

RENDICONTI *del* SEMINARIO MATEMATICO *della* UNIVERSITÀ DI PADOVA

H. PAHLINGS

Some sporadic groups as Galois groups

Rendiconti del Seminario Matematico della Università di Padova,
tome 79 (1988), p. 97-107

http://www.numdam.org/item?id=RSMUP_1988__79__97_0

© Rendiconti del Seminario Matematico della Università di Padova, 1988, tous droits réservés.

L'accès aux archives de la revue « Rendiconti del Seminario Matematico della Università di Padova » (<http://rendiconti.math.unipd.it/>) implique l'accord avec les conditions générales d'utilisation (<http://www.numdam.org/conditions>). Toute utilisation commerciale ou impression systématique est constitutive d'une infraction pénale. Toute copie ou impression de ce fichier doit contenir la présente mention de copyright.

NUMDAM

*Article numérisé dans le cadre du programme
Numérisation de documents anciens mathématiques*
<http://www.numdam.org/>

Some Sporadic Groups as Galois Groups.

H. PAHLINGS (*)

In recent years a large number of finite simple groups have been proved to be Galois groups over the field $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ or $\mathbb{Q}^{ab}(t)$ of rational functions over \mathbb{Q} or its maximal abelian extension \mathbb{Q}^{ab} (see e.g. [1], [4], [5], [7], [8], [11]). In [6] Matzat studies the problem for composite groups (see also [7]). He defines a GAR-realization of a finite group G with trivial center $Z(G)$ for an algebraic function field $K = k(t_1, \dots, t_r)$ of finite transcendence degree over k to be a regular field extension N/K with Galois group G with two additional properties:

(A) $\text{Aut}(N/k)$ has a subgroup $A = \text{Aut}(G)$ and K is the fixed field of the group corresponding to $\text{Inn}(G)$.

(R) Any regular field extension R/N^A with $\bar{k}R = \bar{k}(t_1, \dots, t_r)$ is a rational function field over k . (Here \bar{k} is the algebraic closure of k and N^A is the fixed field of A .) Matzat shows (see [6]) that if all the composition factors of a finite group G have GAR-realizations over $k(t)$, k a Hilbert field (just as \mathbb{Q} or \mathbb{Q}^{ab}) then G can be realized as a Galois group over k . He also shows ([6], Satz 6) that

a) the sporadic simple groups M_{11} , M_{12} , M_{22} , J_1 , J_2 , HS , Sz , ON , Co_3 , Co_2 , Co_1 , $F_{i_{23}}$, $F'_{i_{24}}$, F_5 , F_3 , F_2 , F_1 have GAR-realizations over $\mathbb{Q}(t)$ and

b) all sporadic simple groups with the possible exceptions He , $F_{i_{22}}$ and J_4 have GAR-realizations over $\mathbb{Q}^{ab}(t)$.

The purpose of this note is to prove

(*) Indirizzo dell'A.: Lehrstuhl D für Mathematik, Templergraben 64, 5100 Aachen (Germania Fed.).

THEOREM. The sporadic simple groups He , $F_{i_{22}}$ and J_4 have GAR-realizations over $\mathbf{Q}(t)$.

By extending the field of constants with \mathbf{Q}^{ab} one obtains from the GAR-realizations over $\mathbf{Q}(t)$ GAR-realizations over $\mathbf{Q}^{ab}(t)$. Thus every sporadic simple group has a GAR-realization over $\mathbf{Q}^{ab}(t)$ and so, in particular, is a Galois group over \mathbf{Q}^{ab} .

The method of proof is quite similar to that of [5]. For conjugacy classes C_1, \dots, C_n of a finite group G let a class structure be

$$\mathfrak{L} = (C_1, \dots, C_n) = \{(g_1, \dots, g_n) : g_i \in C_i\},$$

$l^i(\mathfrak{L})$ be the number of orbits of $\text{Inn}(G)$ on

$$\{(g_1, \dots, g_n) \in \mathfrak{L} : g_1 \dots g_n = 1, \langle g_1, \dots, g_n \rangle = G\},$$

and

$$n(\mathfrak{L}) = \frac{1}{|G|} |\{(g_1, \dots, g_n) \in \mathfrak{L} : g_1 \dots g_n = 1\}|.$$

