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AN IDENTIFICATION THEOREM FOR GROUPS WITH SOCLE $\text{PSU}_6(2)$

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Abstract

We identify the groups $\text{PSU}_6(2)$, $\text{PSU}_6(2):2$, $\text{PSU}_6(2):3$ and $\text{Aut}(\text{PSU}_6(2))$ from the structure of the centralizer of an element of order three.

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1. Introduction

The aim of this paper is to provide a 3-local identification of the groups $\text{PSU}_6(2):3$, $\text{PSU}_6(2):2$ and $\text{PSU}_6(2):\text{Sym}(3)$. The results will be applied in a larger project which began in [12] and aims to provide an alternative proof for some major parts of the classification of the finite simple groups. The group $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ is a Lie type group defined in characteristic 2 and so its appearance in a setting where 3 is the significant prime is unusual. This cross-characteristic behaviour is in part caused by the fact that the smaller group $\text{SU}_3(2)$ is soluble and contains a normal subgroup of order 27. In $\text{SU}_6(2)$ there is a direct product $\text{SU}_3(2) \times \text{SU}_3(2)$ which projects in $X = \text{PSU}_6(2)$ to a group which has normal subgroup Q of order $3^5 = 243$. The subgroup Q is an example of a large 3-subgroup of X and its normalizer is an example of a 3-local subgroup of X . We recall that for a prime p , a p -local subgroup of a group G is by definition the normalizer in G of a nontrivial p -subgroup of G . We shall say more about large p -subgroups in a moment.

For subgroups $X \leq Y \leq G$, we say that X is *weakly closed* in Y with respect to G provided that if $g \in G$ and $X^g \leq Y$, then $X^g = X$. A group X is said to be *quasisimple* provided $X/Z(X)$ is a simple group and $X = [X, X]$. A *component* of G is a subnormal quasisimple subgroup of G . The *fitting subgroup* of G , $F(G)$, is the largest normal

nilpotent subgroup of G and the *layer* of G , $E(G)$, is the subgroup of G which is generated by all the components of G . The *generalized fitting subgroup* of G , $F^*(G)$, is defined by $F^*(G) = F(G)E(G)$. See [1, Ch. 11] for the fundamental properties of this characteristic subgroup of G , the most important property being that $C_G(F^*(G)) \leq F^*(G)$. We say that a p -subgroup Q of a group G is *large* provided:

- (L1) $F^*(N_G(Q)) = Q$; and
- (L2) if U is a nontrivial subgroup of $Z(Q)$, then $N_G(U) \leq N_G(Q)$.

An interesting observation is that most of the groups of Lie type in characteristic p contain a *large* p -subgroup. In fact the only Lie type groups in characteristic p and rank at least 2 which do not contain such a subgroup are $\mathrm{PSp}_{2n}(2^a)$, $F_4(2^a)$ and $G_2(3^a)$. It is not difficult to show that groups G which contain a large p -subgroup are of parabolic characteristic p , which means that all p -local overgroups N of a Sylow p -subgroup S satisfy $F^*(N) = O_p(N)$ [17, Lemma 2.1]. The work in [12] initiates the determination of the p -local overgroups of S which are not contained in $N_G(Q)$. This is the first mile of a long road to showing that typically a group with a large p -subgroup is a group of Lie type defined in characteristic p and of rank at least 2. The basic idea is to gather information about the p -local subgroups of G containing a fixed Sylow p -subgroup so that the subgroup generated by them can be identified with a group of Lie type via its action on the chamber complex coming from these subgroups (which will in fact be the maximal parabolic subgroups). However, one is sometimes confronted with the following situation. Some (but perhaps not all) of the p -local subgroups of G containing a given Sylow p -subgroup S of G generate a subgroup H and $F^*(H)$ is known to be isomorphic to a Lie type group in characteristic p . The expectation (or rather hope) is that $G = H$. Under the assumption that H is a proper subgroup of G , one usually tries to prove that H contains *all* the p -local subgroups of G which contain S and then in a next step to prove that H is strongly p -embedded in G , at which stage [16] is applicable and delivers the contradiction $G = H$. The last two steps are reasonably well understood, at least for groups with mild extra assumptions imposed. However, it might be that the first step cannot be made. Typically this will occur only when $N_G(Q)$ is not contained in H . If $N_H(Q)$ is nonsoluble and p is odd, Seidel has shown in his PhD thesis [22] that this cannot occur. In [17] the authors use the identification theorem presented in this paper together with further identifications [14, 15, 18–20] to handle the more delicate analysis when $p = 3$ and $N_H(Q)$ is soluble. Far from these configurations not arising, the rule of thumb in these cases is that if it might happen then it does. The possibilities for the group $F^*(H)$ are easily shown to be $\mathrm{PSL}_3(3^a)$ (which we do not consider), $\mathrm{PSp}_4(3)$, $\mathrm{PSU}_4(3)$, $\mathrm{PSL}_4(3)$, $\Omega_7(3)$, $\mathrm{P}\Omega_8^+(3)$ and $G_2(3^a)$. The main theorem in [17] says that if $N_G(Q) \not\leq H$, then $F^*(G)$ is one of $\mathrm{U}_6(2)$, $F_4(2)$, ${}^2\mathrm{E}_6(2)$, McL , Co_2 , $\mathrm{M}(22)$, $\mathrm{M}(23)$ or F_2 , where $\mathrm{M}(22)$ and $\mathrm{M}(23)$ are the Fischer groups which are alternatively denoted by Fi_{22} and Fi_{23} , and F_2 represents the Baby monster sporadic simple group.

Thus the present paper is required for the identification of groups G with $F^*(G) \cong \mathrm{U}_6(2)$ in the case where $F^*(H) \cong \mathrm{U}_4(3)$. Furthermore, this paper plays a pivotal role in

the 3-local identifications of $\text{M}(22)$ and ${}^2\text{E}_6(2)$. Indeed, the centralizers of involutions in both $\text{M}(22)$ and ${}^2\text{E}_6(2)$ and their automorphism groups prominently feature groups with socle $\text{U}_6(2)$. In addition, these identifications are required for our work on the sporadic simple groups $\text{M}(23)$ and F_2 .

In earlier work [13] the first author proved the following result. Let G be a finite group, S be a Sylow 3-subgroup of G and $Z = Z(S)$. Assume that $N_G(Z)$ is *similar* to a 3-normalizer in $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ (see [13]). Then either $G \cong \text{PSU}_6(2)$ or Z is weakly closed in S . However, for our intended applications of such results as outlined above, we also need to identify the groups $\text{PSU}_6(2):3$, $\text{PSU}_6(2):2$ and $\text{PSU}_6(2):\text{Sym}(3)$ from their 3-local data (here and throughout this work we use the *Atlas* [3] notation for group extensions). The addition of these automorphisms causes numerous difficulties.

DEFINITION 1.1. We say that X is similar to a 3-centralizer in a group of type $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{F}_4(2)$ provided the following conditions hold:

- (i) $Q = F^*(X)$ is extraspecial of order 3^5 and $Z(F^*(X)) = Z(X)$; and
- (ii) X/Q contains a normal subgroup isomorphic to $\text{Q}_8 \times \text{Q}_8$.

Thus when we say that X is similar to a 3-centralizer in a group of type $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{F}_4(2)$ we mean that X has approximately the same structure as the centralizer in $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{F}_4(2)$ of a certain element of order three. A precise description of the possibilities for the group X/Q will be determined in Section 3. Our theorem is as follows.

THEOREM 1.2. Suppose that G is a group, $Z \leq G$ has order three and set $H = C_G(Z)$. If H is similar to a 3-centralizer in a group of type $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{F}_4(2)$ and Z is weakly closed in $F^*(H)$ but not in H with respect to G , then $G \cong \text{PSU}_6(2)$, $\text{PSU}_6(2):2$, $\text{PSU}_6(2):3$ or $\text{PSU}_6(2):\text{Sym}(3)$.

In the case where Z is weakly closed in H , G could be a nilpotent group extended by a group similar to a 3-centralizer of type $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{F}_4(2)$. Thus the hypothesis that Z is not weakly closed in H is necessary in order to have an identification theorem. On the other hand, the hypothesis that Z is weakly closed in $F^*(H)$ is needed to prevent further examples related to $\text{F}_4(2)$ arising. The methods we use in this paper are also applicable to the configuration arising in $\text{F}_4(2)$. However the investigation of this possibility takes a rather different road at the very outset of our proof and so the analysis of this case is not included here but is the subject of [18]. Combining the work of both papers, we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 1.3. Suppose that G is a group, $Z \leq G$ has order three and set $H = C_G(Z)$. If H is similar to a 3-centralizer in a group of type $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{F}_4(2)$ and Z is not weakly closed in a Sylow 3-subgroup of G with respect to G , then either $F^*(G) \cong \text{F}_4(2)$ or $F^*(G) \cong \text{PSU}_6(2)$.

We now describe the layout of the paper and highlight a number of interesting features. We begin in Section 2 with preliminary lemmas and background material. Noteworthy results in this section are Lemma 2.5, where we embellish the statement

of Hayden's theorem [9] to give the structure of the normal subgroup of index 3, and Lemma 2.13, where we use transfer theorems to show that a group with a certain specified 2-local subgroup has a subgroup of index 2. The relevance of such results to our proof is apparent as the list of groups in the conclusion of our theorem shows. Let G , H and Z be as in the statement of Theorem 1.2 and let $S \in \text{Syl}_3(M)$ where $M = N_G(Z)$ contains H of index at most 2. In Section 3 we tease out the structure of M and establish much of the notation that is used in the proof of Theorem 1.2.

In Section 4 we determine the structure of the normalizer of another 3-subgroup which we call J . The fact that $N_G(J)$ is not contained in M is a consequence of the hypothesis that Z is not weakly closed in M . We find in Lemma 4.5 that $N_G(J)/J \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(6)$ or $\text{Sym}(6)$. With this information, after using a transfer theorem, we are able to apply [13], and do so in Theorem 4.7 to get that $G \cong \text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{PSU}_6(2):3$ if $N_M(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$. Thus from this stage on we assume that $N_M(S)/S \cong 2 \times \text{Dih}(8)$ and $N_M(J)/J \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(6)$. With this assumption, our target groups all have a subgroup of index 2. Our plan is to determine the structure of a 2-central involution r , apply Lemma 2.13 and then apply Theorem 4.7 to the subgroup of index 2. The involution we focus on is contained in M and centralizes a subgroup of $F^*(M)$ isomorphic to 3_+^{1+2} . But before we can make this investigation we need to determine the centralizer of another subgroup (for now we will call it X) which has order either three or nine. It turns out that we may apply the theorems of Hayden [9] and Prince [21] to get $E(C_G(X)) \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$. At this juncture, given the 3-local information that we have gathered, we can construct an extraspecial 2-subgroup Σ of order 2^9 in $K = C_G(r)$. In Theorem 5.5 we show that $N_K(\Sigma)/\Sigma \cong \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$, $(\text{SU}_4(2) \times 3):2$ or $\text{Sp}_6(2)$. In our target groups the possibility $\text{Sp}_6(2)$ does not arise; we will say more about this shortly.

In Section 6 we show that Σ is strongly closed in $N_K(\Sigma)$ with respect to K and then we apply Goldschmidt's theorem to get that $K = N_K(\Sigma)$. At this stage we know the centralizer of a 2-central involution in G and so we can finally prove Theorem 1.2 in Section 7. When $K/\Sigma \cong \text{Sp}_6(2)$ we apply [23] to obtain $G \cong \text{Co}_2$ and then eliminate this group as it does not satisfy our hypothesis on the structure of M . One wonders if the configuration involving $\text{Sp}_6(2)$ could be eliminated at an earlier stage. However, as Co_2 contains $\text{PSU}_6(2):2$ as a subgroup of index 2300, these groups are intimately related. A 3-local identification of Co_2 can be found in [15].

Our notation follows that of [1, 6, 7]. In particular, we use the definition of signalizers as given in [7, Definition 23.1] as well as the notation $\mathcal{I}_G(A, \pi)$ to denote the set of A -signalizers in G . As mentioned earlier, we use the *Atlas* [3] notation for group extensions. We also use [3] as a convenient source for information about subgroups of almost simple groups. Often this information can be easily gleaned from well-known properties of classical groups. For odd p , the extraspecial groups of exponent p and order p^{2n+1} are denoted by p_+^{1+2n} . The extraspecial 2-groups of order 2^{2n+1} are denoted by 2_+^{1+2n} if the maximal elementary abelian subgroups have order 2^{1+n} , otherwise we write 2_-^{1+2n} . Our notation for specific groups is self-explanatory. For a subset X of a group G , X^G denotes the set of G -conjugates of X . If $x, y \in H \leq G$,

we often write $x \sim_H y$ to indicate that x and y are conjugate in H . All the groups in this paper are finite groups.

2. Preliminary results

In this section we gather together preliminary results for our proof of Theorem 1.2. For a group G with Sylow p -subgroup P and $v \in P$, v is *extremal* in P if $C_P(v)$ is a Sylow p -subgroup of $C_G(v)$.

LEMMA 2.1. *Suppose that p is a prime and G is a group. Let P be a Sylow p -subgroup of G and let Q be a proper normal subgroup of P such that P/Q is cyclic. Assume that there is $u \in P \setminus Q$ such that:*

- (a) *no conjugate of u^p is contained in $P \setminus Q$; and*
- (b) *any extremal conjugate of u in P is contained in $Q \cup Qu$.*

Then either G has a normal subgroup N with G/N cyclic and $u \notin N$ or there is $g \in G$ such that:

- (i) *$u^g \in Q$;*
- (ii) *u^g is extremal in P ; and*
- (iii) *$C_P(u)^g \leq C_P(u^g)$.*

PROOF. See [7, Proposition 15.15] or [24, Corollary 5.3.1]. □

LEMMA 2.2. *Suppose that p is a prime, G is a group and $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$.*

- (i) *Assume that there is a normal subgroup Q of P such that P/Q is cyclic and that $y \in P \setminus Q$ has order p . If every extremal conjugate of y in P is contained in Qy , then G has a normal subgroup N with $y \notin N$ and G/N cyclic.*
- (ii) *Assume that $P \leq M \leq G$, $y \in P \setminus M'$ has order p and that, if $x \in G$ with $y^x \in P$ extremal, then there is $g \in M$ such that $y^x = y^g$. Then $y \notin G'$.*
- (iii) *Assume that $J = J(P)$ is the Thompson subgroup of P . If J is elementary abelian and $J \not\leq N_G(J)'$, then $J \not\leq G'$.*

PROOF. (i) This follows from Lemma 2.1.

(ii) As M/M' is abelian, there is $N \leq M$ such that $M' \leq N$, $y \notin N$, $M = NP$ and $P/(P \cap N)$ is cyclic. Set $Q = P \cap N$. Now for $g \in M$ with $y^g \in P$, $y^g \in Qy$. Hence by assumption $y^x \in Qy$ for all $x \in G$ such that y^x is extremal in P . Now (ii) follows from (i).

(iii) Set $M = N_G(J)$ and pick $y \in J \setminus M'$. Assume that $g \in G$ and y^g is extremal in P . Then $C_P(y^g) \in \text{Syl}_p(C_G(y^g))$. Since $C_G(y)$ contains J , it follows that $C_P(y^g)$ contains a G -conjugate of J . Since J is weakly closed in P , we have $J \leq C_P(y^g)$. But then $y^g \in C_P(J) \leq J$. Since M controls fusion in J , we now have that $y^g = y^m$ for some $m \in M$. Now (iii) follows from (ii). □

LEMMA 2.3. *Suppose that F is a field, V is an n -dimensional vector space over F and $G = \text{GL}(V)$. Assume that q is quadratic form of Witt index at least 1 and S is the set of*

singular one-dimensional subspaces of V with respect to q . Then the stabilizer in G of S preserves q up to similarity.

PROOF. See [15, Lemma 2.10]. □

LEMMA 2.4. Suppose that p is an odd prime, $X = \mathrm{GL}_4(p)$ and V is the natural $\mathrm{GF}(p)X$ -module. Let $A = \langle a, b \rangle \leq X$ be elementary abelian of order p^2 and assume that $[V, a] = C_V(b)$ and $[V, b] = C_V(a)$ are distinct and of dimension two. Let $v \in V \setminus [V, A]$. Then A leaves invariant a nondegenerate quadratic form with respect to which v is a singular vector. In particular, X contains exactly two conjugacy classes of subgroups such as A . One is conjugate to a Sylow p -subgroup of $\mathrm{GO}_4^+(p)$ and the other to a Sylow p -subgroup of $\mathrm{GO}_4^-(p)$.

