On regular subgroups of primitive permutation groups

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Abstract

This paper addresses the classical problem of determining finite primitive permutation groups $G$ with a regular subgroup $B$. The main theorem solves the problem completely under the assumption that $G$ is almost simple. While there are many examples of regular subgroups of small degrees, the list is rather short (just four infinite families) if the degree is assumed to be large enough, for example at least $30!$. Another result determines all primitive groups having a regular subgroup which is almost simple. This has an application to the theory of Cayley graphs of simple groups.

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1 Introduction

The problem of investigating finite primitive permutation groups containing a regular subgroup goes back more than one hundred years. Burnside investigated first the groups of prime degree, and later showed that primitive groups containing a cycle of prime-power degree $p^a$ are 2-transitive, except in the case $a = 1$. (A minor error in his proof was noticed and corrected independently by Peter Neumann and Wolfgang Knapp (see [25]).) Schur generalized this to primitive groups containing a regular cycle of any composite order. Burnside suggested that perhaps the existence of a regular $p$-subgroup $B$ forced the primitive group to be 2-transitive, except in the case where $B$ is elementary abelian. However, examples had already existed, due to W. Manning, of simply primitive groups in product action, with regular subgroups which are direct products of cyclic subgroups of equal orders (not necessarily prime – see [39, Theorem 25.7]). Wielandt investigated the problem extensively. Section 25 of his book [39] is devoted to the problem. To mark the contribution of Burnside, he coined the term $B$-group for any group $B$ whose presence as a regular subgroup in a primitive group $G$ forces $G$ to be 2-transitive. He gave a number of classes of examples of groups which are $B$-groups [39, Section 25], some due to Bercov and Nagai. He also extended the class of Manning’s examples of groups which are not $B$-groups.

With the classification of finite simple groups, one can make much further progress. By a result of Cameron, Neumann and Teague [7], if $S$ denotes the set of natural numbers $n$ for which there exists a primitive group of degree $n$ other than $A_n$ and $S_n$, then $S$ has zero density in $\mathbb{N}$. Hence, for almost all integers $n$, all groups of order $n$ are $B$-groups. Moreover, the 2-transitive permutation groups are known. It is natural to extend the problem and ask also for a list of all pairs $(G, B)$ with $G$ a primitive permutation group on a finite set $\Omega$ and $B$ a regular subgroup. This is the problem we are considering here.

Our main method of analysis is to view this situation as a group factorization: for a pair $(G, B)$ as above and a point $\alpha$ in the set $\Omega$, the transitivity of $B$ implies that $G = BG_\alpha$, and since $B$ is regular on $\Omega$ we have in addition that $B \cap G_\alpha = 1$. The study of such factorisations was proposed by B. H. Neumann in his 1935 paper [34]. He called a factorization $G = AB$, where $A, B$ are subgroups such that $A \cap B = 1$, a general product, and viewed it as a generalization of a direct product (without the requirement that $A$ and $B$ be normal). In [34], among other things, the equivalence was pointed out between general products $G = AB$ and transitive actions of $G$ with point stabiliser $A$ and regular subgroup $B$. According to Neumann [35, p. 65], general products were later called Zappa-Rédei-Szép products, and moreover they had already occurred in the book of de Séguiers [9] in 1904.

In the more recent literature, general products have come to be better
known as exact factorizations, and that is what we shall call them in this paper.

In our context the exact factorization $G = G_\alpha B$ is such that the subgroup $G_\alpha$ is maximal and core-free in $G$, since $G$ acts primitively and faithfully on the set $\Omega$. An outline reduction theorem for such exact factorizations, based on the Aschbacher-O’Nan-Scott theorem, was obtained in [33, Corollary 3]. The main cases left outstanding there were the case where $G$ is almost simple and the case of $G$ in product action. The former is addressed here and solved completely. The latter remains open and we hope to return to it in the future.

It should be mentioned that even for the types of primitive groups in [33, Corollary 3] where regular subgroups always exist (namely, diagonal, twisted wreath and affine types), the problem of determining all regular subgroups remains open; some interesting examples of regular subgroups exist, very different from the obvious ones (see, for example, [16] in the case of affine groups).

The main result of this paper is a classification theorem for almost simple primitive permutation groups with a regular subgroup:

\textbf{Theorem 1.1} Let $G$ be an almost simple primitive permutation group on a set $\Omega$, with socle $L$. Suppose that $G$ has a subgroup $B$ which is regular on $\Omega$. Then the possibilities for $G$, $G_\alpha$ ($\alpha \in \Omega$) and $B$ are given in Tables 16.1 – 16.3 at the end of the paper.

\textbf{Remarks} (1) All entries in the tables give examples of regular subgroups. In some cases we do not explicitly find all possibilities for $B$. For example, in line 1 of Table 16.1, there are many possibilities, including Singer cycles, and a complete description of the regular subgroups in this case may be deduced from the work of Foulser in [13]. A similar remark applies to line 2 of Table 16.1.

(2) Some of the details concerning the number of conjugacy classes of examples in column 4 of Tables 16.1 and 16.3 were verified on a computer by Michael Giudici. More information about the sporadic group examples in Table 16.3 can be found in [14].

(3) Some related results on regular subgroups have been obtained independently by other researchers. Wiegold and Williamson [38] found all exact factorizations of alternating and symmetric groups. Recent papers of Jones and Li classify primitive permutation groups with regular abelian subgroups [20, 26] and regular dihedral subgroups [27]. Li and Seress [28, Theorem 1.2] handle the special case where the degree $|\Omega|$ is square-free and the regular subgroup $B$ lies in $L$. Regular subgroups of two sporadic groups ($H.S.2$ and $J_2.2$) have been found in [17, 21]. Finally, some families of almost simple primitive groups have been dealt with independently by Baumeister.
We remark also on a couple of features of our proof of Theorem 1.1, which may be of independent interest. The first involves the classification of antiflag transitive linear groups, presented in Section 3; this updates and slightly generalizes the famous work of Cameron and Kantor [6] on such groups. The second is the work in Section 4, which contains some detailed results determining the subgroups of classical groups which are transitive on various types of subspaces.

Despite the fairly long lists of regular subgroups in Tables 16.1 - 16.3, there are essentially only four infinite families. We record this immediate consequence of Theorem 1.1.

**Corollary 1.2** Let $G$ be an almost simple primitive permutation group of degree $n$, with $G \not\geq A_n$ and $n > 3 \cdot 29!$, and suppose that $G$ has a regular subgroup $B$. Then one of the following holds:

(i) $B$ is metacyclic, of order $(q^n - 1)/(q - 1)$ for some prime power $q$;

(ii) $B$ is a subgroup of odd order $q(q - 1)/2$ in $A\Gamma L_1(q)$ for some prime power $q \equiv 3 \mod 4$;

(iii) $B = A_p^{p-2}$, $S_p^{p-2}$ ($p$ prime), or $A_p^{p-2} \times 2$ ($p$ prime, $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$);

(iv) $B = A_{p^2-2}$ ($p$ prime, $p \equiv 3 \mod 4$).

Theorem 1.1 throws up some interesting containments between primitive subgroups of $S_n$ which share a common regular subgroup. In the next result we classify all such containments for which the smaller group is almost simple. The proof can be found at the end of Section 15.

**Corollary 1.3** Let $G$ be an almost simple primitive permutation group of degree $n$, not containing $A_n$, such that $G$ contains a regular subgroup $B$. Then one of the following holds:

(i) $N_{S_n}(G)$ is maximal in $A_n$ or $S_n$;

(ii) $n = 8$, $G = L_2(7) \vartriangleleft AGL_3(2)$, sharing a regular subgroup $B = D_8$;

(iii) there is an almost simple group $H$ such that $G < H < S_n$ and $\text{soc}(G) < \text{soc}(H)$; the inclusion $\text{soc}(G) < \text{soc}(H)$ and the common regular subgroup $B$ are as in one of the lines of Table 1, and the actions of $G$, $H$ can be read off from the tables in Section 16.

It can be seen from Table 1 that there are no fewer than seven primitive groups of degree 120 sharing a common regular subgroup (namely $S_5$). Figure 1 gives the lattice of containments among these groups.
Table 1: Almost simple primitive groups sharing a common regular subgroup

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inclusions $\text{soc}(G) &lt; \text{soc}(H)$</th>
<th>Common regular subgroup $B$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A_p &lt; A_{p+1}$ ($p$ prime)</td>
<td>$S_{p-2}$ or $A_{p-2} \times 2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{10} &lt; A_{11} &lt; A_{12}$</td>
<td>$A_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(11) &lt; M_{11} &lt; A_{11}$</td>
<td>11 or 11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(11) &lt; M_{12}$</td>
<td>[12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(23) &lt; M_{24}$</td>
<td>[24]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_{23} &lt; A_{23}$</td>
<td>23.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_7 &lt; A_8 &lt; {A_9, S p_6(2)} &lt; \Omega_5^+(2) &lt; S p_8(2)$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S p_4(4).2 &lt; S p_8(2)$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S p_6(2) &lt; \Omega_4^+(2)$</td>
<td>$2^4.A_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S p_6(4).2 &lt; \Omega_4^+(4).2$</td>
<td>$L_2(16).4$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1: Groups of degree 120 sharing a regular subgroup $S_5$

Some of the work discussed above was concerned with deciding whether certain classes of groups are $B$-groups. In particular, the papers [20, 26, 27] of Jones and Li deal with the cases of cyclic and dihedral regular subgroups. At the opposite end, we classify in Theorem 1.4 below the primitive permutation groups with regular almost simple subgroups. Burnside already knew examples of simply primitive permutation groups with regular simple subgroups. We discuss these next.

Any group $T$ induces a regular permutation group acting on itself by right multiplication; $x \in T$ maps $y \mapsto yx$ ($y \in T$). Identifying $T$ with this regular subgroup of $\text{Sym}(T)$, we define the holomorph of $T$ as the normalizer of $T$ in $\text{Sym}(T)$, denoted $\text{Hol}(T)$. This group contains the centraliser $C = C_{\text{Sym}(T)}(T)$ which is isomorphic to $T$, where each $x \in T$ corresponds to the element $c_x$ of $C$ that maps $y \mapsto x^{-1}y$ ($y \in T$). In general the holomorph is the semidirect product $\text{Hol}(T) = T \cdot \text{Aut}(T)$ with $\text{Aut}(T)$ acting naturally, both $T$ and $C$ are regular normal subgroups, and $C \cap T = Z(T)$. Moreover the permutation $\sigma : y \mapsto y^{-1}$ ($y \in T$) normalizes $\text{Hol}(T)$, interchanges $T$ and
C (σ : x ↔ c_x for each x ∈ T), and centralizes Aut(T). In the case where T is a non-abelian simple group, the permutation group \( \langle \text{Hol}(T), \sigma \rangle \leq \text{Sym}(T) \) is denoted by \( D(2, T) \). This is a primitive permutation group of diagonal type, and \( C \times T \) is its unique minimal normal subgroup.

The groups \( D(2, T) \) form an important family of finite primitive groups having simple regular subgroups, as demonstrated by the following theorem. This theorem also shows that there are infinitely many finite primitive groups with an almost simple regular subgroup that is not simple.

**Theorem 1.4** Let \( G \) be a primitive permutation group on a finite set \( \Omega \) of size \( n \), and suppose that \( G \) has a subgroup \( B \) which is almost simple and acts regularly on \( \Omega \). Then one of the following holds.

(i) \( G = A_n \) or \( S_n \), and \( |B| = n \);

(ii) there is a non-abelian simple group \( T \) such that \( G \leq D(2, T) \) with \( \text{soc}(G) = T^2 \), and \( B \cong T \);

(iii) \( G \) is almost simple, and \( B \) and \( G \) are as in Table 2 below.

In particular, if \( B \) is not simple, then \( G \) is almost simple, and either \( G \) contains \( A_n \), or \( B, G \) are as in the lower part of Table 2.

The proof of this theorem appears in Section 15. An immediate consequence is the classification of the almost simple \( B \)-groups, recorded in Corollary 1.5 below. In contrast with the situation for simple groups, the non-simple almost simple groups are usually \( B \)-groups:

**Corollary 1.5** If \( G \) is an almost simple group, then \( G \) is a \( B \)-group if and only if both the following conditions hold:

(i) \( G \) is not simple;

(ii) \( G \neq S_{p-2} \) (p prime), \( L_2(16)A \), or \( L_3(4)2 \).

Theorem 1.4 result has another immediate consequence, concerning the structure of Cayley graphs of finite simple groups. For any group \( G \) and subset \( S \subseteq G \setminus \{1\} \), the Cayley digraph \( \text{Cay}(G, S) \) for \( G \) relative to \( S \) is the digraph with vertex set \( G \) and with an edge from \( x \) to \( y \) whenever \( xy^{-1} \in S \). If \( S^{-1} := \{x^{-1} | x \in S\} \) is equal to \( S \), then the adjacency relation is symmetric, so the Cayley digraph can be regarded as an undirected graph, called a Cayley graph. In particular, if \( S = G \setminus \{1\} \), then \( \text{Cay}(G, S) \) is a complete graph on \( n = |G| \) vertices with automorphism group \( S_n \). In all cases the group \( G \), acting by right multiplication, is admitted as a subgroup of automorphisms which is regular on the set of vertices. Moreover, \( \text{Cay}(G, S) \) is connected if and only if \( S \) generates \( G \).

A general analysis was made in [12] of the possible structures of the automorphism groups of \( \text{Cay}(T, S) \) for finite nonabelian simple groups \( T \).
Table 2: Almost simple regular subgroups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$B$</th>
<th>$\text{soc}(G)$</th>
<th>$(\text{soc}(G))_\alpha \ (\alpha \in \Omega)$</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A_5$</td>
<td>$L_2(59)$</td>
<td>$59 \cdot 29$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_7$</td>
<td>$A_{11}, A_{12}$</td>
<td>$M_{11}, M_{12}$ (resp.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{p^2+1}$</td>
<td>$L_2(p^2)\cdot 2$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{p^2-2}$</td>
<td>$L_2(p^2)$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(p \text{ prime } \equiv 3 \mod 4)$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_{p-2}$</td>
<td>$A_p, A_{p+1}$</td>
<td>$p_{\frac{p-1}{2}}, L_2(p)$ (resp.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$(p \geq 7 \text{ prime})$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_5$</td>
<td>$A_9$</td>
<td>$L_2(8)\cdot 3$</td>
<td>$G = L.2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$S_{p_4}(4)$</td>
<td>$L_2(16)\cdot 2$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$S_{p_6}(2)$</td>
<td>$G_2(2)$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\Omega_8^+(2)$</td>
<td>$\Omega_7(2)$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$S_{p_8}(2)$</td>
<td>$O_8^-(2)$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(16).4$</td>
<td>$S_{p_6}(4), \Omega_8^+(4)$</td>
<td>$G_2(4), \Omega_7(4)$ (resp.)</td>
<td>$G \geq L.2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_3(4).2$</td>
<td>$M_{23}, M_{24}$</td>
<td>$23.11, L_2(23)$ (resp.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As a consequence of [12, 1.1], for generating sets $S$ with $S = S^{-1}$ and $S \neq T \setminus \{1\}$, one does not expect the automorphism group of Cay$(T, S)$ to be vertex-primitive, a notable exceptional case being that in which $S$ is a union of $T$-conjugacy classes; in the latter case the automorphism group has socle $T^2$, and is a primitive subgroup of $D(2, T)$. Restating Theorem 1.4 in the language of Cayley graphs, in the case where $B = T$ is simple, gives a classification of all vertex-primitive Cayley digraphs of finite nonabelian simple groups. If the automorphism group contains $A_n$, where $|T| = n$, or contains $L_2(59)$ with $T = A_5$, then the automorphism group is 2-transitive on vertices, implying that the generating set $S = T \setminus \{1\}$. If we assume this is not so, then these cases of Theorem 1.4 do not arise in the Cayley graph setting. Thus we obtain Theorem 1.6 below as a consequence of Theorem 1.4. This completes the results of [12] for vertex-primitive Cayley digraphs.

**Theorem 1.6** Let $T$ be a simple group, and suppose that $T$ has a generating set $S = S^{-1}$ such that the Cayley graph Cay$(T, S)$ has automorphism group acting primitively on vertices, and is not a complete graph. Then one of the following holds:

1. $S$ is a union of conjugacy classes of $T$;
2. $T = A_{p^2-2}$, with $p$ prime, $p \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 4$.

**Remark** In both (i) and (ii) there are examples of vertex primitive, non-complete Cayley graphs. This was discussed in the preamble to the theorem for case (i). For case (ii), observe from Table 16.2 that the group $A_{p^2+1}$ acting primitively on the cosets of a maximal subgroup $L_2(p^2).2$ possesses a regular subgroup $A_{p^2-2}$; hence any orbital graph for this $A_{p^2+1}$ is necessarily a Cayley graph for the regular subgroup $A_{p^2-2}$. The smallest case is $p = 3$, $T = A_7$.

Cayley graphs for these groups have arisen also as exceptional examples in a different context. In [40] a study of cubic, $s$-arc transitive, Cayley graphs for finite non-abelian simple groups revealed that there are exactly two such graphs for which $s > 2$, and these are both 5-arc transitive Cayley graphs for $A_{47}$ with automorphism group $A_{48}$. However, neither of these graphs is vertex-primitive.

There is one further application that we should mention. Exact factorizations of finite groups can be used to obtain semisimple Hopf algebras. The construction, using bicrossproducts, goes back to Kac and Takeuchi, and is outlined in the paper [11]. In that paper, the exact factorization $M_{24} = L_2(23)(2^4A_7)$ is used to construct a biperfect Hopf algebra of dimension $|M_{24}|$. (A Hopf algebra $H$ is biperfect if neither $H$ nor $H^*$ have any non-trivial 1-dimensional representations.) It is not known whether there exist biperfect Hopf algebras of smaller dimension. For the bicrossproduct construction, one needs an exact factorisation of a group $G$ with both factors
perfect and self-normalizing in $G$ - see [11].

The layout of the paper is as follows. After some preliminaries in Section 2, we present in Section 3 the classification of antiflag transitive linear groups, remarked upon earlier. Section 4 contains some detailed results determining the subgroups of classical groups which are transitive on various types of subspaces. Sections 5 – 11 contain the proof of Theorem 1.1 for the classical groups, which is by far the bulk of the proof; the proofs for the exceptional groups of Lie type, the alternating groups and the sporadic groups are given in the following much shorter Sections 12 – 14. Section 15 contains the proofs of Theorem 1.3 and Corollary 1.2, and finally Section 16 comprises Tables 16.1 – 16.3, referred to in the statement of Theorem 1.1.

2 Preliminaries

In this section we collect various results from the literature which will be needed in our proofs.

**Notation** First we introduce some notation for certain types of subgroups in classical groups. Let $G$ be a finite almost simple classical group with socle $L$ and associated vector space $V$. As usual, denote by $P_i$ the parabolic subgroup of $G$ obtained by deleting the $i$th node of the standard Dynkin diagram; so $P_i$ is the stabilizer of a totally singular $i$-dimensional subspace of $V$, except when $L = P\Omega^\pm_{2m}(q)$ and $i = m - 1$. In this last case there are two $L$-orbits on totally singular $m$-spaces, $P_{m-1}$ and $P_m$ being the stabilizers of representatives of the different orbits. Also $P_{ij}$ denotes the intersection of two standard parabolic subgroups $P_i$ and $P_j$.

When $L = L_n(q)$, denote by $N_{1,n-1}$ the stabilizer of a pair of complementary subspaces of $V$ of dimensions $1, n - 1$.

When $L = Sp_n(q)$ with $q$ even, write $O^\epsilon$ for the normalizer in $G$ of the natural subgroup $O^\epsilon_{n}(q)$ of $L$.

Now assume $G$ is unitary, symplectic or orthogonal, and let $W$ be a nonsingular subspace of $V$ of dimension $i$. We denote the stabilizer $G_W$ of $W$ in $G$ by $N_i, N_i^+$ or $N_i^-$ as follows:

$G_W = N_i$, if $G$ is unitary or symplectic, or if $L = P\Omega^\pm_{2m}(q)$ and $i$ is odd;

$G_W = N_i^\epsilon (\epsilon = \pm)$, if $i$ is even, $G$ is orthogonal and $W$ has type $O^\epsilon$;

$G_W = N_i^\epsilon (\epsilon = \pm)$, if $i$ is odd, $L = P\Omega_{2m+1}(q)$ ($q$ odd) and $W^\perp$ has type $O^\epsilon$.

Finally, for a prime power $q = p^n$ ($p$ prime), and an integer $n \geq 2$, denote by $q_n$ a *primitive prime divisor* of $q^n - 1$, that is, a prime which divides $p^{an} - 1$ but not $p^i - 1$ for $1 \leq i < an$. By [41], such a prime exists
except in the cases where \((p, an) = (2, 6)\) or \(an = 2, p + 1 = 2^b\).

The first two lemmas of this section concern the classification of involution classes in symplectic and orthogonal groups in characteristic 2, and are taken from [2, Sections 7,8].

Let \(V\) be a vector space of even dimension \(2m\) over a finite field of characteristic 2, and let \((, )\) be a non-degenerate symplectic form on \(V\) with corresponding symplectic group \(Sp(V)\). For an involution \(t \in Sp(V)\), define

\[
V(t) = \{ v \in V : (v, t(v)) = 0 \}.
\]

The Jordan form of \(t\) is \((J_2, J_{2m-2})\) for some \(l\), where \(J_i\) denotes a Jordan block of size \(i\).

**Lemma 2.1** Let \(V\) be a vector space of dimension \(2m\) over a field of characteristic 2. The conjugacy classes of involutions in \(Sp(V)\) have representatives

\[
a_l (l \text{ even}, 2 \leq l \leq m), \quad b_l (l \text{ odd}, 1 \leq l \leq m), \quad c_l (l \text{ even}, 2 \leq l \leq m),
\]

where \(a_l, b_l, c_l\) all have Jordan form \((J_2, J_{2m-2})\), and

\[
V(a_l) = V, \quad V(b_l) \neq V, \quad V(c_l) \neq V.
\]

Now assume \(m \geq 2\) and let \(O^\epsilon(V)\) be an orthogonal group on \(V\) of type \(\epsilon \in \{+, -\}\) lying in \(Sp(V)\), with commutator subgroup \(\Omega^\epsilon(V)\).

**Lemma 2.2** (i) Involutions in \(O^\epsilon(V)\) are conjugate in \(O^\epsilon(V)\) if and only if they are conjugate in \(Sp(V)\).

(ii) \(a_l\) lies in \(\Omega^+(V)\) for all \(l\), and in \(\Omega^-(V)\) for all \(l\) except for \(l = m\) (\(m\) even); for \(m\) even, \(a_m\) does not lie in \(\Omega^-(V)\).

(iii) \(b_l\) lies in \(\Omega^+(V)\) and in \(\Omega^{-}(V)\), but not in \(\Omega^{\epsilon}(V)\).

(iv) \(c_l\) lies in \(\Omega^+(V)\) and in \(\Omega^{-}(V)\).

**Corollary 2.3** If \(\epsilon = +\), or if \(\epsilon = -\) and \(m\) is odd, then every involution class representative \(a_l, b_l, c_l\) lies in \(O^\epsilon(V)\). If \(\epsilon = -\) and \(m\) is even, then every involution class representative except \(a_m\) lies in \(O^\epsilon(V)\).

We shall also need some information about unipotent elements of symplectic and orthogonal groups in odd characteristic, taken from [37, pp.36-39].
Lemma 2.4 Let $q$ be a power of an odd prime, and let $u$ be a unipotent
element of $GL_n(q)$ with Jordan form $(J_1^{n_1}, J_2^{n_2}, \ldots)$. Then the following
hold.

(i) $u$ is similar to an element of $Sp_n(q)$ if and only if $n_i$ is even for each
odd $i$.

(ii) $u$ is similar to an element of some orthogonal group $O_n(q)$ if and
only if $n_i$ is even for each even $i$.

(iii) Assume that $n$ is even, and also that $n_i$ is even for each even $i$. If
$n_j > 0$ for some odd $j$, then $u$ is similar to elements of both $O_n^+(q)$ and
$O_n^-(q)$. Otherwise, $u$ is similar to an element of $O_n^+(q)$ but not of $O_n^-(q)$.

The next lemma gives some basic information on the representations of
$G = SL_2(q)$ ($q$ even) in characteristic 2. If $V$ is an $F_qG$-module, denote
by $V^{(2i)}$ the $F_qG$-module $V$ with $G$-action twisted by a Frobenius 2
-power automorphism (i.e. with action $v * g = v g^{(2i)}$ for $v \in V, g \in G$).

Lemma 2.5 Let $G = SL_2(2^e)$ with $e \geq 2$, and let $W = V_2(2^e)$ be the natural
2-dimensional module for $G$. Write $F = F_{2^e}$, and let $V$ be an irreducible
$FG$-module.

(i) Then $V \cong W^{(2^{i_1})} \otimes \cdots \otimes W^{(2^{i_k})}$ for some $i_1, \ldots, i_k$ satisfying $0 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k < e$.

(ii) If $H^1(G, V) \neq 0$ then $V \cong W^{(2^i)}$ for some $i$, in which case $H^1(G, V)
has dimension 1$.

Proof Part (i) is immediate from Steinberg’s tensor product theorem, and
(ii) follows from [1, 4, 5].

We conclude this section with a lemma (essentially the main theorem of
[32]) that relates our exact factorization $G = BG_\alpha$, with $G$ almost simple
and $G_\alpha$ maximal, with a maximal factorization of $G$ or a closely related
subgroup. For an almost simple group $G$ with socle $L$, and a subgroup
$A$ of $G$, we write $A \max^- G$ to mean that $A$ is maximal among core-free
subgroups of $G$ (so that all overgroups of $A$ in $G$ contain $L$), and we write
$A \max^+ G$ to mean that $A$ is both core-free and maximal in $G$. Note that,
for any subgroup $B$ of $G$ it is always possible to choose an overgroup $B^*$
of $B$ such that $B^* \max^- G$. An expression $G = AB$ is called a maximal
factorization if both $A \max^+ G$ and $B \max^+ G$, and a max$^-$ factorization if
both $A \max^- G$ and $B \max^- G$.

In the next result, notation in the table is as defined at the beginning of
this section.

Lemma 2.6 Let $G$ be a finite almost simple group with socle $L$, and let
$G = AB$, where $A \max^+ G$. Let $B^*$ satisfy $B \leq B^* \leq G$ and $B^* \max^- G$,
and set $G^* := B^* L$, $A^* = A \cap G^*$.
Then \( G^* = A^*B^* \), and either this is a maximal factorization (determined by [31]), or \( L, A \cap L, B^* \cap L \) are as in one of the lines of the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( L )</th>
<th>( A \cap L )</th>
<th>( B^* \cap L )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( L_{2m}(q) ) (with ( (q - 1, m) \neq 1 ))</td>
<td>( N_{1,2m - 1} )</td>
<td>( N_L(PSp_{2m}(q)) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P\Omega_2^{+}(q) ) (( q ) odd, ( m ) odd)</td>
<td>( \Omega_7(3) )</td>
<td>( \Omega_6^+(3).2 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P\Omega_8^{+}(3) )</td>
<td>( \Omega_8^+(2) )</td>
<td>( P_{ij} (i, j \in {1, 3, 4}) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( P\Omega_8^{+}(3) )</td>
<td>( 2^6.A_8 )</td>
<td>( P_4 (i \in {1, 3, 4}) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( M_{12} )</td>
<td>( A_5 )</td>
<td>( M_{11} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Proof** Since \( A \text{max}^+ G \), we have \( G = AL \). Moreover, \( G = AB^* \) is a max\(^-\) factorization. Now the result follows directly from [32, Theorem].

