

Finite groups with restrictions on normal subgroups

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Abstract. We investigate the structure of finite soluble groups all whose proper normal subgroups belong to some class of groups, namely a Fitting class and the class of all supersoluble groups.

1. Introduction

All groups in this paper are finite.

Let \mathfrak{F} be a class of groups. We say that a group G is a minimal non- \mathfrak{F} -group or a \mathfrak{F} -critical group if $G \notin \mathfrak{F}$ but all proper subgroups of G belong to \mathfrak{F} . G. MILLER and H. MORENO [12] studied minimal non-abelian groups in 1903. Minimal non-nilpotent groups were first investigated by O. SCHMIDT [18]. Such groups are also called Schmidt groups, and their properties are well known [14], [17]. B. HUPPERT [7, Theorem 22], K. DOERK [4] and V. NAGREBECKIJ [16] studied minimal non-supersoluble groups, see also [2].

It is natural to study groups in which only some proper subgroups belong to a class \mathfrak{F} , for instance, normal subgroups or subgroups of prime index.

S. LEVISCHENKO [10] studied groups whose subgroups of non-prime index are nilpotent. V. MONAKHOV [13] described the structure of groups whose subgroups of non-prime index are supersoluble. G. MALANJINA and G. SHEVCOV [11] investigated the structure of a soluble group such that its commutator subgroup is nilpotent and all proper normal subgroups are supersoluble. L. KAZARIN and Y. KORZUKOV [9] obtained the description of a soluble group with trivial Frattini subgroup and a supersoluble normal subgroup of prime index.

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In this paper we investigate soluble groups all whose proper normal subgroups belong to a Fitting class. We also obtain new properties of a soluble group all whose proper normal subgroups are supersoluble.

2. Preliminaries

By $A \leq B$ we denote that A is a subgroup of a group B . If $A \leq B$ and $A \neq B$, then A is called a proper subgroup of B and denoted by $A < B$. Let A and B be subgroups of a group G , and $G = AB$. If $G \neq AB_1$ for every proper subgroup B_1 of B , then B is called a minimal supplement to A in G . By G_p we denote a Sylow p -subgroup of a group G ; $G_{p'}$ denotes a Hall p' -subgroup of G . We also use $\pi(G)$ to denote the set of all prime divisors of $|G|$.

Let $\pi_{ind}(G)$ be the set of all primes p such that in G there exists a normal subgroup of index p . If G is a soluble group, then $\pi_{ind}(G) \neq \emptyset$.

By \mathfrak{A} , \mathfrak{N} and \mathfrak{U} we denote the class of all abelian, nilpotent and supersoluble groups, respectively. We use the term "Fitting class" to denote a group belonging to a class of groups \mathfrak{F} . A class of groups \mathfrak{F} is said to be s -closed if every subgroup of G belongs to \mathfrak{F} whenever $G \in \mathfrak{F}$. A class of groups \mathfrak{F} is said to be s_n -closed if every subnormal subgroup of G belongs to \mathfrak{F} whenever $G \in \mathfrak{F}$.

A class of groups \mathfrak{F} is a Fitting class if \mathfrak{F} has the following two properties:

- (i) if $G \in \mathfrak{F}$ and H is a normal subgroup of G , then $H \in \mathfrak{F}$;
- (ii) if N_1 and N_2 are normal subgroups of G and $N_1, N_2 \in \mathfrak{F}$, then $N_1 N_2 \in \mathfrak{F}$.

If \mathfrak{F} is a Fitting class, then the subgroup $G_{\mathfrak{F}} = \langle N \triangleleft G : N \in \mathfrak{F} \rangle$ is the largest normal \mathfrak{F} -subgroup of G , and it is called the \mathfrak{F} -radical of G .

A formation is a class of groups \mathfrak{F} with the following two properties:

- (i) if $G \in \mathfrak{F}$ and $N \triangleleft G$, then $G/N \in \mathfrak{F}$;
- (ii) if N_1 and N_2 are normal subgroups of G and $G/N_1, G/N_2 \in \mathfrak{F}$, then $G/N_1 \cap N_2 \in \mathfrak{F}$.