PROOF. See [15, Lemma 2.11]. □

LEMMA 2.5. Let H be a finite group and let $d \in H$ have order three such that $X = C_H(d)$ is isomorphic to the centralizer of a nontrivial 3-central element in $\mathrm{PSp}_4(3)$. Let $P \in \mathrm{Syl}_3(X)$ and E be the elementary abelian subgroup of P of order 27. Assume that E does not normalize any nontrivial 3'-subgroup of H , that d is not H -conjugate to its inverse, and H has a normal subgroup of index 3. Then $H = C_H(d)$.

PROOF. Notice first of all that $P \in \mathrm{Syl}_3(H)$. Let H_1 be a normal subgroup of H of index 3 and set $E_1 = E \cap H$. So $C_{H_1}(d) \cong 3_+^{1+2}:\mathrm{Q}_8$ and E_1 has order nine. Suppose that $x \in E_1 \setminus \langle d \rangle$. We see that all subgroups of order three in E_1 different from $\langle d \rangle$ are conjugate in $O_3(C_H(d))$ and so every element of $E_1 \setminus \langle d \rangle$ is conjugate to its inverse. As d is not conjugate to its inverse, d is the unique conjugate of d in E_1 . Furthermore, d is not conjugate to any element of $E \setminus H'$ and so d is the unique conjugate of d in E . Since x is not conjugate to d , we have that $E_1 = \langle d, x \rangle$ is a Sylow 3-subgroup of $C_{H_1}(x)$. As $E_1/\langle x \rangle$ is self-normalizing in $C_{H_1}(x)/\langle x \rangle$, $C_{H_1}(x)$ has a normal 3-complement T by Burnside's theorem. However, $C_{H_1}(x)$ is normalized by E and so $T = 1$ by hypothesis. It follows that $C_H(x) = E$ for all $x \in E_1 \setminus \langle d \rangle$.

Let $y \in E \setminus H_1$. Then, as before, E_1 is a Sylow 3-subgroup of $C_{H_1}(y)$. Since d is not conjugate to any nontrivial element of $E_1 \setminus \{d\}$, we have $N_H(E_1) \leq X$. So $N_{C_{H_1}(y)}(E_1) = \langle E_1, s \rangle$ where s is an element of order at most two in X . Since $[E_1, s] < E_1$, Grün's theorem [6, Ch. 7, Theorem 4.4] implies that $C_{H_1}(y)$ has a subgroup L of index at least $|E_1 : [E_1, s]|$ with Sylow 3-subgroup $[E_1, s]$. Since L is normalized by E , we also have $O_{3'}(L) = 1$. Hence, if $s = 1$, then $C_H(y) \leq X$ which means that $C_H(y) = E$. So suppose that $[E_1, s]$ has order three. Then, as $C_H([E_1, s]) = E$, we have $[E_1, s]$ is self-centralizing in L . Applying the other Feit–Thompson theorem [4] to L and using $O_{3'}(L) = 1$, we now have that either $L \cong \mathrm{Sym}(3)$ with $L = N_{X \cap H_1}([E_1, s])$ or $L \cong \mathrm{PSL}_3(2)$ or $\mathrm{Alt}(5)$. The latter two cases are eliminated as L is normalized by E_1 and the centralizers of all of the nontrivial elements of E_1 are soluble. Therefore, $C_H(y) = C_X(y) \leq X$ for all $y \in E \setminus E_1$.

Now let $R \in \text{Syl}_2(X)$ and $r \in R$ be an involution. Then $C_X(r) = R\langle d, y \rangle$ for some $y \in E \setminus E_1$. Furthermore, as d is the unique conjugate of $d \in \langle d, y \rangle$,

$$N_{C_H(r)}(\langle d, y \rangle) = N_X(\langle d, y, r \rangle) = \langle d, y, r \rangle$$

and so $C_H(r)$ has a normal 3-complement U by Burnside's theorem. Finally,

$$U = \langle C_U(w) \mid w \in \langle d, y \rangle^\# \rangle \leq X$$

as $C_H(w) \leq X$ for each $w \in \langle d, y \rangle^\#$. It follows that $U = R$. But then $R \in \text{Syl}_2(H)$ and $r \in Z^*(H)$ by [2]. As $[O_3(X), r] = O_3(X)$, we conclude that $O_3(X) \leq O_{2'}(H)$ and deduce that $H = X$ from the Frattini argument. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

THEOREM 2.6 (Hayden). *Let H be a finite group and let d be an element of order three in H such that $X = C_H(d)$ is isomorphic to the centralizer of a nontrivial 3-central element in $\text{PSp}_4(3)$. Let $P \in \text{Syl}_3(X)$ and E be the elementary abelian subgroup of P of order 27. If E does not normalize any nontrivial $3'$ -subgroup of H and d is not H -conjugate to its inverse, then either $H = X$ or $H \cong \text{PSp}_4(3)$.*

PROOF. By [9] either $H \cong \text{PSp}_4(3)$ or H has a normal subgroup of index 3. The result now follows from Lemma 2.5. \square

THEOREM 2.7 (Prince). *Let H be a finite group and let d be an element of order three in H such that $X = C_H(d)$ is isomorphic to the centralizer of a nontrivial 3-central element in $\text{PSp}_4(3)$. Let $P \in \text{Syl}_3(C_H(d))$ and E be the elementary abelian subgroup of P of order 27. If E does not normalize any nontrivial $3'$ -subgroup of H and d is H -conjugate to its inverse, then one of the following properties holds:*

- (i) $|H : C_H(d)| = 2$;
- (ii) H is isomorphic to $\text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$; or
- (iii) H is isomorphic to $\text{Sp}_6(2)$.

PROOF. See [21, Theorem 2]. \square

LEMMA 2.8. *Suppose that X is a group of shape $3_+^{1+2} \cdot \text{SL}_2(3)$, $O_2(X) = 1$ and a Sylow 3-subgroup of X contains an elementary abelian subgroup of order 3^3 . Then X is isomorphic to the centralizer of a nontrivial 3-central element in $\text{PSp}_4(3)$.*

PROOF. See [13, Lemma 6]. \square

LEMMA 2.9. *Let G be a finite group and S be a Sylow 3-subgroup of G . Set $Z = Z(S)$, $M = N_G(Z)$ and let $J = J(S)$ be the Thompson subgroup of S . Suppose that G^* is a normal subgroup of G and set $M^* = M \cap G^*$. Assume that the following properties hold:*

- (i) $|M^*| = 2^7 \cdot 3^6$;
- (ii) $M^* \geq QR = O_{3,2}(M^*)$, where $Q = O_3(M^*)$ is extraspecial of order 3^5 and $R \in \text{Syl}_2(O_{3,2}(M^*))$;
- (iii) $O^2(M^*) = (S \cap M^*)R$ has index 2 in M^* ; and
- (iv) Q/Z is an M^* -chief factor.

TABLE 1. Involutions in $\mathrm{Sp}_6(2)$ and $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{SU}_4(2))$.

	$\mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{SU}_4(2))$	$\mathrm{Sp}_6(2)$	$\dim C_V(u_j)$
u_1	$2_+^{1+4} \cdot (\mathrm{Sym}(3) \times \mathrm{Sym}(3))$	$2^7 \cdot (\mathrm{Sym}(3) \times \mathrm{Sym}(3))$	6
u_2	$2^6.3$	$2^7.3$	4
u_3	$2 \times \mathrm{Sym}(6)$	$2^5.\mathrm{Sym}(6)$	4
u_4	$2 \times (\mathrm{Sym}(4) \times 2)$	$2^9.3$	4

If $N_{G^*}(J \cap G^*) \not\leq M^*$, then $G^* \cong \mathrm{PSU}_6(2)$ and G is a subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{PSU}_6(2))$ such that $G/G^* \cong M/M^*$.

PROOF. Since $N_{G^*}(J \cap G^*) \not\leq M^*$, Z is not weakly closed in $S \cap G^*$. The conditions imposed on the structure of M^* imply that M^* is similar to a 3-normalizer in $\mathrm{PSU}_6(2)$ [13, Definition 1]. Hence [13, Theorem 1] gives the result. \square

LEMMA 2.10. Suppose that E is an extraspecial 2-group and $x \in \mathrm{Aut}(E)$ is an involution. If $C_E(x) \geq [E, x]$, then $[E, x]$ is elementary abelian.

PROOF. Let $\langle e \rangle = Z(E)$. We show that every element of $[E, x]$ has order two. Let $f \in [E, x] \setminus \langle e \rangle$. Then fe has the same order as f . Thus we may suppose that $f = [h, x]$ for some $h \in E$. As $x[h, x] = [h, x]x$ by hypothesis,

$$\begin{aligned} f^2 &= [h, x][h, x] = h^{-1}xhx[h, x] = h^{-1}xh[h, x]x \\ &= h^{-1}xhh^{-1}xhxx = 1 \end{aligned}$$

as required. This proves the lemma. \square

The following lemma is an easy consequence of the three-subgroup lemma.

LEMMA 2.11. Suppose that p is a prime, P is a p -group of nilpotency class at most 2 and $\alpha \in \mathrm{Aut}(P)$ has order coprime to p . If α centralizes a maximal abelian subgroup of P , then $\alpha = 1$.

PROOF. See [17, Lemma 2.3]. \square

For use in Lemma 2.13 and Section 6, we collect some facts in Table 1 about the action of $\mathrm{Sp}_6(2)$ and $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{SU}_4(2))$ on their irreducible eight-dimensional module V over $\mathrm{GF}(2)$. Recall that $\mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{SU}_4(2)) \cong \mathrm{O}_6^-(2)$ is a subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}_6(2)$ [3, p. 46]. We will frequently use the fact that as an $\mathrm{SU}_4(2)$ -module, V is the natural four-dimensional $\mathrm{GF}(4)\mathrm{SU}_4(2)$ -module regarded as a module over $\mathrm{GF}(2)$. We will often refer to this as the *natural* $\mathrm{SU}_4(2)$ -module.

PROPOSITION 2.12. Let $X \cong \mathrm{Sp}_6(2)$ and $Y \cong \mathrm{Aut}(\mathrm{SU}_4(2))$. Assume that V is the eight-dimensional irreducible module for X (and hence Y) over $\mathrm{GF}(2)$. Then the following properties hold.

- (i) X and Y both possess exactly four conjugacy classes of involutions. In Table 1 we list the four classes of involutions and give structural information about their centralizers in both X and Y . The involutions denoted by u_1 are the unitary transvections. The involutions denoted by u_3 and u_4 are in $\text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2)) \setminus \text{SU}_4(2)$.
- (ii) X and Y have orbits of length 135 and 120 on the nonzero elements of V . We call elements of the orbits nonsingular and singular vectors, respectively. Suppose that x is singular and y is nonsingular. Then

$$|C_Y(x)| = 2^7 \cdot 3, \quad |C_X(x)| = 2^9 \cdot 3 \cdot 7.$$

$$C_Y(y) \cong 3_+^{1+2}.\text{SDih}(16), \quad C_X(y) \cong \text{G}_2(2).$$

- (iii) X and Y both have exactly three conjugacy classes of elements of order three. They are distinguished by their action on V . They have centralizers of dimension 0, 2 and 4. The elements with centralizer of dimension two are 3-central and centralize only nonsingular vectors in $V^\#$.
- (iv) For $u \in Y$ an involution, $\dim C_V(u)$ is given in column 4 of Table 1.
- (v) Let u be a unitary transvection. Then $C_Y(u)$ acts on $C_V(u)/[V, u]$ with orbits of length 1, 6 and 9.
- (vi) If u is a unitary transvection, $F \leq C_Y(u)$ has order three and $C_{C_V(u)/[V, u]}(F) \neq 0$, then $\dim C_V(F) = 2$.
- (vii) For $S \in \text{Syl}_2(Y)$ and $S_1 = S \cap Y'$, every S -invariant subspace of V of dimension at least two contains $C_V(S_1)$.
- (viii) Y does not contain a fours group all of whose nontrivial elements are unitary transvections.
- (ix) $C_V(u_4)$ is generated by nonsingular vectors.
- (x) The 2-rank of Y is 4.

PROOF. (i) From [3, pp. 27, 47], we see that $\text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$ and $\text{Sp}_6(2)$ both possess exactly four conjugacy classes of involutions.

(ii) By Witt's lemma Y has exactly two orbits on the nonzero elements of $V^\#$ and they correspond to the singular and the nonsingular vectors. Since $2^8 - 1$ does not divide $|X|$, these orbits are also orbits under the action of X . Since the lengths of the orbits are 135 and 120, using [3, pp. 26, 46] we get the given structure of the stabilizers.

(iii) As Y contains a Sylow 3-subgroup of X , we find representatives of all X -conjugacy classes of elements of order three in Y . By [3, p. 27] there are exactly three conjugacy classes of elements of order three in Y , which we easily distinguish by their action on V . We have elements which are fixed point free, which have centralizer of dimension two, and which have centralizer of dimension four. In particular, these elements are not fused in X .

Let $d \in Y$ have two-dimensional fixed space on V . Then, as $C_V(d)$ is perpendicular to $[V, d]$, we deduce that $C_V(d)$ is nonsingular (a one-dimensional nonsingular $\text{GF}(4)$ -space).

(iv) For the unitary transvection u we have that $\dim[V, u] = 2$. Suppose that u is not a unitary transvection but $u \in Y'$. Then, as V supports the structure of a vector

space over $\text{GF}(4)$, $[V, u]$ is two-dimensional and so $\dim[V, u] = 4$. Suppose next that u is an involution in $Y \setminus Y'$ and let P be the stabilizer of a maximal isotropic space W of $\text{GF}(4)$ -dimension two in V . Then $O_2(P)$ is elementary abelian of order 16 and $P/O_2(P) \cong \text{Sym}(5) \cong \text{SU}_2(4):2$. Since P contains a Sylow 2-subgroup of Y , we may suppose that $u \in P$. Furthermore, W and V/W are natural $\text{SL}_2(4)$ -modules. As $u \notin O_2(P) \leq Y'$, $\dim[W, u] = 2 = \dim[V/W, u]$. Hence $\dim[V, u] \geq 4$ and so as $\dim V = 8$, we have $\dim[V, u] = 4$.

(v) Let u be a unitary transvection. Then $C_{Y'}(u)$ acts on $C_V(u)/[V, u]$ as $\text{GU}_2(2) \cong \text{Sym}(3) \times 3$ and has three orbits: one of length 1, one of length 6 and one of length 9.

(vi) From (v), a Sylow 3-subgroup S_1 of $C_{Y'}(u)$ contains two subgroups of order three whose centralizer in $C_V(u)/[V, u]$ is of order four, and two which are fixed point free. As the elements of order three in $C_{Y'}(u)$ act the same way on $[V, u]$ as on $V/C_V(u)$, the elements with fixed points on $C_V(u)/[V, u]$ have centralizer in V of dimension two, as by (iii) there are no elements of order three which centralize a subspace of dimension six. Now by coprime action we get that one subgroup of order three in S_1 centralizes in V a subspace of dimension four and acts fixed point freely on $C_V(u)/[V, u]$, one acts fixed point freely on V and the other two centralize a subspace of dimension two in V .

(vii) Let $S \in \text{Syl}_2(Y)$ and $S_1 = S \cap Y'$. Then, as V is the natural four-dimensional unitary module for Y' , $U = C_V(S_1)$ has $\text{GF}(2)$ -dimension two. Assume that (vii) is false and let W be an S -invariant subspace of dimension at least two with $U \not\leq W$. Then $W > [W, S] \neq 0$ does not contain U and so $[W, S]$ must have $\text{GF}(2)$ -dimension one by the minimal choice of W . Hence $[W, S] \leq C_V(S_1) = U$, which means that $W + U/U \leq C_{V/U}(S) < C_{V/U}(S_1)$ and this latter space has $\text{GF}(4)$ -dimension one. It follows that W has $\text{GF}(2)$ -dimension two. Hence $S_0 = C_S(W)$ has index 2 in S , $S_0 \cap S_1$ has order at least 2^5 and this subgroup centralizes W and U and hence centralizes the preimage of $C_{V/U}(S_1)$ which has $\text{GF}(4)$ -dimension two. However, this is an isotropic line in the unitary representation and its centralizer is elementary abelian of order 2^4 , a contradiction. Hence (vii) is true.

(viii) Suppose that $F = \langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$ is a fours group with all nontrivial elements unitary transvections. Then, as $x_3 = x_1 x_2$ is also a unitary transvection, we get that $C_V(x_1) = C_V(x_2)$. But then $C_V(x_1)$ is normalized by $\langle C_Y(x_1), C_Y(x_2) \rangle = Y$, which is impossible.