## 3 Transitive and antiflag transitive linear groups

Let \( V = V_n(q) \) be a vector space of dimension \( n \) over \( \mathbb{F}_q \). An antiflag of \( V \) is an unordered pair \( \{\alpha, H\} \), where \( \alpha \) is a 1-space in \( V \) and \( H \) is a hyperplane not containing \( \alpha \). A subgroup of \( \Gamma L_n(q) \) is antiflag transitive if it is transitive on the set of all antiflags. An important role in our proofs is played by the classification of all antiflag transitive subgroups of \( \Gamma L_n(q) \), achieved by Cameron and Kantor in [6]. However, a few errors in their conclusion have come to light over the years (see for example [31, Proposition B, p.45]). The source of the error is [6, p.401, line 2], and it can presumably be easily corrected, though such a correction has not appeared in the literature. Moreover, for our purposes we require a slightly more general version of their result, allowing the possibility that the antiflag transitive subgroup contains an element in the coset of a graph automorphism \( \iota \) of \( L_n(q) \) (where \( \iota \) is the inverse-transpose automorphism if \( n \geq 3 \), and is the identity if \( n = 2 \)). Here we extend the definition of antiflag transitive groups to include subgroups of \( \Gamma L_n(q).\langle \iota \rangle \), which is justified since \( \iota \) acts on the set of antiflags.

In view of all this, we include in this section a full proof of this slightly generalised form of the classification of antiflag transitive groups. Note however that our proof uses the classification of finite simple groups, whereas [6] does not.

We shall need the following well known result of Hering, classifying the subgroups of \( \Gamma L_n(q) \) which are transitive on 1-spaces - see [29, Appendix] for a short proof of this result.

**Lemma 3.1** Let \( H \leq \Gamma L_n(q) \) be transitive on the set of 1-spaces of \( V_n(q) \). Then one of the following holds:
(i) $H \triangleright SL_a(q^b)$ ($ab = n, a > 1$), $Sp_a(q^b)$ ($ab = n, a$ even) or $G_2(q^b)'$ ($6b = n, q$ even);
(ii) $H \leq \Gamma L_1(q^n)$;
(iii) one of:

$$n = 2, q \in \{5, 7, 11, 23\} : H \triangleright Q_8$$
$$n = 2, q \in \{9, 11, 19, 29, 59\} : H \triangleright SL_2(5)$$
$$n = 4, q = 2 : H = A_6 \text{ or } A_7$$
$$n = 4, q = 3 : 2^{1+4} \leq H \leq 2^{1+4}.S_5 \text{ or } H \triangleright SL_2(5)$$
$$n = 6, q = 3 : H = SL_2(13).$$

Now we are ready to prove the main result of this section, classifying the antiflag transitive subgroups of $\text{Aut}(L_n(q))$.

**Theorem 3.2** Suppose that $H \leq \Gamma L_n(q), (\alpha)$ is antiflag transitive. Then one of the following holds:

(i) $H \triangleright SL_n(q), Sp_n(q)$ ($n$ even) or $G_2(q)$ ($n = 6, q$ even);
(ii) $q = 2$ or $4$, $n \geq 4$ is even, and $H \triangleright SL_{n/2}(q^2), Sp_{n/2}(q^2)$ or $G_2(q)$ ($n = 12$); moreover $H$ contains a full group of field automorphisms in each case;
(iii) $n = 4, q = 2$ and $H = A_6$ or $A_7$;
(iv) $n = 2, q = 4$ and $H = \Gamma L_1(q^2) = 15.A$.

Conversely, each of the possibilities in (i)-(iv) does give rise to examples of antiflag transitive subgroups.

**Proof** Let $H^0 = H \cap \Gamma L_n(q)$. Then $H^0$ has $t$ orbits ($t \leq 2$) of equal size on the set of antiflags, which has size $q^{n-1}.q^{n-1}.q^{n-1}$. If $t = 2$ the two $H_0$-orbits are interchanged by an element of the coset $i\Gamma L_n(q)$ normalizing $H^0$ (where $i$ is as defined above); in particular we have $n \geq 3$ when $t = 2$. By [31, 4.2.1], $H^0$ is transitive on $P_i(V)$, the set of 1-spaces of $V = V_n(q)$.

Fix a point $\alpha = \langle v \rangle \in P_1(V)$. For a hyperplane $W$ not containing $\alpha$ we have $H_{\alpha,W} = (H^0)_{\alpha,W}$. If $H_{\alpha,W}$ interchanges $\alpha$ and $W$ then $t = 1$, $H^0$ is transitive on antiflags, and $(H^0)_\alpha$ is transitive on the hyperplanes $W$ not containing $\alpha$. Alternatively if $H_{\alpha,W} = H_{\alpha,W}$, then $t = 2$ and $(H^0)_\alpha$ has 2 orbits of equal size on the hyperplanes $W$ not containing $\alpha$, of which there are $q^{n-1}$. In particular it follows that if $t = 2$ then $q$ is even.

Being transitive on $P_i(V)$, the possibilities for $H^0$ are given by Lemma 3.1. The groups $A_6, A_7 < L_4(2)$ are listed in the conclusion. The other possibilities for $H^0$ in 3.1(iii) have $q$ odd; hence if $H^0$ were one of them, then $t$ would be 1 and $|H^0|$ would be divisible by $q^{n-1}$, which is not the case.

Hence we may assume that either $H^0 \triangleright SL_a(q^b), Sp_a(q^b)$ ($ab = n, a \geq 2$) or $G_2(q^b)'$ ($6b = n$), or $H^0 \leq \Gamma L_1(q^b)$ ($b = n$).
Write \( F = \mathbb{F}_q \) and \( K = \mathbb{F}_{q^b} \), so that \( \alpha = Fv \). Clearly \( H_0^0 = H_{Fv}^0 \) fixes \( Kv \), a 1-space over \( \mathbb{F}_{q^b} \), and, writing \( J = (H_0^0)^Kv \), we have \( J \leq \Gamma L_1(q^b) \). Moreover, \( J \) fixes \( \alpha = Fv \), so cannot contain any scalars in \( K^* \setminus F^* \), and therefore \( |J\mathbb{F}_q^*/\mathbb{F}_q^*| \) divides \( b \log_q q \).

Any \( F \)-hyperplane \( W \) not containing \( \alpha \) intersects \( Kv \) in an \( F \)-space of dimension \( b - 1 \). Consequently \( J \) has at most \( t \) orbits on such \( (b - 1) \)-spaces, of which there are \( q^{b-1} \). If \( t = 1 \) this implies that \( q^{b-1} \) divides \( b \log_q q \), hence either \( b = 1 \) or \( b = 2, q = 2 \) or 4. Both these possibilities are listed in the conclusion. (Note that \( \Gamma L_1(4) = SL_2(2) \) and occurs in (i).)

Now assume that \( t = 2 \). Then \( q \) is even, and we have

\[
q^{b-1} \leq 2b \log q. \tag{1}
\]

Hence the possibilities for \( b, q \) are

\[
\begin{align*}
&b = 1 \\
&b = 2, q = 2, 4, 8 \text{ or } 16 \\
&b = 3, q = 2 \\
&b = 4, q = 2.
\end{align*}
\]

The cases \( b = 1 \) and \( b = 2, q = 2, 4 \) are listed in the conclusion. It remains to exclude the other cases.

Consider the case where \( H^0 \leq \Gamma L_1(q^b) \) \( (b = n) \). Since \( t = 2 \) we must have \( \iota \neq 1 \), hence \( n = b \geq 3 \) and \( q = 2 \). If \( n = 3 \) then \( H^0 \) has odd order so \( H \) cannot be transitive on the 28 antiflags. And if \( n = 4 \) then \( |\Gamma L_1(2^4)| = 2^5 \cdot 3.5 \) is equal to the number of antiflags, so \( H = 3.2 \times 5.4 < L_4(2).2 \cong S_8 \); however \( H \) then contains a conjugate of an involution in the antiflag stabilizer \( L_3(2).2 \), so cannot be antiflag transitive.

Assume from now on that \( H^0 \triangleright SL_\alpha(q^b), Sp_\alpha(q^b) \) \( (ab = n, a \geq 2) \) or \( G_2(q^b)^\iota \) \( (6b = n) \). Consider first the case where \( b = 2, q = 16 \). Here equality holds in (1), so we must have

\[
H^0 = \Gamma L_\alpha(q^2), \Gamma Sp_\alpha(q^2) \text{ or } \Gamma G_2(q^2) < \Gamma L_{2a}(q) = \Gamma L_\alpha(q).
\]

By assumption, \( H^0 \) is normalized by an element in the coset \( \iota \Gamma L_{2a}(q) \). When \( H^0 = \Gamma L_\alpha(q^2) \) or \( \Gamma G_2(q^2) \), it is clear from the structure of \( \text{Aut}(H^0) \) that any group of the form \( H^0 \iota \) contains an outer involution; and the same holds when \( H^0 = \Gamma Sp_\alpha(q^2) \), noting that for \( a = 4 \), the graph automorphism of \( (H^0)^\iota \) is not induced (indeed, \( (H^0)^\iota \) is centralized by an element of \( \iota \Gamma L_{2a}(q) \)).

We conclude that \( H^0 \) is normalized by an involution \( \tau \in \iota \Gamma L_{2a}(q) \). By [2, 19.8], there are two \( GL_{2a}(q) \)-classes of involutions in this coset, with representatives \( \iota \) (the inverse-transpose map) and \( \iota J \), where

\[
J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_a \\ I_a & 0 \end{pmatrix}.
\]
We have \( C_{SL_{2a}(q)}(\iota J) = Sp_{2a}(q) \), while \( C_{SL_{2a}(q)}(\iota) \) is the centralizer of a long root element in \( Sp_{2a}(q) \), hence in particular lies in a parabolic subgroup of \( Sp_{2a}(q) \).

Of the two involution class representatives above, \( \iota \) clearly normalizes an antiflag stabilizer, while \( tJ \) does not (it sends \( G(v) \) to \( G_{v,\perp} \), where \( G = GL_{2a}(q) \) and the perp is relative to the symplectic form defined by \( J \)).

We aim to show that \( H^0 \) is normalized by a conjugate of \( \iota \). This will give a contradiction, since by assumption, the 2 orbits of \( H^0 \) on antiflags are interchanged by an element of the coset \( tGL_n(q) \) normalizing \( H^0 \); this clearly cannot be the case for a conjugate of \( \iota \), since \( \iota \) fixes an antiflag.

Consider the case where \( (H^0)' = SL_a(q^2) \). Write \( L = (H^0)' \). Suppose \( a \) is even. Then the coset \( L\tau \) contains an involution, which we may as well label as \( \iota \), such that \( C_L(\iota) = Sp_a(q^2) \). This is not contained in the centralizer of \( \iota \), and hence \( \iota \) must be \( GL_{2a}(q) \)-conjugate to \( \iota J \). Replacing \( H \) by a conjugate, we may take \( \iota = \iota J \).

Now \( C_{SL_{2a}(q)}(\iota J) = Sp_{2a}(q) \), the symplectic group fixing the form \( , \) defined by \( J \). Clearly \( J \) itself lies in this centralizer, has Jordan form \( J_3^2 \), and satisfies \( (v, vJ) \neq 0 \) for some \( v \in V \). By Lemma 2.1, the subgroup \( C_L(\iota) = Sp_{2a}(q^2) \) contains an involution \( t \) which is \( Sp_{2a}(q^2) \)-conjugate to \( J \).

(Recall that \( a \) is even.) Then \( tJtJ = Sp_{2a}(q) \)-conjugate to \( JtJ = \iota J \). Thus \( tJ \) is a conjugate of \( \iota \) normalizing \( H^0 \), giving a contradiction as explained above. For \( (H^0)' = Sp_a(q^2) \) or \( G_2(q^2) \), we apply the same argument, starting with an involution \( \iota \) centralizing \( (H^0)' \).

To complete this case \( (b = 2, q = 16) \), suppose now that \( (H^0)' = SL_a(q^2) \) with \( a \) odd and \( a \geq 3 \). Here we have

\[
SL_a(q^2) \langle \phi, \tau \rangle < SL_{2a}(q) \langle \iota \rangle,
\]

where \( \phi \in SL_{2a}(q) \) is an involution inducing a field automorphism on \( L = SL_a(q^2) \) and \( \tau \) is an involutory graph automorphism of \( G = SL_{2a}(q) \) normalizing \( L \) and commuting with \( \phi \).

We shall show that \( \tau \) is \( G \)-conjugate to \( \iota \). Observe that \( C_G(\phi \iota) = SU_{a}(q) \), hence \( C_G(\phi \iota) = Sp_{2a}(q) \). Hence as above we can take \( \phi \iota = \iota J \). Now \( J \in C_G(\iota J) \) and \( \phi \in C_G(\phi \iota) = C_G(\iota J) \). Hence \( J, \phi \in C_G(\iota J) = Sp_{2a}(q) \). Both \( J \) and \( \phi \) have Jordan form \( J_3^2 \) on \( V \), and as \( a \) is odd they are conjugate in \( C_G(\iota J) \) (see Lemma 2.1); say \( \phi = J^c \) with \( c \in C_G(\iota J) \). Then

\[
\iota^c = (\iota J\iota)^c = \iota J\phi = \phi \tau \phi = \tau.
\]

Therefore \( \tau \) is conjugate to \( \iota \), as claimed. As before this gives a contradiction. This completes the proof for the case \( b = 2, q = 16 \).

The remaining cases \( (b, q) = (2, 8), (3, 2), (4, 2) \) are excluded in entirely the same fashion, and we leave this to the reader.
To complete the proof we justify the last sentence of the statement of the theorem, asserting the existence of antiflag transitive examples in each of conclusions (i)-(iv).

The examples in (i) are easy to justify. This is done in [6] but we give a different argument. Clearly $SL_n(q)$ is antiflag transitive. As for $Sp_n(q)$, any antiflag is of the form $((v), w^\perp)$ with $w \not\in v^\perp$, and $Sp_n(q)$ is transitive on such pairs (by Witt’s lemma for example). Finally, for $q$ even we have $G_2(q) < Sp_6(q)$. Since an antiflag $((v), w^\perp)$ as above is stabilized by a subgroup $Sp_4(q)$ fixing $\langle v, w \rangle$ pointwise, it is enough to demonstrate the factorization $Sp_6(q) = G_2(q) Sp_4(q)$. Now $G_2(q)$ has a subgroup $L_2(q) \times L_2(q)$ acting on the natural 6-dimensional module $V_6$ as $V_4 \oplus V_2$ (it acts as $\Omega_4^+(q)$ on $V_4$ and as $Sp_2(q)$ on $V_2$). Hence, if we take our subgroup $Sp_4(q)$ to fix $V_2$ pointwise, we have $G_2(q) \cap Sp_4(q) \cong L_2(q)$, and now arithmetic shows that $Sp_6(q) = G_2(q) Sp_4(q)$, as required. For completeness, we remark that when $q = 2$, while $G_2(2)$ is antiflag transitive, in fact $G_2(2)'$ is not; on the other hand $G_2(2)' \times \langle \tau \rangle$ is antiflag transitive, where $\tau$ is a suitable graph automorphism of $L_6(2)$ (all this can be seen using [8, p.14,46]).

Next we justify the examples in (ii) and (iv). First, [31, Prop. B, p.45] and its proof show that $\Gamma L_m(q^2) < \Gamma L_m(q)$ is antiflag transitive for $q = 2$ or 4 (and also that the full group of field automorphisms must be present, as asserted in (ii)). Given this, the antiflag transitivity on $V_2m(q)$ of $\Gamma Sp_m(q^2)$ ($m$ even) and $\Gamma G_2(q^2)$ ($m = 6$) follows from the antiflag transitivity of these groups on $V_m(q^2)$.

Finally the examples $A_6, A_7 < L_4(2) \cong A_8$ in (iii) are well known and follow immediately from the 2-transitivity (on 8 points) of the antiflag stabilizer $L_3(2)$.

\section{Subgroups of classical groups transitive on subspaces}

In this section we study subgroups of classical groups $G$ which are transitive on a $G$-orbit of subspaces of the natural module for $G$. The basic starting point is [31], which determines all such maximal subgroups of $G$.

Our first lemma classifies those types of subspace which admit transitive proper subgroups of $G$. Recall the subgroup notations $P_i, N_i, O^t, N_{1,n-1}$ from Section 2.

\textbf{Lemma 4.1} Let $G$ be an almost simple classical group with socle $G_0$, and let $M$ be one of the following maximal subgroups of $G$:

\[ P_i, N_i, O^t, N_{1,n-1}. \]
Suppose that $G$ contains a subgroup $H$ which is transitive on the coset space $G/M$ and does not contain $G_0$. Then one of the following holds:

(i) $G_0 = L_n(q)$; $M = P_1, P_{n-1}$ or $N_{1,n-1}$;
(ii) $G_0 = U_{2m}(q)$; $M = P_m$ or $N_1$;
(iii) $G_0 = PSp_{2m}(q)$; $M = P_1, P_m, N_2$ or $O^*$;
(iv) $G_0 = \Omega_{2m+1}(q)$ ($q$ odd, $m \geq 3$); $M = P_m, N^{-}_1, N^{+}_1$ ($m = 3$) or $N_2^2$ ($m = 3$);
(v) $G_0 = P\Omega_{2m}(q)$ ($m \geq 4$); $M = P_1, N_1$ or $N_2^+$;
(vi) $G_0 = P\Omega_{2m}^+(q)$ ($m \geq 4$); $M = P_1, P_{m-1}, P_m, N_1, N_2$ or $N_3$ ($m = 4$);
(vii) exceptional cases:
\[
\begin{align*}
G_0 &= L_5(2) : M = P_2, P_3 \\
G_0 &= U_3(q), q = 3, 5, 8 : M = P_1 \\
G_0 &= U_4(3) : M = P_1 \\
G_0 &= U_9(2) : M = P_1
\end{align*}
\]

Proof By hypothesis we have $G = HM$. Hence the possibilities for $M$ are given by the tables of maximal factorisations in [31, Tables 1-4], together with Lemma 2.6. The conclusion follows.

In the rest of the section we prove lemmas which give lists of possibilities for the transitive subgroup $H$ such that $G = HM$ in the following cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$G_0$</th>
<th>$M$</th>
<th>reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$PSp_{2m}(q)$</td>
<td>$N_2, O^-$</td>
<td>Lemmas 4.2,4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$U_3(q)$</td>
<td>$N_1$</td>
<td>Lemma 4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$PSp_{2m}(q)$</td>
<td>$N_1$</td>
<td>Lemmas 4.4,4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the cases where $G_0 = L_n(q)$ and $M = P_1$ or $N_{1,n-1}$ are covered by the results of the previous section, since in these cases the factorization $G = HM$ is equivalent to saying that $H$ is transitive on 1-spaces or antiflags, respectively.

The results in the rest of this section are less precise than those in the previous one, since we make no claim that all subgroups listed in the conclusions are actually transitive on the relevant $G$-orbit of subspaces.

Lemma 4.2 Let $B$ be a subgroup of $\Gamma Sp_{2m}(q)$ ($m \geq 2$) not containing $Sp_{2m}(q)$, such that $B$ is transitive on the cosets of $N_2$. Then one of the following holds:

(i) $B \triangleright Sp_m(q^2)$ ($m$ even, $q = 2$ or 4) or $Sp_{m/2}(q^4)$ ($m/2$ even, $q = 2$);
(ii) $B \triangleright G_2(q^4)$ ($m = 3$, $q$ even), $G_2(q^4)$ ($m = 6, q = 2$ or 4), or $G_2(q^4)$ ($m = 12, q = 2$);
(iii) $B \triangleright SL_2(q^2)$ ($m = 2, q$ even).
Proof. We have a factorization $G = BN_2$, where $G$ is a group with $Sp_{2m}(q) \leq G \leq \Gamma Sp_{2m}(q)$. Hence by [31] together with Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

$(\alpha) \ B \leq \Gamma Sp_m(q^2) \ (q = 2 \ or \ 4)$

$(\beta) \ B \leq \Gamma G_2(q) \ (m = 3, \ q \ even)$

$(\gamma) \ m = 2$.

Case $(\alpha)$ By [31], $N_2 \cap Sp_m(q^2) = Sp_2(q) \times Sp_{m-2}(q^2)$, which fixes an $N_2$-space in $V_m(q^2)$. Hence $B$ is transitive on $N_2$-spaces in $V_m(q^2)$, and it follows inductively that either $B$ is as in the conclusion, or one of:

(a) $B \triangleright SL_2(q^4)$ with $m = 4$,

(b) $m = 2$.

In (a), the full normalizer of $SL_2(q^4)$ in $\Gamma Sp_8(q)$ is $SL_2(q^4).[4 \log q]$, while $|G : N_2| = q^6 \frac{q^6 - 1}{q^2 - 1}$, hence $q^2$ divides $4 \log q$, forcing $q = 2$, as in conclusion (i). In (b) we have a factorization of type $SL_2(q^2) = B SL_2(q)$. By [31] this forces $|B| \leq 17.8$ for $q = 4$, whereas $|G : N_2| = 4^2 \cdot 17$. And for $q = 2$ we have $G = Sp_4(2) \cong S_6$, $N_2 = S_3 \times S_3$ and $B = 5.4$; but then $B \cap N_2$ contains an involution, so $G \neq BN_2$.

Case $(\beta)$ In the factorization $Sp_6(q) = G_2(q)N_2$, we have $G_2(q) \cap N_2 = L_2(q)^2$ by [31]. Hence if $B \gneq G_2(q)'$, then there must be a factorization of type $G_2(q) = BL_2(q)^2$. There is no such factorization for $q > 2$, and for $q = 2$ we get $U_3(3).2 = B(S_3 \times S_3)$, forcing $B \leq L_2(7).2$, again by [31]. However $|B|_2 = 2^4$ and $U_3(3)$ has only one class of involutions, so $B \cap (S_3 \times S_3)$ contains an involution, showing the above factorization does not exist.

Case $(\gamma)$ Here we have a factorization of type $Sp_4(q) = B Sp_2(q^2)^2$. Assume $q > 2$. By [31], $q$ is even and $B \leq N(Sp_2(q^2))$ or $N(Sz(q))$. The latter is out, as from [31, 5.17b] we see that $Sz(q) \cap O^+(q) \leq \Omega^+(q)$, hence $Sp_4(q) \neq Sz(q)\Omega^+(q)$. Consequently $B \leq N(Sp_2(q^2))$. The normalizer of $Sp_2(q^2)$ in $\Gamma Sp_4(q)$ is $Sp_2(q^2).2\log q$, and $|G : N_2| = q^2(q^2 + 1)$. Hence either $B \triangleright Sp_2(q^2)$, giving conclusion (iii), or $q^2$ divides $4 \log q$, contrary to our assumption that $q > 2$.

Finally, if $q = 2$ then we have a factorization $S_6 = B(S_3 \times S_3)$. As above, $B = 5.4$ does not work, so we must have $B \geq A_5 = SL_2(4)$, again giving (iii).

This completes the proof of the lemma.

Remark. As remarked earlier, the lemma by no means asserts that all subgroups $B$ satisfying (i), (ii) or (iii) in the conclusion give examples which are transitive on $N_2$-spaces. Indeed, with a rather more delicate analysis it
is possible to show that the $\text{Sp}_{m/2}(2^4)$ and $G_2(2^4)$ possibilities in (i) and (ii) do not yield transitive subgroups, but we shall not need this information.

**Lemma 4.3** Let $B$ be a subgroup of $\Gamma U_n(q)$ ($n \geq 3$) not containing $SU_n(q)$, such that $B$ is transitive on the cosets of $N_1$. Then $n = 2m$ is even, and one of the following holds:

(i) $B \triangleright \text{Sp}_{2m}(q), \text{Sp}_m(q^2)$ ($m$ even, $q = 2$ or $4$) or $\text{Sp}_{m/2}(q^4)$ ($m/2$ even, $q = 2$);

(ii) $B \triangleright SL_m(q^2)$ ($q = 2$ or $4$) or $SL_{m/2}(q^4)$ ($m > 2$ even, $q = 2$);

(iii) $B \triangleright G_2(q)$ ($m = 3$, $q$ even), $G_2(q^2)$ ($m = 6$, $q = 2$ or $4$), or $G_2(q^4)$ ($m = 12$, $q = 2$);

(iv) one of:

- $m = 3, q = 2$ : $B \triangleright U_4(3)$ or $M_{22}$
- $m = 6, q = 2$ : $B \triangleright Suz$

(v) $B \leq P_m$, and modulo the unipotent radical of $P_m$, $B$ induces a subgroup of $\Gamma L_m(q^2)$ which is transitive on 1-spaces.

**Proof** There is a factorization $G = BN_1$, where $SU_n(q) \leq G \leq \Gamma U_n(q)$. If $n$ is odd there are no such factorizations, so $n$ is even, say $n = 2m$. By [31] together with Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

- (α) $B \leq P_m$
- (β) $B \leq N_G(\text{Sp}_{2m}(q))$
- (γ) $B \leq N_G(\text{SL}_m(q^2))$ ($q = 2$ or $4$)
- (δ) one of:

  - $m = 3, q = 2$ : $B \leq N(U_4(3))$ or $N(M_{22})$
  - $m = 6, q = 2$ : $B \leq N(Suz)$

**Case (α)** Write $P_m = GW$, where $W$ is a totally isotropic $m$-space. From [31, p.53], we see that $N_1 \cap P_m$ fixes an $(m - 1)$-subspace of $W$, and hence, modulo the unipotent radical of $P_m$ we have a factorization $\Gamma L_m(q^2) = BP_{m-1}$. Hence conclusion (v) holds.

**Case (β)** Assume $B \nmid \text{Sp}_{2m}(q)$. Then from [31, p.56] we see that $N_1 \cap \text{Sp}_{2m}(q)$ is contained in an $N_2$-subgroup of $\text{Sp}_{2m}(q)$, and hence $B$ is given by Lemma 4.2. All these groups are in the conclusion, apart from the case

$$B \triangleright SL_2(q^2) (m = 2, q \text{ even}, q > 4).$$

We rule this out. Write $S$ for the normal subgroup $SL_2(q^2)$ of $B$.

First observe that $|C_{SU_4(q)}(S)|/2 = 1$: for otherwise, if $t$ is an involution in this centralizer then $\langle t \rangle \times S$ lies in a parabolic subgroup, which must
be $q^4GL_2(q^2)$; however a Levi subgroup acts irreducibly on the unipotent radical of this parabolic, so this is not possible.

It follows that $|B|_2$ divides $|SL_2(q^2)|_2 \cdot 2 \log q$, and hence as $|G : N_1|_2 = q^3$, we have $q | 2 \log q$. This is impossible as $q > 4$.

Case (γ) By [31, p.54], $N_1 \cap SL_2(q^2)$ fixes an antiflag of the space $V_m(q^2)$. Hence $B$ is antiflag transitive on this space, so is given by Theorem 3.2. All the possibilities for $B$ are in the conclusion, except for

$$B = 5.4 \times 2 < SL_2(4).2 \times 2 < G = U_4(2).2.$$  

We rule out this possible factorization $U_4(2).2 = BN_1$ with $B = 5.4 \times 2$. Note that if such a factorization existed then $|B \cap N_1|$ would be odd, since $|G : N_1|_2 = 8$.

