A SHARPLY 2-TRANSITIVE GROUP WITHOUT A NON-TRIVIAL ABELIAN NORMAL SUBGROUP

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Abstract. We show that any group $G$ is contained in some sharply 2-transitive group $\mathcal{G}$ without a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup. This answers a long-standing open question. The involutions in the groups $\mathcal{G}$ that we construct have no fixed points.

1. Introduction

The finite sharply 2-transitive groups were classified by Zassenhaus in 1936 [Z] and it is known that any finite sharply 2-transitive group contains a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup.

In the infinite situation no classification is known (see [MK, Problem 11.52, p. 52]). It was a long standing open problem whether every infinite sharply 2-transitive group contains a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup. In [Ti] Tits proved that this holds for locally compact connected sharply 2-transitive groups. Several other papers showed that under certain special conditions the assertion holds ([BN, GMS, GiGu, M, T2, Tu, W]). The reader may wish to consult Appendix A for more detail, and for a description of our main results using permutation group theoretic language.

An equivalent formulation to the above problem is whether every near-domain is a near-field (see [Hall, K, SSS] and Appendix A below).

We here show that this is not the case. We construct a sharply 2-transitive infinite group without a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup. In fact, the construction is similar in flavor to the free completion of partial generalized polygons [T1].

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Recall that a proper subgroup \( A \) of a group \( G \) is \textit{malnormal} in \( G \) if \( A \cap g^{-1}Ag = 1 \), for all \( g \in G \setminus A \).

**Theorem 1.1.** Let \( G \) be a group with a malnormal subgroup \( A \) and an involution \( t \in G \setminus A \) such that \( A \) does not contain involutions. Then for any two elements \( u, v \in G \) with \( Au \neq Av \) there exist

(a) an extension \( G \leq G_1 \);

(b) a malnormal subgroup \( A_1 \) of \( G_1 \) such that \( A_1 \) does not contain involutions and satisfies \( A_1 \cap G = A \);

(c) an element \( f \in G_1 \) such that \( A_1f = A_1u \) and \( A_1tf = A_1v \).

If \( G_1 \neq G \), then if \( vu^{-1} \notin A( vu^{-1})A \) (respectively \( vu^{-1} \in A( vu^{-1})A \)) we take \( G_1 = G \ast \langle f \rangle \) a free product of \( G \) with an infinite cyclic group (respectively \( G_1 = \langle G, f \mid f^{-1}tf = s \rangle \) an HNN extension with \( s \in G \) an involution such that \( s \notin A\langle A \rangle \)).

As a corollary to Theorem 1.1 we get the following.

**Theorem 1.2.** Let \( G \) be a group with a malnormal subgroup \( A \) such that \( A \) does not contain involutions. Assume further that \( G \) is \textit{not} sharply 2-transitive on the set of right cosets \( A \setminus G \). Then \( G \) is contained in a group \( \mathcal{G} \) having a malnormal subgroup \( A \) such that

(1) \( A \cap G = A \);

(2) \( \mathcal{G} \) is sharply 2-transitive on the set of right cosets \( X := A \setminus G \);

(3) each involution in \( \mathcal{G} \) has no fixed point in \( X \) (i.e. \( \mathcal{G} \) is of permutational characteristic 2);

(4) \( \mathcal{G} \) does not contain a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup;

(5) if \( G \) is infinite then \( G \) and \( \mathcal{G} \) have the same cardinality. Similarly for \( X \) and \( A \setminus G \).

As an immediate consequence of Theorem 1.2 we have

**Theorem 1.3.** Any group \( H \) is contained in a group \( \mathcal{G} \) acting sharply 2-transitively on a set \( X \) such that each involution in \( \mathcal{G} \) has no fixed point in \( X \), and such that \( \mathcal{G} \) does not contain a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup.

**Proof.** For any non-trivial group \( H \) take in Theorem 1.2 \( G = \langle t \rangle \times H \), where \( t \) is an involution, and take \( A = 1 \). (Note that \( G \) in Theorem 1.2 has to contain an involution not in \( A \).)

In fact there are many other ways to obtain a group \( \mathcal{G} \) having a malnormal subgroup \( A \) and satisfying (2)–(4) of Theorem 1.2, e.g., take \( G = \langle t \rangle \ast A \), where \( t \) is an involution, and \( A \) a non-trivial group without involutions, and apply Theorem 1.2. (Here the free product guarantees that \( A \) is malnormal in \( G \).)

Theorem 1.3 shows that there exists a sharply 2-transitive group \( \mathcal{G} \) of characteristic 2 (see Definition A.2 in Appendix A) such that \( \mathcal{G} \) does not contain a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup. Further as noted in Appendix A, if \( G \) is sharply 2-transitive of characteristic 3, then \( G \) contains a
non-trivial abelian normal subgroup. The cases where \( \text{char}(G) \) is distinct from 2 and 3 remain open.

Finally we mention that the hypothesis that \( A \) does not contain involutions in Theorem 1.1 is used only in the case where we take \( G_1 \) to be an HNN extension of \( G \), and then, it is used only in the proof of the malnormality of \( A_1 \) in \( G_1 \).

2. SOME PRELIMINARIES REGARDING THEOREM 1.1

The following observations and remarks are here in order to explain to the reader the way we intend to prove Theorem 1.1, and to explain the main division between the two cases we deal with in §3 and §4.

In fact Lemma 2.1(3) and Lemma 2.2 below, together with Remark 2.3, show that we may assume throughout this paper that hypothesis 2.4 holds; and that hypothesis naturally leads to the division of the two cases dealt with in §3 and §4.

**Lemma 2.1.** If \( A \) is a malnormal subgroup of a group \( G \) and \( g \in G \), then

1. if \( 1 \neq a \in A \), then \( C_G(a) \leq A \); in particular,
2. either \( g \in A \), or \( \langle g \rangle \cap A = 1 \);
3. either
   a. \( AgA \) does not contain an involution, which is equivalent to \( g^{-1} \notin AgA \), or
   b. \( AgA \) contains an involution.

