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Most rigid representation and Cayley index of finitely generated groups

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Abstract

If G is a group and S a generating set, G canonically embeds into the automorphism group of its Cayley graph and it is natural to try to minimize, over all generating sets, the index of this inclusion. This infimum is called the Cayley index of the group. In a recent series of works, we have characterized the infinite finitely generated groups with Cayley index 1. We complement this characterization by showing that the Cayley index is 2 in the remaining cases and is attained for a finite generating set.

Mathematics Subject Classifications: 05C25, 05C63, 05E18, 20F65

1 Introduction

Given a group G and a symmetric generating set $S \subset G \setminus \{1\}$, the Cayley graph $\text{Cay}(G, S)$ is the simple unoriented graph with vertex set G and an edge between g and h precisely when $g^{-1}h \in S$. By construction, the action by left-multiplication of G on itself induces an action of the group on its Cayley graph, which is free and vertex-transitive. One can then define the *Cayley index* of G as the infimum over all symmetric generating sets of $[\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}(G, S)) : G]$. Cayley graphs of G with $[\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}(G, S)) : G]$ minimal are known under the name of *most rigid representations*; if the index is 1 they are called *graphical regular representations* (usually written GRRs).

Thanks to combined efforts of, notably, Imrich, Watkins, Nowitz, Hetzel and Godsil, see [2] and the references therein, a complete classification of finite groups admitting a

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GRR was obtained in the 70s. More precisely, there is a list of 13 exceptional groups (of order at most 32) such that a finite group has Cayley index 1 if and only if it is neither an abelian group with an element of order at least 3, nor a generalized dicyclic group, nor one of the 13 exceptional groups. We recall that a generalized dicyclic group is a non-abelian group with an abelian subgroup A of index 2 and an element x not in A such that $x^4 = 1$ and $axa^{-1} = a^{-1}$ for every $a \in A$. The computation of the Cayley index of the remaining finite groups was initiated by Imrich and Watkins [3] and recently completed by Morris and Tymburski [6].

On the other hand, until recently very little was known for infinite finitely generated groups. In [4, 5], confirming a conjecture of Watkins, we showed that an infinite finitely generated group has Cayley index 1 if and only if it is neither an abelian group, nor a generalized dicyclic group; in which case the Cayley index is attained for a finite generating set. This completed the classification of finitely generated groups admitting a GRR. The aim of this work is to compute the Cayley index of all finitely generated groups. Our main result, which completes the classification given in [6] for finite groups, is

Theorem 1. *Let G be an infinite finitely generated group. Then its Cayley index is equal to 2 if G is abelian or generalized dicyclic and 1 otherwise. Moreover, this index is attained for some finite generating set S .*

The difficult cases of the Theorem 1 are contained in [4, 5]. The main contribution of this short note is to study separately the abelian and generalized dicyclic groups; this study also relies on the results from [4].

In order to prove Theorem 1, we will consider the following three subgroups of automorphisms of $\text{Cay}(G, S)$:

- The full group $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}(G, S))$ which consists of permutations φ of G satisfying $\varphi(gS) = \varphi(g)S$ for every $g \in G$.
- The group $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, S))$ of *colour-preserving automorphisms*, defined as the permutations φ satisfying $\varphi(gs) \in \{\varphi(g)s, \varphi(g)s^{-1}\}$ for every $g \in G$ and $s \in S^\pm$.
- The group $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{lab}}(G, S))$ of *label-preserving automorphisms*, defined as the permutations of G satisfying $\varphi(gs) = \varphi(g)s$ for every $g \in G$, $s \in S^\pm$. This group is isomorphic to G acting by left-translation because S is generating.