Observe that $B < S_6 \times 2 = Sp_4(2) \times (\sigma) < G$, where $\sigma$ is an involutory field automorphism of $U_4(2)$ and $\sigma \in B$. We write the natural $G$-module $V = V_4(2^2)$ as the heart of the permutation module for $S_6$ - that is, as

$$V = \{(a_1, \ldots, a_6) : \sum a_i = 0\}/T,$$

where $T = \langle(1,1,\ldots,1)\rangle$. This space has standard $Sp_4(2)$-basis

$$e_1 = (1,1,0,0,0,0) + T, \quad e_2 = (0,0,1,1,0,0) + T, \quad f_1 = (1,0,0,0,0,1) + T, \quad f_2 = (0,0,1,0,1,0) + T.$$

Taking this also to be a standard $U_4(2)$-basis of $V$, we may take $\sigma$ to be the field automorphism fixing $e_1, e_2, f_1, f_2$.

We may take $t = (12)(34) \in B \cap S_6$. Then $t$ sends

$$e_1 \rightarrow e_1, \quad e_2 \rightarrow e_2, \quad f_1 \rightarrow f_1 + e_1, \quad f_2 \rightarrow f_2 + e_2.$$

Now taking $\omega$ to be an element of $F_4 \setminus F_2$, we check that $t \sigma$ fixes the vector $v = \omega e_1 + f_1$. This vector is nonsingular with respect to the unitary form on $V$, so $t \sigma \in B \cap N_1$. Thus $B \cap N_1$ has even order, and it follows that $G \neq BN_1$.

Case (δ) First suppose $m = 3, q = 2$. If $B \leq N(U_4(3))$, then since by [31] we have $N_1 \cap U_4(3).2^2 = 3^4S_5$, we get a factorization $U_4(3).2^2 = BP_2$, and hence (again by [31]), either $B \triangleright U_4(3)$ or $B \leq L_3(4).2^2$. In the latter case we get $L_3(4).2^2 = B(A_5,2)$, hence either $B \triangleright L_3(4)$ or $B \leq L_3(2).2 \times 2$. Any $A_5$ in $L_3(4)$ is reducible, so $B$ is transitive on 1-spaces or antiflags in $L_3(4)$, so the $L_3(2).2^2$ possibility does not occur. We conclude that in this case, $B \triangleright U_4(3)$ or $L_3(4)$, as in the conclusion.

Likewise, when $B \leq N(M_{22}) = M_{22}.2$, we get a factorization $M_{22}.2 = B(L_2(11).2)$, giving either $B \triangleright M_{22}$ or $B \leq L_3(4).2$. In the latter case we
Lemma 4.4 Let $B$ be a subgroup of $\Gamma O_{2m}^\pm(q)$ ($m \geq 2$) not containing $\Omega_{2m}^\pm(q)$, such that $B$ is transitive on an orbit of $N_1$-spaces. Then one of the following holds:

(i) $B \triangleright SU_m(q)$ ($m$ odd), $SU_{m/2}(q^2)$ ($m/2 \geq 3$ odd, $q = 2$ or 4) or $SU_{m/4}(q^4)$ ($m/4 \geq 3$ odd, $q = 2$);

(ii) $B \triangleright \Omega_m^-(q^2)$ ($m$ even, $q = 2$ or 4) or $\Omega_{m/2}^-(q^4)$ ($m/2$ even, $q = 2$);

(iii) one of:

- $m = 2, q = 3 : B \triangleright A_5$
- $m = 3, q = 3 : B \triangleright L_3(4)$
- $m = 3, q = 2$.

Proof Assume first that $m \geq 4$. By [31] (and Lemma 2.6), either $B \leq N(SU_m(q))$ with $m$ odd, or $B \leq N(\Omega_m^{-}(q^2))$ with $m$ even, $q = 2$ or 4. In the first case there is a factorization of type $\Gamma U_m(q) = BN_1$, which forces $B \geq SU_m(q)$, as in (i). In the second case we get $N(\Omega_m^{-}(q^2)) = BN_1$, and then inductively, $B$ satisfies (i) or (ii).

It remains to handle $m < 4$. If $m = 2$ then $\Gamma O_{2m}^-(q) = \Gamma L_2(q^2)$ and $N_1 = N(SL_2(q))$. For a factorization of type $L_2(q^2) = BL_2(q)$, [31] gives $q = 2, 3$ or 4. If $q = 2$ or 4 we have $B \triangleright \Omega_2^-(q^2)$, as in (ii). And for $q = 3$ we get $B \triangleright A_5$ as in (iii).

Finally, let $m = 3$. Here the factorization $\Gamma O_{6}^-(q) = BN_1$ becomes $\Gamma U_4(q) = BN(Sp_4(q))$, and hence either $B \leq N(SU_3(q))$ or $B \leq N(L_3(4))$ with $q = 3$. In the first case we get a factorization of type $U_3(q) = BN_1$, hence either $B \geq SU_3(q)$ or $q = 2$, as in (i) or (iii). And in the second we get $B \triangleright L_3(4)$ as in (iii) (no proper subgroups of $L_3(4)$ arise, as there is no relevant factorization of $N(L_3(4))$).

Lemma 4.5 Let $B$ be a subgroup of $\Gamma O_{2m}^+(q)$ ($m \geq 3$) not containing $\Omega_{2m}^+(q)$, such that $B$ is transitive on an orbit of $N_1$-spaces. Then one of the following holds:

(i) $B \triangleright X_m(q)$, $X_{m/2}(q^2)$ ($q = 2$ or 4) or $X_{m/4}(q^4)$ ($m \geq 8, q = 2$), where $X \in \{SL, SU, Sp\}$;

(ii) $B \triangleright G_2(q)$ ($m = 6, q$ even), $G_2(q^2)$ ($m = 12, q = 2$ or 4), or $G_2(q^4)$ ($m = 24, q = 2$);
We begin with the observation that if $B \vartriangleright \Omega_7(q)$ or $\Omega_8^+(q^{1/2})$

then $B \vartriangleright \Omega_2(q)$ or $\Omega_8^-(q)$

or $B \vartriangleright \Omega_7^+(q)$ or $\Omega_7^-(q)$.

Proof We begin with the observation that if $B \leq P_m$ or $P_{m-1}$, then conclusion (viii) holds. To see this, suppose $B \leq P = \text{stab}(W) = P_m$ or $P_{m-1}$, where $W$ is a totally singular $m$-space, and take $N_1 = \text{stab}(v)$. Then $v^+ \cap W$ has dimension $m - 1$, so modulo the unipotent radical of $P$, we have a factorization $\Gamma L_m(q) = BP_{m-1}$. In other words $B$ is transitive on hyperplanes of $W$, hence also on 1-spaces, proving (viii).

Now assume that $m = 3$. Then we have a factorization of type $SL_3(q) = BSp_4(q)$, and so by [31] and Lemma 2.6, $B$ stabilizes either a 1-space, or a hyperplane, or an antiflag of $V_4(q)$. In the first two cases $B \leq P_i(SL_3(q))$ ($i = 1$ or 3), so $B \leq P_3(\Omega_7^+(q))$ or $P_3(\Omega_7^-(q))$, and so conclusion (viii) holds.

In the third case the antiflag stabilizer $GL_3(q)$ intersects $N(Sp_4(q))$ in a subgroup of an antiflag stabilizer of $V_3(q)$, and so $B$ is antiflag transitive on this space. Hence $B \vartriangleright SL_3(q)$, as in (i).

Now assume $m \geq 4$. We have a factorization $G = B N_1$ with $\Omega_2^+(q) \leq G \leq \Gamma O_2^+(q)$, so [31] (and Lemma 2.6) gives one of

(a) $B \leq P_m$ or $P_{m-1}$

(b) $B \leq N_G(SU_m(q))$ (m even)

(c) $B \leq N_G(Sp_2(q) \otimes Sp_m(q))$ (m even, $q > 2$)
(δ) $B \leq N_G(SL_m(q))$
(ε) $B \leq N_G(\Omega_m^+(q^2))$ (m even, $q = 2$ or 4)
(φ) $B \leq N_G(\Omega_2(q))$ (m = 4)
(κ) $B \leq N_G(\Omega_8^-(q^{1/2}))$ (m = 4, $q$ square)
(ι) $B \leq N_G(\Omega_9(q))$ (m = 8)
(λ) $B \leq N_G(A_6)$ (m = 4, $q = 2$)
(μ) $B \leq N_G(\Omega_8^+(2))$ or $N_G(\Omega_9^+(3))$ (m = 4, $q = 3$)
(ν) $B \leq N_G(\text{Co}_1)$ (m = 12, $q = 2$).

Case (α) In this case conclusion (viii) holds (the transitivity assertion follows from the first paragraph of this proof).

Case (β) Here $N(SU_m(q)) \cap N_1$ is contained in $N_1(SU_m(q))$, giving a factorization of type $\Gamma U_m(q) = BN_1$. Hence $B$ is given by Lemma 4.3, and all possibilities are listed in the conclusion.

Case (γ) Here $(Sp_2(q) \otimes Sp_m(q)) \cap N_1 \leq Sp_2(q) \otimes N_2(Sp_m(q))$. Hence $B$ contains a subgroup of $\Gamma Sp_m(q)$ transitive on $N_2$-spaces, so is given by Lemma 4.2. All possibilities are in the conclusion.

Case (δ) Here [31, p.63] shows that $N_G(SL_m(q)) \cap N_1$ fixes an antiflag of $V_m(q)$, hence $B$ is antiflag transitive and is given by Theorem 3.2.

Case (ε) Here [31, p.64] shows that $N_G(\Omega_m^+(q^2)) \cap N_1$ lies in a nonsingular 1-space stabilizer of $N_G(\Omega_m^+(q^2))$, so we have a factorization $N_G(\Omega_m^+(q^2)) = BN_1$. For $m \geq 6$, $B$ is given inductively, and appears in the conclusion.

Now assume $m = 4$. We have $\Omega_4^+(q^2) \cong L_2(q^2)^2$, and $N_1$ of this group is a diagonal subgroup $L_2(q^2)$. Hence by [31], either $B \supset L_2(q^2)$ as in (i), or $B$ lies in a parabolic, hence is as in (viii), or $B \leq N((q^2+1) \times (q^2-1)) = N(\Omega_2^+(q^4))$. This is in (iii) for $q = 2$, and we exclude it for $q = 4$ as follows. Write $L = \Omega_4^+(4)$. By [23] we have $N = N_L(\Omega_4^+(16)) = (L_2(16)^2)^2$, with one of the outer automorphisms interchanging the two $L_2(16)$ factors. Hence $|N(17 \times 15)| \leq 2^4$. It follows that $|N(17 \times 15)|_2 \leq 2^5$. However $|G : N|_2 = 2^8$, so this is impossible.

Case (φ) In this case $N_1 \cap \Omega_7(q) = G_2(q)$, so we get a factorization $N_G(\Omega_7(q)) = BN_G(G_2(q))$. Hence either $B \supset \Omega_7(q)$, or $B$ lies in a parabolic, in $N_G(\Omega_7^+(q))$, or in $N_G(\Omega_7^-(q))$. In the first case we have conclusion (ν); in the second and third we are back in cases (α, β, δ) (applying triality); and in the last, applying triality we have $B \leq N(Sp_4(q) \otimes Sp_2(q))$, which is case (γ).

Case (κ) Here we have a factorization $N_G(\Omega_8^-(q^{1/2})) = BN_G(G_2(q^{1/2})) \leq BN_1(\Omega_8^-(q^{1/2}))$. Hence by Lemma 4.4, $B \supset \Omega_4^-(q)$ with $q = 4$, as in conclusion
Proof We have a factorization $G = BN_G(\Omega_9(q)) = BN_1^+$, and hence $B \triangleright \Omega_9(q)$, as in (vi).

Case (i) Here we see from [31, p.144] that there is a factorization $N_G(\Omega_9(q)) = BN_1$, and hence $B \triangleright \Omega_9(q)$, as in (vi).

Case (\(\lambda\)) In this case we have $A_9 = B(L_2(8),3)$, which by [31, Theorem D] forces $B = S_5$ or $A_c (6 \leq c \leq 9)$, as in (vii) (the $S_5$ and $A_8$ are elsewhere as $L_2(4)$ and $L_4(2)$ in (iv), (i)).

Case (\(\mu\)) The $\Omega_9^+ (3)$ case has been handled in (\(\delta\)), so assume $B \leq N_G(\Omega_9^+ (2))$. Here $N_1 \cap \Omega_9^+ (2) = 2^6.A_7$, so $N(\Omega_9^+ (2)) = BN(2^6.A_7) \leq BP_4$. If $B \not\leq \Omega_9^+ (2)$, then by [31] this implies $B \leq N(\Omega_1(2)), N(\Omega_6^+ (2))$ or $A_9$. Also $|G : N_1| = 3^3 \cdot 40$. Inspection of these groups in [8] now yields $B \triangleright \Omega_7(2), U_4(2)$ or $A_6$, as in conclusion (vii).

Case (\(\nu\)) Here $N_1 \cap CO_1 = CO_3$, so $CO_1 = BC_0$. If $B \not\leq CO_1$ this gives $B \leq 3.Suz.2$ or $(4_1 \times G_2(4)).2$. Also $|G : N_1| = 2^{11}(2^{12} - 1)$. Hence from the factorizations of $G_2(4)$ and $Suz$, we see that $B \triangleright G_2(4)$ or $Suz$, as in (ii), (vii).

Lemma 4.6 Let $B$ be a subgroup of $\Gamma Sp_{2m}(q)$ $(m \geq 2, q$ even, $(m,q) \neq (2,2))$ not containing $Sp_{2m}(q)$, such that $B$ is transitive on the coset space $Sp_{2m}(q)/O_{2m}(q)$. Then one of the following holds:

(i) $B \triangleright Sp_{2m}(q)$ or $G_2(q)^b$ ($ab = m$ or $3b = m$, resp.);
(ii) $B \triangleright Sp_{2m}(q^2)$ or $G_2(q^2)$ ($cd = m$, $e$ even, or $6d = m$, resp.);
(iii) $B \triangleright Sp_{2m}(q^{d/2})$ or $G_2(q^{d/2})$ ($cd = m$ or $3d = m$, resp.);
(iv) $q = 2$ or $4$, and $B$ is as in (i) - (vii) of Lemma 4.5;
(v) one of:

\[
\begin{align*}
m = 2, q = 4 & : B \triangleright A_6 \\
m = 3, q = 4 & : B \triangleright J_2 \\
m = 4, q = 2 & : B \triangleright A_6 \text{ or } A_{10} \\
m = 6, q = 2 & : B \triangleright J_2
\end{align*}
\]

(vi) $B \leq P_m$, and modulo the unipotent radical, $B$ induces a subgroup of $\Gamma L_m(q)$ which is transitive on $1$-spaces.

Proof We have a factorization $G = BN_G(O_{2m}^- (q))$, where $Sp_{2m}(q) \leq G \leq \Gamma Sp_{2m}(q)$. Hence by [31] and Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

(a) $B \leq P_m$
(b) $B \leq N_G(Sp_{2m}(q^b))$ ($ab = m$)
(c) $B \leq N_G(Sp_{2m}(q^2))$ ($m$ even)
(d) $B \leq N_G(\Omega_{2m}^- (q))$ ($q = 2$ or $4$)
(e) $B \leq N_G(Sp_{2m}(q^{1/2}))$ ($q = 4$ or $16$)

\[24\]
(\(\phi\)) \(B \leq N_G(G_2(q)) \ (m = 3)\)

(\(\kappa\)) \(B \leq S_{10} \ (m = 4, q = 2)\).

Case (\(\alpha\)) This gives conclusion (vi) (the transitivity assertion follows in the usual way, as \(P_m \cap O_{2m}(q)\) fixes an \((m - 1)\)-space, by [31, p.49]).

Case (\(\beta\)) Here we have a factorization \(N(Sp_{2a}(q^b)) = BN(O_{2a}(q^b))\), so \(B\) is given inductively. For \(a \geq 2\) all such groups are in the conclusion. For \(a = 1\) we have \(N(SL_2(q^b)) = BN(q^b + 1)\) with \(q^b \geq 8\) (we excluded \((m, q) = (2, 2)\) in the hypothesis). Then by [31], either \(B\) lies in a parabolic, giving (vi), or \(q^b = 16\) and \(B \triangleright L_2(4)\), giving (iii).

Case (\(\gamma\)) In this case we have \(O_{2m}^{-}(q) \cap (Sp_m(q) \wr S_2) = O_m^{+}(q) \times O_m^{-}(q)\), so we have a factorization

\[N(Sp_m(q)^2) = BN(O_m^{+}(q) \times O_m^{-}(q)).\]

In particular \(B\) must contain an element interchanging the two \(Sp_m(q)\) factors.

Let \(V = V_{2m}(q)\), and let \(V = W_1 \perp W_2\) be the decomposition preserved by \(Sp_m(q) \wr S_2\), where \(W_1, W_2\) are non-degenerate \(m\)-spaces. Write \(H = N_G(Sp_m(q)^2)\), \(A = N_G(O_{2m}(q))\), and let \(B_0\) be the subgroup of index 2 in \(B\) fixing \(W_1\) and \(W_2\). Then as \(H \cap A\) fixes \(W_1, W_2\), we have

\[H_{W_i}^W = B_0^W_i (H \cap A)^W_i \ (i = 1, 2),\]

giving factorizations of type

\[Sp_m(q) = B_0^{W_1} O_m^{+}(q) = B_0^{W_2} O_m^{-}(q).\]

As \(B_0^{W_1} \cong B_0^{W_2}\), it follows using [31] that \(B_0^{W_1} \leq N(Sp_c(q^d))\) or \(N(G_2(q^d))\) with \(cd = m\) or \(6d = m\) respectively, giving further factorizations of type \(Sp_c(q^d) = B_0^{W_1} O_m^{+}(q^d) = B_0^{W_2} O_m^{-}(q^d)\) or \(G_2(q^d) = B_0^{W_1} (SL_3(q^d).2)\) = \(B_0^{W_2} (SU_3(q^d).2)\). From this and [31], taking \(d\) maximal, we conclude that

\[B_0^{W_1} \cong B_0^{W_2} \triangleright Sp_c(q^d)\) or \(G_2(q^d)\) (\(cd = m\) or \(6d = m\)).

Thus \(B \triangleright Sp_c(q^d)^a\) or \(G_2(q^d)^a\) with \(a = 1\) or 2, as in (ii) or (iii).

Case (\(\delta\)) Here \(O_{2m}^{-}(q) \cap O_{2m}^{+}(q) \leq N_1(O_{2m}^{+}(q))\), so we have a factorization \(N(O_{2m}^{+}(q)) = BN_1\). Thus \(B\) is given by Lemma 4.5 (with \(q = 2\) or 4), as in (iv) or (vi).

Case (\(\epsilon\)) In this case \(O_{2m}(q) \cap Sp_{2m}(q^{1/2})\) normalizes \(O_{2m-1}(q^{1/2})\), so we have a factorization \(N(Sp_{2m}(q^{1/2})) = BP_1\). Thus \(B\) is given by Lemma 3.1. We cannot have \(B \leq GL_1(q^m)\), as \(GL_1(q^m) \cap N(Sp_{2m}(q^{1/2}))\) does not have order divisible by \(|Sp_{2m}(q) : O_{2m}^{-}(q)| = q^m(q^m - 1)/2\). Also the case where
If Case (5.1) is a linear group \(L\) then we prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where the simple group \(G\) is divisible by 2.\(7\). By \(31\) together with Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

1. Here \(G = G_2(q)\), it follows that \(q = 4\) and \(B \leq J_2.2\) or \(G_2(2) \times 2\). In the first case we get a factorization \(J_2.2 = B(5^2.(4 \times S_3))\), which implies either \(B \triangleright J_2\) as in (v), or \(B \leq G_2(2)\). Finally, if \(B \leq G_2(2) \times 2\) then the fact that \(|B|\) is divisible by \(2^7 \cdot 63\) forces \(B \triangleright U_3(3) = G_2(2)'\), as in (iii).

2. Here \(N_1 \cap S_{10} = S_7 \times S_3\). Hence \(S_{10} = B(S_7 \times S_3)\), so \(B\) is 3-homogeneous of degree 10, whence \(B \triangleright A_6\) or \(A_{10}\), as in (v).

\[\blacksquare\]

5 Proof of Theorem 1.1: linear groups

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where the simple group \(L\) is a linear group \(L_n(q)\) which is not isomorphic to an alternating group (so we assume \((n, q) \neq (2, 4), (2, 5), (4, 2)\)). Write \(Z = Z(SL_n(q))\).

Suppose then that \(G\) has socle \(L = L_n(q)\), acts primitively on a set \(\Omega\), and possesses a subgroup \(B\) which acts regularly on \(\Omega\). Let \(\alpha \in \Omega\) and write \(A = G_\alpha\), so that we have

\[G = AB, \ A \cap B = 1, \ \text{and} \ A \max G.\]

By [31] together with Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

1. \(n \geq 3\) and \(A = P_1, P_{n-1}\) or \(N_{1,n-1}\);
2. \(A \triangleright PSp_n(q)\) (\(n\) even, \(n \geq 4\)) and \(B \leq P_1, P_{n-1}\) or \(N_{1,n-1}\);
3. \(A \triangleright SL_n(q^b)/Z\) (\(ab = n, \ a \geq 2, \ b\) prime), and either \(B \leq P_1, P_{n-1}\), or \(b = 2, \ q \in \{2, 4\}\) and \(B \leq N_{1,n-1}\);
4. \(A \leq \Gamma L_1(q^n)/Z_{q-1}\) (\(n\) odd prime) and \(B \leq P_1, P_{n-1}\);
5. \(L = L_2(q), L_3(4)\) or \(L_5(2)\).

\[\text{Case (5.1)}\]

If \(A = P_1\) or \(P_{n-1}\) then \(|B| = |G : A| = \frac{q^{n-1}}{q-1}\), and \(B\) is transitive on the set of 1-spaces in \(V = V_n(q)\). Hence by Lemma 3.1 we have \(B \leq \Gamma L_1(q^n)/F^*_q\), as in line 1 of Table 16.1. A complete description of the regular subgroups in this case can be deduced from [13].

If \(A = N_{1,n-1}\) then \(|B| = |G : A| = q^{n-1} \frac{q^{n-1}}{q-1}\) and \(B\) is antiflag transitive on \(V\), hence is given by Theorem 3.2. By arithmetic the only possibility occurs when \(n = 4, q = 2\), but this was excluded by assumption (because \(L_4(2) \ncong A_8\)).

\[\text{Case (5.2)}\]

Here

\[|B| = |G : A| = \frac{1}{d} q^{(n^2-2n)/4} (q^{n-1} - 1)(q^{n-3} - 1) \ldots (q^3 - 1),\]
where $d$ divides $(n, q - 1)$ (see [24, 4.8.3]).

Suppose first that $B \leq P_1$. Since $G = AB$ we have $P_1 = B(A \cap P_1)$. Write $P_1 = QR$ where $Q = (F_q)^{n-1}$ is the unipotent radical and $R > SL_n(q)$ a Levi subgroup. Working modulo $Q$, and writing $B = BQ/Q$, we obtain a factorization $N(SL_{n-1}(q)) = B N(Sp_{n-2}(q))$. In particular $B$ is transitive on $1$-spaces in $V_{n-1}(q)$, and so by Lemma 3.1 (noting that $n - 1$ is odd) we have either $B > SL_1(q^4)$ ($cd = n - 1, c \geq 3$) or $B \leq \Gamma L_1(q^{n-1})$. Since $|B| = |G : A|$ is divisible by $(q^{n-3} - 1)$, this is clearly impossible unless $n = 4$. In this case $B \leq Q, \Gamma L_1(q^3)$ with $|Q| = q^3$ and $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^2(q^3 - 1)$. As $q^2$ does not divide $3\log q$ this forces $B \cap Q \neq 1$. However this is impossible, as $B$ acts irreducibly on $Q$. The same argument deals with $B \leq P_{n-1}$.

A very similar argument applies when $B \leq N_{1,n-1}$: the factorization $N_{1,n-1} = B(A \cap N_{1,n-1})$ gives $N(SL_{n-1}(q)) = B N(Sp_{n-2}(q))$, which leads to a contradiction using the above argument.

**Case (5.3)** Suppose first that $B \leq P_1 = QR$ as above (the argument below also deals with the case where $B \leq P_{n-1}$). Now $A \cap P_1$ fixes an $F_q$ 1-space containing the $F_q$ 1-space fixed by $P_1$. Hence, working modulo $Q$ with the factorization $P_1 = B(A \cap P_1)$ yields a factorization

$$N(SL_{n-1}(q)) = \bar{B}P_{b-1}$$

where $\bar{B} = BQ/Q$ and $P_{b-1}$ is the stabilizer of a $(b-1)$-space in $V_{n-1}(q)$. By [31] this implies that either $b = 2$ or $L = L_6(2), b = 3$ and $|\bar{B}| = 31 \cdot 5$. In the latter case $|B|$ divides $2^6 \cdot 31 \cdot 5$, which is less than $|G : A|$, a contradiction.

Hence $b = 2$ and $n = 2a$ is even. Moreover, Lemma 3.1 implies that $B \leq \Gamma L_c(q^d)$ with $cd = n - 1$. As $|G : A|$ is divisible by $q^{n-3} - 1$ this forces $n = 4$ and $B \leq Q, \Gamma L_1(q^3)$. Here

$$|B| = |G : A| = \frac{1}{2}q^4(q^3 - 1)(q - 1).$$

Hence $q$ must divide $6\log q$, forcing $q = 2, 3$ or 4. The first case is out as we are assuming $L \neq L_4(2)$. In the second and third cases we get the possibilities

(a) $q = 3 : G = L_4(3).2 = PGL_4(3), A = (4 \times L_2(9)).2^2, B = 3^4.13.3.2$

(b) $q = 4 : G = L_4(4).2$ (field aut.), $A = (5 \times L_2(16)).4, B = 2^6.\Gamma L_1(2^6)$.

Both of these gives examples in Table 16.1. To see this in case (a), note first that the elements of order 3 in $A$ have Jordan form $J_2^3$, whereas those in $B$ do not; hence $|A \cap B|_{2'} = 1$. Furthermore $A \geq P\Gamma L_2(9), A \cap L \geq P\Sigma L_2(9)$, and $P\Gamma L_2(9) \backslash P\Sigma L_2(9)$ contains no involution, whereas $B$ does. Hence $A \cap B = 1$, and we have an exact factorization $G = AB$.

The argument for (b) is quite similar. Since the normal $2^6$ in $B$ consists of transvections (and the identity), it intersects $A$ trivially. The elements

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of $B$ of order dividing 3 form an elementary abelian subgroup, generated by the matrix $\text{diag}(1, \omega, \omega, \omega)$ and a field automorphism acting on the $\omega$-eigenspace viewed as $F_{64}$ (where $\omega^3 = 1$). Hence the elements of order 3 in $B$ have 1 as an eigenvalue, whereas those in $A$ do not. Therefore $A \cap B \cap L = 1$. Finally, $A \cap B$ cannot contain an involution since there are no involutions in $L_2(16).4 \setminus L_2(16).2$. Consequently $A \cap B = 1$ and we have an exact factorization $G = AB$.

