

A 28-DIMENSIONAL REPRESENTATION IN F_2 OF A SUBGROUP OF THE RUDVALIS GROUP

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الخلاصة :

زمرة رودفالس هي احدى الزمر " البسيطة " المتفرقة ذات الرتب العالية . وهذه الزمرة تمثيل من الدرجة ٢٨ في فضاء مركب . والبحث يناقش هذا التمثيل المركب حيث يعطي وصفاً كاملاً لزمرة جزئية كزمرة مصفوفات أحادية (عنصر واحد غير صفري في كل صف وفي كل عمود) في حقل الاعداد المركبة .

والهدف الأساسي لهذا البحث هو ايجاد التمثيل الصريح لهذه الزمرة الأحادية بمصفوفات من الدرجة ٢٨ في حقل العنصرين ، للحصول على تمثيل أولي (ليس له مركبات ذات بعد أدنى) من الدرجة ٨ للزمرة $PSL(2, 7)$ كأحد مركبات التمثيل للزمرة الأحادية في حقل العنصرين .

ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper is to construct explicitly a representation of a monomial subgroup of the (sporadic) Rudvalis simple group in 28-space over F_2 , the field of two elements. We then show that an irreducible 8-dimensional representation of the unimodular group $PSL(2, 7)$ over F_2 is obtained as a composition factor of this 28-dimensional representation of the monomial subgroup.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The (sporadic) Rudvalis simple group R of order $2^{14} \cdot 3^3 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 7 \cdot 13 \cdot 29$ is described as a rank 3 permutation group on 4060 points, which is a transitive extension of the Ree Group ${}^2F_4(2)$. In this set of 4060 points, the Ree Group has orbits of lengths 1, 1755, and 2304. The group R has a projective representation in complex 28-space which can be written in $\mathbb{Q}[i]$, the Gaussian extension of the rationals. The group was constructed in this projective form by Conway and Wales [1] using computer multiplication of matrices. After reduction of the matrices and the use of a complex quaternion arithmetic, Conway described a set of 4060 vectors and a set of 10 "quaternionic" generators. A brief interpretation of these vectors and generators is given in [2].

In the construction [1], R was shown to be the full automorphism group of a graph associated with the 4060 Conway vectors, and a group $4R$ of order exactly $4|R|$ was obtained as the largest group of unitary automorphisms of this graph. The group $4R$ contains a subgroup in the split extension form $K \text{ PSL}(2, 7)$, where K is normal in the form and is of order 2^{13} . The subgroup $K \text{ PSL}(2, 7)$ is represented as a monomial group [3] in the Conway basis over $\mathbb{Z}[i]$, the ring of Gaussian integers. We denote the projective image of this monomial group by M , and the set of 4060 projective points by L_R .

2. GENERATORS OF M

The simple group $\text{PSL}(2, 7)$ of order $2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot 7$ has the following presentation (given in [4]).

$$\text{PSL}(2, 7) = \langle \kappa, \mu : \kappa^7 = \mu^2 = (\kappa\mu)^3 = (\kappa^4\mu)^4 = 1 \rangle. \tag{1}$$

Let

$$\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & i & \cdot & \cdot \\ i & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & -1 & \cdot \end{bmatrix}, \quad \beta = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & i & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & -1 \\ i & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}, \quad \gamma = \beta\alpha;$$

$$a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & -1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad b = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & -1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad c = ab \tag{2}$$

and set

$$h_0 = [iI, a, b, \alpha, c, \gamma, \beta];$$

$$\alpha = [\alpha, \dots, \alpha], \quad \beta = [\beta, \dots, \beta]$$

as 28-dimensional matrices with 7 blocks of 4×4 matrices along the main diagonal. (No confusion will be caused by this double use of both of the symbols α and β .)

Then in complex 28-space, M is presented as follows:

$$M = \langle h_0, \alpha, \beta, \kappa, \mu \rangle$$

where κ and μ are as given in Equation (3) and $\langle \kappa, \mu \rangle \cong \text{PSL}(2, 7)$. If $h_r = \kappa^r h_0 \kappa^{-r}$, ($r = 0, 1, \dots, 6$), then it can be established that $h_6 = h_0 h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5$.

$$\kappa = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & & 1 \\ & I & & & & & \\ & & I & & & & \\ & & & I & & & \\ & & & & I & & \\ & & & & & I & \\ & & & & & & \end{bmatrix};$$

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} E_1 & & & & & & \\ & & E_2 & & & & \\ & E_3 & & & & & \\ & & & & & & E_4 \\ & & & & E_5 & & \\ & & & & & E_6 & \\ & & & E_7 & & & \end{bmatrix} \tag{3}$$

where $I = I_4$, and

$$E_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix},$$

$$E_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix}, \quad E_4 = \begin{bmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & 1 & \cdot \\ 1 & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & 1 \\ \cdot & 1 & \cdot & \cdot \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\kappa = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & . & 1 & 1 & 1 & . & . \\ 1 & 1 & . & . & 1 & 1 & . & . \\ 1 & 1 & . & 1 & . & . & . & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & 1 & . \\ . & . & . & 1 & . & . & . & 1 \\ . & 1 & 1 & 1 & . & 1 & . & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & . & 1 & 1 & . & 1 & . \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\mu = \begin{bmatrix} . & . & 1 & . & . & . & . & . \\ . & . & 1 & 1 & . & . & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\ 1 & 1 & . & . & 1 & 1 & . & . \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & . & 1 \\ . & . & . & . & . & . & 1 & . \\ . & . & . & . & . & 1 & . & . \\ . & . & . & . & 1 & . & . & . \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

of $PSL(3, 2)$. The author has verified that the generator relations given in section 2 are satisfied.

Now, this representation has 6 non-trivial orbits in 8-space over F_2 . In terms of the natural basis of this space, Table 1 gives a representative and length of each orbit.

Representative	Length
$e_1 + e_2$	21
$e_1 + e_4 + e_6$	24
$e_1 + e_8$	28
$e_1 + e_3 + e_4$	42
$e_1 + e_3 + e_7$	56
$e_1 + e_3$	84

No union of orbits in the 8-space over F_2 forms a proper invariant subspace under the representation. Hence the above 8-dimensional representation of $PSL(3, 2)$ over F_2 is irreducible.

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