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1. Introduction. Let G be a finite group which has a faithful representation over the complex numbers of degree n. H. F. Blichfeldt has shown that if p is a prime such that $p > (2n+1)(n-1)$, then the Sylow p-group of G is an abelian normal subgroup of G [1]. The purpose of this paper is to prove the following refinement of Blichfeldt's result.

THEOREM 1. *Let p be a prime. If the finite group G has a faithful representation of degree n over the complex numbers and if $p > 2n+1$, then the Sylow p-subgroup of G is an abelian normal subgroup of G.*

Using the powerful methods of the theory of modular characters which he developed, R. Brauer was able to prove Theorem 1 in case p^2 does not divide the order of G [2]. In case G is a solvable group, N. Ito proved Theorem 1 [4]. We will use these results in our proof.

Since the group $SL(2, p)$ has a representation of degree $n = (p-1)/2$, the inequality in Theorem 1 is the best possible.

It is easily seen that the following result is equivalent to Theorem 1.

THEOREM 2. *Let A, B be n by n matrices over the complex numbers. If $A^r = I = B^s$, where every prime divisor of rs is strictly greater than $2n+1$, then either $AB = BA$ or the group generated by A and B is infinite.*

For any subset S of a group G, $C_G(S)$, $N_G(S)$, $|S|$ will mean respectively the centralizer, normalizer and number of elements in S. For any complex valued functions ζ, ξ on G we define

$$(\zeta, \xi)_G = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_G \zeta(x)\overline{\xi(x)} ,$$

and $\|\zeta\|_G^2 = (\zeta, \zeta)_G$. Whenever it is clear from the context which group is involved, the subscript G will be omitted. $H \lhd G$ will mean that H is a normal subgroup of G. For any two subsets A, B of G, $A - B$ will denote the set of all elements in A which are not in B. If a subgroup of a group is the kernel of a representation, then we will also say that it is the kernel of the character of the given representation. All groups

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considered are assumed to be finite.

2. Proof of Theorem 1. We will first prove the following preliminary result.

LEMMA 1. *Assume that the Sylow p-group P of N is a normal subgroup of N. If x is any element of N such that* $C_N(x) \cap P = \{1\}$, *then* $\lambda(x) = 0$ *for any irreducible character* λ *of N which does not contain P in its kernel.*

Proof. Since $|C_N(x)|$ is not divisible by p, it is easily seen that $C_N(x)$ is mapped isomorphically into $C_{N/P}(\bar{x})$, where $\bar{x}$ denotes the image of x in N/P under the natural projection. Let $\mu_1, \mu_2, \cdots$ be all the irreducible characters of N which contain P in their kernel and let $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \cdots$ be all the other irreducible characters of N. The orthogonality relations yield that

$$\sum_i |\mu_i(x)|^2 = |C_{N/P}(\bar{x})| \geqq |C_N(x)| = \sum_i |\mu_i(x)|^2 + \sum_i |\lambda_i(x)|^2 .$$

This implies the required result.

From now assume that G is a counter example to Theorem 1 of minimal order. We will show that p^2 does not divide $|G|$, then Brauer's theorem may be applied to complete the proof. The proof is given in a series of short steps.

Clearly every subgroup of G satisfies the assumption of Theorem 1, hence we have

(I) *The Sylow p-group of any proper subgroup H of G is an abelian normal subgroup of H.*

Let P be a fixed Sylow p-group of G. Let Z be the center of G.

(II) *P is abelian.*

As P has a faithful representation of degree $n < p$, each irreducible constituent of this representation has degree one. Therefore in completely reduced form, the representation of P consists of diagonal matrices. Consequently these matrices form an abelian group which is isomorphic to P.

(III) *G contains no proper normal subgroup whose index in G is a power of p.*

Suppose this is false. Let H be a normal subgroup of G of minimum order such that $[G:H]$ is a power of p. Let P_0 be a Sylow p-group of H. By (I) $P_0 \lhd H$, hence $P_0 \lhd G$. Thus $C_G(P_0) \lhd G$. If $C_G(P_0) \neq G$, then by (I) and (II), $P \lhd C_G(P_0)$, thus $P \lhd G$ contrary to assumption. Therefore $C_G(P_0) = G$. Burnside's Theorem ([3], p. 203) implies that H contains a normal p-complement which must necessarily be normal in G. The minimal nature of H now yields that p does not divide $|H|$.

