

Results for Some of the Projective Special Linear Groups

Rana Noori Majeed ¹, Rasha Ibrahim Khalaf ², Niran Sabah Jasim ³

^{1,2,3} Department of Mathematics, College of Education for Pure Science/ Ibn Al-Haitham, University of Baghdad

Abstract: In this labor we compute the cyclic decomposition for the projective special linear groups $PSL(2, s^v)$ where $v = 2$ and $s = 3, 5$ and 7.

Keywords: General linear group, special linear group, projective special linear group, cyclic decomposition

1. Introduction

The projective special linear group denoted by $PSL(n, F)$ get it by factor out the special linear group $SL(n, F)$ by its center. This group consists two cases the first case where $F \equiv +1 \pmod{4}$ while the other case $F \equiv -1 \pmod{4}$.

In this labor we consider the case where $F = s^2$ and $s = 3, 5$, and 7, so we count for the case $F \equiv +1 \pmod{4}$.

This labor consists two sections, in the first section some basic concept presented in it, while the cyclic decomposition calculate for the groups $PSL(2, 9)$, $PSL(2, 25)$ and $PSL(2, 49)$ in the next section.

2. Preliminaries

This section offers some notions needed it.

Theorem 2.1: [1]

(i) The group $PSL(2, s^v)$ is simple for $s^v > 3$.

$$(ii) \quad |PSL(2, s^v)| = \begin{cases} (s^v + 1) s^v (s^v - 1) & \text{if } s = 2 \\ \frac{1}{2} (s^v + 1) s^v (s^v - 1) & \text{if } s \text{ is a prime } s \neq 2. \end{cases}$$

Lemma 2.2: [1]

$PSL(2, s^v)$ has exactly $(2s^v + 10) / 4$ conjugacy classes $C_{\langle z \rangle}$ for $\langle z \rangle \in PSL(2, s^v)$.

For $s^v \equiv +1 \pmod{4}$:

$\langle z \rangle \cdot g$	C_g	$ C_g $	$ C_G(g) $
$\langle z \rangle$	$C_{\langle z \rangle}$	1	$s^v (s^{2v} - 1) / 2$
$\langle z \rangle c$	$C_{\langle z \rangle c}$	$(s^{2v} - 1) / 2$	s^v
$\langle z \rangle d$	$C_{\langle z \rangle d}$	$(s^{2v} - 1) / 2$	s^v
$\langle z \rangle a^\eta$	$C_{\langle z \rangle a^\eta}$	$s^v (s^v + 1)$	$(s^v - 1) / 2$
$\langle z \rangle a^{(s^v - 1) / 4}$	$C_{\langle z \rangle a^{(s^v - 1) / 4}}$	$s^v (s^v + 1) / 2$	$(s^v - 1)$
$\langle z \rangle b^\varpi$	$C_{\langle z \rangle b^\varpi}$	$s^v (s^v - 1)$	$(s^v + 1) / 2$

where $1 \leq \eta \leq (s^v - 5) / 4$ and $1 \leq \varpi \leq (s^v - 1) / 4$.

Theorem 2.3: [2]

Let $\rho \in \mathbb{C}$ be a $(s^v - 1)$ -th root of oneness and $\sigma \in \mathbb{C}$ be a $(s^v + 1)$ -th root of oneness, where $i = 2, 4, 6, \dots, (s^v - 5) / 2$, $j = 2, 4, 6, \dots, (s^v - 1) / 2$, $1 \leq \eta \leq (s^v - 5) / 4$ and $1 \leq \varpi \leq (s^v - 1) / 4$. Then for $s^v \equiv +1 \pmod{4}$ the ordinary character table of $PSL(2, s^v)$, is:

	$\langle z \rangle$	$\langle z \rangle c$	$\langle z \rangle d$	$\langle z \rangle a^\eta$	$\langle z \rangle a^{\frac{s^v - 1}{4}}$	$\langle z \rangle b^\varpi$
1_G	1	1	1	1	1	1
ψ	s^v	0	0	1	1	-1
χ_i	$s^v + 1$	1	1	$\rho^{i\eta} + \rho^{-i\eta}$	$\rho^{i\frac{s^v - 1}{4}} + \rho^{-i\frac{s^v - 1}{4}}$	0
θ_i	$s^v - 1$	-1	-1	0	0	$-(\sigma^{j\varpi} + \sigma^{-j\varpi})$
ξ_1	$\frac{s^v + 1}{2}$	$\frac{1 + \sqrt{s^v}}{2}$	$\frac{1 - \sqrt{s^v}}{2}$	$(-1)^\eta$	$(-1)^{\frac{s^v - 1}{4}}$	0
ξ_2	$\frac{s^v + 1}{2}$	$\frac{1 - \sqrt{s^v}}{2}$	$\frac{1 + \sqrt{s^v}}{2}$	$(-1)^\eta$	$(-1)^{\frac{s^v - 1}{4}}$	0

Theorem 2.4: [3]

Let G be a cyclic p -group. Then $K(G) = Z_p$.

