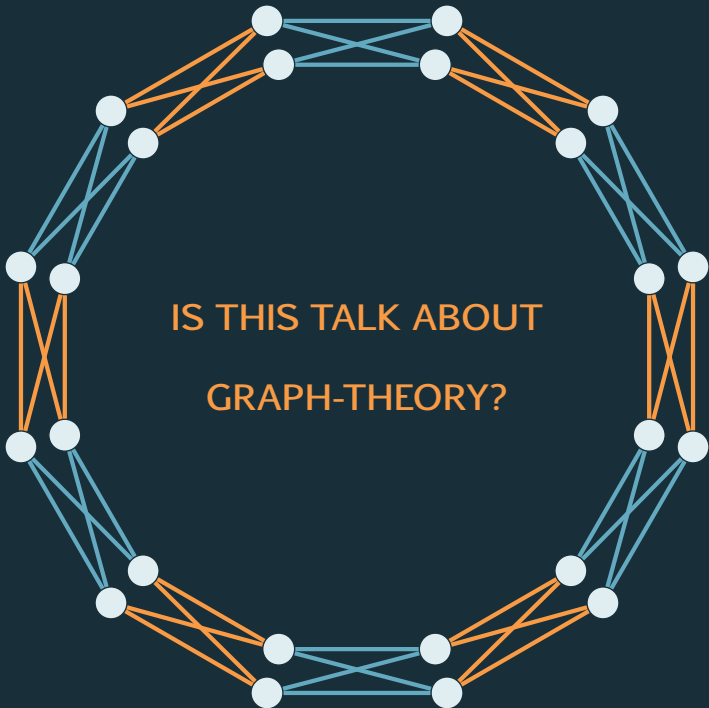


GRAPH-RESTRICTIVE AND EXPONENT-RESTRICTIVE ACTIONS

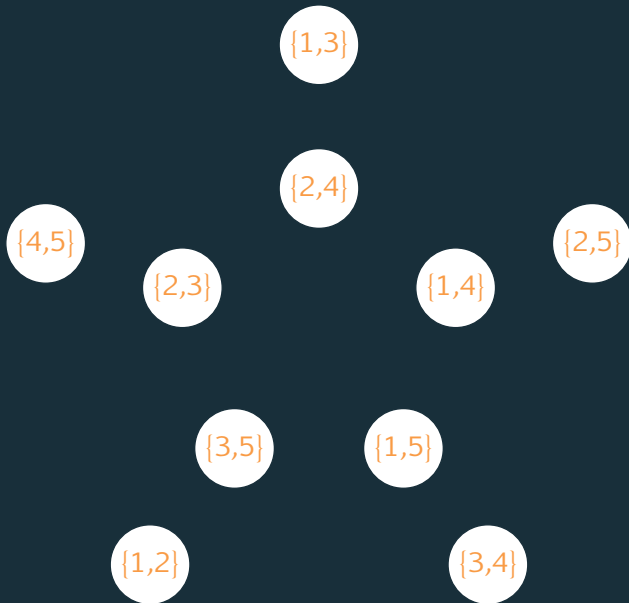
Marco Barbieri

Young Researcher Algebra Conference 2023

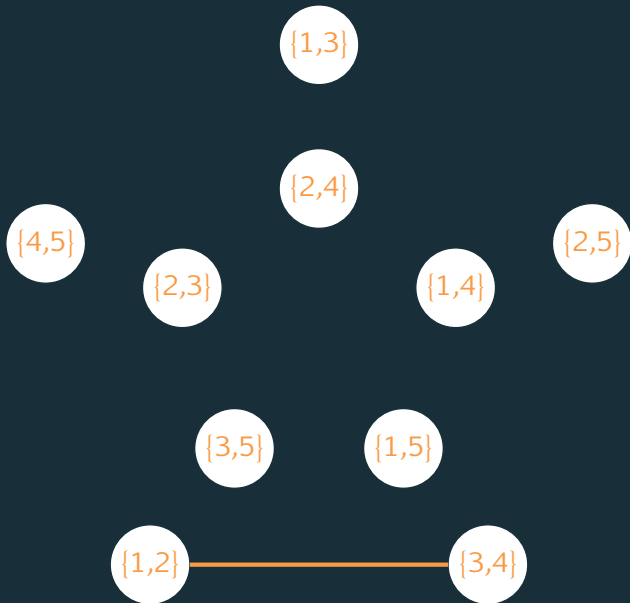
