Invariable generation and totally deranged elements of simple groups

Scott Harper

University of Bristol

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For all $g_1, g_2 \in A_n$ we still have $A_n = \langle x_1^{g_1}, x_2^{g_2} \rangle$.

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A group G is **invariably generated** by $\{x_1, \ldots, x_d\} \subseteq G$ if $G = \langle x_1^{g_1}, \ldots, x_d^{g_d} \rangle$ for all choices of $g_1, \ldots, g_d \in G$.

Theorem (Kantor, Lubotzky & Shalev | 2011 // Guralnick & Malle | 2012)

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Every finite simple group can be invariably generated by two elements. Moreover, for every finite simple group *G* there exist elements $x_1, x_2 \in G$ such that $G = \langle x_1^{a_1}, x_2^{a_2} \rangle$ for all $a_1, a_2 \in Aut(G)$

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Question 1 (Garzoni | 2020)

Does there exist a nonabelian finite simple group G that has an invariable generating set $\{x, x^a\}$ where $x \in G$ and $a \in Aut(G)$?

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Lemma	
Let G be a group. Then	
G has an invariable generating set ↔	for all transitive actions of G of degree ≥ 2 G has a derangement.

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Theorem (Jordan | 1870)

Let G be a finite group acting transitively with degree at least 2. Then G has a derangement.

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(a) Let $f \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ be an irreducible polynomial of degree ≥ 2 . Then there exists a prime p such that f does not have a root modulo p.

Let G be a finite group acting transitively with degree \ge 2. Then there exists an element of G that does not fix a point.

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(a) Let f ∈ Z[X] be an irreducible polynomial of degree ≥ 2. Then there exists a prime p such that f does not have a root modulo p.
(b) Let X be a top. space with path connected cover p: C → X of degree ≥ 2. Then there exists f: S¹ → X that does not lift to C.

Let G be a finite group acting **transitively** with degree ≥ 2 . Then there exists an element of G that does not fix a point.

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Question 2

Does there exist an almost simple group *G* with a **totally deranged element**: an element that is a derangement in every faithful primitive action of *G*?

Does there exist a nonabelian finite simple group G that has an invariable generating set $\{x, x^a\}$ where $x \in G$ and $a \in Aut(G)$?

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Lemma (H | 2022)

Let G_0 be a nonabelian finite simple group. Then

$$\begin{array}{ll} \{x,x^a\} \text{ with } x\in G_0 \text{ and } a\in \operatorname{Aut}(G_0) & \Longrightarrow & x \text{ is a totally deranged} \\ & \text{ invariable generates } G_0 & \Longrightarrow & \text{ element of } G=\langle G_0,a\rangle. \end{array}$$

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So $G_0 = A_n$ has no invariable generating set $\{x, x^a\}$ with $x \in G_0$ and $a \in G$.

$$G=\mathrm{O}^+_{\mathrm{16}}(q)$$
 and $G_0=\Omega^+_{\mathrm{16}}(q)$ with $q=2^f$

$$egin{aligned} \mathsf{G} &= \mathsf{O}^+_{\mathsf{16}}(q) ext{ and } \mathsf{G}_0 = \Omega^+_{\mathsf{16}}(q) ext{ with } q = 2^f \ a \in \mathsf{O}^+_{\mathsf{16}}(q) \setminus \Omega^+_{\mathsf{16}}(q) \end{aligned}$$

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All subgroups of G containing x are contained in G_0 \implies x is a totally deranged element of G.

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For all $H < G_0$ and $g \in G_0$, if $x \in H$ then $x^{ag} \notin H$ $\implies \{x, x^a\}$ invariably generates G_0 .

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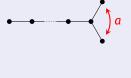
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