If \mathfrak{F} is a formation, then the subgroup $G^{\mathfrak{F}} = \bigcap \{N \triangleleft G : G/N \in \mathfrak{F}\}$ is the smallest normal subgroup of G with quotient in \mathfrak{F} , and it is called the \mathfrak{F} -residual of G . A Fitting class which is also a formation is said to be a Fitting formation.

If \mathfrak{X} and \mathfrak{F} are classes of groups, we define their class product $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{F}$ as $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{F} = \{G \in \mathfrak{E} : N \triangleleft G, N \in \mathfrak{X} \Rightarrow G/N \in \mathfrak{F}\}$. Here \mathfrak{E} denotes the class of all groups. Let \mathfrak{X} be a class of group and \mathfrak{F} a formation. We define $\mathfrak{X} \circ \mathfrak{F} = \{G \in \mathfrak{E} : G^{\mathfrak{F}} \in \mathfrak{X}\}$ and call $\mathfrak{X} \circ \mathfrak{F}$ the formation product of \mathfrak{X} with \mathfrak{F} . Clearly, if \mathfrak{X} is an s_n -closed class

of group, then $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{X} \circ \mathfrak{F}$. Therefore, if \mathfrak{X} and \mathfrak{F} are formations, then $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{X} \circ \mathfrak{F}$ [5, p. 337].

All unexplained notations and terminology are standard. The reader is referred to [5], [8] if necessary.

We need the following results.

Lemma 1 (see e.g. [3], [5]). *Let \mathfrak{X} and \mathfrak{F} be formations, let G be a group, $H \leq G$ and $K \triangleleft G$. Then*

- (1) $G \in \mathfrak{F}$ if and only if $G^{\mathfrak{F}} = 1$;
- (2) if $\mathfrak{X} \subseteq \mathfrak{F}$, then $G^{\mathfrak{F}} \leq G^{\mathfrak{X}}$; in particular, $G^{\mathfrak{U}} \leq G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G^{\mathfrak{A}} = G'$;
- (3) $(G/K)^{\mathfrak{F}} = G^{\mathfrak{F}}K/K$;
- (4) $\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{F}$ is a formation;
- (5) $G^{(\mathfrak{X}\mathfrak{F})} = (G^{\mathfrak{F}})^{\mathfrak{X}}$.

Lemma 2. *Let \mathfrak{F} be an s_n -closed class and G a soluble group. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) every proper normal subgroup of G belongs to \mathfrak{F} ;
- (2) every normal subgroup of G of prime index belongs to \mathfrak{F} ;
- (3) the commutator subgroup G' and every proper subgroup of G containing G' belong to \mathfrak{F} .

PROOF. Obviously, (1) implies (2) and (3).

Now we check that (1) follows from (2). Let N be a proper normal subgroup of a soluble group G . In G there exists a maximal normal subgroup M such that $N \subseteq M$ and $|G : M| = p$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$. Then by the choice of G , $M \in \mathfrak{F}$ and $N \in \mathfrak{F}$ since \mathfrak{F} is an s_n -closed class.

Finally we prove that (1) follows from (3). Let N be a proper normal subgroup of a soluble group G . There exists a maximal normal subgroup M of G such that $N \subseteq M$ and $|G : M| = p$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$. The quotient group G/M is abelian and $G' \leq M$. Hence by the hypothesis, $M \in \mathfrak{F}$ and $N \in \mathfrak{F}$ since \mathfrak{F} is an s_n -closed class. □

Lemma 3. *Let \mathfrak{F} be an s_n -closed class and G a soluble group. Every proper normal subgroup of G belongs to \mathfrak{F} if and only if $G = G'H$, where H is a minimal supplement to G' in G , and $G'K \in \mathfrak{F}$ for every proper subgroup K of H .*

PROOF. Let \mathfrak{F} be an s_n -closed class and G a soluble group. Suppose that every proper normal subgroup of G belongs to \mathfrak{F} , and let H be a minimal supplement to G' in G . If K is a proper subgroup of H , then $G'K$ is a proper normal subgroup of G . Therefore $G'K \in \mathfrak{F}$.