If q is any prime dividing $|H|$, then it is a well known consequence of the Sylow theorems that it is possible to find a Sylow q-group Q of H such that $P \subseteq N(Q)$. Hence PQ is a solvable group which satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 1. Ito's Theorem [4] now implies that $P \lhd PQ$, thus $Q \subseteq N(P)$. As q was an arbitrary prime dividing $|H|$, we get that $|H|$ divides $|N(P)|$. Consequently $N(P) = G$, contrary to assumption.

(IV) *Z is the unique maximal normal subgroup of G. G/Z is a non-cyclic simple group. $|Z|$ is not divisible by p.*

Let H be a maximal normal subgroup of G, hence G/H is simple. Let P_0 be a Sylow p-group of H. Then by (I) $P_0 \lhd H$, hence $P_0 \lhd G$, thus $C(P_0) \lhd G$. If $C(P_0) \neq G$, then by (I) and (II) $P \lhd C(P_0)$, hence $P \lhd G$ contrary to assumption. Therefore $C(P_0) = G$. If $P_0 \neq \{1\}$, then it is a simple consequence of Grün's Theorem ([3], p. 214) that G contains a proper normal subgroup whose index is a power p. This contradicts (III). Hence $P_0 = \{1\}$ and p does not divide $|H|$.

By (III) $PH \neq G$, hence by (I) $P \lhd PH$. Consequently $PH = P \times H$, and $P \subseteq C(H) \lhd G$. If $C(H) \neq G$, then (I) yields that $P \lhd C(H)$. Hence once again $P \lhd G$, contrary to assumption. Consequently $C(H) = G$. Therefore $H \subseteq Z$. As G is not solvable, neither is G/H. Now the maximal nature of H yields that $H = Z$ and suffices to complete the proof.

(V) $P \cap xPx^{-1} = \{1\}$ *unless x is in $N(P)$.*

Let $D = P \cap xPx^{-1}$ be a maximal intersection of Sylow p-groups of G. Then P is not normal in $N(D)$. Hence by (I) $N(D) = G$, or $D \lhd G$. However (IV) now implies that $D \subseteq Z$. Hence (IV) also yields that $D = \{1\}$ as was to be shown.

Define the subset N_0 of $N(P)$ by

$$N_0 = \{x \mid x \in N(P),\ C(x) \cap P \neq \{1\}\} .$$

Clearly $\{P, Z\} \subseteq N_0$.

(VI) $N(N_0) = N(P)$. $(N_0 - Z) \cap x(N_0 - Z)x^{-1}$ *is empty unless $x \in N(P)$.*

Clearly $N(P) \subseteq N(N_0)$. Since P consists of all elements in N_0 whose order is a power of p, it follows that $N(N_0) \subseteqq N(P)$.

Suppose $y \in (N_0 - Z) \cap x(N_0 - Z)x^{-1}$. Then y and $x^{-1}yx$ are both contained in $(N_0 - Z)$. Let $P_0 = C(y) \cap P$, $P_1 = C(x^{-1}yx) \cap P$. By assumption $P_0 \neq \{1\} \neq P_1$. It follows from the definitions that P_0 and xP_1x^{-1} are both contained in $C(y)$. Since y is not in Z, $C(y) \neq G$. Hence (I) yields that P_0 and xP_1x^{-1} generate a p-group. Thus by (II) $xP_1x^{-1} \subseteqq C(P_0)$. Now (V) implies that $xP_1x^{-1} \subseteqq N(P)$. Consequently $xP_1x^{-1} \subseteqq P$. By (V), this yields that $x \in N(P)$ as was to be shown.

From now on we will use the following notation:

$$|P| = p^e, \quad |Z| = z, \quad |N(P)| = p^e zt .$$

Let $\chi_0 = 1, \chi_1, \cdots$ be all the irreducible characters of G. Define α_i, β_i, b_i by

$$\chi_{i|N(P)} = \alpha_i + \beta_i, \qquad b_i = \beta_i(1)$$

where α_i is a sum of irreducible characters of $N(P)$, none of which contain P in their kernel and β_i is a character of $N(P)$ which contains P in its kernel.

(VII) *If* $i \neq 0$, *then* $b_i < (1/p^{e/2})\ \chi_i(1)$.

