b \in G \rangle$, G/G' 和 $Z(G)$ 的不变型分别为 $m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_t \geq 1$ 和 $k_1 \geq k_2 \geq \dots \geq k_s \geq 1$, 则 $|A_c(G)| = p^a$, 其中 $a = \sum \min\{m_j, k_i\}$ 。

2 所得结果

定理 1 设 $G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \alpha_{i+1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_3] = \alpha_5, \alpha^{p^i} = \alpha_i^{p^i}, \alpha_5^{p^5} = 1, (i=1, 2, 3, 4) \rangle$, 根据扩张可得 G 构成群的充要条件是: $t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq \min\{t, t_1\}$,

$$G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \alpha_{i+1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1},$$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_3] = \alpha_5, \alpha^{p^i} = \alpha_i^{p^i} = \alpha_5^{p^5} = 1, t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq, \min\{t, t_1\}, (i=1, 2, 3, 4) \rangle \text{ 且 } |G| = p^{t+t_1+t_2+t_3+t_4+t_5}。$$

证明: (I) 求 G 成为群的条件, 首先假设定理中所给的 G 是一个群。

通过 $[\alpha_i, \alpha] = \alpha_{i+1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_3] = \alpha_5$, 有

$$\alpha_i^\alpha = \alpha_i \alpha_{i+1}, \alpha^{\alpha_i} = \alpha \alpha_{i+1}^{-1}, \alpha_1^{\alpha_2} = \alpha_1 \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1}, \alpha_2^{\alpha_1} = \alpha_2 \alpha_5 \alpha_4^{-1}, \alpha_1^{\alpha_3} = \alpha_1 \alpha_5, \alpha_3^{\alpha_1} = \alpha_3 \alpha_5^{-1}, (i=1, 2, 3, 4)$$

$$\text{所以 } \alpha = \alpha^{\alpha_1^{p^1}} = (\alpha \alpha_2^{-1})^{\alpha_1^{p^1-1}} = (\alpha \alpha_2^{-2} \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1})^{\alpha_1^{p^1-2}} = (\alpha \alpha_2^{-3} \alpha_4^3 \alpha_5^{-3})^{\alpha_1^{p^1-3}} = (\alpha \alpha_2^{-4} \alpha_4^6 \alpha_5^{-6})^{\alpha_1^{p^1-4}} = \dots = \alpha \alpha_2^{-p^1} \alpha_4^{\binom{p^1}{2}} \alpha_5^{-\binom{p^1}{3}}。$$

$$\text{同理 } \alpha = \alpha^{\alpha_2^{p^2}} = (\alpha \alpha_3^{-1})^{\alpha_2^{p^2-1}} = (\alpha \alpha_3^{-2})^{\alpha_2^{p^2-2}} = \dots = \alpha \alpha_3^{-p^2}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha^{\alpha_3^{t_3}} = (\alpha \alpha_4^{-1})^{\alpha_3^{t_3-1}} = (\alpha \alpha_4^{-2})^{\alpha_3^{t_3-2}} = \dots = \alpha \alpha_4^{-p^{t_3}}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha^{\alpha_4^{p^{t_4}}} = (\alpha \alpha_5^{-1})^{\alpha_4^{p^{t_4}-1}} =$$

$$(\alpha \alpha_5^{-2})^{\alpha_4^{p^{t_4}-2}} = \dots = \alpha \alpha_5^{-p^{t_4}}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^{\alpha^{p^i}} = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2)^{\alpha^{p^i-1}} = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2^2 \alpha_3)^{\alpha^{p^i-2}} =$$

$$(\alpha_1 \alpha_2^3 \alpha_3^3 \alpha_4)^{\alpha^{p^i-3}} = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2^4 \alpha_3^6 \alpha_4^4 \alpha_5)^{\alpha^{p^i-4}} = \dots =$$

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_2^{p^i} \alpha_3^{\binom{p^i}{2}} \alpha_4^{\binom{p^i}{3}} \alpha_5^{\binom{p^i}{4}}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \alpha_2^{\alpha^{p^j}} = (\alpha_2 \alpha_3)^{\alpha^{p^j-1}} = (\alpha_2 \alpha_3^2 \alpha_4)^{\alpha^{p^j-2}} =$$

$$(\alpha_2 \alpha_3^3 \alpha_4^3 \alpha_5)^{\alpha^{p^j-3}} = (\alpha_2 \alpha_3^4 \alpha_4^6 \alpha_5^4)^{\alpha^{p^j-4}} = \dots =$$

$$\alpha_2 \alpha_3^{p^j} \alpha_4^{\binom{p^j}{2}} \alpha_5^{\binom{p^j}{3}}$$

$$\alpha_3 = \alpha_3^{\alpha^{p^i}} = (\alpha_3 \alpha_4)^{\alpha^{p^i-1}} = (\alpha_3 \alpha_4^2 \alpha_5)^{\alpha^{p^i-2}} =$$

$$(\alpha_3 \alpha_4^3 \alpha_5^3)^{\alpha^{p^i-3}} = \dots = \alpha_3 \alpha_4^{p^i} \alpha_5^{\binom{p^i}{2}}$$