In [1], Byrne, Donner and Sibley computed the group $\Xi_G := \text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, G))$ for G finite. We will generalize their result to all groups, not necessarily finitely generated. Before stating it, we introduce some notation. On the one hand, if G is abelian we denote by η the inverse map $g \mapsto g^{-1}$ on G . Since G is abelian, $G \rtimes \{\text{id}, \eta\}$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, S))$ for any S . On the other hand, if $G = \langle A, x \rangle$ is a generalized dicyclic group, we denote by ψ the permutation that is the identity on A and the inverse on xA . Once again, a simple verification shows that $G \rtimes \{\text{id}, \psi\}$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, S))$ for any S . Finally, let $Q_8 = \{\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k\}$ be the quaternion group. For any choice of $(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_k) \in \{-1, 1\}^3$, we define a permutation of $\varphi_{(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_k)}$ by $\varphi_{(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_k)}(\pm x) = \pm x^{\varepsilon_x}$ for

$x \in \{i, j, k\}$ and $\varphi_{(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_k)}(\pm 1) = \pm 1$. One easily checks that for any generating set S of Q_8 ,

$$\text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(Q_8, S))}(1_{Q_8}) = \{\varphi_{(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_k)} \mid (\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j, \varepsilon_k) \in \{-1, 1\}^3\} \cong (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^3$$

and that $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(Q_8, S)) = Q_8 \cdot \text{Stab}_{\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(Q_8, S))}(1_{Q_8}) \cong \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z} \wr (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^2$, see [1] for more details. With these notations, we have the following generalization of the classification theorem of [1].

Theorem 2. *Let G be a group and let $\Xi_G = \text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, G))$.*

1. *If $G = (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{(I)}$, then $\Xi_G = G$,*
2. *If G is any other abelian group, then $\Xi_G = G \rtimes \{\text{id}, \eta\}$,*
3. *If $G = Q_8 \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{(I)}$, then $\Xi_G = \Xi_{Q_8} \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{(I)}$,*
4. *If G is any other generalized dicyclic group, then $\Xi_G = G \rtimes \{\text{id}, \psi\}$,*
5. *If G is neither abelian nor generalized dicyclic, then $\Xi_G = G$.*

Theorem 2 suggests the following conjecture about Cayley indices of groups.

Conjecture 3. Let g be any group (with no restriction on the cardinality or on the rank). Then, its Cayley index should be: 1 if $G = (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{(I)}$, 2 if G is any other abelian group, 8 if $G = Q_8 \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{(I)}$, 2 if G is any other generalized dicyclic group and 1 if G is neither abelian nor generalized dicyclic.

This conjectures hold for finite groups (with the exception of 24 groups of order at most 32), see [6] and the references therein. For infinite, finitely generated groups, the first and third cases cannot happen and hence Theorem 1 proves the conjecture in this setting.

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2 The proofs

For G a group, recall that we denote by Ξ_G the group $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, G))$. We additionally denote by ξ_G the stabilizer of 1_G in Ξ_G . Since G acts transitively on the vertices of $\text{Cay}(G, G)$ we have that $\Xi_G = G \cdot \xi_G$ and since the action of G is free, $G \cap \xi_G = \{\text{id}\}$.

Recall that a group G is *Boolean* if all its elements have order at most 2. It is a well-known fact that this is equivalent to G being isomorphic to $(\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{(I)}$ for some I (possibly empty).

We begin by generalizing [1, Theorem 4].

Lemma 4. *Let G be any group and B be a Boolean group. Then $\xi_{G \times B} \cong \xi_G$ and $\Xi_{G \times B} \cong \Xi_G \times B$.*

Proof. A straightforward verification shows that

$$\xi_{G \times B} = \{(g, b) \mapsto (\varphi(g), b) \mid \varphi \in \xi_G\}.$$

Indeed, the inclusion \subset is clear, and the converse is because any $\psi \in \xi_{G \times B}$ preserves G and satisfies $\psi(gh) = \psi(g)h$ whenever h has order 2. \square

Lemma 5. *Let $G = \langle A, x \rangle$ be a generalized dicyclic group that is not isomorphic to $Q_8 \times B$. There is $a \in A$ such that $a^2 \notin \{1, x^2\}$.*