The point is, that $n(\mathfrak{L})$ (usually called «normalized structure constant») can be computed from the character table of G :

$$n(\mathfrak{L}) = \sum_{i=1}^h \frac{|G|^{n-2}}{\chi_i(1)^{n-2}} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{\chi_i(g_j)}{|C_G(g_j)|},$$

where $\{\chi_1, \dots, \chi_h\} = \text{Irr}(G)$ is the set of complex irreducible characters of G , $g_j \in C_j$, and $C_G(g_j)$ is the centralizer of g_j , as usual. Obviously $l^i(\mathfrak{L}) \leq n(\mathfrak{L})$ and in order to compute $l^i(\mathfrak{L})$, which is relevant to the problem at hand one usually invokes information on the maximal subgroups of G . A special case of a theorem of Matzat and Thompson ([5], [11]) says, that if a finite group G with $Z(G) = \{1\}$ has a rational class structure \mathfrak{L} (i.e. a class structure with all conjugacy classes C_i rational) with $l^i(\mathfrak{L}) = 1$, then there is a regular field extension $N/\mathbf{Q}(t)$ with Galois group G . Hence the Theorem follows from the following Lemma as in [6].

LEMMA. a) For the rational class structure $\mathfrak{L} = (2B, 6C, 30A)$ of $\text{Aut}(He)$ one has $l^i(\mathfrak{L}) = n(\mathfrak{L}) = 1$.

b) For the rational class structure

$$\mathfrak{L} = (2A, 18E, 42A) \quad \text{of} \quad \text{Aut}(F_{i_{22}})$$

one has $l^i(\mathfrak{L}) = n(\mathfrak{L}) = 1$.

c) For the rational class structure $\mathfrak{L} = (2A, 4C, 11A)$ of J_4 one has $l^i(\mathfrak{L}) = 1$.

Here we use the notation of the ATLAS [2]; in particular $2B$, $6C$, $30A$ are rational conjugacy classes in $\text{Aut}(He) = He$. 2 of elements of order 2, 6 and 30, respectively. From the Lemma and the result of Matzat and Thompson cited above it follows that there is a regular field extension $N/Q(t)$ with Galois group $\text{Aut}(He)$ (or $\text{Aut}(Fi_{22})$). The fixed field of $He \cong \text{Inn}(He)$ (resp. Fi_{22}) is a rational function field. So one obtains a GAR-realization of He (resp. Fi_{22}), since condition (R) is fulfilled by [6], Bemerkung 4.

PROOF. a) Let $G = \text{Aut}(He)$ and $\mathfrak{L} = (2B, 2C, 30A)$. From the character table of G (see e.g. [2]) it follows that $n(\mathfrak{L}) = 1$.

Let $g_1 \in 2B$ and $g_2 \in 6C$ be such that $g_1 g_2 \in 30A$, so $(g_1, g_2, (g_1 g_2)^{-1}) \in \mathfrak{L}$ and let $U = \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle$.

We will show that $U = G$, thereby proving that $l^i(\mathfrak{L}) = n(\mathfrak{L})$. The maximal subgroups of G with order divisible by 30 are (cf. [2]) He and

$$\begin{aligned} &PSP(4, 4) \cdot 4, & 3 \cdot S_7 \times 2, \\ &2^2 \cdot PSL(3, 4) \cdot D_{12}, & (S_5 \times S_5) : 2. \\ &5^2 : 4S_4, \end{aligned}$$

The first two subgroups in this list have relatively small indices in G (2058 and 8330, respectively); so it is very easy to find the corresponding permutation characters (the CAS-system, cf. [10], does this automatically). One finds that the permutation characters vanish on the class $30A$, so that U cannot be contained in one of these subgroups. Also $5^2 : 4S_4$ has no elements of order 15, because the 3-Sylow subgroups of $GL(2, 5)$ have regular orbits on the non-zero vectors of the standard module.

