

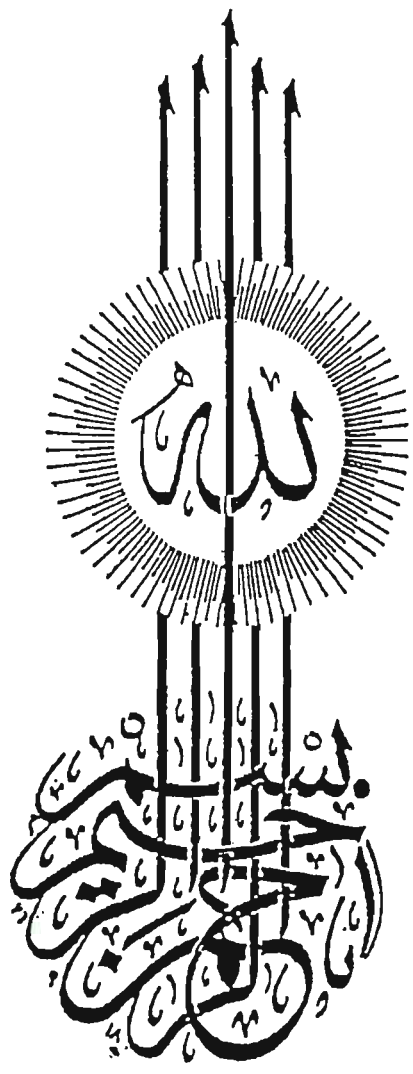
**FISCHER-CLIFFORD THEORY  
FOR SPLIT AND NON-SPLIT  
GROUP EXTENSIONS**

by

**FARYAD ALI**

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University of Natal,  
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In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

# Abstract

The character table of a finite group provides considerable amount of information about the group, and hence is of great importance in Mathematics as well as in Physical Sciences. Most of the maximal subgroups of the finite simple groups and their automorphisms are of extensions of elementary abelian groups, so methods have been developed for calculating the character tables of extensions of elementary abelian groups. Character tables of finite groups can be constructed using various techniques. However *Bernd Fischer* presented a powerful and interesting technique for calculating the character tables of group extensions. This technique, which is known as the technique of the *Fischer-Clifford* matrices, derives its fundamentals from the Clifford theory. If  $\tilde{G} = N.G$  is an appropriate extension of  $N$  by  $G$ , the method involves the construction of a nonsingular matrix for each conjugacy class of  $\tilde{G}/N \cong G$ . The character table of  $\tilde{G}$  can then be determined from these Fischer-Clifford matrices and the character table of certain subgroups of  $G$ , called *inertia factor* groups.

In this dissertation, we described the Fischer-Clifford theory and apply it to both split and non-split group extensions. First we apply the technique to the split extensions  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  and  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  which are maximal subgroups of  $Sp_8(2)$  and  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  respectively. This technique has also been discussed and used by many other researchers, but applied only to split extensions or to the case when every irreducible character of  $N$  can be extended to an irreducible character of its *inertia* group in  $\tilde{G}$ . However the same method can not be used to construct character tables of certain non-split group extensions. In particular, it can not be applied to the non-split extensions of the forms  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  and  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  which are maximal subgroups of Fischer's largest sporadic simple group  $Fi'_{24}$  and its automorphism group  $Fi_{24}$  respectively. In an attempt to generalize these methods to such type of non-split group extensions, we need to consider the *projective* representations and characters. We have shown that how the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices can be applied to any such type of non-split extensions. However in order to apply this technique, the projective characters of the inertia factors must be known and these can be difficult to determine for some groups. We successfully applied the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices and determined the Fischer-Clifford matrices and hence the character tables of the non-split extensions  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  and  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$ .

The character tables computed in this thesis have been accepted for incorporation into GAP and will be available in the latest versions.

# Preface

The work described in this thesis was carried out under the supervision and direction of Professor Jamshid Moori, School of Mathematics, Statistics and Information Technology, University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, from March 1996 to December 1996 and from February 1998 to July 2001.

The thesis represents original work by the author and has not otherwise been submitted in any form for any degree or diploma to any other University. Where use has been made of the work of others it is duly acknowledged in the text.

Fayez 

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# Notation and conventions

Throughout this thesis all groups will be assumed to be finite, unless otherwise stated. We will use the notation and terminology from the ATLAS [19] and [58].

$\mathbb{N}$	natural numbers
$\mathbb{Z}$	integers
$\mathbb{Q}$	rational numbers
$\mathbb{R}$	real numbers
$\mathbb{C}$	complex numbers
$G, N, H, K$	groups
$1_G$	the identity element of $G$
$H \leq G$	$H$ is a subgroup of $G$
$H \cong G$	$H$ is isomorphic to $G$
$\mathbb{F}$	a field
$\mathbb{F}^*$	$\mathbb{F} - \{0\}$
$\langle x, y \rangle$	the subgroup generated by $x$ and $y$
$N.G$	an extension of $N$ by $G$
$N:G$	a split extension of $N$ by $G$
$N \cdot G$	a non-split extension of $N$ by $G$
$h^g$	conjugation of $h$ by $g$
$nX$	a general conjugacy class of $G$ with representatives of order $n$
$g_1 \sim g_2$	$g_1$ is conjugate to $g_2$
$o(g)$	order of $g \in G$

$C_G(g)$	the centralizer of $g$ in $G$
$[g]$	a conjugacy class of $G$ with representative $g$
$N_G(H)$	the normalizer of the subgroup $H$ in $G$
$Hg$	the right coset of $H$ in $G$
$X, Y, \Omega$	sets
$ \Omega $	the cardinality of the set $\Omega$
$1^\alpha 2^\beta 3^\gamma \dots$	cycle structure of a permutation
$\text{Irr}(G)$	the set of ordinary irreducible characters of $G$
$I_G$	the identity character of $G$
$\chi(G H)$	the permutation character of $G$ on $H$
$\chi_H$	the restriction of the character $\chi$ of $G$ to the subgroup $H$
$\psi^G$	the induction of the character $\psi$ of subgroup $H$ to $G$
$na, nb, \dots$	irreducible characters of $G$ of degree $n$
$\langle \chi_i, \chi_j \rangle$	the inner product of the characters $\chi_i$ and $\chi_j$
$\dim(V)$	the dimension of a vector space $V$
$D_n$	dihedral group of order $2n$
$S_n$	the symmetric group on $n$ symbols
$GF(q)$	the Galois field of $q$ elements
$V(n, q)$	a vector space of dimension $n$ over $GF(q)$
$Sp_{2n}(q)$	symplectic group of dimension $2n$ over $GF(q)$
$O_{2n}^+(q)$	the full orthogonal group leaving the form $f^+$ on $V = V(2n, q)$ invariant
$O_{2n}^-(q)$	the full orthogonal group leaving the form $f^-$ on $V = V(2n, q)$ invariant
$O_8^+(2)$	the full orthogonal group (simple) of dimension 8 over $GF(2)$ , $ O_8^+(2)  = 2^{12} \times 3^5 \times 5^2 \times 7$
$O_6^-(2)$	the full orthogonal group of dimension 6 over $GF(2)$ , $ O_6^-(2)  = 2^7 \times 3^4 \times 5$ , ATLAS [19]: $U_4(2):2$
$2^n$	an elementary abelian group of order $2^n$
$3^n$	an elementary abelian group of order $3^n$

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

The classification of finite simple groups is a landmark of tremendous importance in the development of finite group theory. It states that each finite simple group is isomorphic to exactly one of the following:

- A cyclic group of prime order,
- An alternating group  $A_n$  of degree at least 5,
- A group of Lie type,
- One of twenty-six sporadic simple groups.

The form of this result, and in particular the existence of the twenty-six sporadic groups, raises many questions. Subsequent work has focused on attempts to understand these groups, their maximal subgroups and automorphism groups. The study of maximal subgroups of the sporadic groups is very important to reveal the structure of the sporadic groups themselves.

A group  $G$  is called a *3-transposition group* if it is generated by a conjugacy class  $D$  of involutions in  $G$  such that  $o(de) \leq 3$  for all  $d$  and  $e$  in  $D$ . The conjugacy class  $D$  is called a class of conjugate 3-transpositions. *Bernd Fischer* in [28] introduced and investigated the 3-transposition groups. Fischer classified all finite 3-transposition groups with no non-trivial normal soluble subgroups. In the process of classifying the 3-transposition groups, Fischer discovered three new groups  $Fi_{22}$ ,  $Fi_{23}$  and  $Fi_{24}$  with 3510, 31671 and 306936 transpositions respectively. Of these, the first two groups are simple, while the third contains a simple normal subgroup  $Fi'_{24}$  of index 2 (consisting of the products of evenly many transpositions). In recent years several people have studied the classification problem by removing some or all of the Fischer conditions. For more information on 3-transposition groups, readers are encouraged to consult [3], [21], [28], [29], [76], [77] and many other relevant sources.

In [66] Linton and Wilson classified all the maximal subgroups of  $Fi'_{24}$  and its automorphism group  $Fi_{24}$ .

**Theorem 1.0.1** *The simple group  $Fi'_{24}$  has exactly 25 conjugacy classes of maximal subgroups as follows:*

$Fi_{23}$	$2 \cdot Fi_{22}:2$
$2_+^{1+12} \cdot 3U_4(3) \cdot 2_2$	$2^2 \cdot U_6(2):S_3$
$(A_4 \times O_8^+(2):3):2$	$2^{3+12} \cdot (L_3(2) \times A_6)$
$2^{6+8} \cdot (S_3 \times A_8)$	$2^{11} \cdot M_{24}$
$(3 \times O_8^+(3):3):2$	$3_+^{1+10} \cdot U_5(2):2$
$3^2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 3^8 \cdot (A_5 \times 2A_4) \cdot 2$	$(3^2:2 \times G_2(3)) \cdot 2$
$3^3 \cdot [3^{10}] \cdot GL_3(3)$	$7:6 \times A_7$
$3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$	$29:14$
$O_{10}^-(2)$	$He:2$ (2 copies)
$(A_5 \times A_9):2$	$U_3(3):2$ (2 copies)
$A_6 \times L_2(8):3$	$L_2(13):2$ (2 copies)

**Proof.** See [66]. □

**Theorem 1.0.2**  *$Fi_{24}$  has exactly 21 conjugacy classes of maximal subgroups as follows:*

$Fi'_{24}$	$Fi_{23} \times 2$
$(2 \times 2 \cdot Fi_{22}) \cdot 2$	$2_+^{1+12} \cdot 3U_4(3) \cdot (2^2)_1 22$
$(2 \times 2^2 \cdot U_6(2)):S_3$	$(S_4 \times O_8^+(2):S_3)$
$2^{3+12} \cdot (L_3(2) \times S_6)$	$2^{6+8} \cdot (S_3 \times A_8)$
$2^{12} \cdot M_{24}$	$S_3 \times O_8^+(3):S_3$
$3_+^{1+10}:(2 \times U_5(2):2)$	$3^2 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 3^8 \cdot (S_5 \times 2S_4)$
$(S_3 \times S_3 \times G_2(3)) \cdot 2$	$3^3 \cdot [3^{10}] \cdot (GL_3(3) \times 2)$
$3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2$	$7:6 \times S_7$
$29:28$	$O_{10}^-(2):2$
$7_+^{1+2}:(6 \times S_3) \cdot 2$	$S_5 \times S_9$
$S_6 \times L_2(8):3$	

**Proof.** See [66]. □

Since the classification of all finite simple groups, more recent work in group theory has involved methods of calculating character tables of maximal subgroups of finite simple groups. The character tables of the all maximal subgroups of simple groups have not yet been known. Most of these maximal subgroups are of extensions of elementary abelian groups, so methods have been developed for calculating the character tables of extensions

of elementary abelian groups. A knowledge of character table of a group provides considerable information about the group, and hence it is of importance in the physical sciences as well as in pure mathematics. Character tables of finite groups can be constructed using various techniques. For example, the Schreier-Sims algorithm, Todd-Coxeter coset enumeration method, the Burnside-Dixon algorithm and various other techniques. However *Bernd Fischer* presented a powerful and interesting technique for calculating the character tables of group extensions. This technique, which is known as the technique of the *Fischer-Clifford* matrices, derives its fundamentals from the Clifford theory. If  $\bar{G} = N.G$  is an appropriate extension of  $N$  by  $G$ , the method involves the construction of a nonsingular matrix for each conjugacy class of  $\bar{G}/N$ . In this dissertation, we apply the Fischer-Clifford theory to both split and non-split extensions. First we apply the technique to the split extensions  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  and  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  which are maximal subgroups of  $Sp_8(2)$  and  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  respectively. This technique has also been discussed and used by many other researchers, but applied only to split extensions or to the case when every irreducible character of  $N$  can be extended to an irreducible character of its *inertia group* in  $\bar{G}$ . For example see Almetady [1], Darafsheh and Iranmanesh ([22], [23]), Fischer ([30], [32], [33]), List [68], List and Mohammed [69], Moori and Mpono ([81], [82], [83]), Mpono [88], Pahlings [92], Saleh [101], Schiffer [102] and Whitely [109].

However the same method can not be used to construct character tables of certain non-split group extensions. In particular, it can not be applied to the non-split extensions of the forms  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  and  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  which are maximal subgroups of Fischer's largest sporadic simple group  $Fi'_{24}$  and its automorphism group  $Fi_{24}$  respectively. In an attempt to generalize these methods to such type of non-split group extensions, we need to consider the *projective representations* and characters. We have shown that how the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices can be applied to any such type of non-split extensions. However in order to apply this technique, the projective characters of the *inertia factors* must be known and these can be difficult to determine for some groups. We successfully have applied the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices and determined the Fischer-Clifford matrices and hence the character tables of the non-split extensions  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  and  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$ .

In Chapter 2 we give some preliminary results on group extensions and group characters that will be required in the subsequent chapters. In Section 2.1 we define group extensions and discuss some basic results. In Section 2.2 we discuss the conjugacy classes of group extensions. We briefly discuss the technique of *coset analysis* for computing the conjugacy classes of group extension  $\bar{G}$  of  $N$  by  $G$  where  $N$  is an abelian normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ . This technique was developed and first used by Moori in [72], [73] and has since been widely used for computing the conjugacy classes of group extensions. We also develop two programmes in MAGMA [10] which we call Programmes A and B. These are analogues to the programmes developed by Mpono in [88] for CAYLEY [15], which have been applied to compute the conjugacy classes of the groups  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  and  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  that have been

studied in this dissertation in Chapters 6 and 7 respectively. In Section 2.3 we present some basic theory on group representations and characters of groups. In Section 2.4 we are concerned with the relationship between characters of  $G$  and the characters of a subgroup  $H$  of  $G$ . We first discuss restriction of characters and then we go on to study induced characters. In Section 2.5 we shall discuss permutation characters. For further readings on group extensions, representations and characters of groups, readers are encouraged to consult [2], [4], [7], [8], [11], [17], [18], [26], [44], [50], [54], [55], [56], [57], [65], [67], [89], [94], [99], [107], [108].

In Chapter 3 we discuss the projective representations and projective characters. Since the first step in obtaining the projective representations of a group  $G$  is to compute its *Schur multiplier*, We have therefore devoted Section 3.1 to the study of Schur multipliers. In Section 3.2 we shall concentrate on the projective representations of  $G$ . We proved that for a projective representation  $P$  with factor set  $\alpha$  of degree  $n$ , the  $o([\alpha])$  divides  $n$ . We showed that how projective representations of  $G$  can be obtained from the ordinary representations of a so called representation group of  $G$ . We also discuss that how projective representations of a group  $G$  can be constructed using three different approaches. In Section 3.3 we study projective characters of  $G$ . For further readings on projective representations and projective characters readers are referred to [8], [43], [45], [49], [52], [54], [60], [84], [85], [86], [87], [89], [96], [97], [98].

Chapter 4 is devoted to the study of Clifford theory for ordinary and projective representations of a group  $\bar{G}$  and its related consequences which will be required to describe the Fischer-Clifford matrices in the next chapter. In Section 4.1 we study the relationship between characters of a group  $\bar{G}$  and its normal subgroup  $N$ . We present various sufficient conditions for the extendibility of an irreducible character  $\theta$  of  $N$  to its inertia group  $\bar{H}$  in  $\bar{G}$ . In Section 4.2 we study the Clifford theory for projective representations. We give a result which shows that how it is always possible to extend  $\theta$  to a projective character of  $\bar{H}$  in  $\bar{G}$ . In Section 4.3 we discuss the number of irreducible constituents of induced characters and the number of conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$ . We study a result from [36] which asserts that if  $\chi$  is a  $\bar{G}$ -invariant irreducible character of a normal subgroup  $N$  of  $\bar{G}$ , then the number of distinct irreducible constituents of  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$  is equal to the number of  $\chi$ -regular conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}/N$ . We also state a result from [36] that the number of irreducible constituents of  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$  is equal to the number of conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}/N$  if and only if  $\chi$  extends to a character of each subgroup  $N\langle x, y \rangle$  of  $\bar{G}$  with  $[x, y] \in N$ . For more information on Clifford theory and its related consequences reader are encouraged to consults [8], [36], [52], [54], [60], [61], [89].

In Chapter 5 we describe the theory of the Fischer-Clifford matrices. If  $\bar{G} = N.G$  is an appropriate group extension of  $N$  by  $G$ , the technique involves the construction of a non-singular matrix for each conjugacy class of  $\bar{G}/N \cong G$ . Then by using these matrices

together with the fusion maps and character tables of some subgroups of  $G$  which are inertia factors of the inertia groups in  $\bar{G}$ , we are able to construct the complete character table of  $\bar{G}$ . In this dissertation we apply this technique to both split and non-split group extensions. This technique has been discussed and used (mainly to split extensions) in Almestady [1], Darafsheh and Iranmanesh ([22], [23]), Fischer ([30], [31], [32]), [33], List [68], List and Mohammed [69], Moori and Mpono ([81], [82], [83]), Mpono [88], Pahlings [92], Saleh [101], Schiffer [102] and Whitely [109]. In Section 5.1 we define Fischer-Clifford matrices in general. Subsection 5.1.1 deals with the properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices which are helpful in their computations. In Subsection 5.1.2 we study a special case of Fischer-Clifford matrices of an extension  $\bar{G} = N.G$  with the property that every irreducible character of  $N$  can be extended to an irreducible character of its inertia group in  $\bar{G}$ . In Section 5.2 we study the split cosets and we prove that if the extension splits then every coset is a split coset. In Section 5.3 we are concerned with non-split extensions and in Section 5.4 we discuss how the Fischer-Clifford matrices can be constructed using GAP [103]. We also develop a programme to determine the column weights of a coset. In Section 5.5 we give an example of the non-split extension  $2^6.U_4(2)$ , which is maximal subgroup of the Harada-Norton group  $HN$ . We show that how the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices can be applied to determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices and the conjugacy classes of  $2^6.U_4(2)$ . We also show how the complete character table of  $2^6.U_4(2)$  can be computed using the Fischer-Clifford matrices.

The subgroups of the symplectic groups which fix a non-zero vector of the underlying symplectic space are called *affine subgroups*. In Chapter 6 we shall study the group  $A(4) \cong 2^7.Sp_6(2)$ , as an affine subgroup of  $Sp_8(2)$  of index 255. We construct the character table of  $A(4)$  using the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices. We use the properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices which are discussed in Subsection 5.1.1 and Section 5.2 of Chapter 5 to compute their entries. Sections 6.1 and 6.2 deal with symplectic groups and their affine subgroups respectively. In Section 6.3 we construct the affine subgroup  $A(4)$  as the stabilizer of  $e_1$  in  $Sp_8(2)$ , where  $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ . Sections 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6 deal with conjugacy classes of  $A(4)$ , the inertia groups of  $A(4)$  and the fusion of inertia factors into  $Sp_6(2)$  respectively. In Section 6.7 we determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $A(4)$ . For each conjugacy class  $[g]$  of  $Sp_6(2)$  with representative  $g \in Sp_6(2)$  we construct the corresponding Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(g)$ . In Section 6.8 we obtain the fusion map of  $A(4)$  into  $Sp_8(2)$ .

In Chapter 7 we are dealing with the group  $2^8.Sp_6(2)$ , which sits maximally inside the group  $2^8.O_8^+(2)$ . Let  $\bar{G} = 2^8.Sp_6(2)$  be the split extension of  $N = 2^8$  by  $G = Sp_6(2)$ , where  $N$  is the vector space of dimension 8 over  $GF(2)$  on which  $G$  acts irreducibly. We determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices and hence construct its character table. The complete fusion of  $\bar{G}$  into  $2^8.O_8^+(2)$  will be fully determined.

In Chapter 8 we study a maximal subgroup of the largest sporadic simple Fischer group  $F_i'_{24}$ . From the work of Wilson [111], we obtain that there are six classes of maximal 3-local subgroups of  $F_i'_{24}$ . In this chapter we determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of one of these maximal 3-local subgroups, namely the subgroup  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  of index 125168046080. Let  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  be the non-split extension of  $N = 3^7$  by  $G = O_7(3)$  where  $N$  is the vector space of dimension 7 over  $GF(3)$  on which  $G$  acts naturally. We apply the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices which was developed in Chapter 5 to determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$ . In Section 8.1 we discuss the action of  $G$  on  $N$  and Section 8.2 deals with the inertia groups of  $\bar{G}$ . We also compute the projective characters of one of the inertia factors corresponding to the factor set  $\alpha$  of order 3, which will be required in Section 8.4. The fusions of the inertia factors into  $G$  are obtained in Section 8.3. In Section 8.4 we determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices and the conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$ .

Finally in Chapter 9 we study a maximal subgroup of the largest 3-transposition sporadic Fischer group  $F_{i_{24}}$ . The character tables of the maximal subgroups of  $F_{i_{24}}$  are not yet known. It was proved in [64] that there exists at most one non-split extension of  $O_7(3)$  by its natural module. Recently Kitazume in [62] using Moufang loop constructed the non-split extension  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  and from [40] we deduce that such a group is realized as a maximal subgroup of the Fischer group  $F_{i_{24}}$ . In this chapter we construct the character table of the non-split extension  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  which is a maximal 3-local subgroup of  $F_{i_{24}}$  of index 125168046080. Let  $\bar{G} = N \cdot G$  be the non-split extension of  $N = 3^7$  by  $G = O_7(3):2$ , where  $N$  is the vector space of dimension 7 over  $GF(3)$  on which  $G$  acts naturally. We apply the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices to construct the character table of  $\bar{G}$ . We use the properties of Fischer-Clifford matrices given in Subsection 5.1.1, Sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 to compute the entries of the Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $\bar{G}$ . The fusion of  $\bar{G}$  to  $F_{i_{24}}$  together with the restriction of characters of  $F_{i_{24}}$  to  $\bar{G}$  forces the signs of the Fischer-Clifford matrices and orders of the elements of the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$ . In Section 9.1 we study the action of  $O_7(3):2$  on  $N$ . In Sections 9.2 and 9.3 we are concerned with the inertia groups of  $\bar{G}$  and the fusions of inertia factors into  $O_7(3):2$ . In Section 9.4 we determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$ . The Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  are given in Tables 9.6 and 9.7 in Chapter 9. Finally in Section 9.8 we discuss the fusions of  $\bar{G}$  into  $F_{i_{24}}$ . However the fusion map of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  into  $\bar{G}$  will be crucial in determining the fusion map of  $\bar{G}$  into  $F_{i_{24}}$ . This will help to determine those classes of the elements of  $\bar{G}$  that fuse into  $F_i'_{24}$ . Those conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$  which contain classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  will fuse into  $F_i'_{24}$  and others will fuse into  $F_{i_{24}} - F_i'_{24}$ . The fusion map of  $\bar{G}$  into  $F_{i_{24}}$  will be fully determined.

For notation on the conjugacy classes of elements and permutation characters, we follow the notation used in the ATLAS [19] and the ATLAS of Brauer Characters [58]. All our groups and sets are finite unless otherwise specified. All the computations were carried out

with the aid of MAGMA [10], GAP Version 3.5 [103] and GAP Version 4.2 [104] running on a SUN GX2 computer. Programmes A for  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  and  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$ , that have been used to compute the conjugacy classes of these groups, will be given in the Appendix A. In Appendix B we give the character tables of the groups  $3^5:U_4(2):2$  and  $L_4(3):2$ , listed in Tables 1 and 2 respectively, which we used in Chapter 9 to compute the character table of the non-split extension  $3^7:(O_7(3):2)$ . All the character tables computed in this thesis have been accepted for incorporation into GAP. The character table of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  has already been incorporated into GAP Version 4.2 while the other character tables will be available in the latest versions. The consistency and accuracy of these character tables have been verified by the GAP team at Aachen.

## Chapter 2

# Preliminaries

In this chapter we give preliminary results on group extensions and group characters that will be required in later chapters. In Section 2.1 we present definitions and some basic results on group extensions. In Section 2.2 we discuss the conjugacy classes of elements of group extensions. We describe the technique of *coset analysis* for computing the conjugacy classes of group extension  $\bar{G}$  of  $N$  by  $G$  where  $N$  is an abelian normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ . This technique was developed and first used by Moori in [72], [73] and has since been widely used for computing the conjugacy classes of group extensions in all cases where it is applicable. For example, it has been used in Saleh [101], Mpono [88] and Whitely [109]. We also develop two MAGMA Programmes A and B (analogous to the programmes developed by Mpono [88] for CAYLEY) to compute the conjugacy classes and the orders of the class representatives for the split extensions  $\bar{G} = N:G$  where  $N$  is an elementary abelian  $p$ -group. We used these programmes to compute the conjugacy classes of the group extensions  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  and  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  which will be studied in Chapters 6 and 7 respectively. In Section 2.3 we present some theory on representations and characters of groups by concentrating on those results which would be useful in later chapters. Section 2.4 deals with the relationship between the characters of a group  $G$  and the characters of a subgroup  $H$  of  $G$ . In this section we will first study restriction of characters and then go on to study induced characters. Finally in Section 2.5 we give some results on permutation characters. For further information and readings on group extensions, group representations and group characters readers are encouraged to consult [2], [4], [7], [8], [11], [17], [18], [26], [44], [50], [54], [55], [56], [57], [65], [67], [89], [94], [99], [107], [108] and many other relevant sources.

### 2.1 Group Extensions

**Definition 2.1.1** *Let  $N$  and  $G$  be groups. An extension of  $N$  by  $G$  is a group  $\bar{G}$  that satisfies the following properties*

- (i)  $N \trianglelefteq \bar{G}$ ,
- (ii)  $\bar{G}/N \cong G$ .

We say that  $\bar{G}$  is a split extension of  $N$  by  $G$  if  $\bar{G}$  contains subgroups  $N$  and  $G_1$  with  $G_1 \cong G$  such that

- (i)  $N \trianglelefteq \bar{G}$ ,
- (ii)  $NG_1 = \bar{G}$ ,
- (iii)  $N \cap G_1 = \{1_{\bar{G}}\}$ .

In this case  $\bar{G}$  is also called a semi-direct product of  $N$  and  $G$ , and identify  $G_1$  and  $G$ .

Following ATLAS [19], we denote an arbitrary extension of  $N$  by  $G$  by  $N.G$ . A split extension is denoted by  $N:G$  and a case of  $N.G$  that is not split is denoted by  $N \cdot G$ .

**Definition 2.1.2** *The automorphism group of a group  $G$ , denoted by  $Aut(G)$ , is the set of all automorphisms of  $G$  under the binary operation of composition.*

For  $\bar{G}$  a semidirect product of  $N$  by  $G$ , then every element in  $\bar{G}$  can be expressed uniquely in the form  $ng$ , where  $n \in N$  and  $g \in G$  and the multiplication of elements of  $\bar{G}$  is given by

$$(n_1g_1)(n_2g_2) = n_1n_2^{g_1}g_1g_2 \quad ,$$

where  $n^g = gng^{-1}$ . Also there is a homomorphism  $\theta : G \rightarrow Aut(N)$  given by  $\theta(g) = \theta_g$ , where  $g \in G$ ,  $\theta_g : N \rightarrow N$  is defined by  $\theta_g(n) = gng^{-1}$  and  $\theta_g$  is an automorphism of  $N$ . Hence  $G$  acts on  $N$ .

**Definition 2.1.3** *Let  $\bar{G}$ ,  $N$  and  $G$  be as defined above and  $\theta : G \rightarrow Aut(N)$ . Then the semidirect product  $\bar{G}$  of  $N$  by  $G$  is said to realize  $\theta$  if  $\theta_g(n) = n^g \forall n \in N, g \in G$ .*

**Remark 2.1.4** For  $\bar{G}$  a semidirect product of  $N$  by  $G$ , then  $\bar{G}$  is isomorphic to a semidirect product of  $N$  by  $G$  that realizes  $\theta$  for some  $\theta : G \rightarrow Aut(N)$ .

If  $\bar{G}$  is a split extension of  $N$  by  $G$ , then  $\bar{G} = NG = \bigcup_{g \in G} Ng$  so  $G$  may be regarded as a right transversal for  $N$  in  $\bar{G}$  (that is, a complete set of right coset representatives of  $N$  in  $\bar{G}$ ). Now suppose  $\bar{G}$  is any extension of  $N$  by  $G$ , not necessarily split, then since  $\bar{G}/N \cong G$ , there is an onto homomorphism  $\lambda : \bar{G} \rightarrow G$  with kernel  $N$ . For  $g \in G$  define a lifting of  $g$  to be an element  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$  such that  $\lambda(\bar{g}) = g$ . Then choosing a lifting of each element of  $G$ , we get the set  $\{\bar{g} : g \in G\}$  which is a transversal for  $N$  in  $\bar{G}$ .

We now show that even for a non-split extension of  $N$  by  $G$ , if  $N$  is abelian,  $G$  acts on  $N$ .

**Lemma 2.1.5** ([88],[100],[109]) *Let  $\bar{G}$  be an extension of  $N$  by  $G$  where  $N$  is abelian. Then there is a homomorphism  $\theta : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$  such that  $\theta_g(n) = \bar{g}n(\bar{g})^{-1}, n \in N$  and  $\theta$  is independent of the choice of liftings  $\{\bar{g} : g \in G\}$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $a \in \bar{G}$  and  $\gamma_a$  denote conjugation by  $a$ . Since  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ ,  $(\gamma_a)_N \in \text{Aut}(N)$  and the function  $\mu : \bar{G} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$  defined by  $\mu(a) = (\gamma_a)_N$  is a homomorphism. If  $a \in N$ , then since  $N$  is abelian we have  $\mu(a) = I_N$ . Thus there is a homomorphism  $\mu^* : \bar{G}/N \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$  which is given by  $\mu^*(Na) = \mu(a)$ . However  $G \cong \bar{G}/N$  and for any lifting  $\{\bar{g} : g \in G\}$ , the function  $\phi : G \rightarrow \bar{G}/N$  defined by  $\phi(g) = N\bar{g}$  is an isomorphism. If  $\{\bar{g}_1 : g \in G\}$  is another choice of liftings, then  $\bar{g}\bar{g}_1^{-1} \in N$  for every  $g \in G$  and thus  $N\bar{g} = N\bar{g}_1$ . Therefore the isomorphism  $\phi$  is independent of the choice of liftings. Let  $\theta : G \rightarrow \text{Aut}(N)$  be the composition  $\mu^* \circ \phi$ . For  $g \in G$  and  $\bar{g}$  a lifting of  $g$ , then  $\theta(g) = \mu^*(\phi(g)) = \mu^*(N\bar{g}) = \mu(\bar{g}) \in \text{Aut}(N)$  and thus for  $n \in N$ , we have  $\theta_g(n) = \mu(\bar{g})(n) = \bar{g}n(\bar{g})^{-1}$ . Hence the result.  $\square$

**Remark 2.1.6** [109] *Let  $\bar{G}$  be an extension of  $N$  by  $G$  where  $N$  is abelian and for each  $g \in G$  let  $\bar{g}$  be a lifting of  $g$ . We identify  $G$  with  $\bar{G}/N$  under the isomorphism  $g \mapsto N\bar{g}$ . Thus  $\{\bar{g} \mid g \in G\}$  is a right transversal for  $N$  in  $\bar{G}$  and thus every  $x \in \bar{G}$  has a unique expression of the form  $x = n\bar{g}$  where  $n \in N$  and  $g \in G$ .*

## 2.2 Conjugacy Classes of Group Extensions

In this section we discuss the technique of *coset analysis* to determine the conjugacy classes of group extensions but first we state the following two relevant results.

**Theorem 2.2.1** *Let  $G$  be a finite group*

- (i) *Suppose that  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  are two conjugacy classes of  $G$  such that  $C_1 \neq [1_G]$  and  $C_1^n = C_2$  for some integer  $n \geq 2$ , where*

$$C_1^n = \{x_1x_2 \cdots x_n \mid x_i \in C_1, 1 \leq i \leq n\} .$$

*Then there exists some normal subgroup  $N$  of  $G$  and  $g \in G - N$  such that  $C_1$  is the coset  $Ng$  and the map  $x \mapsto x^n$  is a bijection from  $C_1$  onto  $C_2$ .*

- (ii) *If  $G$  has a normal subgroup  $N$  and  $g \in G - N$  such that the coset  $Ng$  is a single conjugacy class of  $G$ , and such that for some  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$  the map  $x \mapsto x^n$  for  $x \in Ng$  is a monomorphism, then  $Ng^n$  is a conjugacy class of  $G$  and  $(Ng)^n = Ng^n$ .*

**Proof.** See [9].  $\square$

**Proposition 2.2.2** *Let  $\bar{G} = N.G$ ,  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$  a lifting of  $g \in G$ ,  $C$  be the centralizer of  $N\bar{g}$  in  $G$  and  $\bar{C}$  be the complete preimage in  $\bar{G}$  of  $C$ . Then*

- (i) *the union of the cosets  $N\bar{x}$  which are conjugate in  $G$  to  $N\bar{g}$ , is the union of the conjugacy classes  $L_1, L_2, \dots, L_r$  of  $\bar{G}$ ,*
- (ii)  *$\bar{C}$  acts on the coset  $N\bar{g}$  by conjugation,*
- (iii)  *$\bar{C}$  has  $r$  orbits in its action on  $N\bar{g}$  and the orbit representatives  $\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2, \dots, \bar{g}_r$  are representatives of the conjugacy classes  $L_1, L_2, \dots, L_r$  of  $\bar{G}$ ,*
- (iv) *the centralizer  $C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g}_i)$  for  $1 \leq i \leq r$  is the stabilizer of  $\bar{g}_i$  in  $\bar{C}$  in its action on  $N\bar{g}$ .*

**Proof.** See [13]. □

We now briefly discuss the technique of *coset analysis* to determine the conjugacy classes of elements of group extensions  $\bar{G} = N.G$  where  $N$  is an abelian normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ . For detailed information about this technique we encourage readers to consult Moori [72], [73] and Mpono [88].

For each conjugacy class  $[g]$  in  $G$  with representative  $g \in G$ , we analyse the coset  $N\bar{g}$ , where  $\bar{g}$  is a lifting of  $g$  in  $\bar{G}$  and

$$\bar{G} = \bigcup_{g \in G} N\bar{g} .$$

To each class representative  $g \in G$  with lifting  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ , we define

$$C_{\bar{g}} = \{x \in \bar{G} : x(N\bar{g}) = (N\bar{g})x\} .$$

Then  $C_{\bar{g}}$  is the stabilizer of  $N\bar{g}$  in  $\bar{G}$  under the action by conjugation of  $\bar{G}$  on  $N\bar{g}$ , and hence  $C_{\bar{g}}$  is a subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ .

**Remark 2.2.3** It is not difficult to see that  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $C_{\bar{g}}$ .

**Lemma 2.2.4** [109]  $C_{\bar{g}}/N = C_{\bar{G}/N}(N\bar{g})$ .

**Proof.** Consider  $Nk$ , where  $k \in \bar{G}$ . Then

$$\begin{aligned} Nk \in C_{\bar{G}/N}(N\bar{g}) &\Leftrightarrow Nk(N\bar{g})(Nk)^{-1} = N\bar{g} \\ &\Leftrightarrow NkN\bar{g}Nk^{-1} = N\bar{g} \\ &\Leftrightarrow NkN\bar{g}k^{-1} = N\bar{g} \\ &\Leftrightarrow NkNn\bar{g}k^{-1} = N\bar{g} \quad \forall n \in N \\ &\Leftrightarrow Nkn\bar{g}k^{-1} = N\bar{g}, \quad \forall n \in N \\ &\Leftrightarrow kn\bar{g}k^{-1} \in N\bar{g}, \quad \forall n \in N \\ &\Leftrightarrow k \in C_{\bar{g}} \\ &\Leftrightarrow Nk \in C_{\bar{g}}/N . \end{aligned}$$

Thus we obtain that  $C_{\bar{g}}/N = C_{\bar{G}/N}(N\bar{g})$ .  $\square$

**Remark 2.2.5** Using Remark 2.3.4 and Lemma 2.3.5 we deduce that  $C_{\bar{g}} = N.C_{\bar{G}/N}(N\bar{g})$ . For  $\bar{g}$  a lifting of  $g \in G$  in  $\bar{G}$ , we can identify  $C_{\bar{G}/N}(N\bar{g})$  with  $C_G(g)$  and write  $C_{\bar{g}} = N.C_G(g)$  in general. If  $\bar{G} = N:G$  then we can identify  $C_{\bar{g}}$  with  $C_g = \{x \in \bar{G} : x(Ng) = (Ng)x\}$ , where the lifting of  $g$  in  $\bar{G}$  is  $g$  itself since  $G \leq \bar{G}$  in the case of a split extension.

**Corollary 2.2.6** *If  $\bar{G} = N:G$ , then  $C_g = N:C_G(g)$ .*

**Proof.** We have that  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $C_g$ . Now we show that  $C_G(g) \leq C_g$  and that  $N \cap C_G(g) = \{1\}$ . Let  $x \in C_G(g)$ . Then we obtain  $(Ng)^x = x(Ng)x^{-1} = xNgx^{-1} = Nxgx^{-1} = Ng$ . Thus  $x \in C_g$  and hence  $C_G(g) \leq C_g$ . Since  $N \cap C_G(g) \leq N \cap G = \{1_G\}$ , then we have that  $N \cap C_G(g) = \{1_G\}$ . Hence the result.  $\square$

The conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  (where  $N$  is abelian) will be determined by the action by conjugation of  $C_{\bar{g}}$ , for each conjugacy class  $[g]$  of  $G$ , on the elements of  $N\bar{g}$ . To act  $C_{\bar{g}}$  on the elements of  $N\bar{g}$ , we first act  $N$  and then act  $\{\bar{h} : h \in C_G(g)\}$ , where  $\bar{h}$  is a lifting of  $h$  in  $\bar{G}$ . We outline this action in two steps as follows:

**STEP 1:** *The action of  $N$  on  $N\bar{g}$ :* Let  $C_N(\bar{g})$  be the stabilizer of  $\bar{g}$  in  $N$ . Then for any  $n \in N$  we have  $x \in C_N(n\bar{g}) \Leftrightarrow x \in C_N(\bar{g})$ . Thus  $C_N(\bar{g})$  fixes every element of  $N\bar{g}$ . Now let  $|C_N(\bar{g})| = k$ . Then under the action of  $N$ ,  $N\bar{g}$  splits into  $k$  orbits  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k$ , where

$$|Q_i| = [N : C_N(\bar{g})] = \frac{|N|}{k} ,$$

for  $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ .

**STEP 2:** *The action of  $\{\bar{h} \mid h \in C_G(g)\}$  on  $N\bar{g}$ :* Since the elements of  $N\bar{g}$  are now in the orbits  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k$  from Step 1 above, we need only act  $\{\bar{h} \mid h \in C_G(g)\}$  on these  $k$  orbits. Suppose that under this action  $f_j$  of these orbits  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k$  fuse together to form one orbit  $\Delta_j$ , then the  $f_j$ 's obtained this way must satisfy

$$\sum_j f_j = k$$

and we have

$$|\Delta_j| = f_j \times \frac{|N|}{k} .$$

Thus for  $x = d_j\bar{g} \in \Delta_j$ , we obtain that

$$|[x]_{\bar{G}}| = |\Delta_j| \times |[g]_G| = f_j \times \frac{|\bar{G}|}{k|C_G(g)|}$$

and thus we obtain that

$$|C_{\bar{G}}(x)| = \frac{|\bar{G}|}{|[x]_{\bar{G}}|} = |\bar{G}| \times \frac{k|C_G(g)|}{f_j|\bar{G}|} = \frac{k|C_G(g)|}{f_j} .$$

Thus to calculate the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G} = N.G$ , we need to find the values of  $k$  and the  $f_j$ 's for each class representative  $g \in G$ .

**Remark 2.2.7** However in the case of  $\bar{G} = N:G$  a split extension, we analyse the coset  $Ng$  instead of  $N\bar{g}$  since in this case  $G \leq \bar{G}$ . Under the action of  $N$  on  $Ng$ , we always assume that  $g \in Q_1$ . Also instead of acting  $\{\bar{h} : h \in C_G(g)\}$  on the  $k$  orbits  $Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_k$  we just act  $C_G(g)$  on these orbits. Since  $g \in Q_1$ , then  $C_G(g)$  always fixes  $Q_1$  and thus we will always have  $f_1 = 1$ . Hence

$$k = \sum_j f_j = 1 + \sum_m f_m \quad ,$$

where the sum is taken over all  $m$  such that  $g \notin Q_m$ .

We now prove and discuss techniques that are useful in the determination of the orders of the elements of  $\bar{G} = N:G$ .

**Theorem 2.2.8** Let  $\bar{G} = N:G$  and  $dg \in \bar{G}$  where  $d \in N$  and  $g \in G$  such that  $o(g) = m$  and  $o(dg) = k$ . Then  $m$  divides  $k$ .

**Proof.** We have that

$$1_{\bar{G}} = (dg)^k = dd^g d^{g^2} d^{g^3} \dots d^{g^{k-1}} g^k \quad .$$

Since  $G$  acts on  $N$  and  $d \in N$ , we have  $d, d^g, d^{g^2}, \dots, d^{g^{k-1}} \in N$ . Hence  $dd^g d^{g^2} \dots d^{g^{k-1}} \in N$ . Thus we must have that  $dd^g d^{g^2} \dots d^{g^{k-1}} = 1_N$  and  $g^k = 1_G$ . Hence  $m$  divides  $k$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 2.2.9** Let  $\bar{G} = N:G$  such that  $N$  is an elementary abelian  $p$ -group, where  $p$  is prime. Let  $dg \in \bar{G}$  where  $d \in N$  and  $g \in G$  such that  $o(g) = m$  and  $o(dg) = k$ . Then either  $k = m$  or  $k = pm$ .

**Proof.** See [88].  $\square$

**Remark 2.2.10** Let  $\bar{G} = N:G$ , where  $N$  is an elementary abelian  $p$ -group. Let  $dg \in \bar{G}$  with  $d \in N$ ,  $g \in G$  such that  $o(g) = m$  and  $o(dg) = k$ , then we observe that

$$(dg)^m = d.d^g.d^{g^2} \dots d^{g^{m-1}} g^m \quad .$$

Since  $g^m = 1_G$ , we obtain that  $(dg)^m = w$ , where  $w \in N$  and it is given by

$$w = d.d^g \dots d^{g^{m-1}} \quad .$$

By Theorem 2.2.9 above, we have that if  $w = 1_N$  then  $k = m$  and if  $w \neq 1_N$  then  $k = pm$ .

We have used the method of coset analysis discussed above (outlined in Steps 1 and 2) together with Theorems 2.2.8 and 2.2.9 and Remark 2.2.10 in developing Programmes A and B in MAGMA [10] (analogous to the programmes developed by Mpono [88] for CAYLEY) which are applied for the computation of conjugacy classes and the orders of the class representatives of the extension  $\bar{G} = N:G$  where  $N$  is an elementary abelian  $p$ -group for prime  $p$  on which a linear group  $G$  acts.

## PROGRAMME A

```

V := vectorSpace(FiniteField(q), n);
S < g1, g2 >:= MatrixGroup < n, FiniteField(GF(2)) | generators >;
c := classes(S);
O0 := Orbit(S, elt < V | α1, ..., αn >);
O1 := Orbit(S, elt < V | β1, ..., βn >);
⋮
Ok' := Orbit(S, elt < V | δ1, ..., δn >);
O := O0 join O1 join O2 join ... join Ok';
for i := 1 to n(c) do;
print c[i, 1];
w := elt < V | 01, 02, ..., 0n >;
e := { };
while(O diff e) ne { } do
d := { }
for x in O do;
y := {x + w + (x * c[i, 3])};
d := d join y;
end for;
print d;
e := d join e;
if(O diff e) ne { } then
w = Representative( O diff e );
end if;
end while;
r := { };
u := elt < V | 0, 0, ..., 0 >;
while(O diff r) ne { } do;
m := { };
for g in Centralizer(S, c[i, 3]) do
l := {u * g};
m = m join l;

```

```

end for;
print 'A block for the vectors under the action of centralizer :!';
print m;
r := m join r;
if (O diff r) ne { } then
u := Representative(O diff r);
end if;
end while;
print '*****';
end for;

```

## PROGRAMME B

```

V := vectorSpace(FiniteField(q), n);
S < g1, g2 > := MatrixGroup(n, FiniteField(q) | generators);
c := classes(S);
g = c[i, 1];
d = elt < V | α1, ..., αn >;
w = d + d * g + d * (g2) + d * (g3) + ... + d * (gm-1);
print w;

```

In Programme B we have  $o(g) = m$  and  $g \in S$  is a class representative, for  $1 \leq j \leq n$ ,  $\alpha_j \in GF(q)$ ,  $d * g = d^g$ , and  $+$  signifies the operation in  $V$  and  $dg \in \overline{G}$  is a class representative from the coset  $Ng$ .

## 2.3 Representations and Characters

In this section we give some preliminary results on representations and characters of groups which will be needed in later chapters.

**Definition 2.3.1** Let  $G$  be a group,  $\mathbb{F}$  a field and  $GL(n, \mathbb{F})$  the general linear group which is the multiplicative group of all nonsingular  $n \times n$  matrices over  $F$  for some integer  $n$ . Then a homomorphism  $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{F})$  is called a representation of  $G$  over  $\mathbb{F}$  or simply an  $\mathbb{F}$ -representation. The representation  $\rho$  is said to have degree  $n$ . The function  $\chi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  given by  $\chi(g) = \text{trace}(\rho(g))$  is called the  $\mathbb{F}$ -character of  $G$  afforded by the  $F$ -representation  $\rho$ . The degree of  $\chi$  is the same as that of  $\rho$ .

Two  $\mathbb{F}$ -representations  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  of  $G$  are said to be *equivalent* if there exists  $P \in GL(n, \mathbb{F})$  such that  $\rho_1(g) = P\rho_2(g)P^{-1}$  for all  $g \in G$ . An  $\mathbb{F}$ -representation  $\rho$  of  $G$  is said

to be *reducible* if it is equivalent to a representation  $\alpha$  which is given by

$$\alpha(g) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta(g) & \gamma(g) \\ 0 & \delta(g) \end{pmatrix}$$

for all  $g \in G$ , where  $\beta, \gamma, \delta$  are  $\mathbb{F}$ -representations of  $G$ . If  $\rho$  is not reducible, then it is said to be *irreducible*. Since similar matrices have the same trace, then it follows that equivalent representations afford the same character. The character afforded by an irreducible representation is called an *irreducible character*. Sums and products of characters are themselves characters.

We now give a celebrated result of Schur [105] which provides an assessable approach to group characters.

**Theorem 2.3.2 (Schur's Lemma)** *Let  $\rho_1 : G \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{F})$  and  $\rho_2 : G \rightarrow GL(m, \mathbb{F})$  be two irreducible representations of a group  $G$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Assume that there exists a matrix  $P$  such that  $P\rho_1(g) = \rho_2(g)P$  for all  $g \in G$ . Then either  $P$  is the zero matrix or  $P$  is nonsingular so that  $\rho_1(g) = P^{-1}\rho_2(g)P$ .*

**Proof.** See Theorem 1.8 of [80]. □

**Corollary 2.3.3 [80]** *If  $\rho : G \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{F})$  is an irreducible representation of a group  $G$  over an algebraically closed field  $\mathbb{F}$ , then the only matrices which commute with all matrices  $\rho(g)$ ,  $g \in G$  are scalar matrices  $aI_n$ , where  $a \in \mathbb{F}$  and  $I_n$  is the  $n \times n$  identity matrix.*

**Proof.** Let  $P$  be an  $n \times n$  matrix such that  $P\rho(g) = \rho(g)P$  for all  $g \in G$ . Then for any  $a \in F$  we have that

$$(aI_n - P) \cdot \rho(g) = \rho(g) \cdot (aI_n - P), \forall g \in G \quad (1)$$

Let  $m(x) = \det(xI_n - P)$  be the characteristic polynomial of  $P$ . Since  $m(x)$  is a polynomial over  $F$  and  $F$  is algebraically closed, then there exists  $a_1 \in F$  such that  $m(a_1) = 0_F$ . Hence  $\det(a_1I_n - P) = 0_F$  and thus  $a_1I_n - P$  is singular. Then from relation (1) above and Schur's Lemma, we obtain that  $a_1I_n - P = 0$  and hence  $a_1I_n = P$ . □

**Definition 2.3.4** *Let  $G$  be a group,  $\mathbb{F}$  a field and  $\phi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  be a function which is constant on conjugacy classes of  $G$ . Then  $\phi$  is called a class function of  $G$ .*

From the above definition, we observe that every character is a class function. From now on, we will consider representations and characters of a finite group  $G$  over the complex field  $\mathbb{C}$ . We shall use the notation  $Irr(G)$  to denote the set of all irreducible characters

of the group  $G$ . These irreducible characters are presented in a table, called the *character table* of  $G$ . In this table, the columns correspond to the conjugacy classes of  $G$  and the rows to the irreducible characters, with entry  $a_{ij}$  being the value of the  $i$ -th irreducible character on an element of the  $j$ -th conjugacy class.

We can show that every class function  $\phi$  of  $G$  can be uniquely expressed in the form  $\phi = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)} b_\chi \chi$ , where  $b_\chi \in \mathbb{C}$ . Moreover  $\phi$  is a character if and only if all  $b_\chi \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$  and  $\phi \neq 0$ . We can also show that the following properties hold:

- (i) Two representations of  $G$  have the same character if and only if they are equivalent.
- (ii) The number of irreducible characters of  $G$  is equal to the number of conjugacy classes of elements of  $G$ .
- (iii) Any character of  $G$  can be written as a sum of irreducible characters.

**Definition 2.3.5** Let  $G$  be a group,  $\chi$  be a character of  $G$  and  $\text{Irr}(G) = \{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_r\}$  such that  $\chi = \sum_{i=1}^r n_i \chi_i$ , where  $n_i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ . Then those  $\chi_i$  for which  $n_i > 0$  are called the *irreducible constituents* of  $\chi$ . In general, if  $\psi$  is a character of  $G$  such that  $\chi - \psi$  is a character or is zero, then  $\psi$  is a *constituent* of  $\chi$ .

Orthogonality relations for characters are the cornerstone of character theory. Among other applications, they allow us to express an arbitrary class function in terms of irreducible characters and to determine instantaneously whether or not a given character is irreducible.

**Theorem 2.3.6 (Generalized Orthogonality Relation)** Let  $G$  be a group and  $\text{Irr}(G) = \{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_r\}$ . Then the following holds for every  $h \in G$ :

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_i(gh) \chi_j(g^{-1}) = \delta_{ij} \frac{\chi_i(h)}{\chi_i(1_G)} .$$

**Proof.** See Theorem 2.13 of [54]. □

**Theorem 2.3.7** Let  $\chi$  be a character of  $G$  afforded by a representation  $\rho$  of degree  $n$ . Then for  $g \in G$ ,  $\rho(g)$  is similar to a diagonal matrix  $\text{diag}(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_r)$  where each  $\varepsilon_i$  is a complex root of unity. Then  $\chi(g) = \sum_i \varepsilon_i$  and  $\chi(g^{-1}) = \overline{\chi(g)}$ , where  $\overline{\chi(g)}$  is the complex conjugation of  $\chi(g)$ .

**Proof.** This is the Lemma 2.15 in [54]. □

**Definition 2.3.8** Let  $\chi$  and  $\psi$  be class functions of a group  $G$ . Then the *inner product* of  $\chi$  and  $\psi$  is defined by

$$\langle \chi, \psi \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g) \overline{\psi(g)} .$$

The following theorems are derived from the generalized orthogonality relation and are called the first and second orthogonality relations respectively.

**Theorem 2.3.9** [54]/(**First Orthogonality Relation**) *Let  $G$  be a group and  $\text{Irr}(G) = \{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_r\}$ . Then*

$$\frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi_i(g) \overline{\chi_j(g)} = \delta_{ij} = \langle \chi_i, \chi_j \rangle \quad .$$

**Proof.** Using the generalized orthogonality relation and taking  $h = 1_G$ , then the result follows immediately.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.3.10** [54]/(**Second Orthogonality Relation**) *Let  $G$  be a group and  $\text{Irr}(G) = \{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_r\}$  and  $\{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_r\}$  be a set of representatives of the conjugacy classes of elements of  $G$ . Then*

$$\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)} \chi(g_i) \overline{\chi(g_j)} = \delta_{ij} |C_G(g_i)| \quad .$$

**Proof.** Let  $X$  be the character table of  $G$ . Then viewed as a matrix,  $X$  is an  $r \times r$  matrix whose  $(i, j)$ -th entry is given by  $\chi_i(g_j)$ . Let  $C_i$  be the conjugacy class which contains  $g_i$  and  $D$  be the diagonal matrix with entries  $\delta_{ij} |C_i|$ . Then by the first orthogonality relation, we obtain that

$$|G| \delta_{ij} = \sum_{g \in G} \chi_i(g) \overline{\chi_j(g)} = \sum_{t=1}^r |C_t| \chi_i(g_t) \overline{\chi_j(g_t)} \quad .$$

Then we obtain a system of  $r^2$  equations which can be written as a single matrix equation as follows

$$|G|I = XD\overline{X}^T \quad ,$$

where  $I$  is the identity  $r \times r$  matrix and  $\overline{X}^T$  is the transpose of  $\overline{X}$ . Since  $X$  is a nonsingular matrix, then we obtain that

$$|G|I = D\overline{X}^T X \quad .$$

Rewriting the above matrix system as a system of equations yields

$$|G| \delta_{ij} = \sum_{t=1}^r |C_t| \overline{\chi_t(g_i)} \chi_t(g_j) \quad .$$

Hence we obtain that

$$\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)} \chi(g_j) \overline{\chi(g_i)} = |C_G(g_i)| \delta_{ij} \quad .$$

$\square$

Let  $G$  be a group and  $\chi$  be a character of  $G$  afforded by a representation  $\rho$ . Then we define

$$\ker(\chi) = \{g \in G \mid \chi(g) = \chi(1_G)\} \quad .$$

It can be shown that  $\ker(\chi) = \ker(\rho)$  and hence  $\ker(\chi)$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ . If  $\text{Irr}(G) = \{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_r\}$ , then every normal subgroup of  $G$  is the intersection of some of the  $\ker(\chi_i)$ .

**Theorem 2.3.11** *Let  $G$  be a group and  $N$  be a normal subgroup of  $G$ . Then*

- (a) *If  $\chi$  is a character of  $G$  and  $N \subseteq \ker(\chi)$ , then  $\chi$  is constant on the cosets of  $N$  in  $G$  and the function  $\hat{\chi}$  defined on  $G/N$  by  $\hat{\chi}(Ng) = \chi(g)$  is a character of  $G/N$ .*
- (b) *If  $\hat{\chi}$  is a character of  $G/N$ , then the function  $\chi$  defined by  $\chi(g) = \hat{\chi}(Ng)$  is a character of  $G$ .*
- (c) *In both (a) and (b) above,  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  if and only if  $\hat{\chi} \in \text{Irr}(G/N)$ .*

**Proof.** See Theorem 2.2.2. of [109]. □

If  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$  and  $\rho$  is a representation of  $G$  such that  $N \subseteq \ker(\rho)$ , then there exists a unique representation  $\hat{\rho}$  of  $G/N$  defined by  $\hat{\rho}(Ng) = \rho(g)$ . Thus knowing  $\rho$ , we can obtain  $\hat{\rho}$  and vice versa. We also obtain that  $\rho$  is irreducible if and only if  $\hat{\rho}$  is irreducible. Hence  $\rho$  and  $\hat{\rho}$  can be identified. If  $\rho$  affords a character  $\chi$  of  $G$ , then  $\hat{\rho}$  affords a character  $\hat{\chi}$  of  $G/N$  and also  $\chi$  and  $\hat{\chi}$  can be identified. Under this identification, we obtain that

$$\text{Irr}(G/N) = \{\chi \in \text{Irr}(G) \mid N \subseteq \ker(\chi)\} .$$

Thus the irreducible characters of  $G/N$  are precisely those irreducible characters of  $G$  which contain  $N$  in their kernels.

**Definition 2.3.12** *Let  $G$  be a group,  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $G$  and  $\hat{\chi}$  be a character of  $G/N$ . Then the character  $\chi$  of  $G$  defined by*

$$\chi(g) = \hat{\chi}(Ng)$$

*is called a lifting of  $\hat{\chi}$  to  $G$ .*

Thus given characters of  $G/N$ , we can obtain some characters of  $G$  by the lifting process. The character  $\hat{\chi}$  and its lifting  $\chi$  have the same degree.

## 2.4 Induced Characters

In this section we look at the ways of relating the representations of a group to the representations of its subgroups.

**Definition 2.4.1** Let  $G$  be a finite group and  $H \leq G$ . If  $\rho$  is a representation of  $G$ , then the restriction of  $\rho$  to  $H$  is a representation of  $H$ . This representation is denoted by  $\rho_H$ . If  $\chi$  is a character of  $G$  afforded by  $\rho$ , then the restriction of  $\chi$  to  $H$  is denoted by  $\chi_H$  and is a character of  $H$  afforded by the representation  $\rho_H$  such that

$$\chi_H = \sum_{\psi \in \text{Irr}(H)} k_\psi \psi \quad ,$$

where  $k_\psi \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ .

The characters  $\chi_H$  and  $\chi$  take on the same values on the elements of  $H$ . If  $\chi_H$  is irreducible, then  $\chi$  is irreducible in  $G$  but the converse is not true in general. Karpilovsky in [61] proves a theorem (Theorem 23.1.4) due to Gallagher that if  $H \leq G$ ,  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  such that  $\chi(g) \neq 0 \forall g \in G - H$ , then  $\chi_H$  is irreducible, and for any  $g \in G - H$ ,  $\chi(g)$  is a root of unity. We also observe that (see [57]) every irreducible character of  $H$  is a constituent of some irreducible character of  $G$  restricted to  $H$ .

**Theorem 2.4.2** [57] Let  $G$  be a group,  $H \leq G$ ,  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  and  $\text{Irr}(H) = \{\psi_1, \psi_2, \dots, \psi_r\}$ . Then

$$\chi_H = \sum_{i=1}^r k_i \psi_i \quad ,$$

where  $k_i \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$  satisfy the following relation

$$\sum_{i=1}^r k_i^2 \leq [G : H] \quad .$$

Moreover, equality in the above relation holds if and only if  $\chi(g) = 0$  for all  $g \in G - H$ .

**Proof.** See [88] □

**Theorem 2.4.3** Let  $G$  be a group,  $H$  be a normal subgroup of  $G$  and  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ . Then all the constituents of  $\chi_H$  have the same degree.

**Proof.** See Proposition 20.7 of [57]. □

Let  $G$  be a group and  $H \leq G$  such that the set  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r\}$  is a transversal for  $H$  in  $G$ . Let  $\phi$  be a representation of  $H$  of degree  $n$ . Then we define  $\phi^*$  on  $G$  as follows:

$$\phi^*(g) = \begin{pmatrix} \phi(x_1 g x_1^{-1}), \phi(x_1 g x_2^{-1}), \dots, \phi(x_1 g x_r^{-1}) \\ \phi(x_2 g x_1^{-1}), \phi(x_2 g x_2^{-1}), \dots, \phi(x_2 g x_r^{-1}) \\ \vdots \\ \phi(x_n g x_1^{-1}), \phi(x_n g x_2^{-1}), \dots, \phi(x_n g x_r^{-1}) \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\phi(x_i g x_j^{-1})$  are  $n \times n$  submatrices of  $\phi^*(g)$  satisfying the property that

$$\phi(x_i g x_j^{-1}) = 0_{n \times n} \quad \forall x_i g x_j^{-1} \notin H \quad .$$

Then we can show that  $\phi^*$  is a representation of  $G$  of degree  $nr$ .

**Definition 2.4.4** Let  $G, H, \phi$  and  $\phi^*$  be as above. Then the representation  $\phi^*$  is called the representation of  $G$  induced from the representation  $\phi$  of  $H$  and we denote this by writing  $\phi^* = \phi^G$ .

If  $\psi$  is a representation of  $H$  which is equivalent to  $\phi$ , then it can be shown that  $\psi^G$  is equivalent to  $\phi^G$ . Thus the induction process preserves equivalence between representations.

**Definition 2.4.5** Let  $G$  be a group and  $H \leq G$ . Let  $\chi$  be a class function of  $H$ . Then we define  $\chi^G$  as follows:

$$\chi^G(g) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{x \in G} \chi^\circ(xgx^{-1}) \quad ,$$

where

$$\chi^\circ(h) = \begin{cases} \chi(h) & \text{if } h \in H \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} .$$

Then  $\chi^G$  is a class function of  $G$ , called the induced class function of  $G$  induced from  $\chi$ . Also we have that  $\deg(\chi^G) = [G : H]\deg(\chi)$ .

