

# Groups of Order $p^m$ Which Contain Cyclic Subgroups of Order $p^{m-3}$

Lewis Irving Neikirk

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\documentclass[oneside]{article}
\usepackage{enumerate}
\usepackage[leqno]{amsmath}
\allowdisplaybreaks[1]
\begin{document}
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\thispagestyle{empty}
\small
\begin{verbatim}
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\begin{center}  
\noindent \Large GROUPS OF ORDER  $p^m$  WHICH CONTAIN CYCLIC  
SUBGROUPS OF ORDER  $p^{m-3}$

\bigskip  
\normalsize\textsc{by}  
\bigskip

\large LEWIS IRVING NEIKIRK

\footnotesize\textsc{sometime harrison research fellow in  
mathematics}

\bigskip  
\large 1905  
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\begin{center}  
\large \textbf{INTRODUCTORY NOTE.}  
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\normalsize

This monograph was begun in 1902-3. Class I, Class II, Part I, and  
the self-conjugate groups of Class III, which contain all the groups with  
independent generators, formed the thesis which I presented to the Faculty  
of Philosophy of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1903, in partial  
fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

The entire paper was rewritten and the other groups added while the  
author was Research Fellow in Mathematics at the University.

I wish to express here my appreciation of the opportunity for scientific  
research afforded by the Fellowships on the George Leib Harrison Foundation  
at the University of Pennsylvania.

I also wish to express my gratitude to Professor George H. Hallett for his kind assistance and advice in the preparation of  
this paper, and especially to express my indebtedness to Professor  
Edwin S. Crawley for his support and encouragement, without which  
this paper would have been impossible.

\begin{flushright}  
\textsc{Lewis I. Neikirk.}  
\end{flushright}

\footnotesize \textsc{ University Of Pennsylvania,} \textit{May,  
1905.} \normalsize

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\begin{center}

\large GROUPS OF ORDER  $p^m$ , WHICH CONTAIN CYCLIC SUBGROUPS OF ORDER  $p^{(m-3)}$ \footnote{Presented to the American Mathematical Society April 25, 1903.}

\bigskip \normalsize \textsc{by}

\bigskip \textsc{Lewis Irving Neikirk}

\bigskip \textit{Introduction.}

\end{center}

The groups of order  $p^m$ , which contain self-conjugate cyclic subgroups of orders  $p^{m-1}$ , and  $p^{m-2}$  respectively, have been determined by \textsc{Burnside},\footnote{\textit{Theory of Groups of a Finite Order}, pp. 75-81.} and the number of groups of order  $p^m$ , which contain cyclic non-self-conjugate subgroups of order  $p^{m-2}$  has been given by \textsc{Miller}.\footnote{Transactions, vol. 2 (1901), p. 259, and vol. 3 (1902), p. 383.}

Although in the present state of the theory, the actual tabulation of all groups of order  $p^m$  is impracticable, it is of importance to carry the tabulation as far as may be possible. In this paper \textit{all groups of order}  $p^m$  ( $p$  being an odd prime) \textit{which contain cyclic subgroups of order}  $p^{m-3}$  and none of higher order are determined. The method of treatment used is entirely abstract in character and, in virtue of its nature, it is possible in each case to give explicitly the generational equations of these groups. They are divided into three classes, and it will be shown that these classes correspond to the three partitions:  $(m-3, 3)$ ,  $(m-3, 2, 1)$  and  $(m-3, 1, 1, 1)$ , of  $m$ .

We denote by  $G$  an abstract group  $G$  of order  $p^m$  containing operators of order  $p^{m-3}$  and no operator of order greater than  $p^{m-3}$ . Let  $P$  denote one of these operators of  $G$  of order  $p^{m-3}$ . The  $p^3$  power of every operator in  $G$  is contained in the cyclic subgroup  $\langle P \rangle$ , otherwise  $G$  would be of order greater than  $p^m$ . The complete division into classes is effected by the following assumptions:

\begin{enumerate}[I.]

\item There is in  $G$  at least one operator  $Q_1$ , such that  $Q_1^{p^2}$  is not contained in  $\langle P \rangle$ .

\item The  $p^2$  power of every operator in  $G$  is contained in  $\langle P \rangle$ , and there is at least one operator  $Q_1$ , such that  $Q_1^{p^2}$  is not contained in  $\langle P \rangle$ .

\item The  $p^t$  power of every operator in  $G$  is contained in  $\langle P \rangle$ .

\end{enumerate}

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The number of groups for Class I, Class II, and Class III, together with the total number, are given in the table below:

\bigskip



\medskip

2. \textit{Determination of \$H\_1\$. Derivation of a formula for \$[y^2, x]^s\$.}---From (2), by repeated multiplication we obtain

\begin{gather\*}

$$[-p^2, x, p^2] = [0, x(1 + kp^{m-4})]; \quad \parallel$$

\intertext{and by a continued use of this equation we have}

$$[-yp^2, x, yp^2] = [0, x(1 + kp^{m-4})^y] = [0, x(1 + kyp^{m-4})] \quad \text{\textit{ll}} \quad (m > 4)$$

\end{gather\*}

\noindent and from this last equation,

\begin{equation}

$$[y^2, x]^s = \text{\textit{ll}} [s + k \binom{s}{2} yp^{m-4}] \text{\textit{ll}}. \quad \text{\textit{ll}} \quad 5$$

\end{equation}

\medskip

3. \textit{Determination of \$H\_2\$. Derivation of a formula for \$[y, x]^s\$.}---It follows from (3) and (5) that

\begin{equation\*}

$$[-p^2, 1, p^2] = \text{\textit{ll}} \left[ \beta \frac{\alpha_1^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} p^2, \right. \\ \left. \alpha_1^p \left\{ 1 + \frac{\beta k}{2} \right\} \right. \\ \left. \frac{\alpha_1^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} p^{m-4} \right] \text{\textit{ll}} \quad \text{\textit{ll}} \quad (m > 4).$$

\end{equation\*}

\noindent Hence, by (2),

\begin{gather\*}

$$\beta \frac{\alpha_1^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} p^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^3}, \quad \parallel$$

$$\alpha_1^p \equiv \left\{ 1 + \frac{\beta k}{2} \right\}$$

$$\frac{\alpha_1^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} p^{m-4} \equiv \beta \frac{\alpha_1^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} p^2$$

$$\equiv 1 + kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}}. \quad \parallel$$

\intertext{From these congruences, we have for \$m > 6\$}

$$\alpha_1^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^3}, \quad \text{\textit{ll}} \quad \alpha_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}, \quad \parallel$$

\intertext{and obtain, by setting}

$$\alpha_1 = 1 + \alpha_2 p^2, \quad \parallel$$

\intertext{the congruence}

$$\frac{(1 + \alpha_2 p^2)^p - 1}{\alpha_2 p^3} (\alpha_2 + \beta) p^3$$

$$\equiv kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}}; \quad \parallel$$

\intertext{and so}

$$(\alpha_2 + \beta) p^3 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}}, \quad \parallel$$

\intertext{since}

$$\frac{(1 + \alpha_2 p^2)^p - 1}{\alpha_2 p^3} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}.$$

\end{gather\*}

\noindent From the last congruences

\begin{gather\*}

$$(\alpha_2 + \beta) p^3 \equiv kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}}. \quad \text{\textit{ll}} \quad \text{\textit{ll}} \quad 6$$

\intertext{Equation (3) is now replaced by}

$$Q_{-1}^p, P, Q_{-1}^p = Q_{-1}^p \left\{ \beta p^2 P^{1 + \alpha_2 p^2} \right\}. \quad \text{\textit{ll}} \quad 7$$

\end{gather\*}

\noindent From (7), (5), and (6)

\begin{equation\*}

$$[-yp, x, yp] = \text{\textit{ll}} \left[ \beta xyp^2, x \left\{ 1 + \alpha_2 yp^2 \right\} \right.$$

$$\left. + \beta k \binom{x}{2} yp^{m-4} \right] \text{\textit{ll}}.$$

\end{equation\*}

\noindent A continued use of this equation gives

\begin{multline}

$$[y, x]^s = [s + \beta \binom{s}{2} xyp^2, \quad \parallel$$

$$xs + \binom{s}{2} \left\{ \alpha_2 xyp^2 + \beta k \binom{x}{2} yp^{m-4} \right\} +$$

$$\beta k \binom{s}{3} x^2 yp^{m-4}]. \quad \text{\textit{ll}} \quad 8$$

\end{multline}

\medskip

4. \textit{Determination of \$G\$}---From (4) and (8),  

$$[-p, \, 1, \, p] = [Np, \, a_1^p + Mp^2].$$
\intertext{From the above equation and (7),  
 $a_1^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}, \quad a_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$ 
\end{gather\*}

Set  $a_1 = 1 + a_2 p$  and equation (4) becomes  

$$Q_1^{-1} \, P \, Q_1 = Q_1^{-1} \{bp\} \, P^{1 + a_2 p}.$$
\end{equation}

\noindent From (9), (8) and (6)  

$$[-p^2, \, 1, \, p^2] = \left[ \frac{(1 + a_2 p)^{p^2} - 1}{(1 + a_2 p)^{p^2}}, \, a_2 p \right],$$
\intertext{and from (1) and (2)}  

$$\frac{(1 + a_2 p)^{p^2} - 1}{(1 + a_2 p)^{p^2}} \, a_2 p \equiv 0 \pmod{p^3},$$

$$(1 + a_2 p)^{p^2} + b \frac{(1 + a_2 p)^{p^2} - 1}{(1 + a_2 p)^{p^2}} \, p \equiv 1 + kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}}.$$
\end{gather\*}

\noindent By a reduction similar to that used before,  

$$(a_2 + b) p^3 \equiv kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}}.$$
\end{equation}

The groups in this class are completely defined by (9), (1) and (10).

These defining relations may be presented in simpler form by a suitable choice of the second generator  $Q_1$ . From (9), (6), (8) and (10)

$$[1, \, x]^{p^3} = [p^3, \, xp^3] = [0, \, (x + h)p^3] \quad (m > 6),$$
\intertext{and, if \$x\$ be so chosen that  
 $x + h \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-6}},$   
\intertext{\$Q\_1, P^x\$ is an operator of order \$p^3\$ whose \$p^2\$  
power is not contained in \$P\$. Let \$Q\_1, P^x = Q\$. The group  
\$G\$ is generated by \$Q\$ and \$P\$, where  
 $Q^{p^3} = 1, \quad P^{p^{m-3}} = 1.$   
\intertext{Placing \$h = 0\$ in (6) and (10) we find  
 $\alpha_2 p^3 \equiv a_2 p^3 \equiv k p^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}}.$ 
\end{gather\*}

\noindent Let  $\alpha_2 = \alpha p^{m-7}$ , and  $a_2 = ap^{m-7}$ .  
Equations (7) and (9) are now replaced by

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} Q^{-p}, \, P, \, Q^p &= Q^{\beta p^2} P^{1 + \alpha p^{m-5}}, \\ Q^{-1}, \, P, \, Q &= Q^{\beta p} P^{1 + ap^{m-6}}. \end{aligned} \right.$$
\end{equation}

As a direct result of the foregoing relations, the groups in this class correspond to the partition  $(m-3, \, 3)$ . From (11) we find  
\footnote{For  $m = 8$  it is necessary to add  
 $a^2 \binom{y}{2} p^4$  to the exponent of  $P$  and for  $m = 7$  the  
terms  $a(a + \frac{abp}{2}) \binom{y}{2} p^2 + a^3 \binom{y}{3} p^3$   
to the exponent of  $P$ , and the term  $ab \binom{y}{2} p^2$  to the  
exponent of  $Q$ . The extra term  $27ab^2 k \binom{y}{3}$  is to be  
added to the exponent of  $P$  for  $m = 7$  and  $p = 3$ .}

```

\begin{equation*}
[-y, \, 1, \, y] = [by, \, 1 + ayp^{m-6}] \quad (m > 8).
\end{equation*}

```

It is important to notice that by placing  $y = p$  and  $p^2$  in the preceding equation we find that  $\text{For } m = 7,$   
 $a^2 - \frac{a^2 p^3}{2} \equiv a^2 \pmod{p^4},$   $a^3 \equiv kp^3 \pmod{p^4}$ . For  $m = 7$  and  $p = 3$  the first of the above congruences has the extra terms  $27(a^3 + ab\beta k)$  on the left side.

```

\begin{equation*}
b \equiv \beta \pmod{p}, \quad a \equiv \alpha \equiv k \pmod{p^3}
\quad (m > 7).
\end{equation*}

```

A combination of the last equation with (8) yields  $\text{For } m = 8$  it is necessary to add the term  $\binom{y}{2} x p^4$  to the exponent of  $P$ , and for  $m = 7$  the terms  $x \{ a(a + \frac{abp}{2}) \binom{y}{2} p^2 + a^3 \binom{y}{3} p^3 \}$  to the exponent of  $P$ , with the extra term  $27ab^2 k \binom{y}{3} x$  for  $p = 3$ , and the term  $b \binom{y}{2} x p^2$  to the exponent of  $Q$ .

```

\begin{multline}
[-y, \, x, \, y] = [bxyp + b^2 \binom{x}{2} yp^2, \, \\
x(1 + ayp^{m-6}) + ab \binom{x}{2} yp^{m-5} + \\
ab^2 \binom{x}{3} yp^{m-4}] \quad (m > 8). \quad \% 12
\end{multline}

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From (12) we get  $\text{For } m = 8$  it is necessary to add the term  $\frac{1}{2} axy \binom{s}{2} [\frac{1}{3} y(2s - 1) - 1] p^4$  to the exponent of  $P$ , and for  $m=7$  the terms

```

\begin{multline*}
x \Bigl\{ \frac{a}{2} \Bigl( a + \frac{ab}{2} p \Bigl( \\
\Bigl( \frac{2s-1}{3} y - 1 \Bigl) \binom{s}{2} yp^2 + \\
\frac{a^3}{3!} \Bigl( \binom{s}{2} y^2 - (2s-1)y + 2 \Bigl) yp^3 \Bigl \\
+ \frac{a^2}{2} bxy^2 \Bigl) \binom{s}{3} \frac{(3s-1)^2 p^3 + \frac{a^2}{2} b \Bigl\} \\
\Bigl( \frac{s(s-1)^2 (s-4)}{4!} y - \binom{s}{3} \Bigl) yp^3 \Bigl\}
\end{multline*}

```

\noindent with the extra terms

```

\begin{equation*}
27abxy \Bigl\{ \frac{bk}{3!} \Bigl[ \binom{s}{2} y^2 - (2s-1)y + 2 \Bigl] \binom{s}{3} \\
+ x(b^2 k + a^2)(2y^2 + 1) \binom{s}{3} \Bigl\},
\end{equation*}

```

\noindent for  $p=3$ , to the exponent of  $P$ , and the terms  $\frac{ab}{2} \Bigl\{ 2s - \frac{1}{3} y - 1 \Bigl\} \binom{s}{2} xyp^2$  to the exponent of  $Q$ . %% END OF FOOTNOTE