L'Aquila, 27.07.2023



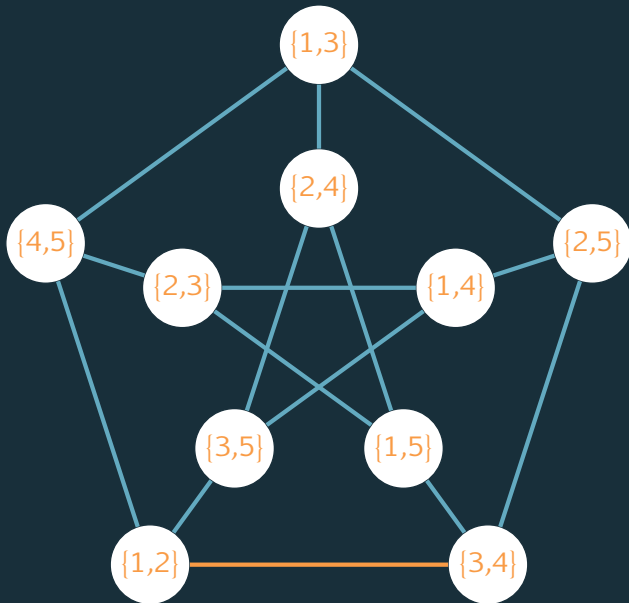
IS THIS TALK ABOUT
GRAPH-THEORY?



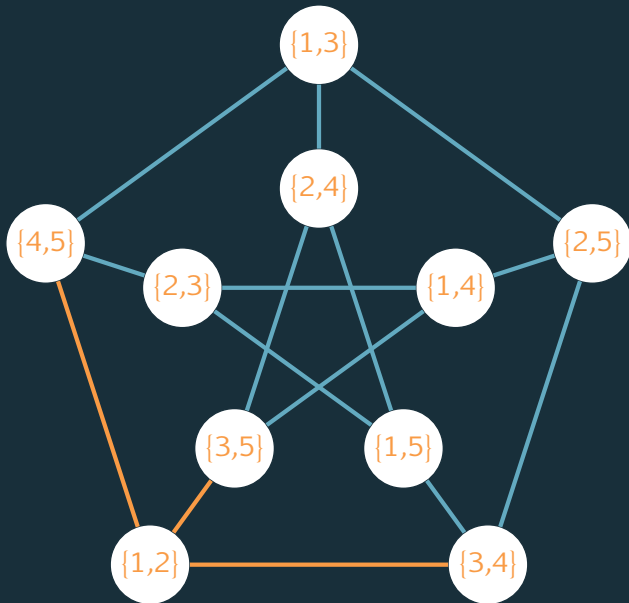
Suppose that $\text{Alt}(5)$ is acting on the 2-subsets of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$.