$$\alpha_4 = \alpha_4^{\alpha^{p^i}} = (\alpha_4 \alpha_5)^{\alpha^{p^i-1}} = (\alpha_4 \alpha_5^2)^{\alpha^{p^i-2}} =$$

$$(\alpha_4 \alpha_5^3)^{\alpha^{p^i-3}} = \dots = \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{p^i}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha_1^{\alpha_2^{p^2}} = (\alpha_1 \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1})^{\alpha_2^{p^2-1}} = (\alpha_1 \alpha_4^2 \alpha_5^{-2})^{\alpha_2^{p^2-2}} =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(\alpha_1 \alpha_4^3 \alpha_5^{-3})^{\alpha_2^{p^2-3}} &= \cdots = \alpha_1 \alpha_4^{p^2} \alpha_5^{-p^2} \\
\alpha_1 &= \alpha_1^{\alpha_3^{p^3}} = (\alpha_1 \alpha_5)^{\alpha_3^{p^3-1}} = (\alpha_1 \alpha_5^2)^{\alpha_3^{p^3-2}} = \cdots = \alpha_1 \alpha_5^{p^3} \\
\alpha_2 &= \alpha_2^{\alpha_1^{p^1}} = (\alpha_2 \alpha_5 \alpha_4^{-1})^{\alpha_1^{p^1-1}} = \\
&(\alpha_2 \alpha_5^2 \alpha_4^{-2})^{\alpha_1^{p^1-2}} = \cdots = \alpha_2 \alpha_5^{p^1} \alpha_4^{-p^1} \\
\alpha_3 &= \alpha_3^{\alpha_1^{p^1}} = (\alpha_3 \alpha_5^{-1})^{\alpha_1^{p^1-1}} = (\alpha_3 \alpha_5^{-2})^{\alpha_1^{p^1-2}} = \cdots = \alpha_3 \alpha_5^{-p^1}.
\end{aligned}$$

综合上面各个式子的关系显然有:

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_5^{p^1} &= 1, \quad \alpha_5^{p^1} = 1, \quad \alpha_5^{p^2} = 1, \quad \alpha_5^{p^3} = 1, \\
\alpha_5^{p^4} &= 1, \quad \alpha_4^{p^1} = 1, \quad \alpha_4^{p^1} = 1, \quad \alpha_4^{p^2} = 1, \quad \alpha_4^{p^3} = 1, \\
\alpha_3^{p^1} &= 1, \quad \alpha_3^{p^2} = 1, \quad \alpha_2^{p^1} = 1, \quad \alpha_2^{p^1} = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

因为 $o(\alpha) = p^t$, $o(\alpha_1) = p^{t_1}$, $o(\alpha_2) = p^{t_2}$,
 $o(\alpha_3) = p^{t_3}$, $o(\alpha_4) = p^{t_4}$, $o(\alpha_5) = p^{t_5}$,
 所以 $t_5 \leq \min\{t, t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4\}$, $t_4 \leq \min\{t, t_1, t_2, t_3\}$,
 $t_3 \leq \min\{t, t_2\}$, $t_2 \leq \min\{t, t_1\}$.

综合上述条件有:

$$t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq \min\{t, t_1\}.$$

(II) G 的存在性的证明, 分以下两步完成:

(1) 先证明 $G_1 = \langle \alpha, \alpha_i, \alpha_5 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \alpha_{i+1}, \alpha^{p^t} = \alpha_i^{p^{t_i}} = \alpha_5^{p^{t_5}} = 1, t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq t, (i=2,3,4) \rangle$ 的存在性, 且 G_1 中所给的关系即为群 G_1 的定义关系。

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{令交换群 } N &= \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \mid \alpha_2^{p^2} = \alpha_3^{p^3} = \\
\alpha_4^{p^4} &= \alpha_5^{p^5} = 1, t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \rangle,
\end{aligned}$$

型不变量为 $(p^{t_2}, p^{t_3}, p^{t_4}, p^{t_5})$, 其中
 $N \cong Z_{p^{t_2}} \times Z_{p^{t_3}} \times Z_{p^{t_4}} \times Z_{p^{t_5}}$, 设 $F = \langle \alpha \rangle$ 为 p^t 阶循环群。

作映射 $\tau: g \mapsto g' = g^\alpha, g \in N$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_2' &= \alpha_2^\tau = \alpha_2^\alpha = \alpha_2 \alpha_3, \quad \alpha_3' = \alpha_3^\tau = \alpha_3^\alpha = \alpha_3 \alpha_4, \\
\alpha_4' &= \alpha_4^\tau = \alpha_4^\alpha = \alpha_4 \alpha_5, \quad \alpha_5' = \alpha_5^\tau = \alpha_5^\alpha = \alpha_5.
\end{aligned}$$

由条件 $t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
(\alpha_2')^{p^2} &= (\alpha_2 \alpha_3)^{p^2} = \alpha_2^{p^2} \alpha_3^{p^2} = 1, \\
(\alpha_3')^{p^3} &= (\alpha_3 \alpha_4)^{p^3} = 1, \quad (\alpha_4')^{p^4} = \alpha_4^{p^4} \alpha_5^{p^4} = 1, \\
(\alpha_5')^{p^5} &= \alpha_5^{p^5} = 1.
\end{aligned}$$

