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## A note on simple medial quasigroups

K.K. ŠČUKIN

*Abstract.* A solvable primitive group with finitely generated abelian stabilizers is finite.

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In [1], J. Ježek and T. Kepka described simple medial quasigroups. Among others, these quasigroups turned out to be finite of prime power order. Now, using multiplication groups of the quasigroups (see [2]), this result can be translated into the language of permutation groups. In the present short note we give a direct proof of the permutation group analogue. In fact, we are going to prove the following more general result:

**Theorem.** *Let  $G$  be a solvable primitive permutation group on a non-empty set  $Q$  such that the stabilizers are finitely generated abelian groups. Then  $G$  is finite,  $Q$  is finite of a prime power order and the stabilizers are cyclic groups.*

PROOF: By [3, Theorem 7, p. 37],  $G$  is the semidirect product  $G = M \rtimes N$ , where  $M = M(Q, +)$  is the regular representation of an abelian group  $(Q, +)$  defined on  $Q$  and  $N$  is the stabilizer of the zero element 0. Moreover, since  $N$  is maximal in  $G$ , no non-trivial proper subgroup of  $M$  is normal in  $G$ . Further, the subring  $R$  generated by  $N$  in the endomorphism ring of  $(Q, +)$  is a finitely generated commutative ring. Now, if  $q \in Q$  and  $f \in R$  are non-zero, then  $\text{Ker}(f)$  is a proper subgroup of  $(Q, +)$  and  $\text{Ker}(f)$  is invariant under  $N$ , which means that  $M(\text{Ker}(f))$  is normal in  $G$  and consequently  $\text{Ker}(f) = 0$  and  $f(q) \neq 0$ . This implies that  $R(q)$  is a non-zero subgroup of  $(Q, +)$  and, since it is also invariant under  $N$ , we have  $R(q) = Q$ . If  $0 \neq p \in Q$ , then  $p = g(q)$  and  $q = hf(q)$  for suitable  $g, h \in R$  and  $hf(p) = hfg(q) = ghf(q) = g(q) = p$ . Thus  $hf = 1$  and we have shown that  $R$  is a field. However, it is a well known fact that every field, finitely generated as a ring, is finite. In particular,  $R$  is a finite field and  $\text{card}(R) = \text{card}(Q)$  is a power of a prime number. Finally,  $N$  is a subgroup of the cyclic group  $R^*$ , and therefore  $N$  is also cyclic.  $\square$

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