Conversely, suppose $G = G'H$, where H is a minimal supplement to G' in G , and $G'K \in \mathfrak{F}$ for every proper subgroup K of H . If X is a proper subgroup of G such that $G' \subseteq X$, then $X = G'(X \cap H)$ and $X \in \mathfrak{F}$ since $X \cap H < H$. By Lemma 2, every proper normal subgroup of G belongs to \mathfrak{F} . \square

Lemma 4. *If every two elements of a group G generate a supersoluble subgroup, then G is supersoluble [8, VI.9.18].*

Lemma 5. *Let A and B be normal supersoluble subgroups of G and let $G = AB$.*

- (1) *If the commutator subgroup G' is nilpotent, then G is supersoluble [1].*
- (2) *If the indices $|G : A|$ and $|G : B|$ are relatively prime, then G is supersolvable [6].*

3. Soluble groups whose normal subgroups belong to a Fitting class

Theorem 1. *Let \mathfrak{F} be a Fitting class and G a soluble non- \mathfrak{F} -group. Every proper normal subgroup of G belongs to \mathfrak{F} if and only if the following two conditions hold:*

- (1) $\pi_{ind}(G) = \{p\}$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$ and $G = G'\langle x \rangle$, where $\langle x \rangle$ is a minimal supplement to G' in G and $x \in G_p$;
- (2) $G' = G^{\mathfrak{N}}$, $G_{\mathfrak{F}} = G'\langle x^p \rangle$ and $|G : G_{\mathfrak{F}}| = p$.

PROOF. Let G be a soluble non- \mathfrak{F} -group such that every proper normal subgroup of G belongs to a Fitting class \mathfrak{F} . By [5, Lemma II.2.10(a)], G has a unique maximal normal subgroup M . Therefore all proper normal subgroups of G are contained in M , $|G : M| = p$ and $\pi_{ind}(G) = \{p\}$. In particular, $G_{\mathfrak{F}} = M$ and $G_p^G = G$. If $G^{\mathfrak{N}}G_p \neq G$, then $G^{\mathfrak{N}}G_p$ is a proper normal subgroup of G , and $G_p^G = G \leq G^{\mathfrak{N}}G_p$, a contradiction. Hence $G^{\mathfrak{N}}G_p = G$ and $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a p -group. Since $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ has a unique maximal normal subgroup, $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a cyclic p -group. Let X be a subgroup of minimal order in G_p such that $G = G^{\mathfrak{N}}X$. Then $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \cap X \leq \Phi(X)$ [15, 3.21]. Since $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}} \simeq X/G^{\mathfrak{N}} \cap X$ is a cyclic p -group, it follows that $X = \langle x \rangle$ is also a cyclic p -group [15, 3.20]. Consequently, $G = G^{\mathfrak{N}}\langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_p$. Since $G^{\mathfrak{N}}\langle x^p \rangle$ is a proper normal subgroup of G of prime index p , we have $G^{\mathfrak{N}}\langle x^p \rangle = M = G_{\mathfrak{F}}$.

Note $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G'$. On the other hand, $G' \leq G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ since $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a cyclic p -group. Thus, $G^{\mathfrak{N}} = G'$.

Conversely, let \mathfrak{F} be a Fitting class, G a soluble non- \mathfrak{F} -group satisfying (1) and (2). Then $G_{\mathfrak{F}}$ is the unique maximal normal subgroup of G and so every proper normal subgroup of G belongs to \mathfrak{F} . \square

Let r be a prime. A group G is r -closed if its Sylow r -subgroup is normal. The class of all r -closed groups is an s -closed Fitting formation, and it coincides with the product $\mathfrak{N}_r \mathfrak{E}_{r'}$. Here \mathfrak{N}_r is the class of all r -groups, $\mathfrak{E}_{r'}$ is the class of all groups whose order is prime to r .

Taking $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{N}_r \mathfrak{E}_{r'}$ in Theorem 1, we obtain

Corollary 1. *Let r be a prime and G a non- r -closed soluble group. Every proper normal subgroup of G is r -closed if and only if $G = G'\langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_r$, $\langle x \rangle$ is a minimal supplement to G' in G , $G'\langle x^r \rangle$ is r -closed, and $|G : G'\langle x^r \rangle| = r$.*

PROOF. Let r be a prime and G a non- r -closed soluble group such that every proper normal subgroup of G is r -closed. Then every proper normal subgroup of G belongs to $\mathfrak{N}_r \mathfrak{E}_{r'}$. Since $\mathfrak{N}_r \mathfrak{E}_{r'}$ is a Fitting formation, we can use Theorem 1. By Theorem 1(1), $G = G'\langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_p$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$. If $p \neq r$, then $|G : G'|$ is prime to r and G is r -closed since G' is r -closed, contrary to the choice of G . Hence $p = r$. In view of Theorem 1(2), $G'\langle x^r \rangle$ is r -closed and $|G : G'\langle x^r \rangle| = r$.