此时可得 $N = \langle \alpha_2', \alpha_3', \alpha_4', \alpha_5' \rangle$, 故 $\tau \in \text{Aut}(N)$,

显然 $1^\tau = 1$, 下证 $\tau^{p^t} = 1$ 。

根据条件 $t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq t$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\alpha_2^{\tau^{p^t}} &= (\alpha_2^\alpha)^{\tau^{p^{t-1}}} = (\alpha_2 \alpha_3)^{\tau^{p^{t-1}}} = \cdots = \\
&\alpha_2 \alpha_3^{p^1} \alpha_4^{\binom{p^t}{2}} \alpha_5^{\binom{p^t}{3}} = \alpha_2, \\
\alpha_3^{\tau^{p^t}} &= \alpha_3^{\alpha^{p^t}} = \cdots = \alpha_3 \alpha_4^{\binom{p^t}{2}} \alpha_5^{\binom{p^t}{3}} = \alpha_3, \\
\alpha_4^{\tau^{p^t}} &= \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{p^1} = \alpha_4, \quad \alpha_5^{\tau^{p^t}} = \alpha_5,
\end{aligned}$$

从而 $\tau^{p^t} = 1$ 。若此时记扩张函数 $f: F \times F \rightarrow N$ 和 $\alpha: F \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$ 有如下形状:

$$f(a^i, a^j) = \begin{cases} 1, i+j < p^t \\ \alpha, i+j \geq p^t \end{cases}, \quad \alpha(a^i) = \tau^i, i=0,1,\dots,p^t-1,$$

设在同构 $\sigma: F \rightarrow G_1/N$ 之下 a 的像为 $\bar{a}N$, 其中 $\bar{a}$ 为陪集 $\bar{a}N$ 中选定的代表元, 令 $\bar{a} = \alpha$, 则满足 $\alpha_2^{\bar{a}} = \alpha_2 \alpha_3 \in N, \alpha_3^{\bar{a}} = \alpha_3 \alpha_4 \in N, \alpha_4^{\bar{a}} = \alpha_4 \alpha_5 \in N$, 于是由 Schreier 扩张理论得到 N 被 F 的一个扩张 $G_1 = \text{Ext}(N, p^t; 1, \tau)$ 且 $F \cong G_1/N$ 。

从而有 $G_1 = \langle \alpha, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle$, 且 $\alpha^{p^t} = \bar{a}^{p^t} = 1$, $\alpha_2^\alpha = \alpha_2 \alpha_3, \alpha_3^\alpha = \alpha_3 \alpha_4, \alpha_4^\alpha = \alpha_4 \alpha_5$, 即 $[\alpha_2, \alpha] = \alpha_3$, $[\alpha_3, \alpha] = \alpha_4, [\alpha_4, \alpha] = \alpha_5$ 。因此 G_1 是存在的, 且 $|G| = p^{t+t_2+t_3+t_4+t_5}$ 。

下面利用自由群理论证明 G_1 中所给的关系即为群 G_1 的定义关系。

设 $F = \langle x, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \rangle$ 是一个自由群,
 $Y = \{x_3[x, x_2], x_4[x, x_3], x_5[x, x_4], [x, x_5], [x_2, x_3],$

$$\begin{aligned}
&[x_2, x_4], [x_2, x_5], [x_3, x_4], [x_3, x_5], [x_4, x_5], x^{p^t}, x_2^{p^2}, \\
&x_3^{p^3}, x_4^{p^4}, x_5^{p^5} \},
\end{aligned}$$

则 $\bar{F} = F/Y^F = \langle \bar{x}, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4, \bar{x}_5 \rangle$ 。

因此 $\bar{x}^{p^t} = \bar{x}_2^{p^2} = \bar{x}_3^{p^3} = \bar{x}_4^{p^4} = \bar{x}_5^{p^5} = 1$, $[\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}] = \bar{x}_3$, $[\bar{x}_3, \bar{x}] = \bar{x}_4$, $[\bar{x}_4, \bar{x}] = \bar{x}_5$, $[\bar{x}, \bar{x}_5] = [\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3] = [\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_4] = [\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_5] = [\bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4] = [\bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_5] = [\bar{x}_4, \bar{x}_5] = 1$, 且 $\bar{F}$ 的子集 $\bar{H} = \langle \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4, \bar{x}_5 \rangle \leq \bar{F}$, 于是 $\bar{F}/\bar{H} = \langle \bar{x}\bar{H} \rangle$, $|\bar{F}/\bar{H}| = |\langle \bar{x}\bar{H} \rangle| \leq p^t$, 故 $|\bar{F}| \leq p^{t+t_2+t_3+t_4+t_5} = |G_1|$, 由引理 1.1 知 $G_1 \cong \bar{F}$, 所以 $G_1 = \langle \alpha, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5$

$[\alpha_i, \alpha] = \alpha_{i+1}, \alpha^{p^i} = \alpha_i^{p^i} = \alpha_5^{p^i} = 1, t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq t,$
 $(i = 2, 3, 4)$ 。