In order to exclude $U \leq 3 \cdot S_7 \times 2$ and

$$U \leq (S_5 \times S_5) : 2 = S_5 \sim S_2,$$

the character tables of these groups are computed and the fusion of these groups into G is determined as in [10]. The character tables

of these groups are included in the appendix. The relevant parts of the fusions are

class of $3 \cdot S_7 \times 2$	$2C$	$6F$	$6J$	$30A$	fuses to
class of $\text{Aut}(He)$	$2B$	$6C$	$6C$	$30A$	

and

class of $(S_5 \times S_5):2$	$2B$	$6D$	$30A$	fuses to
class of $\text{Aut}(He)$	$2B$	$6C$	$30A$	.

Using the character tables one finds that

$$n(2C, 6F, 30A) = n(2C, 6J, 30A) = 0 \quad \text{in } 3 \cdot S_7 \times 2$$

and

$$n(2B, 6D, 30A) = 0 \quad \text{in } (S_5 \times S_5):2.$$

Hence U cannot be contained in $3 \cdot S_7 \times 2$ or $(S_5 \times S_5):2$ either, so $U = G$.

b) We consider the rational class structure $\mathfrak{L} = (2A, 18E, 42A)$ of $G = \text{Aut}(Fi_{22})$, again referring to the ATLAS [2] for the notation of the classes (in the notation of the CAS-library, cf. [10], it would be $(2A, 18D, 42A)$). From the character table one computes $n(\mathfrak{L}) = 1$.

Let $g_1 \in 2A$ and $g_2 \in 18D$ be such that $g_1 g_2 \in 42A$ and $U = \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle$. Again we have to show that $U = G$.

The maximal subgroups of $\text{Aut}(Fi_{22})$ with orders divisible by 7 are (cf. [2], and a list of corrections and additions to [2] issued by the authors)

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cdot PSU(6, 2) \cdot 2, & \quad 2^{10} : M_{22} : 2, \\ G_2(3) : 2, & \quad 2^7 : PSp(6, 2), \\ PSO^+(8, 2) : S_3 \times 2, & \quad S_3 \times PSU(4, 3) \cdot 2^2. \end{aligned}$$

and, of course, Fi_{22} .

The groups $PSU(6, 2)$, $G_2(3)$, M_{22} and $PSp(6, 2)$ have no elements of order 21. So U cannot be contained in one of the corresponding extensions.

The subgroup $S_3 \times PSU(4, 3) \cdot 2^2$ contains elements of $2A$ and $42A$ but none of the class $18E$, as the permutation character shows. Of course, it is not feasible to list all candidates for a permutation character of G of this degree (1 647 360). So at first the fusion of $S_3 \times PSU(4, 3)$ into G was determined as in [10], and hence the permutation character of this subgroup. This gives very strong restrictions for the irreducible constituents of the permutation character of $S_3 \times PSU(4, 3) \cdot 2^2$, so that this can easily be found. The character table of $H = PSO^+(8, 2) : S_3 \times 2$ is known (see e.g. [9]) and it is not difficult to obtain the fusion of H into G . One finds that $18E \cap H$ and $42A \cap H$ are contained in the normal subgroup $N = PSO^+(8, 2) : A_3 \times 2$, whereas $2A \cap N = \emptyset$. Hence $U \not\leq H$ and so $U = G$.

c) Let \mathfrak{L} be the rational class structure $(2A, 4C, 11A)$ of $G = J_4$ in the notation of the ATLAS [2] or the CAS-library, cf. [10]. From the charactertable one computes $n(\mathfrak{L}) = \frac{3}{2}$.

Any maximal subgroup of J_4 with order divisible by 11 is conjugate to one of the following (cf. [2], and the list of corrections and additions to [2] issued by the authors):

$$H_1 = PSL(2, 23) : 2, \quad H_5 = PSU(3, 11) : 2,$$

$$H_2 = PSL(2, 32) : 5, \quad H_6 = 2^{11} : M_{24},$$

$$H_3 = 11_+^{1+2} : (5 \times 2S_4), \quad H_7 = 2_+^{1+12} \cdot 3M_{22} : 2.$$