Conversely, let r be a prime and G a non- r -closed soluble group such that $G = G'\langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_r$, and $G'\langle x^r \rangle$ is r -closed. Then by Lemma 3, every proper normal subgroup of G is r -closed. \square

A group G is r -nilpotent if there exists a Hall r' -subgroup $G_{r'}$ which is normal in G . The class of all r -nilpotent groups is an s -closed Fitting formation, and it coincides with the product $\mathfrak{E}_{r'} \mathfrak{N}_r$.

Taking $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{E}_{r'} \mathfrak{N}_r$ in Theorem 1, we obtain

Corollary 2. *Let r be a prime and G a non- r -nilpotent soluble group. Every proper normal subgroup of G is r -nilpotent if and only if $G = G'\langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_p$ for some $p \in \pi(G) \setminus \{r\}$, $\langle x \rangle$ is a minimal supplement to G' in G , and $G'\langle x^p \rangle$ is r -nilpotent.*

PROOF. Since $\mathfrak{E}_{r'} \mathfrak{N}_r$ is a Fitting formation, we can use Theorem 1. By Theorem 1 (1) $G = G'\langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_p$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$. If $p = r$, then $G_{r'} \leq G'$. Since G' r -nilpotent, we obtain $G_{r'}$ is normal in G and G is r -nilpotent. This contradicts to the choice of G . Therefore $p \neq r$. The conclusion follows from Theorem 1. \square

Example 1. A_4, E_4 and 1 are the proper normal subgroups of the symmetric group S_4 of order 4. Therefore all proper normal subgroups of S_4 are 2-closed and 3-nilpotent. At the same time the commutator subgroup $(S_4)' = A_4$ is not a Hall subgroup.

A group G is r -decomposable if it is r -closed and r -nilpotent. A class of all r -decomposable groups is an s -closed Fitting formation, and it coincides with the intersection $\mathfrak{N}_r \mathfrak{E}_{r'} \cap \mathfrak{E}_{r'} \mathfrak{N}_r$.

Taking $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{N}_r \mathfrak{E}_{r'} \cap \mathfrak{E}_{r'} \mathfrak{N}_r$ in Theorem 1, we obtain

Corollary 3. *Let r be a prime and G a non- r -decomposable soluble group. Every proper normal subgroup of G is r -decomposable if and only if $G = G' \langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_p$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$, $\langle x \rangle$ is a minimal supplement to G' in G , $G' \langle x^p \rangle$ is r -decomposable, and either G is r -closed and $p \neq r$ or G is r -nilpotent and $p = r$.*

PROOF. Since every proper normal subgroup of G is r -closed and r -nilpotent, we can use Corollary 1 and 2. Hence $G = G' \langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_p$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$, and $G' \langle x^p \rangle$ is r -decomposable. If G is r -nilpotent, then it is non- r -closed and by Corollary 1 $p = r$. If G is non- r -nilpotent, then, by Corollary 2 $p \neq r$ and by Corollary 1, G is r -closed. □

Taking $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{N}$ in Theorem 1, we obtain

Corollary 4. *Let G be a soluble non-nilpotent group. Every proper normal subgroup of G is nilpotent if and only if the following two conditions hold:*

- (1) $\pi_{ind}(G) = \{p\}$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$ and $G = [G'] \langle x \rangle$, where $\langle x \rangle$ is a Sylow p -subgroup of G ;
- (2) $G' = G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ and $F(G) = [G'] \langle x^p \rangle$.

PROOF. Let G be a soluble non-nilpotent group all whose proper normal subgroup are nilpotent. When $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{N}$, we can use Theorem 1. Since a Hall p' -subgroup $G_{p'}$ of G is contained in $G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ and $G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is nilpotent, it implies $G_{p'}$ is normal in G . Consequently, the quotient group $G/G_{p'}$ is a p -group and $G^{\mathfrak{N}} = G_{p'}$. Hence $G = [G^{\mathfrak{N}}] \langle x \rangle$ and $\langle x \rangle$ is a Sylow p -subgroup of G . The conclusion follows from Theorem 1. □

4. Soluble groups with supersoluble normal subgroups

It is well known that the class \mathfrak{U} is not a Fitting class. Therefore, we can not use Theorem 1 for $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{U}$.