(2)再证明定理中的 $G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \mid$
 $[\alpha_i, \alpha] = \alpha_{i+1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] = \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_3] = \alpha_5,$
 $\alpha^{p^i} = \alpha_i^{p^i} = \alpha_5^{p^i} = 1, t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq \min\{t, t_1\},$
 $(i = 1, 2, 3, 4)\rangle$ 的存在性, 且 G 中所给的关系即为群 G 的定义关系。

令 $N = G_1$, 设 $F = \langle a \rangle$ 为 p^h 阶循环群。再作
 映射 $\tau: g \mapsto g' = g^{\alpha_i}, g \in N$, 则

$$\alpha' = \alpha^\tau = \alpha^{\alpha_1} = \alpha \alpha_2^{-1}, \quad \alpha_2' = \alpha_2^{\alpha_1} = \alpha_2 \alpha_5 \alpha_4^{-1},$$

$$\alpha_3' = \alpha_3^\tau = \alpha_3 \alpha_5^{-1}, \quad \alpha_4' = \alpha_4^\tau = \alpha_4,$$

$$\alpha_5' = \alpha_5^\tau = \alpha_5.$$

根据 $t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq t$, 有

$$(\alpha')^{p^i} = (\alpha \alpha_2^{-1})^{p^i} = \alpha^{p^i} \alpha_2^{-p^i} [\alpha_2, \alpha]^{\binom{p^i}{2}} =$$

$$\alpha^{p^i} \alpha_2^{-p^i} \alpha_3^{\binom{p^i}{2}} = 1,$$

$$(\alpha_2')^{p^2} = (\alpha_2 \alpha_5 \alpha_4^{-1})^{p^2} = \alpha_2^{p^2} \alpha_5^{p^2} \alpha_4^{-p^2} = 1,$$

$$(\alpha_3')^{p^3} = (\alpha_3 \alpha_5^{-1})^{p^3} = \alpha_3^{p^3} \alpha_5^{-p^3} = 1,$$

$$(\alpha_4')^{p^4} = \alpha_4^{p^4} = 1,$$

此时有 $N = \langle \alpha', \alpha_2', \alpha_3', \alpha_4', \alpha_5' \rangle$, 故 $\tau \in \text{Aut}(N)$,

显然 $1^\tau = 1$, 下证 $\tau^{p^h} = 1$ 。

根据条件 $t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq t$, 有

$$\alpha^{\tau^{p^h}} = (\alpha^\tau)^{\tau^{p^h-1}} = (\alpha_1 \alpha_2^{-1})^{\tau^{p^h-1}} = (\alpha^\tau \alpha_2^{-\tau})^{\tau^{p^h-2}} =$$

$$(\alpha \alpha_2^{-2} \alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1})^{\tau^{p^h-2}} = \dots = \alpha \alpha_2^{-p^h} \alpha_4^{\binom{p^h}{2}} \alpha_5^{-\binom{p^h}{3}} = \alpha,$$

$$\alpha_2^{\tau^{p^h}} = \alpha_2 \alpha_5^{p^h} \alpha_4^{-p^h} = \alpha_2,$$

$$\alpha_3^{\tau^{p^h}} = \alpha_3 \alpha_5^{-p^h} = \alpha_3, \quad \alpha_4^{\tau^{p^h}} = \alpha_4, \quad \alpha_5^{\tau^{p^h}} = \alpha_5,$$

从而 $\tau^{p^h} = 1$ 。于是由 Schreier 扩张理论得到 N 被 F 的一个扩张 $G = \text{Ext}(N, p^h; 1, \tau)$ 且 $F \cong G/N$ 。因此 G 是存在的, 且 $|G| = p^{t+t_1+t_2+t_3+t_4+t_5}$ 。

随后根据自由群理论证明 G 即为群 G 的定义关系。

设 $F = \langle x, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \rangle$ 是一个自由群,

$$S = \{x_2^{-1}[x_1, x], x_3^{-1}[x_2, x], x_4^{-1}[x_3, x], x_5^{-1}[x_4, x],$$

$$x_5 x_4^{-1}[x_1, x_2], x_5^{-1}[x_1, x_3], [x, x_5], [x_1, x_4], [x_1, x_5],$$

$$[x_2, x_3], [x_2, x_4], [x_2, x_5], [x_3, x_4], [x_3, x_5], [x_4, x_5],$$

$$|x^{p^i}, x_1^{p^i}, x_2^{p^2}, x_3^{p^3}, x_4^{p^4}, x_5^{p^5}\rangle,$$

则 $\bar{F} = F/S^F = \langle \bar{x}, \bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4, \bar{x}_5 \rangle$ 。

$$\text{因此 } \bar{x}^{p^i} = \bar{x}_1^{p^i} = \bar{x}_2^{p^2} = \bar{x}_3^{p^3} = \bar{x}_4^{p^4} = \bar{x}_5^{p^5} = 1,$$