```

\begin{multline}
[y, \, x]^s = \Bigl[ ys + by \Bigl\{ (x + b \binom{x}{2} p) \binom{s}{2} + x \binom{s}{3} p \Bigl\} p, \, \\
xs + ay \Bigl\{ (x + b \binom{x}{2} p + b^2 \binom{x}{3} p^2) \binom{s}{2} \Bigl \\
+ (bx^2 p + 2b^2 x \binom{x}{2} p^2) \binom{s}{3} + bx^2 \binom{s}{4} p^2 \Bigl\} p^{m-6} \Bigl \\
\quad (m > 8). \quad \% 13
\end{multline}

```

\medskip

5. \textit{Transformation of the Groups.}---The general group  $GG$  of Class I is specified, in accordance with the relations (2) (11) by two integers  $a, b$  which (see (11)) are to be taken mod  $p^3$ , mod  $p^2$ , respectively. Accordingly setting



$$a = a_1 p^\lambda, \quad b = b_1 p^\mu,$$
 where
 
$$dv[a_1, p] = 1, \quad dv[b_1, p] = 1 \quad (\lambda = 0, 1, 2, 3; \mu = 0, 1, 2),$$
 we have for the group  $G = G(a, b) = G(a, b)(P, Q)$  the generational determination:
 
$$G(a, b) \cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q^{-1}, P, Q = Q^{b_1 p^{\mu+1}} P^{1 + a_1 p^{m+\lambda-6}} \\ Q^{p^3} = 1, \quad P^{p^{m-3}} = 1. \end{array} \right.$$

Not all of these groups however are distinct. Suppose that

$$G(a, b)(P, Q) \cong G(a', b')(P', Q'),$$
 by the correspondence
 
$$C = \left[ \begin{array}{cc} Q, & P \\ Q'_1, & P'_1 \end{array} \right],$$

where
 
$$Q'_1 = Q'^y P'^{x p^{m-6}}, \quad P'_1 = Q'^y P'^x,$$
 and  $y$  and  $x$  prime to  $p$ .

Since

$$Q^{-1}, P, Q = Q^{bp} P^{1 + ap^{m-6}},$$
 then
 
$$Q'_1, P'_1, Q'_1 = Q'^y P'^x P'^{x p^{m-6}},$$
 or in terms of  $Q$  and  $P$ 

$$\begin{aligned} & \bigl[ y + b'xy'p + b'^2 \binom{x}{2} y'p^2, x(1 + a'y'p^{m-6}) + a'b' \binom{x}{2} y'p^{m-5} \\ & + a'b'^2 \binom{x}{3} y'p^{m-4} \bigr] = [y + by'p, x + (ax + bx'p)p^{m-6}] \quad (m > 8) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$by' \equiv b'xy' + b'^2 \binom{x}{2} y'p \pmod{p^2}, \quad \% 14$$

$$ax + bx'p \equiv a'y'x + a'b' \binom{x}{2} y'p + a'b'^2 \binom{x}{3} y'p^2 \pmod{p^3}. \quad \% 15$$

The necessary and sufficient condition for the simple isomorphism of these two groups  $G(a, b)$  and  $G(a', b')$  is, that the above congruences shall be consistent and admit of solution for  $x, y, x'$  and  $y'$ . The congruences may be written

$$b_1 p^\mu \equiv b'_1 x p^{\mu'} + \{b'\}_1^2 \binom{x}{2} p^{2\mu'+1} \pmod{p^2},$$

$$a_1 p^\lambda + b_1 x p^{\lambda+1} \equiv y \{a'_1 x p^\lambda + a'_1 b'_1 \binom{x}{2} p^{\lambda'+\mu'+1} + a'_1 \{b'\}_1^2 \binom{x}{3} p^{\lambda'+2\mu'+2}\} \pmod{p^3}.$$

Since  $dv[x, p] = 1$  the first congruence gives  $\mu = \mu'$  and  $x$  may always be so chosen that  $b_1 = 1$ .

We may choose  $y'$  in the second congruence so that  $\lambda = \lambda'$  and  $a_1 = 1$  except for the cases  $\lambda \geq \mu + 1$

$= \mu' + 1$  when we will so choose  $x'$  that  $\lambda = 3$ .

The type groups of Class I for  $m > 8$ <sup>{For  $m = 8$  the additional term  $ayp$  appears on the left side of the congruence (14) and  $G(1, \lambda, p^2)$  and  $G(1, \lambda, p)$  become simply isomorphic. The extra terms appearing in congruence (15) do not effect the result. For  $m = 7$  the additional term  $ay$  appears on the left side of (14) and  $G(1, \lambda, 1)$ ,  $G(1, \lambda, p)$ , and  $G(1, \lambda, p^2)$  become simply isomorphic, also  $G(p, \lambda, p)$  and  $G(p, \lambda, p^2)$ .}</sup> are then given by

$$\begin{aligned} & G(p^\lambda, \lambda, p^\mu): \lambda, Q^{-1}, P, Q = Q^{p^{1+\mu}} \\ & P^{1+p^{m-6+\lambda}}, \lambda, Q^{p^3} = 1, \lambda, P^{p^{m-3}} = 1 \quad \parallel \\ & \left( \begin{aligned} & \mu = 0, \lambda, 1, \lambda, 2; \quad \& \lambda = 0, \lambda, 1, \lambda, 2; \quad \lambda \geq \mu; \quad \parallel \\ & \mu = 0, \lambda, 1, \lambda, 2; \quad \& \lambda = 3 \end{aligned} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Of the above groups  $G(p^\lambda, \lambda, p^\mu)$  the groups for  $\mu = 2$  have the cyclic subgroup  $\{P\}$  self-conjugate, while the group  $G(p^3, \lambda, p^2)$  is the abelian group of type  $(\lambda, 3)$ .

**Class II.**

1. **General relations.**

There is in  $G$  an operator  $Q_1$  such that  $Q_1^{p^2}$  is contained in  $\{P\}$  while  $Q_1^p$  is not.

$$Q_1^{p^2} = P^{hp^2}. \quad \text{%% 1}$$

The operators  $Q_1$  and  $P$  either generate a subgroup  $H_2$  of order  $p^{m-1}$ , or the entire group  $G$ .

**Section 1.**

2. **Groups with independent generators.**

Consider the first possibility in the above paragraph. There is in  $H_2$ , a subgroup  $H_1$  of order  $p^{m-2}$ , which contains  $\{P\}$  self-conjugately.<sup>{\textsc{Burnside}, \textit{Theory of Groups}, Art. 54, p. 64.}</sup>  $H_1$  is generated by  $Q_1^p$  and  $P$ .  $H_2$  contains  $H_1$  self-conjugately and is itself self-conjugate in  $G$ .

From these considerations<sup>{\textit{Ibid.}, Art. 56, p. 66.}</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} & Q_1^{-p}, P, Q_1^p \quad \&= P^{1 + kp^{m-4}}, \quad \text{%% 2} \\ & Q_1^{-1}, P, Q \quad \&= Q_1^{-1} \beta p P^{\alpha_1}. \quad \text{%% 3} \end{aligned}$$

\medskip

3. \textit{Determination of \$H\_1\$ and \$H\_2\$}.

From (2) we obtain

$$[y, x]^s = \text{bigl}[s + k \text{binom}\{s\}{2} y^{m-4} \text{bigr}] \text{bigl} \text{quad } (m > 4), \quad \% 4$$

\noindent and from (3) and (4)

$$[-p, 1, p] = \left[ \frac{\alpha_1^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} \beta p, \alpha_1^p \left( 1 + \frac{\beta k}{2} \frac{\alpha_1^{p-1} - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} p^{m-4} \right) \right].$$

A comparison of the above equation with (2) shows that

$$\frac{\alpha_1^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} \beta p \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}, \quad \alpha_1^p \left( 1 + \frac{\beta k}{2} \frac{\alpha_1^{p-1} - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} p^{m-4} \right) \equiv 1 + k p^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}},$$

\noindent and in turn

$$\alpha_1^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^2}, \quad \alpha_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \quad \text{quad } (m > 5).$$

Placing  $\alpha_1 = 1 + \alpha_2 p$  in the second congruence, we obtain as in Class I

$$(\alpha_2 + \beta h) p^2 \equiv k p^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}} \quad \text{quad } (m > 5). \quad \% 5$$

Equation (3) now becomes

$$Q_1^{p-1}, P, Q_1 = Q^{\beta} P^{1 + \alpha_2 p}. \quad \% 6$$

\noindent The generational equations of  $H_2$  will be simplified by using an operator of order  $p^2$  in place of  $Q_1$ .

From (5), (6) and (4)

$$[y, x]^s = [s y + U_s p, s x + W_s p] \text{intertext}\{in\ which\} \begin{aligned} U_s &= \beta \text{binom}\{s\}{2} x y, \\ W_s &= \alpha_2 \text{binom}\{s\}{2} x y + \text{Bigl} \beta k \text{bigl} \text{binom}\{s\}{2} \text{binom}\{x\}{2} + \text{binom}\{s\}{3} x^2 y \text{bigr} \\ &\quad \text{quad quad quad} + \frac{1}{2} \alpha k \text{bigl} \frac{1}{3!} s(s-1)(2s-1) y^2 - \text{binom}\{s\}{2} y \text{bigr} x \text{Bigr} p^{m-5}. \end{aligned}$$

Placing  $s = p^2$  and  $y = 1$  in the above

$$[Q_1, P^x]^{p^2} = Q_1^{p^2} P^{xp^2} = P^{(x+h)p^2}. \text{intertext}\{If\ \$x\$ be so chosen that\} (x + h) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-5}} \quad \text{quad } (m > 5)$$

\noindent  $Q_1 P^x$  will be the required  $Q$  of order  $p^2$ .

Placing  $h = 0$  in congruence (5) we find

$$\alpha_2 p^2 \equiv kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}}.$$

Let  $\alpha_2 = \alpha p^{m-6}$ .  $H_2$  is then generated by

$$Q^{p^2} = 1, \quad P^{p^{m-3}} = 1.$$

$$Q^{-1}, P, Q = Q^{\beta p} P^{1 + \alpha p^{m-5}}. \quad (7)$$

Two of the preceding formulae now become

$$[-y, x, y] = \beta [x^2 y^{m-4}] + \beta k \binom{x}{2} y^{m-4}, \quad (8)$$

$$[y, x]^s = [y + U_s p, x + W_s p^{m-5}], \quad (9)$$

\noindent where

$$U_s = \beta \binom{s}{2} xy$$

\noindent and \footnote{For  $m = 6$  it is necessary to add the terms  $\frac{k}{2} \left( \frac{s(s-1)(2s-1)}{3!} y^2 - \binom{s}{2} y \right) p$  to  $W_s$  .}

$$W_s = \alpha \binom{s}{2} xy + \beta k \left[ \binom{s}{2} \binom{x}{2} + \binom{s}{3} x^2 \right] y p \quad (m > 6).$$

\medskip

#### 4. \textit{Determination of $G$ .}

Let  $R_1$  be an operation of  $G$  not in  $H_2$ .  $R_1^p$  is in  $H_2$ . Let

$$R_1^p = Q^{\lambda p} P^{\mu p}. \quad (10)$$

Denoting  $R_1^a, Q^b, P^c, R_1^d, Q^e, P^f \dots$  by the symbol  $[a, b, c, d, e, f, \dots]$ , all the operations of  $G$  are contained in the set  $[z, y, x]$ ;  $z = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p-1$ ;  $y = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p^2-1$ ;  $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p^{m-3}-1$ .

The subgroup  $H_2$  is self-conjugate in  $G$ . From this \footnote{\textsc{Burnside}, \textit{Theory of Groups}, Art. 24, p. 27.}

$$R_1^{-1}, P, R_1 = Q^{b_1} P^{a_1}, \quad (11)$$

$$R_1^{-1}, Q, R_1 = Q^{d_1} P^{c_1 p^{m-5}}. \quad (12)$$

\noindent In order to ascertain the forms of the constants in (11) and (12) we obtain from (12), (11), and (9)

$$[-p, 1, 0, p] = [0, d_1^p + Mp, Np^{m-5}].$$

\intertext{By (10) and (8)}

$$R_1^p, Q, R_1^p = P^{-\mu p}, Q, P^{\mu p} = Q, P^{-a \mu p^{m-4}}.$$

\intertext{From these equations we obtain}

$d_{-1}^p \equiv 1 \pmod p \quad \text{and} \quad d_{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p .$

$\end{gather*}$

Let  $d_{-1} = 1 + dp$ . Equation (12) is replaced by

$\begin{equation}$

$$R_{-1}^{1-p}, Q, R_{-1} = Q^{1+dp} P^{e_{-1} p^{m-5}}. \quad (13)$$

$\end{equation}$

From (11), (13) and (9)

$\begin{gather*}$

$$[-p, 0, 1, p] = \left[ \frac{a_{-1}^p - 1}{a_{-1} - 1} b_{-1} + Kp, a_{-1}^p + b_{-1} Lp^{m-5} \right]$$

intertext{in which}

$$K = a_{-1} b_{-1} \beta \sum_{-1}^{p-1} \binom{a_{-1}^y}{2}.$$

intertext{By (10) and (8)}

$$R_{-1}^{-p}, P, R_{-1}^p = Q^{-\lambda p} P, Q^{\lambda p} = P^{1 + \lambda p^{m-4}},$$

intertext{and from the last two equations}

$$a_{-1}^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-5}}$$

intertext{and}

$$a_{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-6}} \quad (m > 6); \quad a_{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod p \quad (m = 6).$$

$\end{gather*}$

Placing  $a_{-1} = 1 + a_{-2} p^{m-6} \quad (m > 6); \quad a_{-1} = 1 + a_{-2} p \quad (m=6)$ .

$\begin{equation*}$

$$K \equiv 0 \pmod p,$$

$\end{equation*}$

and footnote{ $K$  has an extra term for  $m = 6$  and  $p = 3$ , which reduces to  $3b_{-1} c_{-1}$ . This does not affect the reasoning except for  $c_{-1} = 2$ . In this case change  $P^2$  to  $P$  and  $c_{-1}$  becomes  $1$ .}

$\begin{gather*}$

$$\frac{a_{-1}^p - 1}{a_{-1} - 1} b_{-1} \equiv b_{-1} p \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2},$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \equiv b_{-1} \equiv 0 \pmod p.$$

intertext{Let  $b_{-1} = bp$  and we find}

$$a_{-1}^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-4}}, \quad a_{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-5}}.$$

$\end{gather*}$

Let  $a_{-1} = 1 + a_{-3} p^{m-5}$  and equation (11) is replaced by

$\begin{equation}$

$$R_{-1}^{-1}, P, R_{-1} = Q^{bp} P^{1 + a_{-3} p^{m-5}}. \quad (14)$$

$\end{equation}$

The preceding relations will be simplified by taking for  $R_{-1}$  an operator of order  $p$ . This will be effected by two transformations.

From (14), (9) and (13) footnote{The extra terms appearing in the exponent of  $P$  for  $m=6$  do not alter the result.}

$\begin{gather*}$

$$[1, y]^p = \text{Bigl}[p, y, \frac{-c_{-1} y}{2} p^{m-4} \text{Bigr}$$

$$= \text{Bigl}[0, (\lambda + y)p, \mu p - \frac{c_{-1} y}{2} p^{m-4} \text{Bigr},$$

intertext{and if  $y$  be so chosen that}

$$\lambda + y \equiv 0 \pmod p,$$

$\end{gather*}$

intertext{ $R_{-2} = R_{-1}$ ,  $Q^y$  is an operator such that  $R_{-2}^p$  is in  $\{P\}$ .}

Let

$\begin{gather*}$

$$R_{-2}^p = P^{\{p\}}.$$

intertext{Using  $R_{-2}$  in the place of  $R_{-1}$ , from (15), (9) and (14)}

$$[1, 0, x]^p = \text{Bigl}[p, 0, x + \frac{ax}{2} p^{m-4} \text{Bigr} =$$

$$\text{Bigl}[0, 0, (x + l)p + \frac{ax}{2} p^{m-4} \text{Bigr},$$

\intertext{and if  $x$  be so chosen that  
 $x + 1 + \frac{ax}{2} p^{m-5} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}}$ ,  
\end{gather\*}  
\noindent then  $R = R_2 P^x$  is the required operator of order  $p$ .

$R^p = 1$  is permutable with both  $Q$  and  $P$ . Preceding equations now assume the final forms

$$\begin{aligned} Q^{-1}P, Q &= Q^{\beta} P^{1+ap^{m-5}}, \quad \% 15 \\ R^{-1}P, R &= Q^{\beta} P^{1+ap^{m-4}}, \quad \% 16 \\ R^{-1}Q, R &= Q^{1+dp} P^{cp^{m-4}}, \quad \% 17 \end{aligned}$$

\end{align}  
with  $R^p = 1$ ,  $Q^{p^2} = 1$ ,  $P^{p^{m-3}} = 1$ .

The following derived equations are necessary\footnote{For  $m=6$  the term  $a^2 \binom{x}{2} xp^2$  must be added to the exponent of  $P$  in (18).}

$$\begin{aligned} [0, -y, x, 0, y] &= \bigl[0, \beta xyp, x(1 + \alpha yp^{m-5}) + \alpha \beta \binom{x}{2} yp^{m-4}\bigr], \quad \% 18 \\ [-y, 0, x, -y] &= \bigl[0, bxy, x(1 + ayp^{m-4}) + a \binom{x}{2} yp^{m-4}\bigr], \quad \% 19 \\ [-y, x, 0, y] &= [0, x(1 + dyp), cyp^{m-4}]. \quad \% 20 \end{aligned}$$

From a consideration of (18), (19) and (20) we arrive at the expression for a power of a general operator of  $G$ .

$$\begin{aligned} [z, y, x]^s &= [sz, sy + U_s p, sx + V_s p^{m-5}], \quad \% 21 \end{aligned}$$

\noindent where\footnote{When  $m = 6$  the following terms are to be added to  $V_s$ :  $\frac{a^2 x}{2} \left( \frac{s(s-1)(2s-1)}{3!} y^2 - \binom{s}{2} y \right) p$  .}

$$\begin{aligned} U_s &= \binom{s}{2} \{bxz + \beta xy + dyz\}, \quad \% \\ V_s &= \binom{s}{2} \{ \alpha xy + \bigl[ \alpha xz + \alpha \beta \binom{x}{2} y + cyz + a \binom{x}{2} z \bigr] p \} \\ &\quad + \alpha \binom{s}{3} \{bxz + \beta xy + dyz\} xp. \end{aligned}$$

\medskip

5. \textit{Transformation of the groups.} All groups of this section are given by equations (15), (16), and (17) with  $a, b, \beta, c, d = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p-1$ , and  $\alpha = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p^2-1$ , independently. Not all these groups, however, are distinct. Suppose that  $G$  and  $G'$  of the above set are simply isomorphic and that the correspondence is given by

$$C = \left[ \begin{matrix} R, & Q, & P \\ R'_1, & Q'_1, & P'_1 \end{matrix} \right]$$

\right],  
\end{equation\*}  
\noindent in which

$$\begin{aligned} R'_1 &= R^{z'} Q^{y'p} P^{x'p^{m-4}}, \quad \% \\ Q'_1 &= R^{z'} Q^{y'} P^{x'p^{m-5}}, \quad \% \end{aligned}$$

$P'_1 \&= R'^z Q'^y P'^x$ ,  
 $\textit{where } x, y \text{ and } z \text{ are prime to } p$ .

The operators  $R'_1$ ,  $Q'_1$ , and  $P'_1$  must be independent since  $R$ ,  $Q$ , and  $P$  are, and that this is true is easily verified.  
The lowest power of  $Q'_1$  in  $\{P'_1\}$  is  $Q'^1_{p^2} = 1$  and  
the lowest power of  $R'_1$  in  $\{Q'_1, P'_1\}$  is  $R'^1_p = 1$ .  
Let  $Q'^1_{s'} = P'^1_{s'^{m-5}}$ .

This in terms of  $R'$ ,  $Q'$ , and  $P'$  is  

$$\Bigl[s'z', y' + \binom{s'}{2}z'p\Bigr], s'x'p^{m-5} + c'\binom{s'}{2}y'z'p^{m-4}\Bigr] = [0, 0, s'x'p^{m-5}].$$
 $\textit{From this equation } s' \text{ is determined by}$   
 $s'z' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$   
 $y'\{s' + \binom{s'}{2}z'p\} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}$ ,  
 $\textit{which give}$   
 $s'y' \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}$ .  
 $\textit{Since } y' \text{ is prime to } p$   
 $s' \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}$   
 $\textit{and the lowest power of } Q'_1 \text{ contained in } \{P'_1\}$   
is  $Q'^1_{p^2} = 1$ .

Denoting by  $\{R'_1\}_{s'}$  the lowest power of  $R'_1$  contained in  $\{Q'_1, P'_1\}$ .  

$$\{R'_1\}_{s'} = \{Q'_1\}_{s'p} \{P'_1\}_{s'^{m-4}}$$

This becomes in terms of  $R'$ ,  $Q'$ , and  $P'$   

$$[s''z'', s''y''p, s''x''p^{m-4}] = [0, s''y''p, \{s''x'' + sx\}p^{m-4}].$$
 $\textit{\$s''\$ is now determined by}$   
 $s''z'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$   
 $\textit{and since } z'' \text{ is prime to } p$   
 $s'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .  
 $\textit{The lowest power of } R'_1 \text{ contained in } \{Q'_1, P'\}$   
is  $\{R'_1\}_p = 1$ .

Since  $R$ ,  $Q$ , and  $P$  satisfy equations (15), (16), and (17)  $R'_1$ ,  $Q'_1$ , and  $P'_1$  also satisfy them. Substituting in these equations the values of  $R'_1$ ,  $Q'_1$ , and  $P'_1$  and reducing we have in terms of  $R'$ ,  $Q'$ , and  $P'$

$$[z, y + \theta_1 p, x + \phi_1 p^{m-5}] = [z, y + \beta y'p, x(1 + \alpha p^{m-5}) + \beta x'p^{m-4}], \quad \% 22$$

$$[z, y + \theta_2 p, x + \phi_2 p^{m-4}] = [z, y + by'p, x(1 + ap^{m-4}) + bx'p^{m-4}], \quad \% 23$$

$$[z', y' + \theta_3 p, (x' + \phi_3 p)p^{m-5}] = [z', y'(1 + dp), x(1 + dp)p^{m-5} + c'x'p^{m-4}], \quad \% 24$$

$\textit{in which}$   
 $\theta_1 \&= d'(yz' - y'z) + x(b'z' + \beta y')$ ,  
 $\theta_2 \&= d'yz'' + b'xz''$ ,  
 $\theta_3 \&= d'y'z''$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1 &= \alpha'xy + \beta'(y^2 + z^2) + \alpha'xz + c'(yz - y'z) \pmod{p}, \\ \phi_2 &= \alpha'xy'' + a'xz'' + \alpha'b'x^2z'' + c'yz'', \\ \phi_3 &= c'yz''. \end{aligned}$$

A comparison of the members of the above equations give six congruences between the primed and unprimed constants and the nine indeterminates.

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &\equiv \beta' y' \pmod{p}, & \tag{I} \\ \phi_1 &\equiv \alpha' x + \beta' x' p \pmod{p^2}, & \tag{II} \\ \theta_2 &\equiv by' \pmod{p}, & \tag{III} \\ \phi_2 &\equiv ax + bx' \pmod{p}, & \tag{IV} \\ \theta_3 &\equiv dy' \pmod{p}, & \tag{V} \\ \phi_3 &\equiv cx + dx' \pmod{p}. & \tag{VI} \end{aligned}$$

The necessary and sufficient condition for the simple isomorphism of the two groups  $G$  and  $G'$  is, that the above congruences shall be consistent and admit of solution for the nine indeterminates, with the condition that  $x, y$  and  $z$  be prime to  $p$ .

For convenience in the discussion of these congruences, the groups are divided into six sets, and each set is subdivided into 16 cases.

The group  $G'$  is taken from the simplest case, and we associate with this case all cases, which contain a group  $G$ , simply isomorphic with  $G'$ . Then a single group  $G$ , in the selected case, simply isomorphic with  $G'$ , is chosen as a type.

$G'$  is then taken from the simplest of the remaining cases and we proceed as above until all the cases are exhausted.

Let  $\kappa = \kappa_1 p^{\kappa_2}$ , and  $\text{dv}_1[\kappa_1, p] = 1$  ( $\kappa = a, b, \alpha, \beta, c, d$ ).

The six sets are given in the table below.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & \alpha_2 & d_2 & \alpha_2 & d_2 & \\ \hline A & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & \\ \hline B & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \\ \hline C & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

The subdivision into cases and the results are given in Table II.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & \alpha_2 & d_2 & \alpha_2 & d_2 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$