Lemma 6. *If every proper normal subgroup of a soluble non-supersoluble group G is supersoluble, then the following statements hold:*

- (1) $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a p -group for some $p \in \pi(G)$; in particular, $\pi_{ind}(G) = \{p\}$;
- (2) G/G' is cyclic or a direct product of two cyclic p -groups;
- (3) if the quotient group G/G' is non-cyclic, then
 - (3.1) G' is non-nilpotent;
 - (3.2) $G^{\mathfrak{U}} = (G')^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G''$;
 - (3.3) $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq F(G) < G'$; in particular, $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is non-abelian.

PROOF. (1) Let G be a soluble non-supersoluble group all whose proper normal subgroups are supersoluble. Suppose that $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is not primary. If $A/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a Sylow p -subgroup and $B/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a Hall p' -subgroup of $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$, then A and B are normal proper subgroups of G . Therefore, A and B are supersoluble. Thus $G = AB$ and G is supersoluble by Lemma 5(2). This contradiction implies that $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a p -group for some $p \in \pi(G)$. In particular, $\pi_{ind}(G) = \{p\}$.

(2) Since $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G'$, G/G' is a abelian p -group. Therefore, G/G' can be decomposed as a direct product of cyclic p -subgroups:

$$G/G' = \langle a_1 \rangle \times \langle a_2 \rangle \times \dots \times \langle a_t \rangle. \quad (1)$$

If $\langle x, y \rangle G'$ is supersoluble for all $x, y \in G$, then G is also supersoluble by Lemma 4. This contradiction implies that the subgroup $\langle x, y \rangle G'$ is not supersoluble for some $x, y \in G$. Since $\langle x, y \rangle G'$ is normal in G , it follows that $\langle x, y \rangle G'$ coincides with G and G/G' has at most two generators. Thus $t \leq 2$ in (1).

(3) Suppose that G/G' is not cyclic. Let A/G' and B/G' be different subgroups of index p . Then $G = AB$, subgroups A and B are normal in G and supersoluble. In view of Lemma 5(1), G' is non-nilpotent. This implies that $(G')^{\mathfrak{N}} \neq 1$ by Lemma 1(1).

By Lemma 1(5) $G^{\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{A}} = (G^{\mathfrak{A}})^{\mathfrak{N}} = (G')^{\mathfrak{N}}$. As $\mathfrak{U} \subseteq \mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{A}$, it follows that $G^{\mathfrak{N}\mathfrak{A}} = (G')^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G^{\mathfrak{U}}$. Since

$$G/(G')^{\mathfrak{N}} = A/(G')^{\mathfrak{N}} \cdot B/(G')^{\mathfrak{N}}, \quad (G/(G')^{\mathfrak{N}})' = G'/(G')^{\mathfrak{N}},$$

$G/(G')^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is supersoluble by Lemma 5(1). Therefore, $G^{\mathfrak{U}} \leq (G')^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G''$. Thus, $G^{\mathfrak{U}} = (G')^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G''$.

The subgroups A' and B' are normal in G and nilpotent, it implies that $A'B' \leq F(G)$. The subgroups $A(A'B')/(A'B')$ and $B(A'B')/(A'B')$ of the quotient group $G/(A'B')$ are abelian and normal, so $G/(A'B')$ is nilpotent and $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq A'B' < G'$. Since $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \neq G'$, $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is non-abelian. \square

Statements (2) and (3.1) of Lemma 6 were first obtained in [11, Theorem 1]. We give the more concise proof.