**Proof.** (1): Let \( h \in C_G(a) \), then \( a \in A \cap A^h \), so \( h \in A \), since \( A \) is malnormal in \( G \).

(2): Suppose \( g \notin A \). Since \( g \in C_G(g^k) \), for all integers \( k \), part (2) follows from (1).

(3): If \( g^{-1} \notin AgA \), then clearly \( AgA \) does not contain an involution. Conversely, assume that \( g^{-1} \in AgA \). Then \( g^{-1} = agb \), for some \( a, b \in A \), so \( (ag)^2 = ab^{-1} \in A \). Then, by (2), either \( (ag)^2 = 1 \), or \( ag \in A \). But \( g \notin A \), so \( ag \notin A \), and we have \( (ag)^2 = 1 \). Hence \( AgA \) contains the involution \( ag \). \( \square \)

We now make the following observation (and introduce the following notation):

**Lemma 2.2.** Let \( G \) be a group with a malnormal subgroup \( A \) and an involution \( t \in G \setminus A \). Let \( G_1 \) be an extension of \( G \), such that \( G_1 \) contains a malnormal subgroup \( A_1 \) with \( A_1 \cap G = A \). Let \( r, s \in G \) be such that \( Ar \neq As \). Then

1. there is at most one element \( f' \in G_1 \), with \( A_1f' = A_1r \) and \( A_1tf' = A_1s \), which we denote by \( f' = f_{r,s} \) (if it exists).

The convention in (2)–(4) below is that the left side exists if and only if the right side does and then they are equal:
(2) \(f_{r,s}g = f_{rg,sg}\), for any \(g \in G\).

(3) \(tf_{r,s} = f_{s,r}\).

(4) \(f_{a_1r,a_2s} = f_{r,s}\), for all \(a_1, a_2 \in A\).

**Proof.** (1): Let \(f_1, f_2 \in G_1\) such that \(A_1f_1 = A_1f_2 = A_1r\) and \(A_1tf_1 = A_1tf_2 = A_1s\). Then \(f_1f_2^{-1} \in A_1\) and \(tf_1f_2^{-1}t \in A_1\). Since \(t \in G_1 \setminus A_1\), and since \(A_1\) is malnormal in \(G_1\), we obtain that \(f_1f_2^{-1} = 1\), so \(f_1 = f_2\).

(2): \(A_1f_{r,s}g = A_1rg = A_1f_{rg,sg}\) and \(A_1tf_{r,s}g = A_1sg = A_1f_{rg,sg}\), so by (1), \(f_{rg,sg} = f_{r,s}g\).

(3): \(A_1tf_{r,s} = A_1s\), and \(A_1tf_{r,s} = A_1f_{r,s} = A_1r\), so by (1), \(tf_{r,s} = f_{s,r}\).

(4): \(A_1f_{a_1r,a_2s} = A_1a_1r = A_1r\), and \(A_1tf_{a_1r,a_2s} = A_1a_2s = A_1s\), so by (1), \(f_{a_1r,a_2s} = f_{r,s}\).

**Remark 2.3.** Let the notation be as in Theorem 1.1. Notice that if there is an element \(f \in G\) such that \(Af = Au\) and \(Atf = Av\), we can just take \(G_1 = G\) and \(A_1 = A\) and there is nothing to prove in Theorem 1.1.

Hence we may assume throughout this paper that this is not the case. In view of (2) and (4) of Lemma 2.2, \(f_{u,v} = f_{1,vu^{-1}u}\), and \(f_{1,a'v'a} = f_{a^{-1},a'v'a} = f_{1,v'a}\), for \(a, a' \in A\). Hence we may assume that \(u = 1\), and replace \(v\) by any element of the double coset \(AvA\). By Lemma 2.1(3), we may assume that either \(v^{-1} \notin AvA\), or \(v\) is an involution. Further, if \(v\) is an involution, then since \(f_{1,t} = 1\), we may assume that \(v \notin AtA\).

Hence from now to the end of the paper we assume

**Hypothesis 2.4.** In Theorem 1.1, \(u = 1\), and either \(v^{-1} \notin AvA\) or \(v\) is an involution and \(v \notin AtA\).

### 3. The Case \(v^{-1} \notin AvA\)

The purpose of this section is to prove Theorem 1.1 of the introduction in the case where \(v^{-1} \notin AvA\). We refer the reader to Hypothesis 2.4 and to its explanation in §2. Thus, throughout this section we assume that \(v^{-1} \notin AvA\). Notice that by Lemma 2.1(3a) this implies that \(v \notin AtA\) and \(v^{-1} \notin AtA\). Also, throughout this section we use the notation and hypotheses of Theorem 1.1.

Let \(\langle f_1 \rangle\) be an infinite cyclic group. We let

\[G_1 = G * \langle f_1 \rangle, \quad f_2 = tf_1v^{-1}, \quad A_1 = \langle A, f_1, f_2 \rangle.\]

In this section we will prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.1.** We have

(1) \(A_1 = A * \langle f_1 \rangle * \langle f_2 \rangle\);

(2) \(A_1\) is malnormal in \(G_1\).

Suppose Theorem 3.1 is proved. We now prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where \(v^{-1} \notin AvA\).
Proof of Theorem 1.1 in the case where \( v^{-1} \notin AvA \).

Let \( f := f_1 \). Then \( A_1 f = A_1 f_1 = A_1 \), and

\[
A_1 tf = A_1 tf_1 = A_1 tf_1 v^{-1} v = A_1 f_2 v = A_1 v.
\]

By Theorem 3.1(2), \( A_1 \) is malnormal in \( G_1 \). By Theorem 3.1(1), \( A_1 \cap G = A \).