```

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
& $a_2$ & $b_2$ & $\beta_2$ & $c_2$ & $A$ & $B$ & $C$ & $D$ & $E$ & $F$ \\ \hline
1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & & & & & & \\ \hline
2 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & $A_1$ & $B_1$ & $C_2$ & $E_2$ & & \\ \hline
3 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & $A_1$ & $C_1$ & $D_1$ & & & \\ \hline
4 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & $A_1$ & $C_1$ & $D_1$ & $E_4$ & & \\ \hline
5 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & $A_1$ & $C_1$ & $D_1$ & $E_5$ & & \\ \hline
6 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & $A_1$ & $B_3$ & $C_2$ & $C_2$ & $E_3$ & $F_3$ \\ \hline
7 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & $A_1$ & $B_4$ & $C_2$ & $C_2$ & $E_7$ & \\ \hline
8 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & $A_1$ & $B_5$ & $C_2$ & $C_2$ & $E_5$ & $E_5$ \\ \hline
9 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & $A_1$ & $B_3$ & $C_1$ & $D_1$ & $E_3$ & $F_3$ \\ \hline
10 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & $A_1$ & $C_2$ & $C_2$ & $E_{10}$ & & \\ \hline
11 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & $A_1$ & * & $C_1$ & $E_{11}$ & & \\ \hline
12 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & $A_1$ & $B_3$ & $C_2$ & $C_2$ & * & $E_3$ \\ \hline
13 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & $A_1$ & $B_{10}$ & * & * & $E_{10}$ & $E_{10}$ \\ \hline
14 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & $A_1$ & $B_{11}$ & $C_2$ & $C_2$ & $E_{11}$ & $E_{11}$ \\ \hline
15 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & $A_1$ & $B_{10}$ & $C_2$ & $C_2$ & $E_{10}$ & $E_{10}$ \\ \hline
16 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & $A_1$ & $B_{10}$ & * & * & $E_{10}$ & $E_{10}$ \\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```

\footnotesize The groups marked (\*) divide into two or three parts. \normalsize  
\end{center}

\medskip  
Let  $ad - bc = \theta_1 p^{\theta_2}$ ,  $\alpha_1 d - \beta c = \phi_1 p^{\phi_2}$  and  $\alpha_1 b - a\beta = \chi_1 p^{\chi_2}$  with  $\theta_1, \phi_1, \chi_1$  prime to  $p$ .

\begin{center}  
\large III. \normalsize

```

\smallskip
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
* & $\theta_2$ & $\phi_2$ & $\chi_2$ & * & $\theta_2$ & $\phi_2$ & $\chi_2$ & \\ \hline
$C_{11}$ & & 1 & & $D_1$ & $D_{13}$ & 1 & & $D_1$ \\ \hline
$C_{11}$ & & 0 & & $C_1$ & $D_{13}$ & 0 & & $C_2$ \\ \hline
$C_{13}$ & 1 & & & $C_1$ & $D_{16}$ & 1 & & $C_1$ \\ \hline
$C_{13}$ & 0 & & & $C_2$ & $D_{16}$ & 0 & & $C_2$ \\ \hline
$C_{16}$ & 1 & 1 & & $D_1$ & $E_{12}$ & & & 1 & $F_3$ \\ \hline
$C_{16}$ & 1 & 0 & & $C_1$ & $E_{12}$ & & & 0 & $E_3$ \\ \hline
$C_{16}$ & 0 & & & $C_2$ & & & & & \\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```

\newpage  
6. \textit{Types.}  
\end{center}

The type groups are given by equations (15), (16) and (17) with the values of the constants given in Table IV.

\begin{center}  
\large IV. \normalsize

```

\smallskip
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
& $a$ & $b$ & $\alpha$ & $\beta$ & $c$ & $d$ & $a$ & $b$ & $\alpha$ & $\beta$ & $c$
\end{tabular}

```

```

&#d$ \\ \hline
$A_1$ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & $E_1$ & 0 & 0 & $p$ & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_1$ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & $E_2$ & 1 & 0 & $p$ & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_3$ & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & $E_3$ & 0 & 1 & $p$ & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_4$ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & $E_4$ & 0 & 0 & $p$ & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_5$ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & $E_5$ & 0 & 0 & $p$ & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_{10}$ & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & & $\kappa$ & 0 & $E_7$ & 1 & 0 & $p$ & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_{11}$ & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & $E_{10}$ & 0 & 1 & $p$ & 0 & & $\kappa$ & 0 \\ \hline
$C_1$ & 0 & 0 & $p$ & 0 & 0 & 1 & $E_{11}$ & 0 & 0 & $p$ & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline
$C_2$ & & $\omega$ & 0 & $p$ & 0 & 0 & 1 & $F_1$ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$D_1$ & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & $F_3$ & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```

```

\footnotesize
\begin{align*}
\kappa &= 1, \text{\hbox{ and a non-residue } \pmod{p}}, \\
\omega &= 1, 2, \text{\cdots, } p - 1.
\end{align*}
\normalsize
\end{center}

```

\medskip  
The congruences for three of these cases are completely analyzed as illustrations of the methods used.

\medskip  
\begin{equation\*} B\_{10}. \end{equation\*}

The congruences for this case have the special forms.

```

\begin{gather*}
b'xz' \equiv \beta y' \pmod{p}, & \tag{I} \\
\alpha y' \equiv \alpha \pmod{p}, & \tag{II} \\
b'xz'' \equiv by' \pmod{p}, & \tag{III} \\
\alpha'xy'' + \alpha'b'\binom{x}{2}z'' + c'yz'' \equiv ax + bx' \pmod{p}, & \tag{IV} \\
d \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, & \tag{V} \\
c'y'z'' \equiv cx \pmod{p}. & \tag{VI}
\end{gather*}

```

Since  $z'$  is unrestricted (I) gives  $\beta \equiv 0$  or  $\beta \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

From (II) since  $y' \not\equiv 0$ ,  $\alpha \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

From (III) since  $x, y', z'' \not\equiv 0$ ,  $b \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

In (IV)  $b \not\equiv 0$  and  $x'$  is contained in this congruence alone, and, therefore,  $a$  may be taken  $\equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

(V) gives  $d \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and (VI),  $c \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Elimination of  $y'$  between (III) and (VI) gives

```

\begin{equation*}
b'c'z''^2 \equiv bc \pmod{p}
\end{equation*}

```

\noindent so that  $bc$  is a quadratic residue or non-residue (mod  $p$ ) according as  $b'c'$  is a residue or non-residue.

The types are given by placing  $a = 0$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $\alpha = 1$ ,  $\beta = 0$ ,  $c = \kappa$ , and  $d = 0$  where  $\kappa$  has the two values, 1 and a representative non-residue of  $p$ .

\medskip  
\begin{equation\*} C\_2. \end{equation\*}

The congruences for this case are

$$\begin{aligned} d'(yz' - y'z) &\equiv \beta y' \pmod{p}, & \tag{I} \\ \alpha_1 xy' + a'xz' &\equiv \alpha_1 x + \beta x' \pmod{p}, & \tag{II} \\ d'yz'' &\equiv by' \pmod{p}, & \tag{III} \\ a'xz'' &\equiv ax + bx' \pmod{p}, & \tag{IV} \\ d'z'' &\equiv d \pmod{p}, & \tag{V} \\ cx + dx' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. & \tag{VI} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $z$  appears in (I) alone,  $\beta$  can be either  $\equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . (II) is linear in  $z'$  and, therefore,  $\alpha \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (III) is linear in  $y$  and, therefore,  $b \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0$ .

Elimination of  $x'$  and  $z''$  between (IV), (V), and (VI) gives

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{equation*} a'd^2 &\equiv d'(ad - bc) \pmod{p}. \\ \end{equation*} \end{aligned}$$

Since  $z''$  is prime to  $p$ , (V) gives  $d \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , so that  $ad - bc \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . We may place  $b = 0$ ,  $\alpha = p$ ,  $\beta = 0$ ,  $c = 0$ ,  $d = 1$ , then  $a$  will take the values  $1, 2, 3, \dots, p - 1$  giving  $p - 1$  types.

\medskip  
\begin{equation\*} D\_1. \end{equation\*}

The congruences for this case are

$$\begin{aligned} d'(yz' - y'z) &\equiv \beta y' \pmod{p}, & \tag{I} \\ \alpha_1 x + \beta x' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, & \tag{II} \\ d'yz'' &\equiv by' \pmod{p}, & \tag{III} \\ ax + bx' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, & \tag{IV} \\ d'z'' &\equiv d \pmod{p}, & \tag{V} \\ cx + dx' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. & \tag{VI} \end{aligned}$$

$z$  is contained in (I) alone, and therefore  $\beta \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

(III) is linear in  $y$ , and  $b \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

(V) gives  $d \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Elimination of  $x'$  between (II) and (VI) gives  $\alpha_1 d - \beta c \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , and between (IV) and (VI) gives  $ad - bc \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . The type group is derived by placing  $a = 0$ ,  $b = 0$ ,  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $\beta = 0$ ,  $c = 0$  and  $d = 1$ .

\bigskip  
\begin{center} \large\textit{Section} 2. \end{center}

\setcounter{equation}{0}

1. \textit{Groups with dependent generators.} In this section,  $GG$  is generated by  $Q_1$  and  $P$  where

$$Q_1^{p^2} = P^{hp^2}. \quad \% \% 1$$

There is in  $GG$ , a subgroup  $H_1$ , of order  $p^{m-2}$ , which contains  $\langle P \rangle$  self-conjugately.  $H_1$  either contains, or does not contain  $Q_1^p$ . We will consider the second possibility in the present section, reserving the first for the next section.

\medskip

2. \textit{Determination of  $H_1$ .}  $H_1$  is generated by  $P$  and some other operator  $R_1$  of  $GG$ .  $R_1^p$  is contained in  $\langle P \rangle$ . Let

$$R_1^p = P^{\{p\}}. \quad \% \% 2$$

Since  $\langle P \rangle$  is self-conjugate in  $H_1$ ,  $\langle P \rangle$  is normal in  $H_1$ . Since  $H_1$  is self-conjugate in  $GG$ ,  $\langle P \rangle$  is normal in  $GG$ . Let

$$R_1^{-1} P R_1 = P^{1+kp^{m-4}}. \quad \% \% 3$$

Denoting  $R_1^a, P^b, R_1^c, P^d, \dots$  by the symbol  $[a, b, c, d, \dots]$  we derive from (3)

$$\begin{aligned} [-y, x, y] &= [0, x(1+kyp^{m-4})] \quad \% \% 4 \\ [y, x]^s &= \text{Bigl}[sy, x \text{binom}\{s\}{2} yp^{m-4} \text{bigl}] \text{Bigr} \quad \% \% 5 \end{aligned}$$

Placing  $s = p$  and  $y = 1$  in (5) we have, from (2)

$$\begin{aligned} [R_1, P^x]^p &= R_1^p P^{xp} = P^{\{(1+x)p\}}. \\ x + 1 &\equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}}, \end{aligned}$$

$R = R_1 P^x$  is an operator of order  $p$ , which will be used in the place of  $R_1$ , and  $H = \langle R, P \rangle$  with  $R^p = 1$ .

\medskip

3. \textit{Determination of  $H_2$ .} We will now use the symbol  $[a, b, c, d, e, f, \dots]$  to denote  $Q_1^a, R^b, P^c, Q_1^d, R^e, P^f, \dots$ .

$H_1$  and  $Q_1$  generate  $GG$  and all the operations of  $GG$  are given by  $[x, y, z]$  ( $z = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p^2 - 1$ ;  $y = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p - 1$ ;  $x = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p^{m-3} - 1$ ), since these are  $p^m$  in number and are all distinct. There is in  $GG$  a subgroup  $H_2$  of order  $p^{m-1}$  which contains  $H_1$  self-conjugately.  $H_2$  is generated by  $H_1$  and some operator  $[z, y, x]$  of  $GG$ .  $Q_1^z$  is then in  $H_2$  and  $H_2$  is the subgroup  $\langle Q_1^p, H_1 \rangle$ . Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_1^{-p} P Q_1^p &= R^{\beta} P^{\alpha_1}, \quad \% \% 6 \\ Q_1^{-p} P Q_1^p &= R^{b_1} P^{ap^{m-4}}. \quad \% \% 7 \end{aligned}$$

To determine  $\alpha_1$  and  $\beta$  we find from (6), (5) and (7)

$$\begin{aligned} [-p^2, 0, 1, p^2] &= \text{Bigl}[0, \frac{\alpha_1^p - b_1^p}{\alpha_1 - b_1} \\ &\quad \beta, \alpha_1^p \text{Bigl}[1 + \frac{\beta k}{2} \frac{\alpha_1^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(\alpha_1 - 1)p^{m-4} \Big| \Big| + a\beta \Big| \Big| \frac{p^{\alpha_1 - 1} - b_1}{p^{\alpha_1} - b_1^2} (\alpha_1 - b_1)^2 \Big| \Big| p^{m-4} \bigg]}{p}$$

\end{multline\*}

\noindent By (1)

$$Q_1^{-p^2}, P, Q_1^{p^2} = P,$$

\intertext{and, therefore,}

$$\frac{p^{\alpha_1} - b_1^2}{p^{\alpha_1} - b_1} \beta \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \quad \alpha_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-4}}, \quad \alpha_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-5}} \quad (m > 5).$$

\end{gather\*}

Let  $\alpha_1 = 1 + \alpha_2 p^{m-5}$  and equation (6) is replaced by

$$Q_1^{-p}, P, Q_1^p = R^\beta P^{1 + \alpha_2 p^{m-5}}. \quad \% 8$$

\end{equation}

To find  $a$  and  $b_1$  we obtain from (7), (8) and (5)

$$[-p^2, 1, 1, 0, p^2] = \Big| [0, b_1^p, a \frac{b_1^p - 1}{b_1 - 1} p^{m-4} \Big|.$$

\intertext{By (1) and (4)}

$$Q_1^{-p^2}, R, Q_1^{p^2} = P^{-lp^2} R, \quad P^{lp^2} = R,$$

\intertext{and, hence,}

$$b_1^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \quad a \frac{b_1^p - 1}{b_1 - 1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p},$$

\end{gather\*}

\noindent therefore  $b_1 = 1$ .

Substituting  $b_1 = 1$  and  $\alpha_1 = 1 + \alpha_2 p^{m-5}$  in the congruence determining  $\alpha_1$  we obtain  $(1 + \alpha_2 p^{m-5})^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-3}}$ , which gives  $\alpha_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Let  $\alpha_2 = \alpha p$  and equations (8) and (7) are now replaced by

$$Q_1^p, P, Q_1^p = R^\beta P^{1 + \alpha p^{m-4}}, \quad \% 9$$

$$Q_1^{-p}, R, Q_1^p = R^{p\alpha} P^{\alpha p^{m-4}}. \quad \% 10$$

\end{align}

From these we derive

$$[-yp, 0, x, yp] = \Big| [0, \beta xy, x + \beta \alpha xy + a\beta x \binom{y}{2} + \beta k \binom{x}{2} y \Big| p^{m-4} \Big|, \quad \% 11$$

$$[-yp, x, 0, yp] = [0, x, \alpha x y p^{m-4}]. \quad \% 12$$

\end{align}

A continued use of (4), (11), and (12) yields

$$[z, y, x]^s = [sz, sy + U_s, sx + V_s p^{m-4}] \quad \% 13$$

\end{equation}

\noindent where

$$U_s = \beta \binom{s}{2} x z, \quad V_s = \binom{s}{2} \Big| \alpha x z + \beta k \binom{s}{2} z + kxy + ayz \Big| + \beta k \binom{s}{3} x^2 z \quad \& \quad \& \quad \& \quad + \frac{1}{2} a \beta \Big| \frac{1}{3!} s(s-1)(2s-1) z^2 - \binom{s}{2} z \Big|.$$

\end{align\*}



A reduction of the first congruence gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(1 + \epsilon_2 p)^p - 1}{\epsilon_2 p^2} \equiv \frac{(\alpha - \frac{\delta}{p-1})^2}{p^{m-4}} \pmod{p^{m-3}} \\ & \text{and, since} \\ & \frac{(1 + \epsilon_2 p)^p - 1}{\epsilon_2 p^2} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \quad \frac{(\epsilon_2 + \gamma h)p^2}{\epsilon_2 p^2} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}} \\ & \text{and} \\ & (\epsilon_2 + \gamma h)p^2 \equiv \frac{(\alpha + \frac{\delta}{p-1})^2}{p^{m-4}} \pmod{p^{m-3}}. \quad \% 18 \end{aligned}$$

From (17), (16), (13) and (18)

$$\begin{aligned} & [-y, x, 0, y] \equiv \frac{c^2 x^2 y}{p^{m-4}} \pmod{p^{m-4}}, \quad \% 19 \\ & [-y, 0, x, y] \equiv \frac{x(\gamma y + \frac{\delta}{p-1})^2}{p^{m-4}} \pmod{p^{m-4}}, \\ & \quad \frac{\delta xy}{p^{m-4}} + \theta p^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-4}} \quad \% 20 \\ & \text{where} \\ & \theta = \frac{\delta x + \alpha \gamma x + \epsilon_2 (\alpha + \frac{\delta}{p-1})^2}{p^{m-4}} \\ & \quad + \frac{1}{2} \alpha c \frac{1}{p^3} y(y-1)(2y-1) \delta^2 \\ & \quad - \frac{1}{2} \delta^2 \pmod{p^{m-4}} \\ & \quad + \frac{(\alpha \gamma y + \delta ky + \alpha \delta xy^2 + (\alpha \delta^2 y + \alpha \delta))}{p^{m-4}} \pmod{p^{m-4}}. \end{aligned}$$

From (19), (20), (4) and (18)

$$\begin{aligned} & \{Q_1, P^x\}^{p^2} = Q_1^{p^2} P^{xp^2} = P^{(h+x)p^2}. \\ & \end{aligned}$$

If  $x$  be so chosen that

$$\begin{aligned} & h + x \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-5}} \\ & \{Q_1, P^x\}^{p^2} = Q_1^{p^2} P^{xp^2} = P^{(h+x)p^2} \\ & \text{is an operator of order } p^2 \text{ which will be used in place} \\ & \text{of } Q_1 \text{ and } Q_1^{p^2} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Placing  $h = 0$  in (18) we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \epsilon_2 p^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}}. \end{aligned}$$

Let  $\epsilon_2 = \epsilon p^{m-6}$  and equation (16) is replaced by

$$\begin{aligned} & Q^{-1}, P, Q = Q^{\gamma p} R^{\delta} P^{1 + \epsilon p^{m-5}} \quad \% 21 \end{aligned}$$

The congruence

$$\begin{aligned} & a^{p^{m-4}} \equiv \frac{c^2 p^2}{p^{m-3}} \pmod{p^{m-3}} \\ & \text{becomes} \\ & a^{p^{m-4}} \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-3}}, \quad \text{and } a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \end{aligned}$$

\noindent Equations (19) and (20) are replaced by

$$\begin{aligned} [-y, x, 0, y] &= [cxyp, x, exy^{m-4}] \quad \% 22 \\ [-y, 0, x, y] &= \text{Bigl}[\text{bigl}\{\gamma y + c\delta\binom{y}{2}\text{bigl}\}xp, \\ &\quad \delta xy, x(1 + \epsilon y^{m-5}) + \theta p^{m-4}\text{Bigr}] \quad \% 23 \end{aligned}$$

\noindent where

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \epsilon\delta x\binom{y}{2} + \text{bigl}\{\alpha\gamma y + \delta ky + \\ &\quad \alpha c\delta\binom{y}{2}\text{bigl}\}\binom{x}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

A formula for any power of an operation of  $G$  is derived from (4), (22) and (23)

$$\begin{aligned} [z, y, x]^s &= [sz + U_s p, sy + V_s, sx + W_s p^{m-5}] \quad \% 24 \end{aligned}$$

\noindent where

$$\begin{aligned} U_s &= \binom{s}{2}\text{bigl}\{\gamma xz + cyz\text{bigl}\} + \frac{1}{2}c\delta x \\ &\quad \text{Bigl}\{\frac{1}{3!}s(s-1)(2s-1)z^2 - \binom{s}{2}z\text{Bigr}\}, \\ V_s &= \delta \binom{s}{2}xz, \\ W_s &= \binom{s}{2} \text{Bigl}\{\epsilon xz + \text{bigl}\{(\alpha\gamma + \delta k)\binom{x}{2}z + eyz + \\ &\quad kxy\text{bigl}\}p\text{Bigr}\} \\ &\quad \& \text{qqquad} \text{qqquad} + \binom{s}{3}\text{bigl}\{\epsilon \gamma x + \epsilon y + \delta kx\text{bigl}\}xzp \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}c \delta \epsilon \text{bigl}\{\frac{1}{2}(s-1)z^2 - z\text{bigl}\}\binom{s}{3}xp \\ &\quad \& \text{qqquad} \text{qqquad} + \frac{1}{2}\text{bigl}\{\delta ex + \alpha c \delta \binom{x}{2}\text{bigl}\} \\ &\quad \text{bigl}\{\frac{1}{3!}s(s-1)(2s-1)z^2 - \binom{s}{2}z\text{bigl}\}p. \end{aligned}$$

\medskip

5. \textit{Transformations of the groups.} Placing  $y = 1$  and  $x = -1$  in (22) we obtain (17) in the form

$$\begin{aligned} R^{-1}, Q, R &= Q^{1-cp} P^{-\epsilon p^{m-4}}. \end{aligned}$$

\noindent A comparison of the generational equations of the present section with those of Section 1, shows that groups, in which  $\delta \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , are simply isomorphic with those in Section 1, so we need consider only those cases in which  $\delta \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

All groups of this section are given by

$$\begin{aligned} G: \left\{ \begin{aligned} R^{-1}, P, R &= P^{1+kp^{m-4}}, \\ Q^{-1}, P, Q &= Q^{\gamma p} R^{\delta} P^{1+\epsilon p^{m-5}}, \\ Q^{-1}, R, Q &= Q^{cp} R, P^{\epsilon p^{m-4}}. \end{aligned} \right. \end{aligned}$$

\noindent  $R^p = 1$ ,  $Q^{p^2} = 1$ , and  $P^{p^{m-3}} = 1$ ,  $(k, \gamma, c, \epsilon = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p-1)$ ;  $\delta = 1, 2, \dots, p-1$ ;  $\epsilon = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p^2 - 1$ .

