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Let G be a finite group and H a subgroup of G. We say that H is an \mathcal{H} -subgroup in G if $N_G(H) \cap H^g \leq H$, for all $g \in G$. The subgroup H is called weakly \mathcal{H} -embedded in G if G has a normal subgroup K such that $H^G = HK$ and $H \cap K$ is an \mathcal{H} -subgroup in G, where H^G is the normal closure of H in G, that is, $H^G = \langle H^g : g \in G \rangle$. Using this concept, we improve and extend Theorem 1.6 and Corollary 1.9 of [3] and Theorem 3.1 of [17].

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