By Proposition 3.2, \( f_2 \) is of infinite order in \( G_1 \). Since \( A_1 = A \ast (f_1) \ast \langle f_2 \rangle \), and \( A \) does not contain involutions, \( A_1 \) does not contain involutions. □

Proposition 3.2. \( f_2 \) is of infinite order in \( G_1 \), and \( A_1 = A \ast \langle f_1 \rangle \ast \langle f_2 \rangle \).

Proof. We first show that \( f_2 \) is of infinite order. Indeed let \( h := f_2^n \), for some \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \), and write \( h \) in terms of \( f_1 \) and elements of \( G \). If \( n > 0 \), then \( h \) starts with \( t \) and ends with \( v^{-1} \), while if \( n < 0 \), then \( h \) starts with \( v \) and ends with \( t \). In particular \( f_2 \) has infinite order.

Next let \( F := \langle f_1, f_2 \rangle \). Then any element of \( F \) is a product of alternating powers of \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \). As we saw in the previous paragraph of the proof, any non-zero power of \( f_2 \) starts with \( t \) or \( v \) and ends with \( t \) or \( v^{-1} \). Hence there will be no cancellation between powers of \( f_1 \) and powers of \( f_2 \). It follows that \( F \) is a free group.

Now consider an element in \( A_1 = \langle A, F \rangle \). It is an alternating product of elements of \( A \) and elements of \( F \). When we express it as an element of \( G_1 = G \ast \langle f_1 \rangle \), \( f_2 \) is written as \( tf_1 v^{-1} \) and \( f_2^{-1} \) is written as \( vf_1 t^{-1} \). Accordingly, an element \( 1 \neq a \in A \) in this alternating product is multiplied with \( 1, v^{-1} \) or \( t \) on the left, and with \( 1, t \) or \( v \) on the right. The possibilities are:

- \( v^{-1}a, ta, at, av : \) all are distinct from \( 1 \) since \( t \) and \( v \) are not in \( A \).
- \( tat, v^{-1}av : \) all are distinct from \( 1 \) since they are conjugate to \( a \).
- \( tav, v^{-1}at : \) all are distinct from \( 1 \) since \( v \notin AtA \). □

Proposition 3.3. \( A_1 \) is a malnormal subgroup of \( G_1 \).

Proof. We will show that the existence of elements \( a, b \in A_1 \), and \( g \in G_1 \setminus A_1 \), such that \( a \neq 1 \) and \( g^{-1}ag = b \) leads to a contradiction.

Let

\[
a = a_1 f_{\delta_1}^{\epsilon_1} a_2 f_{\delta_2}^{\epsilon_2} \cdots a_n f_{\delta_n}^{\epsilon_n} a_{n+1}, \quad a_1 \neq 1,
\]

and

\[
b = b_1 f_{\gamma_1}^{\mu_1} b_2 f_{\gamma_2}^{\mu_2} \cdots b_l f_{\gamma_l}^{\mu_l} b_{l+1},
\]

where \( a_i, b_j \in A, \epsilon_i, \mu_j = \pm 1 \), and if \( \delta_i = \delta_{i-1} \) and \( \epsilon_i = -\epsilon_{i-1} \) then \( a_i \neq 1 \) (i.e. there are no \( f_i \) cancellations in \( a \)), and similarly there are no \( f_i \) cancellations in \( b \). Write

\[
g = g_1 f_{\lambda_1}^{\epsilon_1} g_2 f_{\lambda_2}^{\epsilon_2} \cdots g_m f_{\lambda_m}^{\epsilon_m} g_{m+1} \in G_1 \setminus A_1,
\]

where \( g_i \in G, \lambda_i = \pm 1 \), and there are no \( f_1 \) cancellations in \( g \).

Assume that \( m \) is the least possible. We have the picture as in Figure 1 below.

**Case 1.** \( m = n = 0 \).

In this case \( b = g^{-1} a_1 g \in A_1 \cap G \). By Proposition 3.2, \( A_1 \cap G = A \), so \( b \in A \), and we get a contradiction to the malnormality of \( A \) in \( G \).
The next case to consider is:

**Case 2.** $m = 0$, and $n > 0$.

Since $G_1 = G * \langle f_1 \rangle$, we must have $n = \ell$. Consider Figure 1. The reader can readily verify that the only way we can get the equality $g_1^{-1}ag_1 = b$ is if both $\epsilon_1 = \mu_1$ and $\epsilon_n = \mu_n$. We distinguish a number of cases as follows.

(i) $\delta_1 = \gamma_1$ or $\delta_n = \gamma_n$.

(ii) $\delta_1 \neq \gamma_1$ and $\delta_n \neq \gamma_n$.

(a) $n = 1$.

(b) $n > 1$.

**Case (i).** By symmetry we may consider only the case where $\delta_1 = \gamma_1$. In this case, regardless of whether $\epsilon_1 = 1$ or $-1$ and whether $\delta_1 = 1$ or $2$, we get that $g_1 = a_1b_1^{-1} \in A$, a contradiction.

**Case (iia).** By symmetry we may assume that $\delta_1 = 1$ and $\gamma_1 = 2$.

Suppose first that $\epsilon_1 = \mu_1 = 1$. Then from the left side of Figure 1 we get $a_1^{-1}g_1b_1t = 1$, and from the right side we get $a_2g_1b_2^{-1}v = 1$. This implies that $t \in Ag_1A$ and $v^{-1} \in Ag_1A$. But then $v^{-1} \in AtA$, a contradiction.

Suppose next that $\epsilon_1 = \mu_1 = -1$. Then, from the left side of Figure 1 we get $a_1^{-1}g_1b_1v = 1$, and from the right side we get $a_2g_1b_2^{-1}t = 1$. Again this implies that $v^{-1} \in AtA$, a contradiction.