Now suppose that $B \leq N_{1,n-1}$ with $b = 2$ and $q = 2$ or 4. Then $A \cap N_{1,n-1}$ fixes an antiflag in $V_{n-1}(q)$ (see [31, p.46]), and so $B$ is antiflag transitive on this space. As $n - 1$ is odd, by Theorem 3.2 this forces $B \geq SL_{n-1}(q)$. But then it is impossible that $|B| = |G : A|$.

**Case (5.4)** Here $A \leq \Gamma L_1(q^n)/Z_{q-1}$ with $n$ an odd prime, and we can take $B \leq P_1$. Write $P_1 = QR$ as above. Observe that $|A \cap P_1|$ divides $n \log q$.

Assume first that $B$ contains the subgroup $QS$ of $P_1$, where $S = SL_{n-1}(q)$. For the moment identify $V = V_n(q)$ with the field $F = F_q^{\omega}$. Taking $A \leq \Gamma L_1(F)$, it is then the case that $A$ contains the Frobenius map $\phi$ of order $n$ sending $x \to x^q$ for all $x \in F$. As an element of $GL_n(q)$, $\phi$ has determinant 1 and fixes the vector 1 $\in F$. Hence $\phi$ lies in the subgroup $QS$, and it follows that $\phi \in A \cap B$, which is a contradiction.

Hence $B$ does not contain $QS$. Since $P_1 = B(A \cap P_1)$, it follows that $S = SL_{n-1}(q)$ has a proper subgroup of index dividing $n \log q$. Using [24, 5.2.2], we see that this forces $n = 3$ and $q = 2, 3, 4$ or 9, giving the possibilities

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
G & A & B \\
L_3(2) & 7.3 & D_8 \\
L_3(3) & 13.3 & 3^2.[16] \\
L_3(4).S_3 & 7.3 \times S_3 & 2^4.(3 \times D_{10}) \times 2 \\
L_3(9).2 & 91.3.2 & 3^4.(8 \circ 2A_5).2^2 \\
\end{array}
$$

The first two lines are examples; the first is recorded as $L_2(7) = P_1D_8$ in Table 16.1, and in the second, the normal $3^2$ is the unipotent radical of a parabolic $P_1 = 3^2GL_2(3)$, the [16] being a Sylow 2-subgroup of $GL_2(3)$. The fourth line is not an example, as $2A_5 < SL_2(9)$ is not normalized by an involutory field automorphism. The third line does give an example in Table 16.1. To see this, take $G = P\Gamma L_3(4) = L_3.2_2$ (notation of [8, p.23]).

There is a factorization $PGL_3(4) = (7.3 \times 3)P_1$ with $P_1 = 2^4.(3 \times A_5)$, and the two factors intersect in a group of order 3 (not centralizing $A_5$ in $P_1$). Hence we see that $(7.3 \times 3) \cap 2^4.(3 \times D_{10}) = 1$. Moreover, the quotient $B/2^4 = (3 \times D_{10}) \times 2$ is of index 2 in $S_3 \times F_{20}$ (where $F_{20}$ is a Frobenius group of order 20), and contains no involution lying outside $3 \times D_{10}$. Consequently $A \cap B = 1$ and we have an exact factorization $G = AB$.

**Case (5.5)** If $L = L_3(2)$, then the maximal factorization not yet considered has factors $31.5$ and $P_2$ (or $P_3$). This gives the exact factorizations in Table

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16.1, with $A$ and $B$ either factor:

$$L_5(2) = P_1(31.5) = (31.5) P_i \ (i = 2, 3)$$

If $L = L_3(4)$, the maximal factorization not yet considered is


The intersection of the factors has order 6. Now the factor $A_6.2$ is $M_{10}$, so has no subgroup of index 6. On the other hand, the index of $M_{10}$ in $G$ is 56, and $L_3(2).2$ has no subgroup of order 56. Hence no exact factorizations arise in this case.

It remains to deal with $L = L_2(q)$, $q > 5$. The maximal factorizations of groups with socle $L$ are given by [31], and in particular one of the following holds:

1. $A = P_1$
2. $A \cap L = D_{2(q+1)/(2,q-1)}$, $B \leq P_1$
3. $A \cap L = A_5, S_4$ or $A_4$.

Consider (1), where $A = P_1$. Here $B$ has order $q+1$. We can assume $B$ is not as in line 1 of Table 16.1, so $B \cap L \leq A_5, S_4$ or $A_4$. If $B \cap L \leq A_5$, then $q$ is one of 59, 29, 19, 11. For $q = 59$, we get the exact factorization $L_2(59) = P_1 A_5$, as in Table 16.1. For $q = 29$, there is no suitable subgroup $B$. If $q = 19$, the only possibility is the exact factorization $PGL_2(19) = P_1(5,4)$ - but this is as in line 1 of Table 16.1. And if $q = 11$, we get the exact factorization $L_2(11) = P_1 A_4$ in Table 16.1.

If $B \cap L \leq S_4$ then $q$ is either 7 or 23, and we get the exact factorization $L_2(23) = P_1 S_4$ (the only $q = 7$ examples are in line 1 of Table 16.1). Finally, if $B \cap L \leq A_4$ then $q = 11$, leading again to the example $L_2(11) = P_1 A_4$.

Next consider (2): $A \cap L = D_{2(q+1)/(2,q-1)}$, $B \leq P_1$. Note that $|G : A| = q(q - 1)/2 = |B|$. If $q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ then $A \cap P_1 \cap L = 1$ and we have exact factorisations as in Table 16.1. Note that if $q = 7$, then $A$ only becomes maximal in $PGL_2(7)$. If $q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, for an exact factorisation, no involution of $PGL_2(q)$ can be contained in $B$. Hence the Sylow 2-subgroup of $B$, of order equal to the 2-part of $q(q-1)/2$, would have to consist of field automorphisms. An easy calculation shows this is only possible for $q = 4$, a case excluded here.

Finally consider case (3). If $A = A_5$ then either $G = L$ with $q$ one of 59, 29, 19, 11 and $B \leq P_1$, or $G = L_2(16).4$. The former leads to the examples $L_2(59) = A_5(59.29)$, $L_2(29) = A_5(29.7)$, and $L_2(11) = A_5.11$. There is no regular subgroup in the cases $q = 19$ and $q = 16$, since the elements of order 3, respectively 2 in $L$ are not fixed point free. This argument also disposes of the possibility that $q = 16$ and $A \cap L = D_{34}$, since the degree is 120.
If \(A \cap L = S_4\) then \(q\) is 7 or 23. The former leads to the example \(L_2(2) = P_1\) 7 in line 1 of Table 16.1, while the latter gives the exact factorization \(L_2(23) = S_4\) (23.11) in the table.

Finally, if \(A \cap L = A_4\), then \(q = 11\) and \(G = GL_2(11)\). We get the example \(PGL_2(11) = S_4\) (11.5), which is recorded in the table with the sign \(\dagger\) indicating that outer automorphisms are needed in \(G\) for maximality of \(A\) in \(G\) (see the beginning of Section 16).

6 Proof of Theorem 1.1: unitary groups

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where the simple group \(L\) is a unitary group \(U_n(q)\) with \(n \geq 3\) and \((n, q) \neq (3, 2)\). Suppose then that \(G\) has socle \(L = U_n(q)\), acts primitively on a set \(\Omega\), and possesses a subgroup \(B\) which acts regularly on \(\Omega\). Let \(\alpha \in \Omega\) and write \(A = G_\alpha\), so that \(G = AB\), \(A \cap B = 1\) and \(A\) max \(G\). By [31] and Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

(6.1) \(n\) is even and \(A = N_1\);
(6.2) \(n\) is even and \(B \leq N_1\);
(6.3) \(L = U_3(3), U_3(5), U_3(8), U_4(2), U_4(3)\) or \(U_9(2)\).

Case (6.1) In this case we have, writing \(n = 2m\),
\[
|B| = |G : N_1| = q^{2m-1} \frac{q^{2m} - 1}{q + 1}.
\] (2)
Moreover, \(B\) satisfies the conclusion of Lemma 4.3. None of the possibilities given in (i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of the lemma can satisfy (2). So suppose \(B \leq P_m\), as in (v) of Lemma 4.3. Write \(P_m = QR\), with \(Q\) the unipotent radical and \(R \triangleright SL_m(q^2)\), so that \(\bar{B} = BQ/Q\) is transitive on the 1-spaces in \(V_m(q^2)\). Then by Lemma 3.1, one of the following holds:

(a) \(\bar{B} \triangleright SL_a(q^{2b}) (ab = m, a \geq 2)\), \(Sp_a(q^{2b}) (ab = m, a\ \text{even})\) or \(G_2(q^{2b})\) (6b = m, q even)
(b) \(m = 2, q = 3\) and \(\bar{B} \triangleright A_5\)
(c) \(\bar{B} \leq GL_1(q^{2m})\).

Case (a) is not possible by (2). And case (b) is out, as there is no subgroup \(3^2.A_5\) in \(P_3 = 3^4.L_2(9)\).

Now consider case (c), \(\bar{B} \leq GL_1(q^{2m})\). Assume for the time being that \((q, 2m) \neq (2, 6)\), and let \(t \in B\) be an element of order \(q_{2m}\) (see Section 2 for notation). Now \(|Q| = q^{m^2}\), and as an \(SL_m(q^2)\)-module over \(\mathbb{F}_q\), we have \(Q \cong V \otimes V^{(q)}\) realised over \(\mathbb{F}_q\), where \(V = V_m(q^2)\). Obviously any \(t\)-invariant subgroup of \(Q\) on which \(t\) acts nontrivially has order at least \(q^{2m}\), and hence by (2), we have \(B \cap Q \leq C_Q(t)\).
If $\lambda$ denotes a primitive $q_{2m}$th root of unity in the algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$, then since it is fixed by the Frobenius $q^2$-power map, $t$ acts on $V \otimes \overline{\mathbb{F}}_q$ as $\text{diag}(\lambda, \lambda^2, \ldots, \lambda^{q_{2m} - 2})$. As $Q \cong V \otimes V^{(q)}$, it follows that $|C_Q(t)|$ is 1 if $m$ is even, and is $q^m$ if $m$ is odd.

If $m$ is even, then $B \cap Q = 1$, so it follows from (2) that $q^{2m-1}$ divides $2m \log q$. This is impossible as $m \geq 2$. Likewise, if $m$ is odd then $|B \cap Q| \leq q^m$, so $q^{m-1}$ divides $2m \log q$, which is impossible as $m \geq 3$.

It remains to handle the excluded case $(q, 2m) = (2, 6)$. In this case let $t \in B$ be an element of order 7. As above we calculate that $C_Q(t) = 1$, and the composition factors of $Q \downarrow \langle t \rangle$ have order $2^5$. As $|B| = 2^5 \cdot 21$, this forces $2^5$ to divide $2m \log q = 6$, a contradiction.

**Case (6.2)** Again write $n = 2m$. In this case $B \leq N_1$ and by [31], one of the following holds:

(a) $A = P_m$;
(b) $A \triangleright PSp_{2m}(q)$ or $SL_m(q^2)$ ($q = 2$ or $4$);
(c) $L = U_6(2)$, $A \triangleright U_4(3)$ or $M_{22}$; or $L = U_{12}(2)$, $A \triangleright Suz$.

We have a factorization $N_1 = B(A \cap N_1)$, and $N_1 \triangleright SU_{2m-1}(q)$. Since $|B| = |G : A|$, we have $B \nmid SU_{2m-1}(q)$ by arithmetic. Hence it follows from the factorizations of unitary groups of odd dimension in [31] that $L = U_4(q)$ ($q = 2, 3, 5, 8$) or $U_{10}(2)$.

The last case $L = U_{10}(2)$ is not possible, as it requires $A \cap N_1 \leq N(J_3)$ (see [31, Table 3]), whereas from the proofs of the factorizations $G = AN_1$ in [31] it is clear that this cannot be the case.

Now consider $L = U_4(2)$. If $A = P_2$ then $|B| = |G : A| = 27$, and there are examples of such regular subgroups in $N_1 = GU_3(2)$, as recorded in Table 16.1: for example, relative to an orthonormal basis of $V = V_4(2^2)$, define

$$a = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \omega & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \omega^2 \end{pmatrix}, \ b = \text{diag}(1, \omega, \omega^2, 1),$$

where $\omega^3 = 1$. Then $a^3 = (\omega I_3, 1)$ and $a^b = a^4$, so $\langle a, b \rangle = 9.3$. Elements of order 3 in $A$ are conjugate to $\langle \omega, \omega^2, \omega^2, \omega^2 \rangle$, whereas elements of order 3 in $\langle a, b \rangle$ are in $\langle a^3, b \rangle$. Hence $\langle a, b \rangle$ is regular on $(L : A)$.

Now suppose $A \triangleright Sp_4(2)$ (still with $L = U_4(2)$). Then $|B| = 36$; however we see from [8] that $A$ contains representatives of all classes of involutions in $U_4(2)$, so there is no regular subgroup $B$ in this case.

Next let $L = U_4(3)$. The only proper factorization of $U_3(3)$ is $L_2(7)P_1$. Hence $A = P_2$, $|B| = |G : A| = 112$, and from [8, p.52] we see that $B \leq (L_2(7) \times 4).2$. But this group has no subgroup of order 112.
Now consider $L = U_4(5)$. The only factorization of $U_3(5)$ is $A_7P_1$, so $A = P_2$, $|B| = 756$ and $B \leq 2 \times 3.S_7$. However $2 \times 3.S_7$ has no subgroup of order 756.

Finally, let $L = U_4(8)$. Again $A = P_2$, so $|B| = 3^5 \cdot 19$ and the only possibility is that $G = L.3$ and $B = GU_4(2^5).9 < N_1 = GU_3(8).3$. This is an example in Table 16.1: as in the $U_4(2)$ example above, we first see that no element of order 3 in $B \cap L = (2^9 + 1).3$ lies in $P_2$; hence $A \cap B \cap L = 1$. Finally $B \setminus B \cap L$ has no element of order 3, hence also $A \cap B = 1$, so we have an exact factorization $G = AB$.

**Case (6.3)** There are six possible socles to consider here:

$L = U_3(3), U_3(5), U_3(8), U_4(2), U_4(3)$ or $U_9(2)$.

We consider possible maximal factorizations of $G$ containing our factorization $AB$.

Let $L = U_3(3)$. The maximal factorization of $L$ to consider has factors $P_1$ and $L_2(7)$, intersecting in a subgroup of order 6. An inspection of the permutation characters of $G = U_3(3).2$ of degrees 28 and 36 shows that there are no fixed-point-free involutions in either action.

Let $L = U_3(5)$. The maximal factorization of $L$ to consider has factors $P_1$ and $A_7$, intersecting in a subgroup of order 20. If $A = P_1$ then $A_7$ must have a proper subgroup of order divisible by 63 - not so. Hence $A$ normalizes $A_7$ and $B$ is regular of order 50. This is not possible, since an inspection of the permutation character shows that all involutions fix points in this action.

Let $L = U_3(8)$. Here the maximal factorization to consider is in fact exact:

$U_3(8).3^2 = P_1 (3 \times 19.9) = (3 \times 19.9) P_1$

as in Table 16.1.

Let $L = U_4(2)$. Here the maximal factorization of $L$ not already considered (in (6.1), (6.2)) has factors $3^3.S_4$ and $P_2$, of index 40 and 27. From the permutation character of degree 40 we see that all involutions in $G$ fix a point in this action. Hence $A = P_2$, of index 27. We have seen an exact factorization

$U_4(2) = P_2 [27]$

in the above case (6.2). Computer calculation by Michael Giudici shows that up to $L$-conjugacy there are two regular examples $B = [27]$, which are in fact non-isomorphic.

Let $L = U_4(3)$. Here one of the factors of a maximal factorization containing $AB$ intersects $L$ in $L_3(4)$, the other in one of $P_1, P_2$ and $PSp_4(3)$. Assume $A$ normalizes $L_3(4)$, so $B$ has order 162. Since $L$ has a unique class
of involutions, $G$ must contain some outer involutory automorphisms. We claim that there is an exact factorization

$$U_4(3).2 = (L_3(4).2) (3^4.2).$$

This follows from the argument in [31, p. 113]: let $G = U_4(3).2_1$ in the notation of [8, p. 52], and $A = N_G(L_3(4)) = L_3(4).2_2$. Now $G = AP_2$, and $P_2 = 3^4.(2 \times A_6)$, with $A \cap P_2 = A_6$. It is then clear that the normal subgroup $B = 3^4.2$ is regular of degree 162. In fact the computations of Giudici show that there are 6 classes of regular subgroups $B$ of order 162 in $G = U_4(3).2^2$, all pairwise non-isomorphic.

If $A$ is one of the other factors (namely $P_1, P_2$ or $PSp_4(3)$), then the degree $|G : A|$ is 280, 112 or 126, and $B$ is a subgroup of $N_G(L_3(4))$ of this order. However, $L_3(4).2^2$ has no subgroups of any of these orders, since the only maximal subgroup of $L_3(4)$ of order divisible by 7 is $L_2(7)$.

Finally let $L = U_6(2)$. The relevant maximal factorization of $L$ has factors $P_1$ and $J_3$, with intersection $2^{2+4}.(3 \times S_3)$. Since $J_3$ has no proper factorizations, $A$ must be $N_G(J_3)$ and $L$ has index at most 2 in $G$. Now the derived subgroup of the Levi subgroup of $P_1$ is $U_7(2)$; since this has no proper factorizations, it must be involved in $B$. Considering the power of 3, this is impossible as $B$ is regular.

7 Proof of Theorem 1.1: orthogonal groups in odd dimension

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where $G$ has socle $L = \Omega_{2m+1}(q)$ ($m \geq 3$, $q$ odd).

Suppose $G = AB$, $A \cap B = 1$ and $A$ max $G$. By [31] and Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

(7.1) $A = N_1^-$;
(7.2) $A = P_m$, $B \leq N_1^-$;
(7.3) $m = 3$ and either $A = N_G(G_2(q))$ or $B \leq N_G(G_2(q))$;
(7.4) $q = 3^e$, $L = \Omega_{13}(q)$ or $\Omega_{25}(q)$ and $A = N(PSp_6(q))$ or $N(F_4(q))$, respectively;
(7.5) $L = \Omega_7(3)$.

Case (7.1) Here $|B| = |G : N_1^-| = \frac{1}{2}q^m(q^m - 1)$. For any involution $t \in SO_{2m+1}(q)$, either the 1-eigenspace or the $-1$-eigenspace of $t$ is a non-degenerate subspace of dimension at least 4, and hence $t$ lies in a conjugate of $N_1^-$. In other words $A = N_1^-$ contains representatives of all involution classes of $G \cap SO_{2m+1}(q)$, and hence $B \cap SO_{2m+1}(q)$ has odd order. It follows
that $|B|_2$ divides $\log q$. This is only possible if $|B|$ is odd - in other words, $m$ is odd and $q \equiv 3 \mod 4$.

By [31], the factorization $G = BN_1^-$ implies that either $B \leq P_m$ or $B \leq N(G_2(q)) (m = 3)$. In the latter case we get an exact factorization $N(G_2(q)) = B(N_1^- \cap N(G_2(q)))$. However there is no such exact factorization by [31, Theorem B].

Hence $B \leq P_m$. Write $P_m = QR$, where $Q$ is the unipotent radical and the Levi subgroup $R > SL_m(q)$. Working modulo $Q$ with the factorization $P_m = B(A \cap P_m)$, we get a factorization of type $SL_m(q) = BP_m - 1$, where $B = BQ/Q$. As $|B|$ is odd, it follows by Lemma 3.1 that $B \leq \Gamma L_1(q^m)$.

Relative to a standard basis $e_1, \ldots, e_m, d, f_1, \ldots, f_m$ of $V = V_{2m+1}(q)$ (see [24, 2.5.3]), $Q$ consists of matrices of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_m & 0 & 0 \\ x & 1 & 0 \\ Y & -x^T & I_m \end{pmatrix},$$

where $x$ is $1 \times m$, $Y$ is $m \times m$, and $Y + Y^T = -x^T x$. Denote such a matrix by $M(x, Y)$. The conjugation action of an element $g$ in the Levi subgroup $GL_m(q)$ sends $M(x, Y) \rightarrow M(xg, g^T Y g)$.

We have $Q' = Z(Q) = \{M(0, Y) : Y + Y^T = 0\}$. Moreover, $Q'$ and $Q/Q'$ are irreducible $\mathbb{F}_q SL_m(q)$-modules, isomorphic to $\wedge^2 V^*$ and $V$ respectively, where $V = V_m(q)$.

Let $t \in B$ be an element of prime order $q_m = p_{me}$, where $q = p^e$, and let $Q_0 = B \cap Q$. Now $C_Q(t) = 1$, and hence every composition factor of $Q \downarrow \langle t \rangle$ has order $q^m$. Since $Q_0$ is $t$-invariant, and $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^m(q^m - 1)$, it follows that $Q_0$ has order $q^m$. Also $Q_0$ is abelian (as $Z(Q_0)$ is $t$-invariant). Moreover $Q_0 \leq Q'$, since otherwise the irreducibility of $\langle t \rangle$ on $Q/Q'$ would imply that $Q = Q_0 Q' = Q_0 Z(Q)$, which is a contradiction as $Q$ is non-abelian.

Let $u = M(0, Y) \in Q_0$. Under the action of the Levi $GL_m(q)$, $u$ is conjugate to $M(0, Z)$, where

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & I_r \\ 0 & 0_{m-2r} & 0 \\ -I_r & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

for some $r$. Then $u$ has Jordan form $(J_2^r, J_1^{2m-4r+1})$. As $m$ is odd, we have $2m - 4r + 1 \geq 3$. But then Lemma 2.4(iii) implies that a conjugate of $u$ lies in $A = N_1^-$, contradicting the exactness of the factorization $G = AB$.

**Case (7.2)**  Here $|B| = |G : A| = \prod_{i=1}^{m}(q^i + 1)$, and writing $N_1^- = G(v)$, we see from [31, p.57] that $A \cap N_1^-$ fixes a totally isotropic $(m - 1)$-space in $v^\perp$. Hence the factorization $N_1^- = B(A \cap N_1^-)$ gives $N(Q_{2m}(q)) = BP_{m-1}$.

By [31] there is no such factorization, except for $m = 3$, in which case this
becomes \( N(U_4(q)) = BP_1 \), which yields \( q = 3 \) and \( B \leq N(L_3(4)) \). However the fact that \( 5 \) and \( 7 \) divide \(|B|\) then implies that \( B \geq L_3(4) \) (see \([8, \text{p.23}]\)), which is clearly not the case.

**Case (7.3)** Suppose first that \( A = N(G_2(q)) \). By \([31, \text{Lemma A, p.105}]\), if we embed \( L = \Omega_7(q) \) irreducibly in \( H = PO_7^+(q) \) via a spin representation, then we have \( H = LN_1 \) and \( L \cap N_1 = G_2(q) \). Hence the action of \( G \) on \( G/A \) is contained in that of \( H \) on \( H/N_1 \). In Section 9 we prove that the latter action has no regular subgroups for \( q \) odd (see the proof of Lemma 9.4).

Now suppose that \( B \leq N_G(G_2(q)) \). Then we have an exact factorization \( N_G(G_2(q)) = B(A \cap N_G(G_2(q))) \). However, \( G_2(q) \) and its automorphism groups have no exact factorizations, by \([31, \text{Theorem B}]\). Hence there are no regular subgroups in this case.

**Case (7.4)** Here \( B \leq N_1^- \) and we have a factorization \( N_1^- = B(A \cap N_1^-) \). But it is easy to see using \([31]\) that there is no such factorization with \(|B| = |G : A|\).

**Case (7.5)** Here \( L = \Omega_7(3) \). The relevant maximal factorizations are discussed in detail in \([31, \text{pp. 100-103}]\).

If \( A = N_1^+ \) then the degree \(|G : A|\) is 378 = 2\(3^3\)7, and relevant maximal factorizations of \( L \) have the other factor either \( Sp_6(2) \) or \( S_9 \). In the first of these, the intersection of the factors is a subgroup of a parabolic subgroup \( P_1 \) of \( Sp_6(2) \). This gives rise to a factorization of \( Sp_6(2) \), so \( B \) must be contained in \( G_2(2) \) or \( L_2(8), 3 \); however, there is no subgroup of the right order. In the second case, \( S_9 \) has no subgroup of order 378: this would have to be transitive, containing a 7-cycle and hence 3-transitive, not so.

The case where \( A = G_2(3) \) has been handled in (7.3) already.

If \( A = P_3 \), the degree is 1120 = 2\(5\)5.7 and the relevant maximal factorizations of \( L \) have the other factor one of \( S_9, Sp_6(2) \) and \( 2^6.A_7 \). Now \( S_9 \) has no subgroup of order 1120: a subgroup of order divisible by both 7 and 5 has to involve \( A_7 \). The same is true for \( Sp_6(2) \): the only maximal subgroup of order divisible by 35 is \( S_8 \), and the above applies. And the same is true also for the remaining possibility, \( 2^6.A_7 \).

If \( A = Sp_6(2) \), the degree is \( 3^313 \) and the relevant maximal factorizations of \( G \) have the other factor one of \( G_2(3), N_1^+ \) and \( P_3 \). Now \( G_2(3) \) has no exact factorizations, so the first possibility is out. In the second case, \( B \) must be contained in the parabolic \( 3^3L_3(3) \) of \( L_4(3) \); that however has no subgroup of order \( 3^313 \). Similarly \( P_3 = 3^3+3L_3(3) \) has no subgroup of order \( 3^313 \).

If \( A = S_9 \), the degree is 12636 = 2\(2^3\)3\(5\)13 and the relevant maximal factorizations of \( G \) have the other factor one of \( G_2(3), N_1^+ \) and \( P_3 \). Now \( G_2(3) \) has no exact factorization. Next, \( N_1^+ = L_4(3), 2 \); the only maximal subgroups of \( L_4(3) \) of order divisible by 13 are the parabolic subgroups.
3L3(3), from which we see there is no subgroup of required order. The same applies for P3 = 33+L3(3).

If finally A ∩ L = 2n.A7, the degree is 3713 and B is a subgroup of P3. Regarding L as a subgroup N1 of PΩ8+(3), there is a factorization PΩ8+(3) = LΩ8+(2) such that L ∩ Ω8+(2) = 2n.A7 = A ∩ L (see [31, p. 106]). However, we show in Section 11 (see case (a) of the PΩ8+(3) part in (11.10)) that N1 has no subgroup B which is regular on the coset space PΩ8+(3)/Ω8+(2), so there is no regular subgroup B in the case under current consideration.

8 Proof of Theorem 1.1: orthogonal groups of minus type

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where G has socle L = PΩ2m(q) (m ≥ 4).

Suppose G = AB, A ∩ B = 1 and A max G. By [31] and Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

(8.1) A = N1;
(8.2) A = P1 or N2+(q = 4), B ≤ NG(SU_m(q)) (m odd);
(8.3) A = NG(SU_m(q)) (m odd), B ≤ P1, N1 or N2+(q = 3);
(8.4) A = NG(Q_m(q^2)) (m even, q = 2 or 4), B ≤ N1;
(8.5) L = Ω16(q).

Case (8.1) Here G = BN1 and |B| = |G : N1| = \frac{1}{(2q - 1)}q^{m-1}(q^m + 1).

Moreover B is given by Lemma 4.4, from which we check that the only possibility is m = 4, q = 2 and B ∨ Ω_m/(q^2) = Ω_2(16). However in this case L = Ω_m(2) and it follows from Lemma 2.2 that every involution class in G is represented in N1, so no regular subgroup occurs.