Theorem 2. *If every proper normal subgroup of a soluble non-supersoluble group G is supersoluble, then the following statements hold:*

- (1) *if the quotient group $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is non-cyclic, then*
 - (1.1) $G = [G^{\mathfrak{N}}]G_p$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$;
 - (1.2) $F(G) = G^{\mathfrak{N}} \times O_p(G)$;
 - (1.3) *all proper subgroups of $G_p/O_p(G)$ are abelian;*
 - (1.4) *the subgroup $[G^{\mathfrak{N}}]P$ is supersoluble for all $P < G_p$;*
- (2) *if the quotient group $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is cyclic, then*
 - (2.1) $\pi_{ind}(G) = \{p\}$ for some $p \in \pi(G)$ and $G = G^{\mathfrak{N}}\langle x \rangle$, where $\langle x \rangle$ is a minimal supplement to $G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ in G and $x \in G_p$;
 - (2.2) $G^{\mathfrak{N}} = G'$ and $G^{\mathfrak{N}}\langle x^p \rangle$ is supersoluble.

Conversely, if Statements (1.1) and (1.4) or (2.1) and (2.2) hold for G , then every proper normal subgroup of G is supersoluble.

PROOF. Let G be a soluble non-supersoluble group all whose proper normal subgroups are supersoluble. In view of Lemma 6(1), the quotient group $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a p -group for some $p \in \pi(G)$. Since $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G'$, G/G' is an abelian p -group and $G = G'G_p$.

Case 1. The quotient group $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is non-cyclic.

Let $A/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ and $B/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ be different subgroups of index p . Hence $G = AB$ and the subgroups A and B are normal in G and supersoluble. If G' is nilpotent, then G is supersoluble by Lemma 5(1). This contradiction implies that G' is not nilpotent. Since the subgroups A' and B' are normal in G and nilpotent, it follows that $A'B' \leq F(G)$. The subgroups $A(A'B')/(A'B')$ and $B(A'B')/(A'B')$ are abelian and normal in $G/(A'B')$. Then $G/(A'B')$ is nilpotent and $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq A'B'$. Therefore $G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a nilpotent Hall p' -subgroup of G and $F(G) = G^{\mathfrak{N}} \times O_p(G)$. Since G' is not nilpotent, $G^{\mathfrak{N}} < G'$ and G_p is non-abelian.

Let X be a maximal subgroup of G_p such that $O_p(G) \subseteq X$. Hence $H = [G^{\mathfrak{N}}]X$ is normal in G and supersoluble. This implies that H' is normal in G and nilpotent, therefore $H' \leq F(G) = G^{\mathfrak{N}} \times O_p(G)$. Consequently, $X/O_p(G)$ is abelian and all proper subgroups of $G_p/O_p(G)$ are abelian.

Let $P < G_p$ and P_1 be a maximal subgroup of G_p such that $O_p(G) \subseteq P_1$. Then $[G^{\mathfrak{N}}]P_1$ is normal in G and supersoluble. Hence $[G^{\mathfrak{N}}]P$ is supersoluble.

Case 2. The quotient group $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is cyclic.

Since $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is cyclic and $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G'$, we obtain $G^{\mathfrak{N}} = G'$. Suppose that X is a subgroup of the minimal order in G_p such that $G = G'X$. Then $G' \cap X \leq \Phi(X)$ [15, 3.21]. Hence $G/G' \simeq X/G' \cap X$ is a cyclic p -group. It follows that $X = \langle x \rangle$ is also a cyclic p -group [15, 3.20]. Consequently, $G = G'\langle x \rangle$, where $x \in G_p$, and $G'\langle x^p \rangle$ is a supersoluble normal subgroup in G of index p .

Conversely, let G be a soluble non-supersoluble group satisfying (1.1) and (1.4) or (2.1) and (2.2). In view of Lemma 3, every proper normal subgroup of G is supersoluble. \square

Corollary 5. *If G is a non-supersoluble group such that the commutator subgroup G' is nilpotent and all proper normal subgroups of G are supersoluble, then*

- (1) $G = [G']\langle x \rangle$, where $\langle x \rangle$ is a Sylow p -subgroup of G for some $p \in \pi(G)$;
- (2) $[G']\langle x^p \rangle$ is supersoluble.

Conversely, if G is a group such that the commutator subgroup G' is nilpotent and Statements (1)–(2) hold, then all proper normal subgroups of G are supersoluble [11, Theorem 2].

PROOF. Since G' is nilpotent and $G^{\mathfrak{N}} \leq G'$, $G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is a Hall p' -subgroup of G by Lemma 6(1). In view of Lemma 6(3.1), the quotient group $G/G^{\mathfrak{N}}$ is cyclic. The conclusion follows from Theorem 2(2). \square

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