**Case (iib).** By symmetry, we may assume without loss of generality that $\delta_1 = 1$ and $\gamma_1 = 2$.

Suppose first that $\epsilon_1 = \mu_1 = 1$.

We may further assume that

$$a_1^{-1}g_1b_1t = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_2 = \mu_2.$$ 

We now separate the discussion according to the following cases:

- $\delta_2 = \gamma_2$. In this case, regardless of the sign of $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2$ and whether $\delta_2 = \gamma_2 = 1$ or $2$, we get that $a_2^{-1}v_1b_2 = 1$, which is false since $v \notin A$.
- $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2 = 1$, $\delta_2 = 1$, $\gamma_2 = 2$. We get $a_2^{-1}v_1b_2t = 1$, contradicting $v \notin AtA$.
- $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2 = -1$, $\delta_2 = 1$, $\gamma_2 = 2$. We get $a_2^{-1}v_1b_2v = 1$, with $b_2 \notin 1$.
- But this contradicts the malnormality of $A$ in $G$.
- $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2 = 1$, $\delta_2 = 2$, $\gamma_2 = 1$. We get $ta_2^{-1}v_1b_2 = 1$, contrary to $v^{-1} \notin AtA$.
- $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2 = -1$, $\delta_2 = 2$, $\gamma_2 = 1$. We get $v^{-1}a_2^{-1}v_1b_2 = 1$. This implies that $v^{-1} \in AvA$, contrary to our hypotheses.

Suppose next that $\epsilon_1 = \mu_1 = -1$.

We may further assume that

$$a_1^{-1}g_1b_1v = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \epsilon_2 = \mu_2.$$
Again we separate the discussion according to the following cases:

- $\delta_2 = \gamma_2$. In this case, regardless of the sign of $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2$ and whether $\delta_2 = \gamma_2 = 1$ or 2, we get that $a_2^{-1}tb_2 = 1$, which is false since $t \notin A$.
- $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2 = 1$, $\delta_2 = 1$, $\gamma_2 = 2$. We get $a_2^{-1}tb_2t = 1$, and $b_2 \neq 1$. This contradicts the malnormality of $A$ in $G$.
- $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2 = -1$, $\delta_2 = 1$, $\gamma_2 = 2$. We get $a_2^{-1}tb_2v = 1$, impossible, as above.
- $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2 = 1$, $\delta_2 = 2$, $\gamma_2 = 1$. We get $ta_2^{-1}tb_2 = 1$. This case forces $a_2 = b_2 = 1$ (because $A$ is malnormal in $G$). If $n = 2$ we get $v^{-1}a_2g_1b_2^{-1} = 1$. But this together with $a_1^{-1}g_1b_1v = 1$ implies that $v^{-1} \in AvA$, contrary to our hypotheses. Thus $n \geq 3$. But now, we must have $\epsilon_3 = \mu_3$, and arguing exactly as in the previous cases, for all choices of $\epsilon_3 = \mu_3, \delta_3$ and $\gamma_3$, we get a contradiction as in one of the cases above.
- $\epsilon_2 = \mu_2 = -1$, $\delta_2 = 2$, $\gamma_2 = 1$. We get $v^{-1}a_2^{-1}tb_2 = 1$, impossible, as above.

Next we consider:

**Case 3.** $n = 0 = \ell$ and $m > 0$.

Notice that in this case there will be no cancellations in Figure 1, since otherwise we must either have $g_1^{-1}a_1g_1 = 1$, or $g_{m+1}^{-1}b_1^{-1}g_{m+1} = 1$, which is false.

Hence we may assume that either $n > 0$ or $\ell > 0$ or both. By symmetry we may consider the following case:

**Case 4.** $m > 0$ and $n > 0$.

Notice that $f_i$-cancellations have to occur in the product $g^{-1}agb^{-1}$, since it is equal to 1. Now $f_i$-cancellations can occur only if one of the following cases occurs:

(i) The product $f_1^{-\lambda_1}g_1^{-1}a_1f_1^\epsilon_1$ equals 1, $v^{-1}$, or $t$.
(ii) The product $f_\delta a_1g_1f_1^\lambda_1$ equals 1, $t$ or $v$.
(iii) The product $f_1^\lambda g_{m+1}b_1f_1 g_1$ equals 1, $v^{-1}$ or $t$.
(iv) The product $f_\delta^m b_\ell g_{m+1} f_1^{-\lambda_1}$ equals 1, $t$ or $v$.

By symmetry, we may consider only case (i). If $f_1^{-\lambda_1}g_1^{-1}a_1f_1^\epsilon_1 = 1$, then $g_1f_1^\lambda_1 = a_1f_1^\epsilon_1$. Let $h := g_2f_2^{\lambda_2} \cdots f_1^{\lambda_m}g_{m+1}$, and

\[
a' = a_2f_2^{\epsilon_2} \cdots f_\delta a_{n+1}g_1f_1^{\lambda_1} = a_2f_2^{\epsilon_2} \cdots f_\delta a_{n+1}a_1f_1^{\epsilon_1} e_1 \in A_1.
\]

Notice that $a'$ is conjugate to $a$, so $a' \neq 1$. Also $h = f_1^{-\lambda_1}g_1^{-1}g$, and $h \notin A_1$, since $f_1^{-\lambda_1}g_1^{-1} \in A_1$, while $g \notin A_1$. We get (see Figure 1) $g^{-1}ag = h^{-1}a'h \in A_1$, contradicting the minimality of $m$.