$$[\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}] = \bar{x}_2, [\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}] = \bar{x}_3, [\bar{x}_3, \bar{x}] = \bar{x}_4, [\bar{x}_4, \bar{x}] = \bar{x}_5,$$

$$[\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_2] = \bar{x}_4 \bar{x}_5^{-1}, [\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_3] = \bar{x}_5, [\bar{x}, \bar{x}_5] = [\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_4] =$$

$$[\bar{x}_1, \bar{x}_5] = [\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3] = [\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_4] = [\bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_5] = [\bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4] = [\bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_5] =$$

$$[\bar{x}_4, \bar{x}_5] = 1, \text{ 且 } \bar{F} \text{ 的子集 } \bar{H} = \langle \bar{x}, \bar{x}_2, \bar{x}_3, \bar{x}_4, \bar{x}_5 \rangle \trianglelefteq \bar{F}, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\bar{F}/\bar{H} = \langle \bar{x}_1 \bar{H} \rangle, \quad |\bar{F}/\bar{H}| = |\langle \bar{x}_1 \bar{H} \rangle| \leq p^{t_1}, \text{ 故}$$

$$|\bar{F}| \leq p^{t+t_1+t_2+t_3+t_4+t_5} = |G|, \text{ 从而可知 } G \cong \bar{F}, \text{ 由此可得}$$

$$G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \mid [\alpha_i, \alpha] = \alpha_{i+1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_2] =$$

$$\alpha_4 \alpha_5^{-1}, [\alpha_1, \alpha_3] = \alpha_5, \alpha^{p^i} = \alpha_i^{p^i} = \alpha_5^{p^i} = 1,$$

$$t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq \min\{t, t_1\}, (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)\rangle.$$

定理 2 群 G 有下列性质:

$$(1) G' = G_2 = \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle, \quad G_3 = \langle \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle,$$

$$G_4 = \langle \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle, \quad G_5 = \langle \alpha_5 \rangle, \quad G/G' = \langle \alpha G', \alpha_1 G' \rangle,$$

$$\Phi(G) = \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle \langle \alpha^p, \alpha_1^p \rangle;$$

(2) G 为亚交换 p -群;

(3) 若 $p > 5$, 则 G 为正则 p -群;

$$(4) Z(G) = Z_1(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^2}, \alpha_1^{p^2}, \alpha_2^{p^3}, \alpha_3^{p^4}, \alpha_4^{p^5}, \alpha_5 \rangle \text{ 且 } |Z(G)| = p^{t+t_1-t_2};$$

$$(5) Z_2(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^3}, \alpha_1^{p^3}, \alpha_2^{p^4}, \alpha_3^{p^5}, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle, \text{ 其中 } |Z_2(G)| = p^{t+t_1+t_2-t_3}, \quad |G/Z_2(G)| = p^{2t_3+t_4+t_5};$$

$$(6) Z_3(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^4}, \alpha_1^{p^4}, \alpha_2^{p^5}, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle,$$

$$Z_4(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^5}, \alpha_1^{p^5}, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle;$$

(7) G 为 PN-群;

(8) 若 $t = t_1 = t_2 = t_3 = t_4 = t_5 = 1$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_{38}(1^6)$ 。

证明: (1) (i) $G' = G_2 = [G, G] = \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle$, 从而可得

$$G/G' = \langle \alpha G', \alpha_1 G' \rangle,$$

$$G_3 = [G, G_2] = \langle \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle,$$

$$G_4 = [G, G_3] = \langle \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle,$$

$$G_5 = [G, G_4] = \langle \alpha_5 \rangle, \quad G_6 = 1.$$

从而可得 G 的下中心群列

$$G = G_1 \geq G_2 \geq G_3 \geq G_4 \geq G_5 \geq G_6 = 1$$

所以 G 是幂零群, 且幂零类 $c(G) = 5$ 。

(II) 由有限群 G 的子群 $P(G)$ 定义有

$$P(G) = \langle g^p \mid g \in G \rangle, \quad \Phi(G) \text{ 为 } G \text{ 的 Frattini 子群,}$$

$$\text{即 } P(G) = \langle \alpha^p, \alpha_1^p, \alpha_2^p, \alpha_3^p, \alpha_4^p, \alpha_5^p \rangle,$$

$$\text{所以 } \Phi(G) = G'P(G) = \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle \langle \alpha^p, \alpha_1^p \rangle.$$

$$(2) \text{ 因为 } [\alpha_2, \alpha_3] = [\alpha_2, \alpha_4] = [\alpha_2, \alpha_5] = [\alpha_3, \alpha_4] =$$

$[\alpha_3, \alpha_5] = [\alpha_4, \alpha_5] = 1$, 所以 $G'' = [G', G'] = 1$, 故 G 为亚交换 p -群。

(3) 当 $p > 5$ 时, 由(1)知 $c(G) = 5 < p$, 再利用引理 1.5 得, 此时 G 为正则 p -群。

$$(4) \text{ 对 } \forall z \in Z(G), \text{ 设 } z = \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5},$$