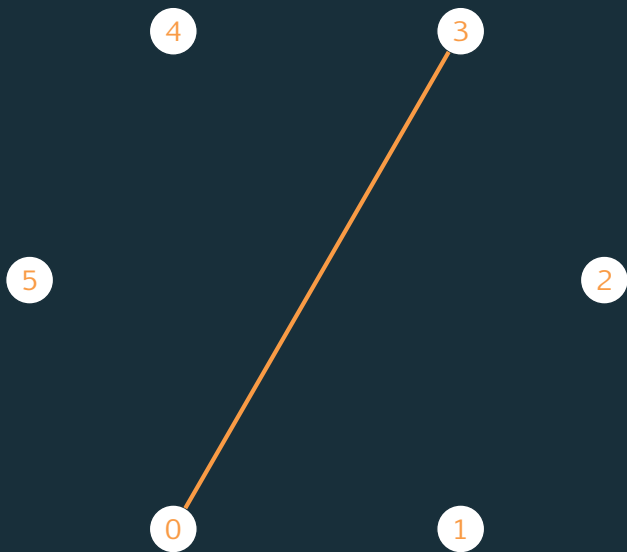
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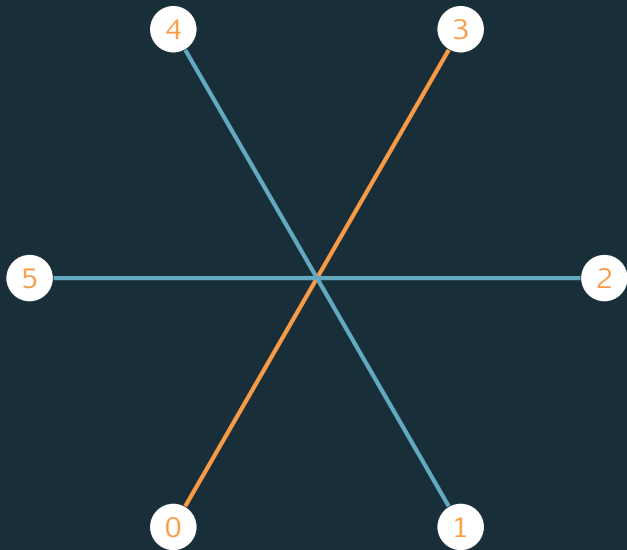
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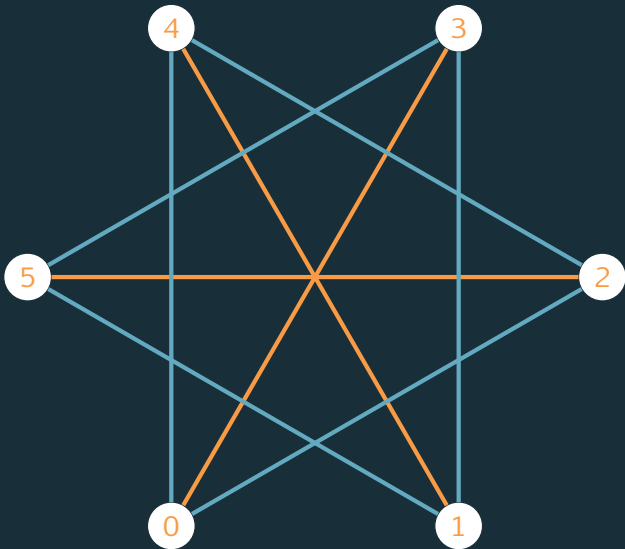
Suppose that $\text{Alt}(5)$ is acting on the 2-subsets of $\{1,2,3,4,5\}$.



Suppose that C_6 is acting regularly on 6 points.



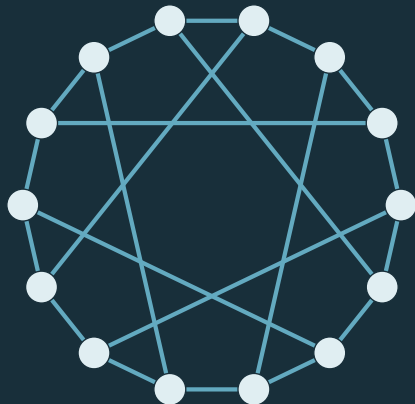
Suppose that C_6 is acting regularly on 6 points.



Suppose that C_6 is acting regularly on 6 points.

A pair (Γ, G) is a **vertex-transitive graph** if

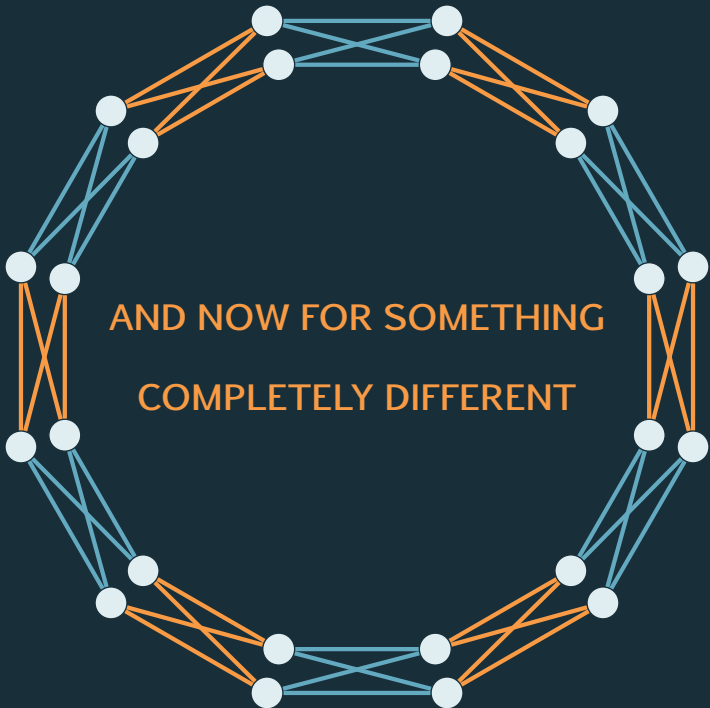
- ♠ Γ is a finite simple connected graph,
- ♠ the action of G on the vertices of Γ is faithful and transitive,
- ♠ the action of G preserves the adjacency relation.