**Theorem 2.4.6** [54](**Frobenius Reciprocity Theorem**) Let  $G$  be a group,  $H \leq G$  and suppose that  $\chi$  is a class function of  $H$  and  $\phi$  is a class function of  $G$ . Then

$$\langle \chi, \phi_H \rangle = \langle \chi^G, \phi \rangle$$

**Proof.** We obtain that

$$\langle \chi^G, \phi \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi^G(g) \overline{\phi(g)} = \frac{1}{|G|} \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{x \in G} \chi^\circ(xgx^{-1}) \overline{\phi(g)} .$$

Putting  $y = xgx^{-1}$  and since  $\phi$  is a class function, then we obtain that  $\phi(y) = \phi(g)$ . Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \chi^G, \phi \rangle &= \frac{1}{|G|} \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{x \in G} \chi^\circ(xgx^{-1}) \overline{\phi(g)} = \frac{1}{|G|} \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{y \in G} \sum_{x \in G} \chi^\circ(y) \overline{\phi(y)} \\ &= \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{y \in H} \chi(y) \overline{\phi(y)} = \langle \chi, \phi_H \rangle . \end{aligned}$$

Hence the result. □

Let  $H \leq G$  and  $\phi$  be a representation of  $H$  that affords a character  $\chi$  of  $H$ . Then  $\chi^G$  is a character of  $G$  afforded by the induced representation  $\phi^G$  of  $G$ . The character  $\chi^G$  is called the *induced character* of  $G$ . The induction and restriction processes do not necessarily preserve irreducibility of characters. For further reading on induced characters, readers are encouraged to consult [5], [6], [56], [90] and many other relevant sources.

**Theorem 2.4.7** Let  $G$  be a group and  $H \leq G$ . Let  $\chi$  be a character of  $H$ ,  $g \in G$  and  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$  be a set of representatives of the conjugacy classes of elements of  $H$  which fuse into  $[g]$  in  $G$ . Then we obtain that

$$\chi^G(g) = |C_G(g)| \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\chi(x_i)}{|C_H(x_i)|} ,$$

where we have that  $\chi^G(g) = 0$  whenever  $H \cap [g] = \emptyset$ .

**Proof.** We have that

$$\chi^G(g) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{x \in G} \chi^\circ(xgx^{-1}) .$$

If  $H \cap [g] = \emptyset$ , then  $xgx^{-1} \notin H$  and thus  $\chi^\circ(xgx^{-1}) = 0 \ \forall x \in G$  and hence  $\chi^G(g) = 0$ . Now if  $H \cap [g] \neq \emptyset$ , then let  $h \in H \cap [g]$ . Then as  $x$  runs over elements of  $G$ , we have  $xgx^{-1} = h$  for exactly  $|C_G(g)|$  values of  $x$ . Hence we obtain that

$$\chi^G(g) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{x \in G} \chi(xgx^{-1}) = \frac{|C_G(g)|}{|H|} \sum_{h \in H \cap [g]} \chi(h) = |C_G(g)| \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\chi(x_i)}{|C_H(x_i)|} .$$

Hence the result. □

**Theorem 2.4.8** Let  $G$  be a group,  $K, H \leq G$  such that  $K \leq H \leq G$  and  $\chi$  be a character of  $K$ . Then for all  $g \in G$  we have

$$(i) \ (\chi^H)^g = (\chi^g)^{g^{-1}Hg}$$

$$(ii) \ (\chi^g)^G = \chi^G .$$

**Proof.** See [61] □

## 2.5 Permutation Characters

Knowledge of the permutation characters of a group leads to information about the subgroup structure of the group. In this section we discuss permutation characters.

We say that a group  $G$  acts on a set  $X$  if there is a homomorphism  $\phi : G \rightarrow S_X$ , where  $S_X$  is the symmetric group on  $X$ . We say that  $G$  acts faithfully on  $X$  if  $\phi$  is a monomorphism. In this case  $G$  can be identified with a subgroup of  $S_X$  and  $G$  becomes a permutation group on  $X$ . In this section we assume that  $X$  is a finite set.

**Definition 2.5.1** Let  $G$  be a group acting on a set  $X$  such that for any two  $k$ -tuples  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_k)$  and  $(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k)$  of  $k$  distinct elements of  $X$ , there exists  $g \in G$  for which  $x_i^g = y_i$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ . Then we say that  $G$  is  $k$ -transitive on  $X$ .

If  $G$  is 1-transitive on  $X$ , then we say that  $G$  is transitive. In this case  $G$  has only one orbit on  $X$ .

If  $G$  acts on  $X$ , we define a representation  $\pi : G \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$ , where  $n = |X|$ . Let  $X = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ . For each  $g \in G$  we define  $\pi_g = (a_{ij})$  by

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x_i^g = x_j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} .$$

Then  $\pi_g$  is a permutation matrix of the action of  $g$ . The representation  $\pi$  defined above is called the *permutation representation* of  $G$  obtained from the action of  $G$  on  $X$ .

**Definition 2.5.2** *Let  $G$  be a group and  $X$  be a set such that  $G$  acts on  $X$ . Then we denote the character afforded by the permutation representation  $\pi$  by  $\chi(G|X)$ . This character is called the permutation character of  $G$  associated with the action of  $G$  on  $X$ . It is not difficult to show that for  $g \in G$  we have*

$$\chi(G|X)(g) = |\{x \in X \mid x^g = x\}| = \text{the number of points of } X \text{ fixed by } g .$$

Suppose that  $G$  acts transitively on  $X$  and  $G_x$  is the stabilizer of  $x \in X$ . Then the action of  $G$  on  $X$  is the same as the action of  $G$  on the cosets of  $H = G_x$ . Hence  $\forall g \in G$ ,  $\chi(G|X)(g)$  also gives the number of cosets of  $H = G_x$  that are fixed by  $g \in G$  and in this case we denote this number by  $\chi(G|H)(g)$ . Due to the fact that the action of  $G$  on  $X$  is the same as the action of  $G$  on the cosets of  $H$ , then we can write  $\chi(G|H) = \chi(G|X)$ .

**Theorem 2.5.3** *Let  $G$  be a group acting transitively on a set  $X$ . Let  $\alpha \in X$ ,  $H = G_\alpha$  and  $\chi(G|H)$  be the permutation character of this action. If  $I_H$  is the identity character of  $H$ , then  $\chi(G|H) = (I_H)^G$  .*

**Proof.** We have that

$$(I_H)^G(g) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{x \in G, xgx^{-1} \in H} I_H(xgx^{-1}) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{x \in G, xgx^{-1} \in H} 1 .$$

Now if  $xgx^{-1} \in H$ , then  $xg \in Hx$ . Thus  $Hxg = Hx$  and hence  $Hx$  is fixed by  $g \in G$ . However the summation is taken over all  $x \in G$  such that  $xgx^{-1} \in H$ . Hence the summation is taken over all  $x \in G$  for which the coset  $Hx$  is fixed by  $g \in G$ . But  $\forall y \in Hx$ ,  $Hx = Hy$  and thus we obtain that

$$\sum_{x \in G, xgx^{-1} \in H} 1 = |H| |\{Hx \mid Hxg = Hx\}|$$

and hence we obtain that

$$(I_H)^G(g) = \frac{1}{|H|} |H| |\{Hx \mid Hxg = Hx\}| = |\{Hx \mid Hxg = Hx\}| = \chi(G|H)(g) .$$

Hence the result. □

**Theorem 2.5.4** [54] *Let  $G$  be a group acting on a set  $X$  with  $\chi(G|X)$  as the permutation character of the action. If  $X$  splits into  $k$  orbits under the action of  $G$ , then*

$$\langle \chi(G|X), I_G \rangle = k \quad .$$

**Proof.** Suppose that the  $k$  orbits of  $X$  under the action of  $G$  are  $\{X_1, \dots, X_k\}$ . Then we obtain that

$$X = \bigcup_{i=1}^k X_i \quad .$$

Let  $x_i \in X_i$  and  $H_i$  be the stabilizer of  $x_i \in X_i$ . Also let  $\chi_i(G|H_i)$  be the permutation character of  $G$  on the cosets of  $H_i$ . Then we obtain that

$$\chi(G|X) = \sum_{i=1}^k \chi_i(G|H_i) \quad \text{where} \quad \chi_i(G|H_i) = (I_{H_i})^G \quad .$$

By the Frobenius reciprocity theorem, we obtain that

$$\langle \chi_i(G|H_i), I_G \rangle = \langle (I_{H_i})^G, I_G \rangle = \langle I_{H_i}, I_{H_i} \rangle = 1 \quad .$$

Hence we obtain that

$$\langle \chi(G|X), I_G \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^k \langle \chi_i(G|H_i), I_G \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^k 1 = k \quad .$$

Hence the result. □

The following result will be used in later calculations to determine the conjugacy class fusions of subgroups of  $G$ .

**Corollary 2.5.5** *Let  $H \leq G$ . Let  $g \in G$  and let  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m$  be representatives of the conjugacy classes of  $H$  that fuse to  $[g]$ . Then*

$$\chi(G|H)(g) = \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{|C_G(g)|}{|C_H(x_i)|} \quad .$$

**Proof.** This follows from Theorem 2.4.7. □

In the following we present some properties of the permutation characters.

**Theorem 2.5.6** *Let  $G$  be a group,  $H \leq G$  and  $\chi = \chi(G|H)$ .*

- (i)  $\deg(\chi)$  divides  $|G|$ .
- (ii)  $\langle \chi, \psi \rangle \leq \deg(\psi)$  for all  $\psi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ .
- (iii)  $\langle \chi, I_G \rangle = 1$ .
- (iv)  $\chi(g) \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$  for all  $g \in G$ .

- (v)  $\chi(g) \leq \chi(g^m)$  for all  $g \in G$  and  $m \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ .
- (vi)  $\chi(g) = 0$  if  $o(g)$  does not divide  $|G|/\deg(\chi)$ .
- (vii)  $\chi(g) \frac{|[g]|}{\deg(\chi)}$  is an integer for all  $g \in G$ .

**Proof.** This is Theorem 2.5.6 in [109].

Let  $\phi$  be a representation of  $G$  and  $\alpha$  an automorphism of  $G$ . Then  $\phi^\alpha$  is a representation of  $G$  given by

$$\phi^\alpha(x) = \phi(x^\alpha) \quad \text{and} \quad \phi^\alpha(xy) = \phi^\alpha(x)\phi^\alpha(y)$$

for  $x, y \in G$ . If the representation  $\phi$  affords a character  $\chi$  of  $G$ , then the representation  $\phi^\alpha$  affords a character  $\chi^\alpha$  of  $G$  which is given by  $\chi^\alpha(x) = \chi(x^\alpha)$  for  $x \in G$ . Then the representation  $\phi^\alpha$  and the character  $\chi^\alpha$  are called the *algebraic conjugates* of  $\phi$  and  $\chi$  respectively induced by the automorphism  $\alpha$ . Let  $X = (\chi_i(x_j))$  be the character table of  $G$ , where  $\chi_i \in \text{Irr}(G)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $x_j$ ,  $1 \leq j \leq n$  are representatives of the conjugacy classes of elements of  $G$ . Then the automorphism  $\alpha$  of  $G$  induces a permutation on the conjugacy classes of  $G$  and thus induces a permutation on the columns of  $X$ . For each  $\chi_i \in \text{Irr}(G)$ , we deduce that  $\chi_i^\alpha \in \text{Irr}(G)$ . Hence  $\alpha$  induces a permutation on the irreducible characters  $\chi_i$  of  $G$  and thus induces a permutation on the rows of  $X$ . Moreover since  $\chi_i^\alpha(x_j) = \chi_i(x_j^\alpha)$ , then the matrices obtained from  $X$  by these two operations are identical. Hence we obtain the following theorem known as Brauer's Theorem.

**Theorem 2.5.7 [38](Brauer's Theorem)** *Let  $G$  be a group and  $K$  be a group of automorphisms of  $G$ . Then the number of orbits of  $K$  as a group of permutations on the irreducible characters of  $G$  is the same as the number of orbits of  $K$  as a group of permutations on the conjugacy classes of  $G$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $X$  be the character table of  $G$ . Then as a matrix,  $X$  is square and nonsingular. Let  $\alpha$  be an automorphism of  $G$  such that  $\alpha \in K$ . Then  $\alpha$  induces a permutation on the conjugacy classes of  $G$  and thus induces a permutation on the columns of  $X$ . Hence  $K$  acts on the conjugacy classes of  $G$ . Since  $\alpha \in K$ , then to each character  $\chi$  of  $G$ , we obtain a character  $\chi^\alpha$  of  $G$  such that  $\chi^\alpha \in \text{Irr}(G)$  whenever  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ . For  $y \in G$ , we obtain that  $\chi^\alpha(y) = \chi(y^\alpha)$ . Thus  $\alpha$  induces a permutation on the rows of  $X$ . Hence  $K$  acts on the irreducible characters of  $G$ . Let  $X^\alpha$  denote the image of  $X$  under  $\alpha$ . Then we obtain that

$$P(\alpha)X = X^\alpha = XQ(\alpha) \quad ,$$

where  $P(\alpha), Q(\alpha)$  are appropriate permutation matrices which are uniquely determined by  $\alpha \in K$ . Suppose that  $\alpha, \beta \in K$ . Then we obtain that  $X^{\alpha\beta} = (X^\alpha)^\beta$ . Also we have that

$$P(\alpha\beta)X = X^{\alpha\beta} = (X^\alpha)^\beta = (P(\alpha)X)^\beta = P(\beta)P(\alpha)X$$

and hence  $P(\alpha\beta) = P(\beta)P(\alpha)$ . We also have that  $X^{\alpha\beta} = XQ(\alpha\beta)$  and  $(X^\alpha)^\beta = (XQ(\alpha))^\beta = XQ(\alpha)Q(\beta)$ . Since  $X^{\alpha\beta} = (X^\alpha)^\beta$ , we obtain that  $XQ(\alpha\beta) = XQ(\alpha)Q(\beta)$ . The nonsingularity of  $X$  implies that  $Q(\alpha\beta) = Q(\alpha)Q(\beta)$ . Define mappings  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$  on  $K$  by  $\pi_1(\alpha) = (P(\alpha))^t$  and  $\pi_2(\alpha) = Q(\alpha)$ , where  $t$  denotes the transpose operation on matrices. Then  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$  are permutation representations of  $K$ . Let  $\theta_1$  and  $\theta_2$  be the permutation characters afforded by  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$  respectively. Since  $X^{-1}P(\alpha)X = Q(\alpha)$ ,  $P(\alpha)$  and  $Q(\alpha)$  are similar and thus have the same trace. Since  $\text{trace}(P(\alpha))^t = \text{trace}(P(\alpha))$ , we have that  $\text{trace}(P(\alpha))^t = \text{trace}(Q(\alpha))$ . Hence  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$  and  $\pi_1$  and  $\pi_2$  are equivalent. Let  $d_1, d_2$  be the number of orbits of  $K$  on the irreducible characters and on the conjugacy classes of  $G$  respectively. Thus we observe that  $d_1$  is the number of orbits of  $\pi_1(K)$  in its action as a group of permutations. Also  $d_2$  is the number of orbits of  $\pi_2(K)$  in its action as a group of permutations. Since  $\theta_1$  is the permutation character of  $K$  acting on the irreducible characters of  $G$ , we obtain that  $\langle \theta_1, I_K \rangle = d_1$ . Also for  $\theta_2$ , we obtain that  $\langle \theta_2, I_K \rangle = d_2$ . However  $\theta_1 = \theta_2$  and thus  $\langle \theta_1, I_K \rangle = \langle \theta_2, I_K \rangle$  and hence  $d_1 = d_2$ . Hence the result.  $\square$

## Chapter 3

# Projective Representations and Characters

In this chapter we study the projective representations and characters which will be required in the subsequent chapters. We refer to the group representations and group characters that we defined in Chapter 2 as ordinary representations and ordinary characters respectively. The Schur multiplier of  $G$  plays an important role in the study of projective representations of  $G$ . We have therefore devoted Section 3.1 to the study of Schur multiplier of  $G$ . In Section 3.2 we are dealing with projective representations of  $G$ . We study the relationship of projective representations with the ordinary representations. We discuss that how projective representations of  $G$  can be constructed using three different approaches. We also show that how projective representations of  $G$  can be determined from the ordinary representations of a so-called representation group of  $G$ . Finally in Section 3.3 we discuss projective characters and study the orthogonality relations analogous to the ones for ordinary characters. For further readings on projective representations and projective characters readers are referred to [8], [43], [45], [49], [52], [54], [84], [85], [86], [87], [89], [96], [97], [98].

### 3.1 Schur Multiplier

The first step in obtaining the projective representations of a group  $G$  is to compute its Schur multiplier. In this section we discuss results useful in finding the Schur multiplier of a group.

**Definition 3.1.1** *A function  $\alpha : G \times G \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$  is called a factor set of  $G$  if*

$$\alpha(xy, z)\alpha(x, y) = \alpha(x, yz)\alpha(y, z) \quad \text{for all } x, y, z \in G.$$

Two factor sets  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha'$  are said to be equivalent if there exists a function  $\rho : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$  such that  $\alpha'(x, y) = \frac{\rho(x)\rho(y)}{\rho(xy)}\alpha(x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . This is an equivalence relation and we denote the equivalence class of the factor set  $\alpha$  by  $[\alpha]$ . For factor sets  $\alpha$  and  $\alpha'$ , let  $(\alpha\alpha')(x, y) = \alpha(x, y)\alpha'(x, y)$  for all  $x, y \in G$ . Then  $\alpha\alpha'$  is a factor set, as is  $\alpha^{-1}$  defined by  $\alpha^{-1}(x, y) = (\alpha(x, y))^{-1}$ .

**Definition 3.1.2** *The set of all equivalence classes of factor sets forms a group by defining  $[\alpha][\alpha'] = [\alpha\alpha']$ . The identity of this group is  $[1]$  where  $1$  is the factor set  $1(x, y) = 1$  for all  $x, y \in G$ , and  $[\alpha]^{-1} = [\alpha^{-1}]$ . This group is called the Schur multiplier of  $G$  and we denote it by  $M(G)$ .*

**Theorem 3.1.3** (i)  $M(G)$  is a finite abelian group.

(ii) If  $G$  is a cyclic group, then  $M(G) = 1$ .

**Proof.** See [89]. □

**Lemma 3.1.4** *Suppose that  $N$  is a normal subgroup of a finite group  $G$ . If  $M(G) = 1$ , then  $M(G/N) \cong (N \cap G')/[N, G]$ . In general,  $|(N \cap G')/[N, G]|$  divides  $|M(G/N)|$ .*

**Proof.** See [60]. □

**Theorem 3.1.5** *Let  $G$  be a finite group and  $H$  be a subgroup of index  $n$ . Then the group  $(M(G))^n$  of all  $n$ -th powers of  $M(G)$  is isomorphic to a subgroup of  $M(H)$ .*

**Proof.** See [60]. □

The following theorem describes the Schur multiplier of  $G$  in terms of the subgroup structure of  $G$ . Schur [105] reduced the problem of finding  $M(G)$  to obtaining the Schur multiplier of the Sylow  $p$ -subgroups of  $G$ .

**Theorem 3.1.6** [105] *Let  $S$  be a Sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $G$ . Then the Sylow  $p$ -subgroup of  $M(G)$  is isomorphic to a subgroup of  $M(S)$ .*

**Proof.** See [60]. □

**Theorem 3.1.7** *A group  $G$  has trivial Schur multiplier if and only if it has a set of subgroups with trivial Schur multipliers and relatively prime indices.*

**Proof.** See [60]

## 3.2 Projective Representations

The notion of projective representation, due to Schur, was suggested by the study of relations between linear representations of a group and its factor groups over a central subgroup.

**Definition 3.2.1** *Let  $G$  be a group and  $\mathbb{F}$  be a field. Consider the map  $P : G \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{F})$  such that*

(i)  $P(1_G) = I_n$ , where  $I_n$  is the identity  $n \times n$  matrix.

(ii) For all  $x, y \in G$ , there exists a map  $\alpha : G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^*$  such that

$$P(x)P(y) = \alpha(x, y)P(xy) \quad \text{where } \alpha(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}^* .$$

Then  $P$  is called a projective representation of  $G$  over  $\mathbb{F}$  of degree  $n$ . The map  $\alpha$  is called the factor set associated with  $P$ .

From the above definition, we observe that

$$\alpha(x, y) = P(x)P(y)(P(xy))^{-1} .$$

Thus for the factor set  $\alpha$  associated with  $P$ , if  $\alpha(x, y) = 1_{\mathbb{F}}$  for all  $x, y \in G$ , then we obtain that  $P(xy) = P(x)P(y)$  and hence  $P$  becomes an ordinary representation of  $G$ . Sometimes a pair  $(P, \alpha)$  is used to indicate a projective representation  $P$  and its associated factor set  $\alpha$ .

There is another way of looking at projective representations. The group  $PGL_n(\mathbb{F}) = GL_n(\mathbb{F})/Z(GL_n(\mathbb{F}))$  is called the projective general linear group where  $Z(GL_n(\mathbb{F}))$  is the centre of  $GL_n(\mathbb{F})$  which consists of all non-zero scalar matrices. If  $P$  is a projective  $\mathbb{F}$ -representation of  $G$  then the composition of  $P$  with the natural homomorphism  $G \rightarrow PGL_n(\mathbb{F})$  is a homomorphism  $G \rightarrow PGL_n(\mathbb{F})$ . Conversely, if  $\pi : G \rightarrow PGL_n(\mathbb{F})$  is any homomorphism, a projective representation  $P$  of  $G$  can be defined by setting  $P(g)$  equal to any element of the coset  $\pi(g)$  of  $Z(GL_n(\mathbb{F}))$  in  $GL_n(\mathbb{F})$ . Thus the projective  $\mathbb{F}$ -representations of  $G$  can be identified with the homomorphisms of  $G$  into the projective general linear group.

We now consider the associated factor sets of the projective representations.

**Lemma 3.2.2** *Let  $\alpha$  be the associated factor set of a projective representation  $P$  of  $G$ . Then  $\alpha$  satisfies  $\alpha(xy, z)\alpha(x, y) = \alpha(x, yz)\alpha(y, z)$  for all  $x, y, z \in G$ .*

**Proof.** By associativity we have

$$P(x)P(y)P(z) = \alpha(x, y)P(xy)P(z) = \alpha(x, y)\alpha(xy, z)P(xyz)$$

and

$$P(x)P(y)P(z) = \alpha(y, z)P(x)P(yz) = \alpha(y, z)\alpha(x, yz)P(xyz).$$

Now the result follows since  $P(xyz)$  is invertible.  $\square$

As with ordinary representations, we now define equivalence and irreducibility of projective representations. We will consider projective representations over the complex field  $\mathbb{C}$  from now on.

**Definition 3.2.3** *Two projective representations  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  of  $G$  are equivalent if there is a non-singular matrix  $T$  such that for all  $g \in G$ ,  $P_1(g) = c(g)TP_2(g)T^{-1}$  for some  $c(g) \in \mathbb{C}^*$ . If  $c(g) = 1$  for all  $g \in G$  then  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are linearly equivalent. A projective representation  $P$  is irreducible if it is not linearly equivalent to a projective representation of the form*

$$\begin{pmatrix} * & * \\ 0 & * \end{pmatrix}.$$

**Lemma 3.2.4** *If two projective representations are equivalent then they have equivalent factor sets; if they are linearly equivalent they have equal factor sets.*

**Proof.** Let  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  be equivalent projective representations with factor sets  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  respectively. Suppose  $T$  is a non-singular matrix and  $c : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$  such that  $P_1(g) = c(g)TP_2(g)T^{-1}$  for all  $g \in G$ . Now for  $g, h \in G$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1(g, h) &= P_1(g)P_1(h)(P_1(gh))^{-1} \\ &= c(g)TP_2(g)T^{-1}c(h)TP_2(h)T^{-1}(c(gh))^{-1}T(P_2(gh))^{-1}T^{-1} \\ &= c(g)c(h)(c(gh))^{-1}TP_2(g)P_2(h)(P_2(gh))^{-1}T^{-1} \\ &= c(g)c(h)(c(gh))^{-1}\alpha_2(g, h), \end{aligned}$$

so  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  are equivalent. If  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  are linearly equivalent, then  $c(g) = 1$  for all  $g \in G$  in the above expressions, so  $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$ .  $\square$

Let  $F[G, \mathbb{C}]$  be the set of all functions  $\lambda : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ . If  $P$  is a projective representation of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$  and  $\lambda \in F[G, \mathbb{C}]$ , then  $P' = \lambda P$ , where  $P'(g) = \lambda(g)P(g)$  for all  $g \in G$ , is a projective representation of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha'$ , and

$$\alpha'(x, y) = \lambda(x)\lambda(y)(\lambda(xy))^{-1}\alpha(x, y) \tag{3.1}$$

for all  $x, y \in G$ .

**Remark 3.2.5** *It follows from (3.1) that  $\alpha \sim 1$  if and only if there exists  $\lambda \in F[G, \mathbb{C}]$  such that for all  $x, y \in G$*

$$\alpha(x, y) = \lambda(x)\lambda(y)(\lambda(xy))^{-1}.$$

The following result provides a close connection between the degrees of the irreducible projective characters with factor set  $\alpha$  and the  $o([\alpha])$ .

**Lemma 3.2.6** [8] *Let  $P$  be a projective representation of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$  and  $\deg(P) = n$ . If  $o([\alpha]) = m$  then  $m$  divides  $n$ .*

**Proof.** We know that

$$P(x)P(y) = \alpha(x, y)P(xy).$$

Taking determinant we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \det(P(x))\det(P(y)) &= \det(\alpha(x, y)P(xy)) \\ &= \alpha(x, y)^n \det(P(xy)) \end{aligned}$$

which implies

$$\alpha(x, y)^n = \det(P(x))\det(P(y))(\det(P(xy)))^{-1}.$$

By Remark 3.2.5 we obtain  $[\alpha]^n = 1$ . Hence  $m$  divides  $n$ . □

Projective representations of a group  $G$  can be obtained by three different ways. Firstly, we may obtain the projective representations of a group  $G$  by considering a central extension of  $G$ . Now we show that how the projective representations of a group  $G$  can be constructed from the ordinary representations of a so-called representation group of  $G$ .

**Definition 3.2.7** *A central extension of  $G$  is a group  $H$  together with a homomorphism  $\pi$  of  $H$  onto  $G$  such that  $\ker(\pi)$  lies in the centre of  $H$ .*

**Lemma 3.2.8** *Let  $(H, \pi)$  be a central extension of  $G$  with  $A = \ker(\pi)$ . Let  $X$  be a set of coset representatives for  $A$  in  $H$ , and write  $X = \{x_g : g \in G\}$ , where  $\pi(x_g) = g$ . Define  $\alpha : G \times G \rightarrow A$  by  $x_g x_h = \alpha(g, h)x_{gh}$ . Then  $\alpha$  is an  $A$ -factor set of  $G$  and the equivalence class of  $\alpha$  is independent of the choice of  $X$ .*

**Proof.** See Issacs [54]. □

**Corollary 3.2.9** *Let  $H$  be a central extension of  $G$  with  $A$ ,  $X$  and  $\alpha$  as in the previous lemma. Let  $T$  be an ordinary representation of  $H$  such that the restriction  $T_A$  is the scalar representation  $\lambda I$  for some  $\lambda \in \text{Hom}(A, \mathbb{C}^*)$ , that is*

$$T(a) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda(a) & & & \\ & \lambda(a) & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & \lambda(a) \end{pmatrix}_{n \times n} \quad \forall a \in A,$$

where  $n = \deg(T)$ . Define  $P(g) = T(x_g)$  for  $g \in G$ . Then  $P$  is a projective representation of  $G$  with factor set  $\lambda(\alpha)$ , where  $\lambda(\alpha)(g, h) = \lambda(\alpha(g, h))$ . Furthermore,  $P$  is irreducible if and only if  $T$  is and the equivalence class of  $P$  is independent of the choice of coset representatives  $X$ .

**Proof.** See [54].

**Remark 3.2.10** Note that if  $T$  is an ordinary irreducible representation of  $H$  then the condition that  $T_A$  be scalar representation is satisfied by the Schur's lemma (Theorem 2.3.2), since  $A$  lies in the centre of  $H$ .

**Definition 3.2.11** A projective representation of  $G$  that can be constructed from an ordinary representation of a central extension  $H$  of  $G$  as in Corollary 3.2.8 is said to be lifted to  $H$ . A representation group of  $G$  is a central extension  $H$  of  $G$  such that every projective representation of  $G$  can be lifted to  $H$ .

Every group has a representation group by the following result which is due to Schur [105].

**Theorem 3.2.12** Let  $G$  be a finite group of order  $n$ . Then  $G$  has at least one representation group  $H$  of order  $mn$  where  $m = |M(G)|$  and the kernel of the extension is isomorphic to the Schur multiplier  $M(G)$  of  $G$ .

**Proof.** See, for example, [54]. □

Secondly, projective representations of  $G$  can also be obtained by the generalization of Clifford's method of constructing representations of  $G$  using representations of a normal subgroup  $N$  of  $G$ .

Finally, third approach to obtain projective representations involve a natural generalization of the group algebra which plays such an important role in ordinary representation theory. Interested readers are encouraged to consult Morris [84] and other relevant sources.

The projective representations of a group are often constructed by using a combination of the above mentioned three techniques. Interested readers are referred to a series of articles by Morris ([85], [86], [87]) and Read ([96], [97], [98]).

### 3.3 Projective Characters

**Definition 3.3.1** Let  $P$  be a projective representations of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$ . Define  $\xi(g) = \text{Trace}(P(g))$  for all  $g \in G$ . Then  $\xi$  is called a projective character of  $G$ . We say that  $\xi$  is irreducible if  $P$  is, and  $\xi$  has factor set  $\alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  is the factor set of  $P$ .

**Definition 3.3.2** Given a factor set  $\alpha$  of  $G$ , an element  $g \in G$  is said to be  $\alpha$ -regular if  $\alpha(g, x) = \alpha(x, g)$  for all  $x \in C_G(g)$ .

If  $g$  is  $\alpha$ -regular, so is every conjugate of  $g$ , and an element  $g$  is  $\alpha$ -regular if and only if  $g$  is  $\alpha'$ -regular for every factor set  $\alpha'$  equivalent to  $\alpha$ . So we can define a conjugacy class of  $G$  to be  $\alpha$ -regular if each of its elements is  $\alpha$ -regular.

An important feature of ordinary characters is that they are class functions. However, this no longer true for projective characters. For projective characters we have

**Proposition 3.3.3** Let  $\xi$  be the projective character of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$ . If for any  $\alpha$ -regular element  $x$  in  $G$  and for any  $y$  in  $G$ ,  $\alpha(x, y) = \alpha(y, y^{-1}xy)$  then  $\xi$  is a class function.

**Proof.** This is Proposition 2.2(iii) in [60]. □

**Theorem 3.3.4** Two projective representations  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  with factor set  $\alpha$  are linearly equivalent if and only if they have the same projective character.

**Proof.** See Theorem 4.4 in [84]. □

The projective characters of  $G$  can be determined from the ordinary characters of a representation group  $(H, \pi)$  of  $G$ . Let  $\pi : H \rightarrow G$  be defined by the extension  $H$  of  $G$ , and let  $\{x_g : g \in G\}$  be a set of coset representatives for  $\ker(\pi)$  in  $H$ . If  $P$  is a projective representation of  $G$  with projective character  $\xi$  then there is an ordinary representation  $T$  of  $H$  such that  $P(g) = T(x_g)$  for  $g \in G$ . Let  $\chi$  be the character of  $H$  afforded by  $T$ , then  $\xi(g) = \chi(x_g)$  for all  $g \in G$ .

Projective characters also satisfy the usual orthogonality relations. We have analogues to ordinary characters.

**Theorem 3.3.5** (i) The number of irreducible projective characters of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$  is equal to the number of  $\alpha$ -regular conjugacy classes of  $G$ .

(ii) Let  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_t$  be the projective characters of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$ , and let  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_t$  be the  $\alpha$ -regular conjugacy classes of  $G$  with  $g_i$  a representative of  $C_i$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, t$ .

Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^t \xi_i(g_j) \overline{\xi_i(g_k)} = \delta_{jk} |C_G(g_i)| \quad \text{for } j, k \in \{1, 2, \dots, t\}.$$

(iii) An element  $g$  of  $G$  is  $\alpha$ -regular if and only if there is an irreducible projective character  $\xi$  of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$  such that  $\xi(g) \neq 0$ .

**Proof.** See [43]. □

Let  $G^0$  be the set of all  $\alpha$ -regular elements of the group  $G$ . Then we have the following.

**Theorem 3.3.6** *Let  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_t$  be the projective characters of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$ , and let  $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_t$  be the  $\alpha$ -regular conjugacy classes of  $G$  with  $g_i$  a representative of  $C_i$  for  $i = 1, 2, \dots, t$ . Then*

$$\sum_{g \in G^0} \xi_i(g) \overline{\xi_j(g)} = |G| \delta_{ij}.$$

**Proof.** See [60] □

Haggarty and Humphreys [43] showed that it is possible to determine the projective characters of  $G$  with a given factor set without the full representation group  $G$ . Suppose  $\alpha$  is a factor set of  $G$ , with  $[\alpha]$  having order  $e$  in the Schur multiplier  $M(G)$ . Let  $\omega$  be an  $e^{\text{th}}$  root of unity and let  $\alpha'$  be a representative of  $[\alpha]$  whose values are powers of  $\omega$ . For  $g, h \in G$  define  $\alpha'(g, h)$  by  $\alpha'(g, h) = \omega^{a(g, h)}$ . Let  $L$  be the group generated by an element  $x$  of order  $e$  and elements  $x_g (g \in G)$  with multiplication  $x^i x_g x^j x_h = x^{i+j} x^{a(g, h)} x_{gh}$ . Then  $L$  is a quotient of the representation group  $H$  and any projective representation of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$  can be lifted to an ordinary representation of  $L$ . Thus the projective characters of  $G$  with factor set  $\alpha$  can be determined from the ordinary character table of  $L$ .

## Chapter 4

# Clifford Theory

An important method for constructing irreducible projective representations of groups consists in the application of three basic operations:

- Restriction to a subgroup,
- Extension from a subgroup,
- Induction from a subgroup.

The theory attains particular richness when the subgroup is normal. This is the content of the Clifford theory, originally developed by *Clifford* in 1937 [17] for ordinary representations and extended by *Mackey* in 1958 [70] to projective representations. In this chapter, we study the Clifford theory and its related consequences which are required to describe the Fischer-Clifford matrices in the next chapter. In Section 4.1, we study the relation between the characters of a group  $\bar{G}$  and its normal subgroup  $N$ . We will give various sufficient conditions for the extendibility of an irreducible character  $\theta$  of  $N$  to  $\bar{G}$ . In Section 4.2, we are dealing with the Clifford theory of projective representations. We will study, how it is always possible to extend an irreducible character of a normal subgroup  $N$  to a projective character of its inertia group  $\bar{H}$ . Finally in Section 4.3, we will study the problem which asserts that if  $\chi$  is a  $\bar{G}$ -invariant irreducible character of a normal subgroup  $N$  of a finite group  $\bar{G}$ , then the number of distinct irreducible constituents of  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$  is equal to the number of  $\chi$ -regular conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}/N$ . We also show that the number of irreducible constituents of  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$  is equal to the number of conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}/N$  if and only if  $\chi$  extends to a character of each subgroup  $N\langle x, y \rangle$  of  $\bar{G}$  with  $[x, y] \in N$ .

## 4.1 Clifford Theory and Normal Subgroups

In this section we study the important connection between characters of group  $\bar{G}$  and a normal subgroup  $N$  of  $\bar{G}$ .

**Definition 4.1.1** Let  $\bar{G}$  be a group,  $N \leq \bar{G}$  and  $\theta$  be a character of  $N$ . Then for  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ , we define  $\theta^{\bar{g}} : \bar{g}^{-1}N\bar{g} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  by  $\theta^{\bar{g}}(t) = \theta(\bar{g}t\bar{g}^{-1})$  for all  $t \in \bar{g}^{-1}N\bar{g}$ . Then  $\theta^{\bar{g}}$  is said to be a  $\bar{G}$ -conjugate of  $\theta$ . If  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$  and  $\theta^{\bar{g}} = \theta$  for all  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ , then  $\theta$  is said to be  $\bar{G}$ -invariant.

**Remark 4.1.2** If  $N \leq \bar{G}$  and  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ , then  $\theta^{\bar{g}}$  is a character of  $\bar{g}N\bar{g}^{-1}$ . However if  $N$  is normal in  $\bar{G}$ ,  $\theta^{\bar{g}}$  becomes a character of  $N$ .

Let  $\bar{G}$  be a group,  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$  and  $\theta \in Irr(N)$  then we define

$$Irr(\bar{G}, \theta) = \{\chi \mid \chi \in Irr(\bar{G}), \langle \chi_N, \theta \rangle > 0\} .$$

Observe that  $\langle \chi_N, \theta \rangle_N = \langle \chi, \theta^{\bar{G}} \rangle_{\bar{G}}$ .

**Definition 4.1.3** Let  $\bar{G}$  be a group,  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$  and  $\theta \in Irr(N)$ . Then

$$I_{\bar{G}}(\theta) = \{\bar{g} \in \bar{G} \mid \theta^{\bar{g}} = \theta\}$$

is the inertia group of  $\theta$  in  $\bar{G}$ .

Since  $I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)$  is the stabilizer of  $\theta$  in the action of  $\bar{G}$  on  $Irr(N)$ , it follows that it is a subgroup and that  $I_{\bar{G}}(\theta) \supseteq N$ .

**Lemma 4.1.4** [52] Let  $\bar{G}$  be a group,  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$  and  $\theta \in Irr(N)$ . Then

(a) For  $\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2 \in \bar{G}$  we have  $\theta^{\bar{g}_1\bar{g}_2} = (\theta^{\bar{g}_1})^{\bar{g}_2}$ . In particular  $N \leq I_{\bar{G}}(\theta) \leq \bar{G}$ . If

$$\bar{G} = \bigcup_{i=1}^m I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)\bar{g}_i$$

with  $[\bar{G} : I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)] = m$ , then  $\{\theta^{\bar{g}} \mid \bar{g} \in \bar{G}\} = \{\theta^{\bar{g}_1}, \theta^{\bar{g}_2}, \dots, \theta^{\bar{g}_m}\}$ , and  $\theta^{\bar{g}_1}, \theta^{\bar{g}_2}, \dots, \theta^{\bar{g}_m}$  are pairwise distinct.

(b) If  $\psi_1, \psi_2$  are any characters of  $N$  and  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ , then  $\langle \psi_1^{\bar{g}}, \psi_2^{\bar{g}} \rangle_N = \langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle_N$ . In particular  $\theta^{\bar{g}} \in Irr(N)$  if  $\theta \in Irr(N)$ .

(c) If  $\psi$  is a character of  $\bar{G}$  and  $\theta$  of  $N$ , then  $\langle \psi_N, \theta \rangle_N = \langle \psi_N, \theta^{\bar{g}} \rangle_N$  for all  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ .

**Proof.** See [52]. □

We now state a fundamental theorem, which is due to Clifford [17] but we give a proof from Huppert [52].

**Theorem 4.1.5** [52] (Clifford Theorem) *Suppose  $G$  is a group,  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ ,  $\theta \in \text{Irr}(N)$  and  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(\bar{G}, \theta)$ . Let  $\langle \chi_N, \theta \rangle = e > 0$ . Assume also that*

$$\bar{G} = \bigcup_{i=1}^m I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)\bar{g}_i \quad \text{and} \quad m = [\bar{G} : I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)].$$

Then we have

$$(a) \quad (\theta^{\bar{G}})_N = |I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)/N| \sum_{i=1}^m \theta^{\bar{g}_i}.$$

$$(b) \quad \langle \theta^{\bar{G}}, \theta^{\bar{G}} \rangle_{\bar{G}} = |I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)/N|. \quad \text{In particular } \theta^{\bar{G}} \in \text{Irr}(\bar{G}) \text{ if and only if } I_{\bar{G}}(\theta) = N.$$

$$(c) \quad \chi_N = e \sum_{i=1}^m \theta^{\bar{g}_i}. \quad \text{In particular,}$$

$$\chi(1) = em\theta(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \chi_N, \chi_N \rangle_N = e^2m.$$

Also

$$e^2 \leq |I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)/N| \quad \text{and} \quad e^2m \leq |\bar{G}/N|.$$

**Proof.** (a) For  $x \in N$  we have by the previous lemma

$$\theta^{\bar{G}}(x) = \frac{1}{|N|} \sum_{\bar{g} \in \bar{G}} \theta(x^{\bar{g}^{-1}}) = \frac{1}{|N|} \sum_{\bar{g} \in \bar{G}} \theta^{\bar{g}}(x) = \frac{|I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)|}{|N|} \sum_{i=1}^m \theta^{\bar{g}_i}(x).$$

(b) By Frobenius reciprocity (Theorem 2.4.6) and part (a) we obtain

$$\langle \theta^{\bar{G}}, \theta^{\bar{G}} \rangle_{\bar{G}} = \langle (\theta^{\bar{G}})_N, \theta \rangle_N = |I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)/N|.$$

(c) For all  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ , we have by Lemma 4.1.4(c)

$$\langle \chi_N, \theta^{\bar{g}} \rangle_N = \langle \chi_N, \theta \rangle_N = e.$$

Hence

$$\chi_N = e \sum_{i=1}^m \theta^{\bar{g}_i} + \psi,$$

where  $\psi$  is a character of  $N$  or zero. As

$$\langle \theta^{\bar{G}}, \chi \rangle_{\bar{G}} = \langle \theta, \chi_N \rangle_N = e,$$

we obtain

$$\theta^{\bar{G}} = e\chi + \dots$$

Restriction to  $N$  shows by part (a)

$$e\chi_N + \dots = (\theta^{\bar{G}})_N = |I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)/N| \sum_{i=1}^m \theta^{\bar{g}_i}.$$

Hence in  $\chi_N$  there does not appear any irreducible character of  $N$  different from the  $\theta^{\bar{g}_i}$ . Therefore

$$\chi_N = e \sum_{i=1}^m \theta^{\bar{g}_i},$$

which implies immediately

$$\chi(1) = em\theta(1) \quad \text{and} \quad \langle \chi_N, \chi_N \rangle_N = e^2 m.$$

By part (b) we have

$$|I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)/N| = \langle \theta^{\bar{G}}, \theta^{\bar{G}} \rangle_{\bar{G}} = \langle e\chi + \dots, e\chi + \dots \rangle_{\bar{G}} \geq e^2$$

and hence

$$|\bar{G}/N| = |\bar{G} : I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)| |I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)/N| \geq me^2.$$

□

**Remark 4.1.6** *It can be shown that the number  $e$  in the above theorem is the degree of an irreducible projective representation of  $\bar{G}/N$ , hence it divides  $|\bar{G}/N|$ . See Huppert [52].*

As a consequence of Clifford theorem we have the following result, which is of fundamental importance in the character theory of normal subgroups.

**Theorem 4.1.7** [54] *Let  $\bar{G}$  be a group,  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ ,  $\theta \in \text{Irr}(N)$  and  $T = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)$ . Let*

$$A = \{\psi \in \text{Irr}(T) \mid \langle \psi_N, \theta \rangle \neq 0\},$$

$$B = \{\chi \in \text{Irr}(\bar{G}) \mid \langle \chi_N, \theta \rangle \neq 0\}.$$

*Then*

(a) *If  $\psi \in A$ , then  $\psi^{\bar{G}} \in \text{Irr}(\bar{G})$ .*

(b) *If  $\psi^{\bar{G}} = \chi$  and  $\psi \in A$ , then  $\langle \psi_N, \theta \rangle = \langle \chi_N, \theta \rangle$ .*

(c) *If  $\psi^{\bar{G}} = \chi$  and  $\psi \in A$ , then  $\psi$  is the unique irreducible constituent of  $\chi_T$  which sits in  $A$ .*

(d) *The map  $\psi \mapsto \psi^{\bar{G}}$  is a bijection of  $A$  to  $B$ .*

**Proof.** See Issacs [54].

□

**Remark 4.1.8** From the previous theorem we deduce that induction to  $\bar{G}$  maps the irreducible characters of  $T$  that contain  $\theta$  in their restriction to  $N$  faithfully onto the irreducible characters of  $\bar{G}$  that contain  $\theta$  in their restriction to  $N$ .

An important task of the Clifford theory is to examine when irreducible characters of normal subgroups are extendible to their respective inertia groups.

**Definition 4.1.9** Let  $\bar{G}$  be a group,  $H$  a subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ ,  $\theta \in \text{Irr}(H)$  and  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(\bar{G})$  such that  $\chi_H = \theta$ . Then  $\theta$  is said to be extendible to an irreducible character of  $\bar{G}$ .

If  $\theta$  is extendible to an irreducible character of  $\bar{G}$ , we will simply say that  $\theta$  is extendible to  $\bar{G}$ . There are various conditions which have to be satisfied in order that  $\theta$  can be extended to  $\bar{G}$ . Readers can also consult [8], [34], [35], [54], [59], [52] for further reading and information on extendibility of characters.

**Theorem 4.1.10** [61] Let  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ ,  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(N)$ , where  $\chi$  is  $\bar{G}$ -invariant and let  $\Gamma$  be a matrix representation of  $N$  which affords  $\chi$ . Then

- (i) there exists a projective representation  $\rho$  of  $\bar{G}$  such that  $\Gamma(n) = \rho(n)$  and  $(\rho(\bar{g}))^{o(\bar{g})} = I$ , for all  $n \in N, \bar{g} \in \bar{G}$  where  $I$  is the identity matrix,
- (ii) if  $\bar{G} = NH$  for some  $H \leq \bar{G}$  and if  $\rho_H$  is an ordinary representation of  $H$ , then  $\chi$  can be extended to  $\bar{G}$ .

**Proof.** (i) Let  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ . Since  $\chi$  is  $\bar{G}$ -invariant, then the representations  $\Gamma$  and  $\Gamma^{\bar{g}}$  of  $N$  are equivalent. Hence there is an invertible matrix  $\theta(\bar{g})$  such that  $(\theta(\bar{g}))^{-1}\Gamma(n)\theta(\bar{g}) = \Gamma^{\bar{g}}(n)$ , for all  $n \in N$ . We may assume that  $\theta(n) = \Gamma(n)$  for all  $n \in N$ . We have that  $\theta : \bar{G} \rightarrow GL(k, \mathbf{F})$ , where  $k = \text{deg}(\Gamma)$ , and that  $\theta_N = \Gamma$ . Now let  $\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2 \in \bar{G}$ . Then we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} (\theta(\bar{g}_1\bar{g}_2))^{-1}\Gamma(n)\theta(\bar{g}_1\bar{g}_2) &= \Gamma^{\bar{g}_1\bar{g}_2}(n) = (\Gamma^{\bar{g}_1})^{\bar{g}_2}(n) = (\theta(\bar{g}_2))^{-1}\Gamma^{\bar{g}_1}(n)\theta(\bar{g}_2) \\ &= (\theta(\bar{g}_2))^{-1}(\theta(\bar{g}_1))^{-1}\Gamma(n)\theta(\bar{g}_1)\theta(\bar{g}_2). \end{aligned}$$

So that

$$\theta(\bar{g}_1)\theta(\bar{g}_2)(\theta(\bar{g}_1\bar{g}_2))^{-1}\Gamma(n) = \Gamma(n)\theta(\bar{g}_1)\theta(\bar{g}_2)(\theta(\bar{g}_1\bar{g}_2))^{-1} .$$

Thus for all  $n \in N$ ,  $\theta(\bar{g}_1)\theta(\bar{g}_2)(\theta(\bar{g}_1\bar{g}_2))^{-1}$  commutes with  $\Gamma(n)$  and thus by the Corollary 2.3.3, we can define a function  $\alpha : \bar{G} \times \bar{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$  such that  $\theta(\bar{g}_1)\theta(\bar{g}_2) = \alpha(\bar{g}_1, \bar{g}_2)\theta(\bar{g}_1\bar{g}_2)$ . Since  $\Gamma$  is a representation of  $N$ , then we obtain that  $\theta(1_N) = \Gamma(1_N) = I$ . Hence  $\theta$  is a projective representation of  $\bar{G}$  with associated factor set  $\alpha$ . Let  $o(\bar{g}) = m$  and if  $\bar{g} \in N$ , then we obtain that  $(\theta(\bar{g}))^m = I$ . However if  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G} - N$ , then since  $\theta(\bar{g}^m) = \theta(1_{\bar{G}}) = I$ , there exists  $\lambda(\bar{g}) \in \mathbb{C}^*$  such that  $(\theta(\bar{g}))^m = \lambda(\bar{g})I$ . Now let  $\mu(\bar{g}) \in \mathbb{C}^*$  such that  $(\mu(\bar{g}))^m = (\lambda(\bar{g}))^{-1}$  and let  $\mu(n) = 1$  for all  $n \in N$ . Then the projective representation  $\rho$  of  $\bar{G}$  given

by  $\rho(\bar{g}) = \mu(\bar{g})\theta(\bar{g})$  is such that  $\rho(n) = \mu(n)\theta(n) = \theta(n) = \Gamma(n)$  for all  $n \in N$ . Also we have that

$$(\rho(\bar{g}))^m = (\mu(\bar{g})\theta(\bar{g}))^m = (\mu(\bar{g}))^m(\theta(\bar{g}))^m = (\lambda(\bar{g}))^{-1}\lambda(\bar{g})I = I \quad .$$

Hence property (i) is established.

(ii) Let  $T$  be a transversal for  $N \cap H$  in  $H$  containing  $1_H$ . Then every  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$  has a unique expression of the form  $\bar{g} = tn$ , where  $t \in T, n \in N$ . Now let  $\bar{g}_1 \in \bar{G}$ ,  $\bar{g}_1 \neq \bar{g}$  be given by  $\bar{g}_1 = t_1n_1$ , where  $t_1 \in T, n_1 \in N$ . Since  $t, t_1 \in T$ , then  $t, t_1 \in H$  and hence  $tt_1 \in H$ . Now let  $tt_1 = t_2n_2$ , where  $t_2 \in T$  and  $n_2 \in N \cap H$ . Define  $\psi$  on  $\bar{G}$  by  $\psi(\bar{g}) = \rho(t)\rho(n)$ . Since  $n_2t_1^{-1}nt_1n_1 \in N$ , we obtain that

$$\psi(\bar{g}\bar{g}_1) = \psi(tnt_1n_1) = \psi(tt_1t_1^{-1}nt_1n_1) = \psi(t_2n_2t_1^{-1}nt_1n_1) = \rho(t_2)\rho(n_2t_1^{-1}nt_1n_1) \quad .$$

Also we have

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\bar{g})\psi(\bar{g}_1) &= \rho(t)\rho(n)\rho(t_1)\rho(n_1) = \rho(t)\rho(t_1)(\rho(t_1))^{-1}\rho(n)\rho(t_1)\rho(n_1) \\ &= \rho(t)\rho(t_1)[(\rho(t_1))^{-1}\rho(n)\rho(t_1)]\rho(n_1). \end{aligned}$$

However from the proof of part(i) above we have that  $(\rho(\bar{g}))^{-1}\Gamma(n)\rho(\bar{g}) = \Gamma^{\bar{g}}(n)$  and  $\rho(n) = \Gamma(n)$  for all  $n \in N, \bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ . Since  $t_1^{-1}nt_1 \in N$ , then we obtain that

$$\rho(t_1^{-1}nt_1) = \Gamma(t_1^{-1}nt_1) = \Gamma^{t_1}(n) = (\rho(t_1))^{-1}\Gamma(n)\rho(t_1) = (\rho(t_1))^{-1}\rho(n)\rho(t_1) \quad .$$

Since by the assumption  $\rho$  is an ordinary representation on  $H$  we have  $\rho(tt_1) = \rho(t)\rho(t_1)$  since  $tt_1 \in H$ . We deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\bar{g})\psi(\bar{g}_1) &= \rho(t)\rho(n)\rho(t_1)\rho(n_1) = \rho(t)\rho(t_1)(\rho(t_1))^{-1}\rho(n)\rho(t_1)\rho(n_1) \\ &= \rho(t)\rho(t_1)[(\rho(t_1))^{-1}\rho(n)\rho(t_1)]\rho(n_1) \\ &= \rho(t)\rho(t_1)\rho(t_1^{-1}nt_1)\rho(n_1) = \rho(tt_1)\rho(t_1^{-1}nt_1)\rho(n_1) \\ &= \rho(t_2n_2)\rho(t_1^{-1}nt_1)\rho(n_1) = \rho(t_2)\rho(n_2t_1^{-1}nt_1n_1). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we obtain that  $\psi(\bar{g}\bar{g}_1) = \psi(\bar{g})\psi(\bar{g}_1)$ . Therefore  $\psi$  is an ordinary representation of  $\bar{G}$ . However  $\forall n \in N$ , we obtain that  $\psi(n) = \rho(n) = \Gamma(n)$  and thus the character afforded by the representation  $\psi$  of  $\bar{G}$ , extends  $\chi$  to  $\bar{G}$ . Hence the result.  $\square$

**Theorem 4.1.11** [61] *Let  $\bar{G} = NG$  where  $N$  is a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ , and  $G \leq \bar{G}$  such that  $N \cap G \subseteq N'$ . If  $\theta$  is an irreducible  $\bar{G}$ -invariant character of  $N$  such that  $(\deg(\theta), |G|) = 1$ , then  $\theta$  can be extended to  $\bar{G}$ .*

**Proof.** For a detailed proof which uses the previous theorem, see Corollary 27.1.2 of [61]  $\square$

**Theorem 4.1.12** ([20],[109],[88]) (**Mackey's Theorem**) *Let  $N$  be a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$  and  $\theta$  be a  $\bar{G}$ -invariant irreducible character of  $N$ . If  $N$  is abelian and  $\bar{G}$  splits over  $N$ , then  $\theta$  can be extended to  $\bar{G}$ .*

**Proof.** Let  $\bar{G} = N:G$ . Since  $\bar{G}$  is a semidirect product of  $N$  by  $G$ , then any  $x \in \bar{G}$  can be expressed uniquely as  $x = ng$ , where  $n \in N, g \in G$ . Define  $\chi$  on  $\bar{G}$  by  $\chi(ng) = \theta(n)$ . Since  $N$  is abelian,  $\theta$  has degree 1 and thus is linear. The invariance of  $\theta$  in  $\bar{G}$  implies that  $\theta(n) = \theta(xnx^{-1})$  for all  $x \in \bar{G}$ . Now let  $x_1 = n_1g_1, x_2 = n_2g_2$  be elements of  $\bar{G}$ . Then we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(x_1x_2) &= \chi(n_1g_1n_2g_2) = \chi(n_1n_2^{g_1}g_1g_2) = \theta(n_1n_2^{g_1}) \\ &= \theta(n_1)\theta(n_2^{g_1}) = \theta(n_1)\theta(n_2) = \chi(x_1)\chi(x_2). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $\chi$  is a linear character of  $\bar{G}$  such that  $\chi_N = \theta$ . □

**Remark 4.1.13** *Mackey's theorem has been proved differently in Mpono [88] by applying Theorem 4.1.11.*

**Theorem 4.1.14** *Let  $N$  be a normal subgroup of a finite group  $\bar{G}$  and  $\theta$  be an irreducible character of  $N$  which is invariant in  $\bar{G}$ , then  $\theta$  is extendible to a character of  $\bar{G}$  if  $([\bar{G} : N], \frac{|N|}{\deg(\theta)}) = 1$ .*

**Proof.** See [34]. □

**Theorem 4.1.15** *Suppose  $\bar{G}$  is a splitting extension of a normal subgroup  $N$ , then any linear character  $\theta \in \text{Irr}(N)$  can be extended to its inertia group  $I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)$ .*

**Proof.** See [88]. □

Note that Mackey's theorem is reinforced by the Theorem 4.1.15 since for  $N$  abelian, all its irreducible characters are linear and hence are extendible to their respective inertia groups.

**Theorem 4.1.16** ([35],[53],[109]) (**Gallagher's Theorem**) *Let  $N$  a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ ,  $\theta \in \text{Irr}(N)$  and  $\bar{H} = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)$ . If  $\theta$  can be extended to  $\psi \in \text{Irr}(\bar{H})$  then as  $\beta$  ranges over all the irreducible characters of  $\bar{H}$  which contain  $N$  in their kernels,  $\beta\psi$  ranges over all the irreducible characters of  $\bar{H}$  which contain  $\theta$  in their restriction to  $N$ .*

**Proof.** Since  $\bar{H} = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)$ , then  $\theta$  is self-conjugate in  $\bar{H}$  and thus by Clifford's theorem we obtain that  $(\theta^{\bar{H}})_N = f\theta$  for some positive integer  $f$ . Comparing degrees we have  $(\theta^{\bar{H}})_N = [\bar{H} : N]\theta$  and so  $\langle \theta^{\bar{H}}, \theta^{\bar{H}} \rangle = \langle \theta, (\theta^{\bar{H}})_N \rangle = [\bar{H} : N]$ . Now we claim that  $\theta^{\bar{H}} =$

$\sum_{\beta} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})\beta\psi$ , where  $\beta$  ranges over all the irreducible characters of  $\bar{H}$  that contain  $N$  in their kernels. Both  $\theta^{\bar{H}}$  and  $\sum_{\beta} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})\beta\psi$  are zero off  $N$  since for  $g \notin N, xgx^{-1} \notin N$  for all  $x \in \bar{G}$  and thus  $\theta^{\bar{H}}(g) = 0$ . Also for  $g \notin N$ , by the orthogonality of the columns of the character table of  $\bar{H}/N$  we have that  $\sum_{\beta} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})(\beta\psi)(g) = [\sum_{\beta} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})\beta(g)]\psi(g) = 0$ . We also have that  $(\theta^{\bar{H}})_N = [\bar{H} : N]\theta = (\sum_{\beta} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})\beta\psi)_N$  since for  $g \in N, \sum_{\beta} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})\beta(g)\psi(g) = \sum_{\beta} (\beta(1_{\bar{G}}))^2\psi(g) = [\bar{H} : N]\psi(g) = [\bar{H} : N]\theta(g)$ . Hence we obtain that  $\theta^{\bar{H}} = \sum_{\beta} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})\beta\psi$ . So we have

$$[\bar{H} : N] = \langle \theta^{\bar{H}}, \theta^{\bar{H}} \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{\beta} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})\beta\psi, \sum_{\tau} \tau(1_{\bar{G}})\tau\psi \right\rangle = \sum_{\beta, \tau} \beta(1_{\bar{G}})\tau(1_{\bar{G}})\langle \beta\psi, \tau\psi \rangle .$$

The diagonal terms contribute at least  $\sum(\beta(1_{\bar{G}}))^2 = [\bar{H} : N]$ , so the  $\beta\psi$  are irreducible and distinct, and are all the irreducible constituents of  $\theta^{\bar{H}}$  and so are all the irreducible characters of  $\bar{H}$  that contain  $\theta$  in their restriction to  $N$ . For  $\phi \in Irr(\bar{H})$  such that  $\langle \phi_N, \theta \rangle \neq 0$ , we obtain that  $\langle \phi_N, \theta \rangle = \langle \phi, \theta^{\bar{H}} \rangle$  which implies that  $\phi$  is an irreducible constituent of  $\theta^{\bar{H}}$  and hence is of the form  $\beta\psi$ .  $\square$

**Remark 4.1.17** Let  $\bar{G}$  be an extension of  $N$  by  $G$ . If every irreducible character of  $N$  can be extended to its inertia group in  $\bar{G}$ , then by application of Theorem 4.1.7 and Remark 4.1.8, the characters of  $\bar{G}$  can be obtained as follows:

Let  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_t$  be representatives of the orbits of  $\bar{G}$  on  $Irr(N)$ . For each  $i$ , let  $\bar{H}_i = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta_i)$  and let  $\psi_i \in Irr(\bar{H}_i)$  with  $(\psi_i)_N = \theta_i$ . Now each irreducible character of  $\bar{G}$  contains some  $\theta_i$  in its restriction to  $N$  by Clifford's theorem. So by Theorem 4.1.7 and Remark 4.1.8 we have

$$Irr(\bar{G}) = \bigcup_{i=1}^t \{(\beta\psi_i)^{\bar{G}} : \beta \in Irr(\bar{H}_i), N \subset \ker(\beta)\}.$$

Hence the characters of  $\bar{G}$  fall into  $t$  blocks, with each block corresponding to an inertia group.

Finally in this section, we give a result due to Issacs about the value of an extension  $\chi$  of  $\theta$  to  $G$ . For  $N \trianglelefteq G, \theta \in Irr(N)$  has an extension  $\chi$  to  $G$  if  $I_G(\theta) = G$ . We prove that the values of  $\chi$  are equally distributed over the cosets of  $N$ .

**Theorem 4.1.18** Suppose  $N \trianglelefteq G, \chi \in Irr(G)$  with  $\chi_N \in Irr(N)$ . Then

$$\frac{1}{|N|} \sum_{y \in N_g} |\chi(y)|^2 = 1$$

for all  $g \in G$ .

**Proof.** See Theorem 21.5 of [52].  $\square$

## 4.2 Clifford Theory and Projective Representations

The projective representations of a group are closely related to Clifford theory. In this section we study the Clifford theory for projective representations.