Not all these groups, however, are distinct. Suppose that  $G$  and  $G'$  of the above set are simply isomorphic and that the correspondence is given by

$$\begin{aligned} C = \left[ \begin{matrix} R, & Q, & P \\ R'_1, & Q'_1, & P'_1 \end{matrix} \right] \end{aligned}$$



\noindent Since  $R^p = 1$ ,  $Q^{p^2} = 1$ , and  $P^{p^{m-3}} = 1$ ,  $R'_{-1}{}^p = 1$ ,  $Q'_{-1}{}^{p^2} = 1$  and  $P'_{-1}{}^{p^{m-3}} = 1$ .

The forms of these operators are then

$$\begin{aligned} P'_{-1} &= Q'^z R'^y P'^x, \\ R'_{-1} &= Q'^{z^p} R'^{y^p} P'^{x^p} P'^{m-4}, \\ Q'_{-1} &= Q'^{z''} R'^{y''} P'^{x''} P'^{m-5}, \end{aligned}$$

\noindent where  $\text{dv}[x, \lambda, p] = 1$ .

Since  $R$  is not contained in  $\mathbb{P}$ , and  $Q^p$  is not contained in  $\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{P}$   $R'_{-1}$  is not contained in  $\mathbb{P}'_{-1}$ , and  $Q'_{-1}{}^p$  is not contained in  $\mathbb{R}'_{-1}, \mathbb{P}'_{-1}$ .

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{R}'_{-1}{}^s &= \mathbb{P}'_{-1}{}^{s^p} P'^{m-4}. \\ \text{This becomes in terms of } Q, R, P & \\ [s^z p, \lambda, s^y, \lambda, s^x p^{m-4}] &= [0, \lambda, 0, \lambda, s^x p^{m-4}], \\ \text{and} & \\ s^y &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \quad s^z \equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \end{aligned}$$

\noindent Either  $y$  or  $z$  is prime to  $p$  or  $s$  may be taken  $s = 1$ .

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{Q}'_{-1}{}^{s^p} &= \mathbb{R}'_{-1}{}^s \mathbb{P}'_{-1}{}^{s^p} P'^{m-4}, \\ \text{and in terms of } Q, R, P & \\ [s^z p, \lambda, 0, \lambda, s^x p^{m-4}] &= [s^z p, \lambda, s^y, \lambda, (s^x + s)x p^{m-4}], \\ \text{from which} & \\ s^z &\equiv s^z \pmod{p}, \quad \text{and } s^y \equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \\ \text{Eliminating } s & \\ s^y z &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \end{aligned}$$

\noindent  $\text{dv}[y^z, \lambda, p] = 1$  or  $s$  may be taken  $s = 1$ . We have then  $z''$ ,  $y'$  and  $x$  prime to  $p$ .

Since  $R, Q$  and  $P$  satisfy equations (25), (26) and (27)  $R'_{-1}, Q'_{-1}$  and  $P'_{-1}$  do also. These become in terms of  $R', Q'$  and  $P'$ .

$$\begin{aligned} [z + \Phi'_{-1} p, \lambda, y, \lambda, x + \Theta'_{-1} p^{m-4}] &= [z, \lambda, y, \lambda, x(1 + k p^{m-4})], \\ [z + \Phi'_{-2} p, \lambda, y + \Delta' x z'', \lambda, x + \Theta'_{-2} p^{m-5}] &= [z + \Phi'_{-2} p, \lambda, \\ & y + \Delta' y', \lambda, x + \Theta'_{-2} p^{m-5}], \\ [(z' + \Phi'_{-3}) p, \lambda, y', \lambda, \Theta'_{-3} p^{m-4}] &= [(z' + \Phi'_{-3}) p, \lambda, y', \lambda, \Theta'_{-3} p^{m-4}], \end{aligned}$$

\noindent where

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi'_{-1} &= -c'yz', \quad \Theta'_{-1} = \epsilon'xz' + k'xy' - e'y'z, \\ \Phi'_{-2} &= \Bigl[ \gamma z'' + c' \Delta' \binom{z}{2} \Bigr] x + c'(yz'' - y''z), \\ \Theta'_{-2} &= \epsilon'xz'' + \Bigl[ \binom{x}{2} \Bigr] \alpha \gamma z'' \\ & \quad + \alpha c' \Delta' \binom{z}{2} + \Delta' k' z'' \Bigl] \\ & \quad \equiv \Delta' e'x \binom{z}{2} + e'(yz'' - y''z) + k'xy'' \Bigl] p, \\ \Phi'_{-2} &= \gamma z'' + \Delta' z' + c' \Delta' y'z, \quad \Theta'_{-2} \equiv \epsilon'x + (\gamma x'' + \Delta' x + e' \Delta' y'z)p, \\ \Phi'_{-3} &= c'y'z'', \quad \Theta'_{-3} = e'y'z'', \quad \Phi'_{-3} = cz'', \quad \Theta'_{-3} = ex + cx''. \end{aligned}$$

A comparison of the members of these equations give seven congruences

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Phi'_1 &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{I} \\
 \Theta'_1 &\equiv kx \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \\
 \Phi'_2 &\equiv \Phi_2 \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\
 \Delta'_{xz} &\equiv \Delta y' \pmod{p}, \tag{IV} \\
 \Theta'_2 &\equiv \Theta_2 \pmod{p^2}, \tag{V} \\
 \Phi'_3 &\equiv cz'' \pmod{p}, \tag{VI} \\
 \Theta'_3 &\equiv \Theta_3 \pmod{p}. \tag{VII}
 \end{aligned}$$

The necessary and sufficient condition for the simple isomorphism of  $G$  and  $G'$  is, that these congruences be consistent and admit of solution for the nine indeterminants with  $x, y,$  and  $z''$  prime to  $p$ .

Let  $\kappa = \kappa_1 p^{\kappa_2}, \Delta, \Gamma, \epsilon, c, e$ ;  $\text{dv}[\kappa_1, p] = 1$ ;  $(\kappa = k, \Delta, \Gamma, \epsilon, c, e)$ .

The groups are divided into three parts and each part is subdivided into 16 cases.

The methods used in discussing the congruences are the same as those used in Section 1.

\medskip

6. Reduction to types. The three parts are given by

\begin{center} \large I. \normalsize

\smallskip

	$\epsilon_2$	$\Delta_2$	
$A$	0	0	
$B$	1	0	
$C$	2	0	

The subdivision into cases and the results of the discussion of the congruences are given in Table II.

\medskip

\begin{center} \large II. \normalsize

\smallskip

	$\kappa_2$	$\Gamma_2$	$\epsilon_2$	$A$	$B$	$C$
1	1	1	1	1		$B_1$
2	0	1	1	1		$B_2$
3	1	0	1	1	$A_2$	$B_1, B_1$
4	1	1	0	1		$B_4$
5	1	1	1	0		$B_5$
6	0	0	1	1	*	$B_2, B_2$
7	0	1	0	1	$A_4$	$B_7$
8	0	1	1	0	$A_5$	$B_5, B_5$
9	1	0	0	1	$A_4$	$B_4, B_4$
10	1	0	1	0	$A_5$	$B_5, B_5$

```

11 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & $A_4$ & $B_4$ & $B_4$ \\ \hline
12 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & $A_4$ & $B_7$ & $B_7$ \\ \hline
13 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & $A_5$ & $B_5$ & $B_5$ \\ \hline
14 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & $A_4$ & $B_7$ & $B_7$ \\ \hline
15 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & $A_4$ & $B_4$ & $B_4$ \\ \hline
16 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & $A_4$ & $B_7$ & $B_7$ \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

```

$A_6$  divides into two parts.

The groups of  $A_6$  in which  $\delta k + \epsilon \gamma \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  are simply isomorphic with the groups of  $A_1$  and those in which  $\delta k + \epsilon \gamma \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  are simply isomorphic with the groups of  $A_2$ . The types are given by equations (25), (26) and (27) where the constants have the values given in Table III.

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\begin{center}
\large III. \normalsize

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\smallskip
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline
& $k$ & $\delta$ & $\gamma$ & $\epsilon$ & $c$ & $e$ \\ \hline
$A_1$ & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$A_2$ & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$A_4$ & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline
$A_5$ & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & $\omega$ \\ \hline
$B_1$ & 0 & 1 & 0 & $p$ & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_2$ & 1 & 1 & 0 & $p$ & 0 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_4$ & 0 & 1 & 0 & $p$ & 1 & 0 \\ \hline
$B_5$ & 0 & 1 & 0 & $p$ & 0 & $\kappa$ \\ \hline
$B_7$ & 1 & 1 & 0 & $p$ & $\omega$ & 0 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}

```

```

\footnotesize
\begin{align*}
\kappa &= 1, \text{\hbox{ and a non-residue }} \pmod{p}, \\
\omega &= 1, 2, \text{\cdots, } p - 1.
\end{align*}
\normalsize
\end{center}

```

A detailed analysis of several cases is given below, as a general illustration of the methods used.

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\medskip
\begin{equation*} A_1. \end{equation*}

```

The special forms of the congruences for this case are

```

\begin{align*}
\epsilon'x' &\equiv kx \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \\
\gamma z'' + \delta z' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\
\delta'x'' &\equiv \delta y' \pmod{p}, \tag{IV} \\
\epsilon'xz'' &\equiv \epsilon x \pmod{p}, \tag{V} \\
cz'' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{VI} \\
ex &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \tag{VII}
\end{align*}

```

Congruence (IV) gives  $\delta \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , from (II)  $k$  can be  $\equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (III) gives  $\gamma \equiv 0$

or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , (V) gives  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , (VI) and (VII) give  $c \equiv e \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination of  $x$ ,  $z'$  and  $z''$  between (II), (III) and (V) gives  $\delta k + \gamma \epsilon \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . If  $k \equiv 0$ , then  $\gamma \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and if  $k \not\equiv 0$ , then  $\gamma \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\medskip  
\begin{equation\*} A\_2. \end{equation\*}

The congruences for this case are

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon x' + k'y' &\equiv kx \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \\ \gamma x'' + \delta z' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\ \delta xz'' &\equiv \delta y' \pmod{p}, \tag{IV} \\ \epsilon xz'' &\equiv \epsilon x \pmod{p}, \tag{V} \\ cz'' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{VI} \\ ex &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \tag{VII} \end{aligned}$$

\end{align\*}  
\noindent Congruence (III) gives  $\gamma \equiv 0$  or  $\gamma \not\equiv 0$ , (IV) gives  $\delta \not\equiv 0$ , (V)  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , (VI) and (VII) give  $c \equiv e \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination of  $x$ ,  $z'$ , and  $z''$  between (II), (III) and (V) gives

$$\begin{gathered} \delta k + \gamma \epsilon \equiv k \delta y' \pmod{p} \\ \intertext{from which} \delta k + \gamma \epsilon \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \end{gathered}$$

\end{gather\*}  
\noindent If  $k \equiv 0$ , then  $\gamma \not\equiv 0$ , and if  $\gamma \equiv 0$  then  $k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Both  $\gamma$  and  $k$  can be  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  provided the above condition is fulfilled.

\medskip  
\begin{equation\*} A\_5. \end{equation\*}

The congruences for this case are

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon xz' - e'y'z &\equiv kx \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \\ \gamma z'' + \delta z' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\ \delta xz'' &\equiv \delta y' \pmod{p}, \tag{IV} \\ \epsilon xz'' &\equiv ex \pmod{p}, \tag{V} \\ cz'' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{VI} \\ e'y'z &\equiv ex \pmod{p}. \tag{VII} \end{aligned}$$

\end{align\*}  
\noindent (II) and (III) are linear in  $z$  and  $z'$  so  $k$  and  $\gamma$  are  $\equiv \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  independently, (IV) gives  $\delta \not\equiv 0$ , (V) give  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , (VI)  $c \equiv 0$ , and (VII)  $e \not\equiv 0$ .

Elimination between (IV), (V), and (VII) gives

$$\begin{equation*} \delta e \epsilon^2 \equiv \delta e \epsilon^2 \pmod{p}. \end{equation*}$$

The types are derived by placing  $\epsilon = \delta = 1$ , and  $e = 1, 2, \dots, p - 1$ .

\begin{equation\*} B\_5. \end{equation\*}

The congruences for this case are

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -e'y'z \equiv kx \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \\
 & \gamma z'' + \delta z' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\
 & \delta'xz'' \equiv \delta y' \pmod{p}, \tag{IV} \\
 & \epsilon_1 xz'' + \delta'e'x \binom{z''}{2} + e'yz'' \\
 & \quad \equiv e_1 x + \gamma x'' + \delta x' \pmod{p}, \tag{V} \\
 & cz'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{VI} \\
 & e'y'z'' \equiv ex \pmod{p}. \tag{VII}
 \end{aligned}$$

(II), and (III) being linear in  $z$  and  $z'$  give  $k \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  or  $k \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , and  $\gamma \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  or  $\gamma \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (IV) gives  $\delta \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (V) being linear in  $x$  gives  $\epsilon_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  or  $\epsilon_1 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (VI) gives  $c \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and (VII)  $e \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Elimination of  $x$  and  $y$  from (IV) and (VII) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \delta'e'z''^2 \equiv \delta e \pmod{p}. \\
 & \end{aligned}$$

$\delta e$  is a quadratic residue or non-residue  $\pmod{p}$  according as  $\delta'e'$  is a residue or non-residue.

The two types are given by placing  $\delta = 1$ , and  $e = 1$  and a non-residue  $\pmod{p}$ .

$\bigskip$   
 $\begin{aligned} & \text{Section 3.} \\ & \end{aligned}$   
 $\setcounter{equation}{0}$

1.  $\text{Groups with dependent generators continued.}$  As in Section 2,  $G$  is here generated by  $Q_1$  and  $P$ , where

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Q_1^{p^2} = P^{hp^2}. \\
 & \end{aligned}$$

$Q_1^p$  is contained in the subgroup  $H_1$  of order  $p^{m-2}$ ,  $H_1 = \langle Q_1^p, P \rangle$ .

2.  $\text{Determination of } H_1.$  Since  $\langle P \rangle$  is self-conjugate in  $H_1$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & Q_1^{-p} \langle P \rangle = P \langle Q_1^p \rangle = P \langle 1 + kp^{m-4} \rangle. \tag{1} \\
 & \end{aligned}$$

Denoting  $Q_1^a \langle P \rangle$ ,  $P^b \langle P \rangle$ ,  $Q_1^c \langle P \rangle$ ,  $P^d \langle P \rangle$  by the symbol  $[a, b, c, d, \dots]$ , we have from (1)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [-p, x, y] = [0, x(1 + kp^{m-4})] \pmod{p^2} \tag{2} \\
 & \end{aligned}$$

Repeated multiplication with (2) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 & [y, x]^s = \text{Bigl}[s, x \binom{s}{k} y^{m-4} \text{Bigl}]. \tag{3} \\
 & \end{aligned}$$

$\medskip$

3. \textit{Determination of }  $H_2$ . There is a subgroup  $H_2$  of order  $p^{m-1}$  which contains  $H_1$  self-conjugately. \footnote{\textsc{Burnside}, \textit{Theory of Groups}, Art. 54, p. 64.}  $H_2$  is generated by  $H_1$  and some operator  $R_1$  of  $G$ .  $R_1^p$  is contained in  $H_1$ , in fact in  $\langle P \rangle$ , since if  $R_1^{p^2}$  is the first power of  $R_1$  in  $\langle P \rangle$ , then  $H_2 = \langle R_1, P \rangle$ , which case was treated in Section 1.

$$R_1^p = P^{\alpha_1}.$$

Since  $H_1$  is self-conjugate in  $H_2$

$$\begin{aligned} R_1^{-1} \langle P \rangle R_1 &= Q_1^{\beta_1} P^{\alpha_1}, \\ R_1^{-1} \langle P \rangle R_1 &= Q_1^{\beta_1} P^{\alpha_1}. \end{aligned}$$

Using the symbol  $[a, b, c, d, e, f, \dots]$  to denote  $R_1^a \langle P \rangle Q_1^b P^c$ ,  $R_1^d \langle P \rangle Q_1^e P^f \dots$ , we have from (5), (6) and (3)

$$[-p, 0, 1, p] = [0, \beta_1 N, \alpha_1^p + M],$$

and by (4)

$$\alpha_1^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \quad \alpha_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$

Let  $\alpha_1 = 1 + \alpha_2 p$  and (5) is now replaced by

$$R_1^{-1} \langle P \rangle R_1 = Q_1^{\beta_1} P^{1 + \alpha_2 p}.$$

From (6), (8) and (3)

$$[-p, p, 0, p] = \big[0, b^p p, a_1 \frac{b^p - 1}{b - 1} p + a_1 U p^2\big],$$

and by (4) and (2)

$$R_1^{-p} \langle P \rangle Q_1^{\beta_1} P^p = Q_1^{\beta_1} P^p$$

and therefore  $b^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ , and  $b = 1$ . Placing  $b = 1$  in the above equation the exponent of  $P$  takes the form

$$a_1 p^2 (1 + U p) = a_1 \frac{(1 + (\alpha_2 + \beta_1 h)p)^p - 1}{(\alpha_2 + \beta_1 h)p^2} p^2$$

from which

$$a_1 p^2 (1 + U p) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-3}}$$

or

$$a_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-5}} \quad (m > 5).$$

Let  $a_1 = a p^{m-5}$  and (6) is replaced by

$$R_1^{-1} \langle P \rangle Q_1^{\beta_1} P^p = Q_1^{\beta_1} P^{ap^{m-4}}.$$

(7) now has the form

$$[-p, 0, 1, p] = [0, \beta_1 N, (1 + \alpha_2 p)^p + M p^2],$$

where

$$N = p \quad \text{and} \quad M = \beta_1 h \frac{(1 + \alpha_2 p)^p - 1}{\alpha_2 p^2 - 1},$$

$$(1 + \alpha_2 p)^p + \frac{(1 + \alpha_2 p)^p - 1}{\alpha_2 p^2} \beta h p^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-3}}$$

$$\frac{(1 + \alpha_2 p)^p - 1}{\alpha_2 p^2} (\alpha_2 + \beta h) p^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-3}}$$

$$\frac{(1 + \alpha_2 p)^p - 1}{\alpha_2 p^2} \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$$

From (8), (9), (10) and (3)

$$[-y, 0, x, y] \equiv [0, \beta x y, x(1 + \alpha_2 y) + \theta p^{m-4}], \quad (11)$$

$$[-y, x p, 0, y] \equiv [0, x p, a x y^{m-4}], \quad (12)$$

$$\theta = a \beta x \binom{y}{2} + \beta k \binom{x}{2} y.$$

By continued use of (11), (12), (2) and (10)

$$[z, y p, x]^s = [sz, (s y + U_s) p, x s + V_s p], \quad (13)$$

$$U_s \equiv \beta \binom{s}{2} x z$$

$$V_s \equiv \binom{s}{2} \left( \alpha_2 x z + |a y z + k x y + \beta k \binom{x}{2} z \right) p^{m-5} + \frac{1}{2} a \beta \binom{s}{3} x^2 z + \frac{1}{2} a \beta \binom{s}{2} z \binom{x}{2} p^{m-5}.$$

Placing in this  $y = 0$ ,  $z = 1$  and  $s = p$ , Terms of the form  $(Ax^2 + Bx)p^{m-4}$  in the exponent of  $P$  for  $p = 3$  and  $m > 5$  do not alter the result.

$$(R_1, P^x)^p = R_1^p, \quad P^{xp} = P^{(x+1)p},$$

$$x + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}},$$
 then  $R = R_1 P^x$  is an operator of order  $p$  which will be used in the place of  $R_1$ ,  $R^p = 1$ .

