

**Title:** On weakly  $\sigma$ -permutable subgroups of finite groups

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Let  $G$  be a finite group and  $\sigma = \{\sigma_i | i \in I\}$  be a partition of the set of all primes  $\mathbb{P}$ . A set  $\mathcal{H}$  of subgroups of  $G$  with  $1 \in \mathcal{H}$  is said to be a complete Hall  $\sigma$ -set of  $G$  if every non-identity member of  $\mathcal{H}$  is a Hall  $\sigma_i$ -subgroup of  $G$  and  $\mathcal{H}$  contains exactly one Hall  $\sigma_i$ -subgroup of  $G$  for every  $\sigma_i \in \sigma(G)$ . A subgroup  $H$  of  $G$  is said to be  $\sigma$ -permutable if  $G$  possesses a complete Hall  $\sigma$ -set  $\mathcal{H}$  such that  $HA^x = A^xH$  for all  $A \in \mathcal{H}$  and all  $x \in G$ . We say that a subgroup  $H$  of  $G$  is weakly  $\sigma$ -permutable in  $G$  if there exists a  $\sigma$ -subnormal subgroup  $T$  of  $G$  such that  $G = HT$  and  $H \cap T \leq H_{\sigma G}$ , where  $H_{\sigma G}$  is the subgroup of  $H$  generated by all those subgroups of  $H$  which are  $\sigma$ -permutable in  $G$ . By using this new notion, we establish some new criteria for a group  $G$  to be a  $\sigma$ -soluble and supersoluble, and also we give the conditions under which a normal subgroup of  $G$  is hypercyclically embedded.

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