**Definition 4.2.1** *Let  $N \trianglelefteq \bar{G}$ . If  $Y$  is an irreducible (ordinary) representation of  $N$  then for  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ ,  $Y^{\bar{g}}$  defined by  $Y^{\bar{g}}(n) = Y(\bar{g}n\bar{g}^{-1})$ ,  $n \in N$ , is a representation of  $N$ , called a conjugate of  $Y$ . The inertia group of  $Y$ ,  $T(Y)$ , is the set of all  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$  such that  $Y$  is equivalent to  $Y^{\bar{g}}$ . Note that  $T(Y) = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)$  where  $\theta$  is the character of  $N$  afforded by  $Y$ .*

Now let  $Y$  be an irreducible representation of  $N$ , where  $N \trianglelefteq \bar{G}$  and let  $\bar{H} = T(Y)$ , so  $Y$  is equivalent to all its conjugates in  $\bar{H}$ . The following theorem shows that  $Y$  can always be extended to a projective representation of  $\bar{H}$  and gives a necessary and sufficient condition for  $Y$  to be extendible to an ordinary representation of  $\bar{H}$ .

**Theorem 4.2.2** *Let  $N \trianglelefteq \bar{G}$ ,  $Y$  an irreducible representation of  $N$  and  $\bar{H}$  be as above. Then  $Y$  extends to a projective representation  $X$  of  $\bar{H}$  with factor set  $\bar{\alpha}$  such that  $\bar{\alpha}$  is constant on cosets of  $N$  in  $\bar{H}$ . Therefore  $\bar{\alpha}$  can be regarded as a factor set  $\alpha$  of  $H = \bar{H}/N$  defined by  $\alpha(Nh, Nk) = \bar{\alpha}(h, k)$ . Also,  $\alpha$  satisfies  $\alpha^{d|N|} \sim 1$  where  $d$  is the degree of  $Y$ . Furthermore,  $Y$  extends to a linear representation of  $\bar{H}$  if and only if  $\alpha \sim 1$ . In particular, if  $H^2(\bar{G}, \mathbb{C}^*) = 1$ , then  $Y$  always extends to a linear representation of  $G$ .*

**Proof.** See Nagao and Tsushima [89]. □

**Theorem 4.2.3** *Let  $N \trianglelefteq \bar{G}$ ,  $Y$  be an irreducible representation of  $N$  with  $\bar{H} = T(Y)$  and  $H = \bar{H}/N$ . Extend  $Y$  to a projective representation  $X$  of  $\bar{H}$  as in Theorem 4.2.2 with factor set  $\bar{\alpha}$ . Then*

1. *If  $W$  is an irreducible representation of  $H$  that has  $Y$  as one of its irreducible constituents in its restriction to  $N$  then there exists an irreducible projective representation  $Z$  of  $H$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  such that  $W$  is equivalent to the representation  $\bar{Z} \otimes X$  of  $\bar{H}$ , where  $\alpha$  is the factor set of  $H$  obtained from  $\bar{\alpha}$ , and  $\bar{Z}$  is the representation of  $\bar{H}$  obtained naturally from  $Z$ .*
2. *If, conversely,  $Z$  is any irreducible projective representation of  $H$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$ , then  $\bar{Z} \otimes X$  is an irreducible representation of  $\bar{H}$  which is equivalent to some representation that contains  $Y$  in its restriction to  $N$ .*

**Proof.** See Nagao and Tsushima [89]. □

**Theorem 4.2.4** [102] *Let  $N \triangleleft \bar{H}$ ,  $\varphi \in \text{Irr}(N)$  be invariant under  $\bar{H}$  and let  $\bar{\varphi}$  be an projective extension of  $\varphi$  to  $\bar{H}$  with factor set  $\alpha$ . Then*

$$\text{Irr}(\bar{H}, \varphi) = \{\bar{\varphi}\psi \mid \psi \text{ is an irreducible } \alpha^{-1}\text{-projective character of } \bar{H}/N\}.$$

*In particular, the number of irreducible  $\alpha^{-1}$ -projective characters of  $\bar{H}/N$  is equal to the number of  $\alpha$ -regular classes of  $\bar{H}$ .*

**Proof.** See [102]. □

Now we restate the results from Theorems 4.2.2 and 4.2.3 in the form in which we will be using them, in terms of projective and ordinary characters.

**Corollary 4.2.5** [73] *Let  $\bar{G} = N \cdot G$ , where  $N \trianglelefteq \bar{G}$  and  $\bar{G}/N \cong G$ . Let  $\theta \in \text{Irr}(N)$  and  $\bar{H} = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)$ .*

- (i) *There exists a projective character  $\varphi$  of  $\bar{H}$  with factor set  $\bar{\alpha}$  such that  $\varphi_N = \theta$  and  $\bar{\alpha}$  is constant on cosets of  $N$ , so  $\bar{\alpha}$  can be regarded as a factor set  $\alpha$  of  $H = \bar{H}/N$ .*
- (ii) *If  $\theta(1_N) = d$ , then  $\alpha^{d|N|} \sim 1$ .*
- (iii) *If  $\eta$  runs over all the irreducible projective characters of  $H$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$ , then  $\varphi\bar{\eta}$  runs over all irreducible characters of  $\bar{H}$  that contains  $\theta$  in their restrictions to  $N$  where  $\bar{\eta}$  is the projective character of  $\bar{H}$  obtained naturally from  $\eta$ .*

**Proof.** See [73]. □

**Remark 4.2.6** *In the above theorem, if  $\theta$  extends to an ordinary character of  $\bar{H}$ , then we show that  $\alpha \sim 1$ . In this case  $\eta$ 's are the ordinary irreducible characters of  $H$ . Hence Theorem 4.1.16 is a special case of the above corollary.*

**Remark 4.2.7** *Now by Remark 4.1.8 and Corollary 4.2.5, the characters of  $\bar{G} = N \cdot G$  can be obtained as follows:*

*Let  $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_t$  be the representatives of the orbits of  $\bar{G}$  on the set  $\text{Irr}(N)$ . Let  $\bar{H}_i = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta_i)$ ,  $\varphi_i$  be a projective character of  $\bar{H}_i$  with factor set  $\alpha_i$  such that  $\theta_i = \varphi_N$ . Then*

$$\text{Irr}(\bar{G}) = \bigcup_{i=1}^t \{(\eta\varphi_i)^{\bar{G}} \mid \eta \in \text{IrrProj}(\bar{H}_i), \text{ with factor set } \alpha_i^{-1}\},$$

*where  $\alpha_i$  is obtained from  $\bar{\alpha}_i$  as in Corollary 4.2.5.*

*Hence the characters table of  $\bar{G}$  is partitioned into  $t$  blocks  $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_t$  where  $\Delta_i$  is produced from the inertia subgroup  $\bar{H}_i$ .*

### 4.3 Irreducible Constituents and Conjugacy Classes

This section treats two topics. The first concerns the number of irreducible constituents of induced characters, and the second the number of conjugacy classes. Using some properties of extensions of characters, we will study the problem which asserts that if  $\chi$  is a  $\bar{G}$ -invariant irreducible character of a normal subgroup  $N$  of a finite group  $\bar{G}$ , then the number of distinct irreducible constituents of  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$  is equal to the number of  $\chi$ -regular conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}/N$ . We also show that the number of irreducible constituents of  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$  is equal to the number of conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}/N$  if and only if  $\chi$  extends to a character of each subgroup  $N\langle x, y \rangle$  of  $\bar{G}$  with  $[x, y] \in N$ .

Most of the results in this section are from *Gallagher* [36] but we give proofs from [61].

**Lemma 4.3.1** *Let  $N$  be a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$  such that  $\bar{G}/N$  is cyclic of order  $n$ . If  $\chi$  is  $\bar{G}$ -invariant irreducible character of  $N$ , then there exists precisely  $n$  irreducible characters of  $\bar{G}$  extending  $\chi$  and their sum is  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$ .*

**Proof.** See Lemma 23.3.2 of [61]. □

Let  $N$  be a normal subgroup of a group  $\bar{G}$  and, for each  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ , let the group  $C_{\bar{g}}$  containing  $N$  be defined by

$$C_{\bar{g}}/N = C_{\bar{G}/N}(N\bar{g}).$$

Let  $\chi$  be a  $\bar{G}$ -invariant irreducible character of  $N$ . From the proof of Lemma 4.3.1,  $\chi$  extends to a character  $\chi_{\bar{g}}$  of the subgroup  $N\langle \bar{g} \rangle$  with  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ . We say that  $\bar{g}$  is  $\chi$ -regular if  $(\chi_{\bar{g}})^x = \chi_{\bar{g}}$  for all  $x \in C_{\bar{g}}$ . Note that Gallagher [36] uses the term *goodness* instead of  $\chi$ -regular.

**Remark 4.3.2** *In [61] it was proved that the notion of  $\chi$ -regularity is independent of the choice of  $\chi_{\bar{g}}$  and depends only on  $\chi$  and the conjugacy class of  $N\bar{g}$  in  $\bar{G}/N$ .*

We say that the conjugacy class of  $N\bar{g}$  in  $\bar{G}/N$  is  $\chi$ -regular if  $\bar{g}$  is  $\chi$ -regular. By the above Remark, this notion is well defined.

**Theorem 4.3.3** [36]. *Let  $N$  be a normal subgroup of a group  $\bar{G}$  and let  $\chi$  be a  $\bar{G}$ -invariant irreducible character of  $N$ . Then the number of distinct irreducible constituents of  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$  is equal the number of  $\chi$ -regular conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}/N$ .*

**Proof.** See [61]. □

**Corollary 4.3.4** [36] *Let  $N$  be a normal subgroup of a group  $\bar{G}$  and let  $\chi$  be a  $\bar{G}$ -invariant irreducible character of  $N$ . Then the number of distinct irreducible constituents of  $\chi^{\bar{G}}$  is*

at most the number of conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}/N$  with equality if and only if  $\chi$  extends to a character of each subgroup  $N\langle x, y \rangle$  with  $[x, y] \in N$ .

**Proof.** See [61]. □

Now we provide some information on the number of conjugacy classes of  $G$  by using certain character-theoretic facts. In what follows  $r(G)$  denotes the number of conjugacy classes of  $G$ . Then  $r(G)$  is also the number of irreducible complex characters of  $G$ .

**Lemma 4.3.5** [61] *The following formula holds:*

$$r(G) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |C_G(g)|.$$

**Proof.** The group  $G$  acts on itself by conjugation. If  $\chi$  is the corresponding permutation character, then

$$\chi(g) = |C_G(g)| \quad \text{for all } g \in G$$

and the  $G$ -orbits are precisely the conjugacy classes of  $G$ . Hence,

$$r(G) = \langle \chi, 1_G \rangle = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} |C_G(g)|,$$

as desired. □

**Theorem 4.3.6** [36]. *Let  $N$  be a normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ . Then*

(i)  $r(\bar{G}) \leq r(\bar{G}/N)r(N)$ ;

(ii) *The following conditions are equivalent:*

(a)  $r(\bar{G}) = r(\bar{G}/N)r(N)$ ,

(b)  $C_{\bar{g}} = C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g})N$  for all  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$ ,

(c) *each irreducible character of  $N$  extends to a character of each subgroup  $N\langle x, y \rangle$  with  $[x, y] \in \bar{G}$ .*

**Proof.** See Theorem 28.2.3 of [61]. □

## Chapter 5

# The Fischer-Clifford Matrices

The character table of a group provides considerable information about the group, and hence it is of importance in the physical sciences as well as in pure mathematics. Character tables of finite groups can be constructed using various techniques. For example, the Schreier-Sims algorithm, Todd-Coxeter coset enumeration method, the Burnside-Dixon algorithm and various other techniques. However *Bernd Fischer* studied a technique for constructing the character tables of group extensions. This technique, which is known as the technique of *Fischer-Clifford Matrices*, derives its fundamentals from the Clifford theory and provides very powerful information for constructing character tables. If  $\tilde{G} = N.G$  is an appropriate extension of  $N$  by  $G$ , the method involves the construction of a nonsingular matrix for each conjugacy class of  $\tilde{G}/N$ . In this dissertation we apply this technique to both split and non-split extensions. This technique has also been discussed and used (mainly to split extensions) in Almestady [1], Darafsheh and Iranmanesh ([22], [23]), Fischer ([30], [31], [32], [33]), List [68], List and Mohammed [69], Moori and Mpono ([81], [82], [83]), Mpono [88], Pahlings [92], Saleh [101], Schiffer [102] and Whitely [109]. For the Fischer-Clifford matrices and its properties, we shall follow the work of Mpono [88], Schiffer [102] and Whitely [109] very closely.

In Section 5.1 we define Fischer-Clifford matrices in general. In Subsection 5.1.1 we shall discuss the properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices which are helpful in their computation. In Subsection 5.1.2 we study a special case of Fischer-Clifford matrices of a  $\tilde{G} = N.G$  with the property that every irreducible character of  $N$  can be extended to an irreducible character of its inertia group in  $\tilde{G}$ . Sections 5.2 and 5.3 deal with the Fischer-Clifford matrices for the split cosets and non-split extensions respectively. Section 5.4 is devoted to the study of Fischer-Clifford matrices using GAP [103]. Finally in Section 5.5 we consider the group  $2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$  (non-split) and we compute its Fischer-Clifford matrices.

## 5.1 Definition and General Theory

Let  $\bar{G} = N \cdot G$  be an extension of  $N$  by  $G$ , where  $N$  is normal subgroup of  $\bar{G}$  and  $\bar{G}/N \cong G$ . Let  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$  be a lifting of  $g \in G$  under the natural homomorphism  $\bar{G} \rightarrow G$  and  $[g]$  be a conjugacy class of elements of  $G$  with representative  $g$ . Let  $X(g) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{c(g)}\}$  be a set of representatives of the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  from the coset  $N\bar{g}$  whose images under the natural homomorphism  $\bar{G} \rightarrow G$  are in  $[g]$  and we take  $x_1 = \bar{g}$ . Let  $\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_t\}$  be a set of representatives of the orbits of  $\bar{G}$  on  $Irr(N)$  such that for  $1 \leq i \leq t$ , we have  $\bar{H}_i = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta_i)$  with the corresponding inertia factors  $H_i$  and let  $\psi_i$  be a projective character of  $\bar{H}_i$  with factor set  $\bar{\alpha}_i$  such that  $(\psi_i)_N = \theta_i$ . By Remark 4.2.5 we have

$$Irr(\bar{G}) = \bigcup_{i=1}^t \{(\psi_i \bar{\beta})^{\bar{G}} \mid \beta \in IrrProj(H_i), \text{ with factor set } \alpha_i^{-1}\},$$

where  $\alpha_i$  is obtained from  $\bar{\alpha}_i$  and  $\bar{\beta}$  from  $\beta$  as in Remark 4.2.5. Without loss of generality suppose that  $\theta_1 = 1_N$  is the identity character of  $N$ . Then  $\bar{H}_1 = \bar{G}$  and  $H_1 = G$ . Now choose  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_r$  to be the representatives of the  $\alpha_i^{-1}$ -conjugacy classes of elements of  $H_i$  that fuse to  $[g]$  in  $G$ . Since  $y_k \in H_i$  for  $1 \leq k \leq r$ , then we define  $y_{\ell k} \in \bar{H}_i$  such that  $y_{\ell k}$  ranges over all representatives of the conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{H}_i$  which map to  $y_k$  under the homomorphism  $\bar{H}_i \rightarrow H_i$  whose kernel is  $N$ . Now by using the formula for induced characters given in Theorem 2.4.7, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\psi_i \bar{\beta})^{\bar{G}}(x_j) &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq r} \sum_{\ell}' \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{\bar{H}_i}(y_{\ell k})|} \psi_i \bar{\beta}(y_{\ell k}) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq r} \sum_{\ell}' \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{\bar{H}_i}(y_{\ell k})|} \psi_i(y_{\ell k}) \bar{\beta}(y_{\ell k}) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq r} \left( \sum_{\ell}' \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{\bar{H}_i}(y_{\ell k})|} \psi_i(y_{\ell k}) \right) \beta(y_k) \end{aligned}$$

where  $\sum_{\ell}'$  is the summation over all  $\ell$  for which  $y_{\ell k} \sim x_j$  in  $\bar{G}$ . Now we define a matrix  $M_i(g)$  by  $M_i(g) = (a_{uv})$ , where  $1 \leq u \leq r$  and  $1 \leq v \leq c(g)$ , and

$$a_{uv} = \sum_{\ell}' \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{\bar{H}_i}(y_{\ell k})|} \psi_i(y_{\ell k}) \quad .$$

Then we obtain that

$$(\psi_i \bar{\beta})^{\bar{G}}(x_j) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq r} a_{uv} \hat{\beta}(y_k) \quad .$$

By doing so for all  $1 \leq i \leq t$  such that  $H_i$  contains an element in  $[g]$  we obtain the matrix  $M(g)$  given by

$$M(g) = \begin{bmatrix} M_1(g) \\ M_2(g) \\ \vdots \\ M_t(g) \end{bmatrix} ,$$

where  $M_i(g)$  is the submatrix corresponding to the inertia group  $\bar{H}_i$  and its inertia factor  $H_i$ . If  $H_i \cap [g] = \emptyset$ , then  $M_i(g)$  will not exist and  $M(g)$  does not contain  $M_i(g)$ . The size of the matrix  $M(g)$  is  $l \times c(g)$  where  $l$  is the number of  $\alpha_i^{-1}$ -regular conjugacy classes of elements of the inertia factors  $H_i$ 's for  $1 \leq i \leq t$  which fuse into  $[g]$  in  $G$  and  $c(g)$  is the number of conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$  which correspond to the coset  $\bar{g}N$ . Then  $M(g)$  is the *Fischer-Clifford matrix* of  $\bar{G}$  corresponding to the coset  $\bar{g}N$ . We will see later that  $M(g)$  is a  $c(g) \times c(g)$  nonsingular matrix. Let

$$R(g) = \{(i, y_k) \mid 1 \leq i \leq t, H_i \cap [g] \neq \emptyset, 1 \leq k \leq r\}$$

and we note that  $y_k$  runs over representatives of the  $\alpha_i^{-1}$ -conjugacy classes of elements of  $H_i$  which fuse into  $[g]$  in  $G$ . Following the notation used in Fischer [29], Mpono [88] and Whitely [109] we denote  $M(g)$  by writing  $M(g) = Cl(N\bar{g}) = (a_j^{(i, y_k)})$ , where

$$a_j^{(i, y_k)} = \sum_{\ell} \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{\bar{H}_i}(y_{\ell_k})|} \psi_i(y_{\ell_k}) \quad ,$$

with columns indexed by  $X(g)$  and rows indexed by  $R(g)$ . Then the partial character table of  $\bar{G}$  on the classes  $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{c(g)}\}$  is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1(g)M_1(g) \\ C_2(g)M_2(g) \\ \vdots \\ C_t(g)M_t(g) \end{bmatrix}$$

where the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(g)$  is divided into blocks with each block corresponding to an inertia group  $\bar{H}_i$  and  $C_i(g)$  is the partial projective character table of  $H_i$  with factor set  $\alpha_i^{-1}$  consisting of the columns corresponding to the  $\alpha_i^{-1}$ -regular classes that fuse into  $[g]$  in  $G$ . We obtain the characters of  $\bar{G}$  by multiplying the relevant columns of the projective characters of  $H_i$  with factor set  $\alpha_i^{-1}$  by the rows of  $M(g)$ . We can also observe that the number of irreducible characters of  $\bar{G}$  is the sum of numbers of projective characters of the inertia factors  $H_i$ 's with factor set  $\alpha_i^{-1}$ , for all  $i, 1 \leq i \leq t$ .

### 5.1.1 Properties of Fischer-Clifford Matrices

In this section we shall discuss some properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices which are useful in their computation. These properties have been discussed in [22], [23], [31], [32], [68], [69], [81], [82], [83], [88], [101] and [109].

Let  $K$  be a group and  $A \leq Aut(K)$ . Then by Brauer's theorem (Theorem 2.5.7)  $A$  acts on the conjugacy classes of elements of  $K$  and on the irreducible characters of  $K$  resulting in the same number of orbits.

**Lemma 5.1.1** *Suppose we have the following matrix describing the above actions:*

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ s_1 \\ s_2 \\ \vdots \\ s_i \\ \vdots \\ s_t \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} 1 = l_1 & l_2 & \cdots & l_j & \cdots & l_t \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \cdots & a_{2j} & \cdots & a_{2t} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & a_{i2} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{it} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{t1} & a_{t2} & \cdots & a_{tj} & \cdots & a_{tt} \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $a_{1j} = 1$  for  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, t\}$ ,  $l_j$ 's are lengths of orbits of  $A$  on the conjugacy classes of  $K$ ,  $s_i$ 's are lengths of orbits of  $A$  on  $\text{Irr}(K)$  and  $a_{ij}$  is the sum of  $s_i$  irreducible characters of  $K$  on the element  $x_j$ , where  $x_j$  is an element of the orbit of length  $l_j$ . Then the following relation holds for  $i, i' \in \{1, 2, \dots, t\}$ :

$$\sum_{j=1}^t a_{ij} \overline{a_{i'j}} l_j = |K| s_i \delta_{ii'}.$$

**Proof.** This result has been proved as Lemma 2.2.2 in [101] and as Lemma 4.2.2 in [109].

□

For arithmetical properties weights are important. We present  $M(g)$  with corresponding weights. Let  $x_j \in X(g)$ . For a fixed coset  $X = \bar{g}N \in \bar{G}/N$ , we define  $m_j = [N_{\bar{G}}(X) : C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)]$ .

The Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(g)$  is partitioned row-wise into blocks, where each block corresponds to an inertia group. The columns of  $M(g)$  are indexed by  $X(g)$  and for each  $x_j \in X(g)$ , at the top of the columns of  $M(g)$ , we write  $|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|$  and at the bottom we write  $m_j$ . The rows of  $M(g)$  are indexed by  $R(g)$  and on the left of each row we write  $|C_{H_i}(y_k)|$ , where  $y_k$  fuses into  $[g]$  in  $G$ . Then in general we can write  $M(g)$  with corresponding weights for rows and columns as follows, where blocks corresponding to the inertia groups are separated by horizontal lines.

Table 5.1

	$ C_{\overline{G}}(x_1) $	$ C_{\overline{G}}(x_2) $	$\cdots$	$ C_{\overline{G}}(x_{c(g)}) $
$ C_G(g) $	$a_1^{(1,g)}$	$a_2^{(1,g)}$	$\cdots$	$a_{c(g)}^{(1,g)}$
$ C_{H_2}(y_1) $	$a_1^{(2,y_1)}$	$a_2^{(2,y_1)}$	$\cdots$	$a_{c(g)}^{(2,y_1)}$
$ C_{H_2}(y_2) $	$a_1^{(2,y_2)}$	$a_2^{(2,y_2)}$	$\cdots$	$a_{c(g)}^{(2,y_2)}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$ C_{H_i}(y_1) $	$a_1^{(i,y_1)}$	$a_2^{(i,y_1)}$	$\cdots$	$a_{c(g)}^{(i,y_1)}$
$ C_{H_i}(y_2) $	$a_1^{(i,y_2)}$	$a_2^{(i,y_2)}$	$\cdots$	$a_{c(g)}^{(i,y_2)}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
$ C_{H_t}(y_1) $	$a_1^{(t,y_1)}$	$a_2^{(t,y_1)}$	$\cdots$	$a_{c(g)}^{(t,y_1)}$
$ C_{H_t}(y_2) $	$a_1^{(t,y_2)}$	$a_2^{(t,y_2)}$	$\cdots$	$a_{c(g)}^{(t,y_2)}$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$
	$m_1$	$m_2$	$\cdots$	$m_{c(g)}$

**Remark 5.1.2** Fischer [32] has shown that the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(g)$  satisfies complex conjugation.

The following result gives the orthogonality relation for  $M(g)$ . Its proof was obtained from Whitley [109], Proposition 4.2.3.

**Proposition 5.1.3** ([109][88])(Column orthogonality) *Let  $\overline{G} = N \cdot G$ , then*

$$\sum_{(i,y_k) \in R(g)} |C_{H_i}(y_k)| a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_{j'}^{(i,y_k)}} = \delta_{jj'} |C_{\overline{G}}(x_j)| \quad .$$

**Proof.** The partial character table of  $\overline{G}$  at classes  $x_1, \dots, x_{c(g)}$  is given by

$$\begin{bmatrix} C_1(g)M_1(g) \\ C_2(g)M_2(g) \\ \vdots \\ C_t(g)M_t(g) \end{bmatrix} .$$

By column orthogonality of the character table of  $\overline{G}$ , we have

$$|C_{\overline{G}}(x_j)| \delta_{jj'} = \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{\beta_i \in \text{Irr Proj}(H_i)} \left( \sum_{y_k: (i,y_k) \in R(g)} a_j^{(i,y_k)} \beta_i(y_k) \right) \overline{\left( \sum_{y'_k: (i,y'_k) \in R(g)} a_{j'}^{(i,y'_k)} \beta_i(y'_k) \right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{i=1}^t \sum_{\beta_i \in \text{IrrProj}(H_i)} \sum_{y_k} \left( \sum_j a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_{j'}^{(i,y'_k)}} \beta_i(y_k) \overline{\beta_i(y_k)} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \sum_{y_k} \sum_{y'_k \neq y_k} a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_{j'}^{(i,y'_k)}} \beta_i(y_k) \overline{\beta_i(y'_k)} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^t \left( \sum_{y_k} a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_{j'}^{(i,y_k)}} \sum_{\beta_i \in \text{IrrProj}(H_i)} \beta_i(y_k) \overline{\beta_i(y_k)} + \right. \\
 &\quad \left. \sum_{y_k} \sum_{y'_k \neq y_k} a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_{j'}^{(i,y'_k)}} \sum_{\beta_i \in \text{IrrProj}(H_i)} \beta_i(y_k) \overline{\beta_i(y'_k)} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{i=1}^t \left( \sum_{y_k} a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_{j'}^{(i,y_k)}} |C_{H_i}(y_k)| + 0 \right) \\
 &= \sum_{(i,y_k) \in R(g)} a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_{j'}^{(i,y_k)}} |C_{H_i}(y_k)|.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

**Theorem 5.1.4**  $a_j^{(1,g)} = 1$  for all  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, c(g)\}$

**Proof.** For  $y_{\ell_k} \sim x_j$  in  $\overline{G}$ , we have  $|C_{\overline{G}}(x_j)| = |C_{H_1}(y_{\ell_k})|$ . Thus we obtain that

$$a_j^{(1,g)} = \sum_{\ell} \frac{|C_{\overline{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{H_1}(y_{\ell_k})|} \psi_1(y_{\ell_k}) = \sum_{\ell} 1 = 1 \quad .$$

Hence the result. □

**Proposition 5.1.5** ([68], [109]) *The matrix  $M(1_G)$  is the matrix with rows equal to the orbit sums of the action of  $\overline{G}$  on  $\text{Irr}(N)$  with duplicate columns discarded. For this matrix we have  $a_j^{(i,1_G)} = [G : H_i]$ , and an orthogonality relation for rows:*

$$\sum_{j=1}^t \frac{1}{|C_{\overline{G}}(x_j)|} a_j^{(i,1_G)} a_j^{(i',1_G)} = \frac{1}{|C_{H_i}(1_G)|} \delta_{ii'} = \frac{1}{|H_i|} \delta_{ii'} \quad .$$

**Proof.** See [88]. □

As a consequence of Lemma 5.2.1, Proposition 5.2.3 and from Fischer [32], we have the following properties:

- (a)  $|X(g)| = |R(g)|$ ,
- (b)  $\sum_{j=1}^{c(g)} m_j a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_j^{(i',y'_k)}} = \delta_{(i,y_k),(i',y'_k)} \frac{|C_G(g)|}{|C_{H_i}(y_k)|} |N|$ ,
- (c)  $\sum_{(i,y_k) \in R(g)} a_j^{(i,y_k)} \overline{a_{j'}^{(i,y_k)}} |C_{H_i}(y_k)| = \delta_{jj'} |C_{\overline{G}}(x_j)|$ ,
- (d)  $M(g)$  is square and nonsingular.

### 5.1.2 Fischer-Clifford Matrices (Special Case)

Let  $\bar{G} = N.G$  be an extension of  $N$  by  $G$  such that every irreducible character  $\theta$  of  $N$  can be extended to its inertia group  $\bar{H} = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta)$ . Now we define the Fischer-Clifford matrices in the same way as the general case. Let  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$  be a lifting of  $g \in G$  under the natural homomorphism  $\bar{G} \rightarrow G$  and  $[g]$  be a conjugacy class of elements of  $G$  with representative  $g$ . Let  $X(g) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{c(g)}\}$  be a set of representatives of the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  from the coset  $N\bar{g}$  whose images under the natural homomorphism  $\bar{G} \rightarrow G$  are in  $[g]$  and we take  $x_1 = \bar{g}$ . Let  $\{\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_t\}$  be a set of representatives of the orbits of  $\bar{G}$  on  $Irr(N)$  such that for  $1 \leq i \leq t$ , we have  $\bar{H}_i = I_{\bar{G}}(\theta_i)$  with  $H_i = \bar{H}_i/N \leq G$  and that  $\psi_i \in Irr(\bar{H}_i)$  is an extension of  $\theta_i$  to  $\bar{H}_i$ . Then without loss of generality suppose that  $\theta_1 = I_N$  is the identity character of  $N$ . Then  $\bar{H}_1 = \bar{G}$  and  $H_1 = G$ . Now choose  $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_r$  to be the representatives of the conjugacy classes of elements of  $H_i$  which fuse into  $[g]$  in  $G$ . Since  $y_k \in H_i$  for  $1 \leq k \leq r$ , then we define  $y_{\ell_k} \in \bar{H}_i$  such that  $y_{\ell_k}$  ranges over all the representatives of the conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{H}_i$  which map to  $y_k$  under the homomorphism  $\bar{H}_i \rightarrow H_i$  whose kernel is  $N$ . Let  $\beta \in Irr(\bar{H}_i)$  such that  $N \subseteq \ker(\beta)$ . Then  $\beta$  is a lifting of  $\hat{\beta} \in Irr(H_i)$  such that  $\beta(y_{\ell_k}) = \hat{\beta}(y_k)$  for any lifting  $y_{\ell_k} \in \bar{H}_i$  of  $y_k \in H_i$ . Now by using Theorem 2.4.7, as in the general case, we obtain that

$$(\psi_i \beta)^{\bar{G}}(x_j) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq r} \left( \sum_{\ell} \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{\bar{H}_i}(y_{\ell_k})|} \psi_i(y_{\ell_k}) \right) \hat{\beta}(y_k)$$

where  $\sum_{\ell}'$  is the summation over all  $\ell$  for which  $y_{\ell_k} \sim x_j$  in  $\bar{G}$ . We define a matrix  $M_i(g)$  by  $M_i(g) = (a_{uv})$ , where  $1 \leq u \leq r$  and  $1 \leq v \leq c(g)$ , and

$$a_{uv} = \sum_{\ell}' \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{\bar{H}_i}(y_{\ell_k})|} \psi_i(y_{\ell_k}) \quad .$$

Then we obtain that

$$(\psi_i \beta)^{\bar{G}}(x_j) = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq r} a_{uv} \hat{\beta}(y_k) \quad .$$

By doing so for all  $1 \leq i \leq t$  such that  $H_i$  contains an element in  $[g]$  we obtain the matrix  $M(g)$  given by

$$M(g) = \begin{bmatrix} M_1(g) \\ M_2(g) \\ \vdots \\ M_t(g) \end{bmatrix} ,$$

where  $M_i(g)$  is the submatrix corresponding to the inertia group  $\bar{H}_i$  and its inertia factor  $H_i$ . Then as in the previous section,  $M(g)$  is the *Fischer-Clifford matrix* of  $\bar{G}$  corresponding to the coset  $\bar{g}N$ . Let

$$R(g) = \{(i, y_k) \mid 1 \leq i \leq t, H_i \cap [g] \neq \emptyset, 1 \leq k \leq r\}$$

and we note that  $y_k$  runs over representatives of the conjugacy classes of elements of  $H_i$  which fuse into  $[g]$  in  $G$ . Again we denote  $M(g)$  by writing  $M(g) = (a_j^{(i,y_k)})$ , where

$$a_j^{(i,y_k)} = \sum_{\ell} \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_j)|}{|C_{\bar{H}_i}(y_{\ell_k})|} \psi_i(y_{\ell_k}) \quad ,$$

with columns indexed by  $X(g)$  and rows indexed by  $R(g)$ . Then we obtain the irreducible characters of  $\bar{G}$  by multiplying the relevant columns of the irreducibles characters of  $H_i$  by the rows  $M(g)$ .

**Remark 5.1.6** *All our results of Section 5.1.1 are applicable with irreducible projective characters are replaced by ordinary irreducible characters.*

## 5.2 Split Cosets

From now on suppose that  $N$  is an elementary abelian normal  $p$ -subgroup of  $\bar{G}$  and  $\bar{g}N = X$  is a fixed coset of  $\bar{G}/N \cong G$ . Let  $M = C_{\bar{g}} = N_{\bar{G}}(X)$ . We define

$$N_{\bar{g}} := \langle [\bar{g}, n], n \in N \rangle .$$

With these notations we have the following lemma.

**Lemma 5.2.1** (i)  $N_x = N_{\bar{g}}$  for all  $x \in X$  and

$$[\bar{g}, u_1] \cdot [\bar{g}, u_2] = [\bar{g}, u_1 u_2] \text{ for all } u_1, u_2 \in N.$$

(ii)  $N_{\bar{g}} \triangleleft M$  and  $N_{\bar{g}} \leq N$ .

(iii) If  $\varphi \in \text{Irr}(N)$ , then  $N_{\bar{g}} \leq \ker(\varphi)$  or  $I_{\bar{G}}(\varphi) \cap \bar{g}N = \emptyset$ .

**Proof.**

(i) Let  $x = \bar{g}n \in \bar{g}N$  and  $u \in N$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} [x, u] &= [\bar{g}n, u] = n^{-1}(u^{-1})^{\bar{g}}nu \\ &= (u^{-1})^{\bar{g}}u \quad \text{since } N \text{ is abelian} \\ &= \bar{g}^{-1}u^{-1}\bar{g}u = [\bar{g}, u] \end{aligned}$$

which implies that

$$N_x = N_{\bar{g}} \quad \text{for all } x \in \bar{g}N.$$

Also since  $N$  is abelian, we obtain for all  $u_1, u_2 \in N$

$$\begin{aligned} [\bar{g}, u_1] \cdot [\bar{g}, u_2] &= (u_1^{-1})^{\bar{g}}u_1(u_2^{-1})^{\bar{g}}u_2 \\ &= (u_1^{-1}u_2^{-1})^{\bar{g}}u_1u_2 \\ &= [\bar{g}, u_1u_2] . \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$[\bar{g}, u_1] \cdot [\bar{g}, u_2] = [\bar{g}, u_1 u_2] \quad \text{for } u_1, u_2 \in N.$$

(ii) Since  $[\bar{g}, u] = (u^{-1})^{\bar{g}} u \in N$ , we obtain  $N_{\bar{g}} \leq N \leq M$ . Conversely, let  $m \in M$  then

$$\begin{aligned} [\bar{g}, u]^m &= m^{-1} [\bar{g}, u] m \\ &= (\bar{g}^{-1})^m (u^{-1})^m \bar{g}^m u^m \\ &= (\bar{g}^m)^{-1} (u^m)^{-1} \bar{g}^m u^m \\ &= [\bar{g}^m, u^m] \in N_{\bar{g}}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $N_{\bar{g}} \triangleleft M$ .

(iii) Let  $\varphi \in Irr(N)$  be fixed. Then

$$\begin{aligned} N_{\bar{g}} \leq Ker(\varphi) &\Leftrightarrow \varphi([\bar{g}, u]) = \varphi(1) = 1 \quad \text{for all } u \in N \\ &\Leftrightarrow \varphi(\bar{g}^{-1} u^{-1} \bar{g} u) = \varphi((u^{-1})^{\bar{g}} u) = 1 \\ &\Leftrightarrow \varphi((u^{-1})^{\bar{g}}) = (\varphi(u))^{-1} = \varphi(u^{-1}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \varphi^{\bar{g}}(u^{-1}) = \varphi(u^{-1}) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \varphi^{\bar{g}} = \varphi \\ &\Leftrightarrow \bar{g}N \subseteq I_{\bar{G}}(\varphi) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \bar{g}N \cup I_{\bar{G}}(\varphi) \neq \emptyset. \end{aligned}$$

□

**Remark 5.2.2** We can easily show that  $\langle X \rangle / N_{\bar{g}}$  is abelian and  $X / N_{\bar{g}}$  is a coset of  $\langle X \rangle / N_{\bar{g}}$ .

**Lemma 5.2.3** [32] The rows of the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $Cl(X)$  can be identified with restrictions of  $M$ -invariant characters of  $\langle X \rangle / N_{\bar{g}}$  to  $X / N_{\bar{g}}$ .

**Proof.** This is Lemma 5.2 in [32].

□

**Remark 5.2.4** In the above lemma, the rows of  $Cl(X)$  will be an independent set of orbit sums, under the action of  $M$  on  $\langle X \rangle / N_{\bar{g}}$ . This observation was first given in Fischer [30].

**Definition 5.2.5** A coset  $X$  is said to be a split coset if it contains an element  $x$  such that  $M = N.C_{\bar{G}}(x)$ .

Note that we do not require  $\langle x \rangle \cap N = \langle 1 \rangle$  in the above definition.

**Lemma 5.2.6** [102] *If the extension split, then every coset is a split coset.*

**Proof.** Let  $X = \bar{g}N$  and  $h \in C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g})$  then  $h(\bar{g}n)h^{-1} = (h\bar{g}h^{-1})(hnh^{-1}) = \bar{g}hnh^{-1} = \bar{g}n^h \in \bar{g}N$ . Now since  $N \leq M$  and  $C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g}) \leq M$  then  $M \geq N.C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g})$ . Let  $C$  be the complement of  $N$  in  $\bar{G}$  such that  $\bar{g} \in C$ . Let  $m \in M$  then  $m = n.k$ , for some  $k \in C$ . Since  $M = N_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g}N)$ ,  $(\bar{g}N)^m = \bar{g}N$ . Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{g}N &= (\bar{g}N)^m = m(\bar{g}N)m^{-1} \\ &= n(k\bar{g}Nk^{-1})n^{-1} = n(k\bar{g}Nk^{-1})n^{-1} = n(\bar{g}N)^k n^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

So that  $n^{-1}(\bar{g}N)n = (\bar{g}N)^k$  and  $n^{-1}\bar{g}N = (\bar{g}N)^k$ . Hence  $\bar{g}N = (\bar{g}N)^k$ . It follows that  $\bar{g}N = (\bar{g}N)^k = \bar{g}^k N$ , which implies that  $\bar{g}^k \in \bar{g}N$ . Hence  $\bar{g}^k \in C \cap \bar{g}N = \{\bar{g}\}$  and so  $k \in C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g})$ , which implies that  $m = n.k \in N.C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g})$  and so  $M \leq N.C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g})$ . Thus  $M = N.C_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g})$ .  $\square$

The following result is of fundamental importance and very helpful to fill the entries of Fischer-Clifford matrices.

**Lemma 5.2.7** [32] *Let  $X$  be a split coset then the rows of  $Cl(X)$  can be identified with  $M$ -invariant characters of  $N/N_{\bar{g}}$  multiplied by a  $p$ -th root of unity.*

**Proof.** See [32] and [102].  $\square$

**Lemma 5.2.8** *Let  $X = \bar{g}N$  be a split coset and  $N_{\bar{G}}(X) = NC_{\bar{G}}(x)$  for  $x \in X(g)$ . Then we have the following:*

- (i)  $a_1^{(i,y_k)} = \frac{|C_{\bar{G}}(g)|}{|C_{H_i}(y_k)|}$ ,
- (ii)  $|a_j^{(i,y_k)}| \leq |a_1^{(i,y_k)}|$  for all  $1 \leq j \leq r$ ,
- (iii) If  $|N| = p^w$ , then  $a_j^{(i,y_k)} \equiv a_1^{(i,y_k)} \pmod{p}$ .

**Proof.** See [102].

### 5.3 Non-Split Extensions

Let  $\bar{G} = N \cdot G$  be a non-split extension, where  $N$  is an elementary abelian normal  $p$ -subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ . Let  $\bar{g}N$  be a conjugacy class representative of  $\bar{G}/N$  and  $\varphi$  be a representative of  $\bar{G}$ -orbit irreducible characters of  $N$  with the projective extension  $\bar{\varphi}$  to  $\bar{G}$ . We consider the groups  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N \leq \bar{G}$  and  $\langle \bar{g}N \rangle \leq \bar{G}/N$ .

**Lemma 5.3.1**

$$\langle \bar{g} \rangle N / N = \langle \bar{g}N \rangle .$$

**Proof.** Let  $x \in \langle \bar{g} \rangle N / N$ , then  $x = \bar{g}^m n N = \bar{g}^m N$  for some  $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ . So that  $x = (\bar{g}N)^m \in \langle \bar{g}N \rangle$ . Hence  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N / N \leq \langle \bar{g}N \rangle$ . Conversely, let  $x \in \langle \bar{g}N \rangle$ . Then  $x = (\bar{g}N)^m = \bar{g}^m N$  for some  $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ . Hence  $x = (\bar{g}^m N) \in \langle \bar{g} \rangle N / N$ . Thus  $\langle \bar{g}N \rangle \leq \langle \bar{g} \rangle N / N$ . Therefore  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N / N = \langle \bar{g}N \rangle$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 5.3.2** *With the above notations, we have the following:*

- (a)  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N \leq M$ .
- (b)  $(\langle \bar{g} \rangle N)' = N_{\bar{g}}$  where  $(\langle \bar{g} \rangle N)'$  denotes the commutator subgroup of  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N$ .
- (c)  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N \leq I_M(\varphi)$  where  $\varphi \in \text{Irr}(N)$ .
- (d) Given  $\varphi \in \text{Irr}(N)$  there exists an extension  $\eta\beta$  to  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N$  where  $\eta = (\bar{\varphi})_{\langle \bar{g} \rangle N}$  and  $\beta$  is a projective character of  $\langle \bar{g}N \rangle$ .

**Proof.**

- (a) Let  $x \in \langle \bar{g} \rangle N$  then  $x = \bar{g}^m N$  for some  $m \in \mathbf{Z}$ . Now

$$\begin{aligned} x(\bar{g}N) &= \bar{g}^m n(\bar{g}N) = \bar{g}^m n \bar{g} N = \bar{g}^m n N \bar{g} \quad (\text{since } N \leq \bar{G}) \\ &= \bar{g}^m N \bar{g} = N \bar{g}^{m+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,  $(\bar{g}N)x = N \bar{g}^{m+1}$ . Hence  $x \in M = N_{\bar{G}}(\bar{g}N)$  and so  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N \leq M$ .

- (b) First suppose that  $[\bar{g}, n] \in N_{\bar{g}}$  then  $[\bar{g}, n] \in (\langle \bar{g} \rangle N)'$  and thus  $N_{\bar{g}} \leq (\langle \bar{g} \rangle N)'$ . Also, for  $n \in N$ , by the definition of  $N_{\bar{g}}$ , we have

$$(\bar{g}N_{\bar{g}})(nN_{\bar{g}}) = (nN_{\bar{g}})(\bar{g}N_{\bar{g}}).$$

Therefore  $(\langle \bar{g} \rangle N / N_{\bar{g}})$  is abelian, and hence  $(\langle \bar{g} \rangle N)' \leq N_{\bar{g}}$  and we deduce that  $(\langle \bar{g} \rangle N)' = N_{\bar{g}}$ .

- (c) Let  $\varphi \in \text{Irr}(N)$  then  $N_{\bar{g}} \leq \text{Ker}(\varphi)$ . Now by Lemma 5.2.1, we have  $\bar{g}N \cap I_M(\varphi) \neq \emptyset$ . Therefore  $\bar{g}$  lies in  $I_M(\varphi)$  and so  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle \leq I_M(\varphi)$ . Hence  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N \leq I_M(\varphi)$ .

- (d) Notice that by part (c),  $W = \langle \bar{g} \rangle N$  is a subgroup of  $I_M(\varphi)$ . Hence  $\varphi$  is invariant under  $W$ . So we can apply the Theorem 4.2.3 to  $\varphi$  and  $W$  (see Theorem 5.8 in [89]). Let  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(\langle \bar{g} \rangle N, \varphi)$  then by the Clifford theorem (Theorem 4.2.3) we obtain  $\chi = ((\bar{\varphi})_{\langle \bar{g} \rangle N})\beta = \eta\beta$  where  $\beta$  is an  $\bar{\alpha}^{-1}$ -projective character of  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N / N = \langle \bar{g}N \rangle$  and  $\bar{\alpha}$  is the factor set of  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N \times \langle \bar{g} \rangle N$  obtained from  $\alpha$ . If  $N$  is abelian, then  $\chi$  is linear since  $\chi_N = \varphi$  is linear (because  $\text{deg}(\chi) = \text{deg}(\varphi) = 1$ ).

$\square$

**Theorem 5.3.3** [31] *Let  $\bar{g} \in \bar{G}$  so that  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N$  is abelian. Then  $\langle \bar{g} N \rangle \leq Z(\bar{G}/N)$  and the rows of Fischer-Clifford matrix of  $\bar{g}N$  for regular classes of the inertia group of  $\varphi$  in  $\bar{G}$  can be regarded as restrictions to  $\bar{g}N$  of the  $\bar{G}$ -orbit sums of the (projective) extension  $\eta\beta$  to  $\langle \bar{g} \rangle N$  of  $\varphi$ .*

**Proof.** See [31] and [102]. □

## 5.4 Fischer-Clifford Matrices Using GAP3

Schiffer [102], using the properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices which we described in Subsection 5.1.1 and Section 5.2, developed functions in *GAP3* which help to fill the Fischer-Clifford matrices and calculate column weights for split cosets. Column weights are very important for computing the Fischer-Clifford matrices. Since, if we know the column weights we can easily determine the centralizer orders of the elements of  $\bar{G}$ . In [102], there is a function available, called *Findmi*, to compute the column weights  $m$ 's of the Fischer-Clifford matrices but this function is restricted only to split cosets. We modify the function to compute the  $m$ 's so that we can use it for non-split cosets as well.

- *Findmi*( $\langle size \rangle, \langle sum \rangle, \langle centralizer \rangle$ )

where  $\langle size \rangle$  is the size of the Fischer-Clifford matrix,  $\langle sum \rangle$  is the total sum of the first column of the matrix and  $\langle centralizer \rangle$  is the centralizer of the element in  $G$ . This function tests the possibilities for the column weights with given total sum  $\langle sum \rangle$  and the centralizer order  $\langle centralizer \rangle$  of the element. If  $m = [m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{c(g)}]$ , then we use this function by assuming an appropriate value for  $m_1$ . For example, in the case of a split coset, we always have  $m_1 = 1$  and we calculate rest of the  $m_i$ 's. But for a non-split coset we will be using the function repeatedly by assuming various possible values for  $m_1$ .

We give this function in the following Programme:

### Programme C

```
Findmi:=function ( size, sum, cent )
  local i, akt, vec, liste, lastel, ct, p, erg, lerg;
  lastel := sum - size + 1;
  liste := [ 1 ];
  akt := 1;
  for i in [ 2 .. lastel ] do
    if cent mod i = 0 then
      akt := akt + 1;
```

```

        liste[akt] := i;
    fi;
od;
lastel := liste[akt];
ct := [ , 0 ];
akt := 2;

vec := [ m1 ];

erg := [ ];
lerg := 0;
while akt > 1 do
    ct[akt] := ct[akt] + 1;
    vec[akt] := liste[ct[akt]];
    for i in [ akt + 1 .. size ] do
        vec[i] := vec[akt];
        ct[i] := ct[akt];
    od;
    if Sum( [ 1 .. size ], function ( x )
        return vec[x];
        end ) = sum then
        lerg := lerg + 1;
        erg[lerg] := Copy( vec );
    fi;
    akt := size;
    while vec[akt] = lastel and akt >> 1 do
        akt := akt - 1;
    od;
od;
liste := [ ];
akt := 0;
p := Factors( sum )[1];
if p = 3 then
    for i in [ 1 .. Length( erg ) ] do
        if not (erg[i][2] = 1 and erg[i][3] <> 1) then
            akt := akt + 1;
            liste[akt] := i;
        fi;
    od;
    erg := Sublist( erg, liste );

```

```

fi;
return erg;
end;

```

The following functions are available in *GAP3* that helps to complete the entries of the Fischer-Clifford matrices for the split cosets.

Let  $Ti$  be the record:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Ti := \text{rec}(\text{grpname} &:= \text{Name of group } \bar{G}, \\
 \text{tables} &:= [tbl_1, tbl_2, \dots, tbl_t], \\
 \text{fusions} &:= [fus_1, fus_2, \dots, fus_t]),
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $tbl_1, tbl_2, \dots, tbl_t$  are the character tables of the  $t$  inertia factors and  $fus_1, fus_2, \dots, fus_t$  are the fusions of inertia factor groups  $tbl_1, tbl_2, \dots, tbl_t$  into the first inertia factor  $tbl_1$  respectively.

Having the record  $Ti$  the following functions are used to compute the Fischer-Clifford matrices.

- $\text{clms} := \text{CliffordTable}(\langle Ti \rangle)$

This function constructs the entries of the first row and the first column of the Fischer-Clifford matrix of the coset  $\bar{g}N$  in  $\bar{G}/N$ . Having obtained the sizes of the Fischer-Clifford matrices for each coset  $\bar{g}N$ , we can find the number of conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  which is equal to the sum of the sizes of these matrices.

- $\text{CompleteClm}(\langle \text{clms} \rangle, \langle \text{colws} \rangle)$

This function tries to complete columns of the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $Cl(X)$  using the column weights and by testing the orthogonality relations given in Subsection 5.1.1. It finds all possible matrices for a given column weight. If there is more than one possibility, the function will return all those matrices, otherwise a record with filled matrix and columnweights will be returned.

- $\text{TestCliffordRec}(\langle \text{clm} \rangle)$

This function tests the orthogonality relations between rows and columns in the matrix and returns *true* if the relations are fulfilled otherwise all pairs of rows or columns not fulfilling the relations are returned.

## 5.5 An Example

In this section we give a non-split example and we use the method of Fischer-Clifford matrices discussed in Sections 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 4.4.

### 5.5.1 The Group $2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$

Consider the non-split extension  $2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$ , which is a maximal subgroup of the Harada-Norton group  $HN$ . Let  $\bar{G} = N \cdot G$  where  $N \cong 2^6$ , the vector space of dimension 6 over  $GF(2)$  and  $G \cong U_4(2)$ . We determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices for  $\bar{G}$  and then by using these matrices we construct the character table of  $\bar{G}$ . The character table of  $G$  is available in ATLAS [19]. The action of  $G$  on  $N$  produces three orbits of lengths 1, 27 and 36 with corresponding point stabilizers  $U_4(2)$ ,  $2^4:A_5$  and  $S_6$  of indices 1, 27 and 36 in  $U_4(2)$  respectively. By Brauer's theorem (Theorem 2.5.7),  $G$  acting on  $Irr(N)$  will also produce the same number of orbits of lengths 1,  $s$  and  $t$  such that  $s + t = 63$ . From ATLAS [19], by checking the indices of the maximal subgroups of  $U_4(2)$ , we obtain that  $s = 27$  and  $t = 36$ . We deduce that there are three inertia groups  $\bar{H}_i = 2^6:H_i$  of indices 1, 27 and 36 in  $\bar{G}$  respectively where  $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$  and  $H_i \leq U_4(2)$ . We observe that  $H_1 = U_4(2)$ ,  $H_2 = 2^4:A_5$  and  $H_3 = S_6$ . We were able to produce  $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3$  and  $\delta_4$  in  $G$  such that  $H_2 = \langle \delta_1, \delta_2 \rangle$  and  $H_3 = \langle \delta_3, \delta_4 \rangle$  where

$$\delta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \delta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\delta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \delta_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now by using GAP [104] we construct the character table of the inertia group  $2^4:A_5$ , which we give in Table 5.2. The character table of  $H_3 \cong S_6$  is available in ATLAS [19].

The groups  $H_2 \cong 2^4:A_5$  and  $H_3 \cong S_6$  are maximal subgroups of  $U_4(2)$  of indices 27 and 36 respectively. Using GAP [104] and permutation characters of  $U_4(2)$  on  $2^4:A_5$  and  $S_6$  of degrees 27 and 36 respectively, we obtain the fusions of the inertia factors  $2^4:A_5$  and  $S_6$  into  $U_4(2)$ . We give these fusion in Tables 5.3 and 5.4 respectively.

Table 5.2: The character table of  $2^4:A_5$

$ C_{2^4:A_5}(h) $	960	96	192	16	12	8	16	5	5	12	12	12
$[h]_{2^4:A_5}$	1A	2A	2B	2C	3A	4A	4B	5A	5B	6A	6B	6C
$\chi_1$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_2$	3	3	3	-1	0	-1	-1	$b$	$c$	0	0	0
$\chi_3$	3	3	3	-1	0	-1	-1	$c$	$b$	0	0	0
$\chi_4$	4	4	4	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	1
$\chi_5$	5	5	5	1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_6$	5	1	-3	1	2	-1	1	0	0	0	-2	0
$\chi_7$	5	1	-3	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	$a$	1	$-a$
$\chi_8$	5	1	-3	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	$-a$	1	$a$
$\chi_9$	10	-2	2	-2	1	0	2	0	0	-1	1	-1
$\chi_{10}$	10	-2	2	2	1	0	-2	0	0	-1	1	-1
$\chi_{11}$	15	3	-9	-1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{12}$	20	-4	4	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	1

$$a = -\sqrt{-3}, \quad b = (1 - \sqrt{5})/2, \quad c = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2.$$

Table 5.3: The fusion of  $2^4:A_5$  into  $U_4(2)$

$[h]_{2^4:A_5}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{U_4(2)}$	$[h]_{2^4:A_5}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{U_4(2)}$	$[h]_{2^4:A_5}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{U_4(2)}$
1A		1A	2A		2B	2B		2A
2C		2B	3A		3C	4A		4B
4B		4A	5A		5A	5B		5A
6A		6C	6B		6F	6C		6D

Table 5.4: The fusion of  $S_6$  into  $U_4(2)$

$[h]_{S_6}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{U_4(2)}$	$[h]_{S_6}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{U_4(2)}$	$[h]_{S_6}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{U_4(2)}$
1A		1A	2A		2B	3A		3C
3B		3D	4A		4B	5A		5A
2B		2B	2C		2A	4B		4B
6A		6F	6B		6E			

Having obtained the fusions of the inertia factors  $2^4:A_5$  and  $S_6$  into  $U_4(2)$ , we are now able to compute the sizes of the Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $\bar{G}$ . For the identity coset we obtain Fischer-Clifford matrix of size 3. The coset corresponding to the identity of  $U_4(2)$  is a split coset since we have fusions from both inertia factors  $H_2$  and  $H_3$  into  $U_4(2)$ . Also since the action of  $U_4(2)$  on  $Irr(N)$  is selfdual, we can easily determine the column weights  $m$ 's of the identity coset and hence the centralizer orders of the elements of  $\bar{G}$ . We find the remaining entries of rows 2 and 3 by solving quadratic equations which were obtain using the column orthogonality relation (Proposition 5.1.3). We obtain three conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$  of orders 1, 2 and 2 respectively corresponding to identity coset. We have the following matrix with corresponding weights attached to rows and columns

$$M(1A) = \begin{matrix} & & 1658880 & 61440 & 46080 \\ 25920 & \left( \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 27 & -5 & 3 \\ 36 & 4 & -4 \\ 1 & 27 & 36 \end{array} \right) \\ 960 & & & & \\ 720 & & & & \end{matrix}$$

Let  $Irr(HN) = \{\psi_i : 1 \leq i \leq 54\}$  as listed in the ATLAS. Then we have

$[x]_{HN}$	1A	2A	2B
$\psi_2$	133	21	5
$\psi_3$	133	21	5
$\psi_4$	760	56	-8
$\psi_5$	3344	176	16

Let  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2$  and  $\gamma_3$  be the rows of Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(1A)$ . Since  $\langle (\psi_2)_N, 1_N \rangle = 16$  we have the following decomposition  $(\psi_2)_N = 16\gamma_1 + 3\gamma_2 + \gamma_3$ . Now by considering the coefficient of  $\gamma_3$  we deduce that we have a character  $\chi \in Irr(\bar{G})$  with  $deg(\chi) = 36$ . If  $[x_1 \ x_2 \ x_3 \ \dots \ x_t]$  is the transpose of the partial entries for the projective characters of  $H_3$  on 1A, then  $C_3(1A)M_3(1A)$  is a  $t \times 3$  matrix with the first entry  $36x_1 = 36$ . Hence  $x_1 = 1$  and this shows that the partial character table of  $H_3$  that we used contains a character of degree 1. Thus the partial character table comes from the ordinary characters of  $H_3$ . Using the same type of arguments by checking various possibilities for the decomposition of  $\psi_3, \psi_4$  and  $\psi_5$  into the character table of  $N$  corresponding to the identity coset, it can be shown that the partial character table of  $H_2$  that we have to use contains a character of degree 1. Hence the partial character table comes from the ordinary characters of  $H_2$ . Therefore we need only to use the ordinary irreducible characters of  $H_2$  and  $H_3$  to obtain the irreducible characters of  $\bar{G}$ . Observe that this implies that every coset is a split coset. This forces the shape of all the Fischer-Clifford matrices by the results of Subsection 5.1.1. We produce altogether 43 conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$ . The complete list of the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  is given in Table 5.5.

We used the properties of Fischer-Clifford matrices which are given in Subsection 5.1.1 and Section 5.2 and the fusion of  $\bar{G}$  to  $HN$  to complete the Fischer-Clifford matrices. The fusion of  $\bar{G}$  to  $HN$  together with the restriction of characters of  $HN$  to  $\bar{G}$  forces the signs of the Fischer-Clifford matrices and the orders of the elements of the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$ .

For example consider the conjugacy class  $2B$  of  $U_4(2)$ . Then we have the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(2B)$  which has the following form with the possibility of change of signs for rows

$$\begin{array}{c}
 1536 \quad k_1 \quad k_2 \quad k_3 \quad k_4 \\
 96 \left( \begin{array}{ccccc}
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & a & f & m & w \\
 6 & b & g & n & x \\
 2 & c & h & p & y \\
 6 & d & k & q & z \\
 1 & m_2 & m_3 & m_4 & m_5
 \end{array} \right).
 \end{array}$$

Now using the Programme C (Section 5.4) we find the appropriate column weights  $m_i$ 's and hence the centralizer orders of the relevant classes. We have the matrix in the following shape

$$\begin{array}{c}
 1536 \quad 1536 \quad 512 \quad 512 \quad 192 \\
 96 \left( \begin{array}{ccccc}
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & a & f & m & w \\
 6 & b & g & n & x \\
 2 & c & h & p & y \\
 6 & d & k & q & z \\
 1 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 8
 \end{array} \right).
 \end{array}$$

We find the remaining entries of  $M(2B)$  using the properties of Fischer-Clifford matrices discussed in Subsection 5.1.1 and Section 5.2. Note that the signs are forced by the fusion of  $\bar{G}$  to  $HN$  together with the restriction of irreducible characters of  $HN$ . We have

$$M(2B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -6 & 6 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence corresponding to the coset  $2B \in U_4(2)$  we produce five classes of  $\bar{G}$ , namely  $2E$ ,  $4B$ ,  $2F$ ,  $4C$  and  $4D$  with centralizer orders 1536, 1536, 512, 512 and 192 respectively. We will use the same type of arguments to determine the entries of all other Fischer-Clifford matrices as well. The complete list of Fischer-Clifford matrices and the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  are given in Tables 5.4 and 5.5 respectively.