Proof. Assume that $a^2 \in \{1, x^2\}$ for every $a \in A$. In particular A is an abelian group of exponent at most 4 and hence by a theorem of Prüfer a direct sum of cyclic groups, that is in our case a direct sum of copies of $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}$ and of $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$. That is, $A = (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{(I)} \times (\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z})^{(J)}$ for some (possibly empty) sets I and J . Firstly, J is nonempty as otherwise G would be abelian and hence not generalized dicyclic. Secondly, the assumption that $a^2 \in \{1, x^2\}$ for every $a \in A$ implies that J has cardinality exactly one, and that the group generated by $\mathbf{Z}/4\mathbf{Z}^{(J)}$ and x is isomorphic to Q_8 . Therefore, G is isomorphic to $Q_8 \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{(I)}$. This proves the lemma. \square

We now proceed to prove Theorem 2.

Proof of Theorem 2. By [4, Theorem 7], $|\xi_G| = 1$ if and only if G is neither generalized dicyclic, nor abelian with an element of order at least 3. This takes care of the first and the last assertion.

Now, let G be an abelian group with an element g_0 of order at least 3. We will prove that $\xi_G = \{id, \eta\}$ where $\eta : g \mapsto g^{-1}$. Let φ be any element of ξ_G . Replacing φ by $\eta \circ \varphi$ if necessary, we can suppose that $\varphi(g_0) = g_0$. If $h \in G$ is such that $\varphi(g_0h) \neq g_0h$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(g_0h) &= \varphi(1 \cdot g_0h) = (g_0h)^{-1} = g_0^{-1}h^{-1} \\ &= \varphi(g_0h) = g_0h^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $g_0^2 = 1$, a contradiction. Hence $\varphi(g_0h) = g_0h$ for every $h \in G$, that is $\varphi = id$. This proves that $\xi_G = \{id, \eta\}$. The result for Ξ_G follows.

The third assertion is Lemma 4.

Finally, suppose that $G = \langle A, x \rangle$ is generalized dicyclic, but not isomorphic to $Q_8 \times B$ with B Boolean. We will prove that $\xi_G = \{id, \psi\}$ where $\psi(a) = a$ and $\psi(ax) = (ax)^{-1}$ for $a \in A$. By Lemma 5 there exists an element $a_0 \in A$ such that $a_0^2 \notin \{1, x^2\}$. Let φ be an element of ξ_G . Since $\varphi(x)$ is in $\{x, x^{-1}\}$, composing by ψ if necessary, we can suppose that $\varphi(x) = x$. Moreover, since $\varphi|_A$ belongs to ξ_A , we know from the second item that $\varphi|_A$ is in $\{id, (\cdot)^{-1}\}$. Suppose that $\varphi|_A = (\cdot)^{-1}$. But then

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \varphi(a_0^{-1}) = \varphi(xa_0x^{-1}) \in \{\varphi(x)a_0x^{-1}, \varphi(x)xa_0^{-1}\} \\ &\in \{xa_0x^{-1} = a_0^{-1}, x^2a_0^{-1}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence either $a_0 = a_0^{-1}$ or $a_0^2 = x^2$, which contradicts $a_0^2 \notin \{1, x^2\}$. We have proved that for all $\varphi \in \xi_G$ such that $\varphi(x) = x$ we have $\varphi|_A = \text{id}$. Now we look at $\tilde{\varphi}(g) := x^{-1}\varphi(xg)$. Since $\varphi(x) = x$ and x^2 is in A , the map $\tilde{\varphi}$ is in ξ_G and $\tilde{\varphi}(x) = x^{-1}\varphi(x^2) = x$. Hence $\tilde{\varphi}(a) = a$ for every a in A , which implies that $\varphi(xa) = xa$ for every $a \in A$, that is $\varphi = \text{id}$. \square

