FINITE SPECIAL MOUFANG SETS OF EVEN CHARACTERISTIC

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Abstract. We give a short and elementary proof of the fact that a finite special Moufang set with root groups of even order is isomorphic to the unique Moufang set whose little projective group is $\mathrm{PSL}_2(2^k)$ for some integer $k \geq 1$.

Introduction

Moufang sets were introduced in 1990 by J. Tits [T]. Finite Moufang sets had already been studied "avant la lettre" a long time before that as part of the classification of finite split BN-pairs of rank 1. Recall that the class of finite split BN-pairs of rank 1 is a class of doubly transitive groups and that their classification was carried out by Suzuki [Su], Shult [Sh] and Peterfalvi [P1], when the degree is odd and by Hering, Kantor and Seitz [HKSe], when the degree is even. With the exception of Perterfalvi's paper, all these papers are hard and rely, in addition to the Feit-Thompson odd order theorem, on many other deep results in finite group theory.

Our goal in this paper is to give a short and elementary proof for the classification of finite special Moufang sets $\mathbb{M}(U, \tau)$, where $|U|$ is even (i.e. the degree is odd). The paper [S] deals with the case when $|U|$ is odd. Our proof uses the Feit-Thompson Theorem and Glauberman's Z^*-Theorem, but no other deep results are needed. We note that the special Moufang sets form a restricted subclass of all Moufang sets, but nevertheless, our approach illustrates that the new theory of (not necessarily finite) Moufang sets which had been developed so far [DW, DS, SW, DST] can be used to simplify and give more insight into the existing theory of finite Moufang sets.

More precisely, the goal of this paper is to show the following theorem.

Main Theorem. *Let $\mathbb{M}(U, \tau)$ be a finite special Moufang set such that $|U| = q$ is even. Then q is a power of 2, U is elementary abelian and*

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$\mathbb{M}(U,\tau) \cong \mathbb{M}(q)$, *the unique Moufang set whose little projective group is* $\mathrm{PSL}_2(q)$.

Recall that $\mathbb{M}(U,\tau)$ is special if and only if $(-x)\tau = -(x\tau)$, for all $x \in U^*$. Hence, if U is an elementary abelian 2-group, then $\mathbb{M}(U,\tau)$ is special, and hence we have the following corollary to our Main Theorem.

Corollary. *Let* $\mathbb{M}(U,\tau)$ *be a finite Moufang set such that* U *is an elementary abelian* 2*-group. Then* $\mathbb{M}(U,\tau) \cong \mathbb{M}(q)$, *the unique Moufang set whose little projective group is* $\mathrm{PSL}_2(q)$, *where* $q = |U|$.

The crucial point in the proof of the Main Theorem will be to study the two point stabilizer H of the little projective group G, and the proof of the Main Theorem will go in three steps. We first show that $|H|$ is odd and that H acts transitively on the $q-1$ remaining points (i.e. on U^*), then we deduce from this that H is cyclic, and finally we show that this implies that the Moufang set is isomorphic to $\mathbb{M}(q)$.

1. Notation and definitions

We start by fixing the (standard) notation that we will use in this paper.

Notation 1.1 (Notation for groups)**.** Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a group and p a prime.

(1) For $x, y \in \mathcal{G}$, $x^y := y^{-1}xy$ and $[x,y] = x^{-1}y^{-1}xy$.
(2) When we write an inequality sign $\mathcal{H} \leq \mathcal{G}$, we always mean that $\mathcal{H}$ is a *subgroup* of $\mathcal{G}$ (while $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ means that $\mathcal{A}$ is a *subset* of $\mathcal{G}$).
(3) For $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, $\langle \mathcal{A} \rangle$ is the subgroup generated by $\mathcal{A}$.
(4) For a set $\mathcal{A}$ we let $|\mathcal{A}|$ be the cardinality of $\mathcal{A}$.
(5) For an element $g \in \mathcal{G}$, $|g|$ denotes the order of $\mathcal{G}$.
(6) $\mathcal{G}^*$ denotes the nontrivial elements of $\mathcal{G}$.
(7) $\mathrm{Inv}(\mathcal{G})$ denotes the set of involutions of $\mathcal{G}$.

Notation 1.2 (Notation for permutation groups)**.** Let $\mathcal{G}$ be a permutation group on a set Ω, and let $Y \subseteq \Omega$ be a nonempty subset.

(1) We let $\mathcal{G}_Y$ be the pointwise stabilizer of Y in $\mathcal{G}$ and we write $\mathcal{G}_{\{Y\}}$ for the global stabilizer of Y in $\mathcal{G}$.
(2) We apply permutations on the right, and for $g \in \mathcal{G}_{\{Y\}}$, $C_Y(g) := \{y \in Y \mid yg = y\}$.

