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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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