If $f_1^{-\lambda_1}g_1^{-1}a_1f_1^{\epsilon_1} = v^{-1}$, then $g_1f_1^{\lambda_1} = a_1f_1^{\epsilon_1}v$. Let $h := vg_2f_2^{\lambda_2} \cdots f_1^{\lambda_m}g_{m+1}$, and

\[
a' = a_2f_2^{\epsilon_2} \cdots f_\delta a_{n+1}g_1f_1^{\lambda_1}v^{-1} = a_2f_2^{\epsilon_2} \cdots f_\delta a_{n+1}a_1f_1^{\epsilon_1} e_1 \in A_1.
\]
As above, $1 \neq a' \in A_1$, and if $h \in A_1$, then $g = g_1 f_1^{\lambda_1} v^{-1} h = a_1 f_{\delta_1}^{\epsilon_1} h \in A_1$, which is false. We again get $g^{-1} a = h^{-1} a' h \in A_1$, which contradicts the minimality of $m$.

Finally if $f_1^{-1} f_1^{\lambda_1} a_1 f_{\delta_1}^{\epsilon_1} = t$, then $g_1 f_1^{\lambda_1} = a_1 f_{\delta_1}^{\epsilon_1} t$. Let $h := t g_2 f_1^{\lambda_2} \cdots f_1^{\lambda_m} g_{m+1}$, and

$$a' = a_2 f_{\delta_2}^{\epsilon_2} \cdots f_{\delta_n}^{\epsilon_n} a_{n+1} g_1 f_1^{\lambda_1} t = a_2 f_{\delta_2}^{\epsilon_2} \cdots f_{\delta_n}^{\epsilon_n} a_{n+1} a_1 f_1^{\epsilon_1} \in A_1.$$  

As above we get $1 \neq a' \in A_1$, and $h \notin A_1$, and again we get the same contradiction.

Note that if $\ell = 0$, then no cancellation of the type (iii) or (iv) above can occur.  

\[\square\]

**Figure 1**

**Proof of Theorem 3.1.**

By Proposition 3.2, part (1) holds, and by Proposition 3.3 part (2) holds. $\square$

**4. THE CASE $v$ IS AN INVOLUTION AND $v \notin AtA$**

The purpose of this section is to prove Theorem 1.1 of the introduction in the case where $v$ is an involution. We refer the reader to Hypothesis 2.4 and to its explanation in \S 2. Thus, throughout this section we assume that $v$ is an involution and that $v \notin AtA$. Further, throughout this section we use the notation and hypotheses of Theorem 1.1.

Let $\langle f \rangle$ be an infinite cyclic group. We let

$$G_1 = \langle G, f \mid f^{-1} t f = v \rangle, \quad A_1 = \langle A, f \rangle.$$  

In this section we will prove the following theorem.

**Theorem 4.1.** We have
A NON-SPLIT SHARPLY 2-TRANSITIVE GROUP

1. \( A_1 = A \ast \langle f \rangle \);
2. \( A_1 \) is malnormal in \( G_1 \).

Suppose Theorem 4.1 is proved. We now use it to prove Theorem 1.1 in the case where \( v \) is an involution.

**Proof of Theorem 1.1 in the case where \( v \) is an involution.**

We have \( A_1f = A_1 \) and \( A_1tf = A_1fv = Av \). By Theorem 4.1(2), \( A_1 \) is malnormal in \( G_1 \). By Theorem 4.1(1), \( A_1 \cap G = A \). Also \( A_1 \) does not contain involutions since \( A_1 = A \ast \langle f \rangle \), and \( A \) does not contain involutions. \( \square \)

**Remark 4.2.** Any element of \( G_1 \) has the form
\[
g = \prod_{i=0}^{m} g_i f^\delta_i g_{i+1} \delta_i = \pm 1, \quad i = 1, \ldots, m.
\]
According to Britton’s lemma, we say that there are no \( f \)-cancellations in \( g \) if the equality \( \delta_i = -\delta_{i+1} \) implies that if \( \delta_i = 1 \), then \( g_i \neq 1, t \); while if \( \delta_i = -1 \), then \( g_i \neq 1, v \).

Further let \( g \) be as above, let \( h \in G_1 \), and write:
\[
h = \prod_{j=0}^{k} h_j f^{\eta_j} h_{j+1} \eta_j = \pm 1, \quad j = 1, \ldots, k,
\]
where \( h_j \in G, \ j = 0, \ldots, k \), and there are no \( f \)-cancellations in \( g \) and \( h \).

Then \( g = h \), if and only if \( m = k \), \( \delta_i = \eta_i, \ i = 1, \ldots, m \), and there are elements \( w_0, z_1, w_1, z_2, w_2, \ldots, z_m, w_m, z_{m+1} \) such that (see Figure 2)

(a) \( h_i = w_i g_i z_{i+1}, \ i = 0, \ldots, m \);
(b) \( w_0 = 1, \ z_{m+1} = 1 \);
(c) If \( \delta_i = 1 \), then either \( z_i = 1, \ w_i = 1, \) or \( z_i = t, \ w_i = v \);
(d) If \( \delta_i = -1 \), then either \( z_i = 1, \ w_i = 1, \) or \( z_i = v, \ w_i = t \).

**Figure 2**

**Lemma 4.3.** \( A_1 = A \ast \langle f \rangle \).

**Proof.** Suppose that
\[
g_0 f^{\delta_i} g_1 \cdots g_{m-1} f^{\delta_m} g_m = h_0 f^{\delta_i} h_1 \cdots h_{m-1} f^{\delta_m} h_m,
\]
and \( h_i, g_i \in A, \ i = 0, \ldots, m \). By Remark 4.2, \( h_0 = g_0 z_1 \), hence, by (a)–(d) of Remark 4.2, since \( t, v \notin A \), we have \( z_1 = 1 \), so \( h_0 = g_0 \), and then, by Remark 4.2 (c) and (d), \( w_1 = 1 \).
Assume $w_i = 1$. Then $h_i = w_i g_i z_{i+1} = g_i z_{i+1}$. Since $t, v \notin A$, this implies $z_{i+1} = 1$, and then $w_{i+1} = 1$. So $g_i = h_i$, for $i = 0, \ldots, m$. Hence $A_1 = A \ast \langle f \rangle$. □

The reader should note that although in Remark 4.2 and Lemma 4.3, the notation for a general element $g \in G_1$ was $g = g_0 f^{b_1} g_1 \cdots f^{b_r} g_r$, where $r$ is some non-negative integer, from now on (for notational convenience) we denote a general element $g \in G_1$ by $g = g_1 f^{b_1} g_2 \cdots f^{b_{r-1}} f^{b_r} g_r$, where $r$ is again a non-negative integer (so that $g = g_1$ when $r = 0$).