(xi) Let y be a nonsingular vector. By (ii), we have that $C_Y(y) \cong 3_+^{1+2}.\text{GL}_2(3)$. This group contains an involution u in $Y \setminus Y'$. If u is conjugate to u_3 (in Table 1), then $C_{Y'}(u) \cong \text{Sym}(6)$ acts transitively on $C_V(u)^\#$ and so $C_V(u)^\#$ contains only nonsingular vectors. Since $\dim C_V(u) = 4$, this is impossible. Therefore v is conjugate to u_4 and $y \in C_V(u) = [V, u]$. As $C_{C_{Y'}(y)}(u)$ has order six, there are eight conjugates of y in $C_V(u)$. Hence $C_V(u)$ is generated by nonsingular elements.

(x) From (i) we see that the centralizers of involutions $x \in Y \setminus Y'$ have 2-rank four. Thus we only need to see that Y' has 2-rank four. This is well known and can be read from [8, Table 3.3.1]. \square

In the next lemma the group denoted by $(\text{SU}_4(2) \times 3):2$ is the subgroup of index 2 in $\text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2)) \times \text{Sym}(3)$ which is not expressible as a direct product.

LEMMA 2.13. *Assume that G is a group, $t \in G$ is an involution, $H = C_G(t)$ and $Q = F^*(H)$ is extraspecial of order 2^9 . If $H/Q \cong \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$ or $(\text{SU}_4(2) \times 3):2$ and $Q/\langle t \rangle$ is the natural $F^*(H/Q)$ -module, then G has a subgroup of index 2.*

PROOF. We let $S \in \text{Syl}_2(H)$ and note that, as $Z(S) = Z(Q) = \langle t \rangle$, we have $S \in \text{Syl}_2(G)$. Let $\bar{H} = H/\langle t \rangle$. We first show that

$$t^G \cap Q = \{t\}. \quad (2.1)$$

Assume that $u \sim_G t$ with $u \in Q \setminus \langle t \rangle$. Then \bar{u} is singular in \bar{Q} and so we may suppose that $\langle \bar{u} \rangle = Z(\bar{S})$. Now $C_Q(u)$ contains an extraspecial group of order 2^7 . As a Sylow 2-subgroup of H/Q is not extraspecial, we have that $t \in Q_u = O_2(C_G(u))$. Note that $\Phi(Q_u \cap Q) \leq \langle u \rangle \cap \langle t \rangle = 1$. Hence $Q_u \cap Q$ is elementary abelian. As Q is extraspecial of order 2^9 , we deduce that $|Q \cap Q_u| \leq 2^5$. Since the 2-rank of H/Q is four by Proposition 2.12(x) and $|C_{Q_u}(t)| = 2^8$, we infer that $|Q \cap Q_u|$ is either 2^4 or 2^5 . Furthermore, because $C_H(u)Q \geq S$, $Q \cap Q_u$ is a normal subgroup of S . We know that \bar{Q} is a $\text{GF}(4)$ -module for $F^*(H/Q)$. Let \bar{U} be the one-dimensional $\text{GF}(4)$ -space in \bar{Q} containing \bar{u} , U be its preimage in H and set $R = C_H(U)$. Since U , $Q_u \cap Q$ and R are normalized by S , Proposition 2.12(vii) implies that $U \leq Q_u \cap Q \leq R$. Assume that $|Q_u \cap Q| = 2^5$. Then, as $(Q_u \cap H)Q/Q$ is a normal subgroup of $C_H(u)Q/Q$ and $C_H(u)Q/Q$ contains S/Q , we get $Z(S/Q) \leq (Q_u \cap H)Q/Q$. Hence there exists $w \in Q_u \cap H$ such that $\langle wQ \rangle = Z(S/Q)$ is the unitary transvection group centralizing \bar{R} . Therefore

$$[Q_u \cap Q, w] \leq [R, w] \cap [Q_u, w] \leq \langle t \rangle \cap \langle u \rangle = 1,$$

which is impossible as $Q_u \cap Q$ is a maximal abelian subgroup of Q_u . Thus $|Q_u \cap Q| = 2^4$. Since $|(Q_u \cap Q)/U| = 2$, we now have a contradiction to the fact that $C_{R/U}(C_H(u)) = 1$ by Proposition 2.12(v). Thus (2.1) holds.

By Proposition 2.12(i), H/Q has exactly two conjugacy classes of involutions not in H'/Q . We choose representatives $\tilde{x}, \tilde{y} \in S/Q$ for these conjugacy classes and fix notation so that $C_{F^*(H/Q)}(\tilde{x}) \cong \text{Sp}_4(2)$ and $C_{F^*(H/Q)}(\tilde{y}) \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(4)$. We have that $||\bar{Q}, \tilde{x}|| = ||\bar{Q}, \tilde{y}|| = 2^4$ by Proposition 2.12(iv). Let $z \in H$ with $z^2 \in \langle t \rangle$ be such that zQ is either \tilde{x} or \tilde{y} . Let $T \in \text{Syl}_2(C_H(z))$. Then $T' \cap Z(T) \leq T \cap H'$ and $Z(T) \cap H' \leq Q$ as $Z(T) = \langle z, C_Q(z) \rangle$. Thus, by (2.1), $t^G \cap T' \cap Z(T) = \{t\}$. In particular, $T \in \text{Syl}_2(C_G(z))$. It follows that z is not conjugate to t in G and that $t^G \cap Z(T) = \{t\}$. We record these observations as follows.

LEMMA 2.14. *Let $z \in S \setminus (S \cap H')$ be such that $z^2 \in \langle t \rangle$ and $T \in \text{Syl}_2(C_H(z))$. Then $T \in \text{Syl}_2(C_G(z))$, $t^G \cap Z(T) = \{t\}$ and $t^G \cap H \subset H'$.*

Now let $z_1 \in S$ be such that $z_1Q = \tilde{x}$. Since $C_{H/Q}(z_1Q)$ contains an element fQ of order five with f of order five acting fixed point freely on \bar{Q} , we see that $C_{Q\langle z_1 \rangle}(f)$ has order four. Let $z \in C_{Q\langle z_1 \rangle}(f)$ have minimal order so that $zQ = z_1Q$. Then $z^2 \in \langle t \rangle$. Suppose that $g \in G$ and $z^g \in S \cap H'$ is extremal in S . Then $C_S(z^g) \in \text{Syl}_2(C_G(z^g))$. Now let $T \in \text{Syl}_2(C_H(z))$. Then $T \in \text{Syl}_2(C_G(z))$ by Lemma 2.14. Hence $T^g \in \text{Syl}_2(C_G(z^g))$

and there is a $w \in C_G(z^g)$ such that $T^{gw} = C_S(z^g)$. Now, by Lemma 2.14, $t^G \cap Z(T^{gw}) = \{t^{gw}\}$ and of course $t^G \cap Z(C_S(z^g)) = \{t\}$ as $t \in Z(H)$. Thus $gw \in H$, which is impossible as $z \in H \setminus H'$, $z^g \in H'$ and $z^{gw} = z^g$. Hence there are no extremal conjugates of z in $S \cap H'$. Since also $z^2 \in \langle t \rangle$ and $t^G \cap H \subset H'$, Lemma 2.1 implies that G has a subgroup of index 2 as claimed. \square

3. The finer structure of M

Suppose that G is a group, $Z \leq G$ has order three and set $M = N_G(Z)$. Assume that $C_M(Z)$ is similar to a 3-centralizer in a group of type $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{F}_4(2)$. Let $S \in \text{Syl}_3(M)$ and $Q = F^*(M) = O_3(M)$. By definition $C_M(Z)$ contains a normal subgroup R^* such that $R^*/Q \cong \text{Q}_8 \times \text{Q}_8$. We let $R \in \text{Syl}_2(R^*)$. Then $R^* = RQ$. Since, by [10, Satz III(13.7)], the commutator map from $Q/Z \times Q/Z$ to Z is a $C_M(Z)/Z$ -invariant nondegenerate symplectic form which may be negated by M , M/Q embeds into $\text{Out}(Q) \cong \text{GSp}_4(3)$. Our first lemma locates M/Q as a subgroup of $\text{GSp}_4(3)$.

LEMMA 3.1. *The group M/Q normalizes RQ/Q and is isomorphic to a subgroup of the subgroup $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ of $\text{GSp}_4(3)$ which preserves a decomposition of the natural four-dimensional symplectic space over $\text{GF}(3)$ into a perpendicular sum of two nondegenerate 2-spaces. Furthermore, RQ/Q maps to $O_2(\overline{\mathbf{M}})$.*

PROOF. Consider the action of $Z(R)$ on Q/Z . Since $\text{Out}(Q)$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\text{GSp}_4(3)$, $Z(R)$ acts as a fours group of $\text{Sp}_4(3)$ on Q/Z . Let $a \in Z(R)^\#$. Then $Q = C_Q(a)[Q, a]$ and $[C_Q(a), [Q, a]] = 1$ by the three-subgroup lemma. We may suppose that $C_Q(a) \neq Z$, and so $C_Q(a) \cong [Q, a]$ is extraspecial of order 3^3 . Since R centralizes a , R preserves this decomposition and $R_1 = C_R([Q, a])$ has order eight and acts faithfully on $C_Q(a)$. Hence $R_1 \cong \text{Q}_8$ and, similarly, $R_2 = C_R(C_Q(a)) \cong \text{Q}_8$ with $R = R_1 \times R_2$. In particular, $C_M(Z)/Q$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of

$$\overline{\mathbf{M}} = (\text{Sp}_2(3) \wr 2) \cdot 2$$

and R/Q corresponds to the largest normal 2-subgroup of this group. It follows that $|O_2(C_M(Z)) : RQ| \leq 2$. Thus $Z(R)Q/Q$ is a characteristic subgroup of $C_M(Z)$ and so $Z(R)Q/Q$ is normalized by M/Q . Finally, as RS/Q is the centralizer of $Z(R)Q/Q$ in $C_M(Z)/Q$, we deduce that RQ/Q is normalized by M/Q and that M/Q preserves the decomposition of Q/Z as described. \square

For the remainder of the paper we assume that Z is weakly closed in Q but not in S with respect to G . In particular, this means that $S > Q$.

By Lemma 3.1, $\overline{M} = M/Q$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of the subgroup of $\text{GSp}_4(3)$ which preserves a decomposition of the natural four-dimensional symplectic space into a perpendicular sum of two nondegenerate 2-spaces. We now describe this subgroup of $\text{GSp}_4(3)$. We denote it by $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ as in Lemma 3.1. The bold face is supposed to indicate that this is a subgroup of $\text{GSp}_4(3)$ which contains (the image of) \overline{M} but may be greater than it. Similarly, $\overline{\mathbf{S}}$ is a Sylow 3-subgroup of $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ which contains \overline{S} .

The group $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ contains a subgroup of index 2 which is contained in $\text{Sp}_4(3)$ and is isomorphic to the wreath product of $\text{Sp}_2(3) \cong \text{SL}_2(3)$ by a group of order two. For $i = 1, 2$, we let $\overline{\mathbf{M}}_i \cong \text{SL}_2(3)$, $\overline{\mathbf{R}}_i = O_2(\overline{\mathbf{M}}_i) \cong Q_8$ and $\overline{\mathbf{S}}_i = \overline{\mathbf{S}} \cap \overline{\mathbf{M}}_i$. We let $\overline{\mathbf{t}}_1$ be an involution in $\overline{\mathbf{M}}$ which negates the symplectic form and normalizes $\overline{\mathbf{S}}_1$ and $\overline{\mathbf{S}}_2$. Note that, for $i = 1, 2$, $\overline{\mathbf{M}}_i \langle \overline{\mathbf{t}}_1 \rangle \cong \text{GSp}_2(3) \cong \text{GL}_2(3)$. Next select an involution $\overline{\mathbf{t}}_2$ which commutes with $\overline{\mathbf{t}}_1$, preserves the symplectic form, normalizes $\overline{\mathbf{S}}$ and conjugates $\overline{\mathbf{M}}_1$ to $\overline{\mathbf{M}}_2$. With this notation,

$$\overline{\mathbf{M}} = \overline{\mathbf{M}}_1 \overline{\mathbf{M}}_2 \langle \overline{\mathbf{t}}_1, \overline{\mathbf{t}}_2 \rangle.$$

Now $\overline{\mathbf{S}}$ has index at most 3 in $\overline{\mathbf{S}}$ as $S > Q$. Since $\overline{\mathbf{R}}_1 \overline{\mathbf{R}}_2 = \overline{\mathbf{R}}$, M contains subgroups R_1 and R_2 isomorphic to Q_8 such that $[R_1, R_2] = 1$ and $\overline{R}_i = \overline{\mathbf{R}}_i$ for $i = 1$ and 2 . Moreover, $R = R_1 R_2$. Let $T \in \text{Syl}_2(M)$ with $T \geq R$. We do not yet know the index of R in T . Thus T may contain elements which map to $\overline{\mathbf{t}}_1$, $\overline{\mathbf{t}}_2$ or $\overline{\mathbf{t}}_1 \overline{\mathbf{t}}_2$. If such elements are contained in T we denote these involutions by t_1 , t_2 or $t_1 t_2$ as appropriate.

LEMMA 3.2. *The following properties hold:*

- (i) $Z = Z(S) = Z(Q)$, $N_G(S) \leq M$ and $S \in \text{Syl}_3(G)$;
- (ii) $3 \leq |S/Q| \leq 3^2$; and
- (iii) $M = N_M(S)R$.

PROOF. Since $C_M(Q) \leq Q$, we have that $Z = Z(Q) = Z(S)$. Therefore $N_G(S) \leq N_G(Z) = M$ and, in particular, $S \in \text{Syl}_3(N_G(S)) \subseteq \text{Syl}_3(G)$. Thus (i) holds.

Part (ii) follows directly from Lemma 3.1 and (iii) follows from the above discussion about the structure of \overline{M} . \square

For $i = 1, 2$, let $r_i \in Z(R_i)^\#$ and set $Q_i = [Q, r_i] = [Q, R_i]$.

LEMMA 3.3. *The following properties hold:*

- (i) $Q_1 = [Q, R_1] = C_Q(R_2)$, $Q_2 = [Q, R_2] = C_Q(R_1)$ and both are normal in S ; and
- (ii) $Q_1 \cong Q_2 \cong 3_+^{1+2}$, $[Q_1, Q_2] = 1$ and $Q = Q_1 Q_2$.

In particular, Q has exponent 3.

PROOF. (i) This follows directly from the action of M on Q described in Lemma 3.1, as \overline{R}_1 and \overline{R}_2 are normalized by $\overline{\mathbf{S}}$.

(ii) We have that $C_Q(r_1)$ and $[Q, r_1]$ commute by the three-subgroup lemma. Since, for $i = 1, 2$, $[Q, r_i] = [Q, R_i]$ has order 3^3 , it follows that $Q_1 \cong 3_+^{1+2}$. As $r_1 r_2$ inverts Q/Z , r_2 inverts $C_{Q/Z}(r_1)$ and so $C_Q(r_1) = Q_2$. In particular, Q_1 and Q_2 commute and $Q = Q_1 Q_2$. \square

LEMMA 3.4. *Suppose that $X \in Z^G \setminus \{Z\}$ and $X \leq S$. Then, for $i = 1, 2$, $[X, R_i] \not\leq Q$. In particular, $[S/Q, R_i] \neq 1$, $|C_{Q/Z}(S)| = 3^2$ and $N_{RQ}(S) = Z(R)S$.*

PROOF. It suffices to prove the result for $i = 1$. Assume that $[X, R_1] \leq Q$. Since Z is weakly closed in Q with respect to G and $X \neq Z$, $X \not\leq Q$. Let $Q_X = O_3(N_G(X))$ and W be the full preimage of $C_{Q/Z}(X)$. Since R_1 acts irreducibly on Q_1/Z and $[Q_1, QX]$ is R_1 -invariant, we have $Q_1 \leq W$ and $|W| = 3^4$. Hence $W \cong 3 \times 3_+^{1+2}$.

If $C_W(X)$ is nonabelian, then, as $C_W(X)Q_X/Q_X$ is abelian,

$$Z = C_W(X)' \leq Q_X.$$

Since X is weakly closed in Q_X by assumption and $Z \neq X$, this is a contradiction. Thus $[W, X] = Z$, $C_W(X)$ is abelian of order 3^3 and every element of $(ZX)^\#$ is G -conjugate into Z . In particular, we note that $C_W(X) = C_Q(X)$ is a maximal abelian subgroup of Q .