$$H_4 = M_{22} : 2,$$

H_2 has no elements of order 4. The subgroups H_1 , H_4 , or H_5 contain no elements of the class $4C$ of J_4 . This is so, since in J_4 the elements of $4C$ are not squares of elements, whereas all elements of order 4 in H_1 , H_4 , and H_5 are, in fact, squares as can be seen from the powermaps in the character tables, cf. [2]. It is quite obvious that in H_3 a product of an involution with an element of order 4 does not have order 11. Furthermore $2^{11} : M_{24}$ does not contain elements of the class $11A$. This can be seen e.g. by computing the only candidate for a permutation character of degree 173 067 389 (which is the index of H_6 in J_4) of J_4 ; this character vanishes on the class $11A$. Actually it is not even necessary to compute this permutation character θ , for a glance at the character table of J_4 shows that all possible constituents of θ have non-negative values at $11B$, so that $2^{11} : M_{24}$ must

contain $11B$ and, since all elements of order 11 are conjugate in M_{24} , not $11A$.

The character table of H_7 has been computed by B. Fischer [3] together with the fusion into J_4 : The relevant part of the fusion is

$$\begin{array}{ll} 2A, 2B, 2D, 2F, 2H & \text{of } H_7 \text{ fuse into } 2A \text{ of } J_4, \\ 4C, 4G, 4L, 4O, 4R, 4U, 4X & \text{of } H_7 \text{ fuse into } 4C \text{ of } J_4, \\ 11A & \text{of } H_7 \text{ fuses into } 11A \text{ of } J_4. \end{array}$$

Computing the structure constants of H_7 one finds that $n(C_1, C_2, C_3) = 0$ for all conjugacy classes C_1, C_2, C_3 of H_7 fusing into $2A, 4C, 11A$ of J_4 , respectively, except for

$$n(2H, 4U, 11A) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

($2H$ corresponds to the outer involution class $2B$ of $M_{22}:2$, and $4U$ to the class $4C$.)

Altogether this shows that the number of triples (x, y, z) with $x \in 2A, y \in 4C, xy = z^{-1} \in 11A$ in J_4 which generate a proper subgroup of J_4 is at most (in fact equal to) $\frac{1}{2}|J_4|$. This implies $l'(\mathcal{L}) = 1$, since J_4 has trivial center.

REMARK. J_4 is not rigid in the sense of Thompson [11], that is contains no class structure \mathcal{L} with $n(\mathcal{L}) = l'(\mathcal{L}) = 1$. If $\mathcal{L} = (C_1, C_2, C_3)$ is a class structure in J_4 with $n(\mathcal{L}) = 1$, and $x \in C_1, y \in C_2, xy \in C_3$ then $\langle x, y \rangle$ is a dihedral group or $\mathcal{L} = (2A, 4A, 11B)$ and $\langle x, y \rangle \leq 2^{11}:M_{24}$.

Acknowledgement. Thanks are due to Prof. B. Fischer for sending me character tables of some maximal subgroups of J_4 (including $2_+^{1+12}:M_{22}:2$) and to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft for financial support.