则

$$1 = [\alpha, z] = [\alpha, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}] =$$

$$[\alpha, \alpha_5^{x_5}] [\alpha, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4}]^{\alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$[\alpha, \alpha_4^{x_4}]^{\alpha_5^{x_5}} [\alpha, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3}]^{\alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$\alpha_5^{-x_4} [\alpha, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3}]^{\alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$\alpha_5^{-x_4} [\alpha, \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3}]^{\alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$\alpha_5^{-x_4} \alpha_4^{-x_3} [\alpha, \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2}]^{\alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$\alpha_5^{-x_4} \alpha_4^{-x_3} [\alpha, \alpha_2^{x_2}]^{\alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} [\alpha, \alpha_1^{x_1}]^{\alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$\alpha_5^{-x_4} \alpha_4^{-x_3} \alpha_3^{-x_2} \alpha_2^{-x_1} \alpha_4^{\binom{x_1}{2}} \alpha_5^{\binom{x_1}{3}} =$$

$$[\alpha_1, z] = [\alpha_1, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}] =$$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_5^{x_5}] [\alpha_1, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4}]^{\alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3}]^{\alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$[\alpha_1, \alpha_3^{x_3}]^{\alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} [\alpha_1, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2}]^{\alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$\alpha_5^{x_3} [\alpha_1, \alpha_2^{x_2}]^{\alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} [\alpha_1, \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1}]^{\alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$\alpha_5^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_2} \alpha_5^{-x_2} [\alpha_1, \alpha^x]^{x_1 \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5}} =$$

$$\alpha_5^{x_3 + x_1 x - x_1} \binom{x}{2} + \binom{x}{4} - x_2 \quad x_2 - x_1 x + \binom{x}{3} \quad \binom{x}{2} \quad \alpha_3^x \alpha_2^x = 1$$

同理

$$[\alpha_2, z] = \alpha_5^{x_1 - x_1 x + \binom{x}{3}} \alpha_4^{\binom{x}{2} - x_1} \alpha_3^x = 1,$$

$$[\alpha_3, z] = \alpha_4^x \alpha_5^{\binom{x}{2} - x_1} = 1,$$

$$[\alpha_4, z] = \alpha_5^x = 1, \quad [\alpha_5, z] = 1.$$

由此可得

$$p^{t_5} \mid x, p^{t_4} \mid x, p^{t_3} \mid x, p^{t_2} \mid x, p^{t_5} \mid x_1, p^{t_4} \mid x_1, \\ p^{t_2} \mid x_1, p^{t_5} \mid x_2, p^{t_4} \mid x_2, p^{t_3} \mid x_2, p^{t_5} \mid x_3, p^{t_4} \mid x_3, \\ p^{t_5} \mid x_4.$$

由 $t_5 \leq t_4 \leq t_3 \leq t_2 \leq \min\{t, t_1\}$ 得

$$z \in \langle \alpha^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_4^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_5 \rangle$$

即由 z 的任意性可得

$$Z(G) \leq \langle \alpha^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_4^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_5 \rangle.$$

又因为

$$\langle \alpha^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_4^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_5 \rangle \leq Z(G),$$

于是 $Z(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_4^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_5 \rangle$, 从而

$$Z(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_2}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1^{p^{t_2}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^{t_3}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_3^{p^{t_4}} \rangle \times \\ \langle \alpha_4^{p^{t_5}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_5 \rangle$$

所以 $|Z(G)| = p^{t+t_1-t_2}$ 。

(5) 因为 $Z_2(G)/Z_1(G) = Z(G/Z_1(G))$, 所以

$$[Z_2(G), G] \subseteq Z_1(G).$$

那么对任意的 $z = \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5} \in Z_2(G)$ 有

$$[z, \alpha], [z, \alpha_1], [z, \alpha_2], [z, \alpha_3], [z, \alpha_4], [z, \alpha_5] \in Z(G)$$

由此可得

$$p^{t_5} \mid x, p^{t_5} \mid x_1, p^{t_5} \mid x_2, p^{t_5} \mid x_3, p^{t_5} \mid x_4, p^{t_4} \mid x, \\ p^{t_4} \mid x_2, p^{t_3} \mid x, p^{t_3} \mid x_1,$$

$$\text{从而 } z \in \langle \alpha^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle,$$

由 z 的任意性 $Z_2(G) \leq \langle \alpha^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle$,

因为 $Z_2(G) \geq \langle \alpha^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle$, 故

$$Z_2(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle.$$

所以 $Z_2(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_3}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1^{p^{t_3}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^{t_4}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_3^{p^{t_5}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_4 \rangle \times \langle \alpha_5 \rangle$, 于是 $|Z_2(G)| = p^{t+t_1+t_2-t_3}$ 。可求的 $|G/Z_2(G)| = p^{2t_3+t_4+t_5}$ 。

(6) 因为 $Z_3(G)/Z_2(G) = Z(G/Z_2)$, 且有 $[Z_3(G), G] \subseteq Z_2(G)$ 。

那么对任意的 $z = \alpha^x \alpha_1^{x_1} \alpha_2^{x_2} \alpha_3^{x_3} \alpha_4^{x_4} \alpha_5^{x_5} \in Z_3(G)$, 由上定理 (5) 得 $p^{t_4} | x_1$, $p^{t_5} | x_2$, $p^{t_4} | x$, $p^{t_5} | x$ 。