Set $D = [Q, X]X$. Then, as $|Q : W| = 3$ and $|Q : C_Q(X)| = 9$, $[Q, X]$ has order 3^2 , every element of $D \setminus [Q, X]$ is Q -conjugate to an element of XZ and, consequently, all the elements of $D \setminus [Q, X]$ are 3-central. It follows that there are exactly six elements in $D^\#$ which are not 3-central and together they generate $[Q, X]$. By the three-subgroup lemma, $[[Q, X], C_Q(X)] = 1$ and so $[Q, X] \leq C_Q(X)$ as $C_Q(X)$ is a maximal abelian subgroup of Q . In particular, $[Q, X] \leq C_G(X)$. If $[Q, X] \cap Q_X \neq 1$, then $([Q, X] \cap Q_X)X \leq D$ and has at least six nontrivial elements which are not 3-central. But then $Z \leq [Q, X] \leq ([Q, X] \cap Q_X)X$, which is a contradiction. Hence $[Q, X] \cap Q_X = 1$ and $|[Q, X]Q_X/Q_X| = 3^2$.

Let $w \in [Q, X]^\#$. Then

$$wX \subset wQ_X \cap [Q, X]X$$

and $wX \cap [Q, X] = \{w\}$. Therefore $wX \setminus \{w\}$ consists of 3-central elements. As $|[Q, X]Q_X/Q_X| = 3^2$, there exists $w \in [Q, X]^\#$ such that wQ_X is centralized by a subgroup of $C_G(X)/Q_X$ which is isomorphic to Q_8 . Note that there are four such elements in $[Q, X]^\#$. In particular, we may assume that w is not 3-central. Then, for $x \in X^\#$, wx is 3-central. Let $Y = \langle wx \rangle$. Then YQ_X/Q_X is centralized by a subgroup of $C_G(X)/Q_X$ isomorphic to Q_8 . Hence every nontrivial element of XY is 3-central. Since $w \in (XY)^\#$, this is a contradiction. Therefore $[X, R_1] \not\leq Q$.

As, for $i = 1, 2$, $[X, R_i] \not\leq Q$ and Z is weakly closed in Q but not in S , we have $[S, R_i] \not\leq Q$. Thus $|C_{Q/Z}(S)| = 3^2$ and $N_{RQ}(S) = Z(R)S$. \square

Using Lemma 3.4, we can elucidate the structure of $N_M(S)$ as follows.

LEMMA 3.5. *There are exactly five possibilities for a Sylow 2-subgroup T of M . Moreover, one of the following holds:*

- (i) $T = R$, $N_M(S) = SZ(R)$ and $N_M(S)/S \cong 2^2$;
- (ii) $T = R\langle t_1 \rangle$, $N_M(S) = SZ(R)\langle t_1 \rangle$ and $N_M(S)/S \cong 2^3$;
- (iii) $T = R\langle t_2 \rangle$, $N_M(S) = SZ(R)\langle t_2 \rangle$ and $N_M(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$;
- (iv) $T = R\langle t_1 t_2 \rangle$, $N_M(S) = SZ(R)\langle t_1 t_2 \rangle$ and $N_M(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$; and
- (v) $T = R\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle$, $N_M(S) = SZ(R)\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle$ and $N_M(S)/S \cong 2 \times \text{Dih}(8)$.

We let A be the full preimage of $C_{Q/Z}(S)$ and note that $A = Z_2(S)$. As Q_1 and Q_2 are S -invariant, Lemma 3.4 implies that $(A \cap Q_1)/Z = C_{Q_1/Z}(S)$ and so A is elementary abelian of order 3^3 . We now define a subgroup which will play a prominent role in future investigations. Set

$$J = C_S(A).$$

It will turn out that J is the Thompson subgroup of S . Because, for $i = 1, 2$, r_i inverts Q_i/Z , if M contains the involution t_1 , we adjust t_1 by multiplying by elements from $Z(R)$ so that t_1 inverts A/Z . We thus have the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.6. *If $t_1 \in M$, then t_1 inverts A and centralizes Q/A .*

LEMMA 3.7. *The following properties hold:*

- (i) $|S : J| = 3^2$, $J \cap Q = A$ and $S = JQ$;
- (ii) $N_M(S) = N_M(J)$; and
- (iii) if $t_1 \in M$, then t_1 inverts J and J is abelian.

PROOF. We have seen that A is elementary abelian of order 3^3 . Furthermore, by definition, J is a normal subgroup of $N_M(S)$. Since $[S, A] = Z$, the 3-structure of $\text{GL}_3(3)$ shows that $|S/J| \leq 3^2$. As $J \cap Q = C_Q(A) = A$, we infer that $|S : J| = 3^2$ and $S = JQ$. Thus (i) holds.

As $A = Z_2(S)$, $J = C_S(A)$ is normalized by $N_M(S)$. Also because $N_M(J)$ normalizes $J \cap Q = A$, we know that $N_M(J) \leq N_M(A)$. Now $N_M(A) \geq N_M(S)$ and because $N_R(A) = Z(R)$ and $M = RN_M(S)$, we deduce that $N_M(A) = N_M(S)$. Therefore $N_M(J) = N_M(S)$ as claimed in (ii).

Suppose that $t_1 \in M$. Then t_1 inverts S/Q , centralizes Q/A and inverts A by Lemma 3.6. As $t_1 \in N_M(J)$ by (ii), t_1 inverts J and J is abelian. This proves (iii). \square

Note that $|J| = 3^4$ if $|S/Q| = 3$ and $|J| = 3^5$ if $|S/J| = 3^2$.

LEMMA 3.8. $C_G(J) \leq J$.

PROOF. As $Z \leq J$, it follows that $C_G(J) = C_M(J)$. Now $C_G(J)$ centralizes $A = J \cap Q$ and it follows from Lemma 2.11 that $C_M(J) = C_S(J) \leq J$. \square

LEMMA 3.9. *Every element of Q is conjugate in M to an element of A .*

PROOF. It suffices to prove that every element of Q/Z is conjugate to an element of A/Z . Let $w \in Q/Z$. Then $w = x_1 x_2$ where $x_i \in Q_i/Z$ by Lemma 3.3(ii). Since, for $i = 1, 2$, $(A \cap Q_i)/Z$ has order three and R_i acts transitively on Q_i/Z , there exists $u_i \in R_i$ such that $w^{u_1 u_2} = x_1^{u_1} x_2^{u_2} \in A/Z$. This proves the claim. \square

4. The structure of the normalizer in G of J

For the remainder of the paper assume the hypothesis of Theorem 1.2. Thus M, Q, S and Z are as in Section 3 and additionally Z is weakly closed in Q and not in M (with respect to G). In this section we determine the possible structures of $N_G(J)$.

LEMMA 4.1. *If Z is not weakly closed in J , then J is elementary abelian and coincides with the Thompson subgroup of S . In particular, $N_G(J)$ controls fusion in J .*

PROOF. Choose $X \in Z^G$ with $X \neq Z$ and $X \leq J$. Set $K = AX$. As Z is weakly closed in Q and $J = C_S(A)$, K is elementary abelian of order 3^4 . In particular, if $|J| = 3^4$, then $K = J$ is elementary abelian.

Suppose that $|J| = 3^5$. Then $|J : K| = 3$ and $|S/Q| = 3^2$. We claim that J is abelian. Set $Q_X = O_3(N_G(X))$. As K has index 3 in J , K is normal in J and, as $[Q, X] \leq A$, K is normalized by Q . Therefore K is normal in $S = JQ$ by Lemma 3.7(i). If $C_S(X) = K$, then $|X^S| = 3^3$ and, in particular, every element of K which is not conjugate to an element of Z is contained in A . Now $K \cap Q_X$ has order either 3^2 or 3^3 and, so, as X is weakly closed in Q_X , $K \cap Q_X$ is generated by elements which are not conjugate to elements of Z . It follows that $X \leq K \cap Q_X \leq A$, and this contradicts $X \notin Q$. Therefore $C_S(X) \neq K$. If $C_S(X) \not\leq J$, then $Z = [A, C_S(X)] \leq C_S(X)' \leq Q_X$, and this contradicts the fact that X is weakly closed in Q_X . So $C_S(X) \leq J$. But then $K \leq Z(J)$ and so J is abelian as claimed.

Suppose that $B \leq S$ is abelian and $|B| \geq |J|$. As $|B \cap Q| \leq 3^3$, we have $BQ = S$ and so $(B \cap Q)/Z \leq C_{Q/Z}(S) = A/Z$. Thus $B \leq C_S(A) = J$. Hence J is the Thompson subgroup of S . As J is abelian and weakly closed in S , it follows from [1, (37.6)] that $N_G(J)$ controls fusion in J . In particular, X and Z are conjugate in $N_G(J)$. Since $\Phi(J) \leq A$, $X \notin \Phi(J)$ and hence $Z \notin \Phi(J)$. Therefore $Z(S) \cap \Phi(J) = 1$. As $\Phi(J)$ is normal in S , we get $\Phi(J) = 1$ and J is elementary abelian. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

LEMMA 4.2. *Assume that Z is not weakly closed in J and set $J_0 = \langle Z^{N_G(J)} \rangle$. Then:*

- (i) $|Z^{N_G(J)}| = 10$ and, if $X \in Z^{N_G(J)}$ with $X \neq Z$, $|X^Q| = 3^2$;
- (ii) $N_G(J)$ acts 2-transitively on $Z^{N_G(J)}$; and
- (iii) $|J_0Q/Q| = 3$ and J_0Q/Q is normalized by $N_M(S)/Q$.

PROOF. Let $\mathcal{Y} = Z^{N_G(J)}$ and $X \in \mathcal{Y}$ with $X \neq Z$. Of course $X \notin Q$ as Z is weakly closed in Q . By Lemma 3.4, $C_Q(X) = A$ has order 3^3 and, in particular (as J is abelian), $X^S = X^{JQ} = X^Q$ has order 3^2 and so $|\mathcal{Y}| \equiv 1 \pmod{9}$. Observe that

$$|\mathcal{Y}| = |N_G(J)|/|N_M(J)| = |N_G(J)/J|/|N_M(J)/J|.$$

As $|J| = 3^4$ or 3^5 and J is self-centralizing and elementary abelian by Lemmas 3.8 and 4.1, $|N_G(J)/J|$ divides $|\text{GL}_5(3)|$. If $|J| = 3^4$, then, as no subgroup of order three in A which is not Z is conjugate to Z , J contains at most 28 conjugates of Z . This means that $|\mathcal{Y}| = 10, 19$ or 28 . On the other hand, $|\text{GL}_4(3)|_{3'} = 2^9 \cdot 5 \cdot 13$ and so in this case $|\mathcal{Y}| = 10$. So assume from now on that $|J| = 3^5$. Then J contains 121 subgroups of order three, and 12 of these are contained in A and are not conjugate to Z as Z is weakly closed in Q . Since $|\text{GL}_5(3)|_{3'} = 2^{10} \cdot 5 \cdot 11^2 \cdot 13$ and $|\mathcal{Y}| \equiv 1 \pmod{9}$, the only candidates for $|\mathcal{Y}|$ are 10, 55 and 64. We recall from Lemma 3.7 that $|N_M(J)/J| = 2^i \cdot 3^2$ where $i \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ and, if $t_1 \in M$, then $t_1J \in Z(N_G(J)/J)$ and t_1 inverts every element of J by Lemma 3.7(iii). In particular, t_1 normalizes every member of \mathcal{Y} .

Suppose that $|\mathcal{Y}| = 55$. Then, by Lemma 3.7(ii),

$$|N_G(J)/J| = |N_G(J) : N_M(J)||N_M(J) : J| = 2^i \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11$$

where $i \in \{2, 3, 4\}$. Let $E \in \text{Syl}_{11}(N_G(J)/J)$. As the normalizer of a cyclic subgroup of order 11 in $\text{GL}_5(3)$ has order $2 \cdot 5 \cdot 11^2$, the normalizer in $N_G(J)/J$ of E has order dividing 110. In particular, E is not normal in $N_G(J)/J$. If $|N_M(J)|_2 = 2^4$, then $t_1 J$ normalizes E . So in every case the number of conjugates of E in $N_G(J)/J$ divides $2^3 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 5$ and is divisible by $2^2 \cdot 3^2$ and this is impossible as it must also be congruent to 1 mod 11.

Suppose that $|\mathcal{Y}| = 64$. Then $|N_G(J)/J| = 2^j \cdot 3^2$ where $j \in \{8, 9, 10\}$. In particular, $N_G(J)$ is soluble. Since $|\mathcal{Y}| = 64$, we have that $J = \langle \mathcal{Y} \rangle$. If $1 \neq K \leq J$ is normal in $N_G(J)$, then K is normal in S and consequently $Z \leq K$. But then $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq K$ and so $K = J$. Thus $N_G(J)$ acts irreducibly on J . Since $|J| = 3^5$ and $N_G(J)/J$ is not abelian, Schur's lemma implies that $|Z(N_G(J)/J)|$ divides 2 and, additionally, $O_3(N_G(J)/J) = 1$. Let $L = O_{3,2}(N_G(J))$. By Clifford's theorem [6, Theorem 4.3.1], J is completely reducible as an L -module and $N_G(J)$ acts transitively on the homogeneous summands of J restricted to L . Since J has dimension five as a $\text{GF}(3)N_G(J)$ -module, and 5 does not divide $|N_G(J)|$, J is homogeneous as an L -module. It follows that J is either a direct sum of five one-dimensional L -modules or is irreducible as an L -module. In the first case, $[L, N_G(J)] \leq J$, $O_3(N_L(J)/J) \neq 1$ and this contradicts $O_3(N_G(J)) = J$. Thus J is an irreducible L -module. However, the degrees of irreducible L/Q -modules over the algebraic closure of $\text{GF}(3)$ are all powers of 2 [11, Theorem 15.13] and this again implies that $L/C_L(J)$ is cyclic, and $O_3(N_G(J)) > J$, again a contradiction. Thus $|\mathcal{Y}| \neq 64$.

Since $|\mathcal{Y}| \neq 55$ or 64, we must have $|\mathcal{Y}| = 10$ as claimed in the first part of (i). Because $C_Q(X) = A$, the remaining parts of (i) also hold.

Part (ii) follows directly from (i).

Now with $J_0 = \langle Z^{N_G(J)} \rangle$, we have that $J_0 Q = \langle X^Q \rangle Q = XQ$ is normalized by $N_M(S)$ and $|J_0 Q/Q| = |XQ/Q| = 3$. This is (iii). \square

LEMMA 4.3. *Assume that $X \in Z^G$ with $X \leq S$. Then $X \leq J$. In particular, Z is not weakly closed in J .*

PROOF. Suppose that $X \leq S$ and $X \not\leq J$. Then $[A, X] = Z$ and $|C_A(X)| = 3^2$. By Lemma 3.4, XQ/Q acts nontrivially on both $R_1 Q/Q$ and $R_2 Q/Q$ and so $C_A(X) = C_Q(X)$. On the other hand, AX is normalized by Q and so AX contains at least, and hence exactly, 28 conjugates of Z . In particular, $C_A(X)X$ contains 10 conjugates of Z and three subgroups of order three which are not conjugate to Z . Set $Q_X = O_3(N_G(X))$. Then the only conjugate of Z contained in $C_A(X)X \cap Q_X$ is X . Since the subgroups of order three in $C_A(X)$ which are not conjugate to Z generate $C_A(X)$, we get $C_A(X)X \cap Q_X = X$. So $|C_A(X)Q_X/Q_X| = 3^2$. By Lemma 3.4, two of the nontrivial cyclic subgroups of $C_A(X)Q_X/Q_X$ are not images of elements from Z^G . Since $C_A(X)X$ contains only three subgroups of order three which are not conjugate to Z , we have a contradiction. Therefore, if $X \in Z^G$ and $X \leq S$, then $X \leq J$ as claimed. \square

Set

$$J_0 = \langle Z^{N_G(J)} \rangle.$$

By Lemmas 3.4, 4.2 and 4.3, $|J_0Q/Q| = 3$, $J_0 \cap Q = A$ and J_0Q/Q does not centralize either R_1Q/Q or R_2Q/Q . In particular, $|J_0| = 3^4$. We record these facts in the first part of the next lemma.

LEMMA 4.4. *The following properties hold:*

- (i) $|J_0| = 3^4$, $|J_0Q/Q| = 3$, $J_0 \cap Q = A$ and J_0Q/Q acts nontrivially on both R_1Q/Q and R_2Q/Q ;
- (ii) $N_G(J) = N_G(J_0)$; and
- (iii) $C_G(J_0) = C_G(J) = J$.

PROOF. From the construction of J_0 we have $N_G(J_0) \geq N_G(J)$. Since $N_G(J)$ is transitive on the subgroups of J which are G -conjugate to Z , we get that $N_G(J_0) = N_G(J)N_M(J_0)$. Hence, as $N_M(J_0Q) = N_M(S) \leq N_G(J)$, (ii) holds. Obviously $C_G(J_0) \leq C_M(J_0) \leq C_M(A) = J$ so (iii) also holds. \square

Define

$$F = O^2(N_G(J))\langle r_2 \rangle.$$

Note that F is a group as r_2 normalizes S and hence J .

