CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press
052166103X - Permutation Group Algorithms
Akos Seress
Table of Contents
More information

Contents

1 Introduction *page* **1**
1.1 A List of Algorithms 4
1.2 Notation and Terminology 6
1.2.1 Groups 7
1.2.2 Permutation Groups 9
1.2.3 Algorithmic Concepts 10
1.2.4 Graphs 11
1.3 Classification of Randomized Algorithms 12

2 Black-Box Groups **16**
2.1 Closure Algorithms 18
2.1.1 Orbit Computations 18
2.1.2 Closure of Algebraic Structures 23
2.2 Random Elements of Black-Box Groups 24
2.3 Random Subproducts 30
2.3.1 Definition and Basic Properties 30
2.3.2 Reducing the Number of Generators 33
2.3.3 Closure Algorithms without Membership Testing 37
2.3.4 Derived and Lower Central Series 38
2.4 Random Prefixes 40
2.4.1 Definition and Basic Properties 40
2.4.2 Applications 44

3 Permutation Groups: A Complexity Overview **48**
3.1 Polynomial-Time Algorithms 48
3.2 Nearly Linear-Time Algorithms 51
3.3 Non-Polynomial-Time Methods 52

© Cambridge University Press www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press
052166103X - Permutation Group Algorithms
Akos Seress
Table of Contents
More information

4 Bases and Strong Generating Sets **55**
4.1 Basic Definitions 55
4.2 The Schreier–Sims Algorithm 57
4.3 The Power of Randomization 62
4.4 Shallow Schreier Trees 64
4.5 Strong Generators in Nearly Linear Time 70
4.5.1 Implementation 75

5 Further Low-Level Algorithms **79**
5.1 Consequences of the Schreier–Sims Method 79
5.1.1 Pointwise Stabilizers 79
5.1.2 Homomorphisms 80
5.1.3 Transitive Constituent and Block Homomorphisms 81
5.1.4 Closures and Normal Closures 83
5.2 Working with Base Images 84
5.3 Permutation Groups as Black-Box Groups 93
5.4 Base Change 97
5.5 Blocks of Imprimitivity 100
5.5.1 Blocks in Nearly Linear Time 101
5.5.2 The Smallest Block Containing a Given Subset 107
5.5.3 Structure Forests 111

6 A Library of Nearly Linear-Time Algorithms **114**
6.1 A Special Case of Group Intersection and Applications 115
6.1.1 Intersection with a Normal Closure 115
6.1.2 Centralizer in the Symmetric Group 117
6.1.3 The Center 120
6.1.4 Centralizer of a Normal Subgroup 120
6.1.5 Core of a Subnormal Subgroup 124
6.2 Composition Series 125
6.2.1 Reduction to the Primitive Case 126
6.2.2 The O'Nan–Scott Theorem 129
6.2.3 Normal Subgroups with Nontrivial Centralizer 133
6.2.4 Groups with a Unique Nonabelian Minimal Normal Subgroup 139
6.2.5 Implementation 146
6.2.6 An Elementary Version 149
6.2.7 Chief Series 155
6.3 Quotients with Small Permutation Degree 156
6.3.1 Solvable Radical and p-Core 157

© Cambridge University Press www.cambridge.org

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge University Press
052166103X - Permutation Group Algorithms
Akos Seress
Table of Contents
More information

7 Solvable Permutation Groups **162**
7.1 Strong Generators in Solvable Groups 162
7.2 Power-Conjugate Presentations 165
7.3 Working with Elementary Abelian Layers 166
7.3.1 Sylow Subgroups 167
7.3.2 Conjugacy Classes in Solvable Groups 172
7.4 Two Algorithms for Nilpotent Groups 175
7.4.1 A Fast Nilpotency Test 176
7.4.2 The Upper Central Series in Nilpotent Groups 179

8 Strong Generating Tests **183**
8.1 The Schreier–Todd–Coxeter–Sims Procedure 184
8.1.1 Coset Enumeration 184
8.1.2 Leon's Algorithm 186
8.2 Sims's Verify Routine 188
8.3 Toward Strong Generators by a Las Vegas Algorithm 191
8.4 A Short Presentation 197

9 Backtrack Methods **201**
9.1 Traditional Backtrack 202
9.1.1 Pruning the Search Tree: Problem-Independent Methods 203
9.1.2 Pruning the Search Tree: Problem-Dependent Methods 205
9.2 The Partition Method 207
9.3 Normalizers 211
9.4 Conjugacy Classes 214

10 Large-Base Groups **218**
10.1 Labeled Branchings 218
10.1.1 Construction 222
10.2 Alternating and Symmetric Groups 225
10.2.1 Number Theoretic and Probabilistic Estimates 228
10.2.2 Constructive Recognition: Finding the New Generators 235
10.2.3 Constructive Recognition: The Homomorphism λ 239
10.2.4 Constructive Recognition: The Case of Giants 244
10.3 A Randomized Strong Generator Construction 246

Bibliography 254

Index 262

© Cambridge University Press www.cambridge.org