Case (8.2) If A = P1 then |B| = |G : A| = (q^m + 1)(q^{m-1} - 1)/(q + 1) and we have a factorization N(SU_m(q)) = B(A ∩ N(SU_m(q)) ≤ BP1. For m ≥ 5 odd, the only factorization of U_m(q) (or an automorphism group) with P1 as a factor is U_3 = J3P1. However, it is easily seen using [8] that J3 and J3.2 have no subgroups of order (2^3 + 1)(2^8 - 1)/3. A similar argument handles the case where A = N2+(q).

Case (8.3) Here A = NG(SU_m(q)) with m ≥ 5 odd, and

|B| = |G : A| = q^{m(m-1)/2}(q^{m-1} + 1)(q^{m-2} - 1)⋯(q^2 + 1)(q - 1). (3)

Suppose first that B ≤ P1, and write P = QR where Q is the unipotent radical and the Levi subgroup R ∨ Ω_m(2). Then A ∩ P1 lies in P1(A), hence
modulo $Q$ we have a factorization $R = BP_1$ (where bars denote image modulo $Q$). There are no such factorizations of $\Omega^-_{2m-2}(q)$ or an automorphism group thereof (note $m - 1$ is even).

Next suppose that $B \leq N_1$. Then $N_1 = B(A \cap N_1) \leq BN_G(SU_{m-1}(q))$. For $q$ odd there is no such factorization of $N_1$, so $q$ is even and we have

$$N(Sp_{2m-2}(q)) = BN(SU_{m-1}(q)) \leq BN(\Omega^+_{2m-2}(q)).$$

Clearly $B \not\geq Sp_{2m-2}(q)$ by (3). Hence [31] implies that either $B \leq N(Sp_{2m}(q^b))$ ($ab = m - 1, b > 1$), or $B \leq N(\Omega^-_{2m-2}(q))$ ($q = 2$ or 4), or $B \leq N(L_2(17))$ ($m = 5, q = 2$). The first and third cases are out by (3). In the second case we have a factorization of the form $N(\Omega^-_{2m-2}(q)) = BN_1$. Then [31] forces $B \triangleright \Omega^-_{2m-2}(q)$ or $\Omega^-_{m-1}(q^2)$, neither of which is possible by (3). The same observation rules out the last possibility in (8.3), namely $B \leq N_2^+$. 

**Case (8.4)** In this case $A \cap N_1 \triangleright \Omega_{m-1}(q^2)$, so the factorization $N_1 = B(A \cap N_1)$ gives

$$N_G(Sp_{2m-2}(q)) = BN(\Omega_{m-1}(q^2)) \leq BP_1.$$ 

As $m - 1 \geq 3$ is odd, Lemma 3.1 now implies that either $B \triangleright Sp_{2m}(q^b)$ ($ab = m - 1$) or $m = 4$ and $B \triangleright G_2(q)$. Since $|B| = |G : A|$, arithmetic shows that only the second possibility can hold.

If $q = 4$ then from [24, 4.3.16] we have $A \cap L = \Omega_4(16).2$, while $B \cap L = G_2(4)$, so $|L|_2/(|A|_2|B|_2) = 2^5$. This is impossible as $|G : L|$ divides $|\text{Out}(L)| = 4$.

Finally, if $q = 2$ then our potential exact factorization of $G$ is $\Omega^-_2(2).2 = (L_2(16).4) (G_2(2) \times 2)$. However, we claim that this is not a factorization, and prove this by showing that the subgroups $L_2(16)$ and $G_2(2)$ meet the same involution class of $L$. To see this, we refer to [8, p.88]. All classes of involutions in $L$ meet $Sp_6(2)$. The irreducible character of degree 34 splits as a sum of two irreducibles of $Sp_6(2)$, one of degree 7 and the other of degree 27. We deduce that the class $2B$ of $L$ contains involutions from both classes $2A$ and $2C$ in $Sp_6(2)$. From the permutation character we see that these involutions are not contained in $G_2(2)$. On the other hand, the other two classes of involutions in $L$ therefore have to be represented in $G_2(2)$. Next, considering possible restrictions of the character of degree 34 to $L_2(16)$, we see that the value on involutions there has to be 2, so the class in $L$ to which these belong is either $2A$ or $2C$ (in fact it is the latter). This establishes the claim.

**Case (8.5)** Here $L = O^-_{10}(2)$. The factors in $L$ are $P_1$ and $A_{12}$, intersecting in a subgroup $(S_4 \times S_5)^+$ of $A_{12}$. The index of $A_{12}$ in $L$ is $2^{11}.51$, whereas it is quite easy to see (cf. [8, p. 89]) that any subgroup of $O^-_5(2)$ (and hence $P_1$) of order divisible by 51 involves $L_2(16)$ and hence has order divisible by 37.
5. On the other hand, if \( A = P_1 \) of index 495, then \( A_{12} \) does not have a suitable exact factorization.

9 Proof of Theorem 1.1: some special actions of symplectic and orthogonal groups

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1 in the following two special cases:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
L & \Omega & |\Omega| \\
Sp_{2m}(q) \; (q \text{ even}, m \geq 2) & L/O_{2m}(q) & \frac{1}{2}q^m(q^m-1) \\
PO_{2m}(q) \; (m \geq 4) & L/N_1 & \frac{1}{2, q-1}q^{m-1}(q^m-1) \\
\end{array}
\]  

(4)

It will turn out that the main candidates for regular subgroups in these cases contain normal subgroups \( SL_2(q^{m/2}) \) with \( q \) even. It is convenient to begin by classifying such subgroups.

Proposition 9.1 Let \( L, \Omega \) be as in (4). Suppose \( q \) is even and \( S \subseteq L \) with \( S \cong SL_2(q^{m/2}) \) and \( S \) semiregular on \( \Omega \). Then the following hold.

(i) \( S \) is a factor of \( SL_2(q^{m/2}) \times SL_2(q^{m/2}) = \Omega \) < \( L \); conversely, such a factor is indeed semiregular on \( \Omega \).

(ii) \( S \) is contained in a Levi subgroup \( GL_m(q) \) of a parabolic subgroup \( P_m \) of \( L \).

(iii) \( C_L(S) = SL_2(q^{m/2}) \).

(iv) If \( u \) is an involution in \( C_L(S) \) and \( s \) is an involution in \( S \), then \( su \) fixes a point of \( \Omega \).

Proof Let \( V = V_{2m}(q) \) be the natural module for \( L \). Let \( t \in S \) be an element of order 3. If \( W = C_V(t) \) is nonzero then it is non-degenerate and so \( t \) lies in \( Sp(W^\perp) \times 1^W \) or \( \Omega(W^\perp) \times 1^W \), from which it follows easily that \( t \) fixes a point of \( \Omega \), contrary to our semiregularity assumption. Hence \( C_V(t) = 0 \).

By Lemma 2.5, the \( F_q \)-composition factors of \( V \) are sums of field twists of tensor products \( V_2 \otimes V_2^{(2^i)} \otimes \ldots \otimes V_2^{(2^i)} \), realised over \( F_q \), where \( V_2 \) is the natural module for \( S \). If \( l \geq 1 \) then \( t \) has nonzero fixed point space on such a tensor product. It follows that \( l = 0 \) and the \( F_q \)-composition factors of \( V \) are \( m \)-dimensional modules of the form \( V_2 \oplus V_2^{(q)} \oplus \ldots \oplus V_2^{(q^{m/2}-1)} \), realised over \( F_q \).

Thus \( S \) has two \( m \)-dimensional composition factors on \( V \) of the above form. In particular \( S \) fixes an \( m \)-dimensional subspace \( U \) of \( V \), and \( U \) is either totally singular or non-degenerate.

Suppose \( U \) is non-degenerate. Now \( S \) fixes an \( F_{qm/2} \)-symplectic form \([ , ]\) on \( V_2 = V_2(q^{m/2}) \), unique up to \( F_{qm/2} \)-scalar multiplication. Identifying the
vectors in $U$ with those of $V_2$, we see that $S$ fixes the $F_q$-symplectic form on $U$ defined by $(u, v) = \text{Tr}_{F_q^{m/2}}[u, v]$. If we take an involution $s \in S$ sending $e \to e$, $f \to f + e$ for some $F_q^{m/2}$-basis $e, f$ of $V_2$, then $s$ has Jordan form $J_2^m$ on $V$, and satisfies $(v, s(v)) \neq 0$ for some $v \in V$ (for example take $v = \lambda f$ ($\lambda \in F_q^{m/2}$), where $\text{Tr}(\lambda^2[e, f]) \neq 0$). Hence by Lemma 2.1, some conjugate of $s$ fixes a point of $\Omega$, a contradiction.

Hence $U$, and indeed every $S$-invariant $m$-subspace of $V$, is totally singular. In particular $S < L_U = P_m$, a parabolic subgroup of $L$. Write $P_m = QR$, where $Q$ is the unipotent radical and $R \cong GL_m(q)$ is a Levi subgroup. Then $Q$ is elementary abelian, and has the structure of an $F_q R$-module, with composition factors $V_m, \wedge^2 V_m$, if $L = Sp_{2m}(q)$, and just $\wedge^2 V_m$ if $L = P\Omega^+_m(q)$ (where $V_m$ denotes a natural module for $R$).

The Levi subgroup $R$ has a subgroup $T \cong SL_2(q^{m/2})$ acting as above on $V_m$ (namely, as $V_2 \oplus V_2(q) \oplus \ldots \oplus V_2^{(q^{m/2}-1)}$, realised over $F_q$). Observe that this subgroup $T$ acts semiregularly on $\Omega$: for semisimple elements of $T$ are clearly semiregular, while an involution $t \in T$ acts on $V$ with Jordan form $J_2^m$ and satisfies $(v, t(v)) = 0$ for all $v \in V$, hence is fixed point free on $\Omega$ by Lemma 2.1.

We next aim to prove that
\[ S \text{ is } Q\text{-conjugate to } T. \tag{5} \]

We first claim that in $P_m$ there are at most two conjugacy classes of subgroups $SL_2(q^{m/2})$ which project to $T$ (via the canonical map $QR \to R$). If $L = P\Omega^+_m(q)$, then as an $F_q T$-module we have
\[
Q \downarrow T = \wedge^2 V_m \downarrow T \cong \sum_{i<j} V_2^{(q^i)} \otimes V_2^{(q^j)} + \text{triv}_{m/2}
\]
( realise over $F_q$). Hence from Lemma 2.5(ii) we see that $H^1(T, Q) = 0$, whence the semidirect product $QT$ has just one class of complements to $Q$, giving the claim. If $L = Sp_{2m}(q)$ this is no longer the case: here we have
\[
Q \downarrow T = \sum_{i=1}^{m/2} V_2^{(q^i)} / \sum_{i<j} V_2^{(q^i)} \otimes V_2^{(q^j)} / \text{triv}_{m/2}
\]
(realis over $F_q$). Hence we see from Lemma 2.5(ii) that $H = H^1(T, Q)$ has dimension at most $m/2$ over $F_q$, arising from the fact that $H^1(T, V_2^{(q^i)})$ has dimension 1 for each $i$. As a module over $F_q$ for a subgroup $GL_2(q^{m/2})$ of $R$ containing $T$, $\sum_i H^1(T, V_2^{(q^i)})$ is of the form $V_1 + V_1^{(q)} + \ldots + V_1^{(q^{m/2}-1)}$ realised over $F_q$, where $V_1$ is a 1-dimensional module over $F_{q^{m/2}}$ for $GL_2(q^{m/2})$. In particular $GL_2(q^{m/2})$ acts transitively on the nonzero elements of this.
module, and it follows that there are at most two classes of complements to $Q$ in the semidirect product $QT$, which establishes our claim in this case also.

We now deduce the assertion (5). If $L = P\Omega^+_{2m}(q)$ then as shown above, the semidirect product $QT$ has just one class of complements to $Q$. Since $QS$ is conjugate to $QT$, (5) follows in this case.

Now assume $L = SP_{2m}(q)$. We first produce a complement to $Q$ in $QT$ which is not conjugate to $T$. Let $X$ be a non-degenerate $m$-subspace of $V$, and let $S_1 \cong SL_2(q^{m/2})$ be a subgroup of $L$ fixing $X$ and $X^\perp$, such that

$$X \downarrow S_1 \cong X^\perp \downarrow S_1 \cong \sum_{i=0}^{m/2-1} V_2(q^i)$$

(realised over $\mathbb{F}_q$). If $\phi : X \to X^\perp$ is an $S_1$-isomorphism, then $S_1$ fixes the subspace $W = \{x + \phi(x) \mid x \in X\}$, which is a totally singular $m$-space. Hence we may take $S_1 \leq P_m$. Replacing $S_1$ by a suitable $P_m$-conjugate, we may assume that $S_1 \leq QT$. Further, $S_1$ is not conjugate to $T$, since it follows from above observations that an involution in $T$ is fixed point free on $\Omega$, while an involution in $S_1$ is not.

It now follows that our subgroup $S$ is $Q$-conjugate to either $T$ or $S_1$. However, as just noted, $S_1$ is not semiregular on $\Omega$. Hence $S$ is conjugate to $T$. This establishes (5), and also proves conclusion (ii) and the last part of (i) of the proposition.

Now consider a subgroup $\Omega^+_4(q^{m/2}) < \Omega^+_2(q) \leq L$. Write $\Omega^+_4(q^{m/2}) = T_1 \times T_2$ with $T_i \cong SL_2(q^{m/2})$. This acts on $V_2(q^{m/2})$ as a tensor product of two 2-dimensional spaces, say $V_1 \otimes V_2$. Then for $v \in V_2$, the subspace $V_1 \otimes v$ is a totally singular $m$-space in $V$ fixed by $T_1$, and it follows that $T_1$ fixes a pair of complementary totally singular $m$-spaces, hence lies in a Levi subgroup $GL_m(q)$ of a parabolic $P_m$. Thus we see that $S$ is conjugate to $T_1$, proving (i).

To prove (iii), let $P$ be a Sylow 2-subgroup of $C_L(T_1)$. Then $P \times T_1$ lies in a parabolic subgroup of $L$, which must be $P_m$. Hence $P \leq C_{P_m}(T_1)$, whence $P = C_Q(T_1)$. The composition factors of $Q \downarrow T_1$ are given above, and there are at most $m/2$ trivial ones, whence $|P| \leq q^{m/2}$. Since $T_2$ lies in $C_L(T_1)$, it follows that $|P| = q^{m/2}$. Moreover the composition factors of $T_1$ on $V \otimes \mathbb{F}_q$ are all 2-dimensional and have multiplicity 2. Hence we see that $C_L(T_1) = T_2$, giving (iii).

Finally we establish (iv). As above take $T_1 \times T_2$ to act on $V_1 \otimes V_2$, a tensor product of 2-dimensional spaces over $\mathbb{F}_q$. Let $T_i$ fix a symplectic form $(\ , \ )_i$ on $V_i$, and let $e_i, f_i$ be a basis of $V_i$ with $(e_i, f_i)_i = 1$. Then $T_1 \times T_2$ fixes the quadratic form $Q_0$ on $V_1 \otimes V_2$ which has associated bilinear form $[,]$ equal to the product of $(\ , \ )_1$ and $(\ , \ )_2$, and satisfies $Q_0(v_1 \otimes v_2) = 0$ for all $v_i \in V_i$ (see [24, p.127]). For $i = 1, 2$, let $t_i \in T_i$ be the involution which
sends $e_i \to e_i$, $f_i \to e_i + f_i$. Then the involution $t_1 t_2$ sends
\[ f_1 \otimes f_2 \to e_1 \otimes e_2 + e_1 \otimes f_2 + f_1 \otimes e_2 + f_1 \otimes f_2. \]
Hence $t_1 t_2$ acts on $V_1 \otimes V_2$ with Jordan form $J_2^2$, and if we write $v = f_1 \otimes f_2$ then $[\lambda v, t_1 t_2(\lambda v)] = \lambda^2$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}_{q^{m/2}}$. Now regarding $V_1 \otimes V_2$ as the $2m$-dimensional space over $\mathbb{F}_q$ with symplectic form $(, ) = \text{Tr}_{\mathbb{F}_{q^m/2}} [ , ]$, we see that $t_1 t_2$ acts on $V$ as $J_2^2$ and, taking $u = \lambda v$ with $\text{Tr}(\lambda^2) \neq 0$, we have $(u, t_1 t_2(u)) \neq 0$. Hence $t_1 t_2$ fixes a point of $\Omega$ by Lemma 2.1, and (iv) is proved.

Next we establish the existence of the examples in Table 16.1 for this case (i.e. $L, \Omega$ as in (4)).

**Proposition 9.2** Regular subgroups $B$ of $G$ exist in each of the following cases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$G$</th>
<th>$G_\alpha$</th>
<th>$B$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$Sp_4(4).2$</td>
<td>$O_4^+(4).2$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Sp_8(2)$</td>
<td>$O^+_8(2)$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Omega^+_8(2)$</td>
<td>$N_1$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Omega^+_8(4).2$</td>
<td>$N_1$</td>
<td>$L_2(16).4$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where in lines 1 and 4, $G/L$ is generated by an involutory field automorphism. Moreover, in each case the subgroup $B'$ is unique up to $G$-conjugacy.

**Proof** First consider the last two lines. Here $L = \Omega^+_8(q)$ with $q = 2$ or 4. By Lemma 9.1 there is a subgroup $S = SL_2(q^2)$ of a Levi $GL_4(q)$ in $L$ which acts semiregularly on $\Omega$. In fact there is a subgroup $S.2 = SL_2(q^2).2$ in this $GL_4(q)$, and any outer involution $t$ of this has Jordan form $J_2^2$ on $V = V_8(q)$ and satisfies $(v, t(v)) = 0$ for all $v \in V$ (since $GL_4(q)$ fixes a pair of complementary totally singular 4-spaces), and hence $t$ is fixed point free on $\Omega$ by Lemma 2.1. It follows that this subgroup $S.2$ is semiregular on $\Omega$. For $q = 2$ this gives a regular subgroup $B \cong S_5$, as required. For $q = 4$, adjoin a field automorphism $\tau$ to $L$. Then the normalizer of $S$ in $G = L(\tau)$ contains $S.4 = L_2(16).4$. If this intersects $N_1$ nontrivially, the intersection must have order 2. However elements in $L_2(16).4 \setminus L_2(16).2$ have order divisible by 4, so this is not possible, and it follows that this subgroup $L_2(16).4$ is regular on $\Omega$, giving the example in line 4 of the table in the conclusion.

Observe that the action of $\Omega^+_8(2)$ on $N_1$-spaces is contained in the action of $Sp_8(2)$ on the cosets of $O^-_8(2)$, and hence the latter also has a regular subgroup $S_5$.

Now consider line 1. Let $G = Sp_4(4).2$. By Lemma 9.1 there is a semiregular subgroup $S = SL_2(4)$. Its normalizer in $G$ contains a subgroup
$S_5$. This must intersect $G_\alpha = L_2(16).4$ trivially, since as above, elements of $G_\alpha \setminus L$ have order divisible by 4. Hence this $S_5$ is regular.

Finally, the uniqueness statement in the proposition follows from Proposition 9.1.

\[ \text{Remark} \] The proof shows that the indicated outer automorphisms of $L$ are necessary in lines 1 and 4 of the table in 9.2, hence the $\ast$ in the corresponding entries of Table 16.1.

Now we embark upon the proof of Theorem 1 for the special actions given in (4). Let $G, L, \Omega$ be as in (4), and suppose $B < G$ acts regularly on $\Omega$.

Lemma 9.3 One of the following holds:

(i) $m$ is even and $B$ has a normal subgroup $S \cong L_2(q^{m/2})$, where $S$ is contained in a Levi subgroup $SL_m(q)/\langle -1 \rangle$ in $L$, and acts transitively on the 1-spaces of $V_m(q)$;

(ii) $(m, q) = (4, 3)$, $B$ lies in a parabolic subgroup $P_i$ ($i = 3$ or 4) of $G$, and $B \vartriangleright A_5$, where this $A_5$ lies in a Levi subgroup $L_4(3)$ of $P_i$.

Proof We know that $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^m(q^m - 1)$ or $\frac{1}{(2, q - 1)}q^{m-1}(q^m - 1)$, according as $L = Sp_{2m}(q)$ or $P\Omega^+_m(q)$. Moreover $B$ satisfies the conclusion of Lemma 4.6 or 4.5, respectively. It follows by arithmetic that one of the following holds:

(\alpha) $B \vartriangleright L_2(q^{m/2})$ with $q$ even or $(m, q) = (4, 3)$;

(\beta) $B \leq P_m$ (or $P_{m-1}$ in the orthogonal case), and modulo the unipotent radical $B$ induces a subgroup of $\Gamma L_m(q)$ which is transitive on 1-spaces.

Consider case (\alpha). If $q$ is even then the conclusion holds by Proposition 9.1. So assume $(m, q) = (4, 3)$ and $B \vartriangleright L_2(9) = A_6$. We have $|B| = 1080$, hence $B = 3 \times A_6$, and so $B$ lies in a maximal parabolic $P$, which must be $P_3$ or $P_4$ (since $G = BN_1$). Write $P = QR$ as usual, with $R = L_4(3)$ and $Q = 3^6$, on which $R$ acts as the wedge-square of the natural module. Then $B' = A_6$ acts on $Q$ with two trivials and one 4-dimensional composition factor $V_2 \otimes V_2^{(3)}$. Hence $H^1(B', Q) = 0$ (for example by [1, 4.5]), and so we can take $B' \leq R$. Thus the conclusion of the lemma holds in this case.

Now consider case (\beta). Let $P_m = QR$ as in the proof of Proposition 9.1, and let $\bar{B}$ denote the subgroup of $\Gamma L_m(q)$ induced by $B$. Then $\bar{B}$ is given by Lemma 3.1. Since $|B| = |\Omega|$ is as in (4), one of the following holds:

(a) $B \vartriangleright L_2(q^{m/2})$;

(b) $\bar{B} \vartriangleright L_2(13)$ with $(m, q) = (6, 3)$;
(c) $\bar{B} \triangleright A_5$ or $\bar{B} \leq 2^4. S_5$ with $(m, q) = (4, 3)$;
(d) $\bar{B} \leq \Gamma L_1(q^m)$.

Consider (a). Since $|B|_p < q^m$, $B$ must act trivially on $B \cap Q$, and hence the preimage of $L_2(q^{m/2})$ in $B$ is a central extension of $B \cap Q$ by $L_2(q^{m/2})$. Now the Schur multiplier of $L_2(q^{m/2})$ is a $p'$-group, with the exception of $L_2(4)$ and $L_2(9)$ (see [15, 6.1]). Therefore, apart from these exceptions, we have $B \geq L_2(q^{m/2})$, as required. The exceptional possibilities are that $B$ contains a cover $2.L_2(4)$ or $3.L_2(9)$ (with $m = 4$, $q = 2$ or 3). However, there is no such cover in $P_m$ in these cases: for example, when $q = 2$ we have $P_m = P_4 = 2^6.L_4(2)$ or $2^4+6.L_4(2)$ according as $L = \Omega_8^+(2)$ or $Sp_8(2)$. The group $B$, being transitive on 1-spaces, is an $L_2(4)$ centralizing an element of order 3 in $L_4(2)$, hence acting completely reducibly on $2^6$ as $2^4 \oplus 2^4$. The derived group of $2^6. \bar{B}$ is therefore $2^4. \bar{B}$, which does not contain a cover $2.L_2(4)$ as $\bar{B}$ is fixed point free on $2^4$. The argument for $q = 3$ is similar.

In case (b) the fact that $|B| = \frac{1}{2}3^5(3^6 - 1)$ forces $B = 3^4.L_2(13)$. We have $Q = \wedge^2 V_6(3)$ as a module for $R^\prime = L_6(3)$, and hence using [19] we see that $Q \downarrow L_2(13)$ has composition factors of orders $3^7, 3^7$ and 3. Hence $P_6$ has no subgroup $3^4.L_2(13)$, a contradiction.

Now consider (c). Here $|B| = 1080$ and $B \leq P_3$ or $P_4 \leq 3^6.L_4(3).D_8$. If $B_3 = 1$ then $|B \cap Q| = 3^3$. However since $B$ has an element of order 5, there is no $B$-invariant subgroup of order $3^3$ in $Q$, so this is impossible. Hence $|B_3| = 3$, $\bar{B} \triangleright A_5$ and $B \cap Q = 3^2 = C_Q(A_5)$. Since the Schur multiplier of $A_5$ has $3'$-order, it follows that $B \triangleright A_5$, as in conclusion (ii) of the lemma.

Finally, consider (d), in which $\bar{B} \leq \Gamma L_1(q^m)$. Assume first that $(m, q) \neq (6, 2)$, so that $B$ contains an element $t$ of prime order $q_m$ (a primitive prime divisor of $q^m - 1$). The non-trivial composition factors of $Q \downarrow (t)$ have order $q^m$; in addition we have $|C_Q(t)| = 1$ or $q^{m/2}$, according as $m$ is odd or even, respectively. Since $|B|_p < q^m$, it follows that $B \cap Q \leq C_Q(t)$, and so $m \log_p q$ is divisible by $|B|_p/|C_Q(t)|$. Hence one of the following holds:

\[ m = 2, \quad q = 4 \text{ or } 16 \]
\[ m = 4, \quad q = 2, 4 \text{ or } 16 \]
\[ m = 8, \quad q = 2. \]

In the $m = 2$ case we have $L = Sp_4(q)$ and $B \cap L \leq N_{P_2}(t) = [q(q-1)] \times [(q+1)/2] \leq L_2(q) \times L_2(q) = \Omega^+_{3/2}(q)$. By Proposition 9.1(iv), no involution from the second factor can be present in $B$. Hence for $q = 16$ we have $B \leq [(q(q-1)] \times (q+1)].4$, whereas $|B|_2 = 2^7$, a contradiction. And for $q = 4$ we have $G = L.2$ and $B = (2^2.3 \times 5).2$; however, any 2-element in the outer coset of this group would have to have order 4, since $N_{L_4(2)}(5) = 5.4$, so this is also impossible.

In the $m = 4$ case, we similarly have $B \cap L \leq [(q^2(q^2-1)] \times (q^2+1)].2 \leq \Omega^+_{3/2}(q^2)$, and again any outer 2-element must have order greater than 2,
Lemma 9.1 we see that the normal subgroup $S$ is a subgroup $N = \langle Q \rangle$ by $L$, we take $t \in B$ to be an element of order 7; then all composition factors of $Q \downarrow \langle t \rangle$ have order $2^3$. This yields a contradiction since $|B|_2 = 2^5$. 

\[\text{Lemma 9.4} \quad q \text{ is even.}\]

**Proof** Suppose $q$ is odd. Then $L = P\Omega^+_m(q)$ ($m \geq 4$) and $\Omega = L/N_1$. Say $N_1$ is the stabilizer of a 1-space $\langle w \rangle$ with $\langle w, w \rangle = 1$.

Assume first that case (i) of Lemma 9.3 holds. As in the proof of Lemma 9.1 we see that the normal subgroup $S \cong L_2(q^{m/2})$ of $B$ is a factor of a subgroup $S \times T = L_2(q^{m/2}) \times L_2(q^{m/2}) = P\Omega^+_m(q^{m/2}) < L$, and moreover that $C_L(S) = T$. Hence $B$ normalizes $S \times T$. Since $|B|_p = q^{m-1}$ it follows that $B$ contains an element $t_2 \in T$ of order $p$.