If G is a group and S a generating set of G , we denote by $\Xi_S = \Xi_{G,S}$ the group $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, S))$ and by $\xi_S = \xi_{G,S}$ the stabilizer of 1_G in $\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, S))$. Once again we have $\Xi_S = G \cdot \xi_S$ with $G \cap \xi_S = \{\text{id}\}$ and the group ξ_S admits the following characterization:

$$\xi_S = \{\varphi \in \text{Sym}(G) \mid \varphi(1) = 1 \text{ and } \varphi(gs) \in \varphi(g)\{s, s^{-1}\} \forall g \in G, \forall s \in S\}.$$

It follows that if $S \subset T$ are two generating sets of G , then $\xi_T \leq \xi_S$. Our next lemma uses a compactness argument to show that for a finitely generated G , the minimal value $\inf\{[\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, S)) : G] \mid S \text{ generates } G\} = |\xi_G|$ is attained on a finite S . In section 3, we will prove this directly, in order to obtain explicit bounds on S .

Lemma 6. *Let G be a finitely generated group. Then there exists a finite generating set S with $\xi_S = \xi_G$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2 we know that ξ_G has cardinality 1, 2 or 8. In particular, it is finite. Therefore there exists a finite subset $F \subset G$ such that for all $\varphi \in \xi_G$ if $\varphi|_F = \text{id}$ then $\varphi = \text{id}$.

Let S_0 be a finite generating set of G . We claim that there exists $T \supset S_0$ finite such that for all $\varphi \in \xi_T$ if $\varphi|_F = \text{id}$ then $\varphi|_{S_0 F} = \text{id}$. Indeed, if it wasn't the case, we would have a φ in $\bigcap_{S \text{ finite}} \xi_S = \xi_G$ such that $\varphi|_F = \text{id}$ but $\varphi|_{S_0 F} \neq \text{id}$, which is absurd.

Let $\varphi \in \xi_T$ such that $\varphi|_F = \text{id}$. Let s be an element of S_0 . Define $\varphi_1(g) := s^{-1}\varphi(sg)$. Then φ_1 belongs to ξ_T and $\varphi_1|_F = \text{id}$, which implies that $\varphi_1|_{S_0 F} = \text{id}$ and hence $\varphi|_{sS_0 F} = \text{id}$. Since this is true for all $s \in S_0$ we obtain that $\varphi|_{S_0^2 F} = \text{id}$. By induction $\varphi|_{S_0^n F} = \text{id}$ for all n and hence $\varphi = \text{id}$. We have just proved that for all $\varphi \in \xi_T$ if $\varphi|_F = \text{id}$ then $\varphi = \text{id}$. Since F is finite, this means that ξ_T is finite.

To finish the proof, observe that $(\xi_{T^n})_n$ is a decreasing sequence of finite subgroups of ξ_T whose intersection is equal to ξ_G . In particular, for n big enough we have $\xi_{T^n} = \xi_G$. \square

We finally proceed to prove Theorem 1:

Proof of Theorem 1. On the one hand, by Theorem 2 and Lemma 6, there exists a finite generating set S such that $[\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, S)) : G]$ is equal to 2 if G is abelian or generalized dicyclic and 1 otherwise. On the other hand, by [4, Theorem 10] and [5, Proposition 2.2], there exists a finite T containing S such that $[\text{Aut}(\text{Cay}(G, T)) : \text{Aut}(\text{Cay}_{\text{col}}(G, T))] = 1$. \square

3 Quantitative bounds

The aim of this section is to prove a quantitative form of Lemma 6, which remains true for non-finitely generated groups. The argument is an adaptation of the proof of Theorem 2.

