

K. K. Ščukin

A note on simple medial quasigroups

Commentationes Mathematicae Universitatis Carolinae, Vol. 34 (1993), No. 2, 221--222

Persistent URL: <http://dml.cz/dmlcz/118574>

Terms of use:

© Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, 1993

Institute of Mathematics of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic provides access to digitized documents strictly for personal use. Each copy of any part of this document must contain these *Terms of use*.



This paper has been digitized, optimized for electronic delivery and stamped with digital signature within the project *DML-CZ: The Czech Digital Mathematics Library* <http://project.dml.cz>

A note on simple medial quasigroups

K.K. ŠČUKIN

Abstract. A solvable primitive group with finitely generated abelian stabilizers is finite.

Keywords: permutation group, primitive

Classification: 20B15

In [1], J. Ježek and T. Kepka described simple medial quasigroups. Among others, these quasigroups turned out to be finite of prime power order. Now, using multiplication groups of the quasigroups (see [2]), this result can be translated into the language of permutation groups. In the present short note we give a direct proof of the permutation group analogue. In fact, we are going to prove the following more general result:

Theorem. *Let G be a solvable primitive permutation group on a non-empty set Q such that the stabilizers are finitely generated abelian groups. Then G is finite, Q is finite of a prime power order and the stabilizers are cyclic groups.*

PROOF: By [3, Theorem 7, p. 37], G is the semidirect product $G = M \rtimes N$, where $M = M(Q, +)$ is the regular representation of an abelian group $(Q, +)$ defined on Q and N is the stabilizer of the zero element 0. Moreover, since N is maximal in G , no non-trivial proper subgroup of M is normal in G . Further, the subring R generated by N in the endomorphism ring of $(Q, +)$ is a finitely generated commutative ring. Now, if $q \in Q$ and $f \in R$ are non-zero, then $\text{Ker}(f)$ is a proper subgroup of $(Q, +)$ and $\text{Ker}(f)$ is invariant under N , which means that $M(\text{Ker}(f))$ is normal in G and consequently $\text{Ker}(f) = 0$ and $f(q) \neq 0$. This implies that $R(q)$ is a non-zero subgroup of $(Q, +)$ and, since it is also invariant under N , we have $R(q) = Q$. If $0 \neq p \in Q$, then $p = g(q)$ and $q = hf(q)$ for suitable $g, h \in R$ and $hf(p) = hfg(q) = ghf(q) = g(q) = p$. Thus $hf = 1$ and we have shown that R is a field. However, it is a well known fact that every field, finitely generated as a ring, is finite. In particular, R is a finite field and $\text{card}(R) = \text{card}(Q)$ is a power of a prime number. Finally, N is a subgroup of the cyclic group R^* , and therefore N is also cyclic. \square

REFERENCES

- [1] Ježek J., Kepka T., *Varieties of abelian quasigroups*, Czech. Math. J. **27** (1977), 473–503.
- [2] Kepka T., *Multiplication groups of some quasigroups*, Colloquia Math. Soc. J. Bolyai **29** (1977), 459–465.

- [3] Supruněnko D.A., *Gruppy matric*, Nauka, Moskva, 1972.
- [4] Ščukin K.K., *On simple medial quasigroups*, Abstracts of talks of the international conference "Universal algebra, quasigroups and related systems", Jadwisin, Poland, 1989, p. 32.

CATEDRA DE ALGEBRA, UNIVERSITATEU DE STAT DIU REP. MOLDOVA, STRADA MATEEVICI 60,
CHIȘINĂU 14, MOLDOVA

(Received November 20, 1992)