Table 5.4: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(1A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 27 & -5 & 3 \\ 36 & 4 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 12 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(2B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -6 & 6 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3A) = ( 1 )$
$M(3B) = ( 1 )$	$M(3C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 9 & -3 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(3D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(5A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6A) = ( 1 )$	$M(6B) = ( 1 )$
$M(6C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(9A) = ( 1 )$	$M(9B) = ( 1 )$
$M(12A) = ( 1 )$	$M(12B) = ( 1 )$

Table 5.5: The conjugacy classes of  $2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$

$[g]_{U_4(2)}$	$[x]_{2^6 \cdot U_4(2)}$	$ C_{2^6 \cdot U_4(2)}(x) $	$\rightarrow$ HN
1A	1A	1658880	1A
	2A	61440	2B
	2B	46080	2A
2A	2C	9216	2B
	2D	3072	2A
	4A	768	4A

Table 5.5: The conjugacy classes of  $2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{U_4(2)}$	$[x]_{2^6 \cdot U_4(2)}$	$ C_{2^6 \cdot U_4(2)}(x) $	$\rightarrow$ $HN$
2B	2E	1536	2A
	4B	1536	4A
	2F	512	2B
	4C	512	4A
	4D	192	4B
3A	3A	648	3B
3B	3B	648	3B
3C	3C	1728	3A
	6A	288	6A
	6B	192	6B
3D	3D	216	3A
	6C	72	6A
4A	4E	192	4C
	4F	64	4B
4B	4G	32	4A
	4H	32	4B
	8A	32	8B
	8B	32	8B
5A	5A	20	5E
	10A	20	10G
	10B	20	10F
	10C	20	10H
6A	6D	72	6C
6B	6E	72	6C
6C	6F	144	6B
	12A	48	12B
6D	6G	144	6B
	12B	48	12B
6E	6H	72	6B
	6I	24	6A
6F	6J	48	6A
	12C	48	12B
	12D	24	12A
9A	9A	9	9A
9B	9B	9	9A
12A	12E	12	12C
12B	12F	12	12C

The character table of  $\bar{G}$  can be obtained as described in Section 5.1.2, by using the above Fischer-Clifford matrices and the character tables of the inertia factors  $H_1 = U_4(2)$ ,  $H_2 = 2^4:A_5$  and  $H_3 = S_6$  together with the fusions of  $2^4:A_5$  and  $S_6$  into  $U_4(2)$  (Tables 5.3

and 5.4). The full character table of  $\bar{G}$  is available in GAP [104]. For example we calculate the partial character table of  $\bar{G}$  corresponding to the coset of  $2B \in U_4(2)$ . From  $M(2B)$  we get  $M_1(2B) = [ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 \ 1 ]$ ,

$$M_2(2B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -6 & 6 & 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad M_3(2B) = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

Let  $C_1(2B)$ ,  $C_2(2B)$  and  $C_3(2B)$  be the partial character tables of the inertia factors for the classes which fuse to  $2B \in U_4(2)$ . Then the portions of the character table of  $\bar{G} = 2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$  corresponding to the coset  $2B$  are:

$$C_1(2B)M_1(2B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -1 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -3 \\ -3 \\ 4 \\ 0 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 & -2 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_2(2B)M_2(2B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 5 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \\ -4 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -6 & 6 & 2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -5 & 7 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 9 & -3 & 1 & 5 & -3 \\ 9 & -3 & 1 & 5 & -3 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 & 4 & -4 \\ -1 & 11 & 7 & 3 & -5 \\ -5 & 7 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -5 & 7 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -5 & 7 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 10 & -14 & -6 & 2 & 2 \\ -14 & 10 & 2 & -6 & 2 \\ 9 & -3 & 1 & 5 & -3 \\ -4 & -4 & -4 & -4 & 4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$C_3(2B)M_3(2B) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \\ -3 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 8 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & -8 & 4 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 4 & -8 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 4 & 8 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & -8 & 4 & 0 \\ 12 & 0 & 4 & -8 & 0 \\ -16 & -8 & 0 & 8 & 0 \\ -8 & -16 & 8 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

## Chapter 6

# An Affine Subgroup of $Sp_8(2)$

The symplectic groups are one of the four large families of groups which make up the classical groups, the other families being the linear groups, the orthogonal groups, and the unitary groups. The symplectic groups are constructed by defining some bilinear form on the underlying vector space and then taking all the form-preserving automorphisms of the space. Two of the groups studied in this dissertation are split extensions of elementary abelian 2-groups by the symplectic group  $Sp_6(2)$ . The other two groups studied are the non-split extensions of elementary abelian 3-groups by orthogonal groups  $O_7(3)$  and  $O_7(3):2$ , which are maximal subgroups of the largest Fischer sporadic simple group  $Fi'_{24}$  and its automorphism group  $Fi_{24}$  respectively.

The subgroups of symplectic groups which fix a non-zero vector of the underlying symplectic space are called *affine subgroups*. In this chapter we shall construct the character table of the group  $A(4) \cong 2^7:Sp_6(2)$ , an affine subgroup of  $Sp_8(2)$  of index 255, using the technique of Fischer-Clifford matrices already described in Chapter 5. Although the character table of group  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  is known, however it was constructed using a different method and its Fischer-Clifford matrices were not known. Sections 1 and 2 of this chapter deal with the symplectic groups and their affine subgroups respectively. In Section 3, we construct the affine subgroup  $A(4) \cong 2^7:Sp_6(2)$  as the stabilizer of  $e_1$  in  $Sp_8(2)$ , where  $e_1 = (1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$ . Sections 4, 5 and 6 deal with the conjugacy classes, the inertia groups and the fusion of inertia factor groups into  $Sp_6(2)$  respectively. The Fischer-Clifford matrices and the character table of  $A(4)$  are given in Section 7. Finally in Section 8 we obtain the fusion map from  $A(4)$  into  $Sp_8(2)$ . For further readings and information on symplectic groups and their affine subgroups, readers are encouraged to consult [39], [51] and [54].

## 6.1 Symplectic Groups

**Definition 6.1.1** Let  $V$  be a vector space over a field  $\mathbb{F}$  and let  $f : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  be a function such that for all  $u, v, w \in V$  and all  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}$  we have

$$(i) \quad f(\alpha u + \beta v, w) = \alpha f(u, w) + \beta f(v, w)$$

$$(ii) \quad f(w, \alpha u + \beta v) = \alpha f(w, u) + \beta f(w, v)$$

Then  $f$  is called a bilinear form on  $V$ . If  $f$  is a bilinear form on  $V$  such that for all  $u \in V$  we have  $f(u, u) = 0$ , then  $f$  is called an alternating (symplectic) form on  $V$ . If  $f$  is a symplectic form on  $V$  such that for all  $u \in V$ ,  $u \neq 0$ , there exists  $v \in V$  for which  $f(u, v) \neq 0$ , then  $f$  is said to be non-degenerate.

**Definition 6.1.2** Let  $V$  be a vector space over a field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Let  $f : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  be a bilinear form satisfying the relations

$$(i) \quad f(u, u) = 0 \quad \forall u \in V$$

$$(ii) \quad f(u, v) = -f(v, u) \quad \forall u, v \in V$$

Then the pair  $(V, f)$  is called a symplectic space over the field  $\mathbb{F}$ .

**Remark 6.1.3** If  $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) \neq 2$ , then the properties (i) and (ii) in the above definition are equivalent. Moreover the symplectic space  $(V, f)$  becomes non-degenerate if  $f$  is non-degenerate.

Let  $(V, f)$  and  $(W, g)$  be symplectic spaces over the same field  $\mathbb{F}$ , then we say that  $V \cong W$  if and only if there exists  $T \in L(V, W)$  such that  $T$  is an isomorphism and  $\forall u, v \in V$

$$f(u, v) = g(T(u), T(v)) \quad .$$

If  $T \in L(V, V)$  is an isomorphism such that  $\forall u, v \in V$

$$f(u, v) = f(T(u), T(v))$$

then  $T$  is called an *isometry* on  $(V, f)$ .

**Definition 6.1.4** Let  $(V, f)$  be a symplectic space and assume that  $U \leq V$ . Define

$$U^\perp = \{ \alpha \in V \mid f(u, \alpha) = 0, \forall u \in U \} \quad .$$

Then  $U^\perp \leq V$  and we set Radical of  $V = R(V) = V^\perp$ . If  $R(V) = \{0_V\}$ , then we say that  $(V, f)$  is non-degenerate, otherwise we say that it is degenerate.

**Remark 6.1.5** *It can be shown that if  $(V, f)$  is a finite dimensional non-degenerate symplectic space, then  $\dim(V) = 2n$ , for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .*

**Definition 6.1.6** *Let  $(V, f)$  be a non-degenerate symplectic space of dimension  $2n$  over a field  $\mathbb{F}$ . Then the set of all isometries of  $V$  forms a group which is called a symplectic group and is denoted by  $Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{F})$ .*

If  $\mathbb{F} = GF(q)$  is a Galois field of  $q$  elements, where  $q = p^k$  for some  $k$  with  $p$  a prime, then  $Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{F})$  will be denoted by  $Sp_{2n}(q)$ . We further obtain that  $Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{F}) \leq GL_{2n}(\mathbb{F})$ . Also within isomorphism,  $Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{F})$  is independent of the choice of  $f$ .

**Remark 6.1.7** *If  $\dim(V) = 2$  then  $Sp_2(\mathbb{F}) = SL_2(\mathbb{F})$ .*

## 6.2 The Affine Subgroups of Symplectic Groups

In this section we consider the subgroup of  $Sp_{2n}(\mathbb{F})$  which is a stabilizer of a non-zero vector of  $V$  and study the structure of this subgroup.

**Definition 6.2.1** *Let  $(V, f)$  be a non-degenerating symplectic space of dimension  $2n$  over  $\mathbb{F} = GF(q)$ , where  $q = p^k$  for some prim  $p$ . Let  $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_{2n}\}$  be a basis for  $V$  and  $f : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$  be defined by  $f(e_i, e_j) = \delta(i, 2n + 1 - j)$ , where  $i \leq j$ . Let  $T$  be an isometry of  $(V, f)$  and*

$$G(n) = Sp_{2n}(q) = \{T \mid f(T(x), T(y)) = f(x, y) \quad \forall x, y \in V\} \quad .$$

*Then  $G(n)$  acts transitively on  $V^* = V - \{0_V\}$ . Let  $\alpha \in V^*$  and  $A(n)$  be the stabilizer of  $\alpha$  in  $G(n)$ . Then we obtain that*

$$A(n) = \{T \in G(n) \mid T(\alpha) = \alpha\} \quad .$$

*Thus  $A(n) \leq G(n)$  and  $A(n)$  is called the affine subgroup of  $G(n)$ .*

Since  $A(n)$  is the subgroup of  $G(n)$  that fixes a non-zero vector  $\alpha \in V^*$ , we have  $[G(n) : A(n)] = |V^*| = q^{2n} - 1$ .

Let  $G$  be a group. The *Frattni subgroup*  $\Phi(G)$  of  $G$  is defined to be the intersection of all maximal subgroups of  $G$  and we write

$$\Phi(G) = \bigcap_{M \stackrel{\max}{\leq} G} M \quad .$$

If  $G$  is finite and  $G \neq 1$ , then clearly  $\Phi(G) < G$  and if  $G$  has no maximal subgroup then  $\Phi(G) = G$ . Also it can be shown that  $\Phi(G) \trianglelefteq G$ . Now suppose that  $G = P$  is a  $p$ -group. Then  $P' \leq \Phi(P)$  and  $P/\Phi(P)$  is an elementary abelian  $p$ -group. Also  $\Phi(G) = 1$  if and only if  $G$  is elementary abelian.

**Definition 6.2.2** We define  $P(n)$  to be the subgroup of  $A(n)$  consisting of elements  $T \in G(n)$ , such that

$$T(e_1) = e_1$$

$$T(e_i) = \alpha_i e_1 + e_i, \quad 2 \leq i \leq 2n - 1$$

and

$$T(e_{2n}) = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} \beta_i e_i$$

with  $\beta_{2n} = 1$  and

$$\alpha_j = \begin{cases} -\beta_{2n+1-j} & 2 \leq j \leq n \\ \beta_{2n+1-j} & n < j \leq 2n - 1. \end{cases}$$

If  $x \in P(n)$ , then  $x$  is represented by the following matrix, with respect to the basis given in Definition 6.2.1:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\beta_{2n-1} & -\beta_{2n-2} & \cdots & \beta_2 & \beta_1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \beta_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 1 & \beta_{2n-1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is convenient to describe  $P(n)$  as an abstract group  $P$  in the following manner: Let  $(W, f)$  be a non-degenerate symplectic space of dimension  $2n - 2$  over  $GF(q)$  and consider the pairs  $[w, a]$ , where  $w \in W$  and  $a \in GF(q)$ . Define a multiplication on such pairs by  $[w, a][u, b] = [u + w, a + b + f(w, u)]$ . Clearly  $|P| = q^{2n-2} \times q = q^{2n-1}$ .

**Lemma 6.2.3** [39] If  $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p$  where  $p$  is an odd prime, then the group  $P$  is a non-abelian special  $p$ -group of order  $q^{2n-1}$  isomorphic to  $P(n)$ .

**Proof.** See [39]. □

**Remark 6.2.4** We can easily show that if  $p = 2$ , then  $P(n)$  is an elementary abelian 2-group.

**Lemma 6.2.5** [78] Let  $H$  be the subgroup of  $A(n)$  which fixes  $e_{2n}$ . Then  $H$  fixes both  $e_1$  and  $e_{2n}$  and acts on  $X = \langle e_2, e_3, \dots, e_{2n-1} \rangle$  as  $G(n - 1)$ . Moreover  $H \cong G(n - 1) \cong Sp_{2n-2}(q)$ .

**Proof.** See [99]. □

**Theorem 6.2.6** [39] Let  $q$  be a power of an odd prime  $p$ . Then  $A(n)$  is the split extension of a special  $p$ -group  $P(n)$  of order  $q^{2n-1}$  by a subgroup  $H$  of  $G(n)$  such that  $H \cong G(n - 1) \cong Sp_{2n-2}(q)$ . That is

$$A(n) = P(n):H = P(n):Sp_{2n-2}(q).$$

**Proof.** See [99]. □

**Remark 6.2.7** [78] *Let  $q = 2^k$  for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Then  $P(n)$  is an elementary abelian 2-group. The group  $A(n)$  has  $2q$  orbits on  $P(n)$ , namely  $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_{2q}$  with*

$$|\Delta_1| = |\Delta_2| = \dots = |\Delta_q| = 1,$$

$$|\Delta_{q+1}| = |\Delta_{q+2}| = \dots = |\Delta_{2q}| = q^{2n-2} - 1.$$

Furthermore the action of  $A(n)$  on  $\text{Irr}(P(n))$  produces  $2q$  orbits  $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \dots, \Gamma_{2q}$  with

$$|\Gamma_1| = 1, \quad |\Gamma_2| = q^{2n-2} - 1$$

$$|\Gamma_3| = |\Gamma_4| = \dots = |\Gamma_{q+1}| = \frac{1}{2}q^{n-1}(q^{n-1} + 1)$$

$$|\Gamma_{q+2}| = |\Gamma_{q+3}| = \dots = |\Gamma_{2q}| = \frac{1}{2}q^{n-1}(q^{n-1} - 1).$$

The corresponding inertia factor groups are

$$G(n-1); A(n-1); O^+(2n-2, q), \quad q-1 \text{ copies}; \quad O^-(2n-2, q), \quad q-1 \text{ copies}.$$

### 6.3 The Group $2^7:Sp_6(2)$

In this section we are concerned with the group  $A(4)$ , the affine subgroup of  $Sp_8(2)$ . It is the subgroup of  $Sp_8(2)$  fixing the non-zero vector  $e_1$  in  $V_8(2)$ , where  $V_8(2)$  is the vector space of dimension 8 over  $GF(2)$ . From Theorem 6.2.6 we get

$$A(4) = [Sp_8(2)]_{e_1} = P(4):H = 2^7:Sp_6(2)$$

where  $H = [Sp_8(2)]_{[e_1, e_8]} \cong Sp_6(2)$  by Lemma 6.2.5. We constructed  $H = Sp_6(2)$  and  $P(4)$  inside  $Sp_8(2)$ . The group  $P(4)$  is generated by the following  $8 \times 8$  matrices

$$T_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad T_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$T_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad T_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$S_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We now act  $H$  on  $P(4) = \langle T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4, T_5, T_6, T_7 \rangle$  by conjugation and we are able to represent  $S_1, S_2, S_3, S_4, S_5, S_6, S_7, S_8$  and  $S_9$  in terms of  $7 \times 7$  matrices:

$$S_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_4 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_6 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_7 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad S_8 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$S_9 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

### 6.4 The Conjugacy Classes of $2^7:Sp_6(2)$

In this section we will determine the conjugacy classes of the group  $A(4) = 2^7:Sp_6(2)$ , described in Section 6.3, using the technique of coset analysis already discussed in Section 2.3. Let  $\bar{G} = A(4) = N:G$ , where  $N = 2^7$  and  $G = Sp_6(2)$ . Using MAGMA we calculate the conjugacy classes of  $G$  and we give the conjugacy class representatives of  $G$  in terms of  $7 \times 7$  matrices over  $GF(2)$  in the following table, where  $M$  is the matrix that represents that particular class.

Table 6.1: The conjugacy classes of elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$

$[g]_G$	$M$	$ [g]_G $	$[g]_G$	$M$	$ [g]_G $
1A	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	1	2A	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	63
2B	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	315	2C	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	945

Table 6.1: The conjugacy classes of elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_G$	$M$	$ [g]_G $	$[g]_G$	$M$	$ [g]_G $
$2D$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	3780	$3A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	672
$3B$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	2240	$3C$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	13440
$4A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	3780	$4B$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	7560
$4C$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	7560	$4D$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	11340
$4E$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	45360	$5A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	48384
$6A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	10080	$6B$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	10080

Table 6.1: The conjugacy classes of elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_G$	$M$	$  [g]_G $	$[g]_G$	$M$	$  [g]_G $
$6C$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	20160	$6D$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	30240
$6E$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	40320	$6F$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	40320
$6G$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	120960	$7A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	207360
$8A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	90720	$8B$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	90720
$9A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	161280	$10A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	145152
$12A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	60480	$12B$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	60480

Table 6.1: The conjugacy classes of elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_G$	$M$	$  [g]_G $	$[g]_G$	$M$	$  [g]_G $
12C	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	120960	15A	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	96768

We know by Remark 6.2.7 that when  $Sp_6(2)$  acts on  $2^7$  it produces 4 orbits of lengths 1, 1, 63 and 63 with corresponding point stabilizers  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $2^5:S_6$  and  $2^5:S_6$  respectively. Let  $\chi(Sp_6(2)|2^7)$  be the permutation character of  $Sp_6(2)$  acting on  $2^7$ . Then we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(Sp_6(2)|2^7) &= 1 + 1 + 1_{2^5:S_6}^{Sp_6(2)} + 1_{2^5:S_6}^{Sp_6(2)} \\ &= 1a + 1a + 1a + 27a + 35b + 1a + 27a + 35b \\ &= 4 \times 1a + 2 \times 27a + 2 \times 35b \end{aligned}$$

where  $1_{2^5:S_6}^{Sp_6(2)}$  is the identity character of  $2^5:S_6$  induced to  $Sp_6(2)$  and written in terms of the irreducibles characters of  $Sp_6(2)$ . For each class representative  $g \in Sp_6(2)$ ,  $\chi(Sp_6(2)|2^7)$  will give us the number  $k$  of fixed points of each  $g$  in  $2^7$ . We will need the values of  $k$ 's in order to be able to calculate the conjugacy classes of elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ . We list these values of  $k$ 's in the following table.

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	5A	6A
$k$	128	64	32	32	16	32	2	8	8	16	16	8	8	8	16
$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	7A	8A	8B	9A	10A	12A	12B	12C	15A
$k$	8	2	8	8	4	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2

Having obtained the values of the  $k$ 's for various class representatives of  $Sp_6(2)$ , we then need to calculate the  $f$ 's corresponding to these various  $k$ 's. For this purpose we use Programme A given in Section 2.2. See Appendix, Programme A for  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ .

From the programme output we calculate the number  $f_j$  of orbits  $Q_i$ 's for  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , which have come together under the action of  $C_{Sp_6(2)}(g)$ ,  $g \in Sp_6(2)$  to form one orbit  $\Delta_j$ . Having obtained the  $f_j$ 's, we deduce that the group  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  has altogether 114 conjugacy classes of elements. Now for each class representative  $g \in G$ , we calculate the lengths of the corresponding classes  $[x]_{\bar{G}}$  of  $\bar{G}$ . In Table 6.1 we also list the order of  $C_{\bar{G}}(x)$  for each  $[x]_{\bar{G}}$  and  $d_j$ 's where  $d_j g$  is a representative of the the  $\Delta_j$ .

For example if  $g = 2A$ , then  $k = 64$ ,  $f_1 = 1$ ,  $f_2 = 1$ ,  $f_3 = 16$ ,  $f_4 = 16$  and  $f_5 = 30$ . Hence we produce five corresponding classes  $[x_1]_{\bar{G}}$ ,  $[x_2]_{\bar{G}}$ ,  $[x_3]_{\bar{G}}$ ,  $[x_4]_{\bar{G}}$  and  $[x_5]_{\bar{G}}$ . For  $[x_1]_{\bar{G}}$ , we have

$$|C_{\bar{G}}(x_1)| = \frac{k|C_{\bar{G}}(g)|}{f_1} = \frac{64 \times 23040}{1} = 1474560$$

and

$$|[x_1]_{\bar{G}}| = \frac{|\bar{G}|}{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_1)|} = 126 .$$

Similarly, for  $[x_2]_{\bar{G}}$ , we obtain  $|C_{\bar{G}}(x_2)| = 1474560$  and  $|[x_2]_{\bar{G}}| = 126$ . For  $[x_3]_{\bar{G}}$ , we have

$$|C_{\bar{G}}(x_3)| = \frac{k|C_{\bar{G}}(g)|}{f_3} = \frac{64 \times 23040}{16} = 92160$$

and

$$|[x_3]_{\bar{G}}| = \frac{|\bar{G}|}{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_3)|} = 2016 .$$

Similarly for  $[x_4]_{\bar{G}}$ , we obtain  $|C_{\bar{G}}(x_4)| = 92160$  and  $|[x_4]_{\bar{G}}| = 2016$ . For  $[x_5]_{\bar{G}}$ , we have

$$|C_{\bar{G}}(x_5)| = \frac{k|C_{\bar{G}}(g)|}{f_5} = \frac{64 \times 23040}{30} = 49152$$

and

$$|[x_5]_{\bar{G}}| = \frac{|\bar{G}|}{|C_{\bar{G}}(x_5)|} = 3780 .$$

For a class representative  $dg \in \bar{G}$  where  $d \in 2^7$ ,  $g \in Sp_6(2)$  and  $o(g) = m$ , by Theorem 2.2.9 and Remark 2.2.10 we have

$$o(dg) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } w = 1_N \\ 2m & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} .$$

To calculate the orders of the class representatives  $dg \in \bar{G}$ , we use Programme B given in Chapter 2 to compute  $w$  for each  $d \in N$  and each class representative  $g \in Sp_6(2)$ . For example for  $g = 2A$  and for  $[x_1]_{\bar{G}}$ ,  $[x_2]_{\bar{G}}$  and  $[x_5]_{\bar{G}}$ , we get  $w = (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) = 1_N$  and hence  $o(dg) = 2$ . Thus we obtain that order of elements in the corresponding classes  $[x_1]_{\bar{G}}$ ,  $[x_2]_{\bar{G}}$  and  $[x_5]_{\bar{G}}$  is 2 and we represent these classes of  $\bar{G}$  by  $2D$ ,  $2E$  and  $2F$  respectively. Similarly for classes  $[x_3]_{\bar{G}}$  and  $[x_4]_{\bar{G}}$ , we get  $w = (1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)$  and hence  $o(dg) = 2 \times 2 = 4$ . Thus, the order of elements in the classes  $[x_3]_{\bar{G}}$  and  $[x_4]_{\bar{G}}$  is 4 and we obtain the corresponding classes  $4A$  and  $4B$  of  $\bar{G}$ . Table 6.1 below gives detailed information about the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$ .

Table 6.2: The conjugacy classes of elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$k$	$f_j$	$d_j$	$w$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	$  x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)} $	$ C_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}(x) $
1A	128	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	1A	1	185794560
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	2A	1	185794560
		$f_3 = 63$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	2B	63	2949120
		$f_4 = 63$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	2C	63	2949120
2A	64	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2D	126	1474560
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2E	126	1474560
		$f_3 = 16$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)	4A	2016	92160
		$f_4 = 16$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)	4B	2016	92160
		$f_5 = 30$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2F	3780	49152
2B	32	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2G	1260	147456
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2H	1260	147456
		$f_3 = 3$	(0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2I	3780	49152
		$f_4 = 3$	(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2J	3780	49152
		$f_5 = 24$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	4C	30240	6144
2C	32	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2K	3780	49152
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2L	3780	49152
		$f_3 = 4$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	4D	15120	12288
		$f_4 = 4$	(1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	4E	15120	12288
		$f_5 = 6$	(1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2M	22680	8192
		$f_6 = 16$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0)	4F	60480	3072
2D	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2N	30240	6144
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2O	30240	6144
		$f_3 = 1$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1)	4G	30240	6144
		$f_4 = 1$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1)	4H	30240	6144
		$f_5 = 6$	(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1)	(1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1)	4I	181440	1024
		$f_6 = 6$	(0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1)	(1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0)	4J	181440	1024
3A	32	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	3A	2688	69120
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	6A	2688	69120
		$f_3 = 15$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1)	6B	40320	4608
		$f_4 = 15$	(1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1)	6C	40320	4608
3B	2	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	3B	143360	1296
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	6D	143360	1296
3C	8	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	3C	215040	864
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	6E	215040	864
		$f_3 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0)	6F	645120	288
		$f_4 = 3$	(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0)	6G	645120	288
4A	8	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4K	60480	3072
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4L	60480	3072
		$f_3 = 6$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4M	362880	512

Table 6.2: The conjugacy classes of elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$k$	$f_j$	$d_j$	$w$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	$  x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)} $	$ C_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}(x) $
4B	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4N	60480	3072
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4O	60480	3072
		$f_3 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4P	181440	1024
		$f_4 = 3$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4Q	181440	1024
		$f_5 = 8$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	8A	483840	384
4C	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4R	60480	3072
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4S	60480	3072
		$f_3 = 3$	(0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4T	181440	1024
		$f_4 = 3$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4U	181440	1024
		$f_5 = 8$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)	8B	483840	384
4D	8	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4V	181440	1024
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4W	181440	1024
		$f_3 = 2$	(1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4X	362880	512
		$f_4 = 4$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4Y	725760	256
4E	8	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4Z	725760	256
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4AA	725760	256
		$f_3 = 1$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4AB	725760	256
		$f_4 = 1$	(0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4AC	725760	256
		$f_5 = 2$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1)	8C	1451520	128
		$f_6 = 2$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1)	8D	1451520	128
5A	8	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	5A	774144	240
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	10A	774144	240
		$f_3 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	10B	2322432	80
		$f_4 = 3$	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	10C	2322432	80
6A	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6H	80640	2304
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6I	80640	2304
		$f_3 = 4$	(0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)	12A	322560	576
		$f_4 = 4$	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)	12B	322560	576
		$f_5 = 6$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6J	483840	384
6B	8	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6K	161280	1152
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6L	161280	1152
		$f_3 = 6$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0)	12C	967680	192
6C	2	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6M	1290240	144
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6N	1290240	144
6D	8	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6O	483840	384
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6P	483840	384
		$f_3 = 1$	(0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	12D	483840	384
		$f_4 = 1$	(1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	12E	483840	384
		$f_5 = 4$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0)	12F	1935360	96

Table 6.2: The conjugacy classes of elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$k$	$f_j$	$d_j$	$w$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	$ [x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)} $	$ C_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}(x) $
6E	8	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6Q	645120	288
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6R	645120	288
		$f_3 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6S	1935360	96
		$f_4 = 3$	(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6T	1935360	96
6F	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6U	1290240	144
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6V	1290240	144
		$f_3 = 1$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0)	12G	1290240	144
		$f_4 = 1$	(1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0)	(0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0)	12H	1290240	144
6G	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6W	3870720	48
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6X	3870720	48
		$f_3 = 1$	(0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0)	12I	3870720	48
		$f_4 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0)	12J	3870720	48
7A	2	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	7A	13271040	14
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	14A	13271040	14
8A	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8E	2903040	64
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8F	2903040	64
		$f_3 = 2$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8G	5806080	32
8B	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8H	2903040	64
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8I	2903040	64
		$f_3 = 2$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8J	2903040	64
9A	2	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	9A	10321920	18
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	18A	10321920	18
10A	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	10D	4644864	40
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	10E	4644864	40
		$f_3 = 1$	(1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	20A	4644864	40
		$f_4 = 1$	(0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	20B	4644864	40
12A	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12K	1935360	96
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12L	1935360	96
		$f_3 = 2$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	24A	3870720	48
12B	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12M	1935360	96
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12N	1935360	96
		$f_3 = 2$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)	24B	3870720	48
12C	2	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12O	7741440	24
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12P	7741440	24
15A	2	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	15A	6193152	30
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	30A	6193152	30

### 6.5 The Inertia Groups of $2^7:Sp_6(2)$

From the Remark 6.2.7 we have that  $Sp_6(2)$  acting on  $Irr(2^7)$  produces 4 inertia factor groups  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $2^5:S_6$ ,  $S_8$  and  $O_6^-(2)$  of indices 1, 63, 36 and 28 in  $Sp_6(2)$  respectively. Using the conjugacy classes of  $Sp_6(2)$  we generated these inertia factor groups in terms of  $7 \times 7$  matrices over  $GF(2)$ . We were able to produce  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  such that

- $\langle \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rangle = 2^5:S_6$ ,  $\alpha_1 \in 4B$ ,  $\alpha_2 \in 6E$  where

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \alpha_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- $\langle \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3 \rangle = S_8$ ,  $\beta_1 \in 2A$ ,  $\beta_2 \in 2D$ ,  $\beta_3 \in 4B$  where

$$\beta_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \beta_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- $\langle \gamma_1, \gamma_2 \rangle = O_6^-(2)$ ,  $\gamma_1 \in 4B$ ,  $\gamma_2 \in 6A$  where

$$\gamma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \gamma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Notice that  $2A$ ,  $2D$ ,  $4B$ ,  $6A$  and  $6E$  are conjugacy classes of elements of  $Sp_6(2)$  (See Table 6.1).

## 6.6 The Fusion of Inertia Factor Groups into $Sp_6(2)$

As we mentioned in the previous section, there are four inertia factor groups  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $2^5:S_6$ ,  $S_8$  and  $O_6^-(2)$  of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ . Using the character tables of these inertia factor together with power maps of their elements, the permutation characters of  $Sp_6(2)$  of degrees 63, 36 and

28 respectively, and Corollary 2.5.5 we are able to obtain the partial fusions of  $2^5:S_6$ ,  $S_8$  and  $O_6^-(2)$  into  $Sp_6(2)$ . We completed the fusion maps by using matrix conjugation in  $Sp_6(2)$ . These fusion maps are listed in Tables 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 below.

Table 6.3: The fusion of  $2^5:S_6$  into  $Sp_6(2)$

$[h]_{2^5:S_6}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[h]_{2^5:S_6}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[h]_{2^5:S_6}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$
1A		1A	2A		2A	2B		2B
2C		2C	2D		2C	2E		2A
2F		2D	2G		2B	2H		2C
2I		2D	2J		2D	3A		3A
3B		3C	4A		4B	4B		4C
4C		4A	4D		4D	4E		4D
4F		4C	4G		4E	4H		4E
4I		4E	4J		4B	5A		5A
6A		6A	6B		6D	6C		6B
6D		6F	6G		6G	6H		6E
8A		8B	8B		8A	10A		10A
12A		12A	12B		12B			

Table 6.4: The fusion of  $S_8$  into  $Sp_6(2)$

$[h]_{S_8}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[h]_{S_8}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[h]_{S_8}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$
1A		1A	2A		2A	2B		2B
2C		2C	2D		2D	3A		3A
3B		3C	4A		4B	4B		4D
4C		4C	4D		4E	5A		5A
6A		6F	6B		6A	6C		6D
6D		6G	6E		6E	7A		7A
8A		8A	10A		10A	12A		12A
15A		15A						

Table 6.5: The fusion of  $O_6^-(2)$  into  $Sp_6(2)$

$[h]_{O_6^-(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[h]_{O_6^-(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[h]_{O_6^-(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$
1A		1A	2A		2A	2B		2B
2C		2C	2D		2D	3A		3B
3B		3A	3C		3C	4A		4A
4B		4C	4C		4B	4D		4E
5A		5A	6A		6C	6B		6A
6C		6F	6D		6E	6E		6B
6F		6D	6G		6G	8A		8B
9A		9A	10A		10A	12A		12C
12B		12B						

## 6.7 The Fischer-Clifford Matrices of $2^7:Sp_6(2)$

Having obtained the fusions of inertia factor groups  $2^5:S_6$ ,  $S_8$  and  $O_6^-(2)$  into  $Sp_6(2)$ , we are now able to compute the Fischer-Clifford matrices of the group  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ . We will use the properties of Fischer-Clifford matrices which are given in Subsection 5.1.1 and Section

5.2. Note that all the relations of Section 5.2 holds since the extension is a split extension and hence by Lemma 5.2.6 every coset is a split coset.

For example consider the conjugacy class  $2A$  of  $Sp_6(2)$ . Then we obtain that  $M(2A)$  has the following form with corresponding weights attached to the rows and columns

$$M(2A) = \begin{matrix} & 1474560 & 1474560 & 92160 & 92160 & 49152 \\ \begin{matrix} 23040 \\ 23040 \\ 768 \\ 1440 \\ 1440 \end{matrix} & \left( \begin{matrix} a & f & k & p & u \\ b & g & l & q & v \\ c & h & m & r & w \\ d & i & n & s & x \\ e & j & o & t & y \end{matrix} \right) \end{matrix}.$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ 60 \end{matrix}$$

By Theorems 5.1.4 and 5.2.8 we have  $a = f = k = p = u = 1$ ,  $b = 1$ ,  $c = 30$ ,  $d = 16$  and  $e = 16$ . Thus we get the following form

$$M(2A) = \begin{matrix} & 1474560 & 1474560 & 92160 & 92160 & 49152 \\ \begin{matrix} 23040 \\ 23040 \\ 768 \\ 1440 \\ 1440 \end{matrix} & \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & a & f & m & w \\ 30 & b & g & n & x \\ 16 & c & h & p & y \\ 16 & d & k & q & z \end{matrix} \right) \end{matrix}.$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ 60 \end{matrix}$$

We find the remaining entries of  $M(2A)$  by using the properties of Fischer-Clifford matrices which are given in Subsection 5.1 and Section 5.2. Hence we have

$$M(2A) = \begin{matrix} & 1474560 & 1474560 & 92160 & 92160 & 49152 \\ \begin{matrix} 23040 \\ 23040 \\ 768 \\ 1440 \\ 1440 \end{matrix} & \left( \begin{matrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 30 & 30 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 16 & -16 & -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 16 & -16 & 4 & -4 & 0 \end{matrix} \right) \end{matrix}.$$

$$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ 60 \end{matrix}$$

For each class representative  $g \in Sp_6(2)$ , we construct a Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(g)$  which are given in the following table.

Table 6.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ 

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(1A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 63 & 63 & -1 & -1 \\ 36 & -36 & 4 & -4 \\ 28 & -28 & -4 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 30 & 30 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 16 & -16 & -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 16 & -16 & 4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(2B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 12 & 12 & -4 & -4 & 0 \\ 12 & -12 & -4 & 4 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \\ 12 & 12 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 0 \\ 8 & -8 & -4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & -8 & 4 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(2D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 3 & -3 & -3 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -4 & 4 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & -4 & 4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 15 & 15 & -1 & -1 \\ 6 & -6 & -2 & 2 \\ 10 & -10 & 2 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(3B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & -6 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 6 & -6 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & -2 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(5A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

Table 6.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(6A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 4 & -4 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 4 & -4 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 4 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 2 & -2 & -2 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 3 & -3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(7A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(8A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(8B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(9A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(10A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(15A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

We use the above Fischer-Clifford matrices and the character tables of the inertia factors groups  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $2^5:S_6$ ,  $S_8$  and  $O_6^-(2)$  together with the fusions of these inertia factors into  $Sp_6(2)$  which are given in Tables 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 to obtain the full character table of  $\bar{G} = 2^7:Sp_6(2)$ . The set of irreducibles characters of  $\bar{G}$  will be partitioned into four blocks  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ ,  $B_3$  and  $B_4$  corresponding to the inertia factors  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $2^5:S_6$ ,  $S_8$  and  $O_6^-(2)$  respectively. In fact  $B_1 = \{\chi_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq 30\}$ ,  $B_2 = \{\chi_i \mid 31 \leq i \leq 67\}$ ,  $B_3 = \{\chi_i \mid 68 \leq i \leq 89\}$ , and  $B_4 = \{\chi_i \mid 90 \leq i \leq 114\}$ , where  $Irr(2^7:Sp_6(2)) = \cup_{i=1}^4 B_i$ . The complete character table of  $\bar{G}$  is given in Table 7.5. Please note that the centralizers of elements of  $\bar{G}$  were listed in the last column of Table 6.1.



Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	2C			2D						3A				3B	
	4E	2M	4F	2N	2O	4G	4H	4I	4J	3A	6A	6B	6C	3B	6D
$\chi_1$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_2$	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	4	4	4	-2	-2
$\chi_3$	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-3	-3
$\chi_4$	5	5	5	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	6	6	6	6	3	3
$\chi_5$	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	6	6	6	6	3	3
$\chi_6$	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	9	0	0
$\chi_7$	-5	-5	-5	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	-1	-1
$\chi_8$	7	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	-1	-1
$\chi_9$	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	11	11	2	2
$\chi_{10}$	6	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-5	-5	-5	-5	7	7
$\chi_{11}$	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	3
$\chi_{12}$	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	15	-3	-3
$\chi_{13}$	-3	-3	-3	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	0	0	0	0	6	6
$\chi_{14}$	9	9	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	6
$\chi_{15}$	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	15	15	-6	-6
$\chi_{16}$	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6
$\chi_{17}$	13	13	13	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	9	9	9	9	0	0
$\chi_{18}$	-11	-11	-11	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	9	9	9	9	0	0
$\chi_{19}$	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	9	9	9	9	0	0
$\chi_{20}$	10	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	-15	-15	-15	-15	-6	-6
$\chi_{21}$	2	2	2	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	15	15	15	15	3	3
$\chi_{22}$	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	0
$\chi_{23}$	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	-5	-5	-8	-8
$\chi_{24}$	-8	-8	-8	8	8	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
$\chi_{25}$	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	-9	-9
$\chi_{26}$	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	-6	-6
$\chi_{27}$	2	2	2	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	0
$\chi_{28}$	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{29}$	-12	-12	-12	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	-3	-3
$\chi_{30}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	-16	-16	-16	8	8



Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	4D				4E						5A				6A	
	4V	4W	4X	4Y	4Z	4AA	4AB	4AC	8C	8D	5A	10A	10B	10C	6H	6I
$\chi_1$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_2$	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	-2	-2
$\chi_3$	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-2	-2
$\chi_4$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2
$\chi_5$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0
$\chi_6$	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3
$\chi_7$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_8$	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_9$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	-3	-3
$\chi_{10}$	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
$\chi_{11}$	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2
$\chi_{12}$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_{13}$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	2	2
$\chi_{14}$	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
$\chi_{15}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_{16}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
$\chi_{17}$	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3
$\chi_{18}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3
$\chi_{19}$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3
$\chi_{20}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_{21}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
$\chi_{22}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	-3	-3
$\chi_{23}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_{24}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
$\chi_{25}$	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{26}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
$\chi_{27}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	3
$\chi_{28}$	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{29}$	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4
$\chi_{30}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0



Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	6F				6G				7A		8A			8B		
	6U	6V	12G	12H	6W	6X	12I	12J	7A	14A	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J
$\chi_1$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_2$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_3$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
$\chi_4$	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_5$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_6$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
$\chi_7$	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_8$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_9$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{10}$	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{11}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{12}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
$\chi_{13}$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
$\chi_{14}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{15}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{16}$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{17}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_{18}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{19}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{20}$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{21}$	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{22}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{23}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{24}$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{25}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{26}$	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{27}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{28}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_{29}$	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{30}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	1A				2A					2B					2C		
	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	4A	4B	2F	2G	2H	2I	2J	4C	2K	2L	4D
$\chi_{31}$	63	63	-1	-1	31	31	-1	-1	-1	15	15	-1	-1	-1	15	15	-1
$\chi_{32}$	63	63	-1	-1	-29	-29	-1	-1	3	-9	-9	7	7	-1	11	11	3
$\chi_{33}$	315	315	-5	-5	35	35	-5	-5	3	-21	-21	27	27	-5	19	19	3
$\chi_{34}$	315	315	-5	-5	-25	-25	-5	-5	7	51	51	3	3	-5	15	15	7
$\chi_{35}$	315	315	-5	-5	95	95	-5	-5	-1	3	3	19	19	-5	23	23	-1
$\chi_{36}$	315	315	-5	-5	-85	-85	-5	-5	11	27	27	11	11	-5	11	11	11
$\chi_{37}$	378	378	-6	-6	-126	-126	6	6	2	-6	-6	-6	-6	2	34	34	-6
$\chi_{38}$	378	378	-6	-6	114	114	6	6	-14	-6	-6	-6	-6	2	18	18	10
$\chi_{39}$	567	567	-9	-9	-81	-81	-9	-9	15	-9	-9	39	39	-9	15	15	15
$\chi_{40}$	567	567	-9	-9	99	99	-9	-9	3	63	63	15	15	-9	27	27	3
$\chi_{41}$	630	630	-10	-10	70	70	-10	-10	6	6	6	38	38	-10	-10	-10	6
$\chi_{42}$	630	630	-10	-10	110	110	10	10	-18	54	54	-10	-10	-2	14	14	6
$\chi_{43}$	630	630	-10	-10	-130	-130	10	10	-2	54	54	-10	-10	-2	30	30	-10
$\chi_{44}$	630	630	-10	-10	-130	-130	10	10	-2	-42	-42	22	22	-2	30	30	-10
$\chi_{45}$	630	630	-10	-10	-50	-50	-10	-10	14	54	54	22	22	-10	-18	-18	14
$\chi_{46}$	630	630	-10	-10	110	110	10	10	-18	-42	-42	22	22	-2	14	14	6
$\chi_{47}$	945	945	-15	-15	225	225	-15	-15	1	33	33	-15	-15	1	49	49	-15
$\chi_{48}$	945	945	-15	-15	-135	-135	-15	-15	25	33	33	-15	-15	1	-23	-23	9
$\chi_{49}$	945	945	-15	-15	165	165	-15	-15	5	-39	-39	9	9	1	-3	-3	-11
$\chi_{50}$	945	945	-15	-15	-195	-195	-15	-15	29	-39	-39	9	9	1	21	21	13
$\chi_{51}$	1008	1008	-16	-16	16	16	-16	-16	16	48	48	48	48	-16	16	16	16
$\chi_{52}$	1260	1260	-20	-20	-20	-20	20	20	-20	12	12	12	12	-4	-52	-52	-4
$\chi_{53}$	1512	1512	-24	-24	-264	-264	24	24	-8	-24	-24	-24	-24	8	24	24	-8
$\chi_{54}$	1512	1512	-24	-24	216	216	24	24	-40	-24	-24	-24	-24	8	-8	-8	24
$\chi_{55}$	1890	1890	-30	-30	90	90	-30	-30	26	66	66	-30	-30	2	26	26	-6
$\chi_{56}$	1890	1890	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	34	-78	-78	18	18	2	18	18	2
$\chi_{57}$	1890	1890	-30	-30	90	90	30	30	-38	-30	-30	-30	-30	10	26	26	18
$\chi_{58}$	1890	1890	-30	-30	-150	-150	30	30	-22	-30	-30	-30	-30	10	42	42	2
$\chi_{59}$	2268	2268	-36	-36	-36	-36	36	36	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	12	-36	-36	12
$\chi_{60}$	2520	2520	-40	-40	-280	-280	40	40	-24	24	24	24	24	-8	8	8	-24
$\chi_{61}$	2520	2520	-40	-40	-40	-40	40	40	-40	120	120	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
$\chi_{62}$	2520	2520	-40	-40	200	200	40	40	-56	24	24	24	24	-8	-24	-24	8
$\chi_{63}$	2520	2520	-40	-40	-40	-40	40	40	-40	-72	-72	56	56	-8	-8	-8	-8
$\chi_{64}$	2835	2835	-45	-45	-45	-45	-45	-45	51	-45	-45	3	3	3	-45	-45	3
$\chi_{65}$	2835	2835	-45	-45	315	315	-45	-45	27	-45	-45	3	3	3	27	27	-21
$\chi_{66}$	2835	2835	-45	-45	-225	-225	-45	-45	63	27	27	-21	-21	3	-9	-9	15
$\chi_{67}$	2835	2835	-45	-45	135	135	-45	-45	39	27	27	-21	-21	3	-33	-33	-9
$\chi_{68}$	36	-36	4	-4	16	-16	-4	4	0	12	-12	-4	4	0	8	-8	-4
$\chi_{69}$	36	-36	4	-4	-16	16	4	-4	0	12	-12	-4	4	0	8	-8	-4
$\chi_{70}$	252	-252	28	-28	80	-80	-20	20	0	-12	12	4	-4	0	24	-24	-12
$\chi_{71}$	252	-252	28	-28	-80	80	20	-20	0	-12	12	4	-4	0	24	-24	-12
$\chi_{72}$	504	-504	56	-56	64	-64	-16	16	0	72	-72	-24	24	0	16	-16	-8
$\chi_{73}$	504	-504	56	-56	-64	64	16	-16	0	72	-72	-24	24	0	16	-16	-8
$\chi_{74}$	720	-720	80	-80	-160	160	40	-40	0	48	-48	-16	16	0	32	-32	-16

Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	2C			2D						3A				3B	
	4E	2M	4F	2N	2O	4G	4H	4I	4J	3A	6A	6B	6C	3B	6D
$\chi_{31}$	-1	-1	-1	7	7	-1	-1	-1	-1	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{32}$	3	-5	-1	-1	-1	-5	-5	-1	3	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{33}$	3	3	-5	3	3	3	3	-5	3	-15	-15	1	1	0	0
$\chi_{34}$	7	-1	-5	3	3	-9	-9	3	-1	-15	-15	1	1	0	0
$\chi_{35}$	-1	7	-5	11	11	7	7	-5	-1	30	30	-2	-2	0	0
$\chi_{36}$	11	-5	-5	-5	-5	-13	-13	3	3	30	30	-2	-2	0	0
$\chi_{37}$	-6	2	-2	-6	-6	6	6	2	-2	45	45	-3	-3	0	0
$\chi_{38}$	10	-14	-2	-6	-6	6	6	2	-2	45	45	-3	-3	0	0
$\chi_{39}$	15	-1	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{40}$	3	3	11	-9	15	15	3	3	-1	-5	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{41}$	6	22	-10	-2	-2	14	14	-2	-2	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{42}$	6	-18	2	-10	-10	10	10	-2	2	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{43}$	-10	-2	2	-10	-10	10	10	-2	2	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{44}$	-10	-2	2	-2	-2	2	2	6	-6	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{45}$	14	14	-10	-10	-10	-2	-2	6	-2	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{46}$	6	-18	2	-2	-2	2	2	6	-6	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{47}$	-15	1	1	9	9	-15	-15	1	1	45	45	-3	-3	0	0
$\chi_{48}$	9	-7	1	9	9	9	9	1	-7	45	45	-3	-3	0	0
$\chi_{49}$	-11	13	1	-15	-15	-3	-3	1	5	45	45	-3	-3	0	0
$\chi_{50}$	13	-27	1	9	9	-3	-3	-7	5	45	45	-3	-3	0	0
$\chi_{51}$	16	16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	-30	-30	2	2	0	0
$\chi_{52}$	-4	12	4	12	12	-12	-12	-4	4	30	30	-2	-2	0	0
$\chi_{53}$	-8	24	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	-3	-3	0	0
$\chi_{54}$	24	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	45	-3	-3	0	0
$\chi_{55}$	-6	-6	2	18	18	-6	-6	2	-6	-45	-45	3	3	0	0
$\chi_{56}$	2	-14	2	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	10	-45	-45	3	3	0	0
$\chi_{57}$	18	-6	-10	-6	-6	6	6	2	-2	-45	-45	3	3	0	0
$\chi_{58}$	2	10	-10	-6	-6	6	6	2	-2	-45	-45	3	3	0	0
$\chi_{59}$	12	28	-12	12	12	-12	-12	-4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{60}$	-24	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{61}$	-8	-8	8	-8	-8	8	8	-8	8	-30	-30	2	2	0	0
$\chi_{62}$	8	-24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	-1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{63}$	-8	-8	8	8	8	-8	-8	8	-8	-30	-30	2	2	0	0
$\chi_{64}$	3	3	3	3	3	27	27	-5	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{65}$	-21	11	3	3	3	3	3	-5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{66}$	15	-25	3	3	3	-9	-9	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{67}$	-9	15	3	-21	-21	-9	-9	11	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{68}$	4	0	0	4	-4	4	-4	0	0	6	-6	-2	2	0	0
$\chi_{69}$	4	0	0	-4	4	-4	4	0	0	6	-6	-2	2	0	0
$\chi_{70}$	12	0	0	4	-4	4	-4	0	0	24	-24	-8	8	0	0
$\chi_{71}$	12	0	0	-4	4	-4	4	0	0	24	-24	-8	8	0	0
$\chi_{72}$	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	6	2	-2	0	0
$\chi_{73}$	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	6	2	-2	0	0
$\chi_{74}$	16	0	0	-8	8	-8	8	0	0	30	-30	-10	10	0	0

Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:SP(6, 2)$  (continued)

	3C				4A			4B					4C				
	3C	6E	6F	6G	4K	4L	4M	4N	4O	4P	4Q	8A	4R	4S	4T	4U	8B
$\chi_{31}$	3	3	-1	-1	3	3	-1	7	7	-1	-1	-1	7	7	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{32}$	3	3	-1	-1	3	3	-1	-7	-7	1	1	1	5	5	-3	-3	1
$\chi_{33}$	6	6	-2	-2	3	3	-1	-5	-5	3	3	-1	-5	-5	3	3	-1
$\chi_{34}$	6	6	-2	-2	3	3	-1	5	5	-3	-3	1	-7	-7	1	1	1
$\chi_{35}$	-3	-3	1	1	3	3	-1	9	9	1	1	-3	-3	-3	5	5	-3
$\chi_{36}$	-3	-3	1	1	3	3	-1	-9	-9	-1	-1	3	-9	-9	-1	-1	3
$\chi_{37}$	0	0	0	0	6	6	-2	-14	-14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2
$\chi_{38}$	0	0	0	0	6	6	-2	14	14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
$\chi_{39}$	0	0	0	0	3	3	-1	3	3	-5	-5	3	3	3	-5	-5	3
$\chi_{40}$	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-1	-3	-3	5	5	-3	9	9	1	1
$\chi_{41}$	3	3	-1	-1	-6	-6	2	2	2	2	2	-2	2	2	2	2	-2
$\chi_{42}$	3	3	-1	-1	-6	-6	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	14	14	-2	-2	-2
$\chi_{43}$	3	3	-1	-1	-6	-6	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-14	-14	2	2	2
$\chi_{44}$	3	3	-1	-1	-6	-6	2	2	2	2	2	-2	10	10	-6	-6	2
$\chi_{45}$	3	3	-1	-1	-6	-6	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
$\chi_{46}$	3	3	-1	-1	-6	-6	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-10	-10	6	6	-2
$\chi_{47}$	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	1	5	5	-3	-3	1	5	5	-3	-3	1
$\chi_{48}$	0	0	0	0	9	9	-3	-7	-7	1	1	1	-7	-7	1	1	1
$\chi_{49}$	0	0	0	0	9	9	-3	7	7	-1	-1	-1	-5	-5	3	3	-1
$\chi_{50}$	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	1	-5	-5	3	3	-1	7	7	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{51}$	-6	-6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{52}$	6	6	-2	-2	12	12	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{53}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	4	4	-4
$\chi_{54}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	4
$\chi_{55}$	0	0	0	0	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
$\chi_{56}$	0	0	0	0	6	6	-2	2	2	2	2	-2	2	2	2	2	-2
$\chi_{57}$	0	0	0	0	6	6	-2	-10	-10	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
$\chi_{58}$	0	0	0	0	6	6	-2	10	10	-6	-6	2	2	2	2	2	-2
$\chi_{59}$	0	0	0	0	-12	-12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{60}$	-6	-6	2	2	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	4
$\chi_{61}$	3	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{62}$	-6	-6	2	2	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	4	4	-4
$\chi_{63}$	3	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{64}$	0	0	0	0	3	3	-1	3	3	-5	-5	3	3	3	-5	-5	3
$\chi_{65}$	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	3	-9	-9	-1	-1	3	-9	-9	-1	-1	3
$\chi_{66}$	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	3	9	9	1	1	-3	-3	-3	5	5	-3
$\chi_{67}$	0	0	0	0	3	3	-1	-3	-3	5	5	-3	9	9	1	1	-3
$\chi_{68}$	3	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	2	-2	2	-2	0	6	-6	2	-2	0
$\chi_{69}$	3	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	-2	2	-2	2	0	-6	6	-2	2	0
$\chi_{70}$	3	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	6	-6	6	-6	0	-6	6	-2	2	0
$\chi_{71}$	3	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	-6	6	-6	6	0	6	-6	2	-2	0
$\chi_{72}$	6	-6	2	-2	0	0	0	-4	4	-4	4	0	12	-12	4	-4	0
$\chi_{73}$	6	-6	2	-2	0	0	0	4	-4	4	-4	0	-12	12	-4	4	0
$\chi_{74}$	-3	3	-1	1	0	0	0	-4	4	-4	4	0	-12	12	-4	4	0



Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	6A			6B			6C		6D					6E			
	12A	12B	6J	6K	6L	12C	6M	6N	6O	6P	12D	12E	12F	6Q	6R	6S	6T
$\chi_{31}$	-1	-1	-1	3	3	-1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	3	3	-1	-1
$\chi_{32}$	-1	-1	3	3	3	-1	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	-1	-3	-3	1	1
$\chi_{33}$	1	1	-3	-3	-3	1	0	0	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{34}$	1	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	-3	-3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{35}$	-2	-2	2	6	6	-2	0	0	2	2	2	2	-2	-3	-3	1	1
$\chi_{36}$	-2	-2	2	6	6	-2	0	0	2	2	2	2	-2	3	3	-1	-1
$\chi_{37}$	3	3	-1	3	3	-1	0	0	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{38}$	3	3	-5	3	3	-1	0	0	-3	-3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{39}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{40}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{41}$	-1	-1	3	3	3	-1	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	-1	3	3	-1	-1
$\chi_{42}$	1	1	-3	-3	-3	1	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	-1	3	3	-1	-1
$\chi_{43}$	1	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	3	3	-1	-1
$\chi_{44}$	1	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	1	1
$\chi_{45}$	-1	-1	-1	3	3	-1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	1	1
$\chi_{46}$	1	1	-3	-3	-3	1	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	-1	-3	-3	1	1
$\chi_{47}$	-3	-3	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{48}$	-3	-3	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{49}$	-3	-3	5	-3	-3	1	0	0	-3	-3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{50}$	-3	-3	5	-3	-3	1	0	0	-3	-3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{51}$	2	2	-2	-6	-6	2	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{52}$	2	2	-2	-6	-6	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	-2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{53}$	3	3	-5	3	3	-1	0	0	-3	-3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{54}$	3	3	-1	3	3	-1	0	0	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{55}$	3	3	-1	3	3	-1	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	-1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{56}$	3	3	-5	3	3	-1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{57}$	-3	-3	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	-1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{58}$	-3	-3	5	-3	-3	1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{59}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{60}$	1	1	-3	-3	-3	1	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	-1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{61}$	-2	-2	2	6	6	-2	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-3	-3	1	1
$\chi_{62}$	1	1	1	-3	-3	1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{63}$	-2	-2	2	6	6	-2	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	3	3	-1	-1
$\chi_{64}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{65}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{66}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{67}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{68}$	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	2	-2	0	3	-3	1	-1
$\chi_{69}$	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	2	-2	0	3	-3	1	-1
$\chi_{70}$	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	3	-1	1
$\chi_{71}$	-4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	3	-1	1
$\chi_{72}$	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{73}$	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{74}$	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	2	-2	0	3	-3	1	-1

Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	6F				6G				7A		8A			8B		
	6U	6V	12G	12H	6W	6X	12I	12J	7A	14A	8E	8F	8G	8H	8I	8J
$\chi_{31}$	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	-1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{32}$	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{33}$	2	2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{34}$	2	2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{35}$	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{36}$	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{37}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{38}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{39}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{40}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{41}$	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{42}$	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{43}$	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{44}$	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{45}$	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{46}$	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{47}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{48}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{49}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{50}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{51}$	-2	-2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{52}$	-2	-2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{53}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{54}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{55}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{56}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{57}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{58}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{59}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{60}$	2	2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{61}$	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{62}$	2	2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{63}$	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{64}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{65}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{66}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{67}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{68}$	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	2	-2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{69}$	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	-2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{70}$	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{71}$	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{72}$	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{73}$	2	-2	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{74}$	-1	1	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0



Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	1A				2A					2B					2C		
	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	4A	4B	2F	2G	2H	2I	2J	4C	2K	2L	4D
$\chi_{75}$	720	-720	80	-80	160	-160	-40	40	0	48	-48	-16	16	0	32	-32	-16
$\chi_{76}$	756	-756	84	-84	-144	144	36	-36	0	-36	36	12	-12	0	8	-8	-4
$\chi_{77}$	756	-756	84	-84	144	-144	-36	36	0	-36	36	12	-12	0	8	-8	-4
$\chi_{78}$	1008	-1008	112	-112	160	-160	-40	40	0	-48	48	16	-16	0	32	-32	-16
$\chi_{79}$	1008	-1008	112	-112	-160	160	40	-40	0	-48	48	16	-16	0	32	-32	-16
$\chi_{80}$	1260	-1260	140	-140	-80	80	20	-20	0	36	-36	-12	12	0	-40	40	20
$\chi_{81}$	1260	-1260	140	-140	80	-80	-20	20	0	36	-36	-12	12	0	-40	40	20
$\chi_{82}$	1512	-1512	168	-168	0	0	0	0	0	-72	72	24	-24	0	16	-16	-8
$\chi_{83}$	2016	-2016	224	-224	64	-64	-16	16	0	96	-96	-32	32	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{84}$	2016	-2016	224	-224	-64	64	16	-16	0	96	-96	-32	32	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{85}$	2304	-2304	256	-256	256	-256	-64	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{86}$	2304	-2304	256	-256	-256	256	64	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{87}$	2520	-2520	280	-280	-160	160	40	-40	0	-24	24	8	-8	0	16	-16	-8
$\chi_{88}$	2520	-2520	280	-280	160	-160	-40	40	0	-24	24	8	-8	0	16	-16	-8
$\chi_{89}$	3240	-3240	360	-360	0	0	0	0	0	-72	72	24	-24	0	-48	48	24
$\chi_{90}$	28	-28	-4	4	16	-16	4	-4	0	4	-4	4	-4	0	8	-8	4
$\chi_{91}$	28	-28	-4	4	-16	16	-4	4	0	4	-4	4	-4	0	8	-8	4
$\chi_{92}$	168	-168	-24	24	64	-64	16	-16	0	-8	8	-8	8	0	16	-16	8
$\chi_{93}$	168	-168	-24	24	-64	64	-16	16	0	-8	8	-8	8	0	16	-16	8
$\chi_{94}$	280	-280	-40	40	0	0	0	0	0	-24	24	-24	24	0	16	-16	8
$\chi_{95}$	420	-420	-60	60	-80	80	-20	20	0	28	-28	28	-28	0	24	-24	12
$\chi_{96}$	420	-420	-60	60	80	-80	20	-20	0	-4	4	-4	4	0	-8	8	-4
$\chi_{97}$	420	-420	-60	60	-80	80	-20	20	0	-4	4	-4	4	0	-8	8	-4
$\chi_{98}$	420	-420	-60	60	80	-80	20	-20	0	28	-28	28	-28	0	24	-24	12
$\chi_{99}$	560	-560	-80	80	-160	160	-40	40	0	16	-16	16	-16	0	32	-32	16
$\chi_{100}$	560	-560	-80	80	160	-160	40	-40	0	16	-16	16	-16	0	32	-32	16
$\chi_{101}$	560	-560	-80	80	0	0	0	0	0	16	-16	16	-16	0	-32	32	-16
$\chi_{102}$	672	-672	-96	96	-64	64	-16	16	0	32	-32	32	-32	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{103}$	672	-672	-96	96	64	-64	16	-16	0	32	-32	32	-32	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{104}$	840	-840	-120	120	-160	160	-40	40	0	-40	40	-40	40	0	16	-16	8
$\chi_{105}$	840	-840	-120	120	160	-160	40	-40	0	-40	40	-40	40	0	16	-16	8
$\chi_{106}$	1680	-1680	-240	240	0	0	0	0	0	48	-48	48	-48	0	32	-32	16
$\chi_{107}$	1680	-1680	-240	240	-160	160	-40	40	0	-16	16	-16	16	0	32	-32	16
$\chi_{108}$	1680	-1680	-240	240	160	-160	40	-40	0	-16	16	-16	16	0	32	-32	16
$\chi_{109}$	1792	-1792	-256	256	-256	256	-64	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{110}$	1792	-1792	-256	256	256	-256	64	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{111}$	2240	-2240	-320	320	0	0	0	0	0	-64	64	-64	64	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{112}$	2268	-2268	-324	324	-144	144	-36	36	0	36	-36	36	-36	0	-24	24	-12
$\chi_{113}$	2268	-2268	-324	324	144	-144	36	-36	0	36	-36	36	-36	0	-24	24	-12
$\chi_{114}$	2520	-2520	-360	360	0	0	0	0	0	-24	24	-24	24	0	-48	48	-24











Table 6.7: The character table of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	9A		10A				12A			12B			12C		15A	
	9A	18A	10D	10E	20A	20B	12K	12L	24A	12M	12N	24B	12O	12P	15A	30A
$\chi_{75}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{76}$	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{77}$	0	0	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{78}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{79}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{80}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{81}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{82}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
$\chi_{83}$	0	0	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{84}$	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{85}$	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
$\chi_{86}$	0	0	-1	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
$\chi_{87}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{88}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{89}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{90}$	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	2	-2	0	1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{91}$	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	-2	2	0	1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{92}$	0	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	2	-2	0	-1	1	0	0
$\chi_{93}$	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	-2	2	0	-1	1	0	0
$\chi_{94}$	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0
$\chi_{95}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0
$\chi_{96}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{97}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{98}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0
$\chi_{99}$	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{100}$	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{101}$	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{102}$	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{103}$	0	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{104}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{105}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{106}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0
$\chi_{107}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{108}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{109}$	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{110}$	1	-1	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{111}$	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{112}$	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{113}$	0	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{114}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0

### 6.8 The Fusion of $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ into $Sp_8(2)$

We use the conjugacy classes of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  and other results which were given in Table 6.2 to compute the power maps of the elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ . We list these power maps in the following Table.