APPENDIX

(S5XS5):2

	2	7	6	7	4	3	3	1	4	3	1	5	4	5	3	3	3
	3	2	1	.	2	2	1	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	2	2	1
	5	2	1	.	1	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1A	2A	2B	3A	3B	5A	5B	6A	10A	15A	2C	4A	4B	6B	6C	12A	
2P	1A	1A	1A	3A	3B	5A	5B	3A	5A	15A	1A	2A	2B	3A	3B	6A	
3P	1A	2A	2B	1A	1A	5A	5B	2A	10A	5A	2C	4A	4B	2C	2C	4A	
5P	1A	2A	2B	3A	3B	1A	1A	6A	2A	3A	2C	4A	4B	6B	6C	12A	
SUBGROUP	FUSION	INT	HE.2														
	1	2	3	4	4	9	9	10	16	21	2	6	7	10	10	10	
IND																	
X.1	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X.2	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X.3	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X.4	+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X.5	+	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X.6	+	8	4	.	5	2	3	-2	1	-1	.	4	2	.	1	-2	-1
X.7	+	8	4	.	5	2	3	-2	1	-1	.	4	2	.	1	-2	-1
X.8	+	8	4	.	5	2	3	-2	1	-1	.	-4	-2	.	-1	2	1
X.9	+	8	4	.	5	2	3	-2	1	-1	.	-4	-2	.	-1	2	1
X.10	+	10	6	2	4	-2	5	.	.	1	-1	2	.	-2	2	2	.
X.11	+	10	6	2	4	-2	5	.	.	1	-1	2	.	-2	2	2	.
X.12	+	10	6	2	4	-2	5	.	.	1	-1	-2	.	2	-2	-2	.
X.13	+	10	6	2	4	-2	5	.	.	1	-1	-2	.	2	-2	-2	.
X.14	+	12	4	-4	6	.	7	2	-2	-1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.15	+	12	4	-4	6	.	7	2	-2	-1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.16	+	16	.	.	4	1	-4	1	.	.	-1	4	.	.	-2	1	.
X.17	+	16	.	.	4	1	-4	1	.	.	-1	4	.	.	-2	1	.
X.18	+	16	.	.	4	1	-4	1	.	.	-1	4	.	.	-2	1	.
X.19	+	16	.	.	4	1	-4	1	.	.	-1	4	.	.	-2	1	.
X.20	+	25	5	1	-5	1	.	.	-1	.	.	1	-1	1	1	1	-1
X.21	+	25	5	1	-5	1	.	.	-1	.	.	1	-1	1	1	1	-1
X.22	+	25	5	1	-5	1	.	.	-1	.	.	1	-1	1	1	1	-1
X.23	+	25	5	1	-5	1	.	.	-1	.	.	1	-1	1	1	1	-1
X.24	+	32	.	.	8	2	-8	2	.	.	-2	-8	.	.	4	-2	.
X.25	+	36	-12	4	.	.	6	1	.	-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.26	+	36	-12	4	.	.	6	1	.	-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.27	+	40	4	.	1	-2	-5	.	1	-1	1	4	-2	.	1	-2	1
X.28	+	40	4	.	1	-2	-5	.	1	-1	1	4	-2	.	1	-2	1
X.29	+	40	4	.	1	-2	-5	.	1	-1	1	-4	2	.	-1	2	-1
X.30	+	40	4	.	1	-2	-5	.	1	-1	1	-4	2	.	-1	2	-1
X.31	+	48	-8	.	6	.	-2	-2	-2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.32	+	48	-8	.	6	.	-2	-2	-2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.33	+	50	10	2	-10	2	.	.	-2	.	.	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	2
X.34	+	60	-4	-4	-6	.	5	.	2	1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.35	+	60	-4	-4	-6	.	5	.	2	1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.

5	5	5	5	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	1	4	4	2	1	3	3	2
2	1	1	.	2	2	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
2D	2E	4C	4D	6D	6E	6F	6G	10B	12B	20A	30A	2F	4E	6H	10C	4F	8A	12C
1A	1A	2A	2A	3A	3A	3A	3B	5A	6A	10A	15A	1A	2B	3B	5B	2C	4B	6C
2D	2E	4C	4D	2D	2D	2F	2D	10B	4C	2CA	10B	2F	4E	2F	10C	4F	8A	4F
2D	2E	4C	4D	6D	6E	6F	6G	2D	12B	4C	6D	2F	4E	6H	2F	4F	8A	12C
27	27	28	28	29	30	30	30	35	36	40	43	2	7	10	16	26	34	36
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
.
6	2	4	.	3	3	-1	.	1	1	-1	-2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-6	-2	-4	.	-3	-3	1	.	-1	-1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	-2	4	.	5	-1	1	2	-3	1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-2	2	-4	.	-5	1	-1	-2	3	-1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	2	4	.	6	.	2	.	1	-2	-1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-6	-2	-4	.	-6	.	-2	.	-1	2	1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	6	2	4	-2	.	-2	-1	.	1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-4	.	-6	-2	-4	2	.	2	1	.	-1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	-2	6	-2	6	.	-2	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-6	2	-6	2	-6	.	2	.	-1	.	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	-4	2	.	-1	-2	.	.	1	4	.	1	-1	2	.	-1
8	.	.	.	-4	2	.	-1	-2	.	.	1	-4	.	-1	1	-2	.	1
-8	.	.	.	4	-2	.	1	2	.	.	-1	4	.	1	-1	-2	.	1
-8	.	.	.	4	-2	.	1	2	.	.	-1	-4	.	-1	1	2	.	-1
5	1	-5	-1	5	-1	1	-1	.	1	.	.	5	1	-1	.	1	-1	1
5	1	-5	-1	5	-1	1	-1	.	1	.	.	-5	-1	1	.	-1	1	-1
-5	-1	5	1	-5	1	-1	1	.	-1	.	.	5	1	-1	.	-1	1	-1
-5	-1	5	1	-5	1	-1	1	.	-1	.	.	-5	-1	1	.	1	-1	1
.
.
.
14	2	-4	.	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-14	-2	4	.	1	1	1	-2	1	1	-1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	2	4	.	-9	-3	-1	.	1	1	-1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-6	-2	-4	.	9	3	1	.	-1	-1	1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	-4	.	.	-6	.	2	.	2	.	.	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-12	4	.	.	6	.	-2	.	-2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.
.
6	-2	-6	2	6	.	-2	.	1	.	-1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
-6	2	6	-2	-6	.	2	.	-1	.	1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