Theorem 2.5: [3]

Let G be a cyclic group of order p^n . Then

$$K(G) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n Z p^i$$

3. The Cyclic Decomposition for $K(PSL(2, s^2))$ where $s = 3, 5$ and 7

As in [4] if the diagonalization of the matrix for the rational valued character table presume as

$$\begin{pmatrix} v_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & v_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & v_3 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & v_n \end{pmatrix}$$

Then the cyclic decomposition for the group $K(SL(2, s^2))$ is:
 $K(PSL(2, s^2)) = Z_{v_1} \oplus Z_{v_2} \oplus Z_{v_3} \oplus \dots \oplus Z_{v_n} \dots (*)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 10 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 \\ 16 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.1 The Cyclic Decomposition for $K(PSL(2,9))$

$|PSL(2,9)| = 360$
 $i = 2, j = 2,4, \eta = 1, \varpi = 1,2, \rho$ is the 8-th root of oneness and σ is the 10-th root of oneness, so the character table of $PSL(2,9)$

	$\langle Z \rangle$	$\langle Z \rangle c$	$\langle Z \rangle d$	$\langle Z \rangle a$	$\langle Z \rangle a^2$	$\langle Z \rangle b$	$\langle Z \rangle b^2$
$ C_g $	1	40	40	90	45	72	72
$ C_G(g) $	360	9	9	4	8	5	5
1_G	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ψ	9	0	0	1	1	-1	-1
χ_2	10	1	1	0	-2	0	0
θ_2	8	-1	-1	0	0	-0.618	1.618
θ_4	8	-1	-1	0	0	1.618	-0.618
ξ_1	13	3	-2	-1	1	0	0
ξ_2	13	-2	3	-1	1	0	0

The diagonalization of this matrix is

$$\begin{pmatrix} 360 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Compile θ_2 with θ_4 , we take out

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 10 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 16 & -2 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 5 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus by (*), we take out

$$K(PSL(2,9)) = Z_{360} \oplus Z_6 \oplus Z_1 \oplus Z_1 \oplus Z_1 \oplus Z_1$$

3.2 The Cyclic Decomposition for $K(PSL(2,25))$

$|PSL(2,25)| = 7800$
 $i = 2,4,6,8,10, j = 2,4,6,8,10,12, 1 \leq \eta \leq 5, 1 \leq \varpi \leq 6, \rho$ is the 24-th root of oneness and σ is the 26-th root of oneness, so the character table of $PSL(2,25)$

Removing one of the frequent columns we take out

	$\langle Z \rangle$	$\langle Z \rangle c$	$\langle Z \rangle d$	$\langle Z \rangle a$	$\langle Z \rangle a^2$	$\langle Z \rangle a^3$	$\langle Z \rangle a^4$	$\langle Z \rangle a^5$	$\langle Z \rangle a^6$	$\langle Z \rangle b$	$\langle Z \rangle b^2$	$\langle Z \rangle b^3$	$\langle Z \rangle b^4$	$\langle Z \rangle b^5$	$\langle Z \rangle b^6$
$ C_g $	1	312	312	650	650	650	650	650	325	600	600	600	600	600	600
$ C_G(g) $	7800	25	25	12	12	12	12	12	24	13	13	13	13	13	13
1_G	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ψ	25	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
χ_2	26	1	1	1.732050806	1	0	-1	-1.732050806	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
χ_4	26	1	1	1	-1	-2	-1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
χ_6	26	1	1	0	-2	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
χ_8	26	1	1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
χ_{10}	26	1	1	-1.732050806	1	0	-1	1.732050806	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_2	24	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.77091205	-1.13612948	-0.24107336	0.709209774	1.497021496	1.941883634
θ_4	24	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.13612948	0.709209774	1.941883634	1.497021496	-0.24107336	-1.77091205
θ_6	24	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.24107336	1.941883634	0.709209774	-1.77091205	-1.13612948	1.497021496
θ_8	24	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.709209774	1.497021496	-1.77091205	-0.24107336	1.941883634	-1.13612948
θ_{10}	24	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.497021496	-0.24107336	-1.13612948	1.941883634	-1.77091205	-1.13612948
θ_{12}	24	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.941883634	-1.77091205	1.497021496	-1.13612948	0.709209774	-0.24107336
ξ_1	13	3	-2	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
ξ_2	13	-2	3	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Compile χ_2 with χ_{10} and θ_2 with $\theta_4, \theta_6, \theta_8, \theta_{10}, \theta_{12}$, we take out