所以 $Z_3(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_4}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1^{p^{t_4}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^{t_5}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_3 \rangle \times \langle \alpha_4 \rangle \times \langle \alpha_5 \rangle$
于是 $|Z_3(G)| = p^{t+t_1+t_2+t_3-t_4}$ 。

同理

$$Z_4(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle,$$

$$|Z_4(G)| = p^{t+t_1+t_2+t_3+t_4-t_5},$$

$$Z_5(G) = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \rangle = G。$$

综上可得: $1 = Z_0(G) \leq Z_1(G) \leq Z_2(G) \leq Z_3(G) \leq Z_4(G) \leq Z_5(G) = G$ 是 G 的中心群列。

(7) 由引理 1.7 及 (1) 知, $Z(G) \leq \Phi(G)$, 故 G 为 PN-群。

(8) 若 $t = t_1 = t_2 = t_3 = t_4 = t_5 = 1$, 则 $G \cong \Phi_{38}(1^6)$ 。

定理 3 证明新群 G 为 LA-群

证明: 令 $R = \text{Inn}(G)A_c(G)$ ($A_c(G)$ 为 G 的中心自同构), 则易知 R 为 $\text{Aut}(G)$ 的正规 p 子群。即 $R \leq \text{Aut}(G)$ 于是只需证明 $|R| \geq |G|$, 即可知 G 为 LA-群。由引理 1.6 有

$$|R| = |\text{Inn}(G) \cdot A_c(G)| =$$

$$\frac{|\text{Inn}(G)| \cdot |A_c(G)|}{|\text{Inn}(G) \cap A_c(G)|} = \frac{|G/Z(G)| \cdot |A_c(G)|}{|Z(G/Z(G))|} =$$

$$\frac{|G/Z(G)| \cdot |A_c(G)|}{|Z_2(G)/Z(G)|} = |A_c(G)| \cdot |G:Z_2(G)|。$$

由定理 2 的 (1) 知 $G/G' = \langle \alpha G', \alpha_1 G' \rangle = \langle \alpha G' \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1 G' \rangle$, 其不变型为 (t, t_1) 。

由定理 2 的 (4) 知 $|Z_2(G)| = p^{t+t_1+t_2-t_3}$, 又 $|G| = p^{t+t_1+t_2+t_3+t_4+t_5}$, 所以 $|G/Z_2(G)| = p^{2t_3+t_4+t_5}$,
 $Z(G) = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_1^{p^{t_2}}, \alpha_2^{p^{t_3}}, \alpha_3^{p^{t_4}}, \alpha_4^{p^{t_5}}, \alpha_5 \rangle = \langle \alpha^{p^{t_2}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_1^{p^{t_2}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_2^{p^{t_3}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_3^{p^{t_4}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_4^{p^{t_5}} \rangle \times \langle \alpha_5 \rangle$
其不变型为 $(t-t_2, t_1-t_2, t_2-t_3, t_3-t_4, t_4-t_5, t_5)$ 。

由 G/G' 的不变型为 (t, t_1) , 根据引理 1.8 将 G 分类讨论, 分成两组, 情形 1: $t \geq t_1$ 与情形 2: $t \leq t_1$ 。只要证明这两种情况, 即证得 G 均为 LA-群。

(A) 证明情形 1 下群 G 为 LA-群:

在 $t \geq t_1$ 的条件下已经有 $t-t_2 \geq t_1-t_2$, $t \geq t_1 \geq t_5$ 成立, $Z(G)$ 的不变型为 $(t-t_2, t_1-t_2, t_2-t_3, t_3-t_4, t_4-t_5, t_5)$, 此时分析 t , t_1 , $t-t_2$, t_1-t_2 , t_2-t_3 , t_3-t_4 , t_4-t_5 , t_5 的大小关系。

(I) 当 $t_1-t_2 \geq t_2-t_3$ 时,

(i) $t_1-t_2 \geq t_2-t_3 \geq t_3-t_4 \geq t_4-t_5 \geq t_5$ 时,

$t-t_2 \geq t_1-t_2 \geq t_2-t_3 \geq t_3-t_4 \geq t_4-t_5 \geq t_5$ 。

在计算 a 时分以下二类:

(1) $t_1 \geq t-t_2$ 时,

$$a = \min\{t, t-t_2\} + \min\{t, t_1-t_2\} + \min\{t, t_2-t_3\} + \min\{t, t_3-t_4\} + \min\{t, t_4-t_5\} + \min\{t, t_5\} + \min\{t_1, t-t_2\} + \min\{t_1, t_1-t_2\} + \min\{t_1, t_2-t_3\} + \min\{t_1, t_3-t_4\} + \min\{t_1, t_4-t_5\} + \min\{t_1, t_5\} = 2(t+t_1-t_2)$$

因此 $|A_c(G)| = p^a = p^{2(t+t_1-t_2)}$,

$$|R| = |A_c(G)| \cdot |G:Z_2(G)| = p^{2(t+t_1-t_2)} \cdot p^{2t_3+t_4+t_5} = p^{2t+2t_1-2t_2+2t_3+t_4+t_5} = |G| \cdot p^{t+t_1-3t_2+t_3} > |G|$$