Notation 1.3 (Notation for Moufang sets)**.** Our notation for Moufang sets follows [DS], and we refer the reader to this paper for the standard notation. In particular, $\mathbb{M}(U,\tau)$ is the Moufang set constructed out of a group $(U,+)$ and a permutation $\tau \in \mathrm{Sym}(U^*)$. Let $\mathbb{M} := \mathbb{M}(U,\tau)$ be a Moufang set. Throughout this paper we fix the following notation.

(1) G denotes the little projective group $G^\dagger$ of $\mathbb{M}$.
(2) $N := G_{\{\{0,\infty\}\}}$ is the global stabilizer in G of $\{0,\infty\}$.

(3) $H := G_{0,\infty}$ is the pointwise stabilizer in G of $0, \infty$; this is the *Hua subgroup* of $\mathbb{M}$.
(4) $X := U \cup \{\infty\}$.
(5) For a field $\mathbb{F}$, we let $\mathbb{M}(\mathbb{F})$ be the unique Moufang set whose little projective group is isomorphic to $\mathrm{PSL}_2(\mathbb{F})$. More precisely, this is the Moufang set $\mathbb{M}(\mathbb{F}; x \mapsto -x^{-1})$ see [DW, Example 3.1]; we write $\mathbb{M}(q) := \mathbb{M}(\mathbb{F}_q)$.

2. H has odd order

In this section we assume that $\mathbb{M}(U, \tau)$ is a finite special Moufang set and that $|U|$ is even. Thus by [DST, Theorem 5.5], U is an elementary abelian 2-group, and by [DS, Lemma 4.3(5)] or [DST, Theorem 6.3], $\mu_x^2 = 1$ for all $x \in U^*$.

Proposition 2.1. (1) *$|H|$ is odd;*
(2) *H is transitive on U^*.*

Proof. The idea of the proof is taken from [P1]. Let

$$\mathcal{I} := \bigcup_{x \in X} U_x^*.$$

Notice that $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathrm{Inv}(G)$, and that

(2.1) $$\text{if } t \in \mathcal{I} \cap G_\infty \text{ then } t \in U_\infty.$$

Note further that

(2.2) $$\text{if } t \in U_\infty^*,\ s \in \mathcal{I}, \text{ and } [s,t] = 1, \text{ then } s, st \in U_\infty.$$

This is because ∞ is the unique fixed point of t and hence $s \in \mathcal{I} \cap G_\infty$, so by (2.1), $s \in U_\infty$, and then $st \in U_\infty$. It follows that

(2.3) $$\text{if } s, t \in \mathcal{I} \text{ and } s \notin U_\infty \ni t, \text{ then } |st| \text{ is odd.}$$

Indeed, if $|st|$ is even let $w \in \mathrm{Inv}(\langle st \rangle)$. Then wt is conjugate to t or s (in $\langle s, t \rangle$), so $wt \in \mathcal{I}$ and hence by (2.2), $w \in U_\infty$. Similarly $ws \in \mathcal{I}$, and applying (2.2) once more we see that $s \in U_\infty$, a contradiction.

By (2.3) any involution in U_∞ is conjugate to s and so all involutions in U_∞ are conjugate, that is

(2.4) $$\mathcal{I} \text{ is a conjugacy class of involutions in } G.$$

Note that since any $s, t \in U_\infty^*$ are conjugate in G, they are actually conjugate in $G_\infty = U_\infty H$, so they are conjugate by an element of H; since $\alpha_a^h = \alpha_{ah}$ for all $a \in U$ and $h \in H$, this shows (2).

Further, since $\mu_a^h = \mu_{ah}$ for each $a \in U^*$ and $h \in H$ (see [DS, Prop. 3.9(2)]), it follows that

(2.5) $$\{\mu_a \mid a \in U^*\} \text{ is a conjugacy class of involutions in } N.$$

Notice however that for $a, b \in U^*$ with $a \neq b$, $[\mu_a, \mu_b] \neq 1$, because $\mu_a^{\mu_b} = \mu_{a\mu_b}$ (again by [DS, Prop. 3.9(2)]), so if $\mu_{a\mu_b} = \mu_a$, then by [DS, Prop. 4.9(4)], $a\mu_b = a$, but b is the unique fixed point of μ_b, because by [DS, Lemma 4.3(5)], μ_b is conjugate to α_b.

By (2.5) and Glauberman's Z^*-Theorem (see, e.g., [A, p. 261]), $\mu_a\mu_b \in O_{2'}(N)$, for all $a, b \in U^*$, where $O_{2'}(N)$ is the largest normal subgroup of odd order of N. However by [DW, Theorem 3.1(ii)], $H = \langle \mu_a\mu_b \mid a, b \in U^* \rangle$, so $H \leq O_{2'}(N)$ and hence $|H|$ is odd. □

3. H is cyclic

To show that H is cyclic, we will rely on the following result, the elementary proof of which is due to T. Peterfalvi.