Lemma 7. *Let $S \subset T$ be two symmetric generating sets of G and let S_0 be a subset of G . Suppose that for all φ in ξ_T , if $\varphi|_{S_0} = \text{id}$ then $\varphi|_{S \cup SS_0} = \text{id}$. Then for all φ in ξ_T , if $\varphi|_{S_0} = \text{id}$ then $\varphi = \text{id}$.*

Proof. Let φ be in ξ_T such that $\varphi|_{S_0} = \text{id}$ and let s be an element of S . We define $\tilde{\varphi}_s(g) := s^{-1}\varphi(sg)$. One verifies that $\tilde{\varphi}_s(g)$ is indeed in ξ_T and $\tilde{\varphi}_s|_{S_0} = \text{id}$. For $t \in S \cup SS_0$ we have $\varphi(st) = s\tilde{\varphi}_s(t) = s \cdot t$, that is φ is the identity on $S^{\leq 2} \cup S^{\leq 2}S_0$. By induction we obtain that φ is the identity. \square

Theorem 8. *Let G be a group and S a symmetric generating set.*

1. *If G is Boolean, then $\Xi_S = \Xi_G = G$,*
2. *If G is any other abelian group, then $\Xi_{S^{\leq 2}} = \Xi_G = G \rtimes \{\text{id}, \eta\}$,*
3. *If $G = Q_8 \times B$ with B Boolean, then $\Xi_{S^{\leq 3}} = \Xi_G = \Xi_{Q_8} \times B$,*
4. *If G is any other generalized dicyclic group then $\Xi_{S^{\leq 3}} = \Xi_G = G \rtimes \{\text{id}, \psi\}$,*
5. *If G is neither abelian nor generalized dicyclic, then $\Xi_{S^{\leq 3}} = \Xi_G = G$.*

Proof. The first assertion is obvious.

Now, let G be an abelian group with an element g_0 of order at least 3. We may choose such an element in S . We will prove that $\xi_G = \{\text{id}, \eta\}$ where $\eta : g \mapsto g^{-1}$. Let φ be any element of ξ_T for $T = S^{\leq 2}$. Suppose that $\varphi(g_0) = g_0$. If $s \in T$ is such that $sg_0 \in T$ and $\varphi(sg_0) \neq sg_0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(sg_0) &= \varphi(1 \cdot sg_0) = (sg_0)^{-1} = s^{-1}g_0^{-1} \\ &= \varphi(g_0 \cdot s) \in \{g_0s, g_0s^{-1}\}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that $g_0^2 = 1$, a contradiction. Hence for every $s \in S$ we have $\varphi(sg_0) = sg_0$ and also $\varphi(s) = s$ by taking $t = sg_0^{-1}$ in place of s . By Lemma 7, taking $S_0 = \{g_0\}$, if $\varphi(g_0) = g_0$ then $\varphi = \text{id}$. Finally, if $\varphi(g_0) \neq g_0$, then replacing φ_0 by $\eta \circ \varphi_0$ in this argument shows that $\eta \circ \varphi$ is the identity, that is $\varphi = \eta$.

For the third assertion, since S generates $Q_8 \times B$, it has two elements of order 4, say s and t , that do not commute and hence generate a subgroup isomorphic to Q_8 . Moreover, the product map $\langle s, t \rangle \times B \rightarrow G$ is easily seen to be an isomorphism. So in other words, we can assume that s and t generate the first factor in the decomposition $G = Q_8 \times B$.

We already know by Lemma 4 that $\xi_G = \xi_{Q_8}$ and that $\Xi_G = \Xi_{Q_8} \times B$. We therefore have to prove that any element $\varphi \in \xi_{S^{\leq 3}}$ that is the identity on Q_8 is the identity on G . To that purpose, we apply Lemma 7 for $S = S$, $T = S^{\leq 3}$ and $S_0 = \{s, t, st\}$. Let $\varphi \in \xi_{S^{\leq 3}}$ be such that $\varphi|_{S_0} = \text{id}$. Let $x \in S$ be arbitrary, write $x = x_1b$ with $x_1 \in Q_8$ and $b \in B$. Observe that x_1 either belongs to $\{s, t, st\}^\pm$, or is of order 2. In the first case, using that $\varphi(x_1) = x_1$ by assumption and that $b \in S^{\leq 3}$ has order 2, we have $\varphi(x) = \varphi(x_1)b = x$. In the second case $x \in S$ has order 2 and therefore $\varphi(x) = x$. Similarly, for $z \in S_0$, we have $\varphi(xz) = \varphi(x_1zb) = \varphi(x_1z)b$. Arguing whether $x_1z \in \{s, t, st^{-1}\}^\pm$ (in which case