**Proposition 4.4.** $A_1$ is malnormal in $G_1$.

**Proof.** We will show that the existence of elements $a, b \in A_1$, $g \in G_1 \setminus A_1$ such that $a \neq 1$ and $g^{-1} a g = b$ leads to a contradiction. Let 

$$a = a_1 f^{\alpha_1} a_2 \cdots a_m f^{\alpha_m} a_{m+1}, \quad b = b_1 f^{\beta_1} b_2 \cdots b_n f^{\beta_n} b_{n+1},$$

where $a_i, b_i \in A$, $\alpha_i, \beta_i = \pm 1$, and if $\alpha_i = -\alpha_{i+1}$, then $a_i \neq 1$, and if $\beta_i = -\beta_{i+1}$, then $b_i \neq 1$. Recall that by Lemma 4.3, $A_1 = A \ast \langle f \rangle$, and therefore in the above expressions for $a$ and $b$ there are no $f$-cancellations. We also have 

$$g = g_1 f^{\delta_1} g_2 \cdots g_k f^{\delta_k} g_{k+1},$$

where $g_i \in G$, $\delta_i = \pm 1$, and $\delta_i = -\delta_{i+1}$ implies that if $\delta_i = 1$, then $g_i \neq 1, t$, and if $\delta_i = -1$, then $g_i \neq 1, v$.

We assume that $k$ is the least possible.

**Case 1.** $k = 0$.

Then $g = g_1$, so we have 

$$g_1^{-1} a_1 f^{\alpha_1} a_2 \cdots a_m f^{\alpha_m} a_{m+1} g_1 = b_1 f^{\beta_1} b_2 \cdots b_n f^{\beta_n} b_{n+1}.$$ 

We conclude that $n = m$, $\alpha_i = \beta_i$, for $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$. If $m = n = 0$, then $a = a_1 \neq 1$, $b = b_1$, so $g_1^{-1} a_1 g_1 = b_1$ which is impossible because $A$ is malnormal in $G$.

Let $m = n > 0$. We obtain Figure 3 below, where

(4.1) if $\alpha_i = 1$, then either $p_i = q_i = 1$, or $p_i = t$, $q_i = v$,

and if $\alpha_i = -1$, then either $p_i = q_i = 1$, or $p_i = v$, $q_i = t$.

![Figure 3](image-url)

We have 

$$p_i = a_i^{-1} \cdots a_2^{-1} f^{-\alpha_1} a_1^{-1} g_1 b_1 f^{\alpha_1} b_2 \cdots b_i \notin A,$$
because $g_1 \notin A$. Hence $p_i \neq 1$ and $q_i \neq 1$, for all $i$.

If $m = n \geq 2$, consider Figure 4:

![Figure 4](image-url)

We now use equation (4.1). If $\alpha_1 = 1$, $\alpha_2 = 1$, then $q_1 = v$, $p_2 = t$, so $v = a_2t^2b_2^{-1} \in AtA$, a contradiction.

If $\alpha_1 = 1$, $\alpha_2 = -1$, then $a_2 \neq 1$, $q_1 = v$, $p_2 = v$. Then $va_2v = b_2$, contradicting the malnormality of $A$ in $G$.

If $\alpha_1 = -1$, $\alpha_2 = 1$, then $a_2 \neq 1$, $q_1 = t$, $p_2 = t$, and $ta_2t = b_2$, again contradicting the malnormality of $A$ in $G$.

If $\alpha_1 = -1$, $\alpha_2 = -1$, then $q_1 = t$, $p_2 = v$, and $v = a_2^{-1}tb_2 \in AtA$, a contradiction.

So we are left with the possibility $m = n = 1$. In Figure 3 above, after cutting and pasting we obtain the following figure 5:

![Figure 5](image-url)

If $\alpha_1 = 1$, then $p_1 = t$, $q_1 = v$, and if $\alpha_1 = -1$, then $p_1 = v$, $q_1 = t$. In both cases $v \in AtA$, contrary to the choice of $v$.

**Case 2.** $k > 0$.

Consider Figure 6 below. Notice that $f$-cancellations have to occur in the product $g^{-1}agb^{-1}$, since it is equal to 1. Therefore, at least one of the following cases must happen:

1. $m = 0$, $a = a_1$, and $f^{-\delta_1}$ cancels with $f^{\delta_1}$ in the product $f^{-\delta_1}g_1^{-1}a_1g_1f^{\delta_1}$;
2. $n = 0$, $b = b_1$ and $f^{\delta_k}$ cancels with $f^{-\delta_k}$ in the product $f^{\delta_k}g_{k+1}b_1g_{k+1}^{-1}f^{-\delta_k}$;
3. $m > 0$, and $f^{-\delta_1}$ cancels with $f^{\alpha_1}$ in the product $f^{-\delta_1}g_1^{-1}a_1f^{\alpha_1}$;
4. $m > 0$, and $f^{\alpha_m}$ cancels with $f^{\delta_1}$ in the product $f^{\alpha_m}a_{m+1}g_1f^{\delta_1}$;
5. $n > 0$, and $f^{\delta_k}$ cancels with $f^{\beta_1}$ in the product $f^{\delta_k}g_{k+1}b_1f^{\beta_1}$;
6. $n > 0$, and $f^{\beta_n}$ cancels with $f^{-\delta_k}$ in the product $f^{\beta_n}b_{n+1}g_{k+1}^{-1}f^{-\delta_k}$.