$\text{\medskip}$

4.  $\text{\textit{Determination of } } G$ . Since  $H_2$  is self-conjugate in  $G$

$$Q_1^{-1} P, Q_1 \equiv R^\gamma, Q_1^{-1} \Delta p, P^{\epsilon_1}, \quad (14)$$

$$Q_1^{-1} P, R, Q_1 \equiv R^c, Q_1^{-1} dp, P^{\epsilon_1 p}. \quad (15)$$

From (15)

$$(R^c, Q_1^{-1} dp, P^{\epsilon_1 p})^p = 1,$$

$$Q_1^{-1} dp^2, P^{\epsilon_1 p^2} = P^{\epsilon_1 p^2} = 1,$$

\noindent and  

$$(e_1 + dh)p^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-3}}. \quad \% 16$$

From (14), (15) and (13)  

$$[0, -p, 1, 0, p] = [L, Mp, \epsilon_1^p + Np]. \quad \% 17$$

By (1)  

$$\epsilon_1^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$

Let  $\epsilon_1 = 1 + \epsilon_2 p$  and (14) is replaced by  

$$Q_1^{-1} P, Q_1 = R^\gamma, Q_1^{-1} \{\delta p\}, P^{1 + \epsilon_2 p}. \quad \% 18$$

From (15), (18), and (13)  

$$[0, -p, 0, 1, p] = \left[ c_p, \frac{c^p - 1}{c - 1} dp, Kp \right].$$

Placing  $x = 1$  and  $y = -1$  in (12) we have  

$$[0, -p, 0, 1, p] = [1, 0, -ap^{m-4}], \quad \% 19$$
and therefore  $c^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$ , and  $c = 1$ . (15) is now replaced by  

$$Q_1^{-1} R, Q_1 = R, Q_1^{-1} \{dp\}, P^{e_1 p}. \quad \% 20$$

Substituting  $1 + \epsilon_2 p$  for  $\epsilon_1$  and 1 for  $c$  in (17) gives, by (16)  

$$[0, -p, 1, p] = [0, Mp^2, (1 + \epsilon_2 p)^p + Np^2],$$

$$M = \gamma d \frac{p-1}{2} + \delta \frac{(1 + \epsilon_2 p)^p - 1}{\epsilon_2 p^2}$$

$$N = \frac{e_1 \gamma}{(\epsilon_2 + \delta h)p^2} \left\{ \frac{1 + (\epsilon_2 + \delta h)p^p - 1}{(\epsilon_2 + \delta h)p} - p \right\}.$$

By (1)  

$$(1 + \epsilon_2 p)^p + (N + Mh)p^2 \equiv 1 + kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}},$$

$$\psi(\epsilon_2 + \delta h)p^2 \equiv kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}},$$

$$\psi = \frac{(1 + \epsilon_2 p)^p - 1}{\epsilon_2 p^2} + N - \frac{e_1 \gamma}{\frac{p-1}{2}}.$$

Since  

$$\psi \equiv 1 \pmod{p}.$$



$$\begin{equation} (\epsilon_2 + \delta h)p^2 \equiv kp^{m-4} \pmod{p^{m-3}}. \quad \% 21 \end{equation}$$

From (18), (20), (13), (16) and (21)

$$\begin{aligned} [0, \backslash, -y, \backslash, x, \backslash, 0, \backslash, y] &= [\gamma xy, \backslash, \theta_1 p, \backslash, x + \phi_1 p], \quad \% 22 \\ [0, \backslash, -y, \backslash, 0, \backslash, x, \backslash, y] &= [x, \backslash, dxyp, \backslash, \phi_2 p], \quad \% 23 \end{aligned}$$

noindent where

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &= d\gamma x \binom{y}{2} + \delta xy + \beta \gamma \binom{x}{2} y, \quad \backslash \\ \phi_1 &= \epsilon_2 xy + \alpha_2 \gamma \binom{x}{2} y + e_1 \gamma \binom{y}{2} x + \bigl| x \binom{y}{2} (\epsilon_2 k + \delta \gamma) \backslash \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} ad \left[ \frac{1}{3!} y(y-1)(2y-1) \gamma^2 - \frac{y}{2} \gamma \right] x + a \gamma^2 dx \frac{1}{3!} y(y+1)(y-1) \backslash \\ &\quad + e_1 \gamma k \binom{y}{3} x + \frac{1}{2} a \beta \left[ \frac{1}{3!} x(x-1)(2x-1) \gamma^2 y^2 - \binom{x}{2} \gamma y \right] \backslash \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \binom{x}{2} (a+k) \left[ dy \binom{y}{2} + \delta y \right] + \beta \gamma \binom{x}{3} \bigl| p^{m-5}, \quad \backslash \\ \phi_2 &= e_1 xy + \left\{ e_1 k \binom{y}{2} + ad \binom{x}{2} y \right\} p^{m-5}. \end{aligned}$$

Placing  $x = 1$  and  $y = p$  in (23) and by (16)

$$\begin{gathered} Q_1^{-p}, R, Q_1^p = R, \\ \text{intertext{\textit{and by (19)}}} \\ a \equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \end{gathered}$$

A continued multiplication, with (11), (22), and (23), gives

$$\begin{gathered} (Q_1, P^x)^{p^2} = Q_1^{p^2}, P^{xp^2} = P^{(x+1)p^2}. \\ \text{intertext{\textit{Let } x \textit{ be so chosen that}}} \\ (x+1) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-5}}, \end{gathered}$$

noindent then  $Q = Q_1$ ,  $P^x$  is an operator of order  $p^2$  which will be used in place of  $Q_1$ ,  $Q^{p^2} = 1$  and

$$\begin{equation} h \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-5}}. \end{equation}$$

From (21), (10) and (16)

$$\begin{equation} \epsilon_2 p^2 \equiv kp^{m-4}, \quad \alpha_2 p^2 \equiv 0 \quad \text{and} \\ e_1 p^2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-3}}. \end{equation}$$

noindent Let  $\epsilon_2 = \epsilon p^{m-6}$ ,  $\alpha_2 = \alpha p^{m-5}$  and  $e_1 = ep^{m-5}$ . Then equations (18), (20) and (8) are replaced by

$$\begin{gathered} G: \left\{ \begin{aligned} Q^{-1}, P, Q &= R \gamma, Q \delta p, P^{1 + \epsilon p^{m-5}}, \quad \backslash \\ Q^{-1}, R, Q &= R, Q dp, P^{ep^{m-4}}, \quad \backslash \\ R^{-1}, P, R &= Q \beta p, P^{1 + \alpha p^{m-4}}, \quad \backslash \end{aligned} \right. \\ \text{\textit{(24), (25), (26)}} \\ R^p = 1, \quad Q^{p^2} = 1, \quad P^{p^3} = 1. \end{gathered}$$



$\{Q^p, P\}$ ,  $\{Q\}_1^p$  is not in  $\{P\}_1$  and  $R_1$  is not in  $\{Q\}_1^p, P_1$ . Let

$\{Q\}_1^s = \{P\}_1^{s^p}$ .  
 \intertext{This is in terms of  $R$ ,  $Q$ , and  $P$ ,  
 $[0, s'z'p, s'x'p^{m-4}] = [0, 0, s'x'p^{m-4}]$ .  
 \intertext{From which  
 $s'z'p \equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}$ ,  
 \intertext{and  $s'z'$  must be prime to  $p$ , since otherwise  $s'z' \equiv 1$ . Let  
 $\{R\}_1^s = \{Q\}_1^s, \{P\}_1^{s^p}$ ,  
 \intertext{or in terms of  $R$ ,  $Q$ , and  $P$ ,  
 $[s'y'', s''z''p, s''x''p^{m-4}] = [0, s'z'p, (sx + s'x')p^{m-4}]$   
 \intertext{and  
 $s''z'' \equiv s'z' \pmod{p}, \quad s''y'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ ,  
 \end{gather\*}

and  $s''y''$  is prime to  $p$ , since otherwise  $s''y'' \equiv 1$ . Since  $R, Q, P$  satisfy equations (24), (25) and (26),  $R_1, Q_1, P_1$  must also satisfy them. These become when reduced in terms of  $R', Q', P'$

$[0, z + \theta_1 p, 0, y + \gamma xz', 0, x + \psi_1 p^{m-5}] \equiv$   
 $\equiv \equiv \equiv \equiv \equiv [0, z + \theta_1 p, 0, y + \gamma y'', 0, x + \psi_1 p^{m-5}]$ ,  
 $[0, (z'' + \theta_2 p), 0, y'', 0, (x'' + \psi_2 p^{m-4})] \equiv$   
 $\equiv \equiv \equiv \equiv [0, (z'' + \theta_2 p), 0, y'', 0, (x'' + \psi_2 p^{m-4})]$ ,  
 $[0, z + \theta_3 p, 0, y, 0, x + \psi_3 p^{m-4}]$   
 $= [0, z + \theta_3 p, 0, y, 0, x + \psi_3 p^{m-4}]$ ,

where  
 $\theta_1 \equiv d'(yz' - y'z) + x \left( d' \gamma \binom{z'}{2} + \delta z' + \beta y' \right) + \beta \gamma \binom{x}{2} z'$ ,  
 $\theta_1 \equiv \gamma z'' + \delta z' + d' \gamma y'' z$ ,  
 $\psi_1 \equiv \epsilon xz' + \big| e \gamma \binom{x}{2} + \binom{x}{2} \left( \alpha \gamma z' + \gamma \epsilon d' k \binom{z'}{2} + \delta \epsilon k z' + \beta k y' \right)$   
 $\equiv \beta \gamma \binom{x}{3} z' + e'(yz' - y'z) + \alpha xy \big| p$ ,  
 $\psi_1 \equiv \epsilon x + \delta x' + \gamma x'' + e' \gamma y'' z$ ,  
 $\theta_2 \equiv d'y''z, \quad \theta_2 = dz', \quad \psi_2 = e'y''z, \quad \psi_2 = dx' + ex$ ,  
 $\theta_3 \equiv \beta xy'' - d'y'z, \quad \theta_3 = \beta z'$ ,  
 $\psi_3 \equiv \epsilon xz'' - e'y''z + \alpha xy'' + \beta \epsilon \binom{x}{2} y''$ ,  
 $\equiv \alpha x + \beta x'$ .

A comparison of the two sides of these equations give seven congruences

$\theta_1 \equiv \theta_1 \pmod{p}, \quad \text{tag{I}}$   
 $\gamma xz' \equiv \gamma y'' \pmod{p}, \quad \text{tag{II}}$   
 $\psi_1 \equiv \psi_1 \pmod{p^2}, \quad \text{tag{III}}$   
 $\theta_2 \equiv \theta_2 \pmod{p}, \quad \text{tag{IV}}$   
 $\psi_2 \equiv \psi_2 \pmod{p}, \quad \text{tag{V}}$   
 $\theta_3 \equiv \theta_3 \pmod{p}, \quad \text{tag{VI}}$   
 $\psi_3 \equiv \psi_3 \pmod{p}. \quad \text{tag{VII}}$

(VI) is linear in  $z$  provided  $d' \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and  $z$  may be so determined that  $\beta \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and therefore all groups in

which  $d' \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  are simply isomorphic with groups in Section 2.

Consequently we need only consider groups in which  $d' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

As before we take for  $G$  the simplest case and associate with it all simply isomorphic groups  $G$ . We then take as  $G$  the simplest case left and proceed as above.

Let  $\kappa = \kappa_1 p^{\kappa_2}$  where  $\gcd(\kappa_1, p) = 1$ , ( $\kappa = \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, d, e$ ).

For convenience the groups are divided into three sets and each set is subdivided into eight cases.

The sets are given by

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} A: & \epsilon_2 = 0, & \beta_2 = 0, & \gamma_2 = 0, \\ B: & \epsilon_2 = 1, & \beta_2 = 0, & \gamma_2 = 0, \\ C: & \epsilon_2 = 2, & \beta_2 = 0, & \gamma_2 = 0. \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

The subdivision into cases and results of the discussion are given in Table I.

\begin{center} \large I. \normalsize

	$\delta_2$	$\epsilon_2$	$\alpha_2$	$A$	$B$	$C$
1	1	1	1	$B_1$	$B_1$	$B_1$
2	0	1	1	$A_1$	$B_1$	$B_1$
3	1	0	1		$B_3$	
4	1	1	0	$A_1$	$B_1$	$B_1$
5	0	0	1	$A_3$	$B_3$	$B_3$
6	0	1	0	$A_1$	$B_1$	$B_1$
7	1	0	0	$A_3$	$B_3$	$B_3$
8	0	0	0	$A_3$	$B_3$	$B_3$

6. *Reduction to types.* The types of this section are given by equations (24), (25) and (26) with  $\alpha = 0, \beta = 1, \lambda = 1$  or a quadratic non-residue (mod  $p$ ),  $\delta \equiv 0; \epsilon = 1, e = 0, 1, 2, \dots, p - 1;$  and  $\epsilon = p, e = 0, 1,$  or a non-residue (mod  $p$ ),  $2p+6$  in all.

The special forms of the congruences for these cases are given below.

$$\begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} \begin{matrix} A_1. \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} \beta \binom{\gamma}{2} z' + \beta xy' \\ \equiv \gamma z'' + \delta z' \pmod{p}, \tag{I} \\ \gamma xz' \equiv \gamma y'' \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon'xz' &\equiv \epsilon x \pmod{p}, & \tag{III} \\
dz' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, & \tag{IV} \\
ex &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, & \tag{V} \\
\beta'xy'' &\equiv \beta z' \pmod{p}, & \tag{VI} \\
\epsilon'xz'' + \beta'\epsilon\binom{x}{2}y' & & \\
&\equiv \alpha x + \beta x' \pmod{p}. & \tag{VII}
\end{aligned}$$

(I) is linear in  $z''$  and  $\delta \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0$ , (II) gives  $\gamma \not\equiv 0$ , (III)  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , (IV) and (V)  $d \equiv e \equiv 0$ , (VI)  $\beta \not\equiv 0$ , (VII) is linear in  $x'$  and  $\alpha \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Elimination of  $y''$  and  $z'$  between (II) and (VI) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
&\beta'\gamma x'^2 \equiv \beta\gamma \pmod{p} \\
&\end{aligned}$$

and  $\beta'\gamma$  is a residue or non-residue  $\pmod{p}$  according as  $\beta'\gamma$  is a residue or non-residue.

\medskip

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{A}_3. \\
&\begin{aligned}
&\beta'\gamma\binom{x}{2}z' + \beta'xy' \\
&\quad \equiv \gamma z'' + \delta z' \pmod{p}, \tag{I} \\
&\gamma'xz' \equiv \gamma y'' \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \\
&\epsilon'z' \equiv \epsilon \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\
&d \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{IV} \\
&e'y'z' \equiv ex \pmod{p}, \tag{V} \\
&\beta'xy'' \equiv \beta z' \pmod{p}, \tag{VI} \\
&\epsilon'xz'' - e'y'z' + \beta'\epsilon\binom{x}{2}y' \\
&\quad \equiv \alpha x + \beta x' \pmod{p}. \tag{VII}
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}$$

(I) is linear in  $z''$  and  $\delta \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0$ . (II) gives  $\gamma \not\equiv 0$ , (III)  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , (V)  $e \not\equiv 0$  and (VI)  $\beta \not\equiv 0$ . (VII) is linear in  $x'$  and  $\alpha \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Elimination between (II) and (VI) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
&\beta'\gamma x'^2 \equiv \beta\gamma \pmod{p}, \\
&\text{and between (II), (III), and (IV) gives} \\
&\epsilon'^2 \gamma e \equiv \epsilon^2 \gamma e' \pmod{p}. \\
&\end{aligned}$$

$\beta'\gamma$  is a residue, or non-residue, according as  $\beta'\gamma$  is or is not, and if  $\gamma$  and  $\epsilon$  are fixed,  $e$  must take the  $(p-1)$  values  $1, 2, \dots, p-1$ .

\medskip

$$\begin{aligned}
&\text{B}_1. \\
&\begin{aligned}
&\beta'\gamma\binom{x}{2}z' + \beta'xy' \\
&\quad \equiv \gamma z'' + \delta z' \pmod{p}, \tag{I} \\
&\gamma'xz' \equiv \gamma y'' \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \\
&\epsilon'_1 xz' + \beta'xz'\binom{x}{3} \\
&\quad \equiv \epsilon_1 x + \delta x' + \gamma x'' \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\
&ex \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{IV}
\end{aligned}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \beta xy'' &\equiv \beta z' \pmod{p}, & \tag{VI} \\ \alpha x + \beta x' &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. & \tag{VII} \end{aligned}$$

(I) gives  $\delta \equiv 0$  or  $\delta \not\equiv 0$ , (II)  $\gamma \not\equiv 0$ , (III) is linear in  $x''$  and gives  $\epsilon_1 \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon_1 \not\equiv 0$ , (V)  $e = 0$ , (VI)  $\beta \not\equiv 0$  and (VII) is linear in  $x'$  and gives  $\alpha \equiv 0$  or  $\alpha \not\equiv 0$ .

Elimination between (II) and (VI) gives

$$\beta \gamma x'^2 \equiv \beta \gamma \pmod{p}.$$

\newpage

$$\begin{aligned} & B_3. \\ & \beta \gamma \binom{x}{2} z' + \beta xy' & \equiv \gamma \beta'' + \delta z' \pmod{p}, & \tag{I} \\ & \gamma xz' \equiv \gamma y' \pmod{p}, & \tag{II} \\ & \epsilon_1 xz' + e \gamma \binom{x}{2} z' + \beta \gamma \binom{x}{3} & + e(yz' - y'z) \\ & \equiv \epsilon_1 x + \delta x' + \gamma x'' + e \gamma zy'' & \pmod{p}, & \tag{III} \\ & e'y'z' \equiv ex \pmod{p}. & \tag{V} \\ & \beta xy'' \equiv \beta z' \pmod{p}, & \tag{VI} \\ & -e'y'z' \equiv \alpha x + \beta x' \pmod{p}. & \tag{VII} \end{aligned}$$

(I) gives  $\delta \equiv 0$  or  $\delta \not\equiv 0$ , (II)  $\gamma \not\equiv 0$ , (III) is linear in  $x''$  and gives  $\epsilon_1 \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon_1 \not\equiv 0$ , (V)  $e \not\equiv 0$ , (VI)  $\beta \not\equiv 0$ , (VII) is linear in  $x'$  and gives  $\alpha \equiv 0$  or  $\alpha \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination of  $y''$  and  $z'$  between (II) and (VI) gives

$$\begin{aligned} & \beta \gamma x'^2 \equiv \beta \gamma \pmod{p}, \\ & \text{and between (V) and (VI) gives} \\ & \beta e'y''^2 \equiv \beta e \pmod{p} \end{aligned}$$

and  $\beta \gamma$  and  $\beta e$  are residues or non-residues, independently, according as  $\beta \gamma$  and  $\beta e$  are residues or non-residues.