$\varphi(x_1z) = x_1z$ by assumption) or x_1z has order 2 (in which case $\varphi(xz) = xz$ because $xz \in S^{\leq 3}$), we obtain $\varphi(xz) = xz$. We have proved that for every $\varphi \in \xi_{S^{\leq 3}}$, $\varphi|_{S_0} = \text{id}$ implies $\varphi|_{S \cup S_0} = \text{id}$. Lemma 7 allows us to conclude.

For the fourth assertion, let $A < G$ be the index 2 abelian group as in the definition of generalized dicyclic groups. We assume that S is symmetric. Since S is generating, there is an element $x \in S \setminus A$. It is necessarily of order 4 and $G = \langle A, x \rangle$.

Let us define two symmetric subsets of A : $S_0 = A \cap S$ and $S_1 = (x^{-1}S \cup xS) \cap A$. The assumption that S generates G implies that $S_0 \cup S_1$ generates A . Moreover, $T := \{x, x^{-1}\} \cup S_0 \cup S_1$ generates G and is contained in $S^{\leq 2}$.

Consider $\varphi \in \xi_{S^{\leq 2}}$. Let a be an element of T of order 2. Then $\varphi(a) \in \{a, a^{-1}\} = \{a\}$ and for every $g \in G$ we also have $\varphi(ag) = \varphi(ga) = \varphi(g)a = a\varphi(g)$.

Consider $\varphi \in \xi_{S^{\leq 3}}$ such that $\varphi(x) = x$. Observe that for every $a, b \in S_0 \cup S_1$,

$$a \in S^{\leq 3} \text{ and } xa \in S^{\leq 3} \text{ and } (a^{-1}b \in S^{\leq 3} \text{ or } a^{-1}bx^2 \in S^{\leq 3}).$$

The only case when $a^{-1}b$ might not belong to $S^{\leq 3}$ is when $a = xs$ and $b = x^{-1}t$ (or the converse), and in that case $a^{-1}bx^2 = s^{-1}t \in S^{\leq 2}$. Moreover, in that case, using that x^2 has order 2 and belongs to $S^{\leq 3}$, we have for every $g \in G$

$$\varphi(ga^{-1}b) = \varphi(ga^{-1}bx^2x^2) = \varphi(ga^{-1}bx^2)x^2 \in \varphi(g)\{a^{-1}bx^2, x^{-2}b^{-1}a\}x^2,$$

or simply

$$\varphi(ga^{-1}b) \in \varphi(g)\{a^{-1}b, b^{-1}a\}.$$

What we retain from this discussion is that, for every $g \in G$ and every $a, b \in S_0 \cup S_1$,

$$\varphi(gh) \in \varphi(g)\{h, h^{-1}\} \text{ when } h = a, xa \text{ or } a^{-1}b. \quad (1)$$

Let $a \in S_0 \cup S_1$. We shall prove, by a case-by-case analysis, that $\varphi(a) = a$ and $\varphi(ax) = ax$.

If $a^2 = 1$, since $\xi_{S^{\leq 3}}$ is a subgroup of $\xi_{S^{\leq 2}}$, we already know that $\varphi(a) = a$ and $\varphi(ax) = a\varphi(x) = ax$.