THEOREM 4.5. *The following properties hold:*

- (i) *The action of $N_G(J)$ on J_0 preserves a nondegenerate quadratic form q of $--$ -type.*
- (ii) *$Z^{N_G(J)}$ is the set of singular one-dimensional subspaces with respect to q .*
- (iii) *$N_G(J)/J \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(6)$ or $\text{Sym}(6)$.*
- (iv) *$F/J \cong \text{Sym}(6)$ and $[J, r_2] = 3$. Furthermore, $[r_2, J] \leq J_0$ and $[J, F] \leq J_0$.*

PROOF. Let $X \in Z^G \setminus \{Z\}$ with $X \leq J$. For $i = 1, 2$, using Lemma 4.4(i), we have that $[J_0, Q_i/Z] \neq 1$ and so, as $[J_0, Q_i]$ is normal in Q_i , we get $[[J_0, Q_i]] = 3^2$ and $[J_0, Q_i, Q_i] = Z$. Furthermore, $[J_0, Q_i]$ is centralized by Q_{3-i} . Hence $[J_0, Q_i] = C_{J_0}(Q_{3-i})$. By Lemma 2.4, there exists a nondegenerate quadratic form q on J_0 which is preserved by Q and such that the elements of X are singular vectors. It follows that with respect to q , the elements of $\bigcup X^Q$ are singular. Furthermore, as $Z = C_{J_0}(Q)$, Z also consists of singular vectors. Now with respect to the bilinear form f associated with q , none of the nontrivial elements of $\bigcup X^Q$ is perpendicular to a nontrivial element of Z . It follows that XZ contains exactly two singular subspaces, namely X and Z . Since $N_G(J)$ acts 2-transitively on $Z^{N_G(J)}$ by Lemma 4.2(ii), if $X, Y \in Z^{N_G(J)}$ with $X \neq Y$, then XY contains exactly two members of $Z^{N_G(J)}$. Now suppose that $a \in Q \setminus J$ is such that aJ acts quadratically on J_0 . For $X \in Z^{N_G(J)} \setminus Z$ we know that $[X, a] \neq 1$ and hence $[[X, a]] = 3$ as a acts quadratically on J_0 . It follows that $X[X, a] = XX^a$ contains three members of $Z^{N_G(J)}$, namely, X , X^a and X^{a^2} . This contradiction shows that no nontrivial element of S/J acts quadratically on J_0 . If q were of $++$ -type, this would not be the case. Hence q is of $--$ -type. We now have that $Z^{N_G(J)}$ is the set of singular 1-spaces in J_0 with respect to q . Since $N_G(J)$ preserves this set, $N_G(J)/J$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\text{CO}_4^-(3)$, the group preserving q up to negation, by Lemma 2.3. Since $N_{N_G(J)}(Z)$ has index 10 in $N_G(J)$, we deduce that $|N_G(J)| = 2^i \cdot 5 \cdot 3^2$ where $i \in \{2, 3, 4\}$ by Lemma 3.5. In particular, $O^2(N_G(J)/J) \cong \Omega_4^-(3) \cong \text{Alt}(6)$.

Now we see that $N_{O^2(N_G(J))}(S)/S$ is a cyclic group of order four. Consequently, of the five possibilities for the structure of $N_M(S)/S$ given in Lemma 3.5, only possibilities (iii)–(v) survive and $N_M(S)/N_{O^2(N_G(J))}(S)$ is elementary abelian.

Now let $C = \text{CO}_4^-(3)$. If $D \in \text{Syl}_3(X)$ and $Y \in \text{Syl}_2(N_C(D))$, then $Y \cong 2 \times \text{SDih}(16)$ and so, using the structure of $N_M(S)/S$ given in Lemma 3.5(iii)–(v), we infer that $N_G(J)/J \cong \text{Sym}(6)$ or $\text{GO}_4^-(3) \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(6)$. We have now established (i)–(iii).

We know that $S/Q = JQ/Q$ is centralized by r_2 and that $[Q, r_2] = Q_2$. It follows that $[J, r_2] \leq Q_2 \cap J = A \cap Q_2$ and, as $[A \cap Q_2, r_2]$ has order three, $[J, r_2] = [A, r_2]$ is a noncentral cyclic subgroup of Q . In particular, $[J, r_2] \leq A \leq J_0$. Since $||J_0, r_2|| = 3$ we get that r_2 has determinant -1 on J_0 . Hence $r_2 \notin O^2(N_G(J))$ and so we conclude that $F/J \cong \text{Sym}(6)$ and that all the parts of (iv) hold. \square

As a corollary to Theorem 4.5 we record the following observation.

COROLLARY 4.6. *There are exactly three possibilities for a Sylow 2-subgroup T of M :*

- (i) $T = R\langle t_2 \rangle$, $N_M(S) = SZ(R)\langle t_2 \rangle$ and $N_M(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$;
- (ii) $T = R\langle t_1 t_2 \rangle$, $N_M(S) = SZ(R)\langle t_1 t_2 \rangle$ and $N_M(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$; and
- (iii) $T = R\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle$, $N_M(S) = SZ(R)\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle$ and $N_M(S)/S \cong 2 \times \text{Dih}(8)$.

In particular, Q/Z is a chief factor in M .

PROOF. The first three statements are readily deduced from the structure of $N_G(J)/J$ and so we only need to explain the fact that Q/Z is a chief factor. For this we simply note that $t_2 \in M$ or $t_1 t_2 \in M$ in all cases. \square

THEOREM 4.7. *If $N_M(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$, then $G \cong \text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{PSU}_6(2):3$.*

PROOF. Since $N_M(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$, $N_G(J)/J \cong \text{Sym}(6)$ by Theorem 4.5(iii). From Theorem 4.5(iv), $[J, r_2] \leq J_0$ and so we infer that J/J_0 is centralized by $N_M(J)$. If $J > J_0$, then, by Lemma 2.2, G has a normal subgroup G^* of index 3. If $J = J_0$, then set $G = G^*$. Now $M \cap G^*$ satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 2.9. Hence $G^* \cong \text{PSU}_6(2)$ and this proves the theorem. \square

In light of Theorem 4.7 and Corollary 4.6, we may henceforth assume that $N_M(S) = SZ(R)\langle t_1, t_2 \rangle$. In particular, from Theorem 4.5,

$$\begin{aligned} N_M(S)/S &\cong 2 \times \text{Dih}(8); \\ N_G(J)/J &\cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(6); \text{ and} \\ C_{F/J}(r_2 J) &\cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(4). \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, as t_1 inverts J , we have $t_1 J \in Z(N_G(J)/J)$.

LEMMA 4.8. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} C_S(Q_1) &= C_S(R_1) = C_S(Q_1 R_1), \\ C_J(Q_1) &= C_J(R_1) = C_J(Q_1 R_1) \end{aligned}$$

and $|J : C_J(Q_1)| = 3^2$.

PROOF. We have that $[Q_1, C_S(R_1)]$ is R_1 -invariant and is a proper subgroup of Q_1 . Therefore $[Q_1, C_S(R_1)] \leq Z$. Hence $[Q_1, C_S(R_1), R_1] = 1$ and $[C_S(R_1), R_1, Q_1] = 1$ and thus the three-subgroup lemma implies that $[Q_1, R_1, C_S(R_1)] = 1$. Since $Q_1 = [Q_1, R_1]$, we have $C_S(R_1) \leq C_S(Q_1)$. Now, as Q_1 is normal in S and extraspecial of order 3^3 , $|S : C_S(Q_1)Q_1| = 3$, and so $|C_S(Q_1)| = 3^4$ if $|S| = 3^7$ and $|C_S(Q_1)| = 3^3$ if $|S| = 3^6$. Since R_1 centralizes Q_2 , we have $C_S(R_1) = C_S(Q_1) = Q_2$ if $|S| = 3^6$. If $|S| = 3^7$, then, as R_1Q is normalized by R_1S , we have $|S/C_S(R_1)Q| = 3$ and hence the equality $C_S(Q_1) = C_S(R_1)$ holds in this case as well. Now $C_J(Q_1) = C_J(R_1) = C_J(Q_1R_1)$.

As J normalizes R_1Q and does not centralize R_1Q/Q by Lemma 3.4, Q_1 is normalized by J . Since J is abelian and $J \cap Q_1 = A \cap Q_1$, we now have that $|J : C_J(Q_1)| = 3^2$. \square

Notice that r_1J and r_2J are conjugate in $N_G(J)/J$ (by t_2J , for example) and

$$\langle r_1, r_2, Q_1 \rangle J/J \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(3).$$

In particular, $r_1 \in F$.

Let $U \leq F$ be chosen so that $\langle r_1, r_2, Q_1 \rangle J \leq U$ and $U/J \cong \text{Sym}(5)$.

LEMMA 4.9. *If $J \neq J_0$, then $|C_J(U)| = 3$ and $|C_J(U)^F| = |C_J(U)^{N_G(J)}| = 6$.*

PROOF. Since $O^2(U)$ is generated by two conjugates of Q_1J , and $|J : C_J(Q_1)| = 3^2$ by Lemma 4.8, $|C_J(O^2(U))| \geq 3$. As the elements of order five in U act fixed point freely on J_0 , we have $C_J(O^2(U)) \cap J_0 = 1$. Thus $|C_J(O^2(U))| = 3$ and, as r_2 centralizes J/J_0 and normalizes $C_J(O^2(U))$, we get that $C_J(O^2(U)) = C_J(U)$. Since $|F : U| = 6$, U is a maximal subgroup of F and t_1 inverts J , we learn that $|C_J(U)^F| = |C_J(U)^{N_G(J)}| = 6$. \square

LEMMA 4.10. *Suppose that $B \leq J_0$ with $|B| = 3^3$. Then B contains a conjugate of Z .*

PROOF. Recall that J_0 is a nondegenerate quadratic space by Theorem 4.5(i). Hence this result follows because every subgroup of order 3^3 in J_0 contains a singular vector and the singular 1-spaces in J_0 are G -conjugate to Z . \square

We now fix some further notation. Let $W = C_F(r_2)$. By the Frattini argument, $WJ/J \cong C_{F/J}(r_2J)$ and so $WJ/J \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(4)$ and $J \cap W$ has index 3 in J by Theorem 4.5(iv).

If $J = J_0$, set $\tau = 1$, whereas if $J > J_0$, select $\tau \in C_J(U)^\#$.

Suppose that $J > J_0$. Then $\tau \neq 1$. Let

$$\mathcal{T} = \tau^F = \{\tau_1 = \tau, \dots, \tau_6\}$$

be the six F -conjugates of τ . As $[J, r_2]$ has order three by Theorem 4.5(iv), r_2 acts as a transposition on \mathcal{T} and r_2 centralizes τ (as $r_2 \in U$). Since $WJ/J \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(4)$ and W has orbits of length 2 and 4 on \mathcal{T} , after adjusting notation if necessary, we may assume that $\tau^W = \{\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4\}$ and $\tau_5^{r_2} = \tau_6$. We further fix notation so that Q_1 acts as $\langle (\tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4) \rangle$ and, since r_1 is conjugate to r_2 in $N_G(J)$ and inverts Q_1J/J , we may suppose that r_1 induces the transposition (τ_2, τ_3) on τ^W .

For $1 \leq i \leq 4$, define

$$J_i = \langle \tau_j \mid 1 \leq j \leq 4, i \neq j \rangle.$$

Then each J_i is centralized by r_2 and is a hyperplane of $C_J(r_2)$. Further,

$$J_i \cap J_j = \langle \tau_k \mid 1 \leq k \leq 4, k \notin \{i, j\} \rangle.$$

Let $\rho \in [J, r_2]^\#$. Then $\rho \in (A \cap Q_2) \setminus Z$ as $[[J, r_2]] = 3$. Since $[J, r_1] \leq A \cap Q_1$, we know that $[\rho, r_1] = 1$. From the choice of τ and ρ , we have that $\langle Q_1, r_1 \rangle$ and $\langle \tau, \rho \rangle$ commute.

We now select and fix once and for all

$$\rho \in [A \cap Q_2, r_2]^\#.$$

For $J_0 = J$ we must define the groups J_1, J_2, J_3 and J_4 differently. Set $J_1 = C_A(r_2) = A \cap Q_1$. So J_1 is normalized by $\langle r_1, r_2, Q_1, J \rangle$ which has index 4 in W . Observing that Z is centralized by the Sylow 3-subgroup S of F and $\langle W, S \rangle = F$ yields that W is not contained in M . As Z is the unique element of Z^G contained in J_1 , we have $J_1^W = \{J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4\}$ and W acts 2-transitively on J_1^W . As r_1 and r_2 are M -conjugate, all the elements in $J_1 \setminus Z$ are conjugate to ρ . Therefore, as all the subgroups J_i are centralized by r_2 , $|J_i \cap J_j| = 3$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$ and these intersections are conjugate to $\langle \rho \rangle$. We capture some of the salient properties of these subgroups in the next lemma.

LEMMA 4.11. *For $1 \leq i \leq 4$, $J_i \leq C_G(r_2)$ and $N_{N_G(J)}(J_i)$ contains a Sylow 3-subgroup of $N_G(J)$.*

PROOF. If $J > J_0$, this is transparent from the construction of J_i . If $J = J_0$, we have already mentioned that the subgroups commute with r_2 . Also $J_1 = A \cap Q_1$ is normalized by S and as J_i , $2 \leq i \leq 4$, are W -conjugates to J_1 , we have $N_{N_G(J)}(J_i)$ contains a Sylow 3-subgroup of $N_G(J)$. \square

Note also that when $|J| = 3^5$, $\rho \in [\tau_5, r_2]$. It follows that $\langle \tau_5, \tau_6 \rangle$ contains ρ in this case. When $J = J_0$, of course we have $\tau_1 = 1$. Thus to handle the two possible cases simultaneously we consider the group $\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$.

LEMMA 4.12. *$\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$ is centralized by JQ_1R_1 . Furthermore, $C_G(\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle) \not\leq M$.*

PROOF. Set $X = \langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$. If $|J| = 3^4$, then $X = \langle \rho \rangle \leq A \cap Q_2$ and the lemma holds. So suppose that $|J| = 3^5$. Then $X = \langle \tau_5, \tau_6 \rangle$ is centralized by J . Further, as $\{\tau_5, \tau_6\}$ is a W -orbit and $Q_1 \leq C_F(r_2) \leq W$, Q_1 centralizes X . Since $C_J(Q_1) = C_J(R_1)$ by Lemma 4.8, we now have $[X, R_1] = 1$ and this completes the proof.

Notice that $\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$ is centralized by a subgroup of index 2 in W and so $C_G(\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle)$ is not contained in M . \square

LEMMA 4.13. *The following properties hold:*

- (i) $C_M(\rho) = JQ_1R_1\langle r_2t_1 \rangle$; and
- (ii) if $J > J_0$, $C_M(\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle) = JQ_1R_1$.

PROOF. We calculate that $C_M(\rho)$ contains $JQ_1R_1\langle r_2t_1 \rangle$. Because $JQ_1R_1\langle r_2t_1 \rangle$ covers $C_{M/Q}(\rho Z)$, (i) holds.

By Lemma 4.12, $\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$ is centralized by JQ_1R_1 . Since, by Lemma 3.7(iii), r_2t_1 conjugates $\langle \tau_5 \rangle$ to $\langle \tau_6 \rangle$, part (ii) follows from (i). \square

LEMMA 4.14. *Z is the unique G -conjugate of Z in $\langle \tau_5, \rho, Z \rangle$.*

PROOF. Since Z is weakly closed in Q , Z is the unique conjugate of Z in $\langle Z, \rho \rangle$. Also, as τ_5 is not contained in J_0 and all the G -conjugates of Z in J are contained in J_0 , there are no G -conjugates of Z in $\langle \tau_5, \rho, Z \rangle \setminus \langle \rho, Z \rangle$. This proves the claim. \square

LEMMA 4.15. *Assume that $J > J_0$. Then $N_G(\langle r_1, r_2 \rangle)/C_G(\langle r_1, r_2 \rangle) \not\cong \text{Sym}(3)$.*

PROOF. Let $U = \langle r_1, r_2 \rangle$. By the Frattini argument, $N_M(U)$ covers M/Q and $C_M(U)$ contains all the elements of order three in $N_M(U)$. Hence, as $J > J_0$, we have $|C_M(U)|_3 = 3^3$ and so $D = C_J(U)$ is a Sylow 3-subgroup of $C_M(U)$. Since $Z \leq D$, we have $C_G(D) = C_M(D) = JU$ which is 3-closed. Therefore, $N_G(D) \leq N_G(J)$. Since r_1 and r_2 act as transpositions on \mathcal{T} , $|N_F(DU)/J| = 32$ and so we deduce that $D \in \text{Syl}_3(C_G(U))$. Let $P = N_{N_G(U)}(D)$. Then, by the Frattini argument, $PC_G(U) = N_G(U)$. Therefore, if $N_G(U)/C_G(U) \cong \text{Sym}(3)$, then r_2 and r_1r_2 are conjugate in P . But $P \leq N_G(J)$, $r_2 \in F \setminus F'$ and $r_1r_2 \in F'$, which is a contradiction. Hence $N_G(U)/C_G(U) \not\cong \text{Sym}(3)$. \square

5. Another 3-local subgroup and a 2-local subgroup in the centralizer of an involution

In this section we study the normalizer of $\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$ and construct a 2-local subgroup of $C_G(r_2)$.