Table 6.8: The power maps of the elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$

$[g]_{Sp_8(2)}$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	2	3	5	7	$[g]_{Sp_8(2)}$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	2	3	5	7	
1A	1A					2A	2D	1A				
	2A	1A					2E	1A				
	2B	1A					4A	2C				
	2C	1A					4B	2C				
2B	2G	1A				2C	2F	1A				
	2H	1A					2K	1A				
	2I	1A					2L	1A				
	2J	1A					4D	2B				
	4C	2B					4E	2B				
2D	2N	1A				3A	2M	1A				
	2O	1A					4F	2C				
	4G	2C					3A	1A				
	4H	2C					6A	3A	2A			
	4I	2B					6B	3A	2B			
3B	3B		1A			3C	6C	3A	2C			
	6D	3B	2A				3C	1A				
4A	4K	2G					6E	3C	2A			
	4L	2G					6F	3C	2B			
	4M	2I				6G	3C	2C				
4C	4R	2K				4B	4N	2K				
	4S	2K					4O	2K				
	4T	2K					4P	2K				
	4U	2K					4Q	2K				
	8B	4E					8A	4D				
4E	4Z	2K				4D	4V	2G				
	4AA	2K					4W	2G				
	4AB	2M					4X	2I				
	4AC	2M					4Y	2J				
	8C	4D										
	8D	4E										
5A	5A					5A	5A			1A		
	10A	2K					10A	5A	2A			
	4AB	2M					10B	5A	2C			
	4AC	2M					10C	5A	2B			

Table 6.8: The power maps of the elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	2	3	5	7	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	2	3	5	7
6A	6H	3A	2D			6B	6K	3A	2G		
	6I	3A	2E				6L	3A	2H		
	12A	6C	4A				12C	6B	4C		
	12B	6C	4B								
	6J	3A	2F								
6C	6M	3B	2G			6D	6O	3A	2K		
	6N	3B	2H				6P	3A	2L		
							12D	6B	4D		
							12E	6B	4E		
						12F	6C	4F			
6E	6Q	3C	2G			6F	6U	3C	2D		
	6R	3C	2H				6V	3C	2E		
	6S	3C	2J				12G	6G	4B		
	6T	3C	2I				12H	6G	4A		
6G	6W	3C	2N			7A	7A				1A
	6X	3C	2O				14A	7A			2A
	12I	6G	4G								
	12J	6G	4H								
8A	8E	4U				8B	8H	4K			
	8F	4V					8I	4K			
	8G	4X					8J	4M			
9A	9A		3B			10A	10D	5A		2D	
	18A	9A	6D				10E	5A		2E	
							20A	10B		4A	
							20B	10B		4B	
12A	12K	6O	4N			12B	12M	6O	4R		
	12L	6O	4O				12N	6O	4S		
	24A	12D	8A				24B	12E	8B		
12C	12O	6M	4K			15A	15A		5A	3A	
	12P	6M	4L				30A	15A	10A	6A	

The power maps of  $Sp_8(2)$  and its permutation character of degree 255 are given in the ATLAS. By using the information provided by the conjugacy classes of the elements of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  and  $Sp_8(2)$ , the power maps and permutation character of  $Sp_8(2)$  of degree 255, we are able to obtain the partial fusion of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  into  $Sp_8(2)$ . We complete the remaining fusion map by restricting few irreducible characters of  $Sp_8(2)$  to  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ . For restriction of characters we used the technique of *set intersections for characters*. We restrict the irreducible characters of  $Sp_8(2)$  of degrees 35, 51 and 85 respectively to  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ . For detailed information regarding set intersection technique we refer the readers to Moori [72], Mpono [88], Moori and Mpono ([81], [82] and [83]).

Let  $\rho$  be the character of  $Sp_6(2)$  afforded by the regular representation of  $Sp_6(2)$ . We obtain that  $\rho = \sum_{i=1}^{30} e_i \phi_i$ , where  $\phi_i \in Irr(Sp_6(2))$  and  $e_i = deg(\phi_i)$ . Then  $\rho$  can be regarded as a character of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  which contains  $2^7$  in its kernel such that

$$\rho(g) = \begin{cases} |Sp_6(2)| & \text{if } g \in 2^7 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

If  $\psi$  is a character of  $Sp_8(2)$ , then we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \rho, \psi \rangle_{2^7:Sp_6(2)} &= \frac{1}{|2^7:Sp_6(2)|} \{ \rho(1A)\psi(1A) + \rho(2A)\psi(2A) + 63\rho(2B)\psi(2B) + 63\rho(2C)\psi(2C) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{|2^7:Sp_6(2)|} \{ |Sp_6(2)|\psi(1A) + |Sp_6(2)|\psi(2A) + 63|Sp_6(2)|\psi(2B) + 63|Sp_6(2)|\psi(2C) \} \\
 &= \frac{1}{128} \{ \psi(1A) + \psi(2A) + 63\psi(2B) + 63\psi(2C) \} \\
 &= \langle \psi_{2^7}, \tau_1 \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

where  $\tau_1$  is the identity character of  $2^7$  and  $\psi_{2^7}$  is the restriction of  $\psi$  to  $2^7$ . Also for  $\psi$  we obtain that

$$\psi_{2^7} = a_1\theta_1 + a_2\theta_2 + a_3\theta_3 + a_4\theta_4 ,$$

where  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4 \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$  and  $\theta_i, i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  are the sums of the irreducible characters of  $2^7$  which are in one orbit under the action of  $Sp_6(2)$  on  $Irr(2^7)$ . Let  $\tau_j \in Irr(2^7)$ , where  $j \in \{1, 2, \dots, 128\}$ . Then we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \theta_1 &= \tau_1 , \quad deg(\theta_1) = 1 \\
 \theta_2 &= \sum_{j=2}^{29} \tau_j , \quad deg(\theta_2) = 28 \\
 \theta_3 &= \sum_{j=30}^{65} \tau_j \quad deg(\theta_3) = 36 \\
 \theta_4 &= \sum_{j=66}^{128} \tau_j \quad deg(\theta_4) = 63.
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$\psi_{2^7} = a_1\tau_1 + a_2 \sum_{j=2}^{29} \tau_j + a_3 \sum_{j=30}^{65} \tau_j + a_4 \sum_{j=66}^{128} \tau_j$$

and hence

$$\langle \psi_{2^7}, \psi_{2^7} \rangle = a_1^2 + 28a_2^2 + 36a_3^2 + 63a_4^2 ,$$

where  $a_1 = \langle \psi_{2^7}, \tau_1 \rangle = \langle \rho, \psi \rangle_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$ . We also have that

$$\langle \psi_{2^7}, \psi_{2^7} \rangle = \frac{1}{128} \{ \psi(1A)\psi(1A) + \psi(2A)\psi(2A) + 63\psi(2B)\psi(2B) + \psi(2C)\psi(2C) \} .$$

Now we apply the above results to the irreducible characters of  $Sp_8(2)$ . Let  $\psi_1 = 35a$ ,  $\psi_2 = 51a$  and  $\psi_3 = 85a$  be the irreducible characters of  $Sp_8(2)$  of degrees 35, 51 and 85 respectively. For  $\psi_1$  we obtain that

$$\langle \rho, \psi_1 \rangle_{2^7:Sp_6(2)} = \frac{1}{128} [35 + (-21) + 63(3) + 63(11)] = 7 .$$

Since  $deg(\psi_1) = 35$ , we must have that  $a_1 + 28a_2 + 36a_3 + 63a_4 = 35$  and since  $a_1 = 7$ , we must have that  $a_2 = 1, a_3 = a_4 = 0$ . Hence based on the partial fusion of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  into  $Sp_8(2)$  which has already been determined, we obtain that  $(\psi_1)_{2^7:Sp_6(2)} = \chi_2 + \chi_{90}$ .

Similarly for  $\psi_2$  and  $\psi_3$  we obtain that

$$(\psi_2)_{2^7:Sp_6(2)} = \chi_3 + \chi_{68}$$

and

$$(\psi_3)_{2^7:Sp_6(2)} = \chi_4 + \chi_{68} + \chi_{90}.$$

Using the partial fusion already determined and the values of  $\psi_1$ ,  $\psi_2$  and  $\psi_3$  on the classes of  $Sp_8(2)$  and the values of  $(\psi_1)_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$ ,  $(\psi_2)_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$  and  $(\psi_3)_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$  on the classes of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$ , we are able to complete the fusion map of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  into  $Sp_8(2)$  and this is given in following Table 6.9.

Table 6.9: The fusion of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  into  $Sp_8(2)$

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Sp_8(2)}$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Sp_8(2)}$
1A	1A		1A	2A	2D		2C
	2A		2A		2E		2A
	2B		2B		4A		4B
	2C		2C		4B		4A
					2F		2E
2B	2G		2B	2C	2K		2C
	2H		2E		2L		2E
	2I		2F		4D		4C
	2J		2D		4E		4D
	4C		4D		2M		2F
					4F		4H
2D	2N		2F	3A	3A		3A
	2O		2E		6A		6A
	4G		4E		6B		6B
	4H		2F		6C		6C
	4I		4G				
	4J		4I				
3B	3B		3D	3C	3C		3C
	6D		6F		6E		6H
					6F		6I
					6G		6L
4A	4K		4C	4B	4N		4H
	4L		4G		4O		4B
	4M		4K		4P		4E
					4Q		4I
4C	4R		4H	4D	8A		8A
	4S		4A		4V		4D
	4T		4I		4W		4G
	4U		4F		4X		4L
					4Y		4J
	8B		8B				

Table 6.9: The fusion of  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  into  $Sp_8(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Sp_8(2)}$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^7:Sp_6(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Sp_8(2)}$
4E	4Z		4H	5A	5A		5A
	4AA		4I		10A		10A
	4AB		4K		10B		10C
	4AC		4L		10C		10B
	8C		8C				
	8D		8D				
6A	6H		6C	6B	6K		6B
	6I		6A		6L		6G
	12A		12B		12C		12D
	12B		12C				
	6J		6G				
6C	6M		6J	6D	6O		6C
	6N		6O		6P		6G
					12D		12A
					12E		12D
					12F		12H
6E	6Q		6D	6F	6U		6L
	6R		6N		6V		6H
	6S		6M		12G		12G
	6T		6P		12H		12F
6G	6W		6P	7A	7A		7A
	6X		6N		14A		14A
	12I		12J				
	12J		12K				
8A	8E		8D	8B	8H		8C
	8F		8B		8I		8A
	8G		8F		8J		8E
9A	9A		9C	10A	10D		10C
	18A		18A		10E		10A
					20A		20A
					10B		20B
12A	12K		12H	12B	12M		12H
	12L		12C		12N		12B
	24A		24A		24B		24B
12C	12O		12I	15A	15A		15A
	12P		12L		30A		30A

**Remark 6.8.1** *There is another group of the form  $E = 2^7:Sp_6(2)$ , which is a maximal subgroup of  $\overline{Fi}_{22} = Aut(Fi_{22})$ . For this group we have four inertia factor groups  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $2^5:S_6$  and  $2^5:S_6$  in  $Sp_6(2)$  respectively. Mpono [88] has constructed the character table of  $E$ , which is now available in GAP. As the group  $E$  has 134 conjugacy classes, therefore the group of the form  $2^7:Sp_6(2)$  that has been studied in this chapter is not isomorphic to  $E$ .*

## Chapter 7

# A Maximal Subgroup of $2^8:O_8^+(2)$

The orthogonal simple group  $O_{10}^+(2)$  has 9 conjugacy classes of maximal subgroups. It has exactly four conjugacy classes of involutions represented in the ATLAS [19] by  $2A$ ,  $2B$ ,  $2C$  and  $2D$  respectively. In  $O_{10}^+(2)$ , we have  $N_{O_{10}^+(2)}(2^8) = 2^8:O_8^+(2)$  and using the list of maximal subgroups of  $O_{10}^+(2)$  given in the ATLAS, we can see that  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  is a maximal subgroup of  $O_{10}^+(2)$ . We should add here that there are three groups of the form  $V_i:O_8^+(2)$  where  $V_i \cong 2^8$  ( $1 \leq i \leq 3$ ) are irreducible modules for  $O_8^+(2)$  [58].

In this chapter we study the group  $\bar{G} = 2^8:Sp_6(2)$  that sits maximally inside group  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$ . Let  $\bar{G} = N:G$  where  $N = 2^8$  is the vector space of dimension 8 over  $GF(2)$  and  $G = Sp_6(2)$  which acts irreducibly on  $N$  (see [58]). The character table of  $\bar{G}$  is not yet known. We use the technique of coset analysis to determine the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  and then we construct the complete character table using the Fischer-Clifford matrices. The complete fusion of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  into  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  will also be fully determined.

### 7.1 The action of $Sp_6(2)$ on $2^8$

In  $O_8^+(2)$  there are three non-conjugate classes of  $Sp_6(2)$ . We choose an  $Sp_6(2)$  from the first class and we observe that for this  $Sp_6(2)$  we have  $Sp_6(2) = C_{O_8^+(2)}(\theta_1)$  where  $\theta_1$  is an involutory outer automorphism of  $O_8^+(2)$  represented by  $2F$  in the ATLAS. The permutation character of  $O_8^+(2)$  on  $C_{O_8^+(2)}(\theta_1)$  is given by  $1a + 35a + 84a$ . Now by using the conjugacy classes of elements of  $O_8^+(2)$ , obtained using MAGMA [10], we generated the group  $C_{O_8^+(2)}(\theta_1) = Sp_6(2)$  by two elements  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  of  $O_8^+(2)$  which are given by:

$$\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $O(\alpha) = 2$  and  $O(\beta) = 6$ .

We give the class representatives for each  $g \in Sp_6(2)$  in terms of  $8 \times 8$  matrices over  $GF(2)$  in the following table, where  $[g]_G$  is the class containing  $g$  and  $M$  is the matrix that represents that particular class.

$[g]_G$	$M$	$ [g]_G $	$[g]_G$	$M$	$ [g]_G $
1A	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	1	2A	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	63
2B	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	315	2C	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	945
2D	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	3780	3A	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	672
3B	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	2240	3C	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	13440



$[g]_G$	$M$	$ [g]_G $	$[g]_G$	$M$	$ [g]_G $
$6G$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	120960	$7A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	207360
$8A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	90720	$8B$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	90720
$9A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	161280	$10A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	145152
$12A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	60480	$12B$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	60480
$12C$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	120960	$15A$	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	96768

We obtain that  $Sp_6(2)$  has 30 conjugacy classes and its action on  $2^8$  gives rise to three orbits of lengths 1, 120 and 135 with corresponding point stabilizers  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $U_3(3):2$  and  $2^6:L_3(2)$  respectively. Let  $\rho_1$  and  $\rho_2$  be the permutation characters of  $Sp_6(2)$  of degrees 120 and 135. Then from ATLAS, we deduce that  $\chi_{\rho_1} = 1a + 35a + 84a$  and  $\chi_{\rho_2} = 1a + 15a + 35b + 84a$ .

Suppose  $\chi = \chi(Sp_6(2)|_{2^8})$  is the permutation character of  $Sp_6(2)$  on  $2^8$ . Then we

obtain that

$$\chi = 1a + 1_{U_3(3):2}^{Sp_6(2)} + 1_{2^6:L_3(2)}^{Sp_6(2)} = 3 \times 1a + 15a + 35a + 35b + 2 \times 84a,$$

where  $1_{U_3(3):2}^{Sp_6(2)}$  and  $1_{2^6:L_3(2)}^{Sp_6(2)}$  are the characters of  $Sp_6(2)$  induced from identity characters of  $U_3(3):2$  and  $2^6:L_3(2)$  respectively.

For each class representative  $g \in Sp_6(2)$ ,  $\chi(Sp_6(2)|2^8)(g)$  is equal to the number of fixed points of  $g$  in  $2^8$ .

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	4D
$\chi(SP(6,2) U_3(3):2)$	120	0	24	0	8	0	3	6	12	0	0	4
$\chi(Sp_6(2) 2^6:L_3(2))$	135	15	39	15	7	0	0	9	3	3	3	11
$k$	256	16	64	16	16	1	4	16	16	4	4	16
$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	4E	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	7A	8A	8B
$\chi(SP(6,2) U_3(3):2)$	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	2
$\chi(Sp_6(2) 2^6:L_3(2))$	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	1	1
$k$	4	1	1	1	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	4
$[g]_{SP(6,2)}$	9A	10A	12A	12B	12C	15A						
$\chi(Sp_6(2) U_3(3):2)$	0	0	0	0	3	0						
$\chi(Sp_6(2) 2^6:L_3(2))$	0	0	0	0	0	0						
$k$	1	1	1	1	4	1						

Now having obtained the values of the  $k$ 's for each class representative  $g \in Sp_6(2)$ , we use Programme A.2 (See Appendix A) written in *MAGMA* [10] to find the values of  $f_j$ 's corresponding to these  $k$ 's. From the programme output, we calculate the number  $f_j$  of orbits  $Q_i$ 's ( $1 \leq i \leq k$ ) which have come together under the action of  $C_{Sp_6(2)}(g)$  for each class representative  $g \in Sp_6(2)$ . We deduce that altogether we have 70 conjugacy classes of elements in  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$ , which we list in Table 7.1. In Table 7.1 we also list the  $d_j$ 's where  $d_j g$  is a representative of the  $\Delta_j$ , and for each  $[x]_{\bar{G}}$  the order of  $C_{\bar{G}}(x)$  is given in the last column of Table 7.1.

Table 7.1: The conjugacy classes of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$k$	$f_j$	$d_j$	$w$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	$ [x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)} $	$ C_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}(x) $
1A	256	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	1A	1	371589120
		$f_2 = 120$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0)	2A	120	3096576
		$f_3 = 135$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	2B	135	2752512
2A	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2C	1008	368640
		$f_2 = 15$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1)	4A	15120	24576
2B	64	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2D	1260	294912
		$f_2 = 6$	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2E	7560	49152
		$f_3 = 9$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2F	11340	32768
		$f_4 = 48$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1)	4B	60480	6144
2C	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2G	15120	24576
		$f_2 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	4C	45360	8192
		$f_3 = 12$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1)	4D	181440	2048

Table 7.1: The conjugacy classes of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$k$	$f_j$	$d_j$	$w$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	$ [x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)} $	$ C_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}(x) $
2D	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	2H	60480	6144
		$f_2 = 1$	(1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1)	4E	60480	6144
		$f_3 = 6$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1)	4F	362880	1024
		$f_4 = 8$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)	(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1)	4G	483840	768
3A	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	3A	172032	2160
3B	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	3B	143360	2592
		$f_2 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0)	6A	430080	864
3C	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	3C	215040	1728
		$f_2 = 6$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1)	6B	1290240	288
		$f_3 = 9$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1)	6C	1935360	192
4A	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4H	60480	6144
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4I	60480	6144
		$f_3 = 2$	(0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4J	120960	3072
		$f_4 = 12$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4K	725760	512
4B	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4L	483840	768
		$f_2 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	8A	1451520	256
4C	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4M	483840	768
		$f_2 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1)	8B	1451520	256
4D	16	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4N	181440	2048
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4O	181440	2048
		$f_3 = 2$	(1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4P	362880	1024
		$f_4 = 4$	(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4Q	725760	512
		$f_5 = 8$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4R	1451520	256
4E	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	4S	2903040	128
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1)	8C	2903040	128
		$f_3 = 2$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1)	8D	5806080	64
5A	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	5A	12386304	30
6A	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6D	2580480	144
6B	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6E	2580480	144
6C	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6F	1290240	288
		$f_2 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6G	3870720	96
6D	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6H	7741440	48
6E	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6I	2580480	144
		$f_2 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	12A	7741440	48
6F	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6J	2580480	144
		$f_2 = 3$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	12B	7741440	48

Table 7.1: The conjugacy classes of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$k$	$f_j$	$d_j$	$w$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	$ [x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)} $	$ C_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}(x) $
6G	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	6K	7741440	48
		$f_2 = 1$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1)	12C	7741440	48
		$f_3 = 2$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0)	12D	15482880	24
7A	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	7A	13271040	28
		$f_2 = 1$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)	14A	13271040	28
		$f_3 = 1$	(1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	14B	13271040	28
		$f_4 = 1$	(0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1)	(1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1)	14C	13271040	28
8A	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8E	5806080	64
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8F	5806080	64
		$f_3 = 2$	(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8G	11612160	32
8B	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8H	5806080	64
		$f_2 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8I	5806080	64
		$f_3 = 2$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	8J	11612160	32
9A	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	9A	41287680	9
10A	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	10A	37158912	10
12A	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12E	15482880	24
12B	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12F	15482880	24
12C	4	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12G	7741440	48
		$f_2 = 1$	(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12H	7741440	48
		$f_3 = 1$	(1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12I	7741440	48
		$f_4 = 1$	(1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	12J	7741440	48
15A	1	$f_1 = 1$	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	(0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)	15A	24772608	15

## 7.2 The Inertia Groups of $2^8:Sp_6(2)$

We know that when  $Sp_6(2)$  acts on the conjugacy classes of  $2^8$ , it forms three orbits of lengths 1, 120 and 135. Thus by Brauer's theorem (Theorem 2.5.7)  $Sp_6(2)$  acting on  $Irr(2^8)$  will also produce three orbits of length 1,  $s$  and  $t$  such that  $s + t = 255$ . From ATLAS by checking the indices of maximal subgroups of  $Sp_6(2)$ , we obtain that  $s = 120$  and  $t = 135$ . We deduce that there are three inertia groups  $\bar{H}_i = 2^8:H_i$  of indices 1, 120 and 135 in  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  respectively where  $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$  and  $H_i \leq Sp_6(2)$ . We observe that  $H_1 = Sp_6(2)$ ,  $H_2 = U_3(3):2$  and  $H_3 = 2^6:L_3(2)$ . We can also show that

$$H_2 = \langle \alpha_1, \beta_1 \rangle, \alpha_1 \in 3C, \beta_1 \in 8B$$

and

$$H_3 = \langle \alpha_2, \beta_2 \rangle, \alpha_2 \in 2B, \beta_2 \in 7A$$

where  $2B, 3C, 7A$  and  $8B$  are conjugacy classes of elements of  $Sp_6(2)$ .

The groups  $U_3(3):2$  and  $2^6:L_3(2)$  are maximal subgroups of  $Sp_6(2)$  of indices 120 and 135 respectively. Now by using direct matrix conjugation in  $Sp_6(2)$  and the permutation

characters of  $H_2 = U_3(3):2$  and  $H_3 = 2^6:L_3(2)$  in  $Sp_6(2)$  of degrees 120 and 135 respectively we obtain the fusions of the inertia factors  $H_2$  and  $H_3$  into  $Sp_6(2)$ .

Table 7.2: The fusion of  $U_3(3):2$  into  $Sp_6(2)$

$[g]_{SP(6,2)}$	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E
$[h]_{U_3(3):2}$													
1A	120												
2A		120	24	8	2								
2B		480	96	32	8								
3A						10	3						
3B						120	36	6					
4A									4	2	2		
4B									8	4	4		
4C									12	6	6	4	1
$\chi(SP(6,2) U_3(3):2)$	120	0	24	0	8	0	3	6	12	0	0	4	0

Table 7.2: The fusion of  $U_3(3):2$  into  $Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	7A	8A	8B	9A	10A
$[h]_{U_3(3):2}$													
6A		6	6	3	2								
6B		24	24	12	8	6	6	2					
7A									1				
8A										2	2		
8B										2	2		
$\chi(SP(6,2) U_3(3):2)$	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0

Table 7.2: The fusion of  $U_3(3):2$  into  $Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{SP(6,2)}$	12A	12B	12C	15A
12A	2	2	1	
12B	2	2	1	
12C	2	2	1	
15A				
$\chi(Sp_6(2) U_3(3):2)$	0	0	3	0

Table 7.3: The fusion of  $2^6:L_3(2)$  into  $Sp_6(2)$

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	1A	2A	2B	2C	2D	3A	3B	3C	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E
$[h]_{2^6:L_3(2)}$													
1A	135												
2A		15	3	1									
2B		15	3	1									
2C		45	9	3									
2D		60	12	4	1								
2E		180	36	12	3								
2F		180	36	12	3								
2G		360	72	24	6								
3A						180	54	9					
4A									3				1
4B									3				1
4C									6	3	3	2	2
4D									6	3	3	2	2
4E									6	3	3	2	2
4F									12	6	6	4	1
4G									24	12	12	8	2
4H									24	12	12	8	2
$\chi(Sp_6(2) _{2^6:L_3(2)})$	135	15	39	15	7	0	0	9	3	3	3	11	3

Table 7.3: The fusion of  $2^6:L_3(2)$  into  $Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{SP(6,2)}$	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	7A	8A	8B
$[h]_{2^6:L_3(2)}$											
6A		12	12	6	4	3	3	1			
6B		12	12	6	4	3	3	1			
6C		12	12	6	4	3	3	1			
7A									1		
7B									1		
8A										1	1
8B										1	1
$\chi(SP(6,2) _{2^6:L_3(2)})$	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	2	1	1

### 7.3 The Fischer-Clifford Matrices of $2^8:Sp_6(2)$

For each conjugacy class  $[g]$  of  $Sp_6(2)$  with representative  $g \in Sp_6(2)$ , we construct the corresponding Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(g)$  of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  by using the properties of Fischer-Clifford matrices which are given in Chapter 5 (Subsection 5.1.1 and Section 5.2) together with fusions given in Table 7.2 and Table 7.3.

Table 7.4: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$

$M(g)$	$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(1A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 120 & 8 & -8 \\ 135 & -9 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 15 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 24 & 8 & -8 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 36 & -12 & 4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(2C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 12 & -4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 8 & -8 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 6 & 6 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3A) = ( 1 )$
$M(3B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 2 & -2 \\ 9 & -3 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -4 & 0 \\ 8 & -8 & 0 & 0 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -4 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 8 & -8 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(5A) = ( 1 )$	$M(6A) = ( 1 )$
$M(6B) = ( 1 )$	$M(6C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6D) = ( 1 )$
$M(6E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(7A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(8A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(8B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -2 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(9A) = ( 1 )$	$M(10A) = ( 1 )$	$M(12A) = ( 1 )$
$M(12B) = ( 1 )$	$M(12C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(15A) = ( 1 )$

We use the above Fischer-Clifford matrices and the character tables of inertia factor groups  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $H_2$  and  $H_3$ , together with the fusion of  $H_2$  and  $H_3$  into  $Sp_6(2)$ , to obtain the character table of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$ . The set of irreducible characters of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  will be partitioned into three blocks  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$  and  $B_3$  corresponding to the inertia factors  $H_1 = Sp_6(2)$ ,  $H_2$  and  $H_3$  respectively. The complete character table of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  is displayed in Table 7.5. Please note that the centralizers of the elements of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  were listed in the





Table 7.5: The character table of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	4D					4E			5A	6A	6B	6C		6D
	4N	4O	4P	4Q	4R	4S	8C	8D	5A	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H
$\chi_1$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_2$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	2	-2	2	2	2	0
$\chi_3$	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	-2	-2	1	1	0
$\chi_4$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2	2	-1	-1	2
$\chi_5$	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	3	3	-2
$\chi_6$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	2	3	3	0	0	1
$\chi_7$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	-3	3	3	1
$\chi_8$	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	0	3	-1	-1	-1	1
$\chi_9$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-3	1	-2	-2	-1
$\chi_{10}$	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	3
$\chi_{11}$	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	-1	-2	2	-1	-1	-2
$\chi_{12}$	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	1	1	-1
$\chi_{13}$	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	2	2	2	2	0
$\chi_{14}$	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	0	4	-4	2	2	0
$\chi_{15}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2	-2	-1
$\chi_{16}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	2	2	2	2
$\chi_{17}$	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	-1	-3	-3	0	0	1
$\chi_{18}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-3	-3	0	0	1
$\chi_{19}$	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	0	0	1
$\chi_{20}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	1	1	-2	-2	1
$\chi_{21}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{22}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-3	-3	0	0	-1
$\chi_{23}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-3	0	0	-1
$\chi_{24}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2	-2	-2	-2
$\chi_{25}$	3	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	3	3	0
$\chi_{26}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	-2	-2	-2	2
$\chi_{27}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	-2	3	3	0	0	-1
$\chi_{28}$	5	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{29}$	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	-4	4	1	1	0
$\chi_{30}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7.5: The character table of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	6E		6F		6G			7A				8A		
	6I	12A	6J	12B	6K	12C	12D	7A	14A	14B	14C	8E	8F	8G
$\chi_1$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_2$	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_3$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
$\chi_4$	2	2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_5$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_6$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
$\chi_7$	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
$\chi_8$	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_9$	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{10}$	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{11}$	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{12}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
$\chi_{13}$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
$\chi_{14}$	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{15}$	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
$\chi_{16}$	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{17}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
$\chi_{18}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{19}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{20}$	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{21}$	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{22}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
$\chi_{23}$	0	0	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{24}$	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{25}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{26}$	-2	-2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{27}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{28}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1
$\chi_{29}$	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{30}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0



Table 7.5: The character table of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	1A			2A		2B				2C			2D			
	1A	2A	2B	2C	4A	2D	2E	2F	4B	2G	4C	4D	2H	4E	4F	4G
$\chi_{31}$	120	8	-8	0	0	24	8	-8	0	0	0	0	8	-8	0	0
$\chi_{32}$	120	8	-8	0	0	24	8	-8	0	0	0	0	-8	8	0	0
$\chi_{33}$	720	48	-48	0	0	-48	-16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{34}$	720	48	-48	0	0	-48	-16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{35}$	840	56	-56	0	0	-24	-8	8	0	0	0	0	8	-8	0	0
$\chi_{36}$	840	56	-56	0	0	-24	-8	8	0	0	0	0	-8	8	0	0
$\chi_{37}$	1680	112	-112	0	0	-48	-16	16	0	0	0	0	16	-16	0	0
$\chi_{38}$	1680	112	-112	0	0	-48	-16	16	0	0	0	0	-16	16	0	0
$\chi_{39}$	1680	112	-112	0	0	144	48	-48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{40}$	2520	168	-168	0	0	120	40	-40	0	0	0	0	-24	24	0	0
$\chi_{41}$	2520	168	-168	0	0	120	40	-40	0	0	0	0	24	-24	0	0
$\chi_{42}$	3240	216	-216	0	0	72	24	-24	0	0	0	0	24	-24	0	0
$\chi_{43}$	3240	216	-216	0	0	72	24	-24	0	0	0	0	-24	24	0	0
$\chi_{44}$	5040	336	-336	0	0	48	16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{45}$	6720	448	-448	0	0	-192	-64	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{46}$	7680	512	-512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{47}$	135	-9	7	15	-1	39	-9	7	-1	15	-1	-1	7	7	-1	-1
$\chi_{48}$	405	-27	21	45	-3	-27	21	5	-3	-3	13	-3	-3	-3	5	-3
$\chi_{49}$	405	-27	21	45	-3	-27	21	5	-3	-3	13	-3	-3	-3	5	-3
$\chi_{50}$	810	-54	42	90	-6	90	-6	26	-6	42	10	-6	18	18	2	-6
$\chi_{51}$	945	-63	49	-75	5	105	-39	9	1	-3	13	-3	-7	-7	1	1
$\chi_{52}$	945	-63	49	-15	1	129	-15	33	-7	33	-15	1	-7	-7	1	1
$\chi_{53}$	945	-63	49	-75	5	-39	9	-7	1	45	-3	-3	-7	-7	1	1
$\chi_{54}$	945	-63	49	105	-7	-15	33	17	-7	9	25	-7	1	1	9	-7
$\chi_{55}$	945	-63	49	-15	1	-15	33	17	-7	-15	1	1	17	17	-7	1
$\chi_{56}$	1080	-72	56	120	-8	24	24	24	-8	24	24	-8	8	8	8	-8
$\chi_{57}$	1890	-126	98	-150	10	66	-30	2	2	42	10	-6	-14	-14	2	2
$\chi_{58}$	1890	-126	98	-30	2	114	18	50	-14	18	-14	2	10	10	-6	2
$\chi_{59}$	2835	-189	147	-45	3	-45	99	51	-21	-45	3	3	3	3	-5	3
$\chi_{60}$	2835	-189	147	-225	15	-117	27	-21	3	39	23	-9	3	3	-5	3
$\chi_{61}$	2835	-189	147	-225	15	27	-21	-5	3	-9	39	-9	3	3	-5	3
$\chi_{62}$	2835	-189	147	-45	3	99	51	67	-21	3	-13	3	-21	-21	3	3
$\chi_{63}$	2835	-189	147	135	-9	27	-21	-5	3	63	-17	-1	3	3	-5	3
$\chi_{64}$	2835	-189	147	135	-9	-117	27	-21	3	15	-1	-1	-21	-21	3	3
$\chi_{65}$	2835	-189	147	135	-9	27	-21	-5	3	-33	15	-1	-21	-21	3	3
$\chi_{66}$	2835	-189	147	135	-9	171	-69	11	3	15	-1	-1	3	3	-5	3
$\chi_{67}$	3780	-252	196	-60	4	-156	36	-28	4	36	-28	4	4	4	4	-4
$\chi_{68}$	3780	-252	196	-60	4	132	-60	4	4	-60	4	4	4	4	4	-4
$\chi_{69}$	5670	-378	294	270	-18	-90	6	-26	6	-18	14	-2	6	6	-10	6
$\chi_{70}$	7560	-504	392	-120	8	-24	-24	-24	8	-24	-24	8	8	8	8	-8





Table 7.5: The character table of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	6E		6F		6G			7A				8A		
	6I	12A	6J	12B	6K	12C	12D	7A	14A	14B	14C	8E	8F	8G
$\chi_{31}$	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	1	1	-1	-1	2	-2	0
$\chi_{32}$	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	1	1	-1	-1	2	-2	0
$\chi_{33}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0
$\chi_{34}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0
$\chi_{35}$	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0
$\chi_{36}$	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0
$\chi_{37}$	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{38}$	0	0	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{39}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{40}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0
$\chi_{41}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0
$\chi_{42}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	2	-2	0
$\chi_{43}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	2	-2	0
$\chi_{44}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{45}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{46}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0
$\chi_{47}$	3	-1	3	-1	1	1	-1	2	-2	0	0	1	1	-1
$\chi_{48}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	A	-A	1	1	-1
$\chi_{49}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	-A	A	1	1	-1
$\chi_{50}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{51}$	-3	1	3	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1
$\chi_{52}$	3	-1	-3	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{53}$	-3	1	3	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{54}$	3	-1	3	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{55}$	3	-1	-3	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1
$\chi_{56}$	-3	1	-3	1	-1	-1	1	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{57}$	3	-1	-3	1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{58}$	-3	1	3	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{59}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{60}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1
$\chi_{61}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{62}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1
$\chi_{63}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1
$\chi_{64}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{65}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1
$\chi_{66}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1
$\chi_{67}$	-3	1	-3	1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{68}$	-3	1	-3	1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{69}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{70}$	3	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7.5: The character table of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

	8B			9A	10A	12A	12B	12C				15A
	8H	8I	8J	9A	10A	12E	12F	12G	12H	12I	12J	15A
$\chi_{31}$	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	3	-1	-1	-1	0
$\chi_{32}$	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	3	-1	-1	0
$\chi_{33}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	B	C	0
$\chi_{34}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	C	B	0
$\chi_{35}$	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{36}$	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{37}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-3	1	1	0
$\chi_{38}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	1	1	1	0
$\chi_{39}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	2	2	0
$\chi_{40}$	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	-1	-1	-1	0
$\chi_{41}$	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-1	3	-1	-1	0
$\chi_{42}$	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{43}$	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{44}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{45}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{46}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{47}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{48}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{49}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{50}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{51}$	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{52}$	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{53}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{54}$	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{55}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{56}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{57}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{58}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{59}$	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{60}$	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{61}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{62}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{63}$	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{64}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{65}$	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{66}$	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{67}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{68}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{69}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{70}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$A = \sqrt{-7}, \quad B = -1 + 2\sqrt{-3}, \quad C = -1 - 2\sqrt{-3}$$

### 7.4 The Fusion of $2^8:Sp_6(2)$ into $2^8:O_8^+(2)$

We use the results of Section 7.1 and Chapter 2 (Section 2.2) to compute the power maps of the elements of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  which we list in Table 7.6 below.

Table 7.6: The power maps of the elements of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	2	3	5	7	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	2	3	5	7
1A	1A					2A	2C	1A			
	2A	1A					4A	2B			
	2B	1A									
2B	2D	1A				2C	2G	1A			
	2E	1A					4C	2B			
	2F	1A					4D	2B			
	4B	2B									
2D	2H	1A				3A	3A		1A		
	4E	2B									
	4F	2B									
	4G	2A									
3B	3B		1A			3C	3C		1A		
	6A	3B	2A				6B	3C	2A		
							6C	3C	2B		
4A	4H	2D				4B	4L	2G			
	4I	2D					8A	4C			
	4J	2D									
	4K	2E									
4C	4M	2G				4D	4N	2D			
	8B	4C					4O	2D			
							4P	2D			
							4Q	2E			
							4R	2F			
4E	4S	2G				5A	5A			1A	
	8C	4C									
	8D	4D									
6A	6D	3A	2C								
6C	6F	3B	2D			6B	6E	3A	2D		
	6G	3B	2E			6D	6H	3A	2G		
6E	6I	3C	2D			6F	6J	3C	2C		
	12A	6C	4B				12B	6C	4A		
6G	6K	3C	2H			7A	7A				1A
	12C	6C	4E				14A	7A			2A
	12D	6B	4G				14B	7A			2B
							14C	7A			2B

Table 7.6: The power maps of the elements of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	2	3	5	7	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	2	3	5	7
8A	8E	4H				8B	8H	4N			
	8F	4I					8I	4O			
	8G	4K					8J	4Q			
9A	9A		3B			10A	10A	5A		2C	
12A	12E	6H	4L			12B	12F	6H	4M		
12C	12G	6F	4H			15A	15A		5A	3A	
	12H	6F	4I								
	12I	6F	4J								
	12J	6F	4J								

We compute the fusion map of  $Sp_6(2)$  into  $O_8^+(2)$  using GAP. We give the complete fusion map of  $Sp_6(2)$  into  $O_8^+(2)$  in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7: The fusion of  $Sp_6(2)$  into  $O_8^+(2)$

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[h]_{O_8^+(2)}$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[h]_{O_8^+(2)}$
1A		1A	2A		2B
2B		2A	2C		2B
2D		2E	3A		3A
3B		3D	3C		3E
4A		4A	4B		4C
4C		4C	4D		4B
4E		4C	5A		5A
6A		6D	6B		6A
6C		6G	6D		6D
6E		6H	6F		6K
6G		6N	7A		7A
8A		8A	8B		8B
9A		9A	10A		10A
12A		12E	12B		12E
12C		12D	15A		15A

This fusion will also help us to determine the fusion map from  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  to  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$ . The power maps of  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  are given in GAP. In order to complete the fusion of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  into  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  we sometimes use the technique of set intersection, as we used in Chapter 6 (Section 6.8). For more details regarding the technique of set intersection we refer to Moori [72] and Mpono [88].

We give the complete list of class fusions of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  into  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8: The fusion of  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  into  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$

$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[h]_{2^8:O_8^+(2)}$	$[g]_{Sp_6(2)}$	$[x]_{2^8:Sp_6(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[h]_{2^8:O_8^+(2)}$
1A	1A		1A	2A	2C		2H
	2A		2A		4A		4E
	2B		2B				
2B	2D		2C	2C	2G		2H
	2E		2D		4C		4E
	2F		2E		4D		4E
	4B		4A				
2D	2H		2J	3A	3A		3B
	4E		4G				
	4F		4H				
	4G		4I				
3B	3B		3D	3C	3C		3E
	6A		6C		6B		6D
					6C		6E
4A	4H		4J	4B	4L		4V
	4I		4K		8A		8C
	4J		4K				
4C	4K		4L	4D	4N		4M
	4M		4V		4O		4N
	8B		8C		4P		4O
					4Q		4P
				4R		4Q	
4E	4S		4V	5A	5A		5B
	8C		8C				
	8D		8C				
6A	6D		6E	6B	6E		6H
6C	6F		6N	6D	6H		6L
	6G		6O				
6E	6I		6S	6F	6J		6V
	12A		12E		12B		12I
6G	6K		6X	7A	7A		7A
	12C		12K		14A		14A
	12D		12L		14B		14B
			14C			14C	
8A	8E		8G	8B	8H		8J
	8F		8H		8I		8K
	8G		8I		8J		8L
9A	9A		9B	10A	10A		10D
12A	12E		12U	12B	12F		12U
12C	12G		12Q	15A	15A		15B
	12H		12R				
	12I		12R				
	12J		12R				

Since  $2^8:Sp_6(2) \leq 2^8:O_8^+(2)$  and  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  is a maximal subgroup of  $O_{10}^+(2)$ , we have  $2^8:Sp_6(2) \leq O_{10}^+(2)$ .

The group  $2^{10+16}.O_{10}^+(2)$  is a maximal subgroup of the sporadic simple group *Monster*. Let  $D$  be the factor  $2^{16}:D_5(2)$  of this maximal subgroup. Fischer [33] showed that a group  $S$  of the form  $2^8:Sp_6(2)$  is one of the inertia factors of  $D$ . The group  $S$  is a maximal

subgroup of  $2^8:O_8^+(2)$  and it is not isomorphic to our group. Infact Fischer [33] showed that the inertia factors of  $S$  are  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $2^5:S_6$ ,  $W(E_6)'$ ,  $Sp_6(2)$ ,  $2^5:S_6$ , and  $A_8$ . As the group  $S$  has 168 conjugacy classes of elements, therefore the group  $\bar{G} = 2^8:Sp_6(2)$  that has been studied in this chapter is not isomorphic to  $S$ . Note that our group  $\bar{G}$  has only 70 conjugacy classes of elements.

## Chapter 8

# A Maximal Subgroup of $Fi'_{24}$

The Fischer group  $Fi'_{24}$  is the largest sporadic simple Fischer group of order

$$1255205709190661721292800 = 2^{21} \cdot 3^{16} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 \ .$$

The group  $Fi'_{24}$  is the derived subgroup of the Fischer 3-transposition group  $Fi_{24}$  discovered by Bernd Fischer [30]. There are five classes of elements of order 3 in  $Fi'_{24}$  as represented in ATLAS by  $3A$ ,  $3B$ ,  $3C$ ,  $3D$  and  $3E$ . A subgroup of  $Fi'_{24}$  of order 3 is called of type  $3X$ , where  $X \in \{A, B, C, D, E\}$ , if it is generated by an element in the class  $3X$ . There are six classes of maximal 3-local subgroups of  $Fi'_{24}$  as determined by Wilson in [111]. In this chapter we shall determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of one of these maximal 3-local subgroups  $\bar{G} := N_{Fi'_{24}}(\langle N \rangle) \cong 3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$ , where  $N \cong 3^7$  is the natural orthogonal module for  $\bar{G}/N \cong O_7(3)$  with 364 subgroups of type  $3B$  corresponding to the totally isotropic points. The group  $\bar{G}$  is a non-split extension of  $N$  by  $G \cong O_7(3)$ . In Section 8.1 we discuss the action of  $G$  on  $N$ . Section 8.2 deals with the inertia groups of  $\bar{G}$ . We also compute the projective characters of one of the inertia factors corresponding to the factor set  $\alpha$  of order 3, which will be required in Section 8.4. The fusions of the inertia factors into  $G$  is obtained in Section 8.3. In Section 8.4 we are concerned with the Fischer-Clifford matrices and the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$ .

### 8.1 The Action of $O_7(3)$ on $3^7$

We know that  $O_7(3)$  acts naturally on  $3^7$ . The action of  $O_7(3)$  on  $3^7$  gives rise to four orbits of lengths 1, 702, 728 and 756 and hence four point stabilizes  $O_7(3)$ ,  $2U_4(3)$ ,  $3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $L_4(3)$  respectively. Let  $\chi(O_7(3)|2U_4(3))$ ,  $\chi(O_7(3)|3^5:U_4(2))$  and  $\chi(O_7(3)|L_4(3))$  be the permutation characters of  $O_7(3)$  on  $2U_4(3)$ ,  $3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $L_4(3)$  respectively. Then using GAP [104] and by considering the fact that  $\chi(O_7(3)|3^7)(g) = 3^n$  for all  $g \in O_7(3)$  and for

some  $n \in \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$ , we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(O_7(3)|2U_4(3)) &= 1a + 78a + 168a + 182a + 273a, \\ \chi(O_7(3)|3^5:U_4(2)) &= 1a + 91a + 168a + 195a + 273a, \\ \chi(O_7(3)|L_4(3)) &= 1a + 105a + 182a + 195a + 273a,\end{aligned}$$

where  $1a$ ,  $78a$ ,  $91a$ ,  $105a$ ,  $168a$ ,  $182a$ ,  $195a$  and  $273a$  are irreducible characters of  $O_7(3)$  of degrees 1, 91, 105, 168, 182, 195 and 273 respectively. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(O_7(3)|3^7) &= 1 + I_{2U_4(3)}^{O_7(3)} + I_{3^5:U_4(2)}^{O_7(3)} + I_{L_4(3)}^{O_7(3)} \\ &= 1a + 1a + 91a + 168a + 195a + 273a + 1a + 105a + 182a + 195a + 273a \\ &\quad + 1a + 105a + 182a + 195a + 273a \\ &= 4 \times 1a + 91a + 2 \times 105a + 168a + 2 \times 182a + 3 \times 195a + 3 \times 273a\end{aligned}$$

where  $I_{2U_4(3)}^{O_7(3)}$ ,  $I_{3^5:U_4(2)}^{O_7(3)}$  and  $I_{L_4(3)}^{O_7(3)}$  are the identity characters of  $2U_4(3)$ ,  $3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $L_4(3)$  respectively induced to  $O_7(3)$ . For each class representative  $g \in O_7(3)$ ,  $\chi(O_7(3)|3^7)(g)$  will give us the number of fixed points  $k$  which we provide in Table 8.1.

## 8.2 The Inertia Groups of $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$

When  $O_7(3)$  acts on the conjugacy classes of  $3^7$  it produces four orbits of lengths 1, 702, 728 and 756. Hence by Brauer's theorem (Theorem 2.5.7)  $O_7(3)$  acting on  $Irr(3^7)$  will also produce four orbits of lengths 1,  $s$ ,  $t$  and  $u$  such that  $s + t + u = 2186$ . Now by checking the indices of the maximal subgroups of  $O_7(3)$  given in the ATLAS, we can see that the only possibility is that  $s = 702$ ,  $t = 728$  and  $u = 756$ . We deduce that the four inertia groups are  $\bar{H}_i = 3^7:H_i$  of indices 1, 702, 728 and 756 in  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  respectively, where  $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  and  $H_i \leq O_7(3)$  are the inertia factors. We also observed that the inertia factors are  $H_1 = O_7(3)$ ,  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$ ,  $H_3 = 3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $H_4 = L_4(3)$  of indices 1, 702, 728 and 756 in  $O_7(3)$  respectively. The (ordinary) character tables of  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  are given in the GAP [104]. As we will see in Section 8.4 that we need to use the projective characters of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$ . Since these projective characters are not available in GAP [104] and ATLAS we have to compute them here. The first step to find projective characters of a group is to find its Schur multiplier. In [47], D. Holt has developed a package called *Cohomolo* for calculating Schur multipliers of finite groups which is now available in GAP4. It calculates the  $p$ -th part of the Schur multiplier of a finite group for each prime  $p$  dividing the order of the group. Using *Cohomolo* package we calculate the Schur multiplier of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$  for each primes dividing the order of  $H_2$ . There are four primes dividing the order of  $H_2$  and we obtained that the Schur multiplier for the sylow  $p$ -subgroups ( $p = 2, 3$ ) are cyclic groups of order 2 and 3 respectively. Since the sylow  $p$ -subgroups for  $p = 5$  and 7 are cyclic, by Theorem 3.1.3(ii) we deduce that the Schur multiplier for these subgroups are



Table 8.2: Projective characters of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$ 

	1A	2A	2B	2C	3A	6A	3B	6B	3C	6C	3D	6D	4A	4B
$\chi_1$	15	15	-1	-1	6	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3
$\chi_2$	21	21	5	5	3	3	6	6	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_3$	105	105	9	9	15	15	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_4$	105	105	-7	-7	15	15	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5
$\chi_5$	105	105	9	9	-12	-12	12	12	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_6$	210	210	2	2	3	3	15	15	0	0	0	0	-2	-2
$\chi_7$	315	315	-5	-5	-36	-36	9	9	0	0	0	0	3	3
$\chi_8$	336	336	16	16	-6	-6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_9$	360	360	8	8	-18	-18	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{10}$	360	360	8	8	-18	-18	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{11}$	384	384	0	0	24	24	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{12}$	420	420	4	4	33	33	-6	-6	0	0	0	0	4	4
$\chi_{13}$	630	630	6	6	9	9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	2	2
$\chi_{14}$	729	729	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3
$\chi_{15}$	756	756	-12	-12	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4
$\chi_{16}$	945	945	-15	-15	-27	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_{17}$	6	-6	-2	2	-3	3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	2	-2
$\chi_{18}$	84	-84	4	-4	-15	15	6	-6	0	0	0	0	4	-4
$\chi_{19}$	120	-120	-8	8	-6	6	15	-15	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{20}$	126	-126	-10	10	18	-18	9	-9	0	0	0	0	2	-2
$\chi_{21}$	210	-210	-6	6	-24	24	-3	3	0	0	0	0	6	-6
$\chi_{22}$	270	-270	6	-6	27	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2
$\chi_{23}$	270	-270	6	-6	27	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2
$\chi_{24}$	336	-336	16	-16	-6	6	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{25}$	384	-384	0	0	24	-24	12	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{26}$	420	-420	-12	12	-21	21	12	-12	0	0	0	0	-4	4
$\chi_{27}$	630	-630	-18	18	9	-9	-9	9	0	0	0	0	2	-2
$\chi_{28}$	630	-630	-2	2	9	-9	-9	9	0	0	0	0	-2	2
$\chi_{29}$	630	-630	-2	2	9	-9	-9	9	0	0	0	0	-2	2
$\chi_{30}$	840	-840	8	-8	12	-12	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{31}$	840	-840	8	-8	-42	42	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8.2: Projective characters of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  (continued)

	4C	5A	10A	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	7A	14A	7B	14B
$\chi_1$	-1	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	2	2	1	1	1	1
$\chi_2$	1	1	1	-1	-1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_3$	1	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_4$	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_5$	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_6$	-2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_7$	-1	0	0	4	4	1	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_8$	0	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_9$	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	2	2	$A$	$A$	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$
$\chi_{10}$	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	2	2	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	$A$	$A$
$\chi_{11}$	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
$\chi_{12}$	0	0	0	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{13}$	-2	0	0	-3	-3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{14}$	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
$\chi_{15}$	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{16}$	1	0	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{17}$	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	-2	2	-1	1	-1	1
$\chi_{18}$	0	-1	1	1	-1	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{19}$	0	0	0	-2	2	1	-1	-2	2	1	-1	1	-1
$\chi_{20}$	0	1	-1	2	-2	-1	1	2	-2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{21}$	0	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{22}$	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	$-A$	$A$	$-\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$
$\chi_{23}$	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	$-\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	$-A$	$A$
$\chi_{24}$	0	1	-1	-2	2	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{25}$	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	1
$\chi_{26}$	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{27}$	0	0	0	-3	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{28}$	0	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	-2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{29}$	0	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	-2	2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{30}$	0	0	0	-4	4	2	-2	2	-2	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{31}$	0	0	0	2	-2	-1	1	2	-2	0	0	0	0

Table 8.2: Projective characters of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  (continued)

	8A	8B	9A	18A	9B	18B	9C	18C	9D	18D	12A	12B
$\chi_1$	1	1	$C$	$C$	$\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_2$	-1	-1	$\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	$C$	$C$	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_3$	1	1	$-\bar{C}$	$-\bar{C}$	$-C$	$-C$	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_4$	-1	-1	$-\bar{C}$	$-\bar{C}$	$-C$	$-C$	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
$\chi_5$	1	1	$D$	$D$	$-D$	$-D$	0	0	0	0	-2	-2
$\chi_6$	0	0	$-C$	$-C$	$-\bar{C}$	$-\bar{C}$	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_7$	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_8$	0	0	$-D$	$-D$	$D$	$D$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_9$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{10}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{11}$	0	0	$C$	$C$	$\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{12}$	0	0	$D$	$D$	$-D$	$-D$	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_{13}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
$\chi_{14}$	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{15}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
$\chi_{16}$	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
$\chi_{17}$	0	0	$D$	$-D$	$-D$	$D$	0	0	0	0	-1	1
$\chi_{18}$	0	0	$-C$	$C$	$-\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{19}$	0	0	$\bar{C}$	$-\bar{C}$	$C$	$-C$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{20}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-2
$\chi_{21}$	0	0	$-D$	$D$	$D$	$-D$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{22}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
$\chi_{23}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
$\chi_{24}$	0	0	$-D$	$D$	$D$	$-D$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{25}$	0	0	$C$	$-C$	$\bar{C}$	$-\bar{C}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{26}$	0	0	$-\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	$-C$	$C$	0	0	0	0	-1	1
$\chi_{27}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
$\chi_{28}$	$B$	$-B$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{29}$	$-B$	$B$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
$\chi_{30}$	0	0	$-C$	$C$	$-\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
$\chi_{31}$	0	0	$\bar{C}$	$-\bar{C}$	$C$	$-C$	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (-1 + \sqrt{-7})/2, & \bar{A} &= (-1 - \sqrt{-7})/2, & B &= 2\sqrt{-1}, \\
 C &= (-3 - \sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{C} &= (-3 + \sqrt{-3})/2, & D &= \sqrt{-3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

### 8.3 The Fusion of Inertia Factor Groups into $O_7(3)$

Using the permutation characters of  $O_7(3)$  on  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$ ,  $H_3 = 3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $H_4 = L_4(3)$  of degrees 702, 728 and 756 respectively we are able to obtain partial fusions of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$ ,  $H_3 = 3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $H_4 = L_4(3)$  into  $O_7(3)$ . We completed the fusions by using direct matrix conjugation in  $O_7(3)$ . We follow the techniques already discussed and used in Chapters 6 and 7 for fusions. The complete fusions of  $2U_4(3)$ ,  $3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $L_4(3)$  into  $O_7(3)$  are given in Tables 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5 respectively.

Table 8.3: The fusion of  $2U_4(3)$  into  $O_7(3)$

$[h]_{2U_4(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[h]_{2U_4(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[h]_{2U_4(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$
1A		1A	2A		2A	2B		2C
2C		2B	3A		3A	3B		3C
3C		3B	3D		3F	4A		4B
4B		4C	4C		4D	5A		5A
6A		6A	6B		6C	6C		6B
6D		6K	6E		6G	6F		6D
6G		6J	6H		6F	6I		6I
6J		6H	7A		7A	7B		7A
8A		8B	8B		8B	9A		9B
9B		9B	9C		9A	9D		9A
10A		10B	12A		12B	12B		12E
14A		14A	14B		14A	18A		18C
18B		18C	18C		18B	18D		18A

Table 8.4: The fusion of  $3^5:U_4(2)$  into  $O_7(3)$

$[h]_{3^5:U_4(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[h]_{3^5:U_4(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[h]_{3^5:U_4(2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$
1A		1A	2A		2C	2B		2B
3A		3B	3B		3A	3C		3C
3D		3A	3E		3D	3F		3E
3G		3G	3H		3A	3I		3D
3J		3E	3K		3G	3L		3B
3M		3G	3N		3G	3O		3F
3P		3C	3Q		3F	3R		3F
3S		3G	3T		3D	3U		3E
4A		4B	4B		4D	5A		5A
6A		6E	6B		6F	6C		6D
6D		6H	6E		6G	6F		6M
6G		6L	6H		6G	6I		6M
6J		6L	6K		6I	6L		6P
6M		6I	6N		6P	6O		6J
6P		6O	6Q		6N	6R		6H
9A		9A	9B		9B	9C		9B
9D		9D	9E		9C	9F		9B
9G		9D	9H		9C	12A		12A
12B		12A	12C		12H	12D		12B
12E		12G	12F		12F	12G		12B
12H		12G	12I		12F	15A		15A
15B		15A	18A		18D			

Table 8.5: The fusion of  $L_4(3)$  into  $O_7(3)$

$[h]_{L_4(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[h]_{L_4(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[h]_{L_4(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$
1A		1A	2A		2B	2B		2C
3A		3A	3B		3B	3C		3C
3D		3G	4A		4A	4B		4B
4C		4D	5A		5A	6A		6H
6B		6F	6C		6G	6D		6I
6E		6J	8A		8A	9A		9B
9B		9A	10A		10A	12A		12D
12B		12C	12C		12B	13A		13A
13B		13A	13C		13B	13D		13B
20A		20A	20B		20A			

### 8.4 The Fischer-Clifford Matrices of $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$

Having obtained the fusions of the inertia factors  $2U_4(3)$ ,  $3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $L_4(3)$  into  $O_7(3)$  (Tables 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5) together with properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices discussed in Section 5.1.1, and following similar arguments given for the group  $2^6 \cdot U_4(2)$  in Section 5.5, we are able to compute the Fischer-Clifford matrices of the non-split extension  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$ .

Consider the coset corresponding to the identity of  $O_7(3)$ . Clearly this is a split coset, and since the action of  $O_7(3)$  on  $Irr(N)$  is self-dual, we can easily determine the column weights and hence the orders of the centralizers for the classes of elements of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  corresponding to this coset. We used the results given in Subsection 5.1.1 and Section 5.2 to complete the entries of the rows of  $M(1A)$ . We obtain four conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  of orders 1, 3, 3 and 3 respectively corresponding to the identity coset. We have the following Fischer-Clifford matrix for the identity of  $O_7(3)$

$$M(1A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 702 & 0 & -27 & 27 \\ 728 & 26 & -1 & -28 \\ 756 & -27 & 27 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let  $Irr(Fi'_{24}) = \{\psi_i : 1 \leq i \leq 108\}$  be the set of irreducible characters of  $Fi'_{24}$  as listed in the ATLAS. Then we have

$[x]_{Fi'_{24}}$	1A	3A	3B	3C
$\psi_2$	8671	247	-77	85
$\psi_3$	57477	534	615	210
$\psi_4$	249458	370	2705	869

Let  $\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3$  and  $\gamma_4$  be the rows of the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(1A)$ . Since  $\langle (\psi_2)_N, 1_N \rangle = 91$ ,  $\langle (\psi_3)_N, 1_N \rangle = 483$  and  $\langle (\psi_4)_N, 1_N \rangle = 1392$  we have the decompositions  $(\psi_2)_N = 91\gamma_1 + 6\gamma_2 + 6\gamma_3$ ,  $(\psi_3)_N = 483\gamma_1 + 21\gamma_2 + 30\gamma_3 + 27\gamma_4$  and  $(\psi_4)_N = 1392\gamma_1 + 105\gamma_2 + 145\gamma_3 + 91\gamma_4$ . Now by considering the coefficients of  $\gamma_2$ , we deduce that there are characters  $\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3 \in Irr(\bar{G})$ , with  $deg(\chi_1) = 6 \times 702 = 4212$ ,  $deg(\chi_2) = 21 \times 702 = 14742$  and  $deg(\chi_3) = 105 \times 702 = 73710$ . Let  $[x_1 \ x_2 \ \dots \ x_s]$  be the transpose of the partial entries for the projective characters of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$  on  $1A \in O_7(3)$ . Then  $C_2(1A)M_2(1A)$  is a  $s \times 4$  matrix with the entries of the first column  $702x_1 = 4212$ ,  $702x_2 = 14742$  and  $702x_3 = 73710$ . Hence  $x_1 = 6$ ,  $x_2 = 21$  and  $x_3 = 105$ . This shows that the partial projective character table of  $H_2$  that we need to use should contain characters  $\hat{\beta}_{21}, \hat{\beta}_{22}$  and  $\hat{\beta}_{23}$  of degrees 6, 21 and 105 respectively. Now by checking the ordinary character table of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$  which is available in GAP and ATLAS we can see that  $\hat{\beta}_{21}, \hat{\beta}_{22}$  and  $\hat{\beta}_{23}$  do not come from the ordinary characters of  $H_2$  as there is no ordinary character of degree 6 in  $H_2$ . Since the Schur multiplier of  $H_2$  is the cyclic group of order 6 so three distinct

projective character tables occur corresponding to the factor sets  $\beta^{-1}$ ,  $\alpha^{-1}$  and  $\delta^{-1}$  with  $\beta^2 \sim 1$ ,  $\alpha^3 \sim 1$  and  $\delta^6 \sim 1$ . Now by Lemma 3.2.6 we know that each irreducible projective character with a factor set  $\omega$  has its degree divisible by  $o([\omega])$ . Since  $o([\beta]) = 2$  and 2 does not divide 21 and since  $o([\delta]) = 6$  and 6 does not divide 105, we deduce that  $\hat{\beta}_{21}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{22}$  and  $\hat{\beta}_{23}$  belong to the projective characters of  $H_2$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  such that  $\alpha^3 \sim 1$ . Hence we need to use the projective characters of  $H_2$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  (see Table 8.2) to obtain the irreducible characters of  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  corresponding to this inertia factor.

Similarly by considering the coefficients of  $\gamma_3$  in the decompositions of  $(\psi_2)_N$ ,  $(\psi_3)_N$  and  $(\psi_4)_N$  we obtain that there are irreducible characters of  $\bar{G}$  of degrees 4368, 21840, 7280, 10920 and 65520. Let  $[y_1 \ y_2 \ \dots \ y_t]$  be the transpose of the partial entries for the projective character table of  $H_3 = 3^5:U_4(2)$  on 1A. Then  $C_3(1A)M_3(1A)$  is a  $t \times 4$  matrix and we obtain that  $y_1 = 6$ ,  $y_2 = 30$ ,  $y_3 = 10$ ,  $y_4 = 15$  and  $y_5 = 90$ . This shows that the partial projective character table of  $H_3$  that we need to use should contain characters  $\hat{\beta}_{31}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{32}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{33}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{34}$  and  $\hat{\beta}_{35}$  of degrees 6, 30, 10, 15 and 90 respectively. Since the Schur multiplier of  $H_3 = 3^5:U_4(2)$  is also the cyclic group of order 6, again three distinct projective character tables occur. Now by similar arguments as for  $H_2$  we deduce that  $\hat{\beta}_{31}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{32}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{33}$ ,  $\hat{\beta}_{34}$ , and  $\hat{\beta}_{35}$  come from the ordinary characters of  $H_3$ . Hence we need to use the ordinary characters of  $H_3$ . The character table of  $H_3 = 3^5:U_4(2)$  is available in GAP [104].