3.57X2

	2	5	4	5	4	4	2	4	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	5	5	4	3	2	2	3
	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	.
	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1A	3A	2A	6A	3B	3C	4A	12A	5A	15A	6B	6C	7A	21A	21B	2B	2C	4B	6D	6E	10A	12B	
2P	1A	3A	1A	3A	3B	3C	2A	6A	5A	15A	3B	3B	7A	21B	21A	1A	1A	2A	3B	3C	5A	6B	
3P	1A	1A	2A	2A	1A	1A	4A	4A	5A	5A	2A	2A	7A	7A	7A	2B	2C	4B	2B	2C	10A	4B	
5P	1A	3A	2A	6A	3B	3C	4A	12A	1A	3A	6B	6C	7A	21A	21B	2B	2C	4B	6D	6E	2B	12B	
7P	1A	3A	2A	6A	3B	3C	4A	12A	5A	15A	6B	6C	1A	3A	3A	2B	2C	4B	6D	6E	10A	12B	
SUBGROUP	FUSION	INTO	HF.2																				
	1A	3A	2A	6A	3A	3B	4A	12B	5A	15A	6A	6A	7A	21A	21B	2A	2B	4A	6A	6B	10A	12B	
X.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
X.2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
X.3	6	6	2	2	3	.	.	.	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	.	2	1	.	-1	-1	
X.4	6	6	2	2	3	.	.	.	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4	.	-2	-1	.	1	1	
X.5	14	14	2	2	2	-1	.	.	-1	-1	2	2	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	-1	1	.	
X.6	14	14	2	2	2	-1	.	.	-1	-1	2	2	.	.	.	-6	-2	.	.	1	-1	.	
X.7	14	14	2	2	-1	2	.	.	-1	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	4	.	-2	1	.	-1	1	
X.8	14	14	2	2	-1	2	.	.	-1	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	-4	.	2	-1	.	1	-1	
X.9	15	15	-1	-1	3	.	-1	-1	.	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	5	-3	1	-1	.	.	1	
X.10	15	15	-1	-1	3	.	-1	-1	.	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-5	3	-1	1	.	.	-1	
X.11	20	20	-4	-4	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.12	21	21	1	1	-3	.	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	-3	-1	1	.	1	-1	
X.13	21	21	1	1	-3	.	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	-1	3	1	-1	.	-1	1	
X.14	35	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	.	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	5	1	-1	-1	1	.	-1
X.15	35	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	.	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	-5	-1	1	1	-1	.	1
X.16	12	-6	4	-2	.	.	.	2	-1	4	-2	-2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.17	30	-15	6	-3	.	.	2	-1	.	.	.	2	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.18	30	-15	-2	1	.	.	-2	1	.	4	-2	2	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.19	42	-21	2	-1	.	.	-2	1	2	-1	-4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.20	42	-21	-6	3	.	.	2	-1	2	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.21	48	-24	.	.	.	.	.	-2	1	.	.	-1	A	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.22	48	-24	.	.	.	.	.	-2	1	.	.	-1	B	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
X.24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	
X.25	6	6	2	2	3	.	.	.	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	.	2	1	.	-1	-1	
X.26	6	6	2	2	3	.	.	.	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-4	.	-2	-1	.	1	1	
X.27	14	14	2	2	2	-1	.	.	-1	-1	2	2	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	-1	1	.	
X.28	14	14	2	2	2	-1	.	.	-1	-1	2	2	.	.	.	-6	-2	.	.	1	-1	.	
X.29	14	14	2	2	-1	2	.	.	-1	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	4	.	-2	1	.	-1	1	
X.30	14	14	2	2	-1	2	.	.	-1	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	-4	.	2	-1	.	1	-1	
X.31	15	15	-1	-1	3	.	-1	-1	.	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	5	-3	1	-1	.	.	1	
X.32	15	15	-1	-1	3	.	-1	-1	.	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-5	3	-1	1	.	.	-1	
X.33	20	20	-4	-4	2	.	.	.	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.34	21	21	1	1	-3	.	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	-3	-1	1	.	1	-1	
X.35	21	21	1	1	-3	.	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	-1	3	1	-1	.	-1	1	
X.36	35	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	.	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	5	1	-1	-1	1	.	-1
X.37	35	35	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	.	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	-5	-1	1	1	-1	.	1
X.38	12	-6	4	-2	.	.	.	2	-1	4	-2	-2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.39	30	-15	5	-3	.	.	2	-1	.	.	.	2	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.40	30	-15	-2	1	.	.	-2	1	.	4	-2	2	-1	-1	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.41	42	-21	2	-1	.	.	-2	1	2	-1	-4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.42	42	-21	-6	3	.	.	2	-1	2	-1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.43	48	-24	.	.	.	.	.	-2	1	.	.	-1	A	B	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
X.44	48	-24	.	.	.	.	.	-2	1	.	.	-1	B	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