LEMMA 5.1. $\mathcal{U}_G(J_0, 3') = \{1\}$.

PROOF. Suppose that $1 \neq Y \in \mathcal{U}_G(J_0, 3')$. As every hyperplane of J_0 contains a conjugate of Z by Lemma 4.10, and by coprime action Y is generated by centralizers of hyperplanes of J_0 , we may assume that $X = C_Y(Z) \neq 1$. So $X \in \mathcal{U}_M(J_0, 3')$. As X is normalized by $A = J_0 \cap Q$ and X normalizes Q ,

$$[A, X] \leq Q \cap X = 1.$$

But then X centralizes a maximal abelian subgroup of Q and consequently $[Q, X] = 1$ by Lemma 2.11, which is a contradiction. Thus $\mathcal{U}_G(J_0, 3') = \{1\}$. \square

LEMMA 5.2. *Assume that $J = J_0$. Then $C_G(\rho) \not\cong \langle \rho \rangle \times \text{Sp}_6(2)$.*

PROOF. Suppose that $C_G(\rho) \cong \langle \rho \rangle \times \text{Sp}_6(2)$. Set $E = E(C_G(\rho))$. Then $E \cong \text{Sp}_6(2)$. We have that r_2 inverts ρ and centralizes $J/\langle \rho \rangle$, so as $J \cap E$ has order 3^3 and $C_E(J \cap E) = J \cap E$, r_2 induces the trivial automorphism on E . Hence $N_G(\langle \rho \rangle) \cong \text{Sym}(3) \times E$ and $[E, r_2] = 1$. In $E \cap J$ there is an element $\tilde{\rho}$ with $N_E(\langle \tilde{\rho} \rangle) \cong \text{Sp}_2(2) \times \text{Sp}_4(2)$ (see [3, p. 46]). Hence $N_{N_G(J)}(\langle \rho \rangle) \cap N_{N_G(J)}(\langle \tilde{\rho} \rangle)$ contains a Sylow 2-subgroup T of $N_G(J)$.

Now $\langle \rho, \bar{\rho} \rangle = C_J(i)$, where $i \in T' \leq F'$. Since $\text{O}_2^-(3) \cong \text{Dih}(8)$ and $N_G(J)/N_G(J)' \cong 2 \times 2$, we see that the involutions in $N_G(J)/J$ invert a $--$ -space and centralize a $++$ -space with respect to the form given in Theorem 4.5(i). In particular $C_J(i)$ is a $++$ -space and so i centralizes a conjugate of Z . Hence $\langle \rho, \bar{\rho} \rangle$ contains a conjugate of Z . But $C_E(\langle \rho, \bar{\rho} \rangle)^{(\infty)} \cong \text{Sp}_4(2)^{(\infty)} \cong \text{Alt}(6)$ contradicts the fact that M is soluble. \square

LEMMA 5.3. *Let B be a maximal subgroup of $\langle \tau_5, \rho, Z \rangle$ and assume that $C_G(B) \not\leq M$. Then $B \in \langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle^{Q_2}$ and either:*

- (i) $J > J_0$ and $C_G(B) \cong B \times \text{SU}_4(2)$; or
- (ii) $J = J_0$ and $C_G(\rho) \cong \langle \rho \rangle \times \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$.

PROOF. Set $U = \langle Z, \tau_5, \rho \rangle$, let B be a maximal subgroup of U , $X = C_G(B)$ and $\tilde{X} = X/B$. Assume that $X \not\leq M$. By Lemma 4.14, Z is the unique conjugate of Z in U and so, as $C_G(B) \not\leq M$, $U = ZB$ and $\widetilde{N_X(Z)} = N_{\tilde{X}}(\tilde{Z})$.

Assume that $J > J_0$. Then, by Lemma 4.13(ii), $N_X(Z) = X \cap M = JQ_1R_1$ and so $N_{\tilde{X}}(\tilde{Z}) = \widetilde{N_X(Z)} = \widetilde{JR_1Q_1} \cong 3_+^{1+2} \cdot \text{SL}_2(3)$ which is isomorphic to the centralizer of a 3-central element in $\text{SU}_4(2) \cong \text{PSp}_4(3)$ by Lemma 2.8. As $B \cap \langle \rho, Z \rangle \neq 1$, we may assume that $\rho \in B$. Then, by Lemma 4.13(i), $C_M(B) \leq C_M(\rho) = JQ_1R_1\langle r_2t_1 \rangle$. As $||[U, r_2t_1]|| = 9$, we get $C_M(B) \leq JQ_1R_1$ and so $z \in Z^\#$ is not X -conjugate to its inverse by Lemma 4.13. Thus, as $\mathcal{I}_G(J_0, 3') = \{1\}$ by Lemma 5.1 and $C_G(B) \not\leq M$, we may apply Hayden's Theorem 2.6 to get that $\tilde{X} \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$. Finally, as JQ_1 splits over B , X splits over B by Gaschütz's theorem [7, Theorem 9.26]. Hence X has the structure described in (i).

Assume that $J = J_0$. In this case B is Q_2 -conjugate to $\langle \rho \rangle$. By Lemma 4.13(i), $C_X(Z) = X \cap M = JQ_1R_1$, as r_2t_1 inverts Z and so $\widetilde{C_X(Z)}$ is isomorphic to the centralizer of a 3-central element in $\text{SU}_4(2)$. Since r_2t_1 inverts z , we may use Prince's Theorem 2.7 to obtain $\tilde{X} \cong \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$ or $\text{Sp}_6(2)$. Again Gaschütz's theorem implies that $X \cong \langle \rho \rangle \times E$ where $E \cong \tilde{X}$. Therefore, by Lemma 5.2, X has the structure claimed in (ii).

Now we consider the possibilities for B when $J > J_0$. We have $B \leq U$ and $C_G(B) \not\leq M$. Thus, by (i), $C_G(B) \cong B \times E$ where $E \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$. Consequently, $N_{C_G(B)}(J) \cong 3^2 \times (3^3:\text{Sym}(4))$. Since $N_{C_G(B)}(J) \geq Q_1$ and there are exactly three subgroups isomorphic to $\text{Alt}(4)$ which contain a given 3-cycle in $\text{Sym}(6)$, we see that B is Q_2 -conjugate to $\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$ as claimed. \square

We now set $r = r_2$ and define

$$K = C_G(r).$$

We will frequently use the following observation.

LEMMA 5.4. $C_J(r)Q_1$ is a Sylow 3-subgroup of K .

PROOF. Certainly $C_J(r)Q_1 \leq K$ by Lemma 3.3(i). Because $[Q_1, C_J(r), Q_1] = [A \cap Q_1, Q_1] = Z$, Z is a characteristic subgroup of $C_J(r)Q_1$ and so it follows that $N_K(C_J(r)Q_1) \leq C_M(r)$. As $C_J(r)Q_1 \in \text{Syl}_3(C_M(r))$, the lemma holds. \square

Define $E = E(C_G(\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle))$. Then $E \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$ by Lemma 5.3.

LEMMA 5.5. $E\langle t_1, \tau_5\tau_6 \rangle \leq K$ and $E\langle t_1 \rangle \cong \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$.

PROOF. We know that r inverts ρ and exchanges τ_5 and τ_6 (when they are defined). Hence r normalizes $B = \langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$ and consequently r normalizes E . Furthermore, r centralizes $J \cap E$ and since no automorphism of E acts in this way (see [3, p. 26]), r centralizes E . Therefore $E \leq K$.

Since t_1 inverts J , t_1 normalizes $\langle \tau_5, \rho \rangle$ and therefore t_1 normalizes E . Since t_1 inverts $J \cap E$ and, by [3, p. 26], no inner automorphism of $\text{SU}_4(2)$ inverts an elementary abelian group of order 27, $E\langle t_1 \rangle \cong \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$. \square

From Lemmas 4.13 and 5.3, $Q_1R_1 \leq E$. Furthermore, as $W(= C_F(r))$ normalizes $[J, r] = \langle \rho \rangle$, we have that $C_W(\rho) \leq E$. In particular, the following lemma holds.

LEMMA 5.6. $\langle \tau_5\tau_6 \rangle E = \langle C_W(\rho), Q_1R_1C_J(r) \rangle$.

PROOF. As $Q_1R_1C_J(r)$ contains the maximal parabolic subgroup of shape $3_+^{1+2} \cdot \text{SL}_2(3)$ of $E \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$, we have that $Y = Q_1R_1C_J(r)$ is a maximal subgroup of $E\langle \tau_5\tau_6 \rangle$. Since $C_W(\rho) \not\leq Y$, the result follows. \square

When $J > J_0$, as $N_G(J)$ acts 2-transitively on \mathcal{T} , $\langle \tau_5, \tau_6 \rangle$ is G -conjugate to each subgroup $J_i \cap J_j$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$. When $J = J_0$ we have the same result from the construction of J_1, J_2, J_3 and J_4 in Section 4. Hence we may apply Lemma 5.3 to obtain the following conclusion.

LEMMA 5.7. Assume that $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$.

- (i) If $J > J_0$, then $C_G(J_i \cap J_j) \cong (J_i \cap J_j) \times \text{SU}_4(2)$.
- (ii) If $J = J_0$, then $C_G(J_i \cap J_j) \cong (J_i \cap J_j) \times \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$.

For $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$, define

$$E_{ij} = E(C_G(J_i \cap J_j)).$$

LEMMA 5.8. For $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$ and $k \in \{i, j\}$, $E_{ij} \cap J_k$ is conjugate to Z and is 3-central in E_{ij} . In particular, $C_G(J_i) \cong (J_i \cap J_j) \times 3_+^{1+2}:\text{SL}_2(3)$ if $J > J_0$, and $C_G(J_i) \cong (J_i \cap J_j) \times 3_+^{1+2}:\text{SL}_2(3) \cdot 2$ if $J = J_0$.

PROOF. Let $1 \leq i \leq 4$. By Lemma 4.11, J_i is normalized by a Sylow 3-subgroup T_i of $N_G(J)$ and $C_{T_i}(J_i)$ has index 3 in T_i . In particular, as $|C_G(J_i \cap J_j)|_3 = 3|J|$, $C_{T_i}(J_i) \in \text{Syl}_3(C_G(J_i \cap J_j))$. Therefore $J_i \cap E_{ij}$ is normalized by a Sylow 3-subgroup of E_{ij} . Because $|J_i \cap E_{ij}| = 3$, $J_i \cap E_{ij}$ is 3-central in E_{ij} as J_i is normal in T_i , and so this subgroup is also normal in a Sylow 3-subgroup of G . \square

Define

$$\Sigma = \langle O_2(C_K(J_k)) \mid 1 \leq k \leq 4 \rangle.$$

In the next lemma we use the fact that if $x \in X \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$ is an involution which centralizes a subgroup of order nine, then x is 2-central and

$$C_X(x) \cong 2_+^{1+4} \cdot (3 \times \text{Sym}(3)) \cong (\text{SL}_2(3) \circ \text{SL}_2(3)) \cdot 2$$

where \circ denotes a central product (see [3, p. 26]).

LEMMA 5.9. *Assume that $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$.*

(i) $O_2(C_K(J_i)) \cong O_2(C_K(J_j)) \cong Q_8$, $[O_2(C_K(J_i)), O_2(C_K(J_j))] = 1$ and

$$O_2(C_K(J_i \cap J_j)) = O_2(C_K(J_i))O_2(C_K(J_j)) \cong 2_+^{1+4}.$$

(ii) Σ is extraspecial of $+$ -type and order 2^9 .

PROOF. Suppose that $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$. Then $J_i \leq C_G(r)$ by Lemma 5.7. If $J > J_0$, then $r \in E_{ij}$ by Lemma 5.3. If $J = J_0$, then, as $[J_1, R_2] = 1$ and $r \in Z(R_2) \leq C_G(J_1)'$, we have $r \in E_{12}$ and consequently $r \in E_{ij}$ as W acts 2-transitively on $\{J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4\}$.

Since $r \in E_{ij}$ and $|C_J(r) \cap E_{ij}|_3 \geq 9$, r is a 2-central involution in E_{ij} . It follows that $K \cap E_{ij}$ has shape $2_+^{1+4} \cdot (3 \times \text{Sym}(3))$ and, in particular, $O_2(C_K(J_i \cap J_j)) \cong 2_+^{1+4}$. Furthermore, as $J_i \cap E_{ij}$ is 3-central by Lemma 5.8, we get $O_2(C_K(J_i)) \cong Q_8$ and $O_2(C_K(J_i \cap J_j)) = O_2(C_K(J_i))O_2(C_K(J_j))$. Since $O_2(C_K(J_i \cap J_j))$ contains exactly two subgroups isomorphic to Q_8 , $[O_2(C_K(J_i)), O_2(C_K(J_j))] = 1$. This completes the proof of (i).

Part (i) shows that Σ is isomorphic to a central product of four quaternion groups of order eight. Hence Σ is extraspecial of $+$ -type and order 2^9 . So (ii) holds. \square

Recall from Corollaries 4.6 and 4.7 that

$$t_2 \in N_G(S) \leq M \cap N_G(J)$$

and $R_1^{t_2} = R_2$.

LEMMA 5.10. J_1 is centralized by R_2 , $R_2 \leq \Sigma$ and $R_2 = C_\Sigma(Z)$.

PROOF. Suppose first that $J = J_0$. Then $J_1 = C_A(r) \leq Q_1 = C_Q(R_2)$ by Lemma 3.3(i). Thus $[J_1, R_2] = 1$ and so $R_2 = O_2(C_K(J_1)) \leq \Sigma$.

Now suppose that $J > J_0$. We have that τ_1 commutes with Q_1 and $[\langle \tau_5, \tau_6 \rangle, Q_1] = 1$ by Lemma 4.13. Hence

$$C_J(Q_1) = \langle \tau_1, \tau_5, \tau_6 \rangle = \langle \tau_5, A \cap Q_2 \rangle.$$

Thus $C_J(Q_2) = C_J(Q_1)^{t_2} = \langle \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4 \rangle = \langle \tau_2, A \cap Q_1 \rangle$. By Lemma 4.8, $C_J(Q_1)$ is centralized by R_1 . Therefore $J_1 = \langle \tau_2, \tau_3, \tau_4 \rangle$ is centralized by $R_2 = R_1^{t_2}$. Hence $R_2 = O_2(C_K(J_1)) \leq \Sigma$.

Since R_2 commutes with Z , $R_2 \leq C_\Sigma(Z)$ and, as $C_\Sigma(Z)$ is extraspecial, $R_2 = C_\Sigma(Z)$ from the structure of M . \square

LEMMA 5.11. $W\langle t_1 \rangle \leq N_K(\Sigma)$.

PROOF. Since $W\langle t_1 \rangle$ permutes $\{J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4\}$ and is contained in K , $W\langle t_1 \rangle \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ by the definition of Σ . \square

LEMMA 5.12. $W = N_K(C_J(r)) = N_{N_K(\Sigma)}(C_J(r))$. In particular, $N_{N_K(\Sigma)}(C_J(r))$ controls K -fusion in $C_J(r)$.

PROOF. $C_G(C_J(r)) = C_M(C_J(r)) = J\langle r \rangle$. Hence J is normal in $N_G(C_J(r))$ and thus $W = N_K(C_J(r))$. By Lemma 5.11, $W \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ and so $N_K(C_J(r)) = N_{N_K(\Sigma)}(C_J(r))$. Further, by Lemma 4.1, $N_G(J)$ controls fusion in J and so $N_K(C_J(r))$ controls K -fusion in $C_J(r)$. As $N_K(C_J(r)) = N_{N_K(\Sigma)}(C_J(r))$, this fusion takes place in $N_K(\Sigma)$. \square

LEMMA 5.13. *Every J_1 -signalizer in K is contained in Σ . In particular, $N_K(J_1) \leq N_K(\Sigma)$.*

PROOF. Let $\Sigma_1 \leq K$ be a J_1 -signalizer. Let X_1 be a hyperplane in J_1 such that $C_G(X_1) \leq M$. Then $C_{\Sigma_1}(X_1) \leq M$ is normalized by J_1 and so $C_{\Sigma_1}(X_1) \leq R_2 \leq \Sigma$ by Lemma 5.10. In particular, $[C_{\Sigma_1}(Z), J_1] = 1$.