Finally by considering the coefficients of  $\gamma_4$  in the decompositions of  $(\psi_3)_N$  and  $(\psi_4)_N$ , it can be shown that the partial projective character table of  $H_4 = L_4(3)$  which we have to use contain a character of degree 1. Hence this partial projective character table comes from the ordinary characters of  $H_4 = L_4(3)$ .

To summarize, for our computations of Fischer-Clifford matrices we need to use the projective characters of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$  (Table 8.2) corresponding to the factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  with  $\alpha^3 \sim 1$ , the ordinary characters of  $H_1 = O_7(3)$ ,  $H_3 = 3^5:U_4(2)$  and  $H_4 = L_4(3)$ . This forces the shape of all Fischer-Clifford matrices by the results of Subsection 5.1.1. We produce altogether 183 conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$ .

We use the results of Subsection 5.1.1 and Sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4 to compute the entries of the Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $\bar{G}$  for split cosets. The fusion of  $\bar{G}$  into  $Fi'_{24}$  together with the restriction of characters of  $Fi'_{24}$  to  $\bar{G}$  forces the signs of the Fischer-Clifford matrices and the orders of the elements of  $\bar{G}$ .

For example consider the conjugacy class  $3A$  of  $O_7(3)$ . Let  $g \in 3A$ . Since there are fusions from  $\alpha$ -regular class  $3A$  of  $H_2$  and from classes of  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  into  $3A$  of  $O_7(3)$ , we deduce that the coset  $\bar{g}N$  is a split coset. Using similar techniques as we used in the example given in Section 5.5, and in Section 6.7, we obtain the following form of the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(3A)$  with the possibility of change of signs for rows.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1259712 \\
 23328 \\
 157464 \\
 34992 \\
 34992 \\
 11664 \\
 \end{array}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 306110016 & 25509168 & 1417176 & 51018336 & 34012224 & 34012224 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 54 & 0 & 0 & 27 & -27 & -27 \\
 8 & 8 & -1 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\
 36 & 9 & 0 & -18 & 18\alpha - 9\bar{\alpha} & -9\alpha + 18\bar{\alpha} \\
 36 & 9 & 0 & -18 & -9\alpha + 18\bar{\alpha} & 18\alpha - 9\bar{\alpha} \\
 108 & -27 & 0 & 0 & 27 & 27 \\
 1 & 12 & 216 & 6 & 4 & 4
 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\alpha = (-1 + \sqrt{-3})/2$  and  $\bar{\alpha} = (-1 - \sqrt{-3})/2$

Let  $3D, 3E, 3F, 3G, 3H$  and  $3I$  be conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  obtained corresponding to this coset. First suppose that the above matrix is the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(3A)$  as it is. Then by considering the restriction of  $\psi_2 \in Irr(Fi'_{24})$  to  $\bar{G}$ , we notice that there will be no fusion from  $3D$  class of  $\bar{G}$  into  $Fi'_{24}$ . Hence this is not the required Fischer-Clifford matrix and the sign of the rows have to be changed. Now if we multiply the rows 4 and 5 by  $\alpha = (-1 + \sqrt{-3})/2$  and  $\bar{\alpha} = (-1 - \sqrt{-3})/2$  respectively, then the resulting character table of  $\bar{G}$  does not satisfy the congruence relations (Lemma 5.2.8(iii)). By checking various other possibilities we deduce that rows 4 and 5 have to be multiplied by  $\bar{\alpha}$  and  $\alpha$  respectively in order to get the proper character table of  $\bar{G}$ . Hence

$$M(3A) = \begin{pmatrix}
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 54 & 0 & 0 & 27 & -27 & -27 \\
 8 & 8 & -1 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\
 36\bar{\alpha} & 9\bar{\alpha} & 0 & -18\bar{\alpha} & 18 - 9\alpha & -9 + 18\alpha \\
 36\alpha & 9\alpha & 0 & -18\alpha & -9\bar{\alpha} + 18 & 18\bar{\alpha} - 9 \\
 108 & -27 & 0 & 0 & 27 & 27
 \end{pmatrix}$$

Now consider the coset corresponding to the class  $3B$  of  $O_7(3)$ . This is a non-split coset since there is a fusion from  $\alpha$ -irregular class  $3C$  of  $H_2$ . Using Programme C (Section 5.4) we find the appropriate column weights. We obtained the centralizer orders of the relevant classes by considering these column weights and by using the restriction of irreducible characters of  $Fi'_{24}$  to  $\bar{G}$ . We have the matrix corresponding to this coset in the following shape

$$\begin{array}{r}
 174960 \\
 87480 \\
 2916 \\
 1944 \\
 \end{array}
 \begin{pmatrix}
 7085880 & 2834352 & 708588 & 262440 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 2 & a & f & m \\
 -30 & b & g & n \\
 45 & c & h & p \\
 2 & 5 & 20 & 54
 \end{pmatrix}$$

Notice that the restriction of irreducible characters of  $Fi'_{24}$  to  $\bar{G}$  determine the entries for the first column. We find the remaining entries of  $M(3B)$  using properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices discussed in Subsection 5.1.1. We have

$$M(3B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -30 & 24 & -3 & 0 \\ 45 & 18 & -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We used similar type of arguments to compute all other Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$ . The complete list of Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  are given in Tables 8.6 and 8.7 respectively.

Table 8.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(1A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 702 & 0 & -27 & 27 \\ 728 & 26 & -1 & -28 \\ 756 & -27 & 27 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(2B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 90 & -9 & 0 & 9 \\ 80 & 8 & -10 & -1 \\ 72 & 0 & 9 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(3A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 54 & 0 & 0 & 27 & -27 & -27 \\ 8 & 8 & -1 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\ 36\bar{\alpha} & 9\bar{\alpha} & 0 & -18\bar{\alpha} & 18 - 9\alpha & -9 + 18\alpha \\ 36\alpha & 9\alpha & 0 & -18\alpha & -9\bar{\alpha} + 18 & 18\bar{\alpha} - 9 \\ 108 & -27 & 0 & 0 & 27 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -30 & 24 & -3 & 0 \\ 45 & 18 & -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(3C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 72 & -9 & 0 & 18 & -9 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 96 & 15 & 0 & -12 & -12 \\ 72 & -9 & 0 & -9 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \\ 24 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(3E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \\ 24 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(3G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2\bar{\alpha} & -1 & -\alpha & -\bar{\alpha} & 2\alpha & 2 & 2\bar{\alpha} \\ 2\alpha & -1 & -\bar{\alpha} & -\alpha & 2\bar{\alpha} & 2 & 2\alpha \\ \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha \\ \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Table 8.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  (continued)

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(4B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(5A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 18 & -9 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 12 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 12 & 3 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 4\bar{\alpha} & -1+2\alpha & 2-\alpha & -2\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\alpha} \\ 4\alpha & 2\bar{\alpha}-1 & -\bar{\alpha}+2 & -2\alpha & \alpha \\ 12 & 3 & 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6H) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & -3 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 12 & -6 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & -3 & 6 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6I) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 4\bar{\alpha} & -1+2\alpha & 2-\alpha & -2\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\alpha} \\ 4\alpha & 2\bar{\alpha}-1 & -\bar{\alpha}+2 & -2\alpha & \alpha \\ 12 & 3 & 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6J) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6K) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6L) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6M) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6N) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6O) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6P) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(7A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(8A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(8B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(9A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Table 8.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  (continued)

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(9B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3\alpha & 3\bar{\alpha} & 3 & 0 & 3\bar{\alpha} & 3 & 3\alpha \\ 3\bar{\alpha} & 3\alpha & 3 & 0 & 3\alpha & 3 & 3\bar{\alpha} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 6\alpha & -3 & -3\bar{\alpha} & 0 & 6 & 6\bar{\alpha} & -3\alpha \\ 6\bar{\alpha} & -3 & -3\alpha & 0 & 6 & 6\alpha & -3\bar{\alpha} \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 0 & 6 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(9C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(9D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(10A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(10B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 4\bar{\alpha} & -1+2\alpha & 2-\alpha & -2\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\alpha} \\ 4\alpha & 2\bar{\alpha}-1 & -\bar{\alpha}+2 & -2\alpha & \alpha \\ 12 & 3 & 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12H) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(13A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(13B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(14A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(15A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(18A) = ( 1 )$
$M(18B) = ( 1 )$	$M(18C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(18D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(20A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

$$\alpha = (-1 + \sqrt{-3})/2, \quad \bar{\alpha} = (-1 - \sqrt{-3})/2$$

Table 8.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$

$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}(x) $	$\rightarrow F'_{24}$
1A	1A	10028164124160	1A
	3A	13264767360	3A
	3B	13774950720	3B
	3C	14285134080	3C
2A	2A	39191040	2B
	6A	19595520	6B
2B	2B	50388480	2A
	6B	559872	6F
	6C	699840	6A
	6D	629856	6D
2C	2C	373248	2B
	6E	62208	6I
	6F	46656	6E
	6G	31104	6D
3A	3D	153055008	3D
	3E	12754584	3C
	3F	708588	3D
	3G	25509168	3B
	3H	38263752	3D
	3I	38263752	3A
3B	3J	7085880	3B
	3K	2834352	3C
	3L	708588	3D
	9A	262440	9B
3C	3M	34012224	3A
	3N	1062882	3D
	9B	209952	9C
	3O	1417176	3C
	3P	1417176	3D
3D	9C	472392	9A
	9D	59049	9D
	9E	52488	9C
	3Q	52488	3E
3E	9F	472392	9A
	9G	59049	9D
	9H	52488	9C
	3R	52488	3E
3F	3S	26244	3E
	9I	13122	9E
	9J	13122	9E
	9K	6561	9D

Table 8.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}(x) $	$\rightarrow F'_{24}$
3G	9L	39366	9A
	9M	6561	9C
	9N	6561	9E
	9O	6561	9B
	3T	13122	3D
	9P	13122	9E
	9Q	19683	9D
4A	4A	8640	4B
	12A	4320	12D
4B	4B	31104	4A
	12B	5184	12E
	12C	3888	12B
	12D	2592	12A
4C	4C	1152	4C
	12E	576	12K
4D	4D	5184	4B
	12F	648	12D
	12G	864	12G
	12H	432	12L
5A	5A	3240	5A
	15A	540	15A
	15B	405	15B
	15C	270	15C
6A	6H	69984	6H
	6I	34992	6E
6B	6J	3888	6I
6C	6K	11664	6D
	6L	5832	6J
6D	6M	69984	6G
	6N	34992	6C
	6O	2916	6G
6E	6P	5184	6D
	18A	2592	18A
6F	6Q	23328	6A
	6R	5832	6F
	6S	5832	6G
	18B	1296	18B
6G	6T	23328	6J
	6U	5832	6D
	6V	5832	6J
	6W	3888	6E
	6X	1944	6I

Table 8.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}(x) $	$\rightarrow$	$Fi'_{24}$
6H	6Y	11664		6F
	6Z	5832		6C
	6AA	5832		6F
	6AB	2916		6G
	18C	648		18D
6I	6AC	11664		6B
	6AD	2916		6E
	6AE	2916		6H
	6AF	1944		6I
	6AG	972		6J
6J	6AH	11664		6D
	6AI	1944		6H
	6AJ	1458		6J
	6AK	972		6I
6K	6AL	324		6K
6L	18D	648		18C
	18E	648		18A
	6AM	648		6K
6M	18F	648		18C
	18G	648		18A
	6AN	648		6K
6N	6AO	324		6K
	18H	162		18E
6O	6AP	324		6K
	18I	162		18E
6P	18J	162		18E
	18K	162		18C
	6AQ	162		6J
7A	7A	42		7B
	21A	42		21C
	21B	42		21D
8A	8A	48		8A
	24A	24		24A
8B	8B	48		8C
	24B	48		24F
	24C	48		24G
9A	9R	1458		9B
	9S	729		9E
	9T	972		9F

Table 8.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}(x) $	$\rightarrow F'_{24}$
9B	9U	4374	9E
	9V	2187	9C
	9W	2187	9D
	9X	243	9F
	9Y	4374	9C
	9Z	4374	9A
	9AA	2187	9E
9C	27A	81	27B
	27B	81	27C
	27C	81	27A
9D	27D	81	27C
	27E	81	27B
	27F	81	27A
10A	10A	120	10A
	30A	60	30A
10B	10B	60	10B
	30B	30	30B
12A	12I	432	12C
	36A	432	36A
	36B	432	36B
12B	12J	3888	12F
	12K	972	12A
	12L	972	12F
	12M	648	12B
	12N	324	12E
12C	12O	216	12D
	12P	108	12L
12D	12Q	216	12L
	12R	108	12G
12E	12S	144	12M
	12T	72	12H
12F	36C	108	36C
	36D	108	36B
	12U	108	12I
12G	36E	108	36C
	36F	108	36A
	12V	108	12J
12H	12W	72	12L
	36G	36	36D
13A	13A	39	13A
	39A	39	39A
	39B	39	39A

Table 8.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}(x) $	$\rightarrow F_i'_{24}$
13B	13B	39	13A
	39C	39	39B
	39D	39	39B
14A	14A	42	14B
	42A	42	42B
	42B	42	42C
15A	15D	45	15B
	45A	45	45A
	45B	45	45B
18A	18L	108	18G
18B	18M	108	18H
18C	18N	162	18C
	18O	162	18E
	18P	162	18A
18D	18Q	108	18F
	18R	54	18D
20A	20A	60	20A
	60A	60	60A
	60B	60	60A

The character table of  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  can be obtained by using the Fischer-Clifford matrices (Table 8.6), the projective characters of the inertia factors  $H_2 = 2U_4(3)$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  (Table 8.2) and the ordinary character tables of  $H_3 = 3^5 : U_4(2)$  and  $H_4 = L_4(3)$  together with the fusions of  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  into  $O_7(3)$  (Tables 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5). The full character table of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  is available in GAP [104].

## Chapter 9

# A Maximal Subgroup of $Fi_{24}$

The Fischer group  $Fi_{24} = Aut(Fi'_{24})$  is the largest 3-transposition sporadic group of order

$$2510411418381323442585600 = 2^{22} \cdot 3^{16} \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7^3 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17 \cdot 23 \cdot 29 .$$

$Fi_{24}$  is generated by a conjugacy class of 306936 transpositions. Wilson in [111] completely determined all the maximal 3-local subgroups of  $Fi_{24}$ . In Chapter 8 we computed the conjugacy classes and Fischer-Clifford matrices of the non-split extension  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$ , which is a maximal 3-local subgroup of  $Fi'_{24}$ . In this chapter we construct the conjugacy classes and the character table of the non-split extension  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  which is a maximal 3-local subgroup of the automorphism group  $Fi_{24}$  of index 125168046080. Let  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  be the non-split extension of  $N = 3^7$  by  $G = O_7(3):2$ , where  $N$  is the vector space of dimension 7 over  $GF(3)$  on which  $G$  acts naturally. Using the technique of the Fischer-Clifford matrices which was fully discussed in Chapter 5 we construct the character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$ . We use the properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices which has been discussed in Chapter 5 (Subsection 5.1.1, Sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4). In Section 9.1 we study the action of  $O_7(3):2$  on  $N$ . In Sections 9.2 and 9.3 we are concerned with the inertia groups of  $\bar{G}$  and the fusions of inertia factors into  $O_7(3):2$ . In Section 9.4 we determine the Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$ . For each conjugacy class  $[g]$  of  $O_7(3):2$  with representative  $g \in O_7(3):2$ , we construct the corresponding Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(g)$ . The Fischer-Clifford matrices and conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G}$  are given in Tables 9.6 and 9.7. Finally in Section 9.8 we discuss the fusions of  $\bar{G}$  into  $Fi_{24}$ . However the fusion map of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  into  $\bar{G}$  will be crucial in determining the fusion map of  $\bar{G}$  into  $Fi_{24}$ . This will help to determine those classes of the elements of  $\bar{G}$  that fuse into  $Fi_{24}$ . Those conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$  which contain classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  will fuse into  $Fi'_{24}$  and others will fuse into  $Fi_{24} - Fi'_{24}$ . The fusion map of  $\bar{G}$  into  $Fi_{24}$  will be fully determined.

Küsefong proved in [64] that there exists at most one non-split extension of  $O_7(3)$  by its natural module. Recently Kitazume [62] constructed the non-split extension  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  using some Moufang loop (non-associative version of groups) of order 81, which has been

introduced by Griess [41] in order to construct some trilinear form and Jordan algebra. Griess [40] observed that such a group is realized as a maximal subgroup of the Fischer group  $Fi_{24}$ . For detailed information about the Moufang loop and the construction of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  using Moufang loop, interested readers are referred to [62], [41] and [64].

## 9.1 The Action of $O_7(3):2$ on $3^7$

We know that  $SO_7(3) \cong O_7(3):2$ . By using GAP we construct the group  $O_7(3):2$  and then act  $O_7(3):2$  on  $3^7$ . The action of  $O_7(3):2$  on the conjugacy classes of  $N = 3^7$  produces four orbits  $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3$  and  $\Delta_4$  such that  $|\Delta_1| = 1$ ,  $|\Delta_2| = 702$ ,  $|\Delta_3| = 728$  and  $|\Delta_4| = 756$ . For  $d_i \in \Delta_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq 4$ ), let  $K_i$  be the point stabilizer of  $d_i$  in  $O_7(3):2$ . Then by using GAP we constructed the subgroups  $K_1, K_2, K_3$  and  $K_4$  and we observed that  $K_1 \cong O_7(3):2$ ,  $K_2 \cong 2U_4(3):2$ ,  $K_3 \cong 3^5:U_4(2):2$  and  $K_4 \cong L_4(3) \times 2$ . The number of conjugacy classes of elements of  $K_2, K_3$  and  $K_4$  are 66, 73 and 58 respectively. Now by considering the maximal subgroups of  $O_7(3):2$  (as given in ATLAS) we obtained that  $K_2 \leq M_2 = 2U_4(3).(2^2)_{122}$ ,  $K_3 \leq M_3 = 3^5:(U_4(2):2 \times 2)$  and  $K_4 \leq M_4 = L_4(3):2_2 \times 2$ . We constructed  $M_2, M_3$  and  $M_4$  inside  $O_7(3):2$  and observed that each  $M_2, M_3$  and  $M_4$  has three different types of subgroups of the forms  $2U_4(3):2, 3^5:U_4(2):2$  and  $L_4(3):2$  respectively. Let the three different subgroups in  $M_2$  of type  $2U_4(3):2$  be denoted by  $K_{21}, K_{22}$  and  $K_{23}$  having 63, 63 and 66 conjugacy classes respectively. Since the number of conjugacy classes of  $K_{23}$  is 66, hence  $K_2 \cong K_{23}$ . Similarly let the three subgroups in  $M_3$  of type  $3^5:U_4(2):2$  be  $K_{31}, K_{32}$  and  $K_{33}$  having 73, 76 and 91 conjugacy classes respectively. Since  $K_{31}$  has 73 conjugacy classes, we deduce that  $K_3 \cong K_{31}$ . Let  $K_{41}, K_{42}$  and  $K_{43}$  be three subgroups in  $M_4$  of type  $L_4(3):2$  having 49, 49 and 58 conjugacy classes respectively. As the number of conjugacy classes of  $K_{43}$  is equal to 58, we obtained that  $K_4 \cong K_{43}$ .

By using GAP and by considering the fact that  $\chi(O_7(3):2 | 3^7)(g) = 3^n$  for all  $g \in O_7(3):2$  and for some  $n \in \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$  we determine the permutation characters of  $O_7(3):2$  on  $K_{ij}$  ( $2 \leq i \leq 4$ ) and ( $1 \leq j \leq 3$ ) as following:

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{21}) &= 1ab + 168ab + 182ab, \\
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{22}) &= 1a + 78a + 168a + 182a + 273a, \\
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{23}) &= 1a + 78b + 168a + 182a + 273b, \\
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{31}) &= 1a + 91b + 168a + 195a + 273b, \\
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{32}) &= 1ab + 168ab + 195ab, \\
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{33}) &= 1a + 91a + 168a + 195a + 273a, \\
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{41}) &= 1ab + 182ab + 195ab, \\
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{42}) &= 1a + 105a + 182a + 195a + 273a, \\
\chi(O_7(3):2 | K_{43}) &= 1a + 105b + 182a + 195a + 273b,
\end{aligned}$$

where  $1ab$ ,  $78ab$ ,  $91ab$ ,  $105ab$ ,  $168ab$ ,  $182ab$ ,  $195ab$  and  $273ab$  are irreducible characters of  $O_7(3):2$  of degrees 1, 78, 91, 105, 168, 182, 195 and 273 respectively. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(O_7(3):2 \mid 3^7) &= 1 + I_{K_2}^{O_7(3):2} + I_{K_2}^{O_7(3):2} + I_{K_3}^{O_7(3):2} \\ &= 1a + 1a + 78b + 168a + 182a + 273b + 1a + 91b + 168a + 195a + 273b \\ &\quad + 1a + 105b + 182a + 195a + 273b \\ &= 4 \times 1a + 78b + 91b + 105b + 2 \times 168a + 2 \times 182a + 2 \times 195a + 3 \times 273b\end{aligned}$$

where  $I_{K_2}^{O_7(3):2}$ ,  $I_{K_3}^{O_7(3):2}$  and  $I_{K_4}^{O_7(3):2}$  are the identity characters of  $K_2$ ,  $K_3$  and  $K_4$  respectively induced to  $O_7(3):2$ . Thus for each class representative  $g \in O_7(3):2$ , the values of  $\chi(O_7(3):2 \mid 3^7)(g)$  will give us the number of fixed points.

## 9.2 The Inertia Groups of $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$

From Section 9.1 we know that  $O_7(3):2$  acting on  $3^7$  produces four orbits of lengths 1, 702, 728 and 756 with corresponding point stabilizers  $K_1$ ,  $K_2$ ,  $K_3$  and  $K_4$  respectively. Hence by Brauer's theorem (Theorem 2.5.7)  $O_7(3):2$  acting on  $Irr(3^7)$  will also produce four orbits of lengths 1,  $s$ ,  $t$  and  $u$  such that  $s + t + u = 2186$ . Now by checking the indices of the maximal subgroup of  $O_7(3):2$  given in ATLAS we observed that the only possibility is that  $s = 702$ ,  $t = 728$  and  $u = 756$ . Let  $H_i$  be the  $i$ -th inertia factor. Then  $H_1 = O_7(3):2$  and  $H_i \in \{K_{i1}, K_{i2}, K_{i3}\}$  for  $2 \leq i \leq 4$ . By using character tables of  $K_{ij}$  ( $2 \leq i \leq 4$ ) and ( $1 \leq j \leq 3$ ), the values of the permutation characters  $\chi(O_7(3):2 \mid K_{ij})$  and the fact that  $\chi(O_7(3):2 \mid Irr(3^7))(g) = 3^n$  for all  $g \in O_7(3):2$  and for some  $n \in \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$  we deduce that  $H_2 \cong K_{22}$ ,  $H_3 \cong K_{33}$  and  $H_4 \cong K_{42}$ . In Table 9.1 we list the values of  $\chi(O_7(3):2 \mid Irr(3^7))$ , which we shall need for the determination of column weights  $m$ 's of the Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $\bar{G}$  in Section 9.4.

As we will see in Section 9.4 that we need to use irreducible projective characters of  $H_2$  and ordinary irreducible characters of  $H_1 = O_7(3):2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  in order to compute the irreducible characters of  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$ . The character table of  $H_1$  is available in GAP and ATLAS, but the projective character table of  $H_2$  and the ordinary character tables of  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  are not available in GAP and ATLAS and hence we compute them here. Using GAP we compute the ordinary irreducible characters of  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  which are given in Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix B respectively. For the computation of projective characters of  $H_2$  we first compute its Schur multiplier. Using Cohomolo package we obtain that the Schur multiplier of  $H_2$  is the cyclic group of order 6. Hence three distinct projective character tables corresponding to the factor sets  $\alpha^{-1}$ ,  $\beta^{-1}$  and  $\delta^{-1}$  such that  $\beta^2 \sim 1$ ,  $\alpha^3 \sim 1$  and  $\delta^6 \sim 1$  occur but we compute here only the projective characters of  $H_2$  corresponding to

the factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  such that  $\alpha^3 \sim 1$  as the projective characters of  $H_2$  corresponding to the factor sets  $\beta^{-1}$  and  $\delta^{-1}$  with  $\beta^2 \sim 1$  and  $\delta^6 \sim 1$  are not required for our computations. From the results of Section 3.2, the projective characters of  $H_2$  corresponding to the factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  with  $\alpha^3 \sim 1$  can be obtained from the proper covering group  $3.H_2$  of  $H_2$ . Using similar techniques as we used for our computations for the projective characters of  $2U_4(3)$  in Section 8.2 we computed the projective characters of  $H_2$  which are listed in Table 9.2. Note that in Table 9.2 the classes  $3C$ ,  $6C$ ,  $3D$ ,  $6D$ ,  $9C$ ,  $18C$ ,  $6S$ ,  $6T$ ,  $6U$  and  $6V$  are not  $\alpha^{-1}$ -regular. Hence  $H_2$  has 53 irreducible projective characters with the same number of  $\alpha^{-1}$ -regular classes as asserted by Theorem 3.3.5(i).

### 9.3 The Fusion of $H_2$ , $H_3$ and $H_4$ into $O_7(3):2$

The inertia factors  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  are subgroups of  $O_7(3):2$  of indices 702, 728 and 756 respectively. Using the permutation characters of  $O_7(3):2$  of degrees 702, 728 and 756 together with the fact that  $\chi(O_7(3):2 \mid 3^7)(g) = 3^n$  for all  $g \in O_7(3):2$  and some  $n \in \{0, 1, \dots, 7\}$  we compute the fusions of  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  into  $O_7(3):2$ . The complete fusions of the inertia factors  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  into  $O_7(3):2$  are given in Tables 9.3, 9.4 and 9.4 respectively.

Table 9.1

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	1A	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	3F	4A	4B	4C
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_2)$	702	2	90	6	54	90	72	0	18	0	0	6	2
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_3)$	728	0	80	8	80	62	98	26	8	8	0	8	0
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_4)$	756	0	72	12	108	90	72	0	0	18	2	12	0
$k$	2187	3	243	27	243	243	243	27	27	27	3	27	3
$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	4D	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_2)$	12	12	2	2	2	18	0	12	6	6	6	6	2
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_3)$	8	8	0	0	0	8	2	2	8	14	8	8	0
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_4)$	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	6	12	12	0
$k$	27	27	3	3	3	27	3	27	27	27	27	27	3
$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	6L	6M	6N	7A	8A	8B	9A	9B	9C	10A	10B	12A	12B
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_2)$	0	0	0	2	0	2	12	6	0	0	2	0	6
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_3)$	2	2	2	0	0	0	2	14	2	0	0	2	8
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_4)$	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	6	0	2	0	0	12
$k$	3	3	3	3	3	3	27	27	3	3	3	3	27
$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	12C	12D	12E	12F	12G	13A	13B	14A	15A	18A	18B	18C	20A
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_2)$	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_3)$	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_4)$	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
$k$	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	2D	2E	2F	4E	4F	4G	4H	4I	6O	6P	6Q	6R	6S
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_2)$	234	2	30	0	0	24	4	2	18	18	36	30	2
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_3)$	260	4	20	0	0	32	0	4	44	26	26	20	4
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_4)$	234	2	30	0	0	24	4	2	18	36	18	30	2
$k$	729	9	81	1	1	81	9	9	81	81	81	81	9
$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	6T	6U	6V	6W	6X	6Y	6Z	8C	8D	10C	10D	10E	12H
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_2)$	2	6	0	2	0	6	0	0	4	0	4	2	0
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_3)$	4	2	2	4	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	0
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_4)$	2	0	6	2	0	0	6	0	4	0	4	2	0
$k$	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	1	9	1	9	9	1
$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	12I	12J	12K	12L	12M	12N	12O	12P	12Q	18D	18E	18F	20B
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_2)$	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	2	0	0	6	2	0
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_3)$	0	0	0	8	2	2	0	4	0	2	2	4	0
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_4)$	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	2	0	6	0	2	0
$k$	1	1	1	9	9	9	9	9	1	9	9	9	1
$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	24A	26A	26B	28A	28B	30A	36A						
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_2)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_3)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
$\chi(O_7(3):2   H_4)$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
$k$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						



Table 9.2: Projective characters of  $H_2$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  (continued)

	6E	6F	6G	6H	6I	6J	7A	14A	8A	9A	18A	9B	18B	9C	18C	12A
X1	2	2	-1	-1	2	2	1	1	1	A	A	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	0	0	0
X2	2	2	-1	-1	2	2	1	1	1	A	A	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	0	0	0
X3	-1	-1	2	2	2	2	0	0	-1	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	A	A	0	0	1
X4	-1	-1	2	2	2	2	0	0	-1	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	A	A	0	0	1
X5	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	$-\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	-A	-A	0	0	1
X6	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	$-\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	-A	-A	0	0	1
X7	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	-1	$-\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	-A	-A	0	0	-1
X8	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	-1	$-\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	-A	-A	0	0	-1
X9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	B	B	-B	-B	0	0	-2
X10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	B	B	-B	-B	0	0	-2
X11	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	0	-A	-A	$-\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	0	0	1
X12	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	0	-A	-A	$-\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	0	0	1
X13	4	4	1	1	-2	-2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X14	4	4	1	1	-2	-2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X15	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	-B	-B	B	B	0	0	0
X16	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	-B	-B	B	B	0	0	0
X17	4	4	-2	-2	4	4	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X18	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	B	B	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	0	0	0
X19	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	A	A	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	0	0	0
X20	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	B	B	-B	-B	0	0	1
X21	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	B	B	-B	-B	0	0	1
X22	-3	-3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
X23	-3	-3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
X24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X26	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
X27	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
X28	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X29	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
X30	1	-1	1	-1	-2	2	-1	1	0	B	-B	-B	B	0	0	-1
X31	1	-1	1	-1	-2	2	-1	1	0	B	-B	-B	B	0	0	-1
X32	1	-1	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	-A	A	$-\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	0	0	1
X33	1	-1	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	-A	A	$-\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	0	0	1
X34	-2	2	1	-1	-2	2	1	-1	0	$\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	A	-A	0	0	0
X35	-2	2	1	-1	-2	2	1	-1	0	$\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	A	-A	0	0	0
X36	2	-2	-1	1	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
X37	2	-2	-1	1	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
X38	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-B	B	B	-B	0	0	0
X39	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-B	B	B	-B	0	0	0
X40	6	-6	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
X41	-2	2	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	-B	B	B	-B	0	0	0
X42	-2	2	-2	2	-2	2	0	0	0	-B	B	B	-B	0	0	0
X43	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	A	-A	$\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	0	0	0
X44	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	A	-A	$\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	0	0	0
X45	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	-A	A	0	0	-1
X46	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	-A	A	0	0	-1
X47	-3	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
X48	-3	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
X49	2	-2	2	-2	-4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
X50	-4	4	2	-2	2	-2	0	0	0	-A	A	$-\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	0	0	0
X51	-4	4	2	-2	2	-2	0	0	0	-A	A	$-\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	0	0	0
X52	2	-2	-1	1	2	-2	0	0	0	$\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	A	-A	0	0	0
X53	2	-2	-1	1	2	-2	0	0	0	$\bar{A}$	$-\bar{A}$	A	-A	0	0	0

Table 9.2: Projective characters of  $H_2$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  (continued)

	12B	2D	2E	2F	4D	4E	4F	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	6Q	6R
X1	0	5	5	-3	1	1	1	C	C	$\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	2	2	-1	-1
X2	0	-5	-5	3	-1	-1	-1	-C	-C	$-\bar{C}$	$-\bar{C}$	-2	-2	1	1
X3	1	11	11	3	-1	3	3	D	D	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	2	2	2	2
X4	1	-11	-11	-3	1	-3	-3	-D	-D	$-\bar{D}$	$-\bar{D}$	-2	-2	-2	-2
X5	1	25	25	9	1	1	1	-D	-D	$-\bar{D}$	$-\bar{D}$	4	4	1	1
X6	1	-25	-25	-9	-1	-1	-1	D	D	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	-4	-4	-1	-1
X7	-1	5	5	-3	1	1	1	E	E	$\bar{E}$	$\bar{E}$	2	2	-1	-1
X8	-1	-5	-5	3	-1	-1	-1	-E	-E	$-\bar{E}$	$-\bar{E}$	-2	-2	1	1
X9	-2	35	35	3	3	3	3	F	F	$\bar{F}$	$\bar{F}$	-4	-4	2	2
X10	-2	-35	-35	-3	-3	-3	-3	-F	-F	$-\bar{F}$	$-\bar{F}$	4	4	-2	-2
X11	1	50	50	-6	-2	2	2	G	G	$\bar{G}$	$\bar{G}$	2	2	-1	-1
X12	1	-50	-50	6	2	-2	-2	-G	-G	$-\bar{G}$	$-\bar{G}$	-2	-2	1	1
X13	0	45	45	-3	-3	1	1	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-3	-3
X14	0	-45	-45	3	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	6	6	3	3
X15	0	64	64	0	0	0	0	-F	-F	$-\bar{F}$	$-\bar{F}$	-2	-2	4	4
X16	0	-64	-64	0	0	0	0	F	F	$\bar{F}$	$\bar{F}$	2	2	-4	-4
X17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X18	0	64	64	0	0	0	0	H	H	$\bar{H}$	$\bar{H}$	4	4	-2	-2
X19	0	-64	-64	0	0	0	0	-H	-H	$-\bar{H}$	$-\bar{H}$	-4	-4	2	2
X20	1	20	20	-12	-4	0	0	I	I	$\bar{I}$	$\bar{I}$	2	2	2	2
X21	1	-20	-20	12	4	0	0	-I	-I	$-\bar{I}$	$-\bar{I}$	-2	-2	-2	-2
X22	-1	30	30	6	2	2	2	J	J	$\bar{J}$	$\bar{J}$	0	0	-3	-3
X23	-1	-30	-30	-6	-2	-2	-2	-J	-J	$-\bar{J}$	$-\bar{J}$	0	0	3	3
X24	0	81	81	9	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X25	0	-81	-81	-9	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X26	-1	36	36	-12	4	0	0	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
X27	-1	-36	-36	12	-4	0	0	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0
X28	1	45	45	-3	5	-3	-3	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0
X29	1	-45	-45	3	-5	3	3	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
X30	1	4	-4	0	0	2	-2	K	-K	$\bar{K}$	$-\bar{K}$	-2	2	1	-1
X31	1	-4	4	0	0	-2	2	-K	K	$-\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	2	-2	-1	1
X32	-1	16	-16	0	0	0	0	L	-L	$\bar{L}$	$-\bar{L}$	-2	2	-2	2
X33	-1	-16	16	0	0	0	0	-L	L	$-\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	2	-2	2	-2
X34	0	40	-40	0	0	4	-4	M	-M	$\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	-2	2	1	-1
X35	0	-40	40	0	0	-4	4	-M	M	$-\bar{M}$	$\bar{M}$	2	-2	-1	1
X36	-2	36	-36	0	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	6	-6	3	-3
X37	-2	-36	36	0	0	-2	2	0	0	0	0	-6	6	-3	3
X38	0	20	-20	0	0	2	-2	N	-N	$\bar{N}$	$-\bar{N}$	-4	4	-1	1
X39	0	-20	20	0	0	-2	2	-N	N	$-\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	4	-4	1	-1
X40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X41	0	16	-16	0	0	0	0	O	-O	$\bar{O}$	$-\bar{O}$	-2	2	-2	2
X42	0	-16	16	0	0	0	0	-O	O	$-\bar{O}$	$\bar{O}$	2	-2	2	-2
X43	0	64	-64	0	0	0	0	H	-H	$\bar{H}$	$-\bar{H}$	4	-4	-2	2
X44	0	-64	64	0	0	0	0	-H	H	$-\bar{H}$	$\bar{H}$	-4	4	2	-2
X45	1	80	-80	0	0	0	0	P	-P	$\bar{P}$	$-\bar{P}$	-4	4	2	-2
X46	1	-80	80	0	0	0	0	-P	P	$-\bar{P}$	$\bar{P}$	4	-4	-2	2
X47	1	60	-60	0	0	-2	2	Q	-Q	$\bar{Q}$	$-\bar{Q}$	0	0	3	-3
X48	1	-60	60	0	0	2	-2	-Q	Q	$-\bar{Q}$	$\bar{Q}$	0	0	-3	3
X49	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X50	0	80	-80	0	0	0	0	-H	H	$-\bar{H}$	$\bar{H}$	2	-2	-4	4
X51	0	-80	80	0	0	0	0	H	-H	$\bar{H}$	$-\bar{H}$	-2	2	4	-4
X52	0	40	-40	0	0	-4	4	M	-M	$\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	-2	2	1	-1
X53	0	-40	40	0	0	4	-4	-M	M	$-\bar{M}$	$\bar{M}$	2	-2	-1	1

Table 9.2: Projective characters of  $H_2$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  (continued)

	6S	6T	6U	6V	8B	10B	10C	12C	12D	12E	12F	18D	18E	18F	18G
X1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	R	R	$\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$
X2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	-R	-R	$-\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$
X3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	$\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$	R	R
X4	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	$-\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$	-R	-R
X5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	$-\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$	-R	-R
X6	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	$\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$	R	R
X7	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	1	1	1	$\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$	R	R
X8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	$-\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$	-R	-R
X9	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
X10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
X11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	R	R	$\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$
X12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	-R	-R	$-\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$
X13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
X14	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
X15	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
X16	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
X17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X18	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-R	-R	$-\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$
X19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	R	R	$\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$
X20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1
X21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
X22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0
X23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
X24	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X25	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X27	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X29	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X30	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	B	-B	-1	1	1	-1	1	-1
X31	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-B	B	1	-1	-1	1	-1	1
X32	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	B	-B	0	0	-R	R	$-\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$
X33	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	-B	B	0	0	R	-R	$\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$
X34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	$-\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$	-R	R
X35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	$\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$	R	-R
X36	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0
X37	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0
X38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1
X39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1
X40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X41	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	1	-1
X42	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	1
X43	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-R	R	$-\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$
X44	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	R	-R	$\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$
X45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-B	B	0	0	$\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$	R	-R
X46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	B	-B	0	0	$-\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$	-R	R
X47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	B	-B	1	-1	0	0	0	0
X48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-B	B	-1	1	0	0	0	0
X49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	R	-R	$\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$
X51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-R	R	$-\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$
X52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	$-\bar{R}$	$\bar{R}$	-R	R
X53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	$\bar{R}$	$-\bar{R}$	R	-R

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 A = (-3 - \sqrt{-3})/2 & \bar{A} = (-3 + \sqrt{-3})/2 & B = \sqrt{-3} & C = 2 - 2\sqrt{-3} \\
 \bar{C} = 2 + 2\sqrt{-3} & D = -1 - 2\sqrt{-3} & \bar{D} = -1 + 2\sqrt{-3} & E = -7 + 4\sqrt{-3} \\
 \bar{E} = -7 - 4\sqrt{-3} & F = -4 - 2\sqrt{-3} & \bar{F} = -4 + 2\sqrt{-3} & G = -7 - 2\sqrt{-3} \\
 \bar{G} = -7 + 2\sqrt{-3} & H = 4 - 4\sqrt{-3} & \bar{H} = 4 + 4\sqrt{-3} & I = -1 + 4\sqrt{-3} \\
 \bar{I} = -1 - 4\sqrt{-3} & J = 3 + 6\sqrt{-3} & \bar{J} = 3 - 6\sqrt{-3} & K = -2 - \sqrt{-3} \\
 \bar{K} = -2 + \sqrt{-3} & L = -8 - \sqrt{-3} & \bar{L} = -8 + \sqrt{-3} & M = -2 - 4\sqrt{-3} \\
 \bar{M} = -2 + 4\sqrt{-3} & N = 8 + 4\sqrt{-3} & \bar{N} = 8 - 4\sqrt{-3} & O = 10 - 4\sqrt{-3} \\
 \bar{O} = 10 + 4\sqrt{-3} & P = -4 + \sqrt{-3} & \bar{P} = -4 - \sqrt{-3} & Q = 6 + 3\sqrt{-3} \\
 \bar{Q} = 6 - 3\sqrt{-3} & R = (1 - \sqrt{-3})/2 & \bar{R} = (1 + \sqrt{-3})/2 & 
 \end{array}$$

Table 9.3: The fusion of  $H_2$  into  $O_7(3):2$

$[h]_{H_2}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_2}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_2}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_2}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$
1A		1A	2A		2A	2B		2C	2C		2B
3A		3A	6A		6A	3B		3C	6B		6C
3C		3B	6C		6B	3D		3E	6D		6K
4A		4B	4B		4C	4C		4D	5A		5A
10A		10B	6E		6G	6F		6D	6G		6J
6H		6F	6I		6I	6J		6H	7A		7A
14A		14A	8A		8B	9A		9B	18A		18B
9B		9B	18B		18B	9C		9A	18C		18A
12A		12B	12B		12E	2D		2D	2E		2E
2F		2F	4D		4I	4E		4G	4F		4H
6K		6O	6L		6S	6M		6O	6N		6S
6O		6P	6P		6T	6Q		6Q	6R		6W
6S		6R	6T		6U	6U		6Y	6V		6Y
8B		8D	10B		10D	10C		10E	12C		12P
12D		12P	12E		12M	12F		12O	18D		18E
18E		18F	18F		18E	18G		18F			

Table 9.4: The fusion of  $H_3$  into  $O_7(3):2$

$[h]_{H_3}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_3}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_3}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_3}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$
1A		1A	3A		3C	3B		3B	3C		3A
2A		2E	12A		12M	12B		12L	12C		12N
4A		4G	12D		12G	4B		4D	2B		2F
6A		6U	6B		6V	6C		6F	6D		6D
6E		6H	2C		2B	12E		12A	4C		4B
4D		4I	6F		6Q	6G		6P	6H		6O
2D		2D	2E		2C	6I		6E	6J		6X
6K		6O	6L		6G	6M		6L	6N		6L
6O		6G	6P		6X	6Q		6O	6R		6S
3D		3F	3E		3D	3F		3A	3G		3F
3H		3D	3I		3A	6S		6S	18A		18E
6T		6X	6U		6Q	6V		6M	6W		6J
3J		3C	9A		9B	3K		3D	3L		3F
3M		3E	6X		6W	6Y		6T	9B		9A
3N		3F	3O		3E	3P		3F	3Q		3B
12F		12P	12G		12F	12H		12B	12I		12P
12J		12F	12K		12B	18B		18F	9C		9C
9D		9B	18C		18F	9E		9C	9F		9B
6Z		6Y	6AA		6Z	6AB		6Z	6AC		6R
18D		18C	6AD		6H	6AE		6N	6AF		6I
18E		18D	6AG		6X	6AH		6P	6AI		6I
6AJ		6N	18F		18D	6AK		6P	6AL		6X
15A		15A	5A		5A	10A		10E			

Table 9.5: The fusion of  $H_4$  into  $O_7(3):2$

$[h]_{H_4}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_4}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_4}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[h]_{H_4}$	$\rightarrow$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$
1A		1A	2A		2B	2B		2C	3A		3A
3B		3B	3C		3C	3D		3F	4A		4A
4B		4B	4C		4D	5A		5A	6A		6H
6B		6F	6C		6G	6D		6I	6E		6J
8A		8A	9A		9B	9B		9A	10A		10A
12A		12D	12B		12C	12C		12B	13A		13A
13B		13B	20A		20A	2C		2D	2D		2E
2E		2F	4D		4I	4E		4G	4F		4H
6F		6O	6G		6S	6H		6Q	6I		6T
6J		6P	6K		6W	6L		6R	6M		6V
6N		6Z	8B		8D	10B		10D	10C		10E
12D		12P	12E		12N	12F		12O	18A		18D
18B		18F									

### 9.4 The Fischer-Clifford Matrices of $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$

We use the fusions of the inertia factors  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  into  $O_7(3):2$  (Tables 9.3, 9.4 and 9.5) together with properties of the Fischer-Clifford matrices discussed in Subsection 5.1.1, Sections 5.2, 5.3 and 5.5 to compute the Fischer-Clifford matrices of the non-split extension  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$ .

Consider the coset corresponding to the identity of  $O_7(3):2$ . Then, as in Section 8.4, we compute the entries of the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(1A)$  corresponding to the identity of  $O_7(3):2$ . We have

$$M(1A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 702 & 0 & -27 & 27 \\ 728 & 26 & -1 & -28 \\ 756 & -27 & 27 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We obtain four conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$  of orders 1, 3, 3 and 3 respectively corresponding to  $M(1A)$ .

Let  $Irr(Fi_{24}) = \{\psi_i : 1 \leq i \leq 183\}$  be the set of irreducible characters of  $Fi'_{24}$  as listed in the ATLAS. Then we have

$[x]_{Fi'_{24}}$	1A	3A	3B	3C
$\psi_2$	8671	247	-77	85
$\psi_4$	57477	534	615	210
$\psi_6$	249458	370	2705	869

Let  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_3$  and  $\gamma_4$  be the rows of the Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(1A)$ . Again since  $\langle (\psi_2)_N, 1_N \rangle = 91$ ,  $\langle (\psi_4)_N, 1_N \rangle = 483$  and  $\langle (\psi_6)_N, 1_N \rangle = 1392$  we obtain the following

decompositions

$$\begin{aligned} (\psi_2)_N &= 91\gamma_1 + 6\gamma_2 + 6\gamma_3, \\ (\psi_4)_N &= 483\gamma_1 + 21\gamma_2 + 30\gamma_3 + 27\gamma_4, \\ (\psi_6)_N &= 1392\gamma_1 + 105\gamma_2 + 145\gamma_3 + 91\gamma_4. \end{aligned}$$

Now by considering the coefficients of  $\gamma_2$ ,  $\gamma_4$  and  $\gamma_6$  and following similar arguments given for the non-split extension  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  in Section 8.4, it can be shown that for our computations of the Fischer-Clifford matrices and character table of the group  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  we need to use the projective characters of  $H_2$  (Table 9.2) corresponding to the factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  with  $\alpha^3 \sim 1$ , the ordinary characters of  $H_1 = O_7(3):2$ ,  $H_3$  (Table 1, Appendix B) and  $H_4$  (Table 2, Appendix B). Hence the number of irreducible characters and the conjugacy classes of  $\bar{G} = 3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  is equal to  $|Irr(H_1)| + |IrrProj_{\alpha^{-1}}(H_2)| + |Irr(H_3)| + |Irr(H_4)| = 98 + 53 + 91 + 49 = 291$  where  $IrrProj_{\alpha^{-1}}(H_2)$  denotes the set of irreducible projective characters of  $H_2$  with factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$ .

We list the conjugacy classes of the elements of  $\bar{G}$  in Table 9.7.

For each conjugacy class  $[g]$  of  $O_7(3):2$  with representative  $g \in O_7(3):2$ , we construct the corresponding Fischer-Clifford matrix  $M(g)$ . These Fischer-Clifford matrices are listed in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(1A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 702 & 0 & -27 & 27 \\ 728 & 26 & -1 & -28 \\ 756 & -27 & 27 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(2B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 90 & -9 & 0 & 9 \\ 80 & 8 & -10 & -1 \\ 72 & 0 & 9 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(3A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 54 & 0 & 0 & 27 & -27 & -27 \\ 8 & 8 & -1 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\ 36\bar{\alpha} & 9\bar{\alpha} & 0 & -18\bar{\alpha} & 18 - 9\alpha & -9 + 18\alpha \\ 36\alpha & 9\alpha & 0 & -18\alpha & -9\bar{\alpha} + 18 & 18\bar{\alpha} - 9 \\ 108 & -27 & 0 & 0 & 27 & 27 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ -30 & 24 & -3 & 0 \\ 45 & 18 & -9 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(3C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 72 & -9 & 0 & 18 & -9 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 \\ 96 & 15 & 0 & -12 & -12 \\ 72 & -9 & 0 & -9 & 18 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \\ 24 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$

Table 9.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(3E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(3F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2\bar{\alpha} & -1 & -\alpha & -\bar{\alpha} & 2\alpha & 2 & 2\bar{\alpha} \\ 2\alpha & -1 & -\bar{\alpha} & -\alpha & 2\bar{\alpha} & 2 & 2\alpha \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha \\ \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} \\ 18 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(5A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6B) = ( 1 )$	$M(6C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 18 & -9 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 12 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 12 & 3 & -6 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 4\alpha & -\bar{\alpha} + 2 & 2\bar{\alpha} - 1 & -2\alpha & \alpha \\ 4\bar{\alpha} & 2 - \alpha & -1 + 2\alpha & -2\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\alpha} \\ 12 & 3 & 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6H) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 6 & -3 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 12 & -6 & -6 & 3 & 0 \\ 6 & -3 & 6 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6I) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 4\alpha & -\bar{\alpha} + 2 & 2\bar{\alpha} - 1 & -2\alpha & \alpha \\ 4\bar{\alpha} & 2 - \alpha & -1 + 2\alpha & -2\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\alpha} \\ 12 & 3 & 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6J) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & 3 & -3 & 0 \\ 8 & -4 & -1 & 2 \\ 12 & 0 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6K) = ( 1 )$
$M(6L) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6M) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$

Table 9.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(6N) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(7A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(8A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(8B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(9A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(9B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3\alpha & 3\bar{\alpha} & 3 & 0 & 3\bar{\alpha} & 3 & 3\alpha \\ 3\bar{\alpha} & 3\alpha & 3 & 0 & 3\alpha & 3 & 3\bar{\alpha} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 6\alpha & -3 & -3\bar{\alpha} & 0 & 6 & 6\bar{\alpha} & -3\alpha \\ 6\bar{\alpha} & -3 & -3\alpha & 0 & 6 & 6\alpha & -3\bar{\alpha} \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 0 & 6 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(9C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(10A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(10B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & -3 & 3 & 0 \\ 4\alpha & -\bar{\alpha} + 2 & 2\bar{\alpha} - 1 & -2\alpha & \alpha \\ 4\bar{\alpha} & 2 - \alpha & -1 + 2\alpha & -2\bar{\alpha} & \bar{\alpha} \\ 12 & 3 & 3 & 0 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(13A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(13B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(14A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(15A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(18A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(18B) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$
$M(18C) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(20A) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} \\ 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

Table 9.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(2D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 234 & 18 & -9 & -9 \\ 260 & -10 & -10 & 17 \\ 234 & -9 & 18 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(2E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(2F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 30 & 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 20 & -7 & 2 & 2 \\ 30 & 3 & 3 & -6 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4G) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 24 & 6 & -3 & -3 \\ 32 & -4 & -4 & 5 \\ 24 & -3 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(4E) = (1)$	$M(4F) = (1)$
$M(4H) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(4I) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6O) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 9\bar{\alpha} & 9 & 9\alpha & 0 & 9 & 9\alpha & 9\bar{\alpha} \\ 9\alpha & 9 & 9\bar{\alpha} & 0 & 9 & 9\bar{\alpha} & 9\alpha \\ 8 & 8 & 8 & -1 & 8 & 8 & 8 \\ 18\bar{\alpha} & -9\alpha & -9 & 0 & 18\alpha & 18 & -9\bar{\alpha} \\ 18\alpha & -9\bar{\alpha} & -9 & 0 & 18\bar{\alpha} & 18 & -9\alpha \\ 18 & -9 & -9 & 0 & 18 & 18 & -9 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6P) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 18 & 0 & 0 & 9 & -9 & -9 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 12\bar{\alpha} & 3\bar{\alpha} & 0 & -6\bar{\alpha} & 6 - 3\alpha & -3 + 6\alpha \\ 12\alpha & 3\alpha & 0 & -6\alpha & -3\bar{\alpha} + 6 & 6\bar{\alpha} - 3 \\ 36 & -9 & 0 & 0 & 9 & 9 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6Q) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 36 & 0 & 9 & -9 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 24 & -12 & -3 & 6 & 0 \\ 18 & 9 & -9 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6R) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ -10 & 8 & -1 \\ 15 & 6 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6S) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & 1 \\ \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & 1 \\ 2\alpha & 2\bar{\alpha} & 2 & -\alpha & -1 & -\bar{\alpha} \\ 2\bar{\alpha} & 2\alpha & 2 & -\bar{\alpha} & -1 & -\alpha \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6T) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6U) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6V) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6W) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(6X) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2\alpha & 2 & 2\bar{\alpha} & -\alpha & -\bar{\alpha} & -1 \\ 2\bar{\alpha} & 2 & 2\alpha & -\bar{\alpha} & -\alpha & -1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & 1 \\ \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(6Y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(8C) = (1)$

Table 9.6: The Fischer-Clifford matrices of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$M(g)$	$M(g)$
$M(6Z) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha \\ \alpha & \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} \\ 6 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(8D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(10C) = (1)$	$M(10D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(10E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 \\ 4 & -2 & -2 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12H) = (1)$
$M(12I) = (1)$	$M(12J) = (1)$
$M(12K) = (1)$	$M(12L) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 8 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12M) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12N) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & -1 \\ 6 & -3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12O) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(12P) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & 1 \\ \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & 1 \\ 2\bar{\alpha} & 2\alpha & 2 & -\bar{\alpha} & -1 & -\alpha \\ 2\alpha & 2\bar{\alpha} & 2 & -\alpha & -1 & -\bar{\alpha} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(12Q) = (1)$	$M(18D) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \bar{\alpha} & \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha \\ \alpha & \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} \\ 6 & -3 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(18E) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 3\bar{\alpha} & 3\alpha & 0 \\ 3 & 3\alpha & 3\bar{\alpha} & 0 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$	$M(18F) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ \alpha & 1 & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & 1 \\ \bar{\alpha} & 1 & \alpha & \bar{\alpha} & \alpha & 1 \\ 2\bar{\alpha} & 2\alpha & 2 & -\bar{\alpha} & -1 & -\alpha \\ 2\alpha & 2\bar{\alpha} & 2 & -\alpha & -1 & -\bar{\alpha} \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & -1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
$M(20B) = (1)$	$M(24A) = (1)$
$M(26A) = (1)$	$M(26B) = (1)$
$M(28A) = (1)$	$M(28B) = (1)$
$M(30A) = (1)$	$M(30B) = (1)$

$$\alpha = (-1 + \sqrt{-3})/2, \quad \bar{\alpha} = (-1 - \sqrt{-3})/2$$

Table 9.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$ 

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}(x) $	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}(x) $
1A	1A 3A 3B 3C	20056328248320 26529534720 27549901440 28570268160	2A	2A 6A	78382080 39191040
2B	2B 6B 6C 6D	100776960 1119744 1399680 1259712	2C	2C 6E 6F 6G	746496 124416 93312 62208
3A	3D 3E 3F 3G 3H 3I	306110016 25509168 1417176 51018336 76527504 76527504	3B	3J 3K 3L 9A	14171760 5668704 1417176 524880
3C	3M 3N 9B 3O 3P	68024448 2125764 419904 2834352 2834352	3D	9C 9D 9E 3Q	472392 59049 52488 52488
3E	3R 9F 9G	52488 13122 13122	3F	9H 9I 9J 9K 3S 9L 9M	78732 13122 13122 13122 26244 26244 39366
4A	4A 12A	17280 8640	4B	4B 12B 12C 12D	62208 10368 7776 5184
4C	4C 12E	2304 1152	4D	4D 12F 12G 12H	10368 1728 1296 864
5A	5A 15A 15B 15C	6480 1080 810 540	6A	6H 6I 6J	139968 69984 7776
6B	6K 6L	23328 11664	6C	6M 6N 6O	139968 69984 5832
6D	6P 18A	10368 5184	6E	6Q 6R 6S 18B	46656 11664 11664 2592

Table 9.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}(x) $	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}(x) $
6F	6T	46656	6G	6Y	23328
	6U	11664		6Z	11664
	6V	11664		6AA	11664
	6W	7776		6AB	5832
	6X	3888		18C	1296
6H	6AC	23328	6I	6AH	23328
	6AD	5832		6AI	3888
	6AE	5832		6AJ	2916
	6AF	3888		6AK	1944
	6AG	1944		6AL	648
6J	18D	648	6K	6AN	324
	6AM	648		18F	162
	18E	648			
6L	18G	324	7A	7A	84
	6AO	324		21A	42
	18H	324			
8A	8A	96	8B	8B	96
	24A	48		24B	48
9A	9N	2916	9B	9Q	8748
	9O	1458		9R	4374
	9P	1944		9S	4374
				9T	486
				9U	8748
			9V	8748	
			9W	4374	
9C	27A	81	10A	10A	240
	27B	81		30A	120
	27C	81			
10B	10B	120	12A	12A	864
	30B	60		36A	432
12B	12J	7776	12C	12O	432
	12K	1944		12P	216
	12L	1944			
	12M	1296			
	12N	648			
12D	12Q	432	12D	12S	288
	12R	216		12T	144
12E	36B	108	12F	12V	144
	12U	108		36D	72
	36C	108			
13A	13A	78	13B	13B	78
	39A	39		39B	39
14A	14A	84	15A	15D	90
	42A	42		45A	45

Table 9.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}(x) $	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}(x) $
18A	18I	108	18B	18J 18K 18L	324 324 324
18C	18M 18N	216 108	20A	20A 60A	120 60
2D	2D 6AP 6AQ 6AR	1768635648 75582720 75582720 68024448	2E	2E 6AS 6AT 6AU	1866240 933120 933120 466560
2F	2F 6AV 6AW 6AX	2799360 139968 93312 93312	4G	4G 12W 12X 12Y	373248 15552 15552 11664
4E	4E	207360	4F	4F	24192
4H	4H 12AZ 12AA	6912 1728 1728	4I	4I 12AB 12AC 12AD	3456 1728 1728 864
6M	6AY 6AZ 6BA 6BB 6BC 6BD 6BE	1889568 944784 944784 26244 1889568 1889568 944784	6N	6BF 6BG 18O 6BH 6BI 6BJ	629856 52488 11664 104976 157464 157464
6O	6BK 6BL 6BM 6BN 18P	629856 104976 78732 52488 11664	6P	6BO 6BP 6BQ	58320 23328 5832
6Q	6BR 6BS 6BT 6BU 6BV 6BW	23328 23328 23328 11664, 11664 11664	6R	6BX 6BY 6BZ 6BCA	7776 3888 3888 1944
6T	6CB 18Q	2592 1296	6U	6CC 6CD 18R	7776 3888 1296
6V	6CE 6CF 6CG 6CH	3888 1944 1944 972	6W	18S 18T 6CI 18U 18V 18W	2916 2916 2916 1458 1458 1458

Table 9.7: The conjugacy classes of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}(x) $	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}$	$ C_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3):2}(x) $
6X	6CJ	324	6Y	18Y	972
	18X	162		18Z	486
				18AA	324
				6CK	324
8C	8C	192	10C	10C	240
	8D	576			
	24C	144			
	24D	144			
10D	10D	720	10E	10E	360
	30C	180		30E	180
	30D	180		30F	180
				30G	90
12B	12AE	2592	12C	12AF	864
12D	12AG	432	12E	12AH	432
12F	12AI	2592	12G	12AK	1296
	12AJ	324		12AL	648
				36E	216
12H	12AM	1296	12I	12AO	864
	12AN	648		12AP	216
	36F	216		12AQ	216
12J	12AR	432	12K	12AX	36
	12AS	432			
	12AT	432			
	12AU	216			
	12AV	216			
	12AW	216			
18D	18AB	972	18E	18AF	972
	18AC	486		18AG	972
	18AD	324		18AH	972
	18AE	324		18AI	162
18F	18AJ	324	20B	20B	40
	18AK	324			
	18AL	324			
	18AM	162			
	18AN	162			
	18AO	162			
24A	24E	24	26A	26A	26
26B	26B	26	28A	28A	28
28B	28B	28	30A	30H	30
36A	36G	36			

We used the Fischer-Clifford matrices given in Table 9.6, the projective characters of  $H_2 = 2U_4(3).2_2$  (Table 9.2) corresponding to the factor set  $\alpha^{-1}$  and the ordinary characters of  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$  (Table 9.1),  $H_3$  (Table 1, Appendix B) and  $H_4$  (Table 2, Appendix B) together

with the fusions of the inertia factors  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  (Tables 9.3, 9.4 and 9.5) into  $O_7(3):2$ . The set of irreducible characters  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  will be partitioned into four blocks  $B_1$ ,  $B_2$ ,  $B_3$  and  $B_4$  corresponding to the inertia factors  $H_1$ ,  $H_2$ ,  $H_3$  and  $H_4$  respectively. In fact

$$\begin{aligned} B_1 &= \{\chi_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq 98\}, & B_2 &= \{\chi_i \mid 99 \leq i \leq 151\}, \\ B_3 &= \{\chi_i \mid 152 \leq i \leq 242\}, & B_4 &= \{\chi_i \mid 243 \leq i \leq 291\}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\text{Irr}(3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)) = \cup_{i=1}^4 B_i$ . The complete character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  is given in Table 9.8. Please note that the centralizers of the elements of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  are listed in Table 9.7. The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  has been accepted for incorporation into GAP [104] and will be available in the latest version.