The **local action of** (Γ, G) is the action that the **vertex-stabilizer** G_α induces on the **neighbourhood** $\Gamma(\alpha)$, that is,

$$G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)} = \frac{G_\alpha}{G_{(\alpha \cup \Gamma(\alpha))}}.$$





AND NOW FOR SOMETHING
COMPLETELY DIFFERENT

Let L be a permutation group. We say that the pair (Γ, G) is **locally- L** if the local action is isomorphic to L , that is,

$$G_\alpha^{\Gamma(\alpha)} = L.$$

We say that L is **graph-restrictive** if there exists a constant $c(L)$ such that,

$$\text{for any locally-}L \text{ pair } (\Gamma, G), \quad |G_\alpha| \leq c(L).$$

- ♣ G. Verret, *On the order of arc-stabilizers in arc-transitive graphs*. *Bulletin of the Australian Mathematical Society* **80** (2009) pp. 498–505.
- ♣ P. Potočnik, P. Spiga, G. Verret, *On graph-restrictive permutation groups*. *Journal of Combinatorial Theory, Series B* **112** (2012) pp. 820–831.

Theorem (W. T. Tutte – 1959)

Let (Γ, G) be a **3-valent** vertex-transitive graph. Suppose that the local action L is transitive. Then

$$|G_\alpha| \leq 48.$$

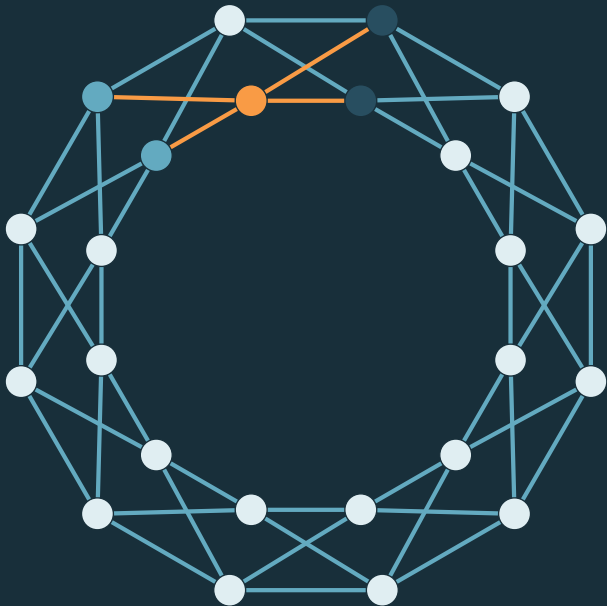
- ♣ W. T. Tutte, *On the symmetry of cubic graphs*. *Canadian Journal of Mathematics* **11** (1959) pp. 621–624.

In particular, C_3 and $\text{Sym}(3)$ in their primitive actions of degree 3 are graph-restrictive.

Conjecture (R. Weiss – 1978)

Any **primitive** group L is graph-restrictive.

- ♣ R. Weiss, *s*-transitive graphs. *Colloquia Mathematica Societatis János Bolyai* 25 (1978) pp. 827–847.



Theorem (C. E. Praeger, L. Pyber, P. Spiga, E. Szabó – 2012)

Suppose that G has all its **alternating section having degree at most r** , and that L is primitive. Then, there exist a function f such that

$$c(L) \leq f(r).$$

- ♣ C. E. Praeger, L. Pyber, P. Spiga, E. Szabó, Graphs with automorphism groups admitting composition factors of bounded rank. *Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society* **140** (2012) pp. 2307–2318.