By (VI) $(N_0 - Z)$ has $|G|/p^e zt$ distinct conjugates and no two of them have any elements in common. Since χ_i is a class function on G, this yields that

$$\begin{aligned} 1 = \|\chi_i\|^2 &> \frac{1}{|G|}\frac{|G|}{p^e zt}\Sigma_{(N_0 - Z)}|\chi_i(x)|^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{p^e zt}\{-\Sigma_Z|\chi_i(x)|^2 + \Sigma_{N_0}|\alpha_i(x) + \beta_i(x)|^2\} . \end{aligned}$$

If $x \in Z$, then $|\chi_i(x)|^2 = |\chi_i(1)|^2$. As $P \subseteqq N_0$, we get that

$$1 > \frac{1}{p^e zt}[-|\chi_i(1)|^2 z + \Sigma_{N_0}\{|\alpha_i(x)|^2 + \alpha_i(x)\overline{\beta_i(x)} + \overline{\alpha_i(x)}\beta_i(x)\} + \Sigma_{PZ}|\beta_i(x)|^2] .$$

Since P is in the kernel of β_i, we get that $|\beta_i(x)| = b_i$ for $x \in PZ$. Lemma 1 implies that α vanishes on $N(P) - N_0$. Hence

$$1 > \frac{-|\chi_i(1)|^2}{p^e t} + \|\alpha_i\|^2_{N(P)} + (\alpha_i, \beta_i)_{N(P)} + \overline{(\alpha_i, \beta_i)}_{N(P)} + \frac{b_i^2}{t} .$$

By definition $(\alpha_i, \beta_i) = 0$, hence

$$\frac{|\chi_i(1)|^2}{p^e t} > \|\alpha_i\|^2_{N(P)} - 1 + \frac{b_i^2}{t} .$$

By (IV) the normal subgroup generated by P is all of G, hence $\alpha_i \neq 0$.

Therefore $\|\alpha_i\|^2_{N(P)} \geqq 1$. This finally yields that

$$\frac{|\chi_i(1)|^2}{p^e t} > \frac{b_i^2}{t},$$

which is equivalent to the statement to be proved.

(VIII) *If Γ is the character of G induced by the trivial character 1_P of P, then $(\Gamma, \chi_i) = b_i$.*

If λ is an irreducible character of $N(P)$ which does not contain P in its kernel, then λ is not a constituent of the character of $N(P)$ induced by 1_P. Hence by the Frobenius reciprocity theorem $(\lambda_{|P}, 1_P)_P = 0$. Consequently $(\alpha_{i|P}, 1_P)_P = 0$. The Frobenius reciprocity theorem now implies that

$$(\chi_i, \Gamma) = (\chi_{i|P}, 1_P)_P = (\beta_{i|P}, 1_P) = b_i .$$

From now on let χ be an irreducible character of minimum degree greater than one. Define the integers a_i by

$$a_i = (\chi_i, \chi\bar{\chi}) .$$

(IX) $\chi(1) - 1 \leqq \sum_{i\neq 0} a_i b_i$.

By (VIII)

$$a_0 b_0 + \sum_{i\neq 0} a_i b_i = (\Gamma, \chi\bar{\chi}) = \frac{\chi(1)^2}{p^e} + \frac{1}{p^e z t} \Sigma_{P-\{1\}} z t \chi\bar{\chi}(x)$$
$$= \frac{1}{p^e} \Sigma_P \chi\bar{\chi}(x) = \|\chi_{|P}\|^2_P .$$

By (II), $\chi_{|P}$ is a sum of $\chi(1)$ linear characters of P. Consequently

$$a_0 b_0 + \sum_{i\neq 0} a_i b_i \geqq \chi(1) .$$

As χ is irreducible, $a_0 = 1$. Clearly $b_0 = 1$. This yields the desired inequality.

We will now complete the proof of Theorem 1.

It follows from (IX) that

$$\chi(1) - 1 \leqq \sum_{i\neq 0} a_i b_i .$$

(VII) yields that

$$\sum_{i\neq 0} a_i b_i < \frac{1}{p^{e/2}} \sum_{i\neq 0} a_i \chi_i(1) .$$

The definition of the integers a_i implies that

$$\sum_{i \neq 0} a_i \chi_i(1) = \chi(1)^2 - 1 .$$

Combining these inequalities we get that

$$\chi(1) - 1 < \frac{\chi(1)^2 - 1}{p^{e/2}} ,$$

or

$$p^{e/2} < \chi(1) + 1 .$$

By assumption $\chi(1) < (p-1)/2$, hence

$$p^{e/2} < \chi(1) + 1 < p .$$

This implies that $e < 2$. Thus $e \leqq 1$.

R. Brauer's theorem [2] now yields that $P \lhd G$ contrary to assumption. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

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