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$

	1A				2A		2B				2C			
	1A	3A	3B	3C	2A	6A	2B	6B	6C	6D	2C	6E	6F	6G
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X3	78	78	78	78	-34	-34	14	14	14	14	-2	-2	-2	-2
X4	78	78	78	78	-34	-34	14	14	14	14	-2	-2	-2	-2
X5	91	91	91	91	-21	-21	11	11	11	11	-5	-5	-5	-5
X6	91	91	91	91	-21	-21	11	11	11	11	-5	-5	-5	-5
X7	105	105	105	105	-35	-35	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
X8	105	105	105	105	-35	-35	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
X9	168	168	168	168	56	56	24	24	24	24	8	8	8	8
X10	168	168	168	168	56	56	24	24	24	24	8	8	8	8
X11	182	182	182	182	70	70	22	22	22	22	6	6	6	6
X12	182	182	182	182	70	70	22	22	22	22	6	6	6	6
X13	195	195	195	195	55	55	15	15	15	15	11	11	11	11
X14	195	195	195	195	55	55	15	15	15	15	11	11	11	11
X15	520	520	520	520	40	40	40	40	40	40	8	8	8	8
X16	273	273	273	273	-91	-91	29	29	29	29	-7	-7	-7	-7
X17	273	273	273	273	-91	-91	29	29	29	29	-7	-7	-7	-7
X18	546	546	546	546	154	154	26	26	26	26	2	2	2	2
X19	546	546	546	546	154	154	26	26	26	26	2	2	2	2
X20	819	819	819	819	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	19	19	19	19
X21	819	819	819	819	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	-21	19	19	19	19
X22	1820	1820	1820	1820	-420	-420	60	60	60	60	-4	-4	-4	-4
X23	1092	1092	1092	1092	-140	-140	52	52	52	52	4	4	4	4
X24	1092	1092	1092	1092	-140	-140	52	52	52	52	4	4	4	4
X25	1365	1365	1365	1365	245	245	5	5	5	5	-27	-27	-27	-27
X26	1365	1365	1365	1365	245	245	5	5	5	5	-27	-27	-27	-27
X27	1365	1365	1365	1365	-35	-35	45	45	45	45	5	5	5	5
X28	1365	1365	1365	1365	-35	-35	45	45	45	45	5	5	5	5
X29	3120	3120	3120	3120	240	240	-80	-80	-80	-80	-16	-16	-16	-16
X30	1638	1638	1638	1638	294	294	54	54	54	54	-10	-10	-10	-10
X31	1638	1638	1638	1638	294	294	54	54	54	54	-10	-10	-10	-10
X32	1820	1820	1820	1820	140	140	-20	-20	-20	-20	-4	-4	-4	-4
X33	1820	1820	1820	1820	140	140	-20	-20	-20	-20	-4	-4	-4	-4
X34	2106	2106	2106	2106	-414	-414	66	66	66	66	-6	-6	-6	-6
X35	2106	2106	2106	2106	-414	-414	66	66	66	66	-6	-6	-6	-6
X36	2184	2184	2184	2184	56	56	24	24	24	24	-24	-24	-24	-24
X37	2184	2184	2184	2184	56	56	24	24	24	24	-24	-24	-24	-24
X38	2457	2457	2457	2457	189	189	21	21	21	21	33	33	33	33
X39	2457	2457	2457	2457	189	189	21	21	21	21	33	33	33	33
X40	2730	2730	2730	2730	490	490	90	90	90	90	26	26	26	26
X41	2730	2730	2730	2730	490	490	90	90	90	90	26	26	26	26
X42	2730	2730	2730	2730	-70	-70	10	10	10	10	-6	-6	-6	-6
X43	2730	2730	2730	2730	-70	-70	10	10	10	10	-6	-6	-6	-6
X44	2835	2835	2835	2835	315	315	75	75	75	75	3	3	3	3
X45	2835	2835	2835	2835	315	315	75	75	75	75	3	3	3	3
X46	4095	4095	4095	4095	315	315	-45	-45	-45	-45	-25	-25	-25	-25
X47	4095	4095	4095	4095	315	315	-45	-45	-45	-45	-25	-25	-25	-25
X48	4095	4095	4095	4095	-525	-525	75	75	75	75	7	7	7	7
X49	4095	4095	4095	4095	-525	-525	75	75	75	75	7	7	7	7
X50	4368	4368	4368	4368	560	560	48	48	48	48	16	16	16	16
X51	4368	4368	4368	4368	560	560	48	48	48	48	16	16	16	16
X52	4536	4536	4536	4536	-504	-504	-24	-24	-24	-24	24	24	24	24
X53	4536	4536	4536	4536	-504	-504	-24	-24	-24	-24	24	24	24	24
X54	5265	5265	5265	5265	225	225	-15	-15	-15	-15	33	33	33	33
X55	5265	5265	5265	5265	225	225	-15	-15	-15	-15	33	33	33	33
X56	5460	5460	5460	5460	420	420	100	100	100	100	20	20	20	20
X57	5460	5460	5460	5460	420	420	100	100	100	100	20	20	20	20
X58	5460	5460	5460	5460	-700	-700	100	100	100	100	-12	-12	-12	-12
X59	5460	5460	5460	5460	-700	-700	100	100	100	100	-12	-12	-12	-12
X60	5460	5460	5460	5460	-140	-140	-140	-140	-140	-140	20	20	20	20





Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	4B				4C		4D				5A				6A		6B
	4B	12B	12C	12D	4C	12E	4D	12F	12G	12H	5A	15A	15B	15C	6H	6I	6J
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	-7	-7	-7
X4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	-7	-7	-7
X5	3	3	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	6	6	-3
X6	3	3	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	6	6	-3
X7	5	5	5	5	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	1
X8	5	5	5	5	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	1
X9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	11
X10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	11
X11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	16	7
X12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	16	16	7
X13	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
X14	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
X15	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-14	-14	4
X16	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-10	-10	-10
X17	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-10	-10	-10
X18	6	6	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	19	19	1
X19	6	6	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	19	19	1
X20	7	7	7	7	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	6	-3
X21	7	7	7	7	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	6	6	-3
X22	4	4	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	-42	-42	-6
X23	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	22	22	-14
X24	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	22	22	-14
X25	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	29	29	2
X26	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	29	29	2
X27	5	5	5	5	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8
X28	5	5	5	5	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8
X29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24	-12
X30	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	15
X31	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	15
X32	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	-4
X33	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	-4
X34	6	6	6	6	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-9	-9	-9
X35	6	6	6	6	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	-9	-9	-9
X36	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	11
X37	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	11
X38	-7	-7	-7	-7	5	5	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3	27	27	0
X39	-7	-7	-7	-7	5	5	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3	27	27	0
X40	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	13
X41	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	4	4	13
X42	6	6	6	6	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	38	38	11
X43	6	6	6	6	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	38	38	11
X44	3	3	3	3	-5	-5	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	18
X45	3	3	3	3	-5	-5	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	18
X46	11	11	11	11	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	-9
X47	11	11	11	11	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	-9
X48	-9	-9	-9	-9	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-12	-12	-21
X49	-9	-9	-9	-9	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-12	-12	-21
X50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	20	2
X51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	20	20	2
X52	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	1	1	1	1	-18	-18	9
X53	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	1	1	1	1	-18	-18	9
X54	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	-18	-18	-18
X55	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	-18	-18	-18
X56	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-39	-39	6
X57	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-39	-39	6
X58	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-16
X59	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-16
X60	12	12	12	12	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	4

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6C		6D			6E		6F				6G				
	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	18A	6Q	6R	6S	18B	6T	6U	6V	6W	6X
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X3	2	2	5	5	5	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
X4	2	2	5	5	5	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
X5	-3	-3	2	2	2	-5	-5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X6	-3	-3	2	2	2	-5	-5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X7	-8	-8	-4	-4	-4	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
X8	-8	-8	-4	-4	-4	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
X9	2	2	6	6	6	8	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
X10	2	2	6	6	6	8	8	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
X11	7	7	4	4	4	3	3	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
X12	7	7	4	4	4	3	3	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
X13	10	10	-3	-3	-3	8	8	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5
X14	10	10	-3	-3	-3	8	8	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	5
X15	4	4	-14	-14	-14	-4	-4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2
X16	-10	-10	2	2	2	-10	-10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X17	-10	-10	2	2	2	-10	-10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X18	-8	-8	-1	-1	-1	-4	-4	8	8	8	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X19	-8	-8	-1	-1	-1	-4	-4	8	8	8	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X20	-3	-3	6	6	6	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	10	10	10	10	10
X21	-3	-3	6	6	6	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	10	10	10	10	10
X22	-6	-6	6	6	6	14	14	6	6	6	6	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10
X23	4	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X24	4	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X25	11	11	5	5	5	-3	-3	5	5	5	5	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X26	11	11	5	5	5	-3	-3	5	5	5	5	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X27	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	3	3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
X28	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	3	3	3	3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
X29	-12	-12	-8	-8	-8	8	8	16	16	16	16	8	8	8	8	8
X30	-12	-12	9	9	9	2	2	-6	-6	-6	-6	5	5	5	5	5
X31	-12	-12	9	9	9	2	2	-6	-6	-6	-6	5	5	5	5	5
X32	-4	-4	-11	-11	-11	8	8	-8	-8	-8	-8	5	5	5	5	5
X33	-4	-4	-11	-11	-11	8	8	-8	-8	-8	-8	5	5	5	5	5
X34	18	18	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3
X35	18	18	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3
X36	2	2	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
X37	2	2	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
X38	0	0	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3
X39	0	0	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3
X40	-5	-5	0	0	0	-7	-7	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
X41	-5	-5	0	0	0	-7	-7	-3	-3	-3	-3	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
X42	-7	-7	10	10	10	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6
X43	-7	-7	10	10	10	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	6	6
X44	-9	-9	3	3	3	9	9	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3	3
X45	-9	-9	3	3	3	9	9	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3	3
X46	18	18	-9	-9	-9	2	2	-6	-6	-6	-6	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X47	18	18	-9	-9	-9	2	2	-6	-6	-6	-6	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X48	6	6	12	12	12	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4
X49	6	6	12	12	12	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4
X50	20	20	12	12	12	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4
X51	20	20	12	12	12	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4
X52	-18	-18	-6	-6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6
X53	-18	-18	-6	-6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6
X54	9	9	-6	-6	-6	9	9	-3	-3	-3	-3	6	6	6	6	6
X55	9	9	-6	-6	-6	9	9	-3	-3	-3	-3	6	6	6	6	6
X56	6	6	1	1	1	8	8	4	4	4	4	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7
X57	6	6	1	1	1	8	8	4	4	4	4	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7
X58	-16	-16	10	10	10	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
X59	-16	-16	10	10	10	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
X60	4	4	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	4	4	4	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6L			6M		6N			7A		8A		8B		9A		
	18D	6AM	18E	6AN	18F	18G	6AO	18H	7A	21A	8A	24A	8B	24B	9N	9O	9P
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X3	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
X4	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
X5	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2
X6	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2
X7	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	3	3	3
X8	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	3	3	3
X9	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X10	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X11	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
X12	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
X13	2	2	2	-1	-1	2	2	2	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X14	2	2	2	-1	-1	2	2	2	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X15	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2
X16	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	3	3	3
X17	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	3	3	3
X18	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
X19	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3
X20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X22	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8
X23	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3
X24	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3
X25	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3
X26	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3
X27	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X28	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X29	-4	-4	-4	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6
X30	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X31	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X32	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
X33	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5
X34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X38	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0
X39	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0
X40	-1	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X41	-1	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X42	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3
X43	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3
X44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X46	-1	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0
X47	-1	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0
X48	-2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-2	-2	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X49	-2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-2	-2	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X50	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X51	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X56	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6
X57	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6
X58	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3
X59	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3
X60	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	12B					12C		12D		12E		12F			12G	
	12J	12K	12L	12M	12N	12O	12P	12Q	12R	12S	12T	36B	12U	36C	12V	36D
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-3	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-3	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X5	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
X6	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
X7	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X8	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	1	1	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X9	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X10	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X11	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X12	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X13	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	1
X14	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	1
X15	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X16	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
X17	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
X18	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	2	2	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
X19	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	2	2	-1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
X20	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	1	1	1	-1	-1
X21	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	1	1	1	-1	-1
X22	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	2	2
X23	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0
X24	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0
X25	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X26	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X27	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X28	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X30	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
X31	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
X32	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X33	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X34	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-1
X35	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-1
X36	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
X37	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
X38	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X39	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X40	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	-1	-1
X41	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	1	-1	-1
X42	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X43	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X44	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
X45	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
X46	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
X47	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1
X48	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X49	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X52	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
X53	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
X54	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X55	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X56	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X57	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
X58	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X59	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X60	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	2D				2E				2F			
	2D	6AP	6AQ	6AR	2E	6AS	6AT	6AU	2F	6AV	6AW	6AX
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X3	26	26	26	26	-6	-6	-6	-6	2	2	2	2
X4	-26	-26	-26	-26	6	6	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2
X5	39	39	39	39	-9	-9	-9	-9	-1	-1	-1	-1
X6	-39	-39	-39	-39	9	9	9	9	1	1	1	1
X7	25	25	25	25	-15	-15	-15	-15	5	5	5	5
X8	-25	-25	-25	-25	15	15	15	15	-5	-5	-5	-5
X9	64	64	64	64	16	16	16	16	8	8	8	8
X10	-64	-64	-64	-64	-16	-16	-16	-16	-8	-8	-8	-8
X11	52	52	52	52	20	20	20	20	12	12	12	12
X12	-52	-52	-52	-52	-20	-20	-20	-20	-12	-12	-12	-12
X13	65	65	65	65	25	25	25	25	5	5	5	5
X14	-65	-65	-65	-65	-25	-25	-25	-25	-5	-5	-5	-5
X15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X16	91	91	91	91	-29	-29	-29	-29	7	7	7	7
X17	-91	-91	-91	-91	29	29	29	29	-7	-7	-7	-7
X18	26	26	26	26	-6	-6	-6	-6	-14	-14	-14	-14
X19	-26	-26	-26	-26	6	6	6	6	14	14	14	14
X20	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	-1	-1	-1	-1
X21	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	-39	1	1	1	1
X22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X23	208	208	208	208	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	8
X24	-208	-208	-208	-208	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8	-8
X25	65	65	65	65	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15
X26	-65	-65	-65	-65	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
X27	325	325	325	325	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
X28	-325	-325	-325	-325	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
X29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X30	234	234	234	234	-6	-6	-6	-6	-22	-22	-22	-22
X31	-234	-234	-234	-234	6	6	6	6	22	22	22	22
X32	260	260	260	260	20	20	20	20	-20	-20	-20	-20
X33	-260	-260	-260	-260	-20	-20	-20	-20	20	20	20	20
X34	234	234	234	234	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
X35	-234	-234	-234	-234	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
X36	416	416	416	416	-16	-16	-16	-16	-24	-24	-24	-24
X37	-416	-416	-416	-416	16	16	16	16	24	24	24	24
X38	351	351	351	351	39	39	39	39	27	27	27	27
X39	-351	-351	-351	-351	-39	-39	-39	-39	-27	-27	-27	-27
X40	260	260	260	260	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
X41	-260	-260	-260	-260	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20
X42	260	260	260	260	-60	-60	-60	-60	-20	-20	-20	-20
X43	-260	-260	-260	-260	60	60	60	60	20	20	20	20
X44	495	495	495	495	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
X45	-495	-495	-495	-495	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15	-15
X46	195	195	195	195	75	75	75	75	-25	-25	-25	-25
X47	-195	-195	-195	-195	-75	-75	-75	-75	25	25	25	25
X48	585	585	585	585	-15	-15	-15	-15	5	5	5	5
X49	-585	-585	-585	-585	15	15	15	15	-5	-5	-5	-5
X50	208	208	208	208	80	80	80	80	48	48	48	48
X51	-208	-208	-208	-208	-80	-80	-80	-80	-48	-48	-48	-48
X52	144	144	144	144	-96	-96	-96	-96	24	24	24	24
X53	-144	-144	-144	-144	96	96	96	96	-24	-24	-24	-24
X54	585	585	585	585	105	105	105	105	-15	-15	-15	-15
X55	-585	-585	-585	-585	-105	-105	-105	-105	15	15	15	15
X56	780	780	780	780	60	60	60	60	20	20	20	20
X57	-780	-780	-780	-780	-60	-60	-60	-60	-20	-20	-20	-20
X58	520	520	520	520	-40	-40	-40	-40	0	0	0	0
X59	-520	-520	-520	-520	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	0
X60	260	260	260	260	20	20	20	20	-20	-20	-20	-20

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	4E		4G				4H			4I			
	4E	4F	4G	12W	12X	12Y	4H	12Z	12AA	4I	12AB	12AC	12AD
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X3	-14	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X4	14	-6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2
X5	-9	7	7	7	7	7	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X6	9	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X7	-5	7	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3
X8	5	-7	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3
X9	24	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X10	-24	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X11	20	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
X12	-20	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0
X13	15	-1	7	7	7	7	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
X14	-15	1	-7	-7	-7	-7	-3	-3	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1
X15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X16	-31	-7	9	9	9	9	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
X17	31	7	-9	-9	-9	-9	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X18	14	-14	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X19	-14	14	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X20	-21	7	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	3	3	3	3
X21	21	-7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	-3	-3	-3	-3
X22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X23	-40	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X24	40	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X25	25	21	-7	-7	-7	-7	1	1	1	5	5	5	5
X26	-25	-21	7	7	7	7	-1	-1	-1	-5	-5	-5	-5
X27	-15	-7	17	17	17	17	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3
X28	15	7	-17	-17	-17	-17	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3	3
X29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X30	66	14	2	2	2	2	-6	-6	-6	-2	-2	-2	-2
X31	-66	-14	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	6	6	2	2	2	2
X32	20	28	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	4
X33	-20	-28	-4	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	-4
X34	-66	-6	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	6	6	-2	-2	-2	-2
X35	66	6	2	2	2	2	-6	-6	-6	2	2	2	2
X36	24	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X37	-24	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X38	21	21	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X39	-21	-21	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1
X40	60	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
X41	-60	0	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0
X42	20	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0
X43	-20	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0
X44	75	-21	11	11	11	11	-5	-5	-5	-1	-1	-1	-1
X45	-75	21	-11	-11	-11	-11	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
X46	-15	21	9	9	9	9	-3	-3	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1
X47	15	-21	-9	-9	-9	-9	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
X48	-105	7	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
X49	105	-7	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-1	-1	-1	-1
X50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X52	24	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X53	-24	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X54	-15	-27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3
X55	15	27	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3	3
X56	60	28	12	12	12	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
X57	-60	-28	-12	-12	-12	-12	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
X58	-80	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8	0	0	0	0
X59	80	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	0	0	0	0
X60	-20	-28	-4	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6Q			6R			6S						6T			
	6BM	6BN	18P	6BO	6BP	6BQ	6BR	6BS	6BT	6BU	6BV	6BW	6BX	6BY	6BZ	6CA
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X3	8	8	8	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X4	-8	-8	-8	-5	-5	-5	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
X5	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3
X6	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3
X7	-2	-2	-2	5	5	5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-3	-3	-3	-3
X8	2	2	2	-5	-5	-5	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3
X9	10	10	10	5	5	5	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1
X10	-10	-10	-10	-5	-5	-5	2	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1
X11	7	7	7	9	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5
X12	-7	-7	-7	-9	-9	-9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-5	-5	-5	-5
X13	2	2	2	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1
X14	-2	-2	-2	-5	-5	-5	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-1	-1	-1	-1
X15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X16	10	10	10	10	10	10	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X17	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X18	8	8	8	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X19	-8	-8	-8	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
X20	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	12	12	12	12	12	12	3	3	3	3
X21	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-3	-3	-3	-3
X22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X23	10	10	10	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X24	-10	-10	-10	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X25	11	11	11	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
X26	-11	-11	-11	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
X27	1	1	1	-10	-10	-10	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	2	2	2	2
X28	-1	-1	-1	10	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	-2	-2	-2	-2
X29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X30	18	18	18	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X31	-18	-18	-18	-5	-5	-5	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
X32	-10	-10	-10	10	10	10	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	2	2	2	2
X33	10	10	10	-10	-10	-10	7	7	7	7	7	7	-2	-2	-2	-2
X34	18	18	18	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X35	-18	-18	-18	-9	-9	-9	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
X36	2	2	2	-9	-9	-9	2	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1
X37	-2	-2	-2	9	9	9	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1
X38	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
X39	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
X40	17	17	17	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	5	5
X41	-17	-17	-17	-5	-5	-5	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-5	-5	-5	-5
X42	-1	-1	-1	-5	-5	-5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	3
X43	1	1	1	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	-3
X44	9	9	9	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
X45	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
X46	-12	-12	-12	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X47	12	12	12	-5	-5	-5	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
X48	18	18	18	5	5	5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-3	-3	-3	-3
X49	-18	-18	-18	-5	-5	-5	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3
X50	-8	-8	-8	6	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2
X51	8	8	8	-6	-6	-6	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-2	-2	-2	-2
X52	-18	-18	-18	9	9	9	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-3	-3	-3	-3
X53	18	18	18	-9	-9	-9	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3
X54	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
X55	9	9	9	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	0	0	0	0
X56	6	6	6	-10	-10	-10	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-6	-6	-6	-6
X57	-6	-6	-6	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6
X58	16	16	16	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	8	8	8	8
X59	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	-8	-8	-8	-8
X60	-10	-10	-10	10	10	10	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	-7	2	2	2	2





Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	12I		12J		12K		12L		12M			12N			12O		
	12AF	12AG	12AH	12AI	12AJ	12AK	12AL	36E	12AM	12AN	36F	12AO	12AP	12AQ			
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
X2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1			
X3	-2	-3	1	-1	-1	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2			
X4	2	3	-1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2			
X5	3	-2	-3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1			
X6	-3	2	3	-4	-4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1			
X7	-2	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	2			
X8	2	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2			
X9	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0			
X10	0	0	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0			
X11	5	0	-1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
X12	-5	0	1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1			
X13	0	-1	3	1	1	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0			
X14	0	1	-3	-1	-1	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0			
X15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
X16	-4	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
X17	4	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
X18	2	-5	-1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2			
X19	-2	5	1	-1	-1	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2			
X20	-3	-2	-3	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
X21	3	2	3	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1			
X22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
X23	8	0	2	-4	-4	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0			
X24	-8	0	-2	4	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0			
X25	1	3	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	1	1	1			
X26	-1	-3	-4	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1			
X27	-3	2	0	2	2	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	1	1	1			
X28	3	-2	0	-2	-2	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1			
X29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
X30	0	5	-3	-1	-1	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0			
X31	0	-5	3	1	1	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0			
X32	2	1	2	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2			
X33	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2			
X34	0	3	3	1	1	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0			
X35	0	-3	-3	-1	-1	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0			
X36	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0			
X37	0	0	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0			
X38	6	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2			
X39	-6	-3	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2			
X40	-3	0	-3	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1			
X41	3	0	3	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1			
X42	5	0	-1	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
X43	-5	0	1	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1			
X44	-3	-3	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	1	1	1			
X45	3	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	-1			
X46	0	3	-3	3	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0			
X47	0	-3	3	-3	-3	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0			
X48	0	-2	-3	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0			
X49	0	2	3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0			
X50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
X51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
X52	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0			
X53	0	0	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0			
X54	-3	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1			
X55	3	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1			
X56	-6	1	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2			
X57	6	-1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2			
X58	-2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2			
X59	2	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2			
X60	-2	-1	-2	-1	-1	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2			





Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	1A				2A		2B				2C			
	1A	3A	3B	3C	2A	6A	2B	6B	6C	6D	2C	6E	6F	6G
X61	5460	5460	5460	5460	-140	-140	-140	-140	-140	-140	20	20	20	20
X62	5824	5824	5824	5824	896	896	64	64	64	64	0	0	0	0
X63	5824	5824	5824	5824	896	896	64	64	64	64	0	0	0	0
X64	5824	5824	5824	5824	-896	-896	64	64	64	64	0	0	0	0
X65	5824	5824	5824	5824	-896	-896	64	64	64	64	0	0	0	0
X66	6552	6552	6552	6552	-504	-504	-24	-24	-24	-24	-8	-8	-8	-8
X67	6552	6552	6552	6552	-504	-504	-24	-24	-24	-24	-8	-8	-8	-8
X68	14040	14040	14040	14040	1080	1080	120	120	120	120	24	24	24	24
X69	7280	7280	7280	7280	-560	-560	80	80	80	80	-16	-16	-16	-16
X70	7280	7280	7280	7280	-560	-560	80	80	80	80	-16	-16	-16	-16
X71	14560	14560	14560	14560	-1120	-1120	160	160	160	160	-32	-32	-32	-32
X72	7371	7371	7371	7371	819	819	51	51	51	51	-21	-21	-21	-21
X73	7371	7371	7371	7371	819	819	51	51	51	51	-21	-21	-21	-21
X74	16380	16380	16380	16380	-420	-420	60	60	60	60	-36	-36	-36	-36
X75	11648	11648	11648	11648	0	0	128	128	128	128	0	0	0	0
X76	11648	11648	11648	11648	0	0	128	128	128	128	0	0	0	0
X77	14742	14742	14742	14742	630	630	102	102	102	102	6	6	6	6
X78	14742	14742	14742	14742	630	630	102	102	102	102	6	6	6	6
X79	16380	16380	16380	16380	-420	-420	60	60	60	60	28	28	28	28
X80	16380	16380	16380	16380	-420	-420	60	60	60	60	28	28	28	28
X81	16640	16640	16640	16640	1280	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X82	16640	16640	16640	16640	1280	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X83	16640	16640	16640	16640	-1280	-1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X84	16640	16640	16640	16640	-1280	-1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X85	17472	17472	17472	17472	-896	-896	-64	-64	-64	-64	0	0	0	0
X86	17472	17472	17472	17472	-896	-896	-64	-64	-64	-64	0	0	0	0
X87	17472	17472	17472	17472	896	896	-64	-64	-64	-64	0	0	0	0
X88	17472	17472	17472	17472	896	896	-64	-64	-64	-64	0	0	0	0
X89	17920	17920	17920	17920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X90	17920	17920	17920	17920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X91	17920	17920	17920	17920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X92	17920	17920	17920	17920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X93	19683	19683	19683	19683	-729	-729	-81	-81	-81	-81	27	27	27	27
X94	19683	19683	19683	19683	-729	-729	-81	-81	-81	-81	27	27	27	27
X95	21840	21840	21840	21840	560	560	-80	-80	-80	-80	-48	-48	-48	-48
X96	21840	21840	21840	21840	560	560	-80	-80	-80	-80	-48	-48	-48	-48
X97	22113	22113	22113	22113	189	189	-171	-171	-171	-171	9	9	9	9
X98	22113	22113	22113	22113	189	189	-171	-171	-171	-171	9	9	9	9
X99	10530	0	-405	405	30	-15	-90	9	0	-9	-6	-3	3	0
X100	10530	0	-405	405	30	-15	-90	9	0	-9	-6	-3	3	0
X101	14742	0	-567	567	42	-21	450	-45	0	45	30	15	-15	0
X102	14742	0	-567	567	42	-21	450	-45	0	45	30	15	-15	0
X103	73710	0	-2835	2835	210	-105	810	-81	0	81	54	27	-27	0
X104	73710	0	-2835	2835	210	-105	810	-81	0	81	54	27	-27	0
X105	73710	0	-2835	2835	210	-105	-630	63	0	-63	-42	-21	21	0
X106	73710	0	-2835	2835	210	-105	-630	63	0	-63	-42	-21	21	0
X107	73710	0	-2835	2835	210	-105	810	-81	0	81	54	27	-27	0
X108	73710	0	-2835	2835	210	-105	810	-81	0	81	54	27	-27	0
X109	147420	0	-5670	5670	420	-210	180	-18	0	18	12	6	-6	0
X110	147420	0	-5670	5670	420	-210	180	-18	0	18	12	6	-6	0
X111	221130	0	-8505	8505	630	-315	-450	45	0	-45	-30	-15	15	0
X112	221130	0	-8505	8505	630	-315	-450	45	0	-45	-30	-15	15	0
X113	235872	0	-9072	9072	672	-336	1440	-144	0	144	96	48	-48	0
X114	235872	0	-9072	9072	672	-336	1440	-144	0	144	96	48	-48	0
X115	505440	0	-19440	19440	1440	-720	1440	-144	0	144	96	48	-48	0
X116	269568	0	-10368	10368	768	-384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X117	269568	0	-10368	10368	768	-384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X118	294840	0	-11340	11340	840	-420	360	-36	0	36	24	12	-12	0
X119	294840	0	-11340	11340	840	-420	360	-36	0	36	24	12	-12	0
X120	442260	0	-17010	17010	1260	-630	540	-54	0	54	36	18	-18	0

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	3A						3B				3C				
	3D	3E	3F	3G	3H	3I	3J	3K	3L	9A	3M	3N	9B	3O	3P
X61	-129	-129	-129	-129	-129	-129	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
X62	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	154	154	154	154	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
X63	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	154	154	154	154	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
X64	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	154	154	154	154	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
X65	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	154	154	154	154	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8
X66	234	234	234	234	234	234	45	45	45	45	72	72	72	72	72
X67	234	234	234	234	234	234	45	45	45	45	72	72	72	72	72
X68	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	-54	0	0	0	0	-108	-108	-108	-108	-108
X69	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	152	152	152	152	152
X70	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	152	152	152	152	152
X71	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-128	-128	-128	-128	-128
X72	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
X73	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
X74	342	342	342	342	342	342	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90	-90
X75	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-124	-124	-124	-124	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16
X76	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16	-124	-124	-124	-124	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16
X77	162	162	162	162	162	162	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81
X78	162	162	162	162	162	162	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81	-81
X79	99	99	99	99	99	99	-90	-90	-90	-90	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36
X80	99	99	99	99	99	99	-90	-90	-90	-90	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36
X81	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	80	80	80	80	-64	-64	-64	-64	-64
X82	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	80	80	80	80	-64	-64	-64	-64	-64
X83	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	80	80	80	80	-64	-64	-64	-64	-64
X84	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	-208	80	80	80	80	-64	-64	-64	-64	-64
X85	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	30	30	30	30	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24
X86	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	30	30	30	30	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24
X87	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	30	30	30	30	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24
X88	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24	30	30	30	30	-24	-24	-24	-24	-24
X89	-224	-224	-224	-224	-224	-224	-80	-80	-80	-80	64	64	64	64	64
X90	-224	-224	-224	-224	-224	-224	-80	-80	-80	-80	64	64	64	64	64
X91	-224	-224	-224	-224	-224	-224	-80	-80	-80	-80	64	64	64	64	64
X92	-224	-224	-224	-224	-224	-224	-80	-80	-80	-80	64	64	64	64	64
X93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X95	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	24	24	24	24	24
X96	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	-30	24	24	24	24	24
X97	243	243	243	243	243	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X98	243	243	243	243	243	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X99	324	0	0	162	-162	-162	0	0	0	0	216	-27	0	54	-27
X100	324	0	0	162	-162	-162	0	0	0	0	216	-27	0	54	-27
X101	162	0	0	81	-81	-81	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X102	162	0	0	81	-81	-81	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X103	810	0	0	405	-405	-405	0	0	0	0	216	-27	0	54	-27
X104	810	0	0	405	-405	-405	0	0	0	0	216	-27	0	54	-27
X105	810	0	0	405	-405	-405	0	0	0	0	216	-27	0	54	-27
X106	810	0	0	405	-405	-405	0	0	0	0	216	-27	0	54	-27
X107	-648	0	0	-324	324	324	0	0	0	0	864	-108	0	216	-108
X108	-648	0	0	-324	324	324	0	0	0	0	864	-108	0	216	-108
X109	162	0	0	81	-81	-81	0	0	0	0	1080	-135	0	270	-135
X110	162	0	0	81	-81	-81	0	0	0	0	1080	-135	0	270	-135
X111	-1944	0	0	-972	972	972	0	0	0	0	648	-81	0	162	-81
X112	-1944	0	0	-972	972	972	0	0	0	0	648	-81	0	162	-81
X113	-324	0	0	-162	162	162	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X114	-324	0	0	-162	162	162	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X115	-1944	0	0	-972	972	972	0	0	0	0	-1296	162	0	-324	162
X116	1296	0	0	648	-648	-648	0	0	0	0	864	-108	0	216	-108
X117	1296	0	0	648	-648	-648	0	0	0	0	864	-108	0	216	-108
X118	1782	0	0	891	-891	-891	0	0	0	0	-432	54	0	-108	54
X119	1782	0	0	891	-891	-891	0	0	0	0	-432	54	0	-108	54
X120	486	0	0	243	-243	-243	0	0	0	0	-648	81	0	-162	81



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	4B				4C		4D				5A				6A		6B
	4B	12B	12C	12D	4C	12E	4D	12F	12G	12H	5A	15A	15B	15C	6A	6I	6J
X61	12	12	12	12	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	4
X62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	32	32	-4
X63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	32	32	-4
X64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-32	-32	4
X65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-32	-32	4
X66	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-18	-18	9
X67	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	-3	-3	-3	-3	-18	-18	9
X68	8	8	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54	-54	0
X69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	-2
X70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34	-2
X71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	68	-4
X72	-9	-9	-9	-9	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
X73	-9	-9	-9	-9	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	9	9	9
X74	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	-42	-42	-6
X75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
X76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
X77	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	-18	-18	9
X78	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	-18	-18	9
X79	12	12	12	12	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	-6
X80	12	12	12	12	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	39	-6
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	-16	-16
X82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	-16	-16
X83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16
X84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16
X85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	-32	-32	4
X86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	-32	-32	4
X87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	32	32	-4
X88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	-3	-3	32	32	-4
X89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X93	-9	-9	-9	-9	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0
X94	-9	-9	-9	-9	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0
X95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-34	-34	2
X96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-34	-34	2
X97	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	27	27	0
X98	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	27	27	0
X99	18	9	-9	0	6	-3	-12	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	12	-6	0
X100	18	9	-9	0	6	-3	-12	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	12	-6	0
X101	6	3	-3	0	2	-1	12	0	3	-3	12	0	3	-3	6	-3	0
X102	6	3	-3	0	2	-1	12	0	3	-3	12	0	3	-3	6	-3	0
X103	6	3	-3	0	2	-1	12	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	30	-15	0
X104	6	3	-3	0	2	-1	12	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	30	-15	0
X105	30	15	-15	0	10	-5	12	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	30	-15	0
X106	30	15	-15	0	10	-5	12	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	30	-15	0
X107	6	3	-3	0	2	-1	12	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	-24	12	0
X108	6	3	-3	0	2	-1	12	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	-24	12	0
X109	-12	-6	6	0	-4	2	-24	0	-6	6	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0
X110	-12	-6	6	0	-4	2	-24	0	-6	6	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0
X111	18	9	-9	0	6	-3	-12	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	-72	36	0
X112	18	9	-9	0	6	-3	-12	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	-72	36	0
X113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	3	-3	-12	6	0
X114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	3	-3	-12	6	0
X115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-72	36	0
X116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	0	-3	3	48	-24	0
X117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	0	-3	3	48	-24	0
X118	24	12	-12	0	8	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	-33	0
X119	24	12	-12	0	8	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	-33	0
X120	12	6	-6	0	4	-2	-24	0	-6	6	0	0	0	0	18	-9	0

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6C		6D			6E		6F				6G				
	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	18A	6Q	6R	6S	18B	6T	6U	6V	6W	6X
X61	4	4	-5	-5	-5	-4	-4	4	4	4	4	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X62	-4	-4	-8	-8	-8	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
X63	-4	-4	-8	-8	-8	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
X64	4	4	-8	-8	-8	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
X65	4	4	-8	-8	-8	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
X66	-18	-18	-6	-6	-6	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X67	-18	-18	-6	-6	-6	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X68	0	0	-6	-6	-6	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-12	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
X69	-2	-2	-10	-10	-10	-16	-16	-4	-4	-4	-4	2	2	2	2	2
X70	-2	-2	-10	-10	-10	-16	-16	-4	-4	-4	-4	2	2	2	2	2
X71	-4	-4	-20	-20	-20	16	16	-8	-8	-8	-8	4	4	4	4	4
X72	9	9	-3	-3	-3	9	9	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X73	9	9	-3	-3	-3	9	9	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X74	-6	-6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
X75	0	0	-16	-16	-16	0	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
X76	0	0	-16	-16	-16	0	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
X77	9	9	-6	-6	-6	-9	-9	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6
X78	9	9	-6	-6	-6	-9	-9	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6
X79	-6	-6	15	15	15	4	4	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
X80	-6	-6	15	15	15	4	4	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5
X81	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X82	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X83	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X84	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X85	4	4	8	8	8	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0
X86	4	4	8	8	8	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0
X87	-4	-4	8	8	8	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0
X88	-4	-4	8	8	8	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0
X89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X95	2	2	10	10	10	0	0	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
X96	2	2	10	10	10	0	0	4	4	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
X97	0	0	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
X98	0	0	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9
X99	6	-3	36	-18	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	12	-6	-6	6	0
X100	6	-3	36	-18	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	12	-6	-6	6	0
X101	12	-6	-18	9	0	0	0	24	-12	6	0	-6	3	3	-3	0
X102	12	-6	-18	9	0	0	0	24	-12	6	0	-6	3	3	-3	0
X103	6	-3	54	-27	0	0	0	36	-18	9	0	18	-9	-9	9	0
X104	6	-3	54	-27	0	0	0	36	-18	9	0	18	-9	-9	9	0
X105	6	-3	-18	9	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	-6	3	3	-3	0
X106	6	-3	-18	9	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	-6	3	3	-3	0
X107	24	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X108	24	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X109	30	-15	-18	9	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	-6	3	3	-3	0
X110	30	-15	-18	9	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	-6	3	3	-3	0
X111	18	-9	72	-36	0	0	0	12	-6	3	0	24	-12	-12	12	0
X112	18	-9	72	-36	0	0	0	12	-6	3	0	24	-12	-12	12	0
X113	12	-6	-36	18	0	0	0	-24	12	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0
X114	12	-6	-36	18	0	0	0	-24	12	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0
X115	-36	18	72	-36	0	0	0	-24	12	-6	0	24	-12	-12	12	0
X116	24	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X117	24	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X118	-12	6	18	-9	0	0	0	-24	12	-6	0	6	-3	-3	3	0
X119	-12	6	18	-9	0	0	0	-24	12	-6	0	6	-3	-3	3	0
X120	-18	9	-54	27	0	0	0	36	-18	9	0	-18	9	9	-9	0

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6H					6I					6J				6K
	6Y	6Z	6AA	6AB	18C	6AC	6AD	6AE	6AF	6AG	6AH	6AI	6AJ	6AK	6AL
X61	4	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5
X62	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4
X63	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4
X64	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
X65	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
X66	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0
X67	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	0
X68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2
X70	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2
X71	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	-4
X72	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0
X73	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0
X74	6	6	6	6	6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6
X75	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X76	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X77	3	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0
X78	3	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0
X79	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3
X80	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	3
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
X82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
X83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
X84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
X85	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
X86	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
X87	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4
X88	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4
X89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X95	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2
X96	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2
X97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X99	12	12	-6	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X100	12	12	-6	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X101	12	12	-6	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	12	6	-6	0	0
X102	12	12	-6	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	12	6	-6	0	0
X103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	-9	0	0
X104	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	-9	0	0
X105	12	12	-6	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X106	12	12	-6	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X109	12	12	-6	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X110	12	12	-6	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X111	-12	-12	6	6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	6	3	-3	0	0
X112	-12	-12	6	6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	6	3	-3	0	0
X113	-12	-12	6	6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X114	-12	-12	6	6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X115	24	24	-12	-12	0	24	-12	-12	12	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X118	-12	-12	6	6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X119	-12	-12	6	6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	-9	0	0





Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	12B					12C		12D		12E		12F			12G	
	12J	12K	12L	12M	12N	12O	12P	12Q	12R	12S	12T	36B	12U	36C	12V	36D
X61	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X62	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X63	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X64	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X65	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X66	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X67	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X68	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X72	3	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1
X73	3	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1
X74	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	1	1	1	-2	-2
X75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X77	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X78	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
X79	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X80	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X85	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X86	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X87	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X88	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X97	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
X98	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
X99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X101	6	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X102	6	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X103	6	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X104	6	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X105	-6	3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0
X106	-6	3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0
X107	-12	6	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	-4	2	0	0	0	0	0
X108	-12	6	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	-4	2	0	0	0	0	0
X109	6	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X110	6	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X118	6	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X119	6	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X120	-6	3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	2D				2E				2F			
	2D	6AP	6AQ	6AR	2E	6AS	6AT	6AU	2F	6AV	6AW	6AX
X61	-260	-260	-260	-260	-20	-20	-20	-20	20	20	20	20
X62	416	416	416	416	64	64	64	64	16	16	16	16
X63	-416	-416	-416	-416	-64	-64	-64	-64	-16	-16	-16	-16
X64	416	416	416	416	-64	-64	-64	-64	16	16	16	16
X65	-416	-416	-416	-416	64	64	64	64	-16	-16	-16	-16
X66	624	624	624	624	-96	-96	-96	-96	8	8	8	8
X67	-624	-624	-624	-624	96	96	96	96	-8	-8	-8	-8
X68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X69	1040	1040	1040	1040	-80	-80	-80	-80	0	0	0	0
X70	-1040	-1040	-1040	-1040	80	80	80	80	0	0	0	0
X71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X72	819	819	819	819	51	51	51	51	-21	-21	-21	-21
X73	-819	-819	-819	-819	-51	-51	-51	-51	21	21	21	21
X74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X75	832	832	832	832	0	0	0	0	32	32	32	32
X76	-832	-832	-832	-832	0	0	0	0	-32	-32	-32	-32
X77	468	468	468	468	-60	-60	-60	-60	-12	-12	-12	-12
X78	-468	-468	-468	-468	60	60	60	60	12	12	12	12
X79	780	780	780	780	60	60	60	60	20	20	20	20
X80	-780	-780	-780	-780	-60	-60	-60	-60	-20	-20	-20	-20
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X85	416	416	416	416	64	64	64	64	-48	-48	-48	-48
X86	-416	-416	-416	-416	-64	-64	-64	-64	48	48	48	48
X87	416	416	416	416	-64	-64	-64	-64	-48	-48	-48	-48
X88	-416	-416	-416	-416	64	64	64	64	48	48	48	48
X89	1280	1280	1280	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X90	-1280	-1280	-1280	-1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X91	1280	1280	1280	1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X92	-1280	-1280	-1280	-1280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X93	729	729	729	729	81	81	81	81	-27	-27	-27	-27
X94	-729	-729	-729	-729	-81	-81	-81	-81	27	27	27	27
X95	1040	1040	1040	1040	-80	-80	-80	-80	0	0	0	0
X96	-1040	-1040	-1040	-1040	80	80	80	80	0	0	0	0
X97	351	351	351	351	-9	-9	-9	-9	27	27	27	27
X98	-351	-351	-351	-351	9	9	9	9	-27	-27	-27	-27
X99	1170	90	-45	-45	10	10	-5	-5	-90	-9	18	-9
X100	-1170	-90	45	45	-10	-10	5	5	90	9	-18	9
X101	2574	198	-99	-99	22	22	-11	-11	90	9	-18	9
X102	-2574	-198	99	99	-22	-22	11	11	-90	-9	18	-9
X103	5850	450	-225	-225	50	50	-25	-25	270	27	-54	27
X104	-5850	-450	225	225	-50	-50	25	25	-270	-27	54	-27
X105	1170	90	-45	-45	10	10	-5	-5	-90	-9	18	-9
X106	-1170	-90	45	45	-10	-10	5	5	90	9	-18	9
X107	8190	630	-315	-315	70	70	-35	-35	90	9	-18	9
X108	-8190	-630	315	315	-70	-70	35	35	-90	-9	18	-9
X109	11700	900	-450	-450	100	100	-50	-50	-180	-18	36	-18
X110	-11700	-900	450	450	-100	-100	50	50	180	18	-36	18
X111	10530	810	-405	-405	90	90	-45	-45	-90	-9	18	-9
X112	-10530	-810	405	405	-90	-90	45	45	90	9	-18	9
X113	14976	1152	-576	-576	128	128	-64	-64	0	0	0	0
X114	-14976	-1152	576	576	-128	-128	64	64	0	0	0	0
X115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X116	14976	1152	-576	-576	128	128	-64	-64	0	0	0	0
X117	-14976	-1152	576	576	-128	-128	64	64	0	0	0	0
X118	4680	360	-180	-180	40	40	-20	-20	-360	-36	72	-36
X119	-4680	-360	180	180	-40	-40	20	20	360	36	-72	36
X120	7020	540	-270	-270	60	60	-30	-30	180	18	-36	18

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	4E	4F	4G				4H			4I			
	4E	4F	4G	12W	12X	12Y	4H	12Z	12AA	4I	12AB	12AC	12AD
X61	20	28	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
X62	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X63	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X64	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X65	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X66	-24	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X67	24	0	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X69	-80	0	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X70	80	0	-16	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X72	111	-21	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X73	-111	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X77	60	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0
X78	-60	0	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0
X79	-60	-28	-12	-12	-12	-12	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	4
X80	60	28	12	12	12	12	4	4	4	-4	-4	-4	-4
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X83	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X84	0	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X85	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X86	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X87	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X88	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X93	-81	27	-9	-9	-9	-9	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X94	81	-27	9	9	9	9	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
X95	80	0	-16	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X96	-80	0	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X97	9	21	-15	-15	-15	-15	-3	-3	-3	-5	-5	-5	-5
X98	-9	-21	15	15	15	15	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
X99	0	0	24	6	-3	-3	4	-2	1	2	2	-1	-1
X100	0	0	-24	-6	3	3	-4	2	-1	-2	-2	1	1
X101	0	0	72	18	-9	-9	12	-6	3	-2	-2	1	1
X102	0	0	-72	-18	9	9	-12	6	-3	2	2	-1	-1
X103	0	0	24	6	-3	-3	4	-2	1	2	2	-1	-1
X104	0	0	-24	-6	3	3	-4	2	-1	-2	-2	1	1
X105	0	0	24	6	-3	-3	4	-2	1	2	2	-1	-1
X106	0	0	-24	-6	3	3	-4	2	-1	-2	-2	1	1
X107	0	0	72	18	-9	-9	12	-6	3	6	6	-3	-3
X108	0	0	-72	-18	9	9	-12	6	-3	-6	-6	3	3
X109	0	0	48	12	-6	-6	8	-4	2	-4	-4	2	2
X110	0	0	-48	-12	6	6	-8	4	-2	4	4	-2	-2
X111	0	0	24	6	-3	-3	4	-2	1	-6	-6	3	3
X112	0	0	-24	-6	3	3	-4	2	-1	6	6	-3	-3
X113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	4	4
X119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	-4	-4
X120	0	0	48	12	-6	-6	8	-4	2	4	4	-2	-2



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6Q			6R			6S						6T			
	6BM	6BN	18P	6BO	6BP	6BQ	6BR	6BS	6BT	6BU	6BV	6BW	6BX	6BY	6BZ	6CA
X61	10	10	10	-10	-10	-10	7	7	7	7	7	7	-2	-2	-2	-2
X62	2	2	2	16	16	16	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	4	4	4	4
X63	-2	-2	-2	-16	-16	-16	8	8	8	8	8	8	-4	-4	-4	-4
X64	2	2	2	16	16	16	8	8	8	8	8	8	-4	-4	-4	-4
X65	-2	-2	-2	-16	-16	-16	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	4	4	4	4
X66	-6	-6	-6	5	5	5	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-3	-3	-3	-3
X67	6	6	6	-5	-5	-5	6	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3
X68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X69	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4
X70	4	4	4	0	0	0	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-4	-4	-4	-4
X71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X72	9	9	9	9	9	9	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X73	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
X74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X75	4	4	4	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X76	-4	-4	-4	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X77	9	9	9	-9	-9	-9	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	3
X78	-9	-9	-9	9	9	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	-3
X79	6	6	6	-10	-10	-10	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-6	-6	-6	-6
X80	-6	-6	-6	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X85	2	2	2	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	4	4	4	4
X86	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	-4	-4	-4	-4
X87	2	2	2	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	-4	-4	-4	-4
X88	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	4	4	4	4
X89	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X90	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X91	-16	-16	-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X92	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X95	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	4	4	4
X96	4	4	4	0	0	0	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-4	-4	-4	-4
X97	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0
X98	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
X99	-9	9	0	0	0	0	4	4	-8	4	-8	4	4	4	-2	-2
X100	9	-9	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	8	-4	8	-4	-4	-4	2	2
X101	18	-18	0	0	0	0	7	-2	-5	7	-5	-2	4	4	-2	-2
X102	-18	18	0	0	0	0	-7	2	5	-7	5	2	-4	-4	2	2
X103	9	-9	0	0	0	0	-7	2	5	-7	5	2	8	8	-4	-4
X104	-9	9	0	0	0	0	7	-2	-5	7	-5	-2	-8	-8	4	4
X105	-9	9	0	0	0	0	-5	-14	19	-5	19	-14	4	4	-2	-2
X106	9	-9	0	0	0	0	5	14	-19	5	-19	14	-4	-4	2	2
X107	18	-18	0	0	0	0	10	-8	-2	10	-2	-8	-8	-8	4	4
X108	-18	18	0	0	0	0	-10	8	2	-10	2	8	8	8	-4	-4
X109	-9	9	0	0	0	0	13	-14	1	13	1	-14	4	4	-2	-2
X110	9	-9	0	0	0	0	-13	14	-1	-13	-1	14	-4	-4	2	2
X111	-27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-12	6	6
X112	27	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	-6	-6
X113	36	-36	0	0	0	0	-10	8	2	-10	2	8	-4	-4	2	2
X114	-36	36	0	0	0	0	10	-8	-2	10	-2	-8	4	4	-2	-2
X115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X116	-18	18	0	0	0	0	8	8	-16	8	-16	8	8	8	-4	-4
X117	18	-18	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	16	-8	16	-8	-8	-8	4	4
X118	18	-18	0	0	0	0	-11	-2	13	-11	13	-2	4	4	-2	-2
X119	-18	18	0	0	0	0	11	2	-13	11	-13	2	-4	-4	2	2
X120	-27	27	0	0	0	0	-21	6	15	-21	15	6	0	0	0	0





Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	12I		12J		12K		12L			12M			12N			12O		
	12AF	12AG	12AH	12AI	12AJ	12AK	12AL	36E	12AM	12AN	36F	12AO	12AP	12AQ				
X61	2	1	2	1	1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2				
X62	4	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X63	-4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X64	-4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X65	4	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X66	0	0	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0				
X67	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0				
X68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X69	4	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0				
X70	-4	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0				
X71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X72	3	-3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1				
X73	-3	3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
X74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X77	-3	0	-3	2	2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1				
X78	3	0	3	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1				
X79	6	-1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2				
X80	-6	1	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2				
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X83	0	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X84	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X85	-4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X86	4	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X87	4	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X88	-4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X95	-4	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0				
X96	4	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0				
X97	0	3	0	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X98	0	-3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X99	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	4	-2	1				
X100	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	-4	2	-1				
X101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X103	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	4	-2	1				
X104	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	-4	2	-1				
X105	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	4	-2	1				
X106	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	-4	2	-1				
X107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X109	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	-4	2	-1				
X110	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	4	-2	1				
X111	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	4	-2	1				
X112	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	-4	2	-1				
X113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
X120	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	-4	2	-1				





Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	1A				2A		2B				2C			
	1A	3A	3B	3C	2A	6A	2B	6B	6C	6D	2C	6E	6F	6G
X121	442260	0	-17010	17010	1260	-630	540	-54	0	54	36	18	-18	0
X122	511758	0	-19683	19683	1458	-729	810	-81	0	81	54	27	-27	0
X123	511758	0	-19683	19683	1458	-729	810	-81	0	81	54	27	-27	0
X124	530712	0	-20412	20412	1512	-756	-1080	108	0	-108	-72	-36	36	0
X125	530712	0	-20412	20412	1512	-756	-1080	108	0	-108	-72	-36	36	0
X126	663390	0	-25515	25515	1890	-945	-1350	135	0	-135	-90	-45	45	0
X127	663390	0	-25515	25515	1890	-945	-1350	135	0	-135	-90	-45	45	0
X128	4212	0	-162	162	-12	6	180	-18	0	18	-12	-6	6	0
X129	4212	0	-162	162	-12	6	180	-18	0	18	-12	-6	6	0
X130	58968	0	-2268	2268	-168	84	-360	36	0	-36	24	12	-12	0
X131	58968	0	-2268	2268	-168	84	-360	36	0	-36	24	12	-12	0
X132	84240	0	-3240	3240	-240	120	720	-72	0	72	-48	-24	24	0
X133	84240	0	-3240	3240	-240	120	720	-72	0	72	-48	-24	24	0
X134	88452	0	-3402	3402	-252	126	900	-90	0	90	-60	-30	30	0
X135	88452	0	-3402	3402	-252	126	900	-90	0	90	-60	-30	30	0
X136	147420	0	-5670	5670	-420	210	540	-54	0	54	-36	-18	18	0
X137	147420	0	-5670	5670	-420	210	540	-54	0	54	-36	-18	18	0
X138	379080	0	-14580	14580	-1080	540	-1080	108	0	-108	72	36	-36	0
X139	235872	0	-9072	9072	-672	336	-1440	144	0	-144	96	48	-48	0
X140	235872	0	-9072	9072	-672	336	-1440	144	0	-144	96	48	-48	0
X141	269568	0	-10368	10368	-768	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X142	269568	0	-10368	10368	-768	384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X143	294840	0	-11340	11340	-840	420	1080	-108	0	108	-72	-36	36	0
X144	294840	0	-11340	11340	-840	420	1080	-108	0	108	-72	-36	36	0
X145	442260	0	-17010	17010	-1260	630	1620	-162	0	162	-108	-54	54	0
X146	442260	0	-17010	17010	-1260	630	1620	-162	0	162	-108	-54	54	0
X147	884520	0	-34020	34020	-2520	1260	360	-36	0	36	-24	-12	12	0
X148	589680	0	-22680	22680	-1680	840	-720	72	0	-72	48	24	-24	0
X149	589680	0	-22680	22680	-1680	840	-720	72	0	-72	48	24	-24	0
X150	589680	0	-22680	22680	-1680	840	-720	72	0	-72	48	24	-24	0
X151	589680	0	-22680	22680	-1680	840	-720	72	0	-72	48	24	-24	0
X152	728	26	-1	-28	0	0	80	8	-10	-1	8	-4	-1	2
X153	728	26	-1	-28	0	0	80	8	-10	-1	8	-4	-1	2
X154	3640	130	-5	-140	0	0	80	8	-10	-1	-24	12	3	-6
X155	3640	130	-5	-140	0	0	80	8	-10	-1	-24	12	3	-6
X156	3640	130	-5	-140	0	0	80	8	-10	-1	-24	12	3	-6
X157	3640	130	-5	-140	0	0	80	8	-10	-1	-24	12	3	-6
X158	4368	156	-6	-168	0	0	160	16	-20	-2	-16	8	2	-4
X159	4368	156	-6	-168	0	0	160	16	-20	-2	-16	8	2	-4
X160	7280	260	-10	-280	0	0	-160	-16	20	2	16	-8	-2	4
X161	7280	260	-10	-280	0	0	-160	-16	20	2	16	-8	-2	4
X162	7280	260	-10	-280	0	0	-160	-16	20	2	16	-8	-2	4
X163	7280	260	-10	-280	0	0	-160	-16	20	2	16	-8	-2	4
X164	10920	390	-15	-420	0	0	240	24	-30	-3	56	-28	-7	14
X165	10920	390	-15	-420	0	0	240	24	-30	-3	56	-28	-7	14
X166	10920	390	-15	-420	0	0	-80	-8	10	1	-8	4	1	-2
X167	10920	390	-15	-420	0	0	-80	-8	10	1	-8	4	1	-2
X168	14560	520	-20	-560	0	0	320	32	-40	-4	32	-16	-4	8
X169	14560	520	-20	-560	0	0	320	32	-40	-4	32	-16	-4	8
X170	17472	624	-24	-672	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	-32	-8	16
X171	17472	624	-24	-672	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	-32	-8	16
X172	21840	780	-30	-840	0	0	160	16	-20	-2	-80	40	10	-20
X173	21840	780	-30	-840	0	0	160	16	-20	-2	-80	40	10	-20
X174	21840	780	-30	-840	0	0	160	16	-20	-2	48	-24	-6	12
X175	21840	780	-30	-840	0	0	160	16	-20	-2	48	-24	-6	12
X176	21840	780	-30	-840	0	0	160	16	-20	-2	48	-24	-6	12
X177	21840	780	-30	-840	0	0	160	16	-20	-2	48	-24	-6	12
X178	29120	1040	-40	-1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X179	29120	1040	-40	-1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X180	29120	1040	-40	-1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	3A						3B				3C				
	3D	3E	3F	3G	3H	3I	3J	3K	3L	9A	3M	3N	9B	3O	3P
X121	486	0	0	243	-243	-243	0	0	0	0	-648	81	0	-162	81
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X124	1458	0	0	729	-729	-729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X125	1458	0	0	729	-729	-729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X126	-1458	0	0	-729	729	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X127	-1458	0	0	-729	729	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X128	-162	0	0	-81	81	81	0	0	0	0	216	-27	0	54	-27
X129	-162	0	0	-81	81	81	0	0	0	0	216	-27	0	54	-27
X130	-810	0	0	-405	405	405	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X131	-810	0	0	-405	405	405	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X132	-324	0	0	-162	162	162	0	0	0	0	1080	-135	0	270	-135
X133	-324	0	0	-162	162	162	0	0	0	0	1080	-135	0	270	-135
X134	972	0	0	486	-486	-486	0	0	0	0	648	-81	0	162	-81
X135	972	0	0	486	-486	-486	0	0	0	0	648	-81	0	162	-81
X136	-1296	0	0	-648	648	648	0	0	0	0	-216	27	0	-54	27
X137	-1296	0	0	-648	648	648	0	0	0	0	-216	27	0	-54	27
X138	2916	0	0	1458	-1458	-1458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	-324	0	0	-162	162	162	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X140	-324	0	0	-162	162	162	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X141	1296	0	0	648	-648	-648	0	0	0	0	864	-108	0	216	-108
X142	1296	0	0	648	-648	-648	0	0	0	0	864	-108	0	216	-108
X143	-1134	0	0	-567	567	567	0	0	0	0	864	-108	0	216	-108
X144	-1134	0	0	-567	567	567	0	0	0	0	864	-108	0	216	-108
X145	486	0	0	243	-243	-243	0	0	0	0	-648	81	0	-162	81
X146	486	0	0	243	-243	-243	0	0	0	0	-648	81	0	-162	81
X147	972	0	0	486	-486	-486	0	0	0	0	-1296	162	0	-324	162
X148	648	0	0	324	-324	-324	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X149	648	0	0	324	-324	-324	0	0	0	0	432	-54	0	108	-54
X150	-2268	0	0	-1134	1134	1134	0	0	0	0	-216	27	0	-54	27
X151	-2268	0	0	-1134	1134	1134	0	0	0	0	-216	27	0	-54	27
X152	-28	-1	-1	26	53	-28	-28	26	-1	-1	98	17	-1	-10	-10
X153	-28	-1	-1	26	53	-28	-28	26	-1	-1	98	17	-1	-10	-10
X154	184	76	-5	-32	103	-59	40	-14	13	-5	202	40	-5	-14	-14
X155	-140	-5	-5	130	22	103	40	-14	13	-5	202	40	-5	-14	-14
X156	-140	-5	-5	130	22	103	40	-14	13	-5	202	40	-5	-14	-14
X157	184	76	-5	-32	103	-59	40	-14	13	-5	202	40	-5	-14	-14
X158	156	75	-6	-6	-87	156	-78	84	3	-6	12	12	-6	12	12
X159	156	75	-6	-6	-87	156	-78	84	3	-6	12	12	-6	12	12
X160	368	152	-10	-64	-37	125	-10	44	17	-10	116	35	-10	8	8
X161	368	152	-10	-64	-37	125	-10	44	17	-10	116	35	-10	8	8
X162	44	71	-10	98	-118	287	-10	44	17	-10	116	35	-10	8	8
X163	44	71	-10	98	-118	287	-10	44	17	-10	116	35	-10	8	8
X164	228	147	-15	66	-15	228	30	30	30	-15	318	75	-15	-6	-6
X165	228	147	-15	66	-15	228	30	30	30	-15	318	75	-15	-6	-6
X166	-96	66	-15	228	390	-96	-60	102	21	-15	30	30	-15	30	30
X167	-96	66	-15	228	390	-96	-60	102	21	-15	30	30	-15	30	30
X168	88	142	-20	196	250	88	-110	160	25	-20	-56	25	-20	52	52
X169	88	142	-20	196	250	88	-110	160	25	-20	-56	25	-20	52	52
X170	-24	138	-24	300	462	-24	48	48	48	-24	336	93	-24	12	12
X171	-24	138	-24	300	462	-24	48	48	48	-24	336	93	-24	12	12
X172	132	213	-30	294	375	132	-30	132	51	-30	348	105	-30	24	24
X173	132	213	-30	294	375	132	-30	132	51	-30	348	105	-30	24	24
X174	-192	132	-30	456	51	537	150	-12	69	-30	60	60	-30	60	60
X175	-192	132	-30	456	51	537	150	-12	69	-30	60	60	-30	60	60
X176	780	375	-30	-30	294	51	150	-12	69	-30	60	60	-30	60	60
X177	780	375	-30	-30	294	51	150	-12	69	-30	60	60	-30	60	60
X178	176	284	-40	392	14	662	140	32	86	-40	176	95	-40	68	68
X179	824	446	-40	68	176	338	140	32	86	-40	176	95	-40	68	68
X180	824	446	-40	68	176	338	140	32	86	-40	176	95	-40	68	68