Lemma 3.1. *Let p be an odd prime, and suppose that P is a p-group acting faithfully on U with $C_U(P) = 0$. If $|C_P(a)| = |C_P(b)|$ for all $a, b \in U^*$, then P is cyclic.*

Proof. See [P2, Lemme, Appendix X, p. 281]. □

Proposition 3.2. *H is cyclic.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.1(1), $|H|$ is odd, so in particular, by the Feit-Thompson theorem H is solvable. By Proposition 2.1(2),

(3.1) $$|C_{O_p(H)}(e)| = |C_{O_p(H)}(f)|, \quad \text{for all primes } p \text{ and all } e, f \in U^*.$$

By (3.1) and Lemma 3.1, $O_p(H)$ is cyclic, for all odd primes p and hence

(3.2) H is solvable of odd order and the Fitting group $F(H)$ is cyclic.

Now by Proposition 2.1(2), H acts transitively on U^*. Since $F(H)$ is cyclic, every subgroup of $F(H)$ is normal in H, and in particular $\langle h \rangle$ is normal in H for all $h \in F(H)$. Hence

(3.3) $$C_U(h) = 0, \text{ for all } h \in F(H)^*.$$

Let $x \in U^*$ and $h \in F(H)$. If $\mu_{xh} = \mu_x^h = \mu_x$, then $xh = x$ and hence by (3.3), $h = 1$. Hence

(3.4) $$C_{F(H)}(\mu_x) = 1 \text{ for all } x \in U^*.$$

But now, since $\mu_x^2 = 1$, (3.2) and (3.4) imply that μ_x inverts $F(H)$. We thus see that

$$\mu_x\mu_y \in C_H(F(H)) \leq F(H),$$

for all $x, y \in U^*$, so since $H = \langle \mu_x\mu_y \mid x, y \in U^* \rangle$ by [DW, Theorem 3.1(ii)], we see that $H = F(H)$ is cyclic. □

4. Proof of the Main Theorem

We will follow the convention of [DW, Remark 3.2] and choose an identity element $e \in U^*$, so that its Hua map h_e is the identity map on U. We will explicitly reconstruct the field $\mathbb{F}_q$ (with identity e) and show that $\mathbb{M}(U,\tau) \cong \mathbb{M}(q)$.

Proposition 4.1. *$\mathbb{M}(U,\tau) \cong \mathbb{M}(q)$, where $q = |U|$ is a power of 2.*

Proof. Observe that by [DS, Prop. 5.2(4)], we have $h_{ah_b} = h_a h_b^2$ for all $a, b \in U^*$, and since $H = \langle h_a \mid a \in U^* \rangle$, it follows that

$$h_{ah} = h_a h^2 \tag{4.1}$$

for all $a \in U^*$ and all $h \in H$.

Now let $a, b \in U^*$ be arbitrary, and let $h \in H$ be such that $h^2 = h_b$. Then $h_a h_b = h_a h^2 = h_{ah}$ by equation (4.1), and hence $H = \{h_a \mid a \in U^*\}$. Since $h_a = h_b$ if and only if $a = b$ by [DS, Prop. 5.2(5)], this implies that $|H| = |U^*| = q - 1$. In particular, $h^q = h$ for all $h \in H$.

We now define a multiplication on U by setting

$$a \cdot b := a h_b^{q/2}$$

for all $a, b \in U$ (where, by convention, h_0 is the zero map). Then, by equation (4.1), we have $h_{a \cdot b} = h_a h_b^q = h_a h_b$ for all $a, b \in U^*$. Since H is abelian, this implies $h_{a\cdot b} = h_{b \cdot a}$, and hence this multiplication is commutative. It is also associative, since $h_{(a\cdot b)\cdot c} = h_a h_b h_c = h_{a\cdot(b\cdot c)}$ for all $a, b, c \in U^*$. Moreover, it is obvious that $(a + b) \cdot c = a \cdot c + b \cdot c$, so the distributive laws hold. Finally, by construction e is the identity of our multiplication, and this choice forces $\tau = \mu_e$, so $h_a h_{a\tau} = h_e$, for all $a \in U^*$; see for example [DS, Prop. 5.2(3)]. Hence $a \cdot a\tau = e$ for all $a \in U^*$. We conclude that $(U, +, \cdot)$ is a commutative field with identity e and multiplicative inverse τ. Since $|U| = q$, we conclude that this field must be $\mathbb{F}_q$, and hence $\mathbb{M}(U,\tau) \cong \mathbb{M}(q)$; see, for example, [DW, Example 3.1]. □

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