故群 G 为 LA-群。

(2) $t-t_2 \geq t_1$ 时,

$$a = t + 3t_1 - t_2,$$

故 $|R| = |G| \cdot p^{2t_1-2t_2+t_3} > |G|$, 故群 G 为 LA-群。

(ii) 同理关于在 $t_1-t_2 \geq t_2-t_3$ 下的其它大小关系

$$t_1-t_2 \geq t_3-t_4 \geq t_4-t_5 \geq t_2-t_3 \geq t_5;$$

$$t_1-t_2 \geq t_3-t_4 \geq t_4-t_5 \geq t_5 \geq t_2-t_3;$$

$$t_1-t_2 \geq t_3-t_4 \geq t_2-t_3 \geq t_4-t_5 \geq t_5$$

完全可按 (i) 中的方式验证 G 是 LA-群。

(II) 当 $t-t_2 \geq t_2-t_3 \geq t_1-t_2$ 时, 一共分为五种情况:

(i) $t_2-t_3 \geq t_1-t_2 \geq t_3-t_4 \geq t_4-t_5 \geq t_5$ 时,

$$t-t_2 \geq t_2-t_3 \geq t_1-t_2 \geq t_3-t_4 \geq t_4-t_5 \geq t_5。$$

在计算 a 时分以下三类:

(1) $t_1 \geq t-t_2$ 时, 和上 (I)(i)(1) 相同, 因此 G 为 LA-群。

(2) $t-t_2 \geq t_1 \geq t_2-t_3$ 时, $a = t + t_1 + t_2$, 因此 $|R| = |G| \cdot p^{t_3} > |G|$, G 为 LA-群。

(3) $t_2 - t_3 \geq t_1 \geq t_1 - t_2$ 时, $a = t + 3t_1 - t_2$, 因此
 $|R| = |G| \cdot p^{3t_1 - 3t_2 + 2t_3} > |G|$, G 为 LA-群。

(ii) $t_2 - t_3 \geq t_3 - t_4 \geq t_4 - t_5 \geq t_1 - t_2 \geq t_5$ 时,

$t - t_2 \geq t_2 - t_3 \geq t_3 - t_4 \geq t_4 - t_5 \geq t_1 - t_2 \geq t_5$ 。

在计算 a 时分以下二类:

(1) $t_4 - t_5 \geq t_1 \geq t_1 - t_2$ 时, $a = t + 6t_1 - 2t_2 + t_5$, 因此
 $|R| = |G| \cdot p^{5t_1 - 3t_2 + t_3 + t_5} > |G|$, G 为 LA-群。

(2) $t_3 - t_4 \geq t_1 \geq t_4 - t_5$ 时, $a = t + 5t_1 - 2t_2 + t_4$, 因此
 $|R| = |G| \cdot p^{4t_1 - 3t_2 + t_3 + t_4} > |G|$, G 为 LA-群。

(iii) $t_2 - t_3 \geq t_3 - t_4 \geq t_1 - t_2 \geq t_4 - t_5 \geq t_5$ 时,

$t - t_2 \geq t_2 - t_3 \geq t_3 - t_4 \geq t_1 - t_2 \geq t_4 - t_5 \geq t_5$ 。

在计算 a 时分以下二类:

(1) $t_2 - t_3 \geq t_1 \geq t_3 - t_4$ 时, $a = t + 3t_1 - t_2$, 故
 $|R| = |G| \cdot p^{3t_1 - 3t_2 + 2t_3} > |G|$, 故群 G 为 LA-群。

(2) $t_3 - t_4 \geq t_1 \geq t_1 - t_2$ 时, $a = t + 5t_1 - 2t_2 + t_4$, 故
 $|R| = |G| \cdot p^{4t_1 - 3t_2 + t_3 + t_4} > |G|$, 故群 G 为 LA-群。

(iv) $t_2 - t_3 \geq t_3 - t_4 \geq t_4 - t_5 \geq t_5 \geq t_1 - t_2$ 时,

$a = t + 6t_1 - 2t_2 + t_5$, 故 $|R| = |G| \cdot p^{5t_1 - 3t_2 + t_3 + t_5} > |G|$, G 为 LA-群。

(B) 证明情形 2: $t \leq t_1$ 下群 G 为 LA-群:

情形 2 和情形 1 是完全相同的讨论方法。同理可以得到情形 2 的 G 也都是 LA-群。

综上可知扩展的群:

$G = \langle \alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \alpha_5 \mid [\alpha_1, \alpha] = \alpha_2, [\alpha_2, \alpha] = \alpha_3,$

$[\alpha_3, \alpha] = \alpha_4, [\alpha_2, \alpha_3] = [\alpha_3, \alpha_1] = [\alpha_4, \alpha_1] = \alpha_5,$

$\alpha^{p^i} = \alpha_1^{p^i} = \alpha_2^{p^i} = \alpha_3^{p^i} = \alpha_4^{p^i} = \alpha_5^{p^i} = 1 \rangle$

是 LA-群。

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