Suppose next that X_1 is a hyperplane such that $C_G(X_1) \not\leq M$. Then, by Lemma 5.3, we may assume that $X_1 = J_1 \cap J_2$. Since r is 2-central in E_{12} , $O_2(C_K(J_1 \cap J_2))$ is the unique maximal J_1 -signalizer in $C_G(X_1)$. Hence, by Lemma 5.9(i), $C_{\Sigma_1}(X_1) \leq \Sigma$ in this case as well. Because

$$\Sigma_1 = \langle C_{\Sigma_1}(X_1) \mid |J_1 : X_1| \leq 3 \rangle \leq \Sigma,$$

we have that every J_1 -signalizer is contained in Σ . Thus Σ is the unique maximal member of $\mathcal{I}_K(J_1, 3')$ and so $N_K(J_1) \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ as $N_K(J_1)$ acts via conjugation on the maximal elements of $\mathcal{I}_K(J_1, 3')$. \square

LEMMA 5.14. $C_K(\Sigma) = \langle r \rangle$.

PROOF. If $C_K(\Sigma)$ is a 3'-group, then $C_K(\Sigma)$ is normalized by J_1 and so $C_K(\Sigma) \leq Z(\Sigma) = \langle r \rangle$ by Lemma 5.13. So suppose that $C_K(\Sigma)$ has order divisible by 3. Since $C_J(r)Q_1 \in \text{Syl}_3(K)$ by Lemma 5.4, and $C_J(r)Q_1 \leq W \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ by Lemma 5.11, $C_J(r)Q_1 \cap C_G(\Sigma)$ is a Sylow 3-subgroup of $C_G(\Sigma)$. As Z does not centralize Σ , we have $C_J(r)Q_1 \cap C_G(\Sigma) \leq C_J(r)$. Now, for $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$,

$$C_{C_J(r)}(O_2(C_K(J_i \cap J_j))) = J_i \cap J_j,$$

and consequently $C_{C_J(r)}(\Sigma) \leq J_1 \cap J_2 \cap J_3 \cap J_4 = 1$, which is a contradiction. \square

LEMMA 5.15. $\Sigma/\langle r \rangle$ is a minimal normal subgroup of $N_K(\Sigma)/\langle r \rangle$.

PROOF. Suppose that $U \leq \Sigma$ and $U/\langle r \rangle$ is a minimal normal subgroup of $N_K(\Sigma)/\langle r \rangle$ of minimal order. Aiming for a contradiction, assume that $U \neq \Sigma$. Then either $|\Sigma : U| \leq 2^4$ or $|U/\langle r \rangle| \leq 2^4$. In particular, as Q_1 normalizes Σ (see Lemma 5.13) and $\text{GL}_4(2)$ has elementary abelian Sylow 3-subgroups, Z centralizes one of U or Σ/U . By Lemma 5.10, either $U \leq R_2$ or $|\Sigma : U| \leq 2^2$ and $U \geq [\Sigma, Z]$.

Since $C_J(r)$ acts nontrivially on R_2 , we get $U = R_2$ or $U = [\Sigma, Z]$. In the latter case, $U_1 = C_{\Sigma}(U)$ is normalized by $N_K(\Sigma)$ and has order smaller than U . Hence the minimal choice of U implies that $U = R_2$. However, $W \leq N_G(\Sigma)$ by Lemma 5.11 and W does not normalize R_2 , and so we have a contradiction. \square

THEOREM 5.16. *One of the following results holds.*

- (i) $J = J_0$ and $N_G(\Sigma)/\Sigma \cong \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$ or $\text{Sp}_6(2)$; or
- (ii) $J > J_0$ and $N_G(\Sigma)/\Sigma \cong (3 \times \text{SU}_4(2)):2$.

Furthermore, $E\langle\tau_5\tau_6, t_1\rangle \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ and $\Sigma/\langle r \rangle$ is isomorphic to the natural $E\Sigma/\Sigma$ -module.

PROOF. From Lemma 5.11, $W\langle t_1 \rangle \leq N_G(\Sigma)$. Set $L = J_1Q_1$. Then $L \leq W$ and so $L \leq N_G(\Sigma)$. By Lemma 5.13, Σ is a maximal signalizer in K for L and for $C_J(r)$. Hence $N_K(L)$ and $N_K(C_J(r))$ both normalize Σ .

Suppose that $J = J_0$. Then $J_1Q_1 = (A \cap Q_1)Q_1 \leq Q_1$ and so $R_1 \leq N_K(Q_1) \leq N_K(\Sigma)$. Therefore Lemma 5.6 implies that $\langle E, t_1 \rangle \leq N_K(\Sigma)$. In particular, the quotient $C_{N_K(\Sigma)/\Sigma}(Z\Sigma/\Sigma)$ is isomorphic to the centralizer of a 3-element in $\text{SU}_4(2)$ and is inverted by $t_1\Sigma$. Hence Theorem 2.7 shows that (i) holds.

Suppose that $J > J_0$. This time $N_K(J_1Q_1)$ does not contain R_1 . On the other hand, $N_K(\Sigma) \geq N_K(C_J(r))\Sigma = W\Sigma$ and $W\Sigma/\Sigma$ has shape $3^4:(\text{Sym}(4) \times 2)$. By the Frattini argument, $N_{N_K(\Sigma)/\Sigma}(C_J(r)\Sigma/\Sigma) = N_{N_K(\Sigma)}(C_J(r))$. Since $N_K(C_J(r)) = W$, we now have $N_{N_K(\Sigma)/\Sigma}(C_J(r)\Sigma/\Sigma) = W\Sigma/\Sigma$.

Since $C_G(\Sigma) = \langle r \rangle$ by Lemma 5.14, $N_K(\Sigma)/\Sigma$ is isomorphic to a subgroup of $\text{O}_8^+(2)$. Because $N_{N_K(\Sigma)/\Sigma}(C_J(r)\Sigma/\Sigma) = W\Sigma/\Sigma$, we infer from the list of maximal subgroups of $\text{O}_8^+(2)$ given in [3, p. 85] that either $N_K(\Sigma) = W\Sigma$ or $N_K(\Sigma)/\Sigma \cong (3 \times \text{SU}_4(2)):2$. In the latter case we have (ii) so suppose that $N_K(\Sigma) = W\Sigma$. Let $T \in \text{Syl}_2(N_K(\Sigma))$. We claim that $T \in \text{Syl}_2(K)$. Assume that $x \in N_K(T) \setminus N_K(\Sigma)$. Then, as $\Sigma^x \neq \Sigma$, $J(T/\langle r \rangle) \not\leq \Sigma/\langle r \rangle$. Hence, setting $H = \langle J(T)^{N_K(\Sigma)} \rangle$ and noting that $|O_3(N_K(\Sigma)/\Sigma)| = 3^4$, we may apply [1, (32.5)] to get that H/Σ is a direct product of four subgroups isomorphic to $\text{SL}_2(2)$. But then the 2-rank of W/Σ is at least four, contrary to $T/\Sigma \cong \text{Dih}(8) \times 2$. Hence $N_K(T) \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ and, in particular, $T \in \text{Syl}_2(K)$.

From Lemma 5.5, $E \leq K$. Since $T \in \text{Syl}_2(K)$, $T/\Sigma \cong \text{Dih}(8) \times 2$ and E contains an extraspecial subgroup of order 2^5 with centre $\langle r_1 \rangle$, we have that r_1 is K -conjugate to an element of Σ . Thus there is some $x \in K$ such that $\langle r_1, r \rangle \leq \Sigma^x$. Since $r_1^{t_2} = r$ and since r_1 and rr_1 are Σ^x -conjugate, $N_G(\langle r_1, r \rangle)/C_G(\langle r_1, r \rangle) \cong \text{Sym}(3)$. This contradicts Lemma 4.15. Hence (ii) holds.

We have already seen that $E \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ if $J = J_0$. If $J > J_0$, then $N_{N_K(\Sigma)}(Z)$ contains a subgroup $(3 \times 3_+^{1+2}) \cdot \text{SL}_2(3) \cdot 2$. Since $N_K(Z) = C_M(r) = Q_1R_1R_2C_J(r)\langle t_1 \rangle$, we have $C_M(r) \leq N_K(\Sigma)$. Now $E\langle\tau_5\tau_6, t_1\rangle \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ by Lemma 5.6. Finally, as E acts irreducibly on $\Sigma/\langle r \rangle$ by Lemma 5.15, $\Sigma/\langle r \rangle$ is the natural E -module. \square

We need just two final details before we can move on to determine the structure of K .

LEMMA 5.17. *The following properties hold:*

- (i) $N_K(Z) \leq N_K(\Sigma)$; and
- (ii) $N_K(J_i \cap J_j) \leq N_K(\Sigma)$, for $1 \leq i < j \leq 4$.

PROOF. For (i) we note that $N_K(Z) = C_M(r) \leq E\langle\tau_5\tau_6, t_1\rangle\Sigma \leq N_K(\Sigma)$ by Theorem 5.16.

By Lemma 5.9(i), $O_2(C_K(J_i \cap J_j)) \leq \Sigma$ and, as r is a 2-central element in E_{ij} , $C_J(r) \in \text{Syl}_3(C_K(J_i \cap J_j))$. Hence

$$N_K(J_i \cap J_j) = N_{N_K(J_i \cap J_j)}(C_J(r))O_2(C_K(J_i \cap J_j)) \leq N_K(\Sigma)$$

by Lemma 5.13. □

6. The structure of K

In this section we prove Theorem 6.11, which asserts that $K = N_K(\Sigma)$. We retain the notation introduced in the previous sections. We further set $K_1 = N_K(\Sigma)$ and denote by \sim the natural homomorphism from K onto $K/\langle r \rangle$.

By Lemma 5.15, the subgroup $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ can be regarded as the eight-dimensional irreducible $\text{GF}(2)$ -module for $\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma}$. Thus we may employ Proposition 2.12 to obtain information about various centralizers of elements of order two and three in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. Using Proposition 2.12(ii), \widetilde{K}_1 has two orbits on $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. We pick representatives $\widetilde{x} = x\langle r \rangle$ and $\widetilde{y} = y\langle r \rangle$ of these orbits, with \widetilde{x} singular and \widetilde{y} nonsingular. It follows that x is an involution and y has order four.

Our aim is to show that $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ is strongly closed in \widetilde{K} and then to use Goldschmidt's theorem [5] to show that $K = K_1$.

LEMMA 6.1. *\widetilde{K}_1 contains a Sylow 2-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}}(\widetilde{y})$. In particular:*

- (i) *if $E(\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma}) \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$, then $|C_{\widetilde{K}}(\widetilde{y})|_2 = 2^{12}$; and*
- (ii) *if $\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma} \cong \text{Sp}_6(2)$, then $|C_{\widetilde{K}}(\widetilde{y})|_2 = 2^{14}$.*

PROOF. Let T be a Sylow 2-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{y})$ and assume that T_1 is a 2-group with $|T_1 : T| = 2$. Choose $u \in T_1 \setminus T$. If $|\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}| \leq 2$, then $|\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \cap \widetilde{\Sigma}| \geq 2^7$. But by Proposition 2.12(iv), \widetilde{K}_1 has no 2-elements not in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ which centralize a subgroup of index two in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. Therefore $\widetilde{\Sigma} = \widetilde{\Sigma}^u$ and so $u \in T_1 \cap \widetilde{K}_1 = T$, which is a contradiction. Hence $|\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}| \geq 4$.

If $E(\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma}) \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$, then $T/\widetilde{\Sigma}$ is a semidihedral group of order 2^4 by Proposition 2.12(ii). Since $\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}$ is a normal elementary abelian subgroup of $T/\widetilde{\Sigma}$ of order at least 4, we have a contradiction. Hence $\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma} \cong \text{Sp}_6(2)$ by Lemma 5.16. Now Proposition 2.12(ii) gives

$$C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{y})/\widetilde{\Sigma} \cong \text{G}_2(2).$$

As, by [8, Table 3.3.1], $\text{G}_2(2)$ does not contain elementary abelian subgroups of order 2^4 , $2^6 \geq |\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \cap \widetilde{\Sigma}| \geq 2^5$. But then all involutions in $\widetilde{\Sigma}^u$ centralize a subgroup of order at least 2^5 in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$, and so Proposition 2.12(i) and (iv) show that all the involutions in $\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}$ are unitary transvections and are conjugate in $\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma}$. Since the two classes of involutions in $C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{y})/\widetilde{\Sigma} \cong \text{G}_2(2)$ are not fused in $\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma}$, we infer that

$$\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma} \leq (C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{y})/\widetilde{\Sigma})' \cong \text{G}_2(2)' \cong \text{SU}_3(3).$$

Since, by [8, Table 3.3.1], $\text{SU}_3(3)$ has no elementary abelian groups of order eight, $|\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}| = 4$. This means that $|\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \cap \widetilde{\Sigma}| = 2^6$ and consequently all the involutions in $\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}$ have the same centralizer in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. As centralizers of involutions in $\text{G}_2(2)'$ are maximal subgroups [3, p. 14], we conclude that $\widetilde{\Sigma}^u \cap \widetilde{\Sigma}$ is normalized by $(C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{y}) / \widetilde{\Sigma})'$. Thus $(C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{y}) / \widetilde{\Sigma})'$ centralizes $\widetilde{\Sigma}$, which is impossible. This contradiction proves the lemma. The order of T is calculated using Proposition 2.12(iii). \square

LEMMA 6.2. *Let S_1 be a Sylow 3-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{x})$ or $C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{y})$. Then $N_{\widetilde{K}}(S_1) \leq \widetilde{K}_1$. In particular, for $z \in \widetilde{\Sigma}^\#$, $C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(z)$ contains a Sylow 3-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}}(z)$.*

PROOF. We consider \widetilde{y} first. By Proposition 2.12(iii), S_1 has centre of order three and, as faithful $\text{GF}(2)$ -representations of extraspecial groups of type 3_+^{1+2} have dimension six, $|C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(Z(S_1))| = 4$. As $|C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(Z)| = 4$ we may assume, using Proposition 2.12(iii), that $Z = Z(S_1)$. On the other hand, Lemma 5.17(i) gives $C_M(r) \leq K_1$. Hence $N_{\widetilde{K}}(S_1) \leq \widetilde{K}_1$.

Now we consider \widetilde{x} . By Lemma 5.9(i), $O_2(C_K(J_1 \cap J_2)) \leq \Sigma$ and $O_2(C_K(J_1 \cap J_2))$ contains noncentral involutions of Σ . Hence, by comparing the orders of S_1 and $J_1 \cap J_2$, we may assume that $S_1 = J_1 \cap J_2$. Then, by Lemma 5.17(ii), $N_{\widetilde{K}}(S_1) \leq \widetilde{K}_1$. \square

Let $\widetilde{E} \leq \widetilde{K}_1$ such that $\widetilde{E} / \widetilde{\Sigma} = E(\widetilde{K}_1 / \widetilde{\Sigma})$. Either $\widetilde{E} / \widetilde{\Sigma} \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$ or $\text{Sp}_6(2)$. By Proposition 2.12(iii) there are exactly three classes of elements of order three in \widetilde{E} . As a Sylow 3-subgroup of \widetilde{E} is isomorphic to the wreath product $3 \wr 3$, there is a unique conjugacy class of elementary abelian subgroups of order 27 in \widetilde{E} , and these subgroups contain elements from each of the conjugacy classes of elements of order three. As $\widetilde{C}_J(r) \cap \widetilde{E}$ is elementary abelian of order 27, there are representatives of these elements in $\widetilde{C}_J(r) \cap \widetilde{E}$. It follows that every element of order three in \widetilde{K} is conjugate to an element of $\widetilde{C}_J(r)$. So, using Lemma 5.12, we get the following lemma.

LEMMA 6.3. *Two elements of order three in \widetilde{K}_1 are conjugate in \widetilde{K} if and only if they are conjugate in \widetilde{K}_1 .*

For $J > J_0$, we establish some further notation. Let $\sigma \in \widetilde{K}_1$ have order three such that $\sigma \widetilde{\Sigma}$ is centralized by $\widetilde{E} / \widetilde{\Sigma}$. We note that, by Lemma 6.3, σ is not \widetilde{K} -conjugate to any element in \widetilde{E} .

LEMMA 6.4. *Suppose that $\widetilde{u} \in \widetilde{K}_1 \setminus \widetilde{\Sigma}$ is an involution which is \widetilde{K} -conjugate to some involution in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. Assume that $v \in C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{u})$ has order three. Then:*

- (i) $C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(v) \neq 1$;
- (ii) $\langle v \rangle$ and Z are not \widetilde{K} -conjugate;
- (iii) if $J = J_0$, then v and ρ are not \widetilde{K} -conjugate; and
- (iv) $|C_{\widetilde{E}}(\widetilde{u})|$ is not divisible by 9.