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 52 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 26 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 26 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 26 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 144 & -6 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 13 & 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 13 & -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 7800 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus by (*), we take out

$$K(\text{PSL}(2,25)) = Z_{7800} \oplus Z_1 \oplus Z_1 \oplus Z_3 \oplus Z_2 \oplus Z_4 \oplus Z_1 \oplus Z_1 \oplus Z_1$$

Removing six of the frequent columns we take out

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 25 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 52 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 2 & 0 & -2 & -4 & 0 \\ 26 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -2 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 26 & 1 & 1 & 0 & -2 & 0 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 26 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 144 & -6 & -6 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 13 & 3 & -2 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 13 & -2 & 3 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

3.3 The Cyclic Decomposition for $K(\text{PSL}(2,49))$

$$|\text{PSL}(2,49)| = 58800$$

$i = 2, 4, 6, \dots, 22, j = 2, 4, 6, \dots, 24, 1 \leq \eta \leq 11, 1 \leq \varpi \leq 12, \rho$ is the 48-th root of oneness and σ is the 50-th root of oneness, so the character table of $\text{PSL}(2,49)$

The diagonalization of this matrix is

	$\langle \epsilon \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^c \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^d \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^a \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^2} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^3} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^4} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^5} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^6} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^7} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^8} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^9} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^{10}} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^{11}} \rangle$	$\langle \epsilon^{a^{12}} \rangle$
$ C_2 $	1	1200	1200	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	2450	1225
$ C_G(g) $	58800	49	49	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	48
1_G	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ψ	49	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Z_2	50	1	1	1.931851652	1.732050806	1.414213562	1	0.51763809	0	-0.51763809	-1	-1.414213562	-1.732050806	-1.931851652	-2
Z^4	50	1	1	1.732050806	1	0	-1	-1.732050806	-2	-1.732050806	-1	0	1	1.732050806	2
Z^6	50	1	1	1.414213562	0	-1.414213562	-2	-1.414213562	0	1.414213562	2	1.414213562	0	-1.414213562	-2
Z^8	50	1	1	1	-1	-2	-1	1	2	1	-1	-2	0	1	2
Z^{10}	50	1	1	0.51763809	-1.732050806	-1.414213562	1	1.931851652	0	-1.931851652	-1	1.414213562	1.732050806	-0.51763809	-2
Z^{12}	50	1	1	0	-2	0	2	0	-2	0	2	0	-2	0	2
Z^{14}	50	1	1	-0.51763809	-1.732050806	1.414213562	1	-1.931851652	0	1.931851652	-1	-1.414213562	1.732050806	0.51763809	-2
Z^{16}	50	1	1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2
Z^{18}	50	1	1	-1.414213562	0	1.414213562	-2	1.414213562	0	-1.414213562	2	-1.414213562	0	1.414213562	-2
Z^{20}	50	1	1	-1.732050806	1	0	-1	1.732050806	-2	1.732050806	-1	0	1	-1.732050806	2
Z^{22}	50	1	1	-1.931851652	1.732050806	-1.414213562	1	-0.51763809	0	0.51763809	-1	1.414213562	-1.732050806	1.931851652	-2
θ_2	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_4	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_6	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_8	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_{10}	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_{12}	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_{14}	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_{16}	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_{18}	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_{20}	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_{22}	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
θ_{24}	48	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ξ_1	25	4	-3	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
ξ_2	25	-3	4	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1

References

- [1] K.E.Gehles, "Ordinary Characters of Finite Special Linear Groups," M.Sc. Dissertation, University of ST. Andrews, 2002.
- [2] H.Behravesh, "Quasi-Permutation Representations of $SL(2,q)$ and $PSL(2,q)$," Glasgows Math.Journal, Vol.41, 393-408, 1999.
- [3] M.S.Kirdar, "The Factor Group of the Z-Valued Class Function Module The Group of the Generalized Characters," Ph.D. Thesis, University of Birmingham, 1982.
- [4] N.S.Jasim, "The cyclic Decomposition of $PSL(2,p)$ where $p = 5,7,11,13,17$ and 19 ," Journal of College of Education/ Al-Mustansiriya University, Vol.2, No.1, 446-459, 2011.