Consider now the case when $a^2 \notin \{1, x^2\}$. Assume first, for a contradiction, that $\varphi(a) \neq a$. Then using (1) we obtain

$$a^{-1} = \varphi(a) = \varphi(xa^{-1}x^{-1}) = x(a^{-1}x^{-1})^{-1} = x^2a,$$

which contradicts the assumption that $a^2 \neq x^2$. Assume now, for a contradiction, that $\varphi(ax) \neq ax$. Then using (1) we obtain

$$x^{-1}a^{-1} = \varphi(ax) = \varphi(xa^{-1}) = xa,$$

which again contradicts the assumption that $a^2 \neq x^2$. So we have $\varphi(a) = a$ and $\varphi(ax) = ax$ in that case too.

Before we consider the last case, we observe that the second case necessarily happens by Lemma 5. In particular, there is an element $a_0 \in S_0 \cup S_1$ such that $a_0^2 \notin \{1, x^2\}$. We just proved that $\varphi(a_0) = a_0$ and $\varphi(a_0x) = a_0x$.

Finally, consider now the case when $a^2 = x^2$. Assume for a contradiction that $\varphi(a) \neq a$. Then using (1) we obtain

$$a^{-1} = \varphi(a) = \varphi(a_0 a_0^{-1} a) = a_0 (a_0^{-1} a)^{-1} = a_0^2 a^{-1},$$

a contradiction. So $\varphi(a) = a$. Assume now that $\varphi(ax) \neq ax$. Then using (1) we obtain

$$x^{-1} a^{-1} = \varphi(ax) = \varphi(a_0 x a^{-1} a_0) = a_0 x (a^{-1} a_0)^{-1} = x a_0^{-2} a,$$

which implies $a_0^2 = a^2 x^2 = 1$, a contradiction.

So we have indeed proven that, for every $\varphi \in \xi_{S^{\leq 3}}$, $\varphi(x) = x$ implies that $\varphi(a) = a$ and $\varphi(ax) = ax$ for every $a \in S_0 \cup S_1$. By Lemma 7, we can deduce from this that $\varphi(x) = x$ implies $\varphi = \text{id}$. This concludes the proof of the fourth assertion.

Finally, the last assertion is a direct consequence of [4, Theorem 7]. \square

We conclude this note by a discussion on the optimality of the bounds of Theorem 8. Namely, we will show that $S^{\leq 2}$ cannot be replaced by S in the second assertion of Theorem 8, while $S^{\leq 3}$ cannot be replaced by $S^{\leq 2}$ in the third, fourth and the fifth assertions.

Example 9. For $i \in \{1, 2\}$, let $G_i = \langle S_i \rangle$ be a group with a given generating set not containing the identity and let $G := G_1 \times G_2$ be their product with generating set $S := (S_1 \times \{1\}) \cup (\{1\} \times S_2)$. Then for any $\varphi_i \in \xi_{S_i}$, the map $(\varphi_1 \times \varphi_2)(g_1, g_2) := (\varphi_1(g_1), \varphi_2(g_2))$ is in ξ_S . In particular, if G_1 and G_2 are two abelian groups, then G is abelian and ξ_S contains $\{\text{id}, \eta, \eta_1 \times \text{id}, \text{id} \times \eta_2\}$ where η_i is the inverse map on G_i . If moreover both G_1 and G_2 have an element of order at least 3, then the elements of $\{\text{id}, \eta, \eta_1 \times \text{id}, \text{id} \times \eta_2\}$ are pairwise distinct and $|\xi_S| \geq 4$, which gives us an infinite family of groups showing the optimality of the bound $S^{\leq 2}$ in the second assertion of Theorem 8.