PROOF. Let $\widetilde{a} \in \widetilde{\Sigma}$ and assume that \widetilde{a} and \widetilde{u} are \widetilde{K} -conjugate. By Lemma 6.2, \widetilde{K}_1 contains a Sylow 3-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}}(\widetilde{a})$. By Lemma 6.3, v is \widetilde{K}_1 -conjugate to an element μ of $C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{a})$. Now obviously $C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\mu) \neq 1$ and so the same holds for v , which is (i).

If $\langle \nu \rangle$ is \widetilde{K} -conjugate to Z or to $\langle \rho \rangle$ in the case where $J = J_0$, this conjugation is also achieved in \widetilde{K}_1 by Lemma 6.3. Hence we may assume that \widetilde{a} is conjugate to \widetilde{u} in $M \cap K$, or in $N_K(\langle \rho \rangle)$ if $J = J_0$. Since $M \cap K \leq K_1$ and $N_K(\langle \rho \rangle)$ when $J = J_0$ by Lemma 5.17, we have a contradiction. Hence (ii) and (iii) hold.

Assume now that $S_1 \leq C_{\widetilde{E}}(\widetilde{u})$ with $|S_1| = 9$. Then S_1 is conjugate to a Sylow 3-subgroup S_2 of $C_{\widetilde{E}}(\widetilde{a})$. So, by Lemma 6.2 and Proposition 2.12(ii), we may assume that $\widetilde{a} = \widetilde{y}$ and thus S_2 is extraspecial of order 27. Hence S_1 contains some element which is conjugate to $Z(S_2)$. But $Z(S_2)$ is conjugate to Z , and this contradicts (ii). Thus the Sylow 3-subgroups of $C_{\widetilde{E}}(\widetilde{u})$ have order three and so (iii) holds. \square

LEMMA 6.5. *Suppose that $\widetilde{u} \in \widetilde{K}_1 \setminus \widetilde{\Sigma}$ is an involution which is \widetilde{K} -conjugate to some involution in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. Then one of the following results holds.*

- (i) $\widetilde{u} \in \widetilde{E}$, $|\widetilde{\Sigma}, \widetilde{u}| = 4$; and
 - (a) if $E(\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma}) \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$, then $|C_{\widetilde{E}}(\widetilde{u})| = 2^{13}$, and
 - (b) if $\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma} \cong \text{Sp}_6(2)$, then $|C_{\widetilde{E}}(\widetilde{u})| = 2^{15}$.
- (ii) $J > J_0$, $\sigma^{\widetilde{u}} = \sigma^{-1}$, $C_{\widetilde{E}/\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u}) \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(4) \leq \text{Sym}(6)$, and $|\widetilde{\Sigma}, \widetilde{u}| = 16$.

PROOF. If $|\widetilde{u}, \widetilde{\Sigma}| = 16$, then all involutions in the coset $\widetilde{\Sigma}\widetilde{u}$ are conjugate by elements of $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. Hence, by Proposition 2.12(i), \widetilde{u} centralizes some nontrivial 3-element $\nu \in \widetilde{E}$. By Lemma 6.4(i), $C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\nu) \neq 1$. If $J = J_0$, then, by Proposition 2.12(iii), $\langle \nu \rangle$ is conjugate to Z or $\langle \rho \rangle$, which contradicts Lemma 6.4(ii) and (iii). So assume that $J > J_0$. If $\widetilde{u} \notin \widetilde{E}$, we obtain assertion (ii) from Proposition 2.12(i) and Lemma 6.4(iv). So assume that $\widetilde{u} \in \widetilde{E}$. Then $C_{\widetilde{E}/\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u})$ is contained in a parabolic subgroup of $\widetilde{E}/\widetilde{\Sigma}$ of shape $2^4:\text{Alt}(5)$ and so ν acts fixed point freely on $\widetilde{\Sigma}$, contradicting Lemma 6.4(i).

So assume that $|\widetilde{u}, \widetilde{\Sigma}| = 4$. Then, by Proposition 2.12(v), $C_{\widetilde{E}/\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u}\widetilde{\Sigma})$ has orbits of length 1, 6 and 9 on $C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u})/[\widetilde{\Sigma}, \widetilde{u}]$. Hence there are exactly three conjugacy classes of involutions in $\widetilde{\Sigma}\widetilde{u}$, two of which have representatives centralized by an element of order three. Assume that \widetilde{u} is one of these. Let \hat{u} be the involution, which is centralized by S_1 , a preimage of a Sylow 3-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}_1/\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u}\widetilde{\Sigma})$. Set $S_2 = C_{S_1}(\widetilde{u})$. Then, using Lemmas 6.3, 6.2 and 6.4(iv), we see that $|S_2| = 3$. Therefore \widetilde{u} is not conjugate to \hat{u} . In particular, $\widetilde{u} = \hat{u}\widetilde{s}$ where $\widetilde{s} \in C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u}) \setminus [\widetilde{\Sigma}, \widetilde{u}]$. Hence $C_{C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u})/[\widetilde{\Sigma}, \widetilde{u}]}(S_2) \neq 1$. By Proposition 2.12(vi), we get $|C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(S_2)| = 4$. So, by Proposition 2.12(iii), S_2 does not centralize involutions in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. Thus we may assume that $S_2 = Z$. This contradicts Lemma 6.4(iii), and so we conclude that $C_{\widetilde{E}}(\widetilde{u})$ is a 2-group. Hence (i)(a) and (i)(b) hold. \square

LEMMA 6.6. $\widetilde{y}^{\widetilde{K}} \cap \widetilde{E} \subseteq \widetilde{\Sigma}$.

PROOF. Assume that \widetilde{y} is \widetilde{K} -conjugate to \widetilde{u} for some involution $\widetilde{u} \in \widetilde{E} \setminus \widetilde{\Sigma}$. By Lemma 6.1, $|C_{\widetilde{K}}(\widetilde{y})|_2 = 2^{12}$ if $\widetilde{E}/\widetilde{\Sigma} \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$ or 2^{14} if $\widetilde{E}/\widetilde{\Sigma} \cong \text{Sp}_6(2)$. This conflicts with information given in Lemma 6.5. Hence no such conjugation is possible. \square

LEMMA 6.7. $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ is weakly closed in \widetilde{K}_1 . In particular, \widetilde{K}_1 contains a Sylow 2-subgroup of \widetilde{K} .

PROOF. Assume that $T \in \text{Syl}_2(\widetilde{K}_1)$, $w \in \widetilde{K}$ and $\widetilde{\Sigma}^w \leq T$ with $\widetilde{\Sigma} \neq \widetilde{\Sigma}^w$. Then $\widetilde{\Sigma}^w \cap \widetilde{E}$ has order at least 2^7 and therefore is generated by conjugates of \widetilde{y} . Thus Lemma 6.6 implies that $\widetilde{\Sigma}^w \cap \widetilde{E} \leq \widetilde{\Sigma}$. But then $|\widetilde{\Sigma}^w \widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}| = 2$ and $|\widetilde{\Sigma} \cap \widetilde{\Sigma}^w| = 2^7$. Since \widetilde{K}_1 does not contain transvections, we have a contradiction. Hence $N_{\widetilde{K}}(T) \leq \widetilde{K}_1$ and, in particular, $T \in \text{Syl}_2(\widetilde{K})$. \square

LEMMA 6.8. No element of $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ is \widetilde{K} -conjugate to an involution $\widetilde{u} \in \widetilde{K}_1$ with $||\widetilde{\Sigma}, \widetilde{u}|| = 4$.

PROOF. Assume that the statement is false. Then, by Lemma 6.6, \widetilde{u} is \widetilde{K} -conjugate to \widetilde{x} . Let T_1 be a Sylow 2-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{u})$ and T_2 be a Sylow 2-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}}(\widetilde{u})$ with $T_1 \leq T_2$. By Lemmas 2.12(ii), 6.5 and 6.7, $|T_2 : T_1| = 4$. Let $\widetilde{\Sigma}_u$ be the \widetilde{K} -conjugate of $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ in T_2 . Then $|\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1| \geq 2^6$. As every subgroup of $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ of order at least 2^6 is generated by conjugates of \widetilde{y} , $\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1 \not\leq \widetilde{E}$ by Lemma 6.6. In particular, by the proof of Lemma 6.5, $J > J_0$. Therefore, we may suppose that there is a $\widetilde{w} \in \widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1$ such that \widetilde{w} inverts σ . Notice that $(\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1)\widetilde{\Sigma}$ is normal in $T_1\widetilde{\Sigma} \in \text{Syl}_2(\widetilde{K}_1)$. In particular, if $|(\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1)\widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}| = 2^2$, then $\widetilde{w}\widetilde{\Sigma}$ is centralized by a maximal subgroup of $T_1\widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}$, which is impossible. Hence

$$|(\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1)\widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}| \geq 2^3.$$

In particular, $|(\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1 \cap \widetilde{E})\widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}| \geq 2^2$ and by Lemma 6.6 all the nontrivial elements of $(\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1 \cap \widetilde{E})\widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}$ are unitary transvections. This, however, contradicts Proposition 2.12(viii) and proves the lemma. \square

LEMMA 6.9. $\widetilde{y}^{\widetilde{K}} \cap \widetilde{K}_1 \subseteq \widetilde{\Sigma}$. In particular, $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ is strongly closed in \widetilde{E} .

PROOF. Suppose that $\widetilde{u} \in \widetilde{y}^{\widetilde{K}} \cap \widetilde{K}_1 \setminus \widetilde{\Sigma}$. Then by Lemmas 6.6 and 6.5, $J > J_0$ and \widetilde{u} inverts σ . Furthermore, all involutions in $\widetilde{\Sigma}\widetilde{u}$ are conjugate. Hence, for $T_1 \in \text{Syl}_2(C_{\widetilde{K}_1}(\widetilde{u}))$, we obtain $|T_1| = 2^9$ using Lemma 5.16. Let T_2 be a Sylow 2-subgroup of $C_{\widetilde{K}}(\widetilde{u})$ with $T_1 \leq T_2$ and $\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \leq T_2$ be a \widetilde{K} -conjugate of $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ in T_2 . By Lemma 6.8, $(\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1) \setminus \widetilde{\Sigma}$ does not contain elements v with $||v, \widetilde{\Sigma}|| = 4$. So, by Lemma 6.5, $(\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1)\widetilde{\Sigma} / \widetilde{\Sigma}$ inverts $\sigma\widetilde{\Sigma}$, and this yields $\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1 \subseteq \langle \widetilde{u} \rangle \widetilde{\Sigma}$. Since $|\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1| \geq 2^5$, $\widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1 = \langle \widetilde{u} \rangle C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u})$ has order 2^5 . Hence $T_2 = T_1\widetilde{\Sigma}_u$ and $T_2 / \widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cong T_1 / \langle \widetilde{u} \rangle C_{\widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u}) \cong 2 \times \text{Dih}(8)$. But $T_2 / \widetilde{\Sigma}_u \cong \text{SDih}(16)$ by Proposition 2.12(ii), and thus we have a contradiction. Hence $\widetilde{y}^{\widetilde{K}} \cap \widetilde{K}_1 \subseteq \widetilde{\Sigma}$. \square

LEMMA 6.10. $\widetilde{\Sigma}$ is strongly closed in \widetilde{K}_1 .

PROOF. Assume by way of contradiction that there is some involution $\widetilde{u} \in \widetilde{K}_1 \setminus \widetilde{\Sigma}$, which is conjugate in \widetilde{K} to some element in $\widetilde{\Sigma}$. By Lemma 6.9, \widetilde{u} is \widetilde{K} -conjugate to \widetilde{x} . By Lemmas 6.8 and 6.5, $J > J_0$ and we may assume that \widetilde{u} inverts σ . Furthermore,

$$C_{\widetilde{E} / \widetilde{\Sigma}}(\widetilde{u}) \cong 2 \times \text{Sym}(4).$$

Let T_1 be a Sylow 2-subgroup of $C_{\bar{K}_1}(\bar{u})$ and T_2 be a Sylow 2-subgroup of $C_{\bar{K}}(\bar{u})$, which contains T_1 . Further, let $\bar{\Sigma}_u$ be the normal subgroup of T_2 which is \bar{K} -conjugate to $\bar{\Sigma}$. Since, by Proposition 2.12(ix), $C_{\bar{\Sigma}}(\bar{u})$ is generated by conjugates of \bar{y} , we have $C_{\bar{\Sigma}}(\bar{u}) \leq \bar{\Sigma}_u$ by Lemma 6.9. Since $(\bar{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1)\bar{\Sigma}/\bar{\Sigma} = \langle \bar{u} \rangle \bar{\Sigma}/\bar{\Sigma}$,

$$T_3 = \bar{\Sigma}_u \cap T_1 = C_{\bar{\Sigma}}(\bar{u})\langle \bar{u} \rangle.$$

Therefore T_3 is normalized but not centralized by $\bar{\Sigma}$ and is centralized by $\bar{\Sigma}_u$. $\bar{\Sigma}$ and $\bar{\Sigma}_u$ are contained in $N_{\bar{K}}(T_3)$. Let $S_{\bar{\Sigma}}$ and $S_{\bar{\Sigma}_u}$ be Sylow 2-subgroups of $N_{\bar{K}}(T_3)$ which contain $\bar{\Sigma}$ and $\bar{\Sigma}_u$, respectively. As, by Lemma 6.7, $\bar{\Sigma}$ is weakly closed in $S_{\bar{\Sigma}}$ and $\bar{\Sigma}_u$ is weakly closed in $S_{\bar{\Sigma}_u}$, we see that $\bar{\Sigma}$ and $\bar{\Sigma}_u$ are conjugate in $N_{\bar{K}}(T_3)$. But this is impossible as only one of these subgroups centralizes T_3 . \square

THEOREM 6.11. $K = K_1$.

PROOF. Let $T \in \text{Syl}_2(K)$. By Lemmas 6.7 and 6.10, $\bar{\Sigma}$ is strongly closed in \bar{T} with respect to \bar{K} . Hence an application of [5] yields that $\bar{L} = \langle \bar{\Sigma}^{\bar{K}} \rangle$ is an extension of a group of odd order by a product of a 2-group and a number of Bender groups. Furthermore, $\bar{\Sigma}$ is the set of involutions in some Sylow 2-subgroup of $T \cap \bar{L}$. By Lemma 5.4, K_1 contains a Sylow 3-subgroup of K . Because $C_K(\bar{\Sigma}) = \bar{\Sigma}$, we get that $O_{2'}(\bar{L}) = O_{3'}(\bar{L})$. As J_1 normalizes $O_{2'}(\bar{L})$, we get $O_{2'}(\bar{L}) = 1$ from Lemma 5.13. Since \bar{K}_1 acts primitively on $\bar{\Sigma}$, either $\bar{L} = \bar{\Sigma}$ and we are done, or \bar{L} is a simple group. So suppose that \bar{L} is a simple group. Then $N_{\bar{L}}(\bar{\Sigma})$ acts transitively on $\bar{\Sigma}$, which is not possible as Σ is extraspecial. This proves that $\bar{L} = \bar{\Sigma}$ and so $K = K_1$. \square

7. Proof of Theorem 1.2

We retain the notation established in previous sections. If $N_M(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$, Theorem 1.2 follows from Theorem 4.7. So we may assume that $N_M(S)/S \cong 2 \times \text{Dih}(8)$. Using Theorem 6.11 and Lemma 5.17, we get that $K/\Sigma \cong \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$, $(3 \times \text{SU}_4(2)):2$ or $\text{Sp}_6(2)$.

Suppose that $K/\Sigma \cong \text{Sp}_6(2)$. Then [23] implies that $G \cong \text{Co}_2$ and consequently $M = N_G(Z)$ has order $2^8 \cdot 3^6 \cdot 5$ and shape $3_+^{1+4} \cdot 2_-^{1+4} \cdot \text{Sym}(5)$, which is not similar to a centralizer of type $\text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{F}_4(2)$. This contradicts our initial hypothesis. So suppose that $K/\Sigma \cong \text{Aut}(\text{SU}_4(2))$ or $(3 \times \text{SU}_4(2)):2$. Then Lemma 2.13 shows that G possesses a subgroup G_0 of index two. In particular, $C_{G_0}(r)/\Sigma \cong \text{SU}_4(2)$ or $3 \times \text{SU}_4(2)$. Now we see that $N_{G_0 \cap M}(S)/S \cong \text{Dih}(8)$. Hence Theorem 4.7 gives $G_0 \cong \text{PSU}_6(2)$ or $\text{PSU}_6(2):3$ and so Theorem 1.2 is proved.

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