\bigskip \bigskip  
\begin{center}  
\Large\textit{Class III.}\normalsize  
\end{center}  
\setcounter{equation}{0}

1. \textit{General relations.} In this class, the  $p$ th power of every operator of  $G$  is contained in  $\{P\}$ . There is in  $G$  a subgroup  $H_1$  of order  $p^{m-2}$ , which contains  $\{P\}$  self-conjugately. \footnote{\textsc{Burnside}, \textit{Theory of Groups}, Art. 54, p. 64.}

2. \textit{Determination of }  $H_1$ .  $H_1$  is generated by  $P$  and some operator  $Q_1$  of  $G$ .

$$Q_1^p = P^{hp}.$$

Denoting  $Q_1^a, P^b, Q_1^c, P^d \cdots$  by the symbol  $[a, b, c, d, \cdots]$ , all operators of  $H_1$  are included in the set  $[y, x]$ ; ( $y = 0$ ,

1, 2, \cdots, p - 1, x = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, p^{m-3} - 1).

Since  $\{P\}$  is self-conjugate in  $H_1$  footnote{\textit{Ibid.}, Art.\ 56, p.\ 66.}

```
\begin{gather}
Q_{-1}^{-1}\, P, Q_{-1} = P^{1 + kp^{m-4}}. %% 1
\intertext{Hence}
[-y, x, y] = [0, x(1 + kyp^{m-4})] \lqqquad (m > 4). %% 2
\intertext{and}
[y, x]^s = \left[sy, x\left\{s + ky \binom{s}{2}p^{m-4} \right\}\right]. %% 3
\end{gather}
```

Placing  $y = 1$  and  $s = p$  in (3), we have,

```
\begin{gather*}
[Q_{-1}, P^x]^p = Q_{-1}^p, P^{xp} = P^{(x+h)p}
\intertext{and if }x be so chosen that}
(x+h) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}},
\end{gather*}
```

$Q = Q_{-1}, P^x$  will be an operator of order  $p$  which will be used in place of  $Q_{-1}, Q^p = 1$ .

\medskip

3. \textit{Determination of }H\_2. There is in  $G$  a subgroup  $H_2$  of order  $p^{m-1}$ , which contains  $H_1$  self-conjugately.  $H_2$  is generated by  $H_1$ , and some operator  $R_{-1}$  of  $G$ .

```
\begin{equation*}
R_{-1}^p = P^{lp}.
\end{equation*}
```

We will now use the symbol  $[a, b, c, d, e, f, \cdots]$  to denote  $R_{-1}^a Q^b P^c R_{-1}^d Q^e P^f \cdots$ .

The operations of  $H_2$  are given by  $[z, y, x]; (z, y = 0, 1, \cdots, p - 1; x = 0, 1, \cdots, p^{m-3} - 1)$ . Since  $H_1$  is self-conjugate in  $H_2$

```
\begin{align}
R_{-1}^{-1}\, P, R_{-1} &= Q_{-1}^{\beta} P^{\alpha_1}, \quad %% 4 \\
R_{-1}^{-1}\, Q, R_{-1} &= Q_{-1}^{b_1} P^{\alpha_1 p^{m-4}}. \quad %% 5
\end{align}
```

From (4), (5) and (3)

```
\begin{gather*}
[-p, 0, 1, p] = \left[0, \frac{\alpha_{-1}^p - b_{-1}^p}{\alpha_1 - b_1} \beta, \alpha_{-1}^p + \theta p^{m-4} \right] = [0, 0, 1], \quad \intertext{where}
\theta = \frac{\alpha_{-1}^p \beta k}{\alpha_{-1}^p - 1} \frac{\alpha_{-1}^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - 1} + a \beta \left[ \frac{\alpha_{-1}^p - 1}{\alpha_1 - b_1} p - \frac{\alpha_{-1}^p - b_{-1}^p}{(\alpha_1 - b_1)^2} \right].
\end{gather*}
```

Hence

```
\begin{equation}
\frac{\alpha_{-1}^p - b_{-1}^p}{\alpha_1 - b_1} \beta \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \quad \lqqquad \alpha_{-1}^p + \theta p^{m-4} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-3}}, \quad %% 6
\end{equation}
```

and  $\alpha_{-1}^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-4}}$ , or  $\alpha_{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-5}} \lqqquad (m > 5)$ ,  $\alpha_{-1} = 1 + \alpha_2 p^{m-5}$ . Equation (4) is replaced by

```
\begin{equation}
R_{-1}^{-1}\, P, R_{-1} = Q^{\beta} P^{1 + \alpha_2 p^{m-5}},
\end{equation}
```

From (5), (7) and (3).

$$[-p, \, 1, \, 0, \, p] = \left[0, \, b_{-1}^p, \, a \frac{b_{-1}^p - 1}{b - 1} p^{m-4} \right]$$
 Placing  $x = 1$  and  $y = 1$  in (2) we have  $Q^{-1} P^{\{p\}} Q = P^{\{p\}}$ , and
 
$$b_{-1}^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \quad a \frac{b_{-1}^p - 1}{b - 1} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$
 Therefore,  $b_{-1} = 1$ .

Substituting 1 for  $b_{-1}$  and  $1 + \alpha_2 p^{m-5}$  for  $\alpha_1$  in congruence (6) we find
 
$$(1 + \alpha_2 p^{m-5})^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-3}}, \quad \alpha_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Let  $\alpha_2 = \alpha p$  and equations (7) and (5) are replaced by
 
$$R_{-1}^{-1}, \, P, \, R_1 \quad \&= \quad Q^{\beta} P^{\{1 + \alpha p^{m-4}\}}, \quad \beta \equiv 8$$

$$R_{-1}^{-1}, \, Q, \, R_1 \quad \&= \quad Q P^{\{\alpha p^{m-4}\}}. \quad \beta \equiv 9$$

From (8), (9) and (3)
 
$$[-y, \, 0, \, x, \, y] \quad \&= \quad \left[0, \, \beta xy, \, x + \alpha xy + \beta x \binom{y}{2} + \beta k \binom{x}{2} \right] p^{m-4}$$

$$[-y, \, x, \, 0, \, y] \quad \&= \quad [0, \, x, \, \alpha x y^{m-4}]. \quad \beta \equiv 11$$

From (2), (10), and (11)
 
$$[z, \, y, \, x]^s = [sz, \, sy + U_s, \, sx + V_s p^{m-4}], \quad \beta \equiv 12$$
 where
 
$$U_s \quad \&= \quad \beta \binom{s}{2} xz, \quad V_s \quad \&= \quad \binom{s}{2} \left[ \alpha xz + kxy + ayz + \beta k \binom{x}{2} z \right] + \binom{s}{3} x^2 z + \frac{1}{2} \alpha \beta \binom{s}{2} \left[ \frac{1}{3}! (2s - 1)z - 1 \right] xz.$$

Placing  $z = 1$ ,  $y = 0$ , and  $s = p$  in (12) footnote{The terms of the form  $(Ax + Bx^2)p^{m-4}$  which appear in the exponent of  $P$  for  $p = 3$  do not alter the conclusion for  $m > 5$ .}
 
$$[R_{-1}, \, P^x]^p = R_{-1}^p, \quad P^{\{xp\}} = P^{\{(x+1)p\}}.$$

If  $x$  be so chosen that
 
$$x + 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}}$$
 then  $R = R_{-1} P^x$  is an operator of order  $p$  which will be used in place of  $R_{-1}$ , and  $R^p = 1$ .

4. Determination of  $G$  is generated by  $H_2$  and some operation  $S_1$ .



$$S_{-1}^p = P^{\lambda p}.$$

Denoting  $S_{-1}^a, R^b, Q^c, P^d \dots$  by the symbol  $[a, b, c, d, \dots]$  all the operators of  $G$  are given by

$$[v, z, y, x], (v, z, y = 0, 1, \dots, p-1; x = 0, 1, \dots, p^{m-3} - 1).$$

Since  $H_2$  is self-conjugate in  $G$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{-1}^{-1}, P, S_{-1} &= R^{\gamma} Q^{\epsilon} P^{\epsilon_1}, \quad \% 13 \\ S_{-1}^{-1}, Q, S_{-1} &= R^c Q^d P^{\epsilon^{m-4}}, \quad \% 14 \\ S_{-1}, R, S_{-1} &= R^f Q^g P^{j^{m-4}}. \quad \% 15 \end{aligned}$$

From (13), (14), (15), and (12)

$$[-p, 0, 0, 1, p] = [0, L, M, \epsilon_{-1}^p + Np^{m-4}] = [0, 0, 0, 1]$$
  

$$\epsilon_{-1}^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-4}} \quad \text{or} \quad \epsilon_{-1} \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m-5}} \quad (m > 5).$$

Let  $\epsilon_1 = 1 + \epsilon_2 p^{m-5}$ . Equation (13) is now replaced by

$$S_{-1}^{-1}, P, S_{-1} = R^{\gamma} Q^{\delta} P^{1 + \epsilon_2 p^{m-5}}. \quad \% 16$$

If  $\lambda = 0 \pmod{p}$  and  $\lambda = \lambda'p$ ,

$$[1, 0, 0, 1]^p = \left[ p, 0, 0, p + \epsilon \binom{p}{2} p^{m-5} + Wp^{m-4} \right] \\ = [0, 0, 0, p + \lambda'p^2 + Wp^{m-4}]$$

and for  $m > 5$   $S_{-1} P$  is of order  $p^{m-3}$ . We will take this in place of  $S_{-1}$  and assume  $\text{dv}[\lambda, p] = 1$ .

$$S_{-1}^{p^{m-3}} = 1.$$

There is in  $G$  a subgroup  $H'_1$  of order  $p^{m-2}$  which contains  $\{S_{-1}\}$  self-conjugately.  $H'_1 = \{S_{-1}, S^v_{-1}, R^z, Q^y, P^x\}$  and the operator  $T = R^z, Q^y, P^x$  is in  $H'_1$ .

There are two cases for discussion.

$\smallskip$   
 $1^{\circ}$ . Where  $x$  is prime to  $p$ .

$T$  is an operator of  $H_2$  of order  $p^{m-3}$  and will be taken as  $P$ .

Then

$$\begin{aligned} H'_1 &= \{S_{-1}, P\}. \\ \text{Equation (16) becomes} \\ S_{-1}^{-1}, P, S_{-1} &= P^{1 + \epsilon p^{m-4}}. \end{aligned}$$

There is in  $G$  a subgroup  $H'_2$  of order  $p^{m-1}$  which contains  $H'_1$  self-conjugately.

$$\begin{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

$$H'_2 = \{H'_1, S_{-1}^v, R^z, Q^y, P^x\}.$$

$\end{equation*}$

$\noindent T' = R^z Q^y$  is in  $H'_2$  and also in  $H_2$  and is taken as  $Q$ , since  $\{P, T'\}$  is of order  $p^{m-2}$ .

$H'_2 = \{H'_1, Q\} = \{S_{-1}, H_1\}$  and in this case  $c$  may be taken  $\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

$\smallskip$

$\circledast$ .  $\textit{Where } x = x_1 p$ .  $P^p$  is in  $S_{-1}$  since  $\lambda$  is prime to  $p$ . In the present case  $R^z, Q^y$  is in  $H'_1$  and also in  $H_2$ . If  $z \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  take  $R^z, Q^y$  as  $R$ ; if  $z \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  take it as  $Q$ .

$\begin{gather*}$

$$H'_1 = \{S_{-1}, R\} \quad \text{or} \quad \{S_{-1}, Q\},$$

$\intertext{and}$

$$R^{-1}, S_{-1}, R = S_{-1}^{1+k'p^{m-4}} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{-1}^{1+k''p^{m-4}}$$

$$Q^{-1}, S_{-1}, Q = S_{-1}^{1+k''p^{m-4}}.$$

$\intertext{On rearranging these take the forms}$

$$S_{-1}^{-1}, R, S_{-1} = R, S_{-1}^{np^{m-4}} = R, P^{jp^{m-4}} \quad \text{or} \quad$$

$$\quad \quad \quad S_{-1}^{-1}, Q, S_{-1} = Q, S_{-1}^{n'p^{m-4}} = Q, P^{ep^{m-4}},$$

$\end{gather*}$

$\noindent$  and either  $c$  or  $g$  may be taken  $\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ ,

$\begin{equation}$

$$cg \equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \quad \% 17$$

$\end{equation}$

$\noindent$  From (14), (15), (16), (12) and (17)

$\begin{equation*}$

$$[-p, 0, 1, 0, p] = \left[0, \frac{d^p - f^p}{d - f}, d^p, Wp^{m-4}\right].$$

$\end{equation*}$

Place  $x = \lambda p$  and  $y = 1$  in (12)

$\begin{gather*}$

$$Q^{-1}, P^{\lambda p}, Q = P^{\lambda p} \quad \text{or} \quad S_{-1}^p, Q, S_{-1}^p = Q,$$

$$\quad \quad \quad S_{-1}^p, Q, S_{-1}^p = Q,$$

$\intertext{and}$

$$d^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, \quad \text{or} \quad d = 1.$$

$\end{gather*}$

$\noindent$  Equation (14) is replaced by

$\begin{equation}$

$$S_{-1}^{-1}, Q, S_{-1} = R^c, Q, P^{ep^{m-4}}. \quad \% 18$$

$\end{equation}$

From (15), (18), (17), (16) and (12)

$\begin{equation*}$

$$[-p, 1, 0, 0, p] = \left[0, f^p, \frac{d^p - f^p}{d - f}, Wp^{m-4}\right].$$

$\end{equation*}$

$\noindent$  Placing  $x = \lambda p, y = 1$  in (10)

$\begin{equation*}$

$$R^{-1}, P^{\lambda p}, R = P^{\lambda p},$$

$\end{equation*}$

$\noindent$  and  $f^p \equiv 1 \pmod{p}, f = 1$ . Equation (15) is replaced by

$\begin{equation}$

$$S_{-1}^{-1}, R, S_{-1} = R, Q^g, P^{jp^{m-4}}. \quad \% 19$$

$\end{equation}$

$\noindent$  From (16), (18), (19) and (12)

$\begin{equation*}$

$$S_{-1}^{-p}, P, S_{-1}^p = P^{1 + \epsilon_2 p^{m-4}} = P$$

$\end{equation*}$

\noindent and  $\epsilon_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Let  $\epsilon_2 = \epsilon p$  and (16) is replaced by

$$S_{-1}^{-1} P, S_{-1} = R^{\gamma}, Q^{\delta}, P^{1 + \epsilon p^{m-4}}. \quad (20)$$

\noindent Transforming both sides of (1), (8) and (9) by  $S_{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} S_{-1}^{-1} Q^{-1} S_{-1} \cdot S_{-1}^{-1} P S_{-1} \cdot S_{-1}^{-1} Q S_{-1} &= S_{-1}^{-1} P^{1 + k p^{m-4}} S_{-1}, \\ S_{-1}^{-1} R^{-1} S_{-1} \cdot S_{-1}^{-1} P S_{-1} \cdot S_{-1}^{-1} R S_{-1} &= S_{-1}^{-1} Q^{\beta} S_{-1} \cdot S_{-1}^{-1} P^{1 + \alpha p^{m-4}} S_{-1}, \\ S_{-1}^{-1} R^{-1} S_{-1} \cdot S_{-1}^{-1} Q S_{-1} \cdot S_{-1}^{-1} R S_{-1} &= S_{-1}^{-1} Q S_{-1} \cdot S_{-1}^{-1} P^{\alpha p^{m-4}} S_{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

\noindent Reducing these by (18), (19), (20) and (12) and rearranging

$$\begin{aligned} [0, \gamma, \delta + \beta c, 1 + \epsilon p + \alpha c + k + \alpha \delta + \alpha \beta \binom{c}{2} - \alpha \gamma] p^{m-4} &= [0, \gamma, \delta, 1 + (\epsilon + k) p^{m-4}] \\ [0, \gamma, \beta + \delta, 1 + \alpha k + \epsilon + \alpha + \alpha \delta - \alpha \gamma] p^{m-4} &= [0, \gamma + \beta c, \beta + \delta, 1 + \epsilon p + \alpha + \alpha \beta \binom{\beta}{2} c + \alpha \beta \gamma] p^{m-4} \\ [0, c, 1, (e + \alpha) p^{m-4}] &= [0, c, 1, (e + \alpha) p^{m-4}]. \end{aligned}$$

The first gives

$$\begin{aligned} \beta c &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \\ \alpha c + \alpha \delta - \alpha \gamma &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \\ \text{Multiplying this last by } g & \\ \alpha \gamma &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \\ \text{From the second equation above} & \\ g k + \alpha \delta &\equiv \beta e + \alpha \beta \gamma \pmod{p}. \\ \text{Multiplying by } c & \\ \alpha \delta &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \end{aligned}$$

These relations among the constants must be satisfied in order that our equations should define a group.

From (20), (19), (18) and (12)

$$\begin{aligned} [-y, 0, 0, x, y] &= [0, \gamma xy + \chi_1(x, y), \delta xy + \phi_1(x, y), x + \Theta_1(x, y) p^{m-4}], \\ [-y, 0, x, 0, y] &= [0, cxy, \Theta_2(x, y) p^{m-4}], \\ [-y, x, 0, 0, y] &= [0, x, gxy, \Theta_3(x, y) p^{m-4}], \end{aligned}$$

\noindent where

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_1(x, y) &= c \delta x \binom{y}{2}, \\ \phi_1(x, y) &= \gamma g x \binom{y}{2} + \beta \gamma \binom{x}{2} y, \\ \Theta_1(x, y) &= \epsilon xy + \binom{y}{2} [\gamma j x + e \delta x + \alpha \delta \gamma + (\alpha \gamma + k \delta) \binom{x}{2}] \\ &+ \binom{y}{3} [c \delta j + e g \gamma] x + \binom{x}{2} [\alpha \gamma y + \delta ky + \alpha \delta \gamma y^2] \\ &+ \beta \gamma k \binom{x}{3} y^2, \\ \Theta_2(x, y) &= e xy + c j x \binom{y}{2} + \alpha c \binom{x}{2} y, \end{aligned}$$

$$\Theta_3(x, y) = jxy + egx \binom{y}{2} + ag \binom{x}{2} y.$$

Let a general power of any operator be

$$[v, z, y, x]^s = [sv, sz + U_s, sy + V_s, sx + W_s p^{m-4}]. \quad (29)$$

Multiplying both sides by  $[v, z, y, x]$  and reducing by (2), (10), (11), (26), (27) and (28), we find

$$\begin{aligned} U_{s+1} &\equiv U_s + (cy + \gamma x)sv + c \binom{\Delta}{2} x \pmod{p}, \\ V_{s+1} &\equiv V_s + (gz + \Delta x)sv + \gamma \binom{sv}{2} x \\ &\quad + \beta \gamma \binom{x}{2} sv + \beta (sz + U_s)x \pmod{p}, \\ W_{s+1} &\equiv W_s + \Theta_1(x, sv) + \left\{ ey + jz + a \gamma xy + \right. \\ &\quad \left. ac \binom{y}{2} + ag \binom{z}{2} \right\} sv \\ &\quad \equiv W_s + \left\{ \alpha x + \beta k \binom{x}{2} + ay + a \Delta sx + \alpha gsv \right\} sz + kxy \\ &\quad \equiv W_s + \left\{ \binom{sv}{2} \{cj + egz\} + U_s \left\{ \alpha x + \beta k \binom{x}{2} + ay + a(\Delta x + gz)sv \right\} \right\} \\ &\quad \equiv W_s + a \beta \binom{sz + U_s}{2} x + kV_s x \pmod{p}. \end{aligned}$$

From (29)

$$U_1 \equiv 0, \quad V_1 \equiv 0, \quad W_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