However, we claim that we can choose $t_1 \in S$ of order $p$ such that $t_1t_2$ fixes a point of $\Omega$. To see this, rewrite $S \times T = T_1 \times T_2$ and take this to act on $V_1 \otimes V_2$, a tensor product of 2-dimensional spaces over $\mathbb{F}_{q^{m/2}}$. Let $T_i$ fix a symplectic form $(,)$ on $V_i$, and let $e_i, f_i$ be a basis of $V_i$ with $(e_i, f_i)_i = 1$. Then $T_1 \times T_2$ fixes the symmetric form $[,]$ on $V_1 \otimes V_2$, which is the product of $(,)_{1}$ and $(,)_{2}$, and we may assume the $\mathbb{F}_q$-form $(,)$ on $V$ preserved by $L$ to be $\text{Tr}_K^k[,]$, where $K = \mathbb{F}_{q^{m/2}}, k = \mathbb{F}_q$. We may take $t_i$ to send $e_i \rightarrow e_i, f_i \rightarrow \alpha_ie_i + f_i$ for $i = 1, 2$ and some $\alpha_i \in \mathbb{F}_{q^{m/2}}$. Then $t_1t_2$ fixes the vector $v = \alpha_1e_1 \otimes f_2 - \alpha_2f_1 \otimes e_2$.

Now $[v, v] = 2\alpha_1\alpha_2$, and so for a suitable choice of $\alpha_1$ (recall that we can choose $t_1$ to be any element of order $p$ in $S$), we have $(v, v) = \text{Tr}_K^k[v, v] = 1$, so the $\mathbb{F}_q$-1-space spanned by $v$ is in $\Omega$ and is fixed by $t_1t_2 \in B$, as claimed. This contradicts the fact that $B$ acts semiregularly on $\Omega$.

Finally, consider case (ii) of Lemma 9.3. As in the fifth paragraph of the proof of that lemma (case (c)), we have $B \cap Q = C_Q(A_5) = 3^2$, and the subgroup $3^2 \times A_5$ of $B$ lies in a subgroup $A_6 \times A_6 = P\Omega^+_4(9) < L$. Then $B$ contains an element $t_1t_2$, where $t_1, t_2$ are elements of order 3 in the two factors $A_6$, and as above, this element fixes a point of $\Omega$, which is a contradiction.

At this point we can complete the proof of Theorem 1 for the actions in (4). Let $G, L, \Omega$ be as in (4), and suppose $B < G$ is regular on $\Omega$. By Lemmas 9.3 and 9.4, $m$ and $q$ are even, and $B$ has a normal subgroup $S \cong L_2(q^{m/2})$. Moreover, $S$ satisfies (i)-(iv) of Proposition 9.1.

Let $T = C_L(S)$, so $T \cong L_2(q^{m/2})$ by Proposition 9.1(iii). Now $|B|_2^2 = q^m - 1 = |S|_2^2$, while $|B \cap T|_2 = 1$ by Proposition 9.1(iv). It follows that
$B \cap T = 1$. Since $S$ is centralized by no nontrivial field automorphism of $L$, we have $C_G(S) = C_L(S) = T$, whence $C_B(S) = 1$. Consequently $B/S$ has order dividing $|\text{Out}(S)| = \frac{m}{2} \log_2 q$. Since $|B/S| = \frac{1}{2}q^{m/2}$ if $L = SSp_{2m}(q)$, and $|B/S| = q^{m/2-1}$ if $L = \Omega^+_{2m}(q)$, this forces one of the following to hold:

$$L = SSp_{2m}(q) : m = 2, q = 4 \text{ or } m = 4, q = 2$$
$$L = \Omega^+_{2m}(q) : m = 4, q = 2 \text{ or } 4.$$

In all these cases examples of regular subgroups $B$ exist, and are unique up to conjugacy, by Proposition 9.2. Finally, we see using Proposition 9.1(iv) that there are no further examples of regular subgroups.

This completes the proof of Theorem 1 for the actions in (4).

10 Proof of Theorem 1.1: remaining symplectic cases

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where $G$ has socle $L = PSp_{2m}(q)$ ($m \geq 2$, $(m, q) \neq (2, 2)$).

Suppose $G = AB$, $A \cap B = 1$ and $A \max G$. By [31] and Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds:

(10.1) $A = N_G(\Omega^\epsilon_{2m}(q))$ ($q$ even, $\epsilon = \pm$);
(10.2) $A = P_1$;
(10.3) $A = N_G(PPSp_{2a}(q^b))$, $B \leq P_1$ ($ab = m$, $b$ prime);
(10.4) $A = N_G(PPSp_{2a}(q^b))$, $B \leq N_G(\Omega^\epsilon_{2m}(q))$ ($q$ even, $ab = m$, $b$ prime);
(10.5) $A = P_m$, $B \leq N_G(\Omega^\epsilon_{2m}(q))$ ($q$ even);
(10.6) $A = N_G(PPSp_{m}(q) \wr S_2)$, $B \leq N_G(\Omega^\epsilon_{2m}(q))$ ($m$ even, $q$ even);
(10.7) $A = N_2$, $B \leq N_G(PPSp_{m}(q^2))$ ($m \geq 4$ even, $q = 2$ or 4);
(10.8) $A = N_G(PPSp_{m}(q^2))$, $B \leq N_2$ ($m \geq 4$ even, $q = 2$ or 4);
(10.9) $A = N_G(PPSp_{2m}(q^{1/2}))$, $B \leq N_G(\Omega^\epsilon_{2m}(q))$ ($q = 4$ or 16);
(10.10) $m = 2$, $A = N(Sz(q))$ or $B \leq N(Sz(q))$ ($q = 2^{2a+1} \geq 8$);
(10.11) $m = 3$, $A = N(G_2(q))$ or $B \leq N(G_2(q))$ ($q$ even);
(10.12) $L = PSp_{4}(3)$, $PSp_{6}(3)$ or $Sp_{8}(2)$.

Case (10.1) For $\epsilon = -$ this case has been handled in Section 9. So assume $\epsilon = +$. Then $A = N_G(\Omega^\epsilon_{2m}(q))$ and $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^{m}(q^{m} + 1)$. By Lemma 2.3, $A$ contains representatives of all involution classes in $L$, and hence, as $B$ is regular on $\Omega$, $B$ can contain no such involutions; in other words, $|B \cap L|$ is odd. It follows that $|B|_2 = \frac{1}{2}q^{m}$ divides $|G : L|$, hence divides $\log_2 q$. This is impossible.
Case (10.2) Here $A = P_1$, $|B| = (q^{2m} - 1)/(q - 1)$, and by Lemma 3.1 we have $B \leq \Gamma L_1(q^{2m})/(-1)$. Now $\Gamma L_1(q^{2m}) \cap SP_{2m}(q) = (q^m + 1)2m$ (see for example the proof of [24, 4.3.15]), and hence $(q^{2m} - 1)/(q - 1)$ must divide $(q^m + 1)2m\log q$. This forces $m = 2, q = 3$. In this case $L = PSp_6(3) \cong U_4(2)$, which was handled in (6.3).

Case (10.3) Here $B \leq P_1$ and $A = N_G(PSp_{2a}(q^b))(ab = m, b\text{ prime})$, and we have

$$|B| = |L : A| = \frac{1}{b}q^{m(m-a)} \prod_{i \leq m-1, i\neq kb} (q^{2i} - 1).$$

(6)

Write $P_1 = QR$ where $Q$ is the unipotent radical and $R$ a Levi subgroup, so $R \triangleright SP_{2m-2}(q)$. As usual set $\bar{B} = BQ/Q$. If $P_1 = G_{(v)}$ then $A \cap P_1$ stabilizes the 1-space spanned by $v$ over $\mathbb{F}_{q^b}$, and hence we have a factorization $R = \bar{B}P_{m-1}$. By [31] this forces one of the following to hold:

1. $\bar{B} \triangleright SP_{2m-2}(q)$
2. $b = m > 2$
3. $b = 2$.

Consider first case (1). Here (6) forces $b = m$, and $|B|/|SP_{2m-2}(q)| = q^{m-1}/m$. Hence as $m$ is prime, $m = p$. Moreover $SP_{2m-2}(q)$ has composition factors on $Q$ of orders $q$ and $q^{2m-2}$, and so $B \cap Q \leq Q_0$, where $Q_0 = C_Q(SP_{2m-2}(q))$, a group of order $q$. Thus $q^{m-1}/m$ divides $q\log q$. If $m = 2$ then $p = 2$ and $A = N_G(SP_2(q^2))$ is conjugate under a graph automorphism of $L$ to $N(O^-_4(q))$, a case already handled in Section 9. The only other possibility is that $m = p = 3$, in which case $q^2$ divides $3q\log q$, forcing $q = 3$, and $A \cap L = PSp_2(27).3, B \cap L = Sp_4(3) \times 3$. But then $A$ and $B$ contain conjugate elements of order 3 and Jordan form $J_3^3$.

For the rest of the proof we may assume that $\bar{B} \not\triangleright SP_{2m-2}(q)$.

Consider case (2): $b = m > 2$. Here the factorization $R = \bar{B}P_{m-1}$ implies using [31] that one of the following holds:

1. $\bar{B} \leq N(O^-_{2m-2}(q)), q$ even
2. $m = q = 3, \bar{B} \leq 2^{1+4}.S_5$
3. $m = 3, q = 2$.

In case (2) we have $B \leq Q.(O^-_{2m-2}(q) \times (q - 1)).\log q$, and hence by (6), $q^{m-1} - 1$ divides $m(q - 1)\log q$. This forces $m = 3, q = 2$ or 8. For $q = 2$ the only possibility for $B$ is $2^4.A_5$, and we claim there is indeed an exact factorization

$$Sp_6(2) = (Sp_2(8).3)(2^4.A_5),$$

as in Table 16.1. To prove this claim, we start with the factorization $Sp_6(2) = (Sp_2(8).3)O^-_6(2)$ given by [31]. The intersection of the two factors is $O^-_2(8).3$, which is not contained in $\Omega^-_6(2)$, and hence we also have
$\text{Sp}_6(2) = (\text{Sp}_2(8).3) \Omega_6^+(2)$, the factors intersecting in $\Omega_6^-(8).3 = 9.3$. Now take $B = 2^4.A_5 = P_1(\Omega_6^-(2))$. Then $B$ is also $P_2(U_3(2))$. From Section 6 we have an exact factorization of $U_3(2)$ which interpreted for $\Omega_6^-(2)$ takes the form $\Omega_6^+(2) = P_1(\Omega_2^-(8).3)$, and the claim follows.

Finally, for $m = 3, q = 8$ we assert that no example arises: for here the relevant exact factorization must be $\text{Sp}_6(8).3 = (\text{Sp}_2(8^3).9) B$, where $B = (\mathbb{F}_8)^4.(\Omega_4^+ (8) \times 7).3$, and $B$ is unique up to $P_1$-conjugacy. Hence $B$ is the stabilizer of a singular 1-space in $\Omega_6^-(8)$. Since $\text{Sp}_6(8) = (\text{Sp}_2(8^3).3) \Omega_6^-(8)$, with factors intersecting in $\Omega_2^+(8^3).3$, this leads to a factorization $\Omega_6^-(8).3 = P_1(\Omega_2^-(8^3).3.3)$. However there is no such factorization, by [31].

Next consider case (2ii): $m = q = 3, \bar{B} \leq 2^{1+4}.S_5$. Under the action of a subgroup of order 5 in $B$, the radical $Q = 3^{1+4}$ contains no invariant $3^4$, and hence the only possibility is $B = Q.(2^{1+4}.5.4)$. We claim that there is an example of this form, i.e. an exact factorization

$$PSp_6(3).2 = AB = (PSp_2(27).3.2)(3^{1+4}.2^{1+4}.5.4),$$

as in Table 16.1. To see this, observe first that $|A \cap B|_3 = 1$: for the elements of order 3 in $A$ have Jordan form $J_2^3$ or $J_3^2$, whereas those in $B$ (hence in $Q$) do not. Next, $|A \cap B \cap L|_2 = 1$: for involutions in $P_1$ lift to involutions in $Sp_6(3)$, whereas involutions in the subgroup $PSp_2(27)$ lift to elements of order 4. Finally, $|A \cap B|_2 = 1$ also, since, working in $B/O_{2,3}(B) = 5.4$, we see that every 2-element of $B \cap (L.2 \setminus L)$ has order divisible by 4 and has a power which is an involution in $L$. This proves the existence of the above exact factorization.

Now consider case (2iii): $m = 3, q = 2$. Here the factorization $R = Sp_4(2) = BP_2$ implies that $\bar{B} \geq A_5$ by [31]. Moreover $|B| = 2^4 \cdot 60$, so the only possibility is given by the exact factorization $Sp_6(2) = (Sp_2(8).3)(2^4.A_5)$, the existence of which was established above. This completes our analysis of case (2).

To complete this subsection (10.3), consider case (3): $b = 2$. Here $m = ab$ is even and

$$|B| = \frac{1}{2} q^{m^2/2}(q^{2m-2} - 1)(q^{2m-6} - 1) \ldots (q^2 - 1).$$

The factorization $R = \bar{B}P_1$ implies by Lemma 3.1 that one of the following holds:

(3i) $\bar{B} \triangleright Sp_2(q^d)$ with $cd = m - 1, d \geq 3$

(3ii) $\bar{B} \triangleright G_2(q^d)$ with $q$ even, $3d = m - 1$

(3iii) $m = 4, q = 3$ and $\bar{B} \triangleright SL_2(13)$ (< $Sp_6(3)$)

(3iv) $m = 2, q \in \{5, 7, 9, 11, 19, 23, 29, 59\}, \bar{B} \triangleright Q_8$ or $SL_2(5)$

(3v) $B \cap Sp_{2m-2}(q) \leq \Gamma L_1(q^{2m-2}).$

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In case (3i), the fact that $|B|$ is divisible by $q^{2m-6} - 1$ forces $m = 4$ and $B \triangleright \text{Sp}_2(q^3)$. Now $B$ acts on $Q$ with composition factors of order $q$ and $q^6$. Since $|B| = q^3/(2, q)$, it follows that $|B \cap Q|$ divides $q$. However this means that $|B \cap L|_p \leq q^4$, hence $q^4/(2, q)$ divides $|\text{Out}(L)|$, which is clearly impossible.

Now consider (3ii). Here again the divisibility of $|B|$ by $q^{2m-6} - 1$ forces $d = 1$ and $m = 4$, and as above $|B \cap Q|$ divides $q$. We claim that $A$ and $B$ both contain conjugates of an element of order $q + 1$, which will contradict the factorization $G = AB$. To see the claim, consider $G_2(q) < \text{Sp}_6(q) < L$. A subgroup $S = \text{SL}_2(q)$, generated by long root elements of $G_2(q)$, acts on the natural module $V_8$ as $V_2^2 + V_1^4$, and hence $S$ has an element $s$ of order $q + 1$ acting on $V_8$ as $(A, A, 1^4)$, where $A$ stands for a $2 \times 2$ matrix of order $q + 1$. Then $B$ contains a conjugate of $s$. Moreover, so does $A$, within a natural subgroup $\text{Sp}_2(q^2)$ of $\text{Sp}_4(q^2) < A$. This proves the claim.

Next consider (3iii). Here again the divisibility of $|B|$ by $q^{2m-6} - 1$ forces $|B|_2 = 2|\text{SL}_2(13)|_2 = 2^4$, whereas $|B| = \frac{1}{2}9^3(3^6 - 1)(3^2 - 1)$ has 2-part $2^3$, a contradiction.

In case (3iv) we have $|B| = \frac{1}{2}2^2(q^2 - 1)$, and as before $|B \cap Q|$ divides $q$. Hence $q$ divides $|B|$, which is not possible.

Finally consider (3v). We have $|\text{Sp}_{2m-2}(q) \cap \Gamma L_1(q^{2m-2})| = (q^{m-1} + 1)(m - 1) \cdot 2, q$ (contained in a subgroup $\text{Sp}_2(q^{m-1}).(m - 1)$ - see the proof of [24, 4.3.15]. Hence $|B|$ divides $2(q^{m-1} + 1)(m - 1)(q - 1) \log q$. This must be divisible by $q^{m-1} - 1$, which forces $m = 2$. Then $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^2(q^2 - 1)$, and as usual $|B \cap Q|$ divides $q$. Hence $\frac{1}{2}q$ divides $2 \log q$, so $q = 4$ or 16 (recall $q \neq 2$ since by assumption $L \neq \text{Sp}_4(2) \cong S_6$). Now applying a graph automorphism of $L = \text{Sp}_4(q)$ to $A$ and $B$, we have $A = N(O^+_4(q))$ and $B \leq P_2$. Hence we are done by Section 9.

Case (10.4) Here $A = N_G(\text{PSp}_{2n}(q^b))$, $B \leq N_G(O^+_{2m}(q))$ ($q$ even, $ab = m$, $b$ prime), and $|B|$ is as in (6). There is a factorization

$$N_G(O^+_{2m}(q)) = B N(O^+_{2a}(q^b)),$$ (7)

and $B \not\triangleright O^+_{2m}(q)$ (by (6)). Hence by [31], one of the following holds:

(1) $m \geq 4$, $b = 2$, $q = 2$ or 4, and $B \leq N_1$ (or an image of $N_1$ under triality if $m = 4, \epsilon = +$)

(2) $m \leq 3$.

Consider first case (1). Here $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^{m^2/2}(q^{2m-2} - 1)(q^{2m-6} - 1)\ldots(q^2 - 1)$, so $B \not\triangleright O_{2m-1}(q)$. From [31] we see that $N_1 \cap O^+_{2a}(q^2)$ fixes a 1-space of the natural module for $\text{Sp}_{2m-2}(q) \cong O_{2m-1}(q)$, and hence (7) leads to a factorization

$$N(\text{Sp}_{2m-2}(q)) = BP_1.$$ 

By Lemma 3.1 together with the fact that $m \geq 4$ is even, it follows that either $B \leq N(\text{Sp}_{2e}(q^d))$ ($cd = m - 1, d \geq 3$), or $m = 4$ and $B \triangleright G_2(q)$. In the
former case $|B|_p < \frac{1}{2}q^{m^2/2}$, a contradiction. And in the latter case, we see as in the case (3ii) of (10.3) above, that $A$ and $G_2(q)$ both contain conjugates of an element of order $q+1$, which contradicts the exact factorization $G = AB$.

Now consider case (2): $m \leq 3$. If $m = 2$ we can apply a graph automorphism of $L$ to take $A = N(O^+_{2m}(q))$, and we are done by Section 9. So assume that $m = 3$. Then $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^6(q^2 - 1)(q^2 - 1)$, and (7) gives a factorization $N_G(O^+_{6}(q)) = BN(O^+_{2}(q^3))$. For $q > 2$ there is no possible such factorization, by [31]; neither is there for $q = 2, \epsilon = +$ (note that $O^+_{2}(2) \cong S_8$). For $q = 2, \epsilon = -$, the only possibility is the factorization arising from $U_4(2) = (9.3)P_2$ which we have seen in Section 6, leading to the example

$$Sp_6(2) = (Sp_2(8).3) (2^4.A_5),$$

seen in (2i) of (10.3) above.

**Case (10.5)** Here $A = P_m$ and $B \leq N_G(O^-_{2m}(q))$ ($q$ even). We have $|B| = |G : A| = \prod_{m=1}^{m} (q^2 + 1)$. From [31] we see that $A \cap O^-_{2m}(q)$ fixes a totally singular $(m - 1)$-space, and hence we get a factorization

$$N_G(O^-_{2m}(q)) = B P_{m-1}.$$ 

There is no such factorization for $m \geq 3$, by [31] (note that for $m = 3$ it translates into a factorization of type $U_4(q) = BP_1$). Finally, $m = 2$ is also not possible as $\text{Aut}(L_2(q^2))$ has no subgroup of order $(q^2 + 1)(q + 1)$.

**Case (10.6)** Here $A = N_G(Sp_m(q) \wr S_2)$ and $B \leq N_G(O^-_{2m}(q))$ ($m$ even, $q$ even), and we get a factorization

$$N_G(O^-_{2m}(q)) = BN(O^+_{m}(q) \times O^-_{m}(q)).$$

Clearly $B \nsubseteq O^-_{2m}(q)$, so there is no such factorization for $m \geq 4$, by [31]. And for $m = 2$ we have $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^2(q^2 + 1)$, and the above factorization is $N(L_2(q^2)) = BN(q^2 - 1)$, which is not possible for $q > 2$.

**Case (10.7)** Here $A = N_2$, $B \leq N_G(Sp_m(q^2))$ ($m \geq 4$ even, $q = 2$ or $4$), and $|B| = |G : A| = q^{2m-2}(q^{2m} - 1)/(q^2 - 1)$. From [31] we see that $A \cap N_G(Sp_m(q^2))$ normalizes $Sp_2(q) \times Sp_{m-2}(q^2)$, so we get a factorization

$$N_G(Sp_m(q^2)) = BN(Sp_2(q) \times Sp_{m-2}(q^2)) \leq BN_2.$$ 

Hence by [31], one of the following holds:

1. $q = 2$, $B \leq N(Sp_{m/2}(16))$
2. $m = 6$, $B \leq N(G_2(q^2)).$

In case (1), repetition of the above considerations yields a factorization $N_G(Sp_{m/2}(16)) = BN(Sp_2(4) \times Sp_{m/2-2}(16))$, which implies by [31] that
either $m = 12$, $B \leq N(G_2(16))$, or $m = 4$, $B \leq N(17)$. In the latter case $|B|$ cannot be divisible by 5, a contradiction. In the former, as $G_2(16)$ and its automorphism groups have no proper factorizations (see [31, Theorem B]), we have $B \geq G_2(16)$, contrary to the above formula for $|B|$. 

In case (2), the factorizations of $G_2(q^2)$ imply that $q = 2$ and $B \triangleright SU_3(4), G_2(2)$ or $J_2$. None of these are possible by the formula for $|B|$. 

**Case (10.8)** Here $A = N_G(Sp_m(q^2))$, $B \leq N_2$ ($m \geq 4$ even, $q = 2$ or 4), and projecting to the $Sp_{2m-2}(q)$ factor of $N_2$, we get a factorization 

$$N(Sp_{2m-2}(q)) = \bar{B} N(Sp_2(q) \times Sp_{m-2}(q^2))$$

where $\bar{B}$ is the projection of $B$. As in the previous case this forces $m = 4$ and $\bar{B} \triangleright G_2(q)$. However, as in case (3ii) of (10.3) above, $A$ and $G_2(q)$ both contain conjugates of an element of order $q + 1$ in $G$, which gives a contradiction. 

**Case (10.9)** Here $A = N_G(Sp_{2m}(q^{1/2}))$, $B \leq N_G(\Omega_{2m}^-(q))$ ($q = 4$ or 16), and 

$$|B| = |G : A| = q^{m^2/2} \prod_{i=1}^{m} (q^i + 1).$$ 

(8) 

From [31] we have $A \cap O_{2m}^-(q) = O_{2m-1}(q^{1/2}) \times 2$, so there is a factorization 

$$N_G(\Omega_{2m}^-(q)) = B N(O_{2m-1}(q^{1/2})) \leq BN_1.$$ 

For $m = 2$ or 3, neither Aut($L_2(q^2)$) nor Aut($U_4(q)$) has a subgroup of the order required by (8). And for $m \geq 4$, the above factorization implies by [31] that either $B \leq N(SU_m(q))$ with $m$ odd, or $B \leq N(\Omega_m^-(q^2))$ with $m$ even, $q = 4$. Neither of these is possible, again by (8). 

**Case (10.10)** As $Sz(q)$ and its automorphism groups do not have proper factorizations, the only possibility here is that $A = N(Sz(q))$ and $B \leq N(O_4^+(q))$ (see [31]). Then $|B| = |G : A| = q^2(q^2 - 1)(q + 1)$. However it is easy to see that there is no subgroup of this order in $N(O_4^+(q)) \leq \text{Aut}(L_2(q^2))$ for $q = 2^{2m+1} \geq 8$. 

**Case (10.11)** As $G_2(q)$ and its automorphism groups do not have proper exact factorizations, we must have $A = N(G_2(q))$. By [31] we have $\Omega_8^+(q) = Sp_6(q) N_1$ (where the $Sp_6(q)$ factor acts irreducibly), and the intersection of the two factors is $G_2(q)$. Hence the action of $L = Sp_6(q)$ on the cosets of $G_2(q)$ is contained in that of $\Omega_8^+(q)$ on $N_1$. The possibilities for regular subgroups of $\Omega_8^+(q)$ in this action are determined in Section 9; they are given in the last two rows of the table in Proposition 9.2. Inspection of the proof of this proposition shows that the subgroups $B = S_5, L_2(16).4$ in these rows
lie in an irreducible subgroup $Sp_6(q)$ of $\Omega^+_8(q)$, and hence these examples carry over to this case, and are recorded in Table 16.1.

**Case (10.12)** We have already dealt with $L = PSp_4(3) \cong U_4(2)$ in Section 6. In the remaining cases $L$ is either $PSp_6(3)$ or $Sp_8(2)$. We consider maximal factorizations of $G$ containing $AB$ which have not already been considered in previous cases.

Let $L = PSp_6(3)$. The maximal factorization of $L$ to be considered here has factors $L_2(13)$ and $P_1$, intersecting in a subgroup of order 3. If $A = L_2(13)$ then $G = L$; however $P_1$ has no subgroup of index 3. And, $A$ cannot be $P_1$ either, since $L_2(13)$ has no subgroup of index less than 14.

Now let $L = Sp_8(2)$. There are two factorizations to consider here. In one, the factors are $S_{10}$ and $O^-_8(2).2$, intersecting in a subgroup $S_7 \times S_3$. Now $S_{10}$ does not have a suitable exact factorization, so $A = S_{10}$ and $B$ is a proper subgroup of $O^-_8(2).2$. Since 17 divides the order of $B$, it follows from [8, p. 89] that $B$ is a subgroup of $L_2(16)$, which is clearly impossible by considering the power of 2. In the other factorization, the factors are $L_2(17)$ and $O^+_8(2).2$, intersecting in a subgroup $D_{18}$. Now $O^+_8(2).2$ has no subgroup of index 18, so $A = O^+_8(2).2$, of index 136. However, $L_2(17)$ does not have a suitable exact factorization, as it has a unique class of involutions.

### 11 Proof of Theorem 1.1: orthogonal groups of plus type

In this section we prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where $G$ has socle $L = PO^+_2m(q)$ ($m \geq 4$).

Suppose $G = AB$, $A \cap B = 1$ and $A$ max $G$. By [31] and Lemma 2.6, one of the following holds (if necessary replacing $A$ by its image under some automorphism of $L$):

11.1 $A = N_1$;
11.2 $B \leq N_1$ and $A = P_m$, $P_{m-1}$, $N_G(SL_m^+(q))$, $N_G(PSp_2(q) \otimes PSp_m(q))$ ($m$ even, $q > 2$), $N_G(\Omega_m^+(q^2))$ ($m$ even, $q = 2, 4$), or $N_G(\Omega^+_8(q^{1/2}))$ ($m = 4$, $q$ square);
11.3 $A = N_2^-$ and $B \leq P_m$, $P_{m-1}$ or $N_G(SL_m(q))$ ($q = 2, 4$);
11.4 $A = P_1$ and $B \leq N_G(SU_m(q))$ ($m$ even);
11.5 $A = N_G(SU_m(q))$ and $B \leq P_1$ ($m$ even);
11.6 $A = N_2^+$ and $B \leq N_G(SU_m(q))$ ($q = 4$, $m$ even);
11.7 $A = N_G(SU_m(q))$ and $B \leq N_2^+$ ($q = 4$, $m$ even);
11.8 $L = PO^+_2m(q)$, $A = N_G(\Omega_0(q))$ and $B \leq N_1$;
11.9 $L = \Omega^+_2m(2)$, $A = Co_1$ and $B \leq N_1$;
(11.10) \( L = P\Omega_{2m}^+(q) \) \((q = 2, 3, 4)\), and the factorization \( G = AB \) is contained in one in the bottom half of \[31, \text{Table 4}\].