Suppose that (Γ, G) is a locally- L pair, and that L is graph-restrictive. Then

- ♠ the order of G is bounded from above by a linear function of the number of vertices, that is,

$$|G| \leq |G_\alpha| |\mathcal{V}\Gamma| \leq c(L) |\mathcal{V}\Gamma|;$$

- ♠ the minimal number of generators for G is bounded from above by a constant, that is,

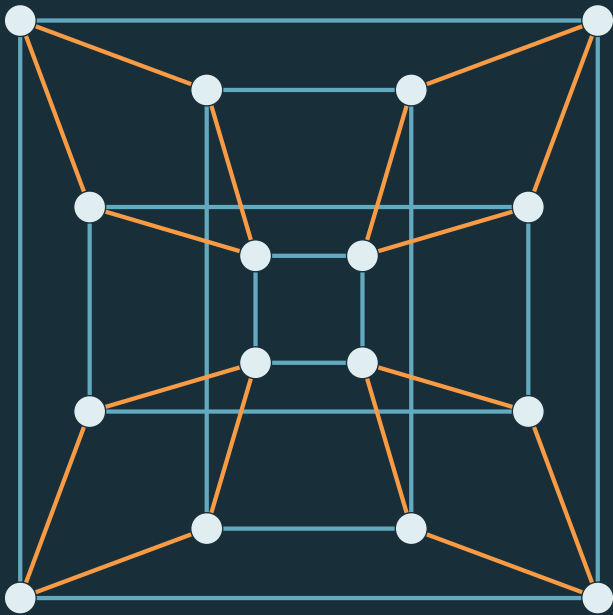
$$d(G) \leq |\Gamma(\alpha)| + |G_\alpha| \leq |\Gamma(\alpha)| + c(L);$$

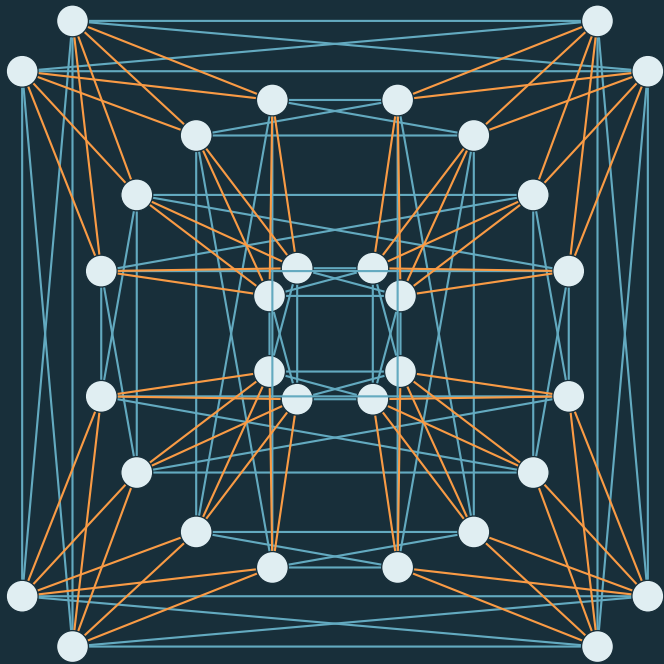
- ♠ the exponent of G_α is bounded from above by a constant, that is,

$$\exp(G_\alpha) \leq |G_\alpha| \leq c(L).$$

Theorem (M. B., V. Grazian, P. Spiga)

There are infinite families of pairs (Γ_h, G_h) , whose common local action L is transitive and imprimitive, such that $d(G_h)$ cannot be bounded from above by a constant.





Let L be a permutation group. We say that L is **exponent-restrictive** if there exists a constant $e(L)$ such that,

for any locally- L pair (Γ, G) , $\exp(G_\alpha) \leq e(L)$.

Question (P. Spiga – 2012)

Is any group L exponent-restrictive?

All the explicit examples we know are such that

$$\exp(G_\alpha) \leq \exp(L)^2.$$

The known families of exponent-restrictive groups are

- ♠ the graph-restrictive groups,
- ♠ the groups of degree 3,
- ♠ the transitive groups of degree at most 5.

Theorem (M. B., P. Potočnik, P. Spiga)

The dihedral groups (in their natural action) are exponent-restrictive.



THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!