A continued use of the above congruences give

$$\begin{aligned} U_s &\equiv (cy + \gamma x) \binom{s}{2} v + \frac{1}{2} c \Delta x v \\ &\quad \pmod{p}, \\ V_s &\equiv \left\{ (gz + \Delta x + \beta \gamma \binom{x}{2}) v + \beta xz \right\} \\ &\quad \binom{s}{2} \equiv \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \gamma gx + \frac{1}{2} (2s-1)v - 1 \right\} \\ &\quad \binom{s}{2} + \beta \gamma \binom{s}{3} x^2 v \pmod{p}, \\ W_s &\equiv \binom{s}{2} \left\{ \epsilon xv + egv + (\alpha \gamma + \Delta kv + \beta kz) \binom{s}{2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \beta \gamma k \binom{x}{3} v + ac \binom{y}{2} v \right\} \\ &\quad + \binom{s}{3} \left\{ \alpha cxy + \Delta kxz + 2\beta \gamma k \binom{x}{2} xv \right. \\ &\quad \left. + gkxz + \Delta kx^2 v + \beta kx^2 z + acv^2 \right\} \\ &\quad + \beta k \gamma \binom{s}{4} x^3 v + \binom{s}{2} \frac{(2s-1)^3}{2} \\ &\quad \left\{ a \Delta \gamma \binom{x}{2} v^2 + a \Delta xzv \right\} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} v \binom{s}{2} \frac{13(2s-1)v - 1}{2} \\ &\quad \left\{ \gamma jx + e \Delta x + a \Delta \gamma x \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \& \lqqquad + \alpha c \delta \binom{x}{2} + \gamma g k \binom{x}{2} + c_j y + e_g z \\ & \Bigl\{ \\ & + \frac{1}{6} \binom{s}{2} \\ & \Bigl\{ \\ & \binom{s}{2} v^2 - (2s-1)v \quad \& \lqqquad + 2 \\ & \Bigl\} \\ & \bigl\{ \\ & c \delta j x + e_g \gamma x \\ & \bigl\} v \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \binom{s}{3} \\ & \Bigl\{ \\ & \frac{1}{2} (s-1)v - 1 \\ & \Bigl\} \\ & \bigl\{ \\ & \alpha c \delta \quad \& \lqqquad + \gamma g k \\ & \bigl\} x^2 v \\ & + \frac{1}{2} a \beta x \binom{s}{2} \\ & \Bigl\{ \\ & \frac{1}{3} (2s-1)z - 1 \\ & \Bigl\} z \quad \\ & \& \lqqquad + \frac{1}{2} a \delta \gamma x^2 v \binom{s}{3} \frac{1}{2} (3s-1) \pmod{p} \\ & \end{aligned}$$

Placing  $v = 1, \lambda, z = y = s = p$  in (29) Footnote: For  $p = 3$  and  $c \delta \equiv \gamma g \equiv \beta \gamma \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  there are terms of the form  $(A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3) p^{m-4}$  in the exponent of  $SP$ . For  $m > 5$  these do not vitiate our conclusion. For  $p = 3$  and  $c \delta, \gamma g$ , or  $\beta \gamma$  prime to  $p$ ,  $[S_{-1}, P^x]^p$  is not contained in  $\{P\}$  and the groups defined belong to Class II.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{gather*} [S_{-1}, P^x]^p = S_{-1}^p P^{xp} = P^{(\lambda + x)p} \quad (p > 3). \\ \text{Interpret } \{ \text{If } x \text{ be so chosen that} \\ x + \lambda \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m-4}} \}. \\ \text{Interpret } \{ S = S_{-1}, P^x \text{ is an operator of order } p \text{ and is taken in place} \\ \text{of } S_{-1} \}. \\ S^p = 1. \end{gather*} \\ & \end{gather*}$$

The substitution of  $SS$  for  $S_{-1}$  leaves congruence (17) invariant.

$\medskip$

5. *Transformation of the groups.* All groups of this class are given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{equation} G: \begin{cases} Q^{-1} P, Q = P^{1 + k p^{m-4}}, \\ R^{-1} P, R = Q^\beta, P^{1 + \alpha p^{m-4}}, \\ R^{-1} Q, R = Q, P^{ap^{m-4}}, \\ S^{-1} P, S = R^\gamma, Q^\delta P^{1 + \epsilon p^{m-4}}, \\ S^{-1} Q, S = R^c, Q, P^{ep^{m-4}}, \\ S^{-1} R, S = R, Q^g, P^{jp^{m-4}}, \end{cases} \\ & \end{equation} \\ & \text{noindent with} \\ & \begin{equation*} P^{p^{m-3}} = 1, \quad Q^p = R^p = S^p = 1, \\ \end{equation*} \\ & \text{noindent } (k, \beta, \alpha, a, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, j, c, \end{aligned}$$



```

\beta\gamma\binom{x}{2}v" + \beta'xz", \\\
%%
Y_2 &= y + \beta y' + g'\beta z'v, \\\
X'_2 &= x + \Bigl\{\Theta'_1(x, v''') + j'(zv''' - z'''v) + e'g'[z\binom{v'''}{2} -
z'''\binom{v}{2}] + a'g'[\binom{x}{2}v'' \\\
&\quad + \binom{-z'''}{2}v - zz'''v] + e'(yv''' - y'''v) + c'j'[y\binom{v'''}{2}
- y'''\binom{v}{2}] + a'c'[\binom{y}{2}v'' \\\
&\quad + \binom{-y'''}{2}v - yy'''v] + a'g'(zv''' - z'''v)z'' + a'(yz'' - y''z)
+ a'\delta'v''z'' \\\
&\quad + a'\gamma'(y - y''')v''x + \alpha'xz'' + a'\beta'x\binom{z''}{2}
+ \beta'k'\binom{x}{2}z'' + k'xy''\Bigr\}p^{m-4}, \\\
%%
X_2 &= x + \Bigl\{\alpha x + \beta x' + a'\binom{\beta}{2}y'z' + e'\beta v'y' +
(c'j'\beta + e'g'\beta z')\binom{v}{2} \\\
&\quad + a'c'\binom{\beta y'}{2}v + j'\beta vz' + a'g'\binom{\beta z'}{2}
+ a'\beta(g'z'v + y')z\Bigr\}p^{m-4}, \\\
V'_3 &= v', \quad V_3 = v', \\\
Z'_3 &= z' + c'(y'v'' - y''v'), \quad Z_3 = z', \\\
Y'_3 &= y' + g'(z'v'' - z''v'), \quad Y_3 = y', \\\
%%
X'_3 &= \Bigl\{x' + j'(z'v'' - z''v') + e'g'[\binom{v''}{2}z' -
\binom{v'}{2}z''] + a'g'[\binom{z'}{2}v'' + \binom{-z''}{2}v' \\\
&\quad - z'z''v'] + e'(y'v'' - y''v') + c'j'[y\binom{v''}{2} - y''\binom{v'}{2}]
+ a'c'[\binom{y'}{2}v'' + \binom{-y''}{2}v' \\\
&\quad - y'y''v''] + a'(y'z'' - y''z')\Bigr\}p^{m-4}, \\\
X_4 &= (x' + a'x)p^{m-4}, \\\
%%
V'_4 &= v, \quad V_4 = v + \gamma v'' + \delta v', \\\
Z'_4 &= z + c'(yv''' - y'''v) + \gamma xv''' + c'\delta x\binom{v'''}{2}, \\\
Z_4 &= z + \gamma z'' + \delta z' + c'[\binom{\gamma}{2}v''y''
+ \binom{\delta}{2}v'y'] + c'(\gamma y'' + \delta y')v + c'\gamma\delta y''v, \\\
Y'_4 &= y + g'(zv''' - z'''v) + \delta x'v''' + \gamma g'x\binom{v'''}{2}
+ \beta'\gamma\binom{x}{2}v''' + \beta'xz''', \\\
%%
Y_4 &= y + \gamma y'' + \delta y' + g'[\binom{\gamma}{2}v''z''
+ \binom{\delta}{2}v'z'] + g'(\gamma z'' + \delta z')v + g'\delta\gamma v'z'', \\\
X'_4 &= x + \Bigl\{\Theta'_1(x, v''') + j'(zv''' - z'''v) +
e'g'[\binom{v'''}{2}z - \binom{v}{2}z'''] + a'g'\left[\binom{z}{2}v'' \right. \\\
&\quad \left. + \binom{-z'''}{2}v - zz'''\right] + e'(yv''' - y'''v)
+ c'j'[y\binom{v'''}{2} - y'''\binom{v}{2}] \\\
&\quad + a'c'[\binom{y}{2}v'' + \binom{-y'''}{2}v - yy'''v'']
+ a'g'(v'''z - vz''')z'' \\\
&\quad + a'(yz''' - y'''z) + a'\delta'xz''v''' + a'\gamma'x(y - y''')v''' + \alpha'xz''' \\\
&\quad + a'\beta'x\binom{z'''}{2} + \beta'k'z'''\binom{x}{2} + k'xy'''\Bigr\}p^{m-4}. \displaybreak \\\
%%
X_4 &= x + \Bigl\{\epsilon x + \delta x' + \gamma x'' + \binom{\gamma}{2}
[a'c'\binom{y''}{2}v'' + a'y''z'' + e'v''y'' + j'v''z'' \\\
&\quad + a'g'\binom{z''}{2}v'' + (c'j'v''y'' + e'g'v''z'')(v + \delta v')
+ a'(z + \delta z')v''z'' \\\
&\quad + \frac{2}{3}\gamma - 1\}a'g'v''z''^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{3}(2\gamma - 1)v''
- 1\right](c'j'y'' + e'g'z'')v'' \\\
&\quad + \binom{\gamma}{3}a'c'v''y'' + \binom{\delta}{2}[a'c'\binom{y'}{2}v'
+ a'y'z' + e'v'y' + j'v'z'] \\\
&\quad + a'g'\binom{z'}{2}v' + j'c'vv'y' + e'g'vv'z' + a'g'v'zz' + a'c'\gamma y'y''v' \\\
&\quad + \frac{2}{3}\delta - 1\}a'g'v'z'^2 + \frac{1}{2}\left[\frac{1}{3}(2\delta - 1)v'
- 1\right](c'j'y' + e'g'z') \\\
&\quad + \binom{\delta}{3}a'c'v'y'^2 + (v + \delta v')j''\gamma z''
+ \binom{\gamma z''}{2}a'g' + e'\gamma y'' + \binom{\gamma y''}{2}a'c' \\\
&\quad + a'g'(z + \delta z') + \binom{v + \delta v'}{2}[e'g'\gamma z''

```

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+ c'j\gamma y"] + \delta[(e'g'z' \ll
&\quad+ c'j'y)\tbinom{v}{2} + e'vy' + j'z' + a'zy + a'g'vzz' + a'\gamma z'y"
+ a'c'\gamma vy'y"] \ll
&\quad+ a'g'\tbinom{\delta z'}{2}v + a'c'\tbinom{\delta y'}{2} v
+ a'\gamma zy"\Bigr\}p^{m-4}, \ll
%%
V'_5 &= v', \quad V_5 = v' + cv", \ll
Z'_5 &= z' + c'(y'v''' - y'''v'), \quad Z_5 = z' + cz" + c'cy"v, \ll
Y'_5 &= y' + g'(z'v''' - z'''v'), \quad Y_5 = y' + cy" + g'cv'z", \ll
X'_5 &= \Bigl\{x' + j'(z'v''' - z'''v') + e'g'\tbinom{v'''}{2}z'
- \tbinom{v'''}{2}z'''\} + a'g'\tbinom{z'''}{2}v'' \ll
&\quad+ \tbinom{-z'''}{2}v' - z'z'''v'] + c'(y'v''' - y'''v')
+ c'j[y'\tbinom{\delta'''}{2} - y'''\tbinom{v'''}{2}] \ll
&\quad+ a'c'\tbinom{y'''}{2}v'' + \tbinom{-y'''}{2}v' - y'y'''v''']
+ a'(y'z''' - y'''z')\Bigr\}p^{m-4}, \ll
%%
X_5 &= \Bigl\{x' + ex + cx" + a'\tbinom{c}{2}y"z" + j'cv'z"
+ (e'g'cz" + c'c'y')\tbinom{v}{2} + e'cy"v \ll
&\quad+ a'cy'z' + a'g'z'v' + a'g'\tbinom{cz''}{2} + a'c'\tbinom{cy''}{2}\Bigr\}p^{m-4}, \ll
V'_6 &= v", \quad V_6 = v" + gv', \ll
Z'_6 &= z" + c'(y'v'''' - y''''v''), \quad Z_6 = z" + gz', \ll
Y'_6 &= y" + g'(z'v'''' - z''''v''), \quad Y_6 = y" + gy', \ll
%%
X'_6 &= \Bigl\{x" + j'(z'v'''' - z''''v'') + e'g'\tbinom{v''''}{2}z"
- \tbinom{v''''}{2}z''''\} + a'g'\left[\tbinom{z''''}{2}v'''' \right. \ll
&\quad+ \left. \tbinom{-z''''}{2}v'' - z''z''''v''\right] + e'(y'v'''' - y''''v'')
+ c'j[y'''\tbinom{v''''}{2} - y''''\tbinom{v''}{2}] \ll
&\quad+ a'c'\tbinom{y''''}{2}v'' + \tbinom{-y''''}{2}v'' - y'y''''v''']
+ a'(y'z'''' - y''''z'')\Bigr\}p^{m-4}, \ll
X_6 &= \{x'' + jx + gx' + a'gy''z''\}p^{m-4}.
\end{align*}

```

The necessary and sufficient condition for the simple isomorphism of the two groups  $G$  and  $G'$  is that congruences (32) shall be consistent and admit of solution subject to conditions derived below.

\medskip

6. *Conditions of transformation.* Since  $Q$  is not contained in  $\{P\}$ ,  $R$  is not contained in  $\{Q, P\}$ , and  $S$  is not contained in  $\{R, Q, P\}$ , then  $Q'_1$  is not contained in  $\{P'_1\}$ ,  $R'_1$  is not contained in  $\{Q'_1, P'_1\}$ , and  $S'_1$  is not contained in  $\{R'_1, Q'_1, P'_1\}$ .

Let

$$\{Q'_1\}^{s'} = \{P'_1\}^{sp^{m-4}}.$$

This equation becomes in terms of  $S, R, Q$  and  $P$

$$\begin{aligned} & [s'v, s'z + c'\tbinom{s'}{2}v'y, s'y + g'\tbinom{s'}{2}v'z, Dp^{m-4}] \\ & = [0, 0, 0, sp^{m-4}], \end{aligned}$$

and

$$s'v \equiv s'z \equiv s'y \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

At least one of the three quantities  $s'v, s'z$  or  $s'y$  is prime to  $p$ , since otherwise  $s'$  may be taken  $= 1$ .

Let



```

\begin{equation*}
\{R\}'_1\{s''\} = \{Q\}'_1\{s'\} \{P\}'_1\{sp^{m-4}\},
\end{equation*}
\noindent or in terms of  $\$S'\$,  $\$R'\$,  $\$Q'\$ and  $\$P'\$
\begin{multline*}
[s''v'', \, s''z'' + c'\tbinom{s''}{2}v''y'', \, s''y'' + g'\tbinom{s''}{2}v''
z'', \, E_p^{m-4}] \parallel = [s'v', \, s'z' + c'\tbinom{s'}{2}v'y', \, s'y' +
g'\tbinom{s'}{2}v'z', \, E_1 p^{m-4}],
\end{multline*}
\noindent and
\begin{align*}
s''v'' &\equiv s'v' \pmod{p}, \parallel \\
s''z'' + c'\tbinom{s''}{2}v''y'' &\equiv s'z' + c'\tbinom{s'}{2}v'y' \pmod{p}, \parallel \\
s''y'' + g'\tbinom{s''}{2}v''z'' &\equiv s'y' + g'\tbinom{s'}{2}v'z' \pmod{p}.
\end{align*}$$$$ 
```

Since  $\$c'g' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}\$, suppose  $\$g' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}\$. Elimination of  $\$s'\$ between the last two give by means of the congruence  $\$Z'_3 \equiv Z_3 \pmod{p}\$,$$$$

```

\begin{equation*}
s''\{2(y'z'' - y''z') + c'y'y''(v' - v'')\} \equiv 0 \pmod{p},
\end{equation*}

```

\noindent between the first two

```

\begin{equation*}
s''\{2(v'z'' - v''z') + c'v'v''(y' - y'')\} \equiv 0 \pmod{p},
\end{equation*}

```

\noindent and between the first and last

```

\begin{equation*}
s''(y'v'' - y''v') \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.
\end{equation*}

```

At least one of the three above coefficients of  $\$s''\$ is prime to  $\$p\$, since otherwise  $\$s''\$ may be taken  $\$= 1\$.$$$$

Let

```

\begin{equation*}
\{S\}''_1\{s''''\} = \{R\}''_1\{s''''\} \{Q\}''_1\{s''''\} \{P\}''_1\{sp^{m-4}\}
\end{equation*}

```

\noindent or, in terms of  $\$S''\$,  $\$R''\$,  $\$Q''\$, and  $\$P''\$$$$$

```

\begin{multline*}
[s''''v''', \, s''''z''' + c'\tbinom{s''''}{2}v''''y''', \, s''''y''' +
g'\tbinom{s''''}{2}v''''z''', \, E_2 p^{m-4}] \parallel = [s''v'' + s'v', \, s''z'' + s'z' +
c'\tbinom{s''}{2}v''y'' + \tbinom{s'}{2}v'y' + s's'y''v'\}, \parallel s''y'' +
s'y' + g'\tbinom{s''}{2}v''z'' + \tbinom{s'}{2}v'z' + s's''v'z''\}, \, E_3 p^{m-4}]
\end{multline*}

```

\noindent and

```

\begin{align*}
s''''v''' &\equiv s''v'' + s'v' \pmod{p}, \parallel \\
s''''z''' &\equiv c'\tbinom{s''''}{2}v''''y''' \parallel \\
&\equiv s''z'' + s'z' + c'\tbinom{s''}{2}v''y'' + \tbinom{s'}{2}v'y' \\
&\quad + s's''y''v' \pmod{p}, \parallel \\
s''''y''' &\equiv g'\tbinom{s''''}{2}v''''z''' \parallel \\
&\equiv s''y'' + s'y' + g'\tbinom{s''}{2}v''z'' + \tbinom{s'}{2}v'z' \\
&\quad + s's''z''v' \pmod{p}.
\end{align*}

```

If  $\$g' \equiv 0\$ and  $\$c' \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}\$ the congruence  $\$Z'_3 \equiv Z_3 \pmod{p}\$ gives$$$

```

\begin{equation*}

```

$$(y'v'' - y''v') \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Elimination in this case of  $s''$  between the first and last congruences gives

$$s'''(y''v''' - y'''v'') \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Elimination of  $s''$  between the first and second, and between the second and third, followed by elimination of  $s'$  between the two results, gives

$$s'''\left(z''^2 - c'y''z''v' + \frac{c'^2}{4}y''v''\right) \\ (y'v''' - y'''v') \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Either  $(y'v''' - y'''v')$ , or  $(y'v'' - y''v')$  is prime to  $sp$ , since otherwise  $s'''$  may be taken  $= 1$ .

A similar set of conditions holds for  $c' \equiv 0$  and  $g' \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

When  $c' \equiv g' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  elimination of  $s'$  and  $s''$  between the three congruences gives

$$s'''\Delta \equiv s'' \begin{vmatrix} v' & v'' & v''' \\ y' & y'' & y''' \\ z' & z'' & z''' \end{vmatrix} \\ \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

and  $\Delta$  is prime to  $sp$ , since otherwise  $s'''$  may be taken  $= 1$ .

**newpage**

7. *Reduction to types.* In the discussion of congruences (32), the group  $G$  is taken from the simplest case and we associate with it all simply isomorphic groups  $GG$ .

**I.**

skip

{A.}							{B.}										
							$a_2$	$\beta_2$	$c_2$	$g_2$	$\gamma_2$	$\delta_2$	$k_2$	$\alpha_2$	$\epsilon_2$	$e_2$	$j_2$
<b>1</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>2</b>	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>3</b>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>4</b>	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>5</b>	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
<b>6</b>	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1