In case (1), $a = a_1 \neq 1$, so $g_1^{-1}a_1g_1 = t$ or $v$, so that $a_1$ is conjugate to an involution, which is impossible, as $A$ does not contain involutions.
Similarly, in case (2) \( b = b_1 \neq 1 \), so \( g_{k+1}b_1g_{k+1}^{-1} = t \) or \( v \), again a contradiction.

In case (3) we have Figure 7 below,
where \( p, q \in \{1, t, v\} \). We define
\[
a' = a_2 \cdots a_m f^\alpha a_{m+1} f^\alpha_1 \quad \text{and} \quad h = qg_2 \cdots g_k f^\delta g_{k+1}.
\]
We have \( h^{-1}a' h = b \), \( a' \) is conjugate to \( a \), so \( a \neq 1 \), implies \( a' \neq 1 \). Also the \( f \)-length of \( h \) is \( k - 1 \). Notice that \( h = f^{-\alpha_1} a_1^{-1} g \), and \( h \notin A_1 \) since \( f^{-\alpha_1} a_1^{-1} \in A_1 \), and \( g \notin A_1 \). We obtained a contradiction to the minimality of \( k \).

The remaining cases are handled in entirely the same way. □

**Proof of Theorem 4.1.**

By Lemma 4.3, part (1) holds, and by Proposition 4.4, part (2) holds. □

5. THE PROOF OF THEOREM 1.2

In this section we show how Theorem 1.2 of the introduction follows from Theorem 1.1.

Let \( G \) be a group with a malnormal subgroup \( A \). Assume that \( G \) is not 2-transitive on the set of right cosets \( A \setminus G \). If there exists an involution \( t \in G \setminus A \), set \( G_0 := G, A_0 := A \). Otherwise, let \( G_0 := G \ast \langle t \rangle \), where \( t \) is an involution, and let \( A_0 = A \). Then, by [MaKS, Corollary 4.1.5], \( G \) is malnormal in \( G_0 \), and then since \( A \) is malnormal in \( G \), it is malnormal in \( G_0 \).

We now construct a sequence of groups \( G_i \) and of subgroups \( A_i \leq G_i \), \( i = 0, 1, 2 \ldots \), having the following properties:

1. \( G_i \leq G_{i+1} \), and \( A_i \leq A_{i+1} \);
2. \( A_i \) is malnormal in \( G_i \) and \( t \in G_i \setminus A_i \);
3. \( A_i \) does not contain involutions;
4. \( A_i \cap G_{i-1} = A_{i-1} \), for all \( i \geq 1 \);
5. for each \( i \geq 0 \), and each element \( v_i \in G_i \setminus A_i \), there exists an element \( f_i \in G_{i+1} \) such that \( A_{i+1} f_i = A_{i+1} \) and \( A_{i+1} t f_i = A_{i+1} v_i \).

Suppose the groups \( G_j \) and their subgroups \( A_j \) were constructed for \( j \leq i \). Using Theorem 1.1, we construct \( G_{i+1} \) from \( G_i \) by a routine application of transfinite induction ([Haus]). Namely, each non-limit next step is obtained from the previous one by an application of Theorem 1.1, and for limit ordinals we take the union of all previous groups: the case of limit ordinals is then treated like the infinite union below. Let
\[
\mathcal{G} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} G_i, \quad A := \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} A_i \quad \text{and} \quad X := A \setminus \mathcal{G}.
\]
Notice that for each \( i \), and each \( g \in G_i \setminus A_i \), we have \( g \in \mathcal{G} \setminus A \). Indeed else take the minimal \( j \) such that \( g \in A_j \). Then \( g \in G_{j-1} \setminus A_{j-1} \), and \( g \in A_j \cap G_{j-1} = A_{j-1} \) by (4), a contradiction. This means that \( A \cap G_i = A_i \), for all \( i \). In particular, \( A \cap G = A \).
Also \(\mathcal{A}\) is malnormal in \(\mathcal{G}\) because if \(g^{-1}ag = b\), with \(g \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{A}\) and \(a, b \in \mathcal{A}\), then there exists \(i\) so that \(a, b \in \mathcal{A}_i\) and \(g \in \mathcal{G}_i \setminus \mathcal{A}_i\) and then we get a contradiction to the malnormality of \(\mathcal{A}_i\) in \(\mathcal{G}_i\).

Finally, given any \(v \in \mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{A}\), part (5) above guarantees the existence of \(f \in \mathcal{G}\) such that \(\mathcal{A}f = \mathcal{A}\) and \(\mathcal{A}tf = \mathcal{A}v\).

It follows that \(\mathcal{G}\) is sharply 2-transitive on \(X\). Notice that \(\mathcal{A}\) does not contain involutions, because the \(\mathcal{A}_i\) do not. That is, \(\mathcal{G}\) is of characteristic 2 (see Definition A.2 below). Finally, as is well known, if \(\mathcal{G}\) contains a non-trivial abelian normal subgroup, then necessarily all involutions in \(\mathcal{G}\) commute with each other (see, e.g., [GMS, Remark 4.4]). But, by our construction, this is not the case in \(\mathcal{G}\). Indeed, if \(G_1 = G_0 * \langle f_1 \rangle\) is a free product, then \(t\) does not commute with \(f_1^{-1}tf_1\). Suppose that \(G_1 = \langle G, f \mid f^{-1}tf = v \rangle\) is an HNN extension. Let \(s \in G\) be an involution distinct from \(t\) (notice that \(t\) is not in the center of \(G\) since \(\mathcal{A}\) is malnormal in \(G\), so such \(s\) exists). Then \(sf^{-1}sf\) and \(f^{-1}sf\) are in canonical form, so they are distinct, and the involutions \(s\) and \(f^{-1}sf\) do not commute.

