FINITE GROUPS IN WHICH EVERY NON-NILPOTENT MAXIMAL INVARIANT SUBGROUP OF ORDER DIVISIBLE BY $p$ IS A TI-SUBGROUP

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Abstract. Let $A$ and $G$ be finite groups such that $A$ acts coprimely on $G$ by automorphisms. We obtain a complete description of the structure of finite groups in which every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of order divisible by $p$ is a TI-subgroup for any fixed prime divisor $p$ of the order of groups.

Keywords: coprime action, non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup, TI-subgroup.

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1. INTRODUCTION

All groups are considered to be finite. Let $G$ be a group and $H$ a subgroup of $G$. If $H^g \cap H = 1$ or $H$ for each $g \in G$, then $H$ is called a TI-subgroup of $G$. In [10, Theorem 1.1] Shi and Zhang proved that every non-nilpotent subgroup of a group $G$ is a TI-subgroup if and only if every non-nilpotent subgroup of $G$ is normal. As a generalization, Shi and Li [7, Theorem 1] showed that every self-centralizing non-nilpotent subgroup of a group $G$ is a TI-subgroup or a subnormal subgroup if and only if every non-nilpotent subgroup of $G$ is subnormal. Consider the coprime action of groups, let $A$ and $G$ be groups such that $A$ acts coprimely on $G$ by automorphisms. Shao and Beltrán [5, Theorem B] obtained that every non-nilpotent $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ is a TI-subgroup if and only if every non-nilpotent $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ is normal. Moreover, Liu and Shi [2, Theorem 1.1] showed that every self-centralizing non-nilpotent $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ is a TI-subgroup or a subnormal subgroup if and only if every non-nilpotent $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ is subnormal.

Consider non-nilpotent maximal subgroups of a group, Lu, Pang and Zhong [3, Theorem 3.5] proved that every non-nilpotent maximal subgroup of a group $G$ is a TI-subgroup if and only if every non-nilpotent maximal subgroup of $G$ is normal. Combine the coprime action of groups, Shi and Liu [9, Theorem 1.8] obtained that every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of a group $G$ is a TI-subgroup if and only if every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ is subnormal.

Let $G$ be a group and $p$ any fixed prime divisor of $|G|$. In [8, Theorems 1.3, 1.4 and 1.6] Shi, Li and Shen provided a complete description of group $G$ in which every non-nilpotent maximal subgroup of order divisible by $p$ is normal. Moreover, Beltrán and Shao [1, Theorem C] indicated that $G$ is solvable if every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$ is normal.

As a generalization of above research, Shi [6, Theorem 1.1] had the following result.

THEOREM 1.1. [6, Theorem 1.1] Let $G$ be a group and $p$ a fixed prime divisor of $|G|$. Then every maximal subgroup of $G$ is nilpotent or a TI-subgroup or has $p'$-order if and only if one of the following statements holds:
Therefore, $M$ is a Frobenius group with $Z_q^m$ being its Frobenius kernel and $Z_p \rtimes H$ being its Frobenius complement such that $Z_p \rtimes H$ acts irreducibly on $Z_q^m$, where $m > 1$, $Z_p \in Syl_p(G)$, $H$ is cyclic or a direct product of a generalized quaternion group and a cyclic group such that $|Z_p, H| \neq 1$.

In this paper, as a further generalization of [6, Theorem 1.1], consider the coprime of groups, we obtain the following result, the proof of which is given in Section 3.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let $A$ and $G$ be groups such that $A$ acts coprimely on $G$ by automorphisms, let $p$ be any fixed prime divisor of $|G|$. Then every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$ is a TI-subgroup if and only if one of the following statements holds:

1. every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$ is normal;
2. $G = Z_q^m \rtimes (Z_p \rtimes K)$ is a Frobenius group with kernel $Z_q^m$ and complement $Z_p \rtimes K$, where $Z_q^m$ is a minimal $A$-invariant normal subgroup of $G$ and $m > 1$, $Z_p$ is an $A$-invariant Sylow subgroup of $G$ and $K$ is an $A$-invariant cyclic group or an $A$-invariant direct product of a generalized quaternion group and a cyclic group of odd order with $|Z_p, K| \neq 1$.

The following result is a direct corollary of Theorem 1.2.

**Corollary 1.3.** Let $A$ and $G$ be groups such that $A$ acts coprimely on $G$ by automorphisms, let $p$ be the smallest prime divisor of $|G|$. Then every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$ is a TI-subgroup if and only if every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$ is normal.

### 2. Two Necessary Lemmas

**Lemma 2.1.** [5, Lemma 2.3] Suppose that a group $A$ acts coprimely on a group $G$. If every maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ is normal, then $G$ is nilpotent.

**Lemma 2.2.** [9, Lemma 2.3] Let $A$ and $G$ be groups such that $A$ acts coprimely on $G$ by automorphisms. Suppose that $M$ is a maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$, then $M$ is either self-normalizing in $G$ or normal in $G$.