```

\textbf{ 7}& 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \textbf{ 7}& 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{ 8}& 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \textbf{ 8}& 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{ 9}& 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \textbf{ 9}& 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{10}& 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \textbf{10}& 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{11}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \textbf{11}& 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{12}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \textbf{12}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{13}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \textbf{13}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{14}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \textbf{14}& 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{15}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \textbf{15}& 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{16}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \textbf{16}& 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{17}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \textbf{17}& 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{18}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textbf{18}& 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{19}& 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & \textbf{19}& 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{20}& 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \textbf{20}& 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{21}& 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \textbf{21}& 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{22}& 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \textbf{22}& 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{23}& 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \textbf{23}& 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{24}& 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & \textbf{24}& 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{25}& 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & \textbf{25}& 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{26}& 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & \textbf{26}& 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{27}& 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & \textbf{27}& 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\\
\hline
\textbf{28}& 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & \textbf{28}& 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\\
\hline
\textbf{29}& 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \textbf{29}& 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\\
\hline
& & & & & & & \textbf{30}& 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\\hline
& & & & & & & \textbf{31}& 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\\hline
& & & & & & & \textbf{32}& 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\\hline
\end{tabular}

```

\newpage  
\large II. \normalsize

\smallskip  
A.

B.  
\begin{tabular}{|r|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline

&1	&2	&3	&4&5	&6	&7	&8	&9	&10	\\hline
\textbf{1}	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline					
\textbf{2}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$3_1&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{3}	&\\$1_2&	&\\$2_1&	&\\$3_1&	&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{4}	&\\$1_2&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline				
\textbf{5}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_1&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{6}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_1&	&\\$3_1&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{7}	&\\$1_2&	&\\$2_1&	&\\$3_1&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{8}	&\\$1_2&	&\\$2_4&	&\\$3_4&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{9}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_1&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&
\textbf{10}	&\\$2_4&	&\\$2_4&	&\\$3_4&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{11}	&\\$1_2&	&\\$2_4&	&\\$3_4&	&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{12}	&\\$2_4&	&\\$2_4&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{13}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_1&	&\\$3_1&	&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{14}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_4&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{15}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_4&	&\\$3_4&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{16}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_1&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{17}	&\\$1_2&	&\\$2_4&	&\\$3_4&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{18}	&\\$2_4&	&\\$2_4&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{19}	&\\$2_4&	&\\$2_4&	&\\$3_4&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{20}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_4&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&
\textbf{21}	&\\$2_4&	&*	&*	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{22}	&\\$2_4&	&\\$2_4&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&
\textbf{23}	&\\$2_4&	&*	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{24}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_4&	&\\$3_4&	&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{25}	&\\$2_4&	&\\$2_4&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{26}	&\\$2_1&	&\\$2_4&	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{27}	&\\$2_4&	&*	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{28}	&\\$2_4&	&*	&*	&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline	
\textbf{29}	&*	&*	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{30}	&\\$2_4&	&*	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$19_6&
\textbf{31}	&\\$2_4&	&*	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline
\textbf{32}	&*	&*	&	&*	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline

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\large II. \normalsize (continued)

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A.

B.\

&11	&12	&13	&14	&15	&16	&17	&18	&19	\\hline
\textbf{1}	&\\$19_1&	&\\$19_1&	&\\$11_1&	&\\$19_1&	&\\$19_1&	&\\$19_1&	&\\$13_1&	&\\$19_1&	\\hline
\textbf{2}	&\\$25_2&	&	&\\$25_2&	&	&	&\\$13_2&	&	&\\$25_2&	\\hline
\textbf{3}	&\\$11_1&	&\\$19_2&	&\\$13_1&	&\\$24_2&	&\\$21_2&	&\\$19_2&	&\\$13_1&	&\\$21_2&	\\hline
\textbf{4}	&\\$24_2&	&\\$19_2&	&\\$13_1&	&\\$24_2&	&\\$19_1&	&\\$19_2&	&\\$13_1&	&\\$19_1&	&\\$19_2&
\textbf{5}	&	&	&	&	&	&	&	&\\$19_1&	\\hline
\textbf{6}	&\\$19_2&	&\\$19_2&	&\\$11_6&	&\\$21_2&	&\\$19_2&	&\\$13_6&	&\\$21_2&	&\\$19_2&	\\hline
\textbf{7}	&\\$25_2&	&	&\\$13_2&	&\\$25_2&	&	&	&\\$13_2&	&	\\hline
\textbf{8}	&\\$25_2&	&	&\\$13_2&	&\\$25_2&	&	&	&\\$13_2&	&	&\\$19_2&
\textbf{9}	&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$21_6&	&\\$19_6&	&	&\\$21_6&	&\\$19_2&	\\hline
\textbf{10}	&\\$25_{10}&	&\\$25_{10}&	&	&\\$13_{10}&	&\\$19_6&	\\hline			
\textbf{11}	&\\$24_2&	&\\$19_2&	&\\$13_1&	&*	&\\$21_2&	&\\$19_2&	&\\$13_1&	&\\$21_2&	\\hline



```

&$19_1$ \\ \hline
\textbf{16}&$19_6&$21_6$ &$21_6&$19_6&$3_1$ &$3_1$ &$21_6$ &$19_6&$*
&$21_6$ \\ \hline
\textbf{17}& & & & &$25_2$ &$25_2$ & & & & * & \\ \hline
\textbf{18}& & & & &$25_{10}$ &$3_4$ & & & & & $3_4$ & \\ \hline
\textbf{19}& & & & &$3_4$ &$25_{10}$ & & & & & $3_4$ & \\ \hline
\textbf{20}&$19_2&$21_2$ &$21_2& &$11_6$ &$3_1$ & & & & & $3_1$ & \\ \hline
\textbf{21}&$19_6&$21_6$ &$21_6& &$3_4$ &$25_{10}$ & & & & & $3_4$ & \\ \hline
\textbf{22}&$19_6&$21_6$ &$21_6& &$3_4$ &$3_4$ & & & & & * & \\ \hline
\textbf{23}& & & & &$19_6&$25_{10}$ &$3_4$ & & & & $21_6$ & & $19_6&$3_4$ & & $21_6$ \\ \hline
\textbf{24}& & & & &$19_2&$3_1$ &$11_6$ & & & & $21_2$ & & $19_2&$3_1$ & & $21_2$ \\ \hline
\textbf{25}& & & & &$21_6$ &$21_6&$19_6&$3_4$ & & & & $3_4$ & & $21_6$ & & $19_6&$* & & $21_6$ \\ \hline
\textbf{26}&$19_6&$21_6$ &$21_6&$19_6&$3_1$ & & & & & & $3_1$ & & $21_6$ & & $19_6&$*
&$21_6$ \\ \hline
\textbf{27}& & & & &$25_{10}$ &$3_4$ & & & & & $3_4$ & & \\ \hline
\textbf{28}& & & & &$3_4$ &$25_{10}$ & & & & & $3_4$ & & \\ \hline
\textbf{29}& & & & &* &* & & & & & * & & \\ \hline
\textbf{30}&$19_6&$21_6$ &$21_6& &$3_4$ &$3_4$ & & & & & * & & \\ \hline
\textbf{31}& & & & &$19_6&$3_4$ &$3_4$ & & & & $21_6$ & & $19_6&$* & & $21_6$ \\ \hline
\textbf{32}& & & & &* &* & & & & & * & & \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

```

For convenience the groups are divided into cases.

The double Table I gives all cases consistent with congruences (17), (21), (23) and (25). The results of the discussion are given in Table II. The cases in Table II left blank are inconsistent with congruences (22) and (24), and therefore have no groups corresponding to them.

Let  $\kappa = \kappa_1 p^{k_2}$  where  $dv(\kappa_1, p) = 1$ ; ( $\kappa = a, \beta, c, g, \gamma, d, k, \alpha, \epsilon, j$ ).

In explanation of Table II the groups in cases marked  $\boxed{r_s}$  are simply isomorphic with groups in  $A_r B_s$ .

The group  $G$  is taken from the cases marked  $\boxed{\times}$ . The types are also selected from these cases.

The cases marked  $\boxed{*}$  divide into two or more parts. Let

```

\begin{align*}
a\epsilon - \alpha e + jk &= I_1, & a\epsilon - jk &= I_2, \\
a\delta(a - e) + 2I_1 &= I_3, & \alpha g - \beta j &= I_4, \\
\alpha\delta - \beta\epsilon &= I_5, & \epsilon g - \delta j &= I_6, \\
c\epsilon - e\gamma &= I_7, & \alpha e - jk &= I_8, \\
\delta e + \gamma j &= I_9, & \alpha\gamma + \delta k &= I_{10}.
\end{align*}

```

The parts into which these groups divide, and the cases with which they are simply isomorphic, are given in Table III.

```

\begin{center}
\large III. \normalsize

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$$\begin{aligned}
& \beta'xz' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \\
& a'(yz' - y'z) \equiv kx \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\
& \beta v' \equiv 0, \text{ \quad } \beta z' \equiv 0, \text{ \quad } \beta y' \equiv 0 \\
& \beta'xz'' \pmod{p}, \tag{(IV),(V),(VI)} \\
& a'(yz'' - y''z) + a'\beta'x\binom{z''}{2} \equiv 0 \\
& \% \\
& \alpha x + \beta x' + a'\beta y'z \pmod{p}, \tag{VII} \\
& a'(y'z'' - y''z') \equiv ax \pmod{p}, \tag{X} \\
& \gamma v'' + \delta v' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{XI} \\
& \gamma z'' + \delta z' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{XII} \\
& \% \\
& \gamma y'' + \delta y' \equiv \beta'xz'' \pmod{p}, \tag{XIII} \\
& \begin{aligned}
& \begin{aligned}
& a'(yz''' - y'''z) + a'\beta'x\binom{z'''}{2} \equiv \epsilon x \text{ \& } \\
& \gamma x'' + \delta x + a'\delta y'z'' \text{ \& } a'\gamma y''z \\
& + a'\binom{\gamma}{2}y''z'' \pmod{p}, \\
& \end{aligned} \\
& \end{aligned} \tag{XIV} \\
& cv'' \equiv 0, \text{ \quad } cz'' \equiv 0, \text{ \quad } cy'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \\
& \tag{(XV),(XVI),(XVII)} \\
& \% \\
& a'(y'z''' - y'''z') \equiv ex \pmod{p}, \tag{XVIII} \\
& gv'' \equiv 0, \text{ \quad } gz'' \equiv 0, \text{ \quad } gy'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \\
& \tag{(XIX),(XX),(XXI)} \\
& a'(y''z''' - y'''z'') \equiv jx \pmod{p}, \tag{XXII} \\
& \end{gather*}
\end{aligned}$$

From (II)  $z' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

The conditions of isomorphism give

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Delta \equiv \begin{pmatrix} v' & v'' & v''' \\ y' & y'' & y''' \\ z' & z'' & z''' \end{pmatrix} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \\
& \end{aligned}$$

Multiply (IV), (V), (VI) by  $\gamma$  and reduce by (XII),  $\beta\gamma v' \equiv 0$ ,  $\beta\gamma z' \equiv 0$ ,  $\beta\gamma y' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Since  $\Delta \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , one at least of the quantities,  $v'$ ,  $z'$  or  $y'$  is  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and  $\beta\gamma \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

From (XV), (XVI) and (XVII)  $c \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , and from (XIX), (XX) and (XXI)  $g \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

From (IV), (V), (VI) and (X) if  $a \equiv 0$ , then  $\beta \equiv 0$  and if  $a \not\equiv 0$ , then  $\beta \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

At least one of the three quantities  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  or  $\delta$  is  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and one, at least, of  $a$ ,  $e$  or  $j$  is  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

skip

$A_3$ : Since  $z''' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XVIII) gives  $e \equiv 0$ . Elimination between (III), (X), (XIV) and (XXII) gives  $a\epsilon - kj \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination between (VI) and (X) gives  $a'\beta'z''^2 \equiv a'\beta \pmod{p}$  and  $a'\beta$  is a quadratic residue or non-residue according as  $a'\beta$  is or is not, and there are two types for this case.



\smallskip

\$A\_4\$: Since  $y$  and  $z$  are  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ ,  $e \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination between (VI), (X), (XIII) and (XVIII) gives  $\delta - \beta e \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

This is a special form of (24).

Elimination between (III), (VII), (X), (XIII), (XIV), (XVIII) and (XXII)

gives

\begin{equation\*}

$$2jk + a\delta(a - e) + 2(a\epsilon - \alpha e) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

\end{equation\*}

\smallskip

\$A\_{24}\$: Since from (XI), (XII) and (XIII)  $y$  and  $z$   $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , and  $z \equiv v \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (xxii) gives  $j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Elimination between (III), (X), (XVIII) and (XXII) gives

\begin{equation\*}

$$\alpha e - jk \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

\end{equation\*}

\smallskip

\$A\_{25}\$: (XI), (XII) and (XIII) give  $v \equiv z \equiv 0$  and  $y, z \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and this with (XVIII) gives  $e \not\equiv 0$ .

Elimination between (III), (VII), (XVIII) and (XXII) gives

\begin{equation\*}

$$\alpha e - jk \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

\end{equation\*}

\smallskip

\$A\_{28}\$: Since  $a \equiv 0$  then  $e$  or  $j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

Elimination between (III), (VII), (XVIII) and (XXII) gives

\begin{equation\*}

$$\alpha e - jk \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

\end{equation\*}

Multiply (XIII) by  $az$  and reduce

\begin{equation\*}

$$\delta e + \gamma j \equiv a\beta z^2 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

\end{equation\*}

\medskip

\begin{equation\*} A\_{11} B\_1. \end{equation\*}

The special forms of the congruences for this case are

\begin{gather\*}

$$\beta xz \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{II} \parallel$$

$$kx \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \parallel$$

$$\beta v \equiv \beta z \equiv 0, \quad \beta y \equiv \beta xz, \tag{IV},(V),(VI) \parallel$$

$$\alpha x + \beta x' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{VII} \parallel$$

$$\alpha x + \beta x' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{VII} \parallel$$

%%

$$\alpha x \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{X} \parallel$$

$$\gamma v + \delta v \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{XI} \parallel$$

$$\gamma z + \delta z \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{XII} \parallel$$

$\gamma y'' + \delta y \equiv \beta xz''' \pmod{p}$ , \tag{XIII} \\
%%
 $\epsilon x + \gamma x'' + \delta x' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , \tag{XIV} \\
 $cv'' \equiv cz'' \equiv cy'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , \tag{(XV),(XVI),(XVII)} \\
 $ex \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , \tag{XVIII} \\
 $gv' \equiv gz' \equiv gy' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , \tag{(XIX),(XX),(XXI)} \\
 $jx \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , \tag{XXII} \\
\end{gather\*}

(II) gives  $z' = 0$ , (III) gives  $k \equiv 0$ , (X) gives  $a \equiv 0$ , (XV), (XVI), (XVII) give  $c \equiv 0$  ( $\Delta \not\equiv 0$ ), (XVIII) gives  $e \equiv 0$ , (XIX), (XX), (XXI) give  $g \equiv 0$ , (XXII) gives  $j \equiv 0$ . One of the two quantities  $z''$  or  $z''' \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , and by (VI) and (XIII) one of the three quantities  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$  or  $\delta$  is  $\not\equiv 0$ .

\smallskip
 $A_{11}$ : (XIV) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Multiplying (IV), (V), (VI) by  $\gamma$  gives, by (XII),  $\beta\gamma v' \equiv \beta\gamma z' \equiv \beta\gamma y' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , and  $\beta\gamma \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip
 $A_{14}$ : Elimination between (VII) and (XIV) gives  $\alpha\delta - \beta\epsilon \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip
 $A_{24}$ : (VII) gives  $\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XIV)  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip
 $A_{25}$ : (VII) gives  $\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XIV)  $\epsilon \equiv$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip
 $A_{28}$ : (VII) gives  $\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XIV)  $\epsilon \equiv$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\newpage
\begin{equation\*} A\_{19} B\_1. \end{equation\*}

The special forms of the congruences for this case are

\begin{gather\*}
c'(yv' - y'v) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{I} \\
kx \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{III} \\
\beta v \equiv 0, \quad \beta z \equiv c'(yv'' - y''v), \quad \beta y' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{(IV),(V),(VI)} \\
%%
\alpha x + \beta x' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{VII} \\
c'(y'v'' - y''v') \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{VIII} \\
ax \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{X} \\
\gamma v'' + \delta v' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{XI} \\
%%
\gamma z'' + \delta z' + c'\gamma\delta y''v + c'\binom{\delta}{2}v'y' + c'\binom{\gamma}{2}v''y'' \equiv c'(y'v''' - y'''v') \pmod{p}, \tag{XII} \\
\gamma y'' + \delta y' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{XIII} \\
\epsilon x + \gamma x'' + \delta x' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{XIV} \\
%%
cv'' \equiv 0, \quad cz'' \equiv c'(y'v''' - y'''v'), \quad cy'' \equiv 0
\end{gather\*}

$$\begin{aligned} & \pmod{p}, \tag*(XV),(XVI),(XVII) \ll \\ & ex + cx'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \tag{XVIII} \ll \\ & gv' \equiv 0, \quad gz' \equiv c'(y''v'' - y'''v'''), \quad gy' \equiv 0 \\ & \pmod{p}, \tag*(XIX),(XX),(XXI) \ll \\ & jx + gx' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}. \tag{XXII} \ll \\ & \end{gather*}$$

(III) gives  $k \equiv 0$ , (X) gives  $a \equiv 0$ .

Since  $\text{dv}[(y''v'' - y'''v'''), (y''v'' - y'''v'''), p] = 1$  then  $\text{dv}[c, g, p] = 1$ .

If  $c \not\equiv 0$ ,  $v'' \equiv y'' \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and therefore  $g \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$  and if  $g \not\equiv 0$ , then  $c \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{12}$ : (XVIII) gives  $e \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination between (VII) and (XXII) gives  $\alpha g - \beta j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XIV) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{15}$ : (XVIII) gives  $e \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination between (VII) and (XXII) gives  $\alpha g - \beta j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XIV) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{16}$ : (XVIII) gives  $e \equiv 0$ . Elimination between (XIV) and (XXII) gives  $\epsilon g - \delta j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , between (VII) and (XIV) gives  $\alpha\delta - \beta\epsilon \equiv 0$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{18}$ : (XVIII) gives  $e \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination between (VII) and (XXII) gives  $\alpha g - \beta j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XIV) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{19}$ : (VII) gives  $\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XIV) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0$ , (XXII) gives  $j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XVIII) gives  $e \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{20}$ : (VII) gives  $\alpha \equiv 0$ , (XXII) gives  $j \equiv 0$ . Elimination between (XIV) and (XVIII) gives  $\epsilon c - \gamma \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{21}$ : (VII) gives  $\alpha \equiv 0$ , (XIV) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ , (XVIII) gives  $e \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , and (XXII) gives  $j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{22}$ : (VII) gives  $\alpha \equiv 0$ , (XIV) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , (XVIII) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0$ , (XXII) gives  $j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

\smallskip  
 $A_{23}$ : (VII) gives  $\alpha \equiv 0$ , (XIV) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0$ , (XVIII) gives  $\epsilon \equiv 0$ , (XXII) gives  $j \equiv 0$  or  $\epsilon \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

`\smallskip`

`$A_{26}$`: (VII)  $\alpha \equiv 0$ , (XIV)  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0$ , (XVIII)  $\epsilon \equiv 0$ , (XXII)  $j \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

`\smallskip`

`$A_{27}$`: (VII)  $\alpha \equiv 0$ , (XIV)  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0$ , (XVIII)  $\epsilon \equiv 0$ , (XXII)  $j \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ . Elimination between (XIV) and (XXII) gives  $\epsilon g - \delta j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

`\smallskip`

`$A_{29}$`: (VII)  $\alpha \equiv 0$ , (XIV)  $\epsilon \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0$ , (XVIII)  $\epsilon \equiv 0$ , (XXII)  $j \equiv 0$  or  $\not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ .

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`\pagenumbering{gobble}`

`\begin{verbatim}`

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