**Case (11.1)** This has been handled in Section 9.

**Case (11.2)** Here \( B \leq N_1 \) and we have a factorization

\[
N_1 = B(N_1 \cap A).
\]

By arithmetic, \( B \) does not contain \( \Omega_{2m-1}(2) \), so the possibilities are given by the factorizations of \( \Omega_{2m-1}(q) \) in \[31\].

If \( A = P_m \) or \( P_{m-1} \), then \(|B| = |G : A| = \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} (q^i + 1) \) and (9) gives \( N_G(\Omega_{2m-1}(q)) = BP_{m-1} \). Hence by \[31\], one of the following holds:

1. \( B \leq N_G(\Omega_{2m-2}(q)) \)
2. \( m = 4, q = 3 \) and \( B \) lies in the normalizer of \( S_9, Sp_6(2) \) or \( 2^6 \cdot A_7 \).

In case (1) we get a factorization \( N_G(\Omega_{2m-2}(q)) = B P_{m-2} \), which forces \( m = 4, q = 3 \) and \( B \leq N_G(L_3(4)) \) \( (L_3(4) \text{ lying in a subgroup } N_1^- \text{ of } L) \). But \( N_G(L_3(4)) \) has no subgroup of order \((3 + 1)(3^2 + 1)(3^3 + 1) \) \( \text{ (see for example } \[8\]) \). Likewise, neither do the normalizers of \( S_9, Sp_6(2) \) or \( 2^6 \cdot A_7 \), so case (2) is also out.

Next consider \( A = N(\Omega_{2m}^+(q)) \). Then

\[
|B| = \frac{1}{t} q^{m(m-1)/2} \prod_{i=1}^{m-1} (q^i + 1),
\]

where \( t \leq 4 \). Now (9) gives a factorization of type \( O_{2m-1}(q) = BN(\Omega_{2m-1}(q)) \leq BN_1^+ \). By \[31\], the only maximal factorizations of \( O_{2m-1}(q) \) with one factor \( N_1^+ \) and the second divisible by \(|B|\) have the second factor equal to \( N_1^- \), with \( q = 2 \) or \( 4 \). This leads to a factorization of type \( N(\Omega_{2m-2}(q)) = BN_1 \). However, lemma 4.4 implies that there is no factorization of \( O_{2m-2}^-(q) \) with one factor \( N_1 \) and the other divisible by \(|B|\). This forces \( B \geq \Omega_{2m-2}^+(q) \), but this contradicts the formulae given above for \(|B|\).

Now suppose that \( A = N_G(PSp_2(q) \otimes PSp_m(q)) \) \( (m \text{ even, } q > 2) \). Here

\[
|B| = (\prod_{i=0}^{m-2} (q^{m+2i} - 1))/(q^2 - 1),
\]

and (9) gives rise to a factorization of type \( O_{2m-1}(q) = BN(PSp_2(q) \otimes PSp_m(q)) \leq BN_1^+ \). However, \[31\] shows that there is no such factorization with the given value of \(|B|\).

Next let \( A = N_G(\Omega_{m}^+(q^2)) \) \((m \text{ even, } q = 2, 4)\). Here

\[
|B| = q^{m^2/2} (q^{2m-2} - 1) (q^{2m-6} - 1) \cdots (q^2 - 1),
\]

and (9) gives a factorization of type \( PSp_{2m-2}(q) = BO_{m-1}^+(q^2) < BP_1 \). Clearly \( B \nleq Sp_{2m-2}(q) \), so from \[31\] we see that either \( B \leq N(PSp_2(q^b)) \) \((ab = m - 1, b > 1)\) or \( B \leq N(G_2(q)) \) \((m = 4)\). The first case is impossible since \(|N(PSp_2(q^b))| \) is not divisible by the above expression for \(|B|\). In the second case we must have \( B \geq G_2(q)^b \), and now we see as in
the case (3ii) of (10.3) above, that $A$ and $G_2(q)$ both contain conjugates of an element of order $q + 1$, which contradicts the exact factorization $G = AB$.

To complete this case (11.2), assume now that $A = N_G(\Omega^{-}_6(q^{1/2}))$ ($m = 4$, $q$ square). Then $|B| = q^6(q + 1)(q^3 + 1)(q^4 - 1)$ and $A \cap N_1 < G_2(q^{1/2})$, so (9) gives a factorization of type $O_7(q) = BG_2(q^{1/2}) < BG_2(q)$. Hence [31] implies that $B \leq N(\Omega^{-}_6(q))$. However $|\Omega^{-}_6(q)| = |B|(q - 1)$ and $q > 2$ (since $q$ is square), so this is impossible.

**Case (11.3)** Here $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^{2m-2}(q^m - 1)(q^{m-1} + 1)/(q + 1)$. If $B \leq P$ with $P = P_m$ or $P_{m-1}$, the stabilizer of a totally singular $m$-space $W$, then $A \cap B$ fixes an $(m - 2)$-subspace of $W$, so writing $\bar{B} = BQ/Q$ we get a factorization of type $GL_m(q) = \bar{B}P_{m-2}$. By [31] this forces either $\bar{B} \geq SL_m(q)$ or $m = 5, q = 2$ and $B \leq \Gamma L_4(2^3)$, both of which possibilities conflict with the above formula for $|B|$. Similarly if $B \leq N_G(SL_m(q))$ we get a factorization $N_G(SL_m(q)) = BN_{2,m-2}$, which forces $B \geq SL_m(q)$, a contradiction.

**Case (11.4)** Here $|B| = (q^m - 1)(q^{m-1} + 1)/(q - 1)$ and we have a factorization $N_G(SU_m(q)) = BP_1$, which by [31] forces $m = 4, q = 3$ and $B \leq N(L_3(4))$. But $N(L_3(4))$ has no subgroup of order $28 \cdot 40$, a contradiction.

**Case (11.5)** Here $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^{m(m-1)/2} \prod_{i=1}^{m-1}(q^i + (-1)^i)$ with $t \leq 4$, and writing $\bar{B} = BQ/Q$ (where $Q$ is the unipotent radical of $P_1$), we have a factorization of type $O^+_{22m-2}(q) = \bar{B}P_1$. This forces $\bar{B} \geq \Omega^+_{22m-2}(q)$ by [31], which is impossible.

**Case (11.6)** Here $|B| = \frac{1}{2}q^{2m-2}(q^m - 1)(q^{m-1} + 1)/(q - 1)$ and we have a factorization $N_G(SU_m(q)) = BN_2$, giving a contradiction using [31].

**Case (11.7)** Here $|B|$ is as in (11.5) and the factorization $N^+_2 = B(A \cap N^+_2)$ gives rise to a factorization of type $O^+_{22m-2}(4) = BN(SU_{m-2}(4)) \leq BN^+_2$. This leads to the usual contradiction using [31].

**Case (11.8)** Here $L = P\Omega^+_{16}(q)$, $A = N_G(\Omega_9(q))$ and $B \leq N_1$. From [31, Appendix 3] we see that $A \cap N_1 \triangleright \Omega_7(q)$, fixing a non-degenerate 8-dimensional subspace of the underlying 16-dimensional orthogonal space for $G$. Thus (9) gives rise to a factorization of type $O^+_{15}(q) = BN_3$. However there is no such factorization unless $B \geq \Omega^+_{15}(q)$, which is a contradiction.

**Case (11.9)** Here $A \cap N_1 = CO_3$ by [31, Lemma B, p.79], so (9) gives a factorization $Sp_{22}(2) = BCO_3$. However there is no such factorization with $B$ proper in $Sp_{22}(2)$, a contradiction.
Case (11.10) Consider first $L = \Omega^+_8(2)$. Then, adjusting $A, B$ by a triality automorphism of $L$ if necessary, and noting that the case $A = N_1$ has been done in Section 9, we may assume that one of the following holds:

(a) $A = A_9$, $B \leq N_1, P_1$ or $N_2^-$;
(b) $A = P_1$ or $N_2^-$, $B \leq A_9$;
(c) $A = A_9^2.2^2$, $B \leq N_1$.

Consider (a). If $B \leq N_1$ then since $A \cap N_1 = L_2(8).3$ (see [31]), we have a factorization $N_1 = Sp_6(2) = B(L_2(8).3)$. This is considered in case (2i) of (10.3), where it is shown that there is a unique possible such exact factorization with $B = 2^4.A_5$; hence we have the example

$$\Omega^+_8(2) = A_9(2^4.A_5)$$

in Table 16.1.

When $B \leq P_1$ (still in case (a)), apply triality to take $A = A_9$ to be embedded in $\Omega^+_8(2)$ with the natural module $V = V_8(2)$ being an irreducible constituent of the permutation module for $A$ over $F_2$, and $B \leq P_3$ or $P_4$ (see [8, p.85]). Write vectors of $V$ as subsets of $\{1, \ldots, 9\}$ of even size (addition being symmetric difference), and define $W$ to be the 4-space spanned by the vectors 1234, 2356, 3478, 1579. Then $W$ is totally singular and an easy check shows that $C_A(W) = 1$. We know from [31] that $L = AL_W$ and $A \cap L_W = 2^3.L_3(2)$; moreover if we write $L_W = QR$ where $Q = C_L(W) = 2^6$ is the unipotent radical, and $R \cong L_4(2)$ a Levi subgroup, then $A \cap Q = 1$. Hence (9) gives a factorization $L_W = B(A \cap L_W)$, which forces $B$ to be of the form $Q.F$, where $F \leq R$ is a group of order 15 such that $R = L_4(2) = (2^3.L_3(2)).F$. Hence we have the example

$$\Omega^+_8(2) = A_9(2^6.15)$$

in Table 16.1.

To complete case (a), suppose $B \leq N_2^-$. Note that $|B| = |L : A| = 2^6.3.5$ and $N_2^- = (3 \times U_4(2)).2$. It follows using [8, p.26] that $B \leq (3 \times 2^4.A_5).2$ with index 6, and hence that $B = 2^4.A_5$ or $(3 \times 2^4.D_{10}).2$. The first case has been handled above, so assume $B = (3 \times 2^4.D_{10}).2$. By the $2^4.A_5$ case above, the subgroup $3 \times 2^4.D_{10}$ is semiregular on $L/A$ with 2 orbits. The normalizer of the $D_{10}$ in $A_5.2 = S_5$ is 5.4, and hence there are no involutions in $B \setminus (3 \times 2^4.D_{10})$. It follows that $B$ is regular on $L/A$, giving the example

$$\Omega^+_8(2) = A_9(3 \times 2^4.D_{10}).2$$

in Table 16.1.

Now consider case (b). If $A = P_1$, then $|B| = 135$ and $A \cap A_9 = 2^3.L_3(2)$. But $A_9$ has no exact factorization of the form $B(2^3.L_3(2))$. And if $A = N_2^-$,
then \(|B| = 1120\) and \(A \cap A_9 = 3^3.S_3\), but there is no exact factorization \(A_9 = B(3^3 S_3)\), a contradiction.

Finally consider (c): \(A = A_3^2.2^2\), \(B \leq N_1\). Here \(B \leq Sp_6(2)\) and \(|B| = 12096\), which forces \(B = G_2(2)\), giving a possible exact factorization \(\Omega_8^+ (2) = (\Omega_4^+ (4).2^2)G_2(2)\). However the two factors in fact share an element of order 3, as in (3ii) of (10.3), which gives a contradiction.

This completes the analysis for \(L = \Omega_8^+ (2)\).

Now suppose that \(L = P\Omega_8^+ (3)\). Again adjusting \(A, B\) by a triality automorphism of \(L\) if necessary, and noting that the case \(A = N_1\) has been handled in Section 9, we may assume that one of the following holds:

(a) \(A = N_G(\Omega_8^+ (2)), B \leq N_1, P_1\) or \(P_{13}\);
(b) \(A = P_1\) or \(P_{13}, B \leq N_G(\Omega_8^+ (2))\);
(c) \(A = N(2^6.A_8), B \leq P_1\);
(d) \(A = P_1, B \leq N(2^6.A_8)\).

Consider case (a). Here \(|B| = |G : A| = 3^7 \cdot 13\). Suppose \(B \leq P_1 = QR\), where \(Q = 3^6\) and \(R = L_4(3)[2^a]\) \((a \leq 3)\). From [31, p.107] we have \(A \cap P_1 \cap L = (3 \times PSp_4(3)).2\), and hence, writing bars for images modulo \(Q\), we have a factorization of type \(L_4(3) = \bar{B}PSp_4(3)\). However \(|L_4(3) : PSp_4(3)|_3 = 3^2\), whereas \(\bar{B}\) is a \(\{3,13\}\)-subgroup of \(L_4(3)\), hence cannot have order divisible by \(3^2\), a contradiction.

If \(B \leq P_{13}\) then as \(B\) has odd order it also lies in \(P_1\), a case already considered. And if \(B \leq N_1\) then by [31] we have \(A \cap N_1 \cap L = 2^6.A_7\), giving a factorization of type \(O_7(3) = B(2^6.A_7)\). Hence from [31] we see that \(B\) lies in a parabolic subgroup of \(N_1\), hence in a parabolic of \(G\), which we have already excluded.

Now consider (b). If \(A = P_{13}\) then \(|B| = 2^8 \cdot 5 \cdot 7\); however \(O_8^+ (2)\) has no subgroup of this order, so this is impossible. Now assume that \(A = P_1\). Then \(|B| = 1120\) and \(A \cap \Omega_8^+ (2) = (3 \times U_4(2)).2\). Hence the factorization \(N_G(\Omega_8^+ (2)) = B(A \cap N_G(\Omega_8^+ (2)))\) implies that \(B\) lies in the normalizer of either \(Sp_6(2)\) or \(A_9\). The latter is impossible as neither \(A_9\) nor \(S_9\) has a subgroup of order 1120. The former case gives a factorization of type \(Sp_6(2) = B N(U_3(2)) \leq BO_8^-(2)\). Hence, using [31] and the fact that \(|B| = 1120\), we see that \(B \leq N(\Omega_8^+ (2)) = N(A_8)\). However this does not have a subgroup of order 1120.

In case (c), we have \(|B| = 3^{10} \cdot 5 \cdot 13\); but the Levi factor \(L_4(3)\) of \(P_1\) has no subgroup of odd order divisible by \(5 \cdot 13\); similarly, in case (d), \(|B| = 2^5 \cdot 5 \cdot 7\), but \(N(2^6.A_8)\) has no subgroup of this order.

This completes the analysis for \(L = \Omega_8^+ (3)\).
Finally, note that for $L = \Omega^+_8(4)$, the factorizations given at the bottom of [31, Table 4] have already been considered in versions adjusted by triality, under (11.2) and (11.3).

The proof of Theorem 1.1 for classical groups is now complete.

12 Proof of Theorem 1.1: exceptional groups of Lie type

In this rather brief section, we note that when $L$ is an exceptional group of Lie type, all (maximal or non-maximal) factorizations of $L$ and its automorphism groups are given in [31, Table 5] (taken from [18]), and it is clear from the short list of factorizations in this table that none of them is exact. Theorem 1.1 for exceptional groups follows immediately.

13 Proof of Theorem 1.1: alternating groups

A complete description of the exact factorizations of the alternating and symmetric groups appears in the paper of Wiegold and Williamson [38]. We analyze their results to obtain our Table 16.2. An alternative starting point would be [31, Theorem D and Remark 2], which gives all the maximal factorizations. We postpone dealing with the automorphisms of $A_6$ outside $S_6$ till the end of this section.

Thus $G$ is $A_n$ or $S_m$, acting naturally on the set $\Omega$ of size $m \geq 5$. Assume that $G = AB$ with $A$ a maximal subgroup and $B$ regular on the set of cosets of $A$ in $G$. The general case to consider is where for some $k$ with $1 \leq k \leq 5$, one of $A$ and $B$ normalizes a subgroup $A_{m-k}$ of $G$ acting naturally on a subset $\Gamma$ of $\Omega$ of size $m-k$, and the other is $k$-homogeneous on $\Omega$. (In fact, this is so unless $m$ is 6 or 8, cases considered later.)

Assume first that $A_{m-k}$ is normal in $A$. By maximality of $A$, it follows that $A = G \cap (S_{m-k} \times S_k)$. Then $B$ is sharply $k$-homogeneous on $\Omega$. If $k = 1$, we get the standard examples $S_n = S_{n-1} B$ with $B$ regular on $\Omega$, and similarly for $A_n$. For $k > 1$ we use Kantor’s list [22]; the possibilities are listed in [38]. For $k = 2$, we see that $B$ must have odd order and it follows that $m = q$ is a prime power congruent to 3 mod 4 and $B$ is a subgroup of $AGL_1(q)$ of order $q^{2-1} \frac{q-1}{2}$, yielding the example

$$A_q = S_{q-2} ([q] \frac{q-1}{2})$$

in Table 16.2. For $k = 3$ we get the two examples with

$$A_{32} = (A_{29} \times A_3).2 (\Gamma L_1(32)),$$
There are no sharply $k$-homogeneous examples with $k = 4$ and $k = 5$.

Assume next that $A$ is the $k$-homogeneous factor, which now must be maximal in $G$. We consider the various cases in the Theorems in [38]. In Theorem A there, $G$ is alternating, and in Theorem S it is symmetric.

In case (AI) (of [38]), we have $G$ alternating, $A$ is sharply $k$-transitive and $B = A_{m-k}$. The possibilities are well known and are listed in [38, Remarks, p.173]. Certainly $k > 1$ by maximality of $A$. Next, $k > 2$, since there are no maximal sharply 2-transitive groups in $A_m$. If $k = 3$ we have $A$ a Zassenhaus group; since $A$ is sharply 3-transitive and maximal in $A_m$, we get $A = PSL_2(p^2).2$ with $p$ a prime congruent to 3 mod 4. This gives examples in Table 16.2:

$$A_{p^2+1} = PSL_2(p^2).2 (A_{p^2-2}).$$

If $k$ is 4 or 5, the only sharply $k$-transitive groups are the Mathieu groups $M_{11}$ and $M_{12}$, and we get the examples

$$A_m = M_m A_7 \ (m = 11, 12).$$

In case (AII), $G$ is alternating and $A$ is $k$-homogeneous but not $k$-transitive on $\Omega$. The possibilities are listed in [38, p.173]. Those leading to maximal subgroups of $G$ lead to the factorizations

$$A_9 = (L_2(8).3) S_5,$$

$$A_{33} = (L_2(32).5) (A_{29} \times A_3).2,$$

$$A_p = (p \frac{p-1}{2}) S_{p-2} \text{ with } p \text{ prime, } p \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 4, \ p \neq 7, 11, 23,$$

$$A_{p+1} = L_2(p) S_{p-2} \text{ with } p \text{ prime, } p \equiv 3 \text{ mod } 4, \ p \neq 7, 11, 23.$$

Note that in the last two lines the congruence on $p$ is needed to obtain a factorization (see [38, Theorem A]): for $p \equiv 1 \text{ mod } 4$, we shall meet the corresponding factorisations for the symmetric groups below, which explains why they appear in Table 16.2 with a *. The excluded values are there to rule out non-maximal cases – they do occur below for the relevant symmetric groups and hence appear in Table 16.2 with a †.

Next we consider the cases in Theorem S, where $G$ is symmetric. In case (SIi), we have precisely the trivial factorisation $S_m = A_m 2$, which is ruled out by our conditions. In case (SIii), the maximal subgroup $A$ contains $A \cap A_m$ as a subgroup of index 2 which is sharply $k$-transitive on $\Omega$. There is no such maximal subgroup with $k = 1$: it would have to be primitive on $\Omega$, so would have to be dihedral of order $2p$, but that is not maximal either. Further, there is no such maximal subgroup with $k = 2$: $A$ would

$$A_8 = (A_5 \times A_3).2 (AGL_1(8)).$$
have to be soluble, so \( A = AGL_1(p) \) - but then the intersection with the alternating group is no longer 2-transitive on \( \Omega \). Thus \( k = 3 \) and \( A \) is maximal and contains a sharply 3-transitive subgroup of index 2; we deduce that \( A = PTL_2(p^2) \) with \( p \) congruent to 3 mod 4, and we have seen the corresponding factorizations of the alternating groups above in case (AI). In cases (SIIii) and SIIIi), we have \( A \) sharply \( k \)-transitive on \( \Omega \). If \( k = 4 \) or \( k = 5 \), there is no such maximal sharply \( k \)-transitive subgroup, and also \( k > 1 \) by maximality. For \( k = 2 \), we have \( A = AGL_1(p) \) with \( p \) a prime, and we get the exact factorizations

\[
S_p = AGL_1(p) \ S_{p-2}
\]

and

\[
S_p = AGL_1(p) \ (A_{p-2} \times 2) \ (p \equiv 1 \mod 4).
\]

For \( k = 3 \), we have \( A = PGL_2(p) \) with \( p \) a prime (for maximality), and we get the factorizations

\[
S_{p+1} = PGL_2(p) \ S_{p-2}
\]

and

\[
S_{p+1} = PGL_2(p) \ (A_{p-2} \times 2) \ (p \equiv 1 \mod 4).
\]

These are listed in Table 16.2, with appropriate remarks. In case (SIIii), \( A \) is \( k \)-homogeneous but not \( k \)-transitive on \( \Omega \). The possibilities are listed in [38, p.176]. None of these is maximal in \( S_m \).

Next we consider the cases where \( m \) is 6 or 8 and neither \( A \) nor \( B \) normalizes a large natural alternating subgroup – see cases (AIII) and (SIII) of [38]. We obtain the exact factorizations

\[
S_6 = L_2(5) \cdot 2 \ B \text{ with } B \text{ either } C_6 \text{ or } D_6,
\]

\[
A_8 = AGL_3(2) \ C_{15}.
\]

Finally, to complete the treatment of groups with alternating socle, we consider the case \( m = 6 \) where \( G \) contains an automorphism of \( A_6 \) not contained in \( S_6 \). By [8], maximal subgroups of \( G \) have intersection with \( A_6 \) of order 10, 36 or 8, so the index is 36, 10 or 45, respectively. There is no subgroup of order 45, so the last is out. If \( A \cap A_6 = D_{10} \), since there is only one class of involutions in \( A_6 \) and since the factorization is exact, we must have \( B \cap A_6 = 3^2 \) and \( G = A_6 \cdot 2^2 \). Thus \( B = 3^2 \cdot 2^2 \). On the other hand, the extension \( A_6.2_3 \) is non-split, so this cannot work. Finally, in the remaining case \( A = N(3^2) \), there are factorizations both with \( B = C_{10} \) and \( B = D_{10} \) in \( G = A_6 \cdot 2^2 = PGL_2(9) \); here \( B < D_{20} \); the cyclic group \( C_{10} \) (the Singer cycle in \( PGL_2(5) \)) is clearly transitive in the action of degree 10, and since \( D_{20} \) is isomorphic to \( D_{10} \times C_2 \), there is also a dihedral subgroup \( D_{10} \) which is transitive.

This completes the consideration of groups with alternating socles.
14 Proof of Theorem 1: sporadic groups

We argue separately for each of twelve sporadic simple groups (and their automorphism groups) which have a factorization. By [31], these are the five Mathieu groups, $J_2, HS, He, Ru, Suz, Fi_{22}$ and $Co_1$. Suppose that $G = AB, A \cap B = 1$ and $A \text{ max } G$. We aim to show that this exact factorization is in Table 16.3, and that all such factorizations exist.

**Case $M_{11}$:** Since $M_{11}$ has a unique conjugacy class of involutions, either $A$ or $B$ has odd index in $L$. From the list of factorizations in [31], we see that $B$ cannot have odd index. Hence $|L : A|$ is odd. If $A = M_{10}$, we get

$M_{11} = M_{10} \cdot 11$

as the only possibility. If $A = M_9.2$, we get

$M_{11} = (M_9.2) (11.5)$

as the only possibility. And if $A = 2S_4$, there are no possibilities for $B$.

**Case $M_{12}$:** First consider the factorization $M_{12} = M_{11}A_5$ coming from Lemma 2.6. Here the intersection of the factors has order 5. Taking a subgroup of index 5 in $A_5$, we get the exact factorization

$M_{12} = M_{11} \cdot A_4$.

This is the only factorization arising here: for if $A = M_{11}$ then $G = M_{12}$, since $M_{11}$ is not maximal in $M_{12} \cdot 2$; and $B$ is not in $M_{11}$ since that has no subgroup of index 5.

Now we consider the factorizations arising in [31]. If $A = M_{11}$, we get exact factorizations for various subgroups $B$ of order 12; we already noted the factorization with $B = A_4$, but others exist: a regular $B = D_{12}$ can be seen as a subgroup of $L_2(11)$, and a regular $B = 2^2 \times 3$ can be seen as a subgroup of $A_4 \times S_3$. Next let $A = L_2(11)$. Since $M_{12} = L_2(11) \cdot M_{11}$ with intersection of factors being $11.5$ and since $M_{11} = (11.5)M_9.2$ is an exact factorization, we get the exact factorization

$M_{12} = L_2(11) (M_9.2)$,

given in Table 16.3.

Now $A$ cannot be $M_{10}.2$ or $M_9S_3$, since it is easy to see that $M_{12}$ has no subgroups of order 66 or 220. And $A$ cannot be one of $2 \times S_5, 4^2D_{12}, A_4 \times S_3$: here $B$ would be a subgroup of $M_{11}$ of index 20, 16, 6, which is impossible.

**Case $M_{22}$:** The only maximal factorization to consider here (containing $G = AB$) is $M_{22} = (L_2(11).2) (L_3(4).2)$. Now $A$ cannot be $L_2(11).2$ since
the index of this in $M_{22}.2$ is 672 and $L_3(4).2$ has no subgroup of order 672 ([8, p. 23]). On the other hand, if $A = L_3(4).2 = M_{21}.2$, we get

$$M_{22}.2 = (M_{21}.2) \, D_{22}$$

as the only possibility. This is an exact factorization: for by [8], the involution in the normaliser of an 11-subgroup is in class $2C$, being a power of an element of order 10, and these involutions are fixed point free in the natural action of degree 22. On the other hand, $M_{22}.2$ has no cyclic subgroup of order 22, so there is no other possibility for an exact factorization here.

**Case** $M_{23}$: This is very similar to the case $M_{11}$. Since $M_{23}$ has a unique conjugacy class of involutions, $A$ has odd index or odd order. If $A$ has odd order, then $A = 23.11$. Now $B < M_{22}$ is not possible, since $M_{22}$ has no subgroup of index 11. Hence we get precisely the two exact factorizations

$$M_{23} = (23.11) \, (L_3(4).2)$$

and

$$M_{23} = (23.11) \, (2^4A_7),$$

as in Table 16.3. Assume now that the index of $A$ is odd. If $A = M_{22}$, the only possibility is

$$M_{23} = M_{22} \, 23.$$

If $A$ is $L_3(4).2$ or $2^4A_7$, we get the first two examples with $A$ and $B$ swapped. Finally, the maximal subgroup of index 1771 does not appear as a factor in a factorization.