Example 10. Write $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z} = \{0, 1\}$ in additive notation and let $G_1 = Q_8 \times \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ and $S_1 = \{(\pm i, 1), (\pm j, 1), (\pm ij, 1)\}$ and let φ_0, φ_1 be two distinct elements of ξ_{Q_8} ; for example $\varphi_0(s) = s$ and $\varphi_1(s) = s^{-1}$. By Theorem 2, the map

$$\varphi(x, \varepsilon) = (\varphi_\varepsilon(x), \varepsilon) \text{ for } x \in Q_8, \varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$$

does not belong to ξ_{G_1} , but we claim that that it belongs to $\xi_{S_1^{\leq 2}}$. Indeed, we have $S_1^{\leq 2} = S \cup Q_8 \times \{0\}$. The fact that $\varphi(xy) \in \{\varphi(x)y, \varphi(x)y^{-1}\}$ when $y \in Q_8 \times \{0\}$ is the assumption that φ_0 and φ_1 belong to ξ_{Q_8} . When $y = (t, 1) \in S_1$, and $x = (s, \varepsilon)$, we have $t^{-1} = -t$ and so

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(xy) &= (\varphi_{1+\varepsilon}(st), 1 + \varepsilon) \in \{(st, 1 + \varepsilon), (-st, 1 + \varepsilon)\} \\ &= \{(\varphi_\varepsilon(s)t, 1 + \varepsilon), (\varphi_\varepsilon(s)t^{-1}, 1 + \varepsilon)\} \\ &= \{\varphi(x)y, \varphi(x)y^{-1}\}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves the claim and illustrates the optimality of the bound $S^{\leq 3}$ in the third assertion of Theorem 8.

Observe that this single example can be turned into an infinite family, by taking $G_n = Q_8 \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^n = G_1 \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{n-1}$, $S_n = S_1 \cup \{(1, 0)\} \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^{n-1}$. In that case, the map $\varphi_n(x, \varepsilon, z) = (\varphi(x, \varepsilon), z)$ belongs to $\xi_{S_n^{\leq 2}}$ but not to ξ_{G_n} . In fact, the same argument works for $Q_8 \times B$ for any non-trivial boolean group B .

Example 11. The following example is taken from [4], where detailed proofs of its properties can be found at the end of Section 3. For every $n \geq 2$ let

$$H_n = \langle s_1, \dots, s_n \mid \forall i \neq j : s_i s_j s_i^{-1} = s_j^{-1} \rangle$$

with generating set $S_n = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ and let $\varepsilon = s_1^2$. The group H_n has order 2^{n+1} and hence the H_i are pairwise distinct.

While $H_2 = Q_8$ and H_3 are generalized dicyclic (for H_3 , the index 2 abelian subgroup is $\langle s_1 s_2, s_3, \varepsilon \rangle$), the group H_n is never generalized dicyclic for $n \geq 4$. Nevertheless, for each of these groups, the map $\eta: g \rightarrow g^{-1}$ is in $\xi_{S_n^{\leq 2}}$. We hence have an infinite family of groups showing that it is not possible to replace $S^{\leq 3}$ by $S^{\leq 2}$ in the fifth assertion of Theorem 8.

Finally, the group H_3 is not of the form $Q_8 \times B$ (as for example it has too many elements of order 4) and neither is $K_n := H_3 \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^n$. Take $T_n := (S_3 \times \{1\}) \cup (\{1\} \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^n)$ for a generating set. We have $T_n^{\leq 2} = (S_3^{\leq 2} \times \{1\}) \cup (\{1\} \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^n) \cup (S_3 \times (\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z})^n)$. We claim that η belongs to ξ_{T_n} . This results follows from an adaptation of Lemma 4, but here is a detailed proof of it. Let (g, h) be in K_n and (x, y) be in T_n . Then $\eta((g, h)(x, y)) = (x^{-1}g^{-1}, hy)$ while $\eta(g, h) \cdot (x, y)^{\pm 1} = (g^{-1}x^{\pm 1}, hy)$. The desired equality directly follows from the fact that η belongs to $\xi_{S_3^{\leq 2}, H_3}$. We hence have exhibited an infinite family of groups showing the optimality of the bound $S^{\leq 3}$ in the fourth assertion of Theorem 8.

Observe that for α an arbitrary infinite cardinal, one can adapt the above examples to obtain groups H_α and K_α of cardinality α with the desired properties.

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