**APPENDIX A. SOME BACKGROUND AND A PERMUTATION GROUP THEORETIC POINT OF VIEW**

Recall that a permutation group \(G\) on a set \(X\) is **regular** if it is transitive and no non-trivial element of \(G\) fixes a point. \(G\) is a **Frobenius group** on \(X\), if \(G\) is transitive on \(X\), no non-trivial element in \(G\) fixes more than one point, and some non-trivial elements of \(G\) fix a point. \(G\) is **sharply 2-transitive** if \(G\) is transitive on \(X\), and for any two ordered pairs \((x_1, x_2), (x'_1, x'_2) \in X \times X\) of distinct points in \(X\), there exists a unique element \(g \in G\) such that \(x_ig = x'_i, \ i = 1, 2\).

**Remarks A.1.** Let \(G\) be a group and let \(A\) be a subgroup of \(G\). Let \(X := A \setminus G\) be the set of right cosets of \(A\) in \(G\). Then the following are equivalent

1. \(A\) is malnormal in \(G\).
2. Either
   (a) \(A = 1\), and \(G\) is regular on \(X\), or
   (b) \(G\) is a Frobenius group on \(X\) (so \(A \neq 1\)).

If a sharply 2-transitive group \(G\) on \(X\) contains a non-trivial normal abelian subgroup \(B\), then \(B\) is necessarily regular on \(X\), and \(G = HB\) with \(H \cap B = 1\), where \(H\) is the stabilizer in \(G\) of some point in \(X\). In this case we say that \(G\) splits, otherwise we say that \(G\) is non-split.

The primary example of sharply 2-transitive groups are the **1-dimensional affine groups**, namely, given a field \(F\), the 1-dimensional affine group over \(F\) is the group \(G := \{x \mapsto ax + b \mid a, b \in F, a \neq 0\}\). So \(G\) is Frobenius on \(X = F\).
If $G$ is a 1-dimensional affine group over $F$, then $G$ splits. Indeed if we let $B := \{ x \mapsto x + b \mid b \in F \}$ and $H := \{ ax \mid a \in F \ a \neq 0 \}$, the stabilizer of 0 in $G$, then $B$ is an abelian normal subgroup of $G$ and $G = BH$. In fact in §6 of [K] it is shown that sharply 2-transitive groups can be completely characterized by means of “one-dimensional affine” transformations $x \mapsto ax + b$ on an algebraic structure called a near-domain defined in [K, Definition, p. 21]. Further, the notion of a near-field is defined below the Definition in p. 21 of [K], and in [K, Thm. 7.1, p. 25] it is shown that the assertion that every sharply 2-transitive group splits is equivalent to the assertion that every near-domain is a near field (see also [Hall, subsection 20.7, p. 382], [SSS, chapter 3]).

However, for an infinite sharply 2-transitive group $G$ it was a long standing problem whether or not $G$ splits. Here are some splitting results in certain special cases:

- In [Ti] J. Tits proved that if $G$ is locally compact connected, then $G$ splits.
- In [W] it was shown that if $G$ is locally finite, then $G$ splits.
- In [T2] it was shown that if $G$ is definable in an o-minimal structure, then $G$ splits.
- In [GiGu] it was shown that if $G$ is linear (with certain additional restrictions) then $G$ splits.
- In [GMS] it was shown that if $G$ is locally linear (with some additional restrictions) then $G$ splits.
- Further splitting results can be found in [BN] and [SSS].

To state some additional splitting results we need to introduce some more definitions. So let $G$ be an infinite sharply 2-transitive group on a set $X$. Then $G$ contains “many” involutions (i.e. elements of order 2). Let $I \subseteq G$ be the set of involutions in $G$. Then $I$ is a conjugacy class in $G$. If $i \in I$ has no fixed points in $X$ we say that $G$ is of characteristic 2 and we write $\text{char}(G) = 2$. Otherwise each $i \in I$ fixes a unique point. In this case the set of all products of distinct involutions: $I^2 \setminus \{1\}$ form a conjugacy class in $G$, and a nontrivial power of an element in $I^2 \setminus \{1\}$ belongs to $I^2 \setminus \{1\}$. It follows that the elements in $I^2 \setminus \{1\}$ either have an odd prime order $p$, or are of infinite order. In the former case we say that the characteristic of $G$ is $p$ and in the latter case we say that the characteristic of $G$ is 0. Hence we have the following definition.

**Definition A.2.** Let $G$ be a sharply 2-transitive group on a set $X$, and let $I$ be the set of involutions in $G$. Let $I^2 = \{ ts \mid t, s \in I \}$. We define the characteristic of $G$, denoted $\text{char}(G)$ as follows:

(char 2) $\text{char}(G) = 2$, if $i \in I$ has no fixed point in $X$;
(char 0) $\text{char}(G) = 0$, if each $g \in I^2 \setminus \{1\}$ is of infinite order;
(char p) $\text{char}(G) = p$, where $p$ is an odd prime, if the order of $g \in I^2 \setminus \{1\}$ is $p$. 
• In [K, Thm. 9.5, p. 42] and in [Tu] it was shown that if char($G$) = 3, then $G$ splits.
• In [M] it was shown that if the exponent of the point stabilizer is 3 or 6, then $G$ splits.

Using the above terminology, we can now rephrase Theorem 1.2 as follows.

**Theorem A.3.** Every Frobenius or regular permutation group which is **not** sharply 2-transitive, and whose involutions act freely, has a non-split sharply 2-transitive extension of characteristic 2.

Here, by an “extension” we mean an extension of both the given set and the given permutation group.

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