**Case** $M_{24}$: First let $A = M_{23}$. There are subgroups of order 24 regular here. For example, considering the factorization $M_{24} = M_{23} \, L_2(23)$ we see that

$$M_{24} = M_{23} \, D_{24}$$

is an exact factorization. And, considering the factorization $M_{24} = M_{23} \, L_2(7)$, we see that

$$M_{24} = M_{23} \, S_4$$

is an exact factorization. Next let $A = L_2(23)$. Then $B$ is a subgroup of one of $M_{23}, M_{22}.2, 2^4A_8, L_3(4).2$ of index 253, 22, 8, 1, respectively. Thus we get precisely the exact factorizations

$$M_{24} = L_2(23) \, (L_3(4).2)$$

and

$$M_{24} = L_2(23) \, (2^4A_7),$$

as in Table 16.3. Next, if $A$ is $M_{22}.2, 2^4A_8$ or $L_3(4).3$, then $B$ is a subgroup of $L_2(23)$ of index 22, 8 or 3, which is impossible. Finally, if $A$ is $M_{12}.2, 2^63.S_6$,

60
or $2^6(L_3(2) \times S_4)$ then $B$ is a subgroup of $M_{23}$. But $B$ has order divisible by 23, forcing $B = 23^{11}$, which is not so.

**Case $J_2$:** First consider the factorization of $J_2$ with factors $U_3(3)$ and $A_5 \times D_{10}$. The intersection of the factors has order 6. Since $U_3(3)$ has no subgroup of index 6, we must have $A = U_3(3)$ of index 100 and $B$ contained in the normalizer of a Sylow 5-subgroup. This does not lead to a factorization of the simple group by [31, p. 119]. Thus we are searching for subgroups $B$ of $J_2$ which are regular in the action of degree 100. We claim that there is a subgroup $B = 5^2.4$ acting regularly: The argument in [31, p. 119] implies that the elements of order 4 which lie in $U_3(3).2$ are of type $4^B$ whereas those normalizing a Sylow 5-subgroup are of type $4^C$. Since the elements of type $4C$ square to involutions $2B$ which are not represented in $U_3(3).2$, the assertion follows. It is also not hard to see that no subgroup $B = 5^2.2^2$ would do.

**Case $HS$:** The factorizations to consider here all have one of the factors intersecting $L$ in $M_{22}$, whereas the other intersects $L$ in $U_3(5).2, (5 : 4) \times A_5$ or $[5^32^5]$. There is only one exact factorization of an automorphism group of $M_{22}$; it is quite easy to see that this forces $A$ to normalize $M_{22}$ and $B$ to be regular of degree 100. Also, $B$ must normalize a 5-subgroup. Looking at the permutation character of degree 100, all involutions in $B$ must be of type $2B$. If $B$ were contained in a subgroup $U_3(5).2$, then $B \cap U_3(5)$ would have even order. However all involutions in $U_3(5)$ are conjugate and are of type $2A$, so this is not possible.

Suppose that $B$ contains no elements of order 4. Then, since the only involutions in $B$ are of type $2B$, it follows that $B \subset HS$. Now the maximal subgroup $[5^32^5]$ of $HS \cdot 2$ meets $HS$ in the intersection of two maximal subgroups $U_3(5).2$, so if $B$ were contained in a subgroup $[5^32^5]$, then $B$ would contain an involution from some $U_3(5)$, which is not the case. Thus $B < (5 : 4) \times A_5$, and in fact $B$ lies in the normaliser $(5 : 4) \times (5 : 2)$ of a $5^2$ in this subgroup. Hence $B$ contains a conjugate of every involution in $(5 : 4) \times (5 : 2)$. However this group contains an element of type $4A$ that squares to an element of type $2A$, which is a contradiction.

Thus $B$ contains elements of order 4. Now the only fixed point free elements of order 4 are of type $4A$ or $4F$, but the square of an element of type $4A$ has type $2A$. Thus all elements of order 4 in $B$ must have type $4F$, and in particular $G = HS.2$ (hence the * symbol in Table 16.3). We claim that there is a subgroup of order 100 in $HS.2$ acting regularly. Consider the factorization $HS = M_{22} 5.4 \times A_5$, mentioned above. The second factor contains a normal subgroup $P$ of order 5 with non-trivial elements of type $5B$. The normalizer of $P$ in $HS.2$ is $5.4 \times S_5$. Let $Q$ be a Sylow 5-subgroup of the $S_5$, and let $x$ be an element of order 20 centralizing $P$ and normalizing $Q$. This must then be an element of type $20C$, as it must square to an element
of type 10B. It follows that all non-trivial powers of $x$ are fixed-point-free, and the group of order 100 generated by $P, Q, x$ is the regular subgroup we want.

**Case He:** The maximal factorizations here have one factor intersecting $L$ in $Sp_4(4).2$ and the other either in $7^2SL_2(7)$ or $7^{1+2}(S_3 \times 3)$. Since the intersection of the factors is smaller than the index of the largest proper subgroup of $Sp_4(4)$, it follows that $A$ must be the normalizer of $Sp_4(4)$ and $B$ is regular of order $2058 = 7^3.6$. It follows that $B$ lies in the normalizer of a Sylow 7-subgroup. By [31, p. 120], it follows that $G = He.2$ (hence the * symbol in the Table). We claim that $He.2$ does have a subgroup $B$ of order 2058 which is regular. It will suffice to show that an element of type $6E$ normalizes a Sylow 7-subgroup: for, its non-trivial powers are all fixed-point-free, as are also all the 7-elements, as we see from the permutation character in [8, p. 104]. We refer to [31, p. 120]. The centre $C$ of a Sylow 7-subgroup is a subgroup of order 7 with all 7-elements of type $7^C$. We consider $C$ as subgroup of the maximal subgroup $3S_7 \times 2$; there we see an element of type $3B$ acting on $C$ and an element of type $2C$ centralizing $3S_7$, yielding an element of type $6E$ normalizing $C$ and hence $P$, as required.

**Case Ru:** The only maximal factorization has factors $2F_4(2)$ and $L_2(29)$, intersecting in a group of order 3. Hence there are no exact factorizations.

**Case Suz:** The maximal factorizations of $Suz$ here have one factor $G_2(4)$ and the other either $U_5(2)$ or $3^5.M_{11}$, of indices 1782, 32760 and 232960, and similarly for $Suz.2$. Sylow theory shows that $Suz$ and $Suz.2$ have no subgroup of order 1782 = $2^3.3.11$, so $A \cap L$ is not $G_2(4)$. On the other hand, $G_2(4)$ has no exact factorizations.

**Case Fi_{22}:** The maximal factorization to consider here is $Fi_{22} = 2U_6(2).2F_4(2)'$ and the corresponding factorization of $Fi_{22}.2$. Now $A \cap L$ is not $2U_6(2)$, since $2F_4(2)$ and $2F_4(2)'$ have no proper factorizations. If $A \cap L = 2F_4(2)'$, then $B$ has order $2^6.3^2.77$. We see from [8, p. 115] that there is no suitable subgroup in $U_6(2)$.

**Case Co1:** In the maximal factorizations here, one of the factors is a smaller Conway group while the other is the normalizer of one of $3.Suz$ or $A_4 \times G_2(4)$. Since the smaller Conway groups have no proper factorizations, it follows that $A$ is a smaller Conway group, of index either $2^3.3^3.5.7.13$ or $2^{11}.3^2.5.7.13$. Inside $3.Suz.2$, the only maximal subgroup of order divisible by either is $G_2(4)$. On the other hand, $G_2(4)$ has no subgroups of suitable orders - see [8, p. 97].
15 Proof of Theorem 1.4 and Corollary 1.3

Most of this section is concerned with proving Theorem 1.4. At the end can be found the very short proof of Corollary 1.3.

For the proof of Theorem 1.4, we make the following assumptions.

(1) $B < G \leq S_n$ with $G$ primitive, and $B$ regular on $\Omega$, where $|\Omega| = n$;

(2) $T \leq B \leq \text{Aut}(T)$, where $T$ is a nonabelian simple group;

(3) $N$ is a minimal normal subgroup of $G$, with $N = U_1 \times \ldots \times U_k \cong U^k$, where $U$ is simple and $k \geq 1$; and $\pi_i : N \rightarrow U_i$ is the natural projection map, for $i = 1, \ldots, k$.

First we reduce to the case where $T \leq N$. We shall use the fact that $|\text{Out}(T)| < |T|$, and we note that this implies that $n = |B| < |T|^2$.

Lemma 15.1 The simple group $U$ is nonabelian, and either

(i) $G \leq D(2, T)$, with $\text{soc}(G) \cong T^2$ and $B = T \cong U$; or

(ii) $T \leq N$, and $N$ is the unique minimal normal subgroup of $G$.

Proof Since $B$ is regular, $|T|$ divides $n$, and in particular $n$ is not a prime power, so $N$ is not elementary abelian. Thus $U$ is a nonabelian simple group, and so $G$ permutes $\{U_1, \ldots, U_k\}$ transitively by conjugation. Since $G$ is primitive, its normal subgroup $N$ is transitive, so $G = N G_\alpha$, where $\alpha \in \Omega$, and $G\alpha$ is also transitive on $\{U_1, \ldots, U_k\}$.

Suppose first that $T$ centralises $N$. Then $C_G(N)$ is a nontrivial normal subgroup of the primitive group $G$, and by the O'Nan–Scott Theorem [10, Chapter 4] it follows that $C_G(N)$ and $N$ are both regular on $\Omega$, are isomorphic to each other, and $G \leq D(2, U) \wr S_k$ with $k \geq 1$. Thus we have $T \leq C_G(N) \cong N \cong U^k$. Since both $T$ and $U$ are simple, we have $|T| \leq |U|$. On the other hand, by the observation made before the proof, $|C_G(N)| = |U|^k = n < |T|^2$. It follows that $k = 1$, and so $G \leq D(2, U)$. If $T = C_G(N)$, then $T$ is regular on $\Omega$, and so $B = T \cong U$ and part (i) holds. So suppose that $T$ is a proper subgroup of $C_G(N)$. Now $N$ is the centraliser in $G$ of $C_G(N)$, and so $B \cap N = 1$ and $B$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $G/N \leq \text{Aut}(U)$. That is to say, we have a simple proper subgroup $T$ of a nonabelian simple group $U$ such that $M := N_{\text{Aut}(U)}(T)$ has order divisible by $|B| = |U|$. Now $|M|$ divides $|\text{Out}(U)| \cdot |M \cap U|$, and $M \cap U$ is a proper subgroup of $U$, so $|U : M \cap U|$ divides $|\text{Out}(U)|$. However this does not hold for any nonabelian simple group $U$ and proper subgroup $M \cap U$ (see for example [24, 5.2.2]).
Thus we may assume that $T$ does not centralise $N$, and therefore $B \cap C_G(N) = 1$. Suppose that $T \not\leq N$. Then, since $B$ is almost simple, $B \cap N = 1$ and $B$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\text{Out}(N) = \text{Out}(U) \wr S_k$. Since $\text{Out}(U)$ is soluble, it follows that $B$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $S_k$. Thus $n$ divides $k!$. Let $\alpha \in \Omega$ and $H := N_\alpha$. As we noted above, $G_\alpha$ is transitive by conjugation on $\{U_1, \ldots, U_k\}$, and since $G_\alpha$ normalises $H$ it follows that $G_\alpha$ permutes the projections $\pi_i(H)$ ($1 \leq i \leq k$) transitively. If the $\pi_i(H) = U_i$, then $H \cong U^{\ell}$ for some proper divisor $\ell$ of $k$, and so $n = |N : H| = |U|^{k-\ell}$ and $k - \ell \geq k/2$. It follows that, for any odd prime divisor $p$ of $|U|$, $p^{k-\ell}$ divides $n$, and hence divides $k!$. However the largest exponent of $p$ that divides $k!$ is $[(k-1)/(p-1)] < k/2$. Thus the projections $\pi_i(H)$ are all isomorphic to a proper subgroup $R$ of $U$, and by the O’Nan–Scott Theorem [10, Chapter 4], $H \cong R^k$ and $n = m^k$ where $m = |U : R|$. In this case we deduce that $p^k$ divides $k!$ for any prime $p$ dividing $m$, and we have a contradiction as in the previous case. Thus $T \leq N$.

Suppose now that $G$ has a second minimal normal subgroup $M$ distinct from $N$. Then $T \leq C_G(M)$, and the argument of the first part of the proof, with $N$ and $M$ interchanged, shows that part (i) holds. Finally, if $N$ is the unique minimal normal subgroup of $G$ then part (ii) holds.

By Lemma 15.1, $U$ is a nonabelian simple group and so $G$ acts transitively by conjugation on $\{U_1, \ldots, U_k\}$. Let $\pi : G \rightarrow S_k$ be the homomorphism corresponding to this action.

**Lemma 15.2** One of the following holds.

(i) $G \leq D(2, T)$, with soc($G$) = $T^2$ and $B = T \cong U$;

(ii) $G \leq H \wr S_k$ in product action, where $U \leq H \leq \text{Aut}(U)$, $k \geq 2$,

\[ \pi(B) \neq 1, \text{ and } B \neq T; \]

(iii) $k = 1$.

**Proof** Suppose that neither case (i) nor case (iii) holds. Then $k \geq 2$ and, by Lemma 15.1, $T \leq N \cong U^k$ so that $|T| \leq |U|$, and $N$ is the unique minimal normal subgroup of $G$. Also, as we observed above, $|T| > n^{1/2}$. If $n = |U|^\ell$ for some integer $\ell \geq k/2$, then we have $|U| \geq |T| > |U|^{\ell/2}$ which implies that $\ell = 1$ and $k = 2$. By the O’Nan–Scott Theorem, we have in this case that $G \leq D(2, U)$. The argument in the second paragraph of the proof of Lemma 15.1 yields that part (i) holds, contrary to our assumptions. Thus $n$ is not of this form.

Let $\alpha \in \Omega$. It now follows from the O’Nan–Scott Theorem that $N_\alpha = R_1 \times \ldots \times R_k = R^k$ with $R_i < U_i$ and $R_i \cong R$, a proper subgroup of $U$, and $G \leq H \wr S_k \leq S_m \wr S_k$ in product action on $\Omega = \Omega_0^k$, where $m = |\Omega_0| = |U : R|$ and $U \leq H \leq \text{Aut}(U)$. Let $M = G \cap S_m^k$, and note that $N \leq M$.

Next we show that $\pi(B) \neq 1$. Suppose that this is not so. Then $B \leq$
M. Let $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_k)$, and for $i = 1, \ldots, k$, let $M_i$ denote the setwise stabiliser in $M$ of \{\(\gamma \in \Omega \mid \gamma_i = \alpha_i\)\}. Then $M_\alpha = \bigcap_{i=1}^k M_i$, and for each $i$, $M$ factorises as $M = M_i(\bigcap_{j \neq i} M_j)$. Since $B \leq M$ and $B$ is transitive, we have also, setting $B_i := B \cap M_i$, the equality $|B_i| = |B|/|\Omega_0|$ and the factorisation $B = B_i(\bigcap_{j \neq i} B_j)$ for each $i$. If $k \geq 3$, these factorisations are called strong multiple factorisations, and all such factorisations of finite almost simple groups $B$ have been classified in [3]; in none of the examples are the subgroups $B_i$ all of the same size. Thus $k = 2$. In this case we have $B = B_1B_2$ and $B_1 \cap B_2 = B_\alpha = 1$. All factorisations of a finite almost simple group $B$ in which the factors $B_1, B_2$ have the same order have also been classified in [3], and for none of them do the factors intersect in the identity subgroup. This contradiction proves that $B \nleq M$, or equivalently, that $\pi(B) \neq 1$. In particular, since $T \leq N \leq M$, this means that $B \neq T$. ■

Proof of Theorem 1.4.

Let $T, B, G, N$ be as defined at the beginning of this section, and suppose first that $B = T$. If $G \leq D(2, T)$ with $\text{soc}(G) = T^2$, then part (ii) of Theorem 1.4 holds. So we now assume that this is not the case. Then by Lemmas 15.1 and 15.2, it follows that $G$ is almost simple with socle $N$ containing $T$. If $N = A_n$ then $|T| = n$, and part (i) of Theorem 1.4 holds, so assume that $N \neq A_n$. Then it follows from Theorem 1.1, and inspection of Tables 16.1 to 16.3, that $T, G$ satisfy one of the first three lines of Table 2 in part (iii) of Theorem 1.4.

Thus we may assume that $B \neq T$. Suppose first that $G$ is almost simple. If $G$ contains $A_n$ then part (i) holds, so assume this is not the case. Then, by Theorem 1.1 and inspection of Tables 16.1 to 16.3, $B, G$ are as in one of the lines of the second section of Table 2 in part (iii) of Theorem 1.4.

Assume now that $k \geq 2$. Then, by Lemma 15.2, $G \leq H \wr S_k$ in product action on $\Omega = \Omega_0^k$, where $U \leq H \leq \text{Aut}(U)$, and $N_\alpha = R^k$ where $m = |\Omega_0| = |U : R|$. Further, $\pi(B) \neq 1$. Suppose that $G$ is chosen to satisfy these conditions, with $k$ minimal subject to $k \geq 2$. Let $\alpha = (\delta, \ldots, \delta) \in \Omega$, where $\delta \in \Omega_0$.

We claim that $\pi(B)$ is transitive. Since $\pi(B) \neq 1$, $\pi(B)$ has an orbit of length $\ell \geq 2$. Without loss of generality we may suppose that this orbit is $\{1, \ldots, \ell\}$. If $\ell < k$, then $C := \{\gamma \in \Omega \mid \gamma_i = \delta \text{ for } \ell < i \leq k\}$ is a block of imprimitivity for $B$ in $\Omega$, and the setwise stabiliser $B_C$ is regular on $C$ and is almost simple with socle $T$. Moreover, the setwise stabiliser in $G$ of $C$ induces on $C$ a primitive subgroup of $H \wr S_\ell$ in product action, and the group $B_C$ projects onto a transitive subgroup of $S_\ell$. This contradicts the minimality of $k$, and hence we conclude that $\pi(B)$ is transitive.

We claim that there is a prime $p$ dividing $|T|$ such that $p$ does not divide $|B : T|$ and such that a Sylow $p$-subgroup of $T$ is cyclic. This follows from
[15, 4.10.3(a)] if $T$ is of Lie type, and is clear if $T$ is alternating or sporadic.

Let $p$ be as in the previous paragraph, and let $P$ be a Sylow $p$-subgroup of $T$. Write $|P| = p^a$ and let $P_0$ be the subgroup of $P$ of order $p$. Since $p$ does not divide $|B:T|$ it follows that $P \leq T \leq B \cap H^k$. Suppose that $p^a$ does not divide $m$. Then $P_0$ fixes some point of $\Omega_0$, say $\omega$, and hence $P_0$ fixes the point $(\omega, \ldots, \omega) \in \Omega$. This is a contradiction since $P_0 \leq B$ and $B$ is regular. Therefore $p^a$ divides $m$ and so $p^{ak}$ divides $n = |B|$. This, however, implies that $p^{a(k-1)}$ divides $|B:T|$ which is a contradiction. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.4.

Proof of Corollary 1.3
Let $G$ be almost simple and primitive of degree $n$, and assume that $G$ has a regular subgroup $B$. Suppose that $G < H < S_n$, where $\text{soc}(G) \neq \text{soc}(H)$ and $\text{soc}(H) \neq A_n$. If $H$ is almost simple then it follows from Theorem 1.1 that (iii) holds. So suppose that $H$ is not almost simple. Then, by [36, Proposition 6.1], either $G = \text{PSL}_2(7), H = \text{AGL}_3(2)$ of degree 8, or $\text{soc}(G) = A_6, M_{12}$ or $\text{PSp}_4(q)$ (with $q$ even), of degree $m^2$ and $H \leq S_m \wr S_2$, where $m = 6, 12$ or $q^2(q^2 - 1)/2$ respectively. The group $\text{PSL}_2(7)$ contains a regular subgroup, giving case (ii) of the corollary. However, Theorem 1.1 shows that none of the above primitive groups of degree $m^2$ possess a regular subgroup (note that for $G = M_{12}, G_\alpha = L_2(11), 2$, we have $G_\alpha \cap \text{soc}(G)$ non-maximal in $\text{soc}(G)$, so this is not the example in line 4 of Table 16.3). This completes the proof.

16 The tables in Theorem 1.1

In this section we present the tables of regular subgroups referred to in our main result, Theorem 1.1. The first two columns of each table contain the possibilities for the simple group $L$ and a point stabilizer in $L$. The third has the possibilities for the regular subgroup $B$, and in the fourth we give the number of possibilities for $B$ up to conjugacy in Aut $L$. (We have not included this column in Table 16.2, where the numbers of classes are rather clear.) The last column contains any relevant extra information. This includes the use of the symbols * and †, which (as in [31]) have the following meaning. The symbol * means that there is no regular subgroup $B$ in the simple group $L$, but there is one in some almost simple group with socle $L$; and † means that $G_\alpha \cap L$ is not maximal in $L$, but is maximal in some almost simple group with socle $L$.

Some of the numbers of classes in column 4 of Tables 16.1 and 16.3 were calculated by computer by M. Giudici, and more information about the sporadic group examples in Table 16.3 can be found in [14].
Table 16.1: $L$ of Lie type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$L$</th>
<th>$G_{\alpha} \cap L$</th>
<th>$B$</th>
<th>no. of classes</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$L_n(q)$</td>
<td>$P_1$ or $P_{n-1}$</td>
<td>$\left[ \frac{q^{n-1}-1}{q-1} \right]$</td>
<td>see (5.1)</td>
<td>$B$ metacyclic, $B \leq \Gamma L_1(q^n)/\mathbb{F}_q^*$, $q \equiv 3 \mod 4$, $B \preceq P_1$, † if $q = 7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(q)$</td>
<td>$D_{q+1}$</td>
<td>$\left[ \frac{q(q-1)}{2} \right]$</td>
<td>see (5.5)</td>
<td>$G \geq L_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_3(2)$</td>
<td>$P_2$ or $P_3$</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>$P_2$ or $P_3$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(11)$</td>
<td>$P_1$</td>
<td>$A_4$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_5$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_4$</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(23)$</td>
<td>$P_1$</td>
<td>$S_4$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$S_4$</td>
<td>$P_1 = 23.11$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(29)$</td>
<td>$A_5$</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_2(59)$</td>
<td>$P_1$</td>
<td>$A_5$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_5$</td>
<td>$P_1 = 59.29$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_3(3)$</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>$3^2 \cdot [16]$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_3(4)$</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>$(2^4 \cdot (3 \times D_{10}) \cdot 2)$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G \geq L_3$ S_3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_4(3)$</td>
<td>$(4 \times L_2(9)) \cdot 2$</td>
<td>$3^3 \cdot \Gamma L_1(3^3)$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G = L_2 = PGL_4(3)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$L_4(4)$</td>
<td>$(5 \times L_2(16)) \cdot 2$</td>
<td>$2^6 \cdot \Gamma L_1(2^6)$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G = L_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$U_3(8)$</td>
<td>$P_1$</td>
<td>$3 \times 19.9$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G \geq L_3^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>$P_1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G \geq L_3^2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$U_4(2)$</td>
<td>$P_2$</td>
<td>[27]</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$U_4(3)$</td>
<td>$L_3(4)$</td>
<td>$3^4 \cdot 2$</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$*, G \geq L_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$U_4(8)$</td>
<td>$P_2$</td>
<td>$GU_1(2^9) \cdot 9$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G \geq L_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Sp_4(4)$</td>
<td>$L_2(16) \cdot 2$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G = L_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Sp_6(2)$</td>
<td>$G_2(2)$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$PSp_3(3)$</td>
<td>$L_2(27) \cdot 3$</td>
<td>$3^{1+4} \cdot 2^{1+4} \cdot 5.4$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G = L_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Sp_4(4)$</td>
<td>$G_2(4)$</td>
<td>$L_2(16) \cdot 4$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G = L_2$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$S_8(2)$</td>
<td>$O_8^+(2)$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Omega_8^+ (2)$</td>
<td>$\Omega_7(2)$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_9$</td>
<td>$2^4 \cdot A_5$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_9$</td>
<td>$2^9 \cdot 15$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$A_9$</td>
<td>$(3 \cdot 2^4 \cdot D_{10}) \cdot 2$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Omega_8^+ (4)$</td>
<td>$\Omega_7(4)$</td>
<td>$L_2(16) \cdot 4$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$*, G \geq L_2$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 16.2: $L$ alternating

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$L$</th>
<th>$G_\alpha \cap L$</th>
<th>$B$</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A_n$</td>
<td>$A_{n-1}$</td>
<td>any $B,</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_q$ ($q$ prime power)</td>
<td>$S_{q-2}$</td>
<td>$\mathbb{F}_q, \frac{q-1}{2} &lt; AGL_1(q)$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_p$, $A_{p+1}$ ($p$ prime)</td>
<td>$p, \frac{p-1}{2}, L_2(p)$ (resp.)</td>
<td>$A_p-2 \times 2$</td>
<td>$q \equiv 3 \mod 4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_p$ ($p$ prime)</td>
<td>$L_2(p^2).2$</td>
<td>$A_{p^2-2}$</td>
<td>$\dagger$ if $p = 7, 11, 23$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_p^2+1$ ($p$ prime)</td>
<td>$L_2(p^2).2$</td>
<td>$A_{p^2-2}$</td>
<td>$\ast$, $p \equiv 1 \mod 4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_6$</td>
<td>$L_2(5)$</td>
<td>$C_6, S_5$</td>
<td>$p \equiv 3 \mod 4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_8$</td>
<td>$AGL_3(2)$</td>
<td>$C_{10}, D_{10}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_9$</td>
<td>$L_2(8).3$</td>
<td>$S_5$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{11}$, $A_{12}$</td>
<td>$M_{11}, M_{12}$ (resp.)</td>
<td>$A_7$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{32}$</td>
<td>$(A_{29} \times A_3).2$</td>
<td>$A_{GL_1(32)}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$A_{33}$</td>
<td>$L_2(32).5$</td>
<td>$(A_{29} \times A_3).2$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 16.3: $L$ sporadic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$L$</th>
<th>$G_\alpha \cap L$</th>
<th>$B$</th>
<th>no. of classes</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$M_{11}$</td>
<td>$M_{10}$</td>
<td>$M_{9.2}$</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_{12}$</td>
<td>$M_{11}$</td>
<td>$L_2(11)$</td>
<td>$M_{9.2}$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$M_{21}$</td>
<td>$D_{22}$</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_{25}$</td>
<td>$M_{22}$</td>
<td>$M_{21.2}$</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$M_{22}$</td>
<td>$2^{4}.A_7$</td>
<td>23.11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$M_{24}$</td>
<td>$M_{23}$</td>
<td>$L_2(23)$</td>
<td>$M_{22.2}$</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$L_2(23)$</td>
<td>$2^{4}.A_7$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$J_2$</td>
<td>$U_3(3)$</td>
<td>$5^2.4$</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>* see [14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$HS$</td>
<td>$M_{22}$</td>
<td>$5^2.4$</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>* see [14]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$He$</td>
<td>$Sp_4(4).2$</td>
<td>$7^{1+2}.6$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>* see [14]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
References


[14] M. Giudici, Factorizations of sporadic simple groups, preprint, University of Western Australia.