### 3. Proof of Theorem 1.2

*Proof.* For the necessity part.

When every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$ is normal, it is obvious that every non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$ is a TI-subgroup.

When $G$ has non-normal non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroups of order divisible by $p$. Suppose that $M$ is a non-normal non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$. It is easily seen that $N_G(M)$ is also a non-nilpotent $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$ and $N_G(M) < G$. Therefore, $M = N_G(M)$ by the maximality of $M$. Since $M$ is a TI-subgroup of $G$ by the hypothesis, it follows that $G$ is a Frobenius group with complement $M$. Let $N$ be the kernel. Then $G = N \rtimes M$.

Note that both $N$ and $M$ are Hall-subgroups of $G$. One has that $N$ is a characteristic subgroup of $G$, which implies that $N$ is also an $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$. By the maximality of $M$, $N$ is a minimal $A$-invariant normal subgroup of $G$. It follows that $N$ is a characteristic simple group which is a direct product of some isomorphic simple groups. Since $N$ is nilpotent by [4, Theorem 10.5.6], $N$ is an elementary abelian group. Let $N = Z_q^m$, where $q \neq p$, $m > 1$ since $M$ is non-nilpotent.

Let $P$ be an $A$-invariant Sylow $p$-subgroup of $M$. We will show that $P$ is normal in $M$. Assume that $P$ is not normal in $M$. Then $N_M(P) \neq M$. Note that $N_M(P)$ is also an $A$-invariant subgroup of $M$. It follows that there is a maximal $A$-invariant subgroup $M_0$ of $M$ such that $N_M(P) \leq M_0$. Since $N \rtimes M_0$ is a non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$, $N \rtimes M_0$ is a TI-subgroup of $G$. However, $(N \rtimes M_0) \cap (N \rtimes$
finite groups in which every non-nilpotent maximal invariant subgroup of order divisible by $p$ is a TI-subgroup

$M_0 = (N \rtimes M_0^s) \cap (N \rtimes M_0) \geq N \neq 1$ for each $x \in G$, which implies that $N \rtimes M_0$ is normal in $G = N \rtimes M$. It follows that $M_0$ is normal in $M$. By Frattini’s argument, one has $M = N_{M}(P)M_0 = M_0$, a contradiction. Therefore, $P$ is normal in $M$.

If every maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $M$ is normal, then $M$ is nilpotent by Lemma 2.1, a contradiction. Thus $M$ has non-normal maximal $A$-invariant subgroups. Let $K$ be a non-normal maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $M$. By above argument, one has that $|K|$ is not divisible by $p$. Then $P \cap K = 1$. It follows that $M = P \times K$. By the maximality of $K$, $P$ is a minimal $A$-invariant normal subgroup of $M$, which implies that $P$ is an elementary abelian subgroup. Then $P$ is a cyclic group of order $p$ by [4, Theorem 10.5.6]. Let $P = Z_p$. Then $M = Z_p \rtimes K$. Suppose that $K_0$ is any maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $K$. Then $N \rtimes (Z_p \rtimes K_0)$ is a non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$. Arguing as above, one has that $K_0$ is normal in $K$, which implies that $K$ is nilpotent. Then $K$ is cyclic or a direct product of a generalized quaternion group and a cyclic group of odd order by [4, Theorem 10.5.6] and $[Z_p,K] \neq 1$ since $M$ is non-nilpotent.

For the sufficiency part.

We only need to verify group $G$ that belongs to case (2). Let $L$ be any non-nilpotent maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $G$ of order divisible by $p$. Note that $Z_{qm}^m$ is a minimal $A$-invariant normal subgroup of $G$.

When the case that $Z_{qm}^m \not< L$. Then $G = Z_{qm}^mL$. It is easy to see that $Z_{qm}^m \cap L$ is an $A$-invariant normal subgroup of $G$ and $Z_{qm}^m \cap L < Z_{qm}^m$, by the minimality of $Z_{qm}^m$, one has $Z_{qm}^m \cap L = 1$. It follows that $G = Z_{qm}^m \times L$. Note that $Z_{qm}^m$ is a normal Hall-subgroup of $G$. By Schur-Zassenhaus theorem, one has that $L$ and $Z_p \rtimes K$ are conjugate in $G$. It follows that $L$ is also a Frobenius complement of $G$ and then $L$ is a TI-subgroup of $G$.

When the case that $Z_{qm}^m < L$. Then $L = Z_{qm}^m \times (L \cap (Z_p \rtimes K)) = Z_{qm}^m \times (Z_p \rtimes (L \cap K))$ since $|L|$ is divisible by $p$. Note that $L \cap K$ is a maximal $A$-invariant subgroup of $K$ and $K$ is nilpotent, one has that $L \cap K$ is normal in $K$ by Lemma 2.2, which implies that $L = Z_{qm}^m \times (Z_p \rtimes (L \cap K))$ is normal in $G$.

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