$w = \exp(2\pi i / N)$

$N = 21 \quad A = /A = 1 + w^{-2w2} + w4 + w7 - w8 - w9 - w11$
 $\quad \quad \quad = (1 + \text{SQRT}(21)) / 2$
 $N = 21 \quad B = /B = -w + 2w2 - w4 - w7 + w8 + w9 + w11$
 $\quad \quad \quad = (1 - \text{SQRT}(21)) / 2$

REFERENCES

- [1] G. V. BELYI, *On extensions of the maximal cyclotomic field having a given classical Galois group*, J. reine angew. Math., **341** (1983), pp. 147-156.
- [2] J. H. CONWAY - R. T. CURTIS - S. P. NORTON - R. A. PARKER - R. A. WILSON, *An Atlas of finite groups*, Oxford University Press (1984).
- [3] B. FISCHER, private communication.
- [4] G. HOYDEN-SIEDERSLEBEN - B. H. MATZAT, *Realisierung sporadischer einfacher Gruppen als Galoisgruppen über Kreisteilungskörpern*, J. Algebra, **101** (1986), pp. 273-286.
- [5] B. H. MATZAT, *Realisierung endlicher Gruppen als Galoisgruppen*, Manuscripta Math., **51** (1985), pp. 253-265.
- [6] B. H. MATZAT, *Zum Einbettungsproblem der algebraischen Zahlentheorie mit nicht abelschem Kern*, Invent. Math., **80** (1985), pp. 365-374.
- [7] B. H. MATZAT, *Über das Umkehrproblem der Galoischen Theorie* (Hauptvortrag auf dem XI. Österreichischen Mathematiker-Kongreß in Graz, 1985).
- [8] D. C. HUNT, *Rational rigidity and the sporadic groups*, J. Algebra, **99** (1986) pp. 577-592.
- [9] J. MOORI, *On the automorphism group of the group $D_4(2)$* , J. Algebra, **80** (1983), pp. 216-225.
- [10] J. NEUBÜSER - H. PAHLINGS - W. PLESKEN, *CAS; Design and use of a system for the handling of characters of finite groups*, in: Computational Group Theory (ed. M. D. Atkinson), pp. 195-247, Academic Press, London, 1984.
- [11] J. G. THOMPSON, *Some finite groups which appear as $Gal(L/K)$ where $K \leq \mathbb{Q}(\mu_n)$* , J. Algebra, **89** (1984), pp. 437-499.

Manoscritto pervenuto in redazione il 5 marzo 1987.