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## Verbal subgroups of alternating group $A_n$ and Matieu groups

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The verbal width of a free group was investigated by Sucharit Sarkar [1] Sarkar proved that an arbitrary commutator of free group of rank greater than 1 cannot be generated by only 2 squares.

We consider set of all squares  $S(A_n)$  of  $A_n$  as generating set for  $A_n$ .

The width of the verbal subgroup V(G, W) over set W is equal to a least value of  $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$  such that every element of the subgroup V(G, W) is represented as the product of at most m values of words from W.

The conditions when an arbitrary  $g \in A_n$  as well as  $h \in PSL_2(F_p)$  can be presented as one squares were also found by us.

Therefore, we research the verbal width by squares of  $A_n$  and some Matieu groups. In a group G a set of squares of its elements is denoted by  $\mathbb{S}(\mathbb{G})$ .

Since  $A_n$  is generated by all pairs of transpositions in particular by Mitsuhashi's generating set [2] then  $S(A_n)$  generates whole  $A_n$ . Therefore one can consider  $diam(A_n, S(A_n))$  [6]. Thus it can be applied to investigation of distance between permutations on Cayley graph.

Thus, problem of element verbal width is solved for the verbal subgroup  $V(S(A_n), A_n)$  which coincides with  $A_n$ .

**Theorem 1.** The set of all squares  $S(A_n)$  from  $A_n$  does not coincide with the whole alternating group  $A_n$  and does not form a proper subgroup of  $A_n$ . The normal closure of  $S(A_n)$  is  $A_n$ .

**Theorem 2.** An arbitrary element g of  $A_n$  having cyclic structure  $[(2k)^{m_{2k}}, (2r)^{m_{2r}}]$  can be presented in the form of a product of 2 squares of permutations of  $A_n$  with 2 joint elements.

**Theorem 3.** The verbal width of  $V(A_n, S(A_n))$  in  $A_n$  is 2.

**Corollary 1.** An arbitrary element of  $A_n$  can be presented in the form of a product of two squares of elements from  $A_n$ .

**Corollary 2.** An arbitrary element g of  $A_n$  having cyclic structure [(2k), (2r)] can be presented in form of a product of 2 squares by 2k + 2r - 2 ways.

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The conditions when an arbitrary  $g \in A_n$  can be presented as one squares were also found by us. For instance the element g = (10, 11, 12)(1, 2, 3)(4, 5)(6, 7)is square in  $A_{12}$ .

**Proposition 1.** Let the element  $\pi = (a_1 \dots a_l) (b_1 \dots b_l) \in A_{2l}$  then the square roots from  $\pi$  exist in  $A_{2l}$ . Moreover, there are l+1 different roots from  $\pi$  when l is odd and there l different roots if l is even.

For instance, the permutation consisting of two 3-cycles s = (123)(456) can be presented as square of the following 4 elements:  $t_1 = (142536), t_2 = (152634), t_3 = (162435), t_4 = (132)(465).$ 

**Theorem 4.** The verbal width of verbal subgroups generated by squares of the following Mathieu groups  $M_8, M_9, M_{10}$  are equal to 1. The structure of  $H_9 = V(S(M_9), M_9)$  is  $H_9 \simeq (C_3 \times C_3) \rtimes C_2$ .

**Theorem 5.** The following prime Mathieu groups  $M_{11}$ ,  $M_{12}$ ,  $M_{20}$ ,  $M_{21}$ and  $M_{22}$  have verbal width  $vw(M_{ij}, S(M_{ij})) = 2$  by square 2.

**Theorem 6.** Let  $A \in PSL_2(F_p)$ , where  $\mathbb{F}_p$  is some field. For matrix  $A \in PSL_2(F_p)$ , there is a matrix B over  $\mathbb{F}_p$  such that

 $B^2 = A$ 

if and only if, tr(A) + 2 or -tr(A) + 2 is a quadratic residue in  $\mathbb{F}_p$ .

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## Вербальні підгрупи знакозмінної групи $A_n$ і груп Матьє.

Досліджено вербальну ширину вербальних підгруп в знакозмінній групі і в деяких групах Матье.