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	3D				3E			3F					4A			
	9C	9D	9E	3Q	3R	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	3S	9L	9M	4A	12A
X121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X152	26	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	0	0
X153	26	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8	-1	0	0
X154	49	-5	-5	4	4	-5	4	13	-5	4	-5	-5	4	13	0	0
X155	49	-5	4	-5	4	-5	4	-5	-5	-5	4	13	4	-5	0	0
X156	49	-5	4	-5	4	-5	4	-5	-5	-5	4	13	4	-5	0	0
X157	49	-5	-5	4	4	-5	4	13	-5	4	-5	-5	4	13	0	0
X158	-6	-6	3	3	12	3	-6	3	12	-6	-6	3	-6	3	0	0
X159	-6	-6	3	3	12	3	-6	3	12	-6	-6	3	-6	3	0	0
X160	17	-10	-1	8	8	-1	-1	17	8	-1	-10	-1	-10	17	0	0
X161	17	-10	-1	8	8	-1	-1	17	8	-1	-10	-1	-10	17	0	0
X162	17	-10	8	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	8	-10	-1	17	-10	-1	0	0
X163	17	-10	8	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	8	-10	-1	17	-10	-1	0	0
X164	66	-15	3	3	12	-6	3	12	3	-6	-6	12	-6	12	0	0
X165	66	-15	3	3	12	-6	3	12	3	-6	-6	12	-6	12	0	0
X166	12	12	-6	-6	12	3	-6	-15	-6	3	3	-15	30	-15	0	0
X167	12	12	-6	-6	12	3	-6	-15	-6	3	3	-15	30	-15	0	0
X168	-20	7	-2	-2	16	7	-11	-11	7	-2	-2	-11	16	-11	0	0
X169	-20	7	-2	-2	16	7	-11	-11	7	-2	-2	-11	16	-11	0	0
X170	84	3	-6	-6	12	-6	3	-6	-15	3	3	-6	30	-6	0	0
X171	84	3	-6	-6	12	-6	3	-6	-15	3	3	-6	30	-6	0	0
X172	78	-3	-3	-3	24	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	24	-3	0	0
X173	78	-3	-3	-3	24	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	24	-3	0	0
X174	-3	-3	15	-12	-12	-3	6	-21	-3	-12	15	33	-12	-21	0	0
X175	-3	-3	15	-12	-12	-3	6	-21	-3	-12	15	33	-12	-21	0	0
X176	-3	-3	-12	15	-12	-3	6	33	-3	15	-12	-21	-12	33	0	0
X177	-3	-3	-12	15	-12	-3	6	33	-3	15	-12	-21	-12	33	0	0
X178	14	-13	14	-4	-4	-4	5	-4	5	-13	5	32	-22	-4	0	0
X179	14	-13	-4	14	-4	-4	5	32	5	5	-13	-4	-22	32	0	0
X180	14	-13	-4	14	-4	-4	5	32	5	5	-13	-4	-22	32	0	0



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6C		6D			6E		6F				6G				
	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	18A	6Q	6R	6S	18B	6T	6U	6V	6W	6X
X121	-18	9	-54	27	0	0	0	36	-18	9	0	-18	9	9	-9	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X124	0	0	54	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	-9	-9	9	0
X125	0	0	54	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	-9	-9	9	0
X126	0	0	-54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	9	9	-9	0
X127	0	0	-54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	9	9	-9	0
X128	-6	3	-18	9	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	6	-3	-3	3	0
X129	-6	3	-18	9	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	6	-3	-3	3	0
X130	-12	6	-18	9	0	0	0	24	-12	6	0	6	-3	-3	3	0
X131	-12	6	-18	9	0	0	0	24	-12	6	0	6	-3	-3	3	0
X132	-30	15	36	-18	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	-12	6	6	-6	0
X133	-30	15	36	-18	0	0	0	-12	6	-3	0	-12	6	6	-6	0
X134	-18	9	-36	18	0	0	0	12	-6	3	0	12	-6	-6	6	0
X135	-18	9	-36	18	0	0	0	12	-6	3	0	12	-6	-6	6	0
X136	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-36	18	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
X137	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-36	18	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0
X138	0	0	-108	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	-18	-18	18	0
X139	-12	6	36	-18	0	0	0	24	-12	6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0
X140	-12	6	36	-18	0	0	0	24	-12	6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0
X141	-24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X142	-24	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X143	-24	12	-54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	-9	-9	9	0
X144	-24	12	-54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	-9	-9	9	0
X145	18	-9	54	-27	0	0	0	36	-18	9	0	-18	9	9	-9	0
X146	18	-9	54	-27	0	0	0	36	-18	9	0	-18	9	9	-9	0
X147	36	-18	-36	18	0	0	0	-24	12	-6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0
X148	-12	6	72	-36	0	0	0	-24	12	-6	0	-24	12	12	-12	0
X149	-12	6	72	-36	0	0	0	-24	12	-6	0	-24	12	12	-12	0
X150	6	-3	-36	18	0	0	0	12	-6	3	0	12	-6	-6	6	0
X151	6	-3	-36	18	0	0	0	12	-6	3	0	12	-6	-6	6	0
X152	0	0	8	8	-1	2	-1	2	2	2	-1	-4	5	-4	2	-1
X153	0	0	8	8	-1	2	-1	2	2	2	-1	-4	5	-4	2	-1
X154	0	0	8	8	-1	-6	3	2	2	2	-1	0	-9	9	0	0
X155	0	0	8	8	-1	-6	3	2	2	2	-1	12	-6	3	-6	3
X156	0	0	8	8	-1	-6	3	2	2	2	-1	12	-6	3	-6	3
X157	0	0	8	8	-1	-6	3	2	2	2	-1	0	-9	9	0	0
X158	0	0	16	16	-2	-4	2	4	4	4	-2	-4	5	-4	2	-1
X159	0	0	16	16	-2	-4	2	4	4	4	-2	-4	5	-4	2	-1
X160	0	0	-16	-16	2	4	-2	-4	-4	-4	2	16	7	-11	-8	4
X161	0	0	-16	-16	2	4	-2	-4	-4	-4	2	16	7	-11	-8	4
X162	0	0	-16	-16	2	4	-2	-4	-4	-4	2	-20	-2	7	10	-5
X163	0	0	-16	-16	2	4	-2	-4	-4	-4	2	-20	-2	7	10	-5
X164	0	0	24	24	-3	14	-7	6	6	6	-3	-4	5	-4	2	-1
X165	0	0	24	24	-3	14	-7	6	6	6	-3	-4	5	-4	2	-1
X166	0	0	-8	-8	1	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	1	-8	10	-8	4	-2
X167	0	0	-8	-8	1	-2	1	-2	-2	-2	1	-8	10	-8	4	-2
X168	0	0	32	32	-4	8	-4	8	8	8	-4	8	-10	8	-4	2
X169	0	0	32	32	-4	8	-4	8	8	8	-4	8	-10	8	-4	2
X170	0	0	0	0	0	16	-8	0	0	0	0	-8	10	-8	4	-2
X171	0	0	0	0	0	16	-8	0	0	0	0	-8	10	-8	4	-2
X172	0	0	16	16	-2	-20	10	4	4	4	-2	4	-5	4	-2	1
X173	0	0	16	16	-2	-20	10	4	4	4	-2	4	-5	4	-2	1
X174	0	0	16	16	-2	12	-6	4	4	4	-2	0	-9	9	0	0
X175	0	0	16	16	-2	12	-6	4	4	4	-2	0	-9	9	0	0
X176	0	0	16	16	-2	12	-6	4	4	4	-2	12	-6	3	-6	3
X177	0	0	16	16	-2	12	-6	4	4	4	-2	12	-6	3	-6	3
X178	0	0	0	0	0	-16	8	0	0	0	0	-16	2	2	8	-4
X179	0	0	0	0	0	-16	8	0	0	0	0	8	8	-10	-4	2
X180	0	0	0	0	0	-16	8	0	0	0	0	8	8	-10	-4	2

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6H					6I					6J				6K
	6Y	6Z	6AA	6AB	18C	6AC	6AD	6AE	6AF	6AG	6AH	6AI	6AJ	6AK	6AL
X121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	-9	0	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X128	12	12	-6	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	6	3	-3	0	0
X129	12	12	-6	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	6	3	-3	0	0
X130	12	12	-6	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X131	12	12	-6	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X132	12	12	-6	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	6	3	-3	0	0
X133	12	12	-6	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	6	3	-3	0	0
X134	-12	-12	6	6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X135	-12	-12	6	6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	-9	0	0
X137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	9	-9	0	0
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	12	12	-6	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X140	12	12	-6	-6	0	-12	6	6	-6	0	-12	-6	6	0	0
X141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-9	9	0	0
X146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-9	9	0	0
X147	24	24	-12	-12	0	-24	12	12	-12	0	12	6	-6	0	0
X148	-12	-12	6	6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	12	6	-6	0	0
X149	-12	-12	6	6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	12	6	-6	0	0
X150	-12	-12	6	6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X151	-12	-12	6	6	0	12	-6	-6	6	0	-6	-3	3	0	0
X152	14	-4	-4	5	-1	-4	5	-4	2	-1	8	-4	-1	2	0
X153	14	-4	-4	5	-1	-4	5	-4	2	-1	8	-4	-1	2	0
X154	14	-4	-4	5	-1	12	3	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X155	14	-4	-4	5	-1	-12	-3	6	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X156	14	-4	-4	5	-1	-12	-3	6	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X157	14	-4	-4	5	-1	12	3	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X158	-8	10	10	1	-2	-4	5	-4	2	-1	-16	8	2	-4	0
X159	-8	10	10	1	-2	-4	5	-4	2	-1	-16	8	2	-4	0
X160	8	-10	-10	-1	2	4	-5	4	-2	1	-8	4	1	-2	0
X161	8	-10	-10	-1	2	4	-5	4	-2	1	-8	4	1	-2	0
X162	8	-10	-10	-1	2	4	-5	4	-2	1	-8	4	1	-2	0
X163	8	-10	-10	-1	2	4	-5	4	-2	1	-8	4	1	-2	0
X164	6	6	6	6	-3	8	-10	8	-4	2	8	-4	-1	2	0
X165	6	6	6	6	-3	8	-10	8	-4	2	8	-4	-1	2	0
X166	-14	4	4	-5	1	4	-5	4	-2	1	16	-8	-2	4	0
X167	-14	4	4	-5	1	4	-5	4	-2	1	16	-8	-2	4	0
X168	20	2	2	11	-4	-4	5	-4	2	-1	8	-4	-1	2	0
X169	20	2	2	11	-4	-4	5	-4	2	-1	8	-4	-1	2	0
X170	0	0	0	0	0	-8	10	-8	4	-2	-8	4	1	-2	0
X171	0	0	0	0	0	-8	10	-8	4	-2	-8	4	1	-2	0
X172	-8	10	10	1	-2	4	-5	4	-2	1	-8	4	1	-2	0
X173	-8	10	10	1	-2	4	-5	4	-2	1	-8	4	1	-2	0
X174	-8	10	10	1	-2	12	3	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X175	-8	10	10	1	-2	12	3	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X176	-8	10	10	1	-2	-12	-3	6	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X177	-8	10	10	1	-2	-12	-3	6	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X178	0	0	0	0	0	-16	2	2	8	-4	8	-4	-1	2	0
X179	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	-10	-4	2	8	-4	-1	2	0
X180	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	-10	-4	2	8	-4	-1	2	0

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6L			6M		6N			7A		8A		8B		9A		
	18D	6AM	18E	6AN	18F	18G	6AO	18H	7A	21A	8A	24A	8B	24B	9N	9O	9P
X121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0
X124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0
X127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0
X128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X143	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X152	2	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2
X153	2	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2
X154	-3	0	3	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2
X155	-3	3	0	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2
X156	-3	3	0	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2
X157	-3	0	3	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2
X158	2	-1	-1	-4	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X159	2	-1	-1	-4	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X160	1	4	-5	-2	1	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2
X161	1	4	-5	-2	1	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2
X162	1	-5	4	-2	1	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2
X163	1	-5	4	-2	1	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2
X164	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X165	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X166	4	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X167	4	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X168	-4	2	2	2	-1	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	10
X169	-4	2	2	2	-1	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	-5	10
X170	4	-2	-2	-2	1	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X171	4	-2	-2	-2	1	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X172	-2	1	1	-2	1	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X173	-2	1	1	-2	1	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X174	-3	0	3	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-6
X175	-3	0	3	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-6
X176	-3	3	0	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-6
X177	-3	3	0	0	0	0	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-6
X178	2	-4	2	2	-1	2	-4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-4
X179	2	2	-4	2	-1	2	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-4
X180	2	2	-4	2	-1	2	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-4

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	9B							9C			10A		10B		12A	
	9Q	9R	9S	9T	9U	9V	9W	27A	27B	27C	10A	30A	10B	30B	12I	36A
X121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0
X124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0
X125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0
X126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X128	-9	9	0	0	9	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0
X129	-9	9	0	0	9	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0
X130	-9	0	9	0	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0
X131	-9	0	9	0	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0
X132	0	9	-9	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X133	0	9	-9	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0
X135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0
X136	9	-9	0	0	-9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X137	9	-9	0	0	-9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	9	-9	0	0	-9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0
X140	9	-9	0	0	-9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0
X141	9	0	-9	0	0	-9	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0
X142	9	0	-9	0	0	-9	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0
X143	0	-9	9	0	-9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X144	0	-9	9	0	-9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X148	-9	0	9	0	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X149	-9	0	9	0	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X150	0	9	-9	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X151	0	9	-9	0	9	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X152	-4	-4	5	-1	14	-4	5	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	2	-1
X153	-4	-4	5	-1	14	-4	5	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	2	-1
X154	10	1	10	-2	10	-8	1	1	1	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-1
X155	-8	1	1	-2	10	10	10	1	-2	1	0	0	0	0	2	-1
X156	-8	1	1	-2	10	10	10	1	-2	1	0	0	0	0	2	-1
X157	10	1	10	-2	10	-8	1	1	1	-2	0	0	0	0	2	-1
X158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X160	14	5	5	-1	-4	-4	-4	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X161	14	5	5	-1	-4	-4	-4	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X162	-4	5	-4	-1	-4	14	5	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X163	-4	5	-4	-1	-4	14	5	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X164	6	6	6	-3	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1
X165	6	6	6	-3	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1
X166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3
X167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3
X168	4	4	-5	1	-14	4	-5	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X169	4	4	-5	1	-14	4	-5	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X170	6	6	6	-3	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X171	6	6	6	-3	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X172	6	6	6	-3	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	2
X173	6	6	6	-3	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	2
X174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X177	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	-2
X178	14	5	5	-1	-4	-4	-4	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0
X179	-4	5	-4	-1	-4	14	5	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
X180	-4	5	-4	-1	-4	14	5	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0





Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	2D				2E				2F			
	2D	6AP	6AQ	6AR	2E	6AS	6AT	6AU	2F	6AV	6AW	6AX
X121	-7020	-540	270	270	-60	-60	30	30	-180	-18	36	-18
X122	18954	1458	-729	-729	162	162	-81	-81	270	27	-54	27
X123	-18954	-1458	729	729	-162	-162	81	81	-270	-27	54	-27
X124	8424	648	-324	-324	72	72	-36	-36	-360	-36	72	-36
X125	-8424	-648	324	324	-72	-72	36	36	360	36	-72	36
X126	10530	810	-405	-405	90	90	-45	-45	-90	-9	18	-9
X127	-10530	-810	405	405	-90	-90	45	45	90	9	-18	9
X128	936	72	-36	-36	-8	-8	4	4	0	0	0	0
X129	-936	-72	36	36	8	8	-4	-4	0	0	0	0
X130	3744	288	-144	-144	-32	-32	16	16	0	0	0	0
X131	-3744	-288	144	144	32	32	-16	-16	0	0	0	0
X132	9360	720	-360	-360	-80	-80	40	40	0	0	0	0
X133	-9360	-720	360	360	80	80	-40	-40	0	0	0	0
X134	8424	648	-324	-324	-72	-72	36	36	0	0	0	0
X135	-8424	-648	324	324	72	72	-36	-36	0	0	0	0
X136	4680	360	-180	-180	-40	-40	20	20	0	0	0	0
X137	-4680	-360	180	180	40	40	-20	-20	0	0	0	0
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	3744	288	-144	-144	-32	-32	16	16	0	0	0	0
X140	-3744	-288	144	144	32	32	-16	-16	0	0	0	0
X141	14976	1152	-576	-576	-128	-128	64	64	0	0	0	0
X142	-14976	-1152	576	576	128	128	-64	-64	0	0	0	0
X143	18720	1440	-720	-720	-160	-160	80	80	0	0	0	0
X144	-18720	-1440	720	720	160	160	-80	-80	0	0	0	0
X145	14040	1080	-540	-540	-120	-120	60	60	0	0	0	0
X146	-14040	-1080	540	540	120	120	-60	-60	0	0	0	0
X147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X148	18720	1440	-720	-720	-160	-160	80	80	0	0	0	0
X149	-18720	-1440	720	720	160	160	-80	-80	0	0	0	0
X150	9360	720	-360	-360	-80	-80	40	40	0	0	0	0
X151	-9360	-720	360	360	80	80	-40	-40	0	0	0	0
X152	260	-10	-10	17	4	-2	-2	1	20	-7	2	2
X153	-260	10	10	-17	-4	2	2	-1	-20	7	-2	-2
X154	780	-30	-30	51	-20	10	10	-5	-20	7	-2	-2
X155	780	-30	-30	51	-20	10	10	-5	-20	7	-2	-2
X156	-780	30	30	-51	20	-10	-10	5	20	-7	2	2
X157	-780	30	30	-51	20	-10	-10	5	20	-7	2	2
X158	520	-20	-20	34	-24	12	12	-6	-40	14	-4	-4
X159	-520	20	20	-34	24	-12	-12	6	40	-14	4	4
X160	520	-20	-20	34	40	-20	-20	10	-40	14	-4	-4
X161	-520	20	20	-34	-40	20	20	-10	40	-14	4	4
X162	520	-20	-20	34	40	-20	-20	10	-40	14	-4	-4
X163	-520	20	20	-34	-40	20	20	-10	40	-14	4	4
X164	-1820	70	70	-119	-60	30	30	-15	-60	21	-6	-6
X165	1820	-70	-70	119	60	-30	-30	15	60	-21	6	6
X166	-260	10	10	-17	60	-30	-30	15	-20	7	-2	-2
X167	260	-10	-10	17	-60	30	30	-15	20	-7	2	2
X168	1040	-40	-40	68	80	-40	-40	20	80	-28	8	8
X169	-1040	40	40	-68	-80	40	40	-20	-80	28	-8	-8
X170	-2080	80	80	-136	-96	48	48	-24	0	0	0	0
X171	2080	-80	-80	136	96	-48	-48	24	0	0	0	0
X172	2600	-100	-100	170	-120	60	60	-30	-40	14	-4	-4
X173	-2600	100	100	-170	120	-60	-60	30	40	-14	4	4
X174	1560	-60	-60	102	120	-60	-60	30	40	-14	4	4
X175	-1560	60	60	-102	-120	60	60	-30	-40	14	-4	-4
X176	1560	-60	-60	102	120	-60	-60	30	40	-14	4	4
X177	-1560	60	60	-102	-120	60	60	-30	-40	14	-4	-4
X178	2080	-80	-80	136	-160	80	80	-40	0	0	0	0
X179	2080	-80	-80	136	-160	80	80	-40	0	0	0	0
X180	-2080	80	80	-136	160	-80	-80	40	0	0	0	0



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6O							6P						6Q	
	6AY	6AZ	6BA	6BB	6BC	6BD	6BE	6BF	6BG	18O	6BH	6BI	6BJ	6BK	6BL
X121	-135	-54	189	0	-54	189	-135	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X124	-81	162	-81	0	162	-81	-81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X125	81	-162	81	0	-162	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X126	81	-162	81	0	-162	81	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X127	-81	162	-81	0	162	-81	-81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X128	-9	-36	45	0	-36	45	-9	-36	0	0	-18	18	18	36	0
X129	9	36	-45	0	36	-45	9	36	0	0	18	-18	-18	-36	0
X130	45	-144	99	0	-144	99	45	-36	0	0	-18	18	18	-72	0
X131	-45	144	-99	0	144	-99	-45	36	0	0	18	-18	-18	72	0
X132	-90	-36	126	0	-36	126	-90	-36	0	0	-18	18	18	36	0
X133	90	36	-126	0	36	-126	90	36	0	0	18	-18	-18	-36	0
X134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0	0	54	-54	-54	108	0
X135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-108	0	0	-54	54	54	-108	0
X136	36	144	-180	0	144	-180	36	-72	0	0	-36	36	36	-36	0
X137	-36	-144	180	0	-144	180	-36	72	0	0	36	-36	-36	36	0
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	-198	180	18	0	180	18	-198	-36	0	0	-18	18	18	-72	0
X140	198	-180	-18	0	-180	-18	198	36	0	0	18	-18	-18	72	0
X141	-144	72	72	0	72	72	-144	72	0	0	36	-36	-36	-72	0
X142	144	-72	-72	0	-72	-72	144	-72	0	0	-36	36	36	72	0
X143	63	-72	9	0	-72	9	63	-72	0	0	-36	36	36	72	0
X144	-63	72	-9	0	72	-9	-63	72	0	0	36	-36	-36	-72	0
X145	27	108	-135	0	108	-135	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	0
X146	-27	-108	135	0	-108	135	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	-108	0
X147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X148	144	-72	-72	0	-72	-72	144	36	0	0	18	-18	-18	-144	0
X149	-144	72	72	0	72	72	-144	-36	0	0	-18	18	18	144	0
X150	-90	-36	126	0	-36	126	-90	-36	0	0	-18	18	18	36	0
X151	90	36	-126	0	36	-126	90	36	0	0	18	-18	-18	-36	0
X152	-10	17	-10	-1	-10	44	17	-10	-1	-1	8	17	-10	26	-10
X153	10	-17	10	1	10	-44	-17	10	1	1	-8	-17	10	-26	10
X154	-30	24	-3	-3	24	78	51	42	15	-3	-12	15	-12	6	6
X155	24	51	-3	-3	-30	78	24	-30	-3	-3	24	-3	24	6	6
X156	-24	-51	3	3	30	-78	-24	30	3	3	-24	3	-24	-6	-6
X157	30	-24	3	3	-24	-78	-51	-42	-15	3	12	-15	12	-6	-6
X158	34	7	34	-2	34	-20	7	16	7	-2	-2	-11	16	52	-20
X159	-34	-7	-34	2	-34	20	-7	-16	-7	2	2	11	-16	-52	20
X160	-74	-20	7	-2	88	34	61	16	7	-2	-2	-11	16	-20	16
X161	74	20	-7	2	-88	-34	-61	-16	-7	2	2	11	-16	20	-16
X162	88	61	7	-2	-74	34	-20	16	7	-2	-2	-11	16	-20	16
X163	-88	-61	-7	2	74	-34	20	-16	-7	2	2	11	-16	20	-16
X164	-38	-65	-38	7	-38	-92	-65	-38	-20	7	-2	16	-38	-38	-2
X165	38	65	38	-7	38	92	65	38	20	-7	2	-16	38	38	2
X166	-44	10	-44	1	-44	64	10	10	1	1	-8	-17	10	46	-26
X167	44	-10	44	-1	44	-64	-10	-10	-1	-1	8	17	-10	-46	26
X168	68	14	68	-4	68	-40	14	-4	5	-4	14	23	-4	32	-4
X169	-68	-14	-68	4	-68	40	-14	4	-5	4	-14	-23	4	-32	4
X170	-28	-82	-28	8	-28	-136	-82	8	-10	8	-28	-46	8	8	-28
X171	28	82	28	-8	28	136	82	-8	10	-8	28	46	-8	-8	28
X172	62	89	62	-10	62	116	89	8	17	-10	26	35	8	44	8
X173	-62	-89	-62	10	-62	-116	-89	-8	-17	10	-26	-35	-8	-44	-8
X174	102	48	75	-6	48	-6	21	-24	3	-6	30	3	30	12	12
X175	-102	-48	-75	6	-48	6	-21	24	-3	6	-30	-3	-30	-12	-12
X176	48	21	75	-6	102	-6	48	48	21	-6	-6	21	-6	12	12
X177	-48	-21	-75	6	-102	6	-48	-48	-21	6	6	-21	6	-12	-12
X178	28	28	82	-8	136	28	82	-8	10	-8	28	-8	46	-8	28
X179	136	82	82	-8	28	28	28	64	28	-8	-8	10	10	-8	28
X180	-136	-82	-82	8	-28	-28	-28	-64	-28	8	8	-10	-10	8	-28

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6Q			6R			6S						6T			
	6BM	6BN	18P	6BO	6BP	6BQ	6BR	6BS	6BT	6BU	6BV	6BW	6BX	6BY	6BZ	6CA
X121	27	-27	0	0	0	0	21	-6	-15	21	-15	-6	0	0	0	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X124	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	18	-9	-9	-9	18	0	0	0	0
X125	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	-18	9	9	9	-18	0	0	0	0
X126	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	-18	9	9	9	-18	0	0	0	0
X127	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	18	-9	-9	-9	18	0	0	0	0
X128	9	-9	0	0	0	0	-5	4	1	-5	1	4	4	4	-2	-2
X129	-9	9	0	0	0	0	5	-4	-1	5	-1	-4	-4	-4	2	2
X130	-18	18	0	0	0	0	-11	16	-5	-11	-5	16	4	4	-2	-2
X131	18	-18	0	0	0	0	11	-16	5	11	5	-16	-4	-4	2	2
X132	9	-9	0	0	0	0	-14	4	10	-14	10	4	4	4	-2	-2
X133	-9	9	0	0	0	0	14	-4	-10	14	-10	-4	-4	-4	2	2
X134	27	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-12	6	6
X135	-27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	-6	-6
X136	-9	9	0	0	0	0	20	-16	-4	20	-4	-16	8	8	-4	-4
X137	9	-9	0	0	0	0	-20	16	4	-20	4	16	-8	-8	4	4
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	-18	18	0	0	0	0	-2	-20	22	-2	22	-20	4	4	-2	-2
X140	18	-18	0	0	0	0	2	20	-22	2	-22	20	-4	-4	2	2
X141	-18	18	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	16	-8	16	-8	-8	-8	4	4
X142	18	-18	0	0	0	0	8	8	-16	8	-16	8	8	8	-4	-4
X143	18	-18	0	0	0	0	-1	8	-7	-1	-7	8	8	8	-4	-4
X144	-18	18	0	0	0	0	1	-8	7	1	7	-8	-8	-8	4	4
X145	27	-27	0	0	0	0	15	-12	-3	15	-3	-12	0	0	0	0
X146	-27	27	0	0	0	0	-15	12	3	-15	3	12	0	0	0	0
X147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X148	-36	36	0	0	0	0	8	8	-16	8	-16	8	-4	-4	2	2
X149	36	-36	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	16	-8	16	-8	4	4	-2	-2
X150	9	-9	0	0	0	0	-14	4	10	-14	10	4	4	4	-2	-2
X151	-9	9	0	0	0	0	14	-4	-10	14	-10	-4	-4	-4	2	2
X152	-1	8	-1	-10	8	-1	-2	-2	4	1	-2	1	4	-2	-2	1
X153	1	-8	1	10	-8	1	2	2	-4	-1	2	-1	-4	2	2	-1
X154	6	6	-3	10	-8	1	10	-8	-2	-5	1	4	4	-2	-2	1
X155	6	6	-3	10	-8	1	-8	10	-2	4	1	-5	4	-2	-2	1
X156	-6	-6	3	-10	8	-1	8	-10	2	-4	-1	5	-4	2	2	-1
X157	-6	-6	3	-10	8	-1	-10	8	2	5	-1	-4	-4	2	2	-1
X158	-2	16	-2	-10	8	-1	-6	-6	12	3	-6	3	-12	6	6	-3
X159	2	-16	2	10	-8	1	6	6	-12	-3	6	-3	12	-6	-6	3
X160	7	-2	-2	-10	8	-1	-2	16	-14	1	7	-8	4	-2	-2	1
X161	-7	2	2	10	-8	1	2	-16	14	-1	-7	8	-4	2	2	-1
X162	7	-2	-2	-10	8	-1	16	-2	-14	-8	7	1	4	-2	-2	1
X163	-7	2	2	10	-8	1	-16	2	14	8	-7	-1	-4	2	2	-1
X164	-11	-20	7	0	0	0	-6	-6	12	3	-6	3	0	0	0	0
X165	11	20	-7	0	0	0	6	6	-12	-3	6	-3	0	0	0	0
X166	-8	10	1	10	-8	1	-12	-12	24	6	-12	6	12	-6	-6	3
X167	8	-10	-1	-10	8	-1	12	12	-24	-6	12	-6	-12	6	6	-3
X168	5	14	-4	-10	8	-1	-4	-4	8	2	-4	2	20	-10	-10	5
X169	-5	-14	4	10	-8	1	4	4	-8	-2	4	-2	-20	10	10	-5
X170	-19	-10	8	0	0	0	12	12	-24	-6	12	-6	0	0	0	0
X171	19	10	-8	0	0	0	-12	-12	24	6	-12	6	0	0	0	0
X172	17	26	-10	-10	8	-1	6	6	-12	-3	6	-3	-12	6	6	-3
X173	-17	-26	10	10	-8	1	-6	-6	12	3	-6	3	12	-6	-6	3
X174	12	12	-6	10	-8	1	30	-24	-6	-15	3	12	-12	6	6	-3
X175	-12	-12	6	-10	8	-1	-30	24	6	15	-3	-12	12	-6	-6	3
X176	12	12	-6	10	-8	1	-24	30	-6	12	3	-15	-12	6	6	-3
X177	-12	-12	6	-10	8	-1	24	-30	6	-12	-3	15	12	-6	-6	3
X178	19	10	-8	0	0	0	-28	8	20	14	-10	-4	8	-4	-4	2
X179	19	10	-8	0	0	0	8	-28	20	-4	-10	14	8	-4	-4	2
X180	-19	-10	8	0	0	0	-8	28	-20	4	10	-14	-8	4	4	-2

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6U		6V			6W				6X						6Y	
	6CB	18Q	6CC	6CD	18R	6CE	6CF	6CG	6CH	18S	18T	6CI	18U	18V	18W	6CJ	18X
X121	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X128	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X129	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X130	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X131	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X132	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X133	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X134	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X135	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X136	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X137	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X140	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X141	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X142	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X143	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X144	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X145	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X146	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X148	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X149	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X150	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X151	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X152	2	-1	2	2	-1	4	-2	-2	1	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
X153	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-4	2	2	-1	1	-8	1	1	1	1	-2	1
X154	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-8	4	4	-2	-3	6	-3	-3	6	-3	-2	1
X155	-2	1	-2	-2	1	-8	4	4	-2	-3	6	-3	6	-3	-3	-2	1
X156	2	-1	2	2	-1	8	-4	-4	2	3	-6	3	-6	3	3	2	-1
X157	2	-1	2	2	-1	8	-4	-4	2	3	-6	3	3	-6	3	2	-1
X158	-4	2	-4	-4	2	0	0	0	0	7	-2	7	-2	-2	-2	2	-1
X159	4	-2	4	4	-2	0	0	0	0	-7	2	-7	2	2	2	-2	1
X160	-4	2	-4	-4	2	4	-2	-2	1	7	-2	-11	-2	7	-2	2	-1
X161	4	-2	4	4	-2	-4	2	2	-1	-7	2	11	2	-7	2	-2	1
X162	-4	2	-4	-4	2	4	-2	-2	1	-11	-2	7	7	-2	-2	2	-1
X163	4	-2	4	4	-2	-4	2	2	-1	11	2	-7	-7	2	2	-2	1
X164	-6	3	-6	-6	3	-12	6	6	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	7	0	0
X165	6	-3	6	6	-3	12	-6	-6	3	2	2	2	2	2	-7	0	0
X166	-2	1	-2	-2	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	1	1	-8	-2	1
X167	2	-1	2	2	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	-10	-1	-1	-1	8	2	-1
X168	8	-4	8	8	-4	-4	2	2	-1	5	-4	5	-4	-4	5	2	-1
X169	-8	4	-8	-8	4	4	-2	-2	1	-5	4	-5	4	4	-5	-2	1
X170	0	0	0	0	0	-12	6	6	-3	8	-10	8	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X171	0	0	0	0	0	12	-6	-6	3	-8	10	-8	1	1	1	0	0
X172	-4	2	-4	-4	2	-12	6	6	-3	-1	8	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	-1
X173	4	-2	4	4	-2	12	-6	-6	3	1	-8	1	1	1	1	-2	1
X174	4	-2	4	4	-2	0	0	0	0	3	-6	3	3	-6	3	-2	1
X175	-4	2	-4	-4	2	0	0	0	0	-3	6	-3	-3	6	-3	2	-1
X176	4	-2	4	4	-2	0	0	0	0	3	-6	3	-6	3	3	-2	1
X177	-4	2	-4	-4	2	0	0	0	0	-3	6	-3	6	-3	-3	2	-1
X178	0	0	0	0	0	-4	2	2	-1	10	-8	-8	1	1	1	0	0
X179	0	0	0	0	0	-4	2	2	-1	-8	-8	10	1	1	1	0	0
X180	0	0	0	0	0	4	-2	-2	1	8	8	-10	-1	-1	-1	0	0





Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	12P						12Q	18D				18E		
	12AR	12AS	12AT	12AU	12AV	12AW	12AX	18AB	18AC	18AD	18AE	18AF	18AG	18AH
X121	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X124	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X125	1	-2	1	1	1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X126	1	-2	1	1	1	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X127	-1	2	-1	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X128	-3	0	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	-3
X129	3	0	-3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	3
X130	-3	0	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	6	-3
X131	3	0	-3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-6	3
X132	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-6
X134	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	3
X137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	-3
X138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	-3
X140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	3
X141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	6	-3
X142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-6	3
X143	3	0	-3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-6
X144	-3	0	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X145	-3	0	3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X146	3	0	-3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-6	3
X149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	6	-3
X150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-3	6
X151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	-6
X152	-2	-2	4	1	-2	1	0	-1	-1	2	-1	2	2	2
X153	2	2	-4	-1	2	-1	0	1	1	-2	1	-2	-2	-2
X154	2	-4	2	-1	-1	2	0	3	3	0	-3	0	0	0
X155	-4	2	2	2	-1	-1	0	-3	-3	0	3	0	0	0
X156	4	-2	-2	-2	1	1	0	3	3	0	-3	0	0	0
X157	-2	4	-2	1	1	-2	0	-3	-3	0	3	0	0	0
X158	-2	-2	4	1	-2	1	0	1	1	-2	1	4	4	4
X159	2	2	-4	-1	2	-1	0	-1	-1	2	-1	-4	-4	-4
X160	2	-4	2	-1	-1	2	0	1	1	-2	1	-2	-2	-2
X161	-2	4	-2	1	1	-2	0	-1	-1	2	-1	2	2	2
X162	-4	2	2	2	-1	-1	0	1	1	-2	1	-2	-2	-2
X163	4	-2	-2	-2	1	1	0	-1	-1	2	-1	2	2	2
X164	-2	-2	4	1	-2	1	0	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2
X165	2	2	-4	-1	2	-1	0	2	2	-4	2	2	2	2
X166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2	1	4	4	4
X167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	-1	-4	-4	-4
X168	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	-1	2	2	2
X169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-2	1	-2	-2	-2
X170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-4	2	2	2	2
X171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2
X172	2	2	-4	-1	2	-1	0	-1	-1	2	-1	2	2	2
X173	-2	-2	4	1	-2	1	0	1	1	-2	1	-2	-2	-2
X174	2	-4	2	-1	-1	2	0	-3	-3	0	3	0	0	0
X175	-2	4	-2	1	1	-2	0	3	3	0	-3	0	0	0
X176	-4	2	2	2	-1	-1	0	3	3	0	-3	0	0	0
X177	4	-2	-2	-2	1	1	0	-3	-3	0	3	0	0	0
X178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2
X179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	2	2	2	2	2



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	1A				2A		2B				2C			
	1A	3A	3B	3C	2A	6A	2B	6B	6C	6D	2C	6E	6F	6G
X181	29120	1040	-40	-1120	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X182	32760	1170	-45	-1260	0	0	-240	-24	30	3	-24	12	3	-6
X183	32760	1170	-45	-1260	0	0	-240	-24	30	3	-24	12	3	-6
X184	32760	1170	-45	-1260	0	0	-240	-24	30	3	-24	12	3	-6
X185	32760	1170	-45	-1260	0	0	-240	-24	30	3	-24	12	3	-6
X186	43680	1560	-60	-1680	0	0	320	32	-40	-4	-32	16	4	-8
X187	43680	1560	-60	-1680	0	0	320	32	-40	-4	-32	16	4	-8
X188	46592	1664	-64	-1792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X189	46592	1664	-64	-1792	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X190	52416	1872	-72	-2016	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	0	0	0	0
X191	52416	1872	-72	-2016	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	0	0	0	0
X192	58240	2080	-80	-2240	0	0	640	64	-80	-8	0	0	0	0
X193	58240	2080	-80	-2240	0	0	640	64	-80	-8	0	0	0	0
X194	58968	2106	-81	-2268	0	0	-240	-24	30	3	72	-36	-9	18
X195	58968	2106	-81	-2268	0	0	-240	-24	30	3	72	-36	-9	18
X196	65520	2340	-90	-2520	0	0	480	48	-60	-6	16	-8	-2	4
X197	65520	2340	-90	-2520	0	0	480	48	-60	-6	16	-8	-2	4
X198	65520	2340	-90	-2520	0	0	480	48	-60	-6	16	-8	-2	4
X199	65520	2340	-90	-2520	0	0	480	48	-60	-6	16	-8	-2	4
X200	65520	2340	-90	-2520	0	0	480	48	-60	-6	16	-8	-2	4
X201	65520	2340	-90	-2520	0	0	480	48	-60	-6	16	-8	-2	4
X202	116480	4160	-160	-4480	0	0	1280	128	-160	-16	0	0	0	0
X203	131040	4680	-180	-5040	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	32	-16	-4	8
X204	131040	4680	-180	-5040	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	32	-16	-4	8
X205	131040	4680	-180	-5040	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	32	-16	-4	8
X206	174720	6240	-240	-6720	0	0	-640	-64	80	8	0	0	0	0
X207	174720	6240	-240	-6720	0	0	-640	-64	80	8	0	0	0	0
X208	232960	8320	-320	-8960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X209	232960	8320	-320	-8960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X210	232960	8320	-320	-8960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X211	232960	8320	-320	-8960	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X212	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	0	0	0	0
X213	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	0	0	0	0
X214	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	0	0	0	0
X215	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	0	0	0	0
X216	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X217	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X218	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X219	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X220	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X221	262080	9360	-360	-10080	0	0	0	0	0	0	-64	32	8	-16
X222	349440	12480	-480	-13440	0	0	1280	128	-160	-16	0	0	0	0
X223	349440	12480	-480	-13440	0	0	1280	128	-160	-16	0	0	0	0
X224	349440	12480	-480	-13440	0	0	-1280	-128	160	16	0	0	0	0
X225	349440	12480	-480	-13440	0	0	-1280	-128	160	16	0	0	0	0
X226	393120	14040	-540	-15120	0	0	-960	-96	120	12	96	-48	-12	24
X227	393120	14040	-540	-15120	0	0	-960	-96	120	12	96	-48	-12	24
X228	393120	14040	-540	-15120	0	0	-960	-96	120	12	96	-48	-12	24
X229	465920	16640	-640	-17920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X230	465920	16640	-640	-17920	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X231	471744	16848	-648	-18144	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	0	0	0	0
X232	471744	16848	-648	-18144	0	0	960	96	-120	-12	0	0	0	0
X233	524160	18720	-720	-20160	0	0	-1920	-192	240	24	0	0	0	0
X234	524160	18720	-720	-20160	0	0	-1920	-192	240	24	0	0	0	0
X235	524160	18720	-720	-20160	0	0	0	0	0	0	-128	64	16	-32

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	3A						3B				3C				
	3D	3E	3F	3G	3H	3I	3J	3K	3L	9A	3M	3N	9B	3O	3P
X181	176	284	-40	392	14	662	140	32	86	-40	176	95	-40	68	68
X182	684	441	-45	198	684	-45	90	90	90	-45	90	90	-45	90	90
X183	684	441	-45	198	684	-45	90	90	90	-45	90	90	-45	90	90
X184	-288	198	-45	684	441	441	90	90	90	-45	90	90	-45	90	90
X185	-288	198	-45	684	441	441	90	90	90	-45	90	90	-45	90	90
X186	264	426	-60	588	750	264	210	48	129	-60	-168	75	-60	156	156
X187	264	426	-60	588	750	264	210	48	129	-60	-168	75	-60	156	156
X188	800	584	-64	368	152	800	8	224	116	-64	-64	98	-64	152	152
X189	800	584	-64	368	152	800	8	224	116	-64	-64	98	-64	152	152
X190	-72	-72	9	-72	-72	-72	-342	306	-18	-9	576	90	0	-72	-72
X191	-72	-72	9	-72	-72	-72	-342	306	-18	-9	576	90	0	-72	-72
X192	-296	-80	1	136	352	-296	-80	28	-26	10	1360	226	-8	-152	-152
X193	-296	-80	1	136	352	-296	-80	28	-26	10	1360	226	-8	-152	-152
X194	648	648	-81	648	648	648	162	162	162	-81	162	162	-81	162	162
X195	648	648	-81	648	648	648	162	162	162	-81	162	162	-81	162	162
X196	-576	-90	-9	396	882	-576	-360	288	-36	0	558	72	9	-90	-90
X197	-576	-90	-9	396	882	-576	-360	288	-36	0	558	72	9	-90	-90
X198	1368	396	-9	-576	-90	-90	180	-144	18	0	558	72	9	-90	-90
X199	-576	-90	-9	396	-576	882	180	-144	18	0	558	72	9	-90	-90
X200	1368	396	-9	-576	-90	-90	180	-144	18	0	558	72	9	-90	-90
X201	-576	-90	-9	396	-576	882	180	-144	18	0	558	72	9	-90	-90
X202	-592	-160	2	272	704	-592	-160	56	-52	20	-736	-88	-16	128	128
X203	792	306	-18	-180	-666	792	-720	576	-72	0	-612	-126	18	36	36
X204	792	306	-18	-180	792	-666	360	-288	36	0	-612	-126	18	36	36
X205	-1152	-180	-18	792	306	306	360	-288	36	0	-612	-126	18	36	36
X206	-888	-240	3	408	1056	-888	-240	84	-78	30	624	138	-24	-24	-24
X207	-888	-240	3	408	1056	-888	-240	84	-78	30	624	138	-24	-24	-24
X208	-1184	-320	4	544	-536	760	40	-176	-68	40	1408	274	-32	-104	-104
X209	1408	328	4	-752	112	-536	40	-176	-68	40	1408	274	-32	-104	-104
X210	1408	328	4	-752	112	-536	40	-176	-68	40	1408	274	-32	-104	-104
X211	-1184	-320	4	544	-536	760	40	-176	-68	40	1408	274	-32	-104	-104
X212	-360	-360	45	-360	-360	-360	450	-198	126	-45	1152	180	0	-144	-144
X213	-360	-360	45	-360	-360	-360	450	-198	126	-45	1152	180	0	-144	-144
X214	-360	-360	45	-360	-360	-360	-630	666	18	-45	-576	-90	0	72	72
X215	-360	-360	45	-360	-360	-360	-630	666	18	-45	-576	-90	0	72	72
X216	1584	612	-36	-360	-1332	1584	-360	288	-36	0	504	18	36	-144	-144
X217	1584	612	-36	-360	-1332	1584	-360	288	-36	0	504	18	36	-144	-144
X218	-2304	-360	-36	1584	612	612	180	-144	18	0	504	18	36	-144	-144
X219	1584	612	-36	-360	1584	-1332	180	-144	18	0	504	18	36	-144	-144
X220	-2304	-360	-36	1584	612	612	180	-144	18	0	504	18	36	-144	-144
X221	1584	612	-36	-360	1584	-1332	180	-144	18	0	504	18	36	-144	-144
X222	816	168	6	-480	-1128	816	-300	24	-138	60	96	96	-48	96	96
X223	816	168	6	-480	-1128	816	-300	24	-138	60	96	96	-48	96	96
X224	816	168	6	-480	-1128	816	-300	24	-138	60	96	96	-48	96	96
X225	816	168	6	-480	-1128	816	-300	24	-138	60	96	96	-48	96	96
X226	-1512	-54	-54	1404	2862	-1512	0	0	0	0	-108	-108	54	-108	-108
X227	4320	1404	-54	-1512	-54	-54	0	0	0	0	-108	-108	54	-108	-108
X228	-1512	-54	-54	1404	-1512	2862	0	0	0	0	-108	-108	54	-108	-108
X229	2816	656	8	-1504	224	-1072	80	-352	-136	80	-640	8	-64	224	224
X230	-2368	-640	8	1088	-1072	1520	80	-352	-136	80	-640	8	-64	224	224
X231	-648	-648	81	-648	-648	-648	162	162	162	-81	0	0	0	0	0
X232	-648	-648	81	-648	-648	-648	162	162	162	-81	0	0	0	0	0
X233	-720	-720	90	-720	-720	-720	-180	468	144	-90	576	90	0	-72	-72
X234	-720	-720	90	-720	-720	-720	-180	468	144	-90	576	90	0	-72	-72
X235	-720	252	-72	1224	2196	-720	-720	576	-72	0	-720	-234	72	-72	-72

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	3D				3E			3F						4A		
	9C	9D	9E	3Q	3R	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	3S	9L	9M	4A	12A
X181	14	-13	14	-4	-4	-4	5	-4	5	-13	5	32	-22	-4	0	0
X182	9	9	-18	9	0	0	0	18	-9	18	-9	-36	18	18	0	0
X183	9	9	-18	9	0	0	0	18	-9	18	-9	-36	18	18	0	0
X184	9	9	9	-18	0	0	0	-36	-9	-9	18	18	18	-36	0	0
X185	9	9	9	-18	0	0	0	-36	-9	-9	18	18	18	-36	0	0
X186	-60	21	-6	-6	-24	3	3	-15	-15	12	12	-15	12	-15	0	0
X187	-60	21	-6	-6	-24	3	3	-15	-15	12	12	-15	12	-15	0	0
X188	-64	-10	8	8	8	8	-10	8	26	-10	-10	8	-28	8	0	0
X189	-64	-10	8	8	8	8	-10	8	26	-10	-10	8	-28	8	0	0
X190	-72	9	0	0	36	-9	0	0	-9	9	9	0	-18	0	0	0
X191	-72	9	0	0	36	-9	0	0	-9	9	9	0	-18	0	0	0
X192	136	1	-8	-8	-8	10	-8	-8	10	1	1	-8	-8	-8	0	0
X193	136	1	-8	-8	-8	10	-8	-8	10	1	1	-8	-8	-8	0	0
X194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X196	-90	-9	9	9	-36	0	9	9	0	-9	-9	9	18	9	0	0
X197	-90	-9	9	9	-36	0	9	9	0	-9	-9	9	18	9	0	0
X198	-63	18	9	-18	0	9	-9	27	-9	-18	9	0	9	27	0	0
X199	-63	18	-18	9	0	9	-9	0	-9	9	-18	27	9	0	0	0
X200	-63	18	9	-18	0	9	-9	27	-9	-18	9	0	9	27	0	0
X201	-63	18	-18	9	0	9	-9	0	-9	9	-18	27	9	0	0	0
X202	56	29	-16	-16	56	-16	2	20	2	-16	-16	20	20	20	0	0
X203	90	9	-9	-9	-36	-18	27	-18	18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	0
X204	63	-18	18	-9	36	0	-9	-36	0	36	-18	18	-18	-36	0	0
X205	63	-18	-9	18	36	0	-9	18	0	-18	36	-36	-18	18	0	0
X206	192	30	-24	-24	48	-6	-6	12	12	-15	-15	12	12	12	0	0
X207	192	30	-24	-24	48	-6	-6	12	12	-15	-15	12	12	12	0	0
X208	112	-23	40	-32	-32	4	4	4	-5	13	4	-14	-14	4	0	0
X209	112	-23	-32	40	-32	4	4	-14	-5	4	13	4	-14	-14	0	0
X210	112	-23	-32	40	-32	4	4	-14	-5	4	13	4	-14	-14	0	0
X211	112	-23	40	-32	-32	4	4	4	-5	13	4	-14	-14	4	0	0
X212	-144	18	0	0	36	-27	18	-18	18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	0
X213	-144	18	0	0	36	-27	18	-18	18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	0
X214	72	-9	0	0	0	18	-18	18	-27	9	9	18	-18	18	0	0
X215	72	-9	0	0	0	18	-18	18	-27	9	9	18	-18	18	0	0
X216	-36	45	-18	-18	-36	0	9	9	0	-9	-9	9	18	9	0	0
X217	-36	45	-18	-18	-36	0	9	9	0	-9	-9	9	18	9	0	0
X218	-90	-9	-18	36	0	9	-9	27	-9	-18	9	0	9	27	0	0
X219	-90	-9	36	-18	0	9	-9	0	-9	9	-18	27	9	0	0	0
X220	-90	-9	-18	36	0	9	-9	27	-9	-18	9	0	9	27	0	0
X221	-90	-9	36	-18	0	9	-9	0	-9	9	-18	27	9	0	0	0
X222	-48	-48	24	24	24	6	-12	-12	6	-3	-3	-12	24	-12	0	0
X223	-48	-48	24	24	24	6	-12	-12	6	-3	-3	-12	24	-12	0	0
X224	-48	-48	24	24	24	6	-12	-12	6	-3	-3	-12	24	-12	0	0
X225	-48	-48	24	24	24	6	-12	-12	6	-3	-3	-12	24	-12	0	0
X226	-54	-54	27	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X227	27	27	27	-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X228	27	27	-54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X229	8	-19	-64	80	8	-28	26	8	-28	-10	8	44	8	8	0	0
X230	8	-19	80	-64	8	-28	26	44	-28	8	-10	8	8	44	0	0
X231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X233	-72	9	0	0	36	-9	0	0	-9	9	9	0	-18	0	0	0
X234	-72	9	0	0	36	-9	0	0	-9	9	9	0	-18	0	0	0
X235	36	-45	18	18	-36	-18	27	-18	18	0	0	-18	0	-18	0	0



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6C		6D			6E		6F				6G				
	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	18A	6Q	6R	6S	18B	6T	6U	6V	6W	6X
X181	0	0	0	0	0	-16	8	0	0	0	0	-16	2	2	8	-4
X182	0	0	-24	-24	3	-6	3	-6	-6	-6	3	-12	-12	15	6	-3
X183	0	0	-24	-24	3	-6	3	-6	-6	-6	3	-12	-12	15	6	-3
X184	0	0	-24	-24	3	-6	3	-6	-6	-6	3	24	-3	-3	-12	6
X185	0	0	-24	-24	3	-6	3	-6	-6	-6	3	24	-3	-3	-12	6
X186	0	0	32	32	-4	-8	4	8	8	8	-4	-8	10	-8	4	-2
X187	0	0	32	32	-4	-8	4	8	8	8	-4	-8	10	-8	4	-2
X188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X190	0	0	24	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X191	0	0	24	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X192	0	0	-8	-8	1	0	0	-8	-8	-8	4	0	0	0	0	0
X193	0	0	-8	-8	1	0	0	-8	-8	-8	4	0	0	0	0	0
X194	0	0	-24	-24	3	18	-9	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X195	0	0	-24	-24	3	18	-9	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X196	0	0	-24	-24	3	-2	1	6	6	6	-3	-8	10	-8	4	-2
X197	0	0	-24	-24	3	-2	1	6	6	6	-3	-8	10	-8	4	-2
X198	0	0	-24	-24	3	-2	1	6	6	6	-3	16	-2	-2	-8	4
X199	0	0	-24	-24	3	-2	1	6	6	6	-3	-8	-8	10	4	-2
X200	0	0	-24	-24	3	-2	1	6	6	6	-3	16	-2	-2	-8	4
X201	0	0	-24	-24	3	-2	1	6	6	6	-3	-8	-8	10	4	-2
X202	0	0	-16	-16	2	0	0	-16	-16	-16	8	0	0	0	0	0
X203	0	0	-48	-48	6	-4	2	12	12	12	-6	8	-10	8	-4	2
X204	0	0	-48	-48	6	-4	2	12	12	12	-6	8	8	-10	-4	2
X205	0	0	-48	-48	6	-4	2	12	12	12	-6	-16	2	2	8	-4
X206	0	0	8	8	-1	0	0	8	8	8	-4	0	0	0	0	0
X207	0	0	8	8	-1	0	0	8	8	8	-4	0	0	0	0	0
X208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X212	0	0	24	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X213	0	0	24	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X214	0	0	24	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X215	0	0	24	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X216	0	0	0	0	0	8	-4	0	0	0	0	-16	20	-16	8	-4
X217	0	0	0	0	0	8	-4	0	0	0	0	-16	20	-16	8	-4
X218	0	0	0	0	0	8	-4	0	0	0	0	32	-4	-4	-16	8
X219	0	0	0	0	0	8	-4	0	0	0	0	-16	-16	20	8	-4
X220	0	0	0	0	0	8	-4	0	0	0	0	32	-4	-4	-16	8
X221	0	0	0	0	0	8	-4	0	0	0	0	-16	-16	20	8	-4
X222	0	0	-16	-16	2	0	0	-16	-16	-16	8	0	0	0	0	0
X223	0	0	-16	-16	2	0	0	-16	-16	-16	8	0	0	0	0	0
X224	0	0	16	16	-2	0	0	16	16	16	-8	0	0	0	0	0
X225	0	0	16	16	-2	0	0	16	16	16	-8	0	0	0	0	0
X226	0	0	48	48	-6	-12	6	-12	-12	-12	6	-24	30	-24	12	-6
X227	0	0	48	48	-6	-12	6	-12	-12	-12	6	48	-6	-6	-24	12
X228	0	0	48	48	-6	-12	6	-12	-12	-12	6	-24	-24	30	12	-6
X229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X231	0	0	24	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X232	0	0	24	24	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X233	0	0	-48	-48	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X234	0	0	-48	-48	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X235	0	0	0	0	0	16	-8	0	0	0	0	16	-20	16	-8	4

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6H					6I					6J				6K
	6Y	6Z	6AA	6AB	18C	6AC	6AD	6AE	6AF	6AG	6AH	6AI	6AJ	6AK	6AL
X181	0	0	0	0	0	-16	2	2	8	-4	8	-4	-1	2	0
X182	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X183	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X184	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X185	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X186	20	2	2	11	-4	4	-5	4	-2	1	-8	4	1	-2	0
X187	20	2	2	11	-4	4	-5	4	-2	1	-8	4	1	-2	0
X188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X189	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X190	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X191	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X192	28	-8	-8	10	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X193	28	-8	-8	10	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X194	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X195	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X196	0	0	0	0	0	-8	10	-8	4	-2	16	-8	-2	4	0
X197	0	0	0	0	0	-8	10	-8	4	-2	16	-8	-2	4	0
X198	0	0	0	0	0	16	-2	-2	-8	4	16	-8	-2	4	0
X199	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	10	4	-2	16	-8	-2	4	0
X200	0	0	0	0	0	16	-2	-2	-8	4	16	-8	-2	4	0
X201	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-8	10	4	-2	16	-8	-2	4	0
X202	56	-16	-16	20	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X203	0	0	0	0	0	-16	20	-16	8	-4	-16	8	2	-4	0
X204	0	0	0	0	0	-16	-16	20	8	-4	-16	8	2	-4	0
X205	0	0	0	0	0	32	-4	-4	-16	8	-16	8	2	-4	0
X206	-28	8	8	-10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X207	-28	8	8	-10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X208	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X212	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X213	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X214	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X215	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X216	0	0	0	0	0	8	-10	8	-4	2	-16	8	2	-4	0
X217	0	0	0	0	0	8	-10	8	-4	2	-16	8	2	-4	0
X218	0	0	0	0	0	-16	2	2	8	-4	-16	8	2	-4	0
X219	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	-10	-4	2	-16	8	2	-4	0
X220	0	0	0	0	0	-16	2	2	8	-4	-16	8	2	-4	0
X221	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	-10	-4	2	-16	8	2	-4	0
X222	-16	20	20	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X223	-16	20	20	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X224	16	-20	-20	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X225	16	-20	-20	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X227	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X228	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X231	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X232	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X233	12	12	12	12	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X234	12	12	12	12	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X235	0	0	0	0	0	16	-20	16	-8	4	16	-8	-2	4	0



























Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	1A				2A		2B				2C			
	1A	3A	3B	3C	2A	6A	2B	6B	6C	6D	2C	6E	6F	6G
X236	524160	18720	-720	-20160	0	0	0	0	0	0	-128	64	16	-32
X237	524160	18720	-720	-20160	0	0	0	0	0	0	-128	64	16	-32
X238	589680	21060	-810	-22680	0	0	480	48	-60	-6	144	-72	-18	36
X239	589680	21060	-810	-22680	0	0	480	48	-60	-6	144	-72	-18	36
X240	698880	24960	-960	-26880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X241	698880	24960	-960	-26880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X242	838656	29952	-1152	-32256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	756	-27	27	0	0	0	72	0	9	-9	12	0	3	-3
X244	756	-27	27	0	0	0	72	0	9	-9	12	0	3	-3
X245	19656	-702	702	0	0	0	432	0	54	-54	24	0	6	-6
X246	19656	-702	702	0	0	0	432	0	54	-54	24	0	6	-6
X247	19656	-702	702	0	0	0	432	0	54	-54	24	0	6	-6
X248	19656	-702	702	0	0	0	432	0	54	-54	24	0	6	-6
X249	29484	-1053	1053	0	0	0	-72	0	-9	9	84	0	21	-21
X250	29484	-1053	1053	0	0	0	-72	0	-9	9	84	0	21	-21
X251	39312	-1404	1404	0	0	0	576	0	72	-72	-48	0	-12	12
X252	39312	-1404	1404	0	0	0	576	0	72	-72	-48	0	-12	12
X253	49140	-1755	1755	0	0	0	360	0	45	-45	-84	0	-21	21
X254	49140	-1755	1755	0	0	0	360	0	45	-45	-84	0	-21	21
X255	49140	-1755	1755	0	0	0	360	0	45	-45	-84	0	-21	21
X256	49140	-1755	1755	0	0	0	360	0	45	-45	-84	0	-21	21
X257	68040	-2430	2430	0	0	0	720	0	90	-90	120	0	30	-30
X258	68040	-2430	2430	0	0	0	720	0	90	-90	120	0	30	-30
X259	176904	-6318	6318	0	0	0	1008	0	126	-126	24	0	6	-6
X260	176904	-6318	6318	0	0	0	1008	0	126	-126	24	0	6	-6
X261	176904	-6318	6318	0	0	0	1008	0	126	-126	24	0	6	-6
X262	176904	-6318	6318	0	0	0	1008	0	126	-126	24	0	6	-6
X263	196560	-7020	7020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-48	0	-12	12
X264	196560	-7020	7020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-48	0	-12	12
X265	196560	-7020	7020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-48	0	-12	12
X266	196560	-7020	7020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-48	0	-12	12
X267	196560	-7020	7020	0	0	0	1440	0	180	-180	48	0	12	-12
X268	196560	-7020	7020	0	0	0	1440	0	180	-180	48	0	12	-12
X269	265356	-9477	9477	0	0	0	-648	0	-81	81	180	0	45	-45
X270	265356	-9477	9477	0	0	0	-648	0	-81	81	180	0	45	-45
X271	294840	-10530	10530	0	0	0	-720	0	-90	90	-120	0	-30	30
X272	294840	-10530	10530	0	0	0	-720	0	-90	90	-120	0	-30	30
X273	314496	-11232	11232	0	0	0	1152	0	144	-144	0	0	0	0
X274	314496	-11232	11232	0	0	0	1152	0	144	-144	0	0	0	0
X275	314496	-11232	11232	0	0	0	1152	0	144	-144	0	0	0	0
X276	314496	-11232	11232	0	0	0	1152	0	144	-144	0	0	0	0
X277	628992	-22464	22464	0	0	0	-2304	0	-288	288	0	0	0	0
X278	353808	-12636	12636	0	0	0	-576	0	-72	72	-48	0	-12	12
X279	353808	-12636	12636	0	0	0	-576	0	-72	72	-48	0	-12	12
X280	442260	-15795	15795	0	0	0	360	0	45	-45	12	0	3	-3
X281	442260	-15795	15795	0	0	0	360	0	45	-45	12	0	3	-3
X282	442260	-15795	15795	0	0	0	360	0	45	-45	12	0	3	-3
X283	442260	-15795	15795	0	0	0	360	0	45	-45	12	0	3	-3
X284	967680	-34560	34560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X285	967680	-34560	34560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X286	551124	-19683	19683	0	0	0	648	0	81	-81	108	0	27	-27
X287	551124	-19683	19683	0	0	0	648	0	81	-81	108	0	27	-27
X288	589680	-21060	21060	0	0	0	-1440	0	-180	180	144	0	36	-36
X289	589680	-21060	21060	0	0	0	-1440	0	-180	180	144	0	36	-36
X290	786240	-28080	28080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-192	0	-48	48
X291	786240	-28080	28080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-192	0	-48	48

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	3A						3B				3C				
	3D	3E	3F	3G	3H	3I	3J	3K	3L	9A	3M	3N	9B	3O	3P
X236	3168	1224	-72	-720	252	252	360	-288	36	0	-720	-234	72	-72	-72
X237	-720	252	-72	1224	-720	2196	360	-288	36	0	-720	-234	72	-72	-72
X238	648	648	-81	648	648	648	0	0	0	0	-162	-162	81	-162	-162
X239	648	648	-81	648	648	648	0	0	0	0	-162	-162	81	-162	-162
X240	-960	-312	12	336	984	-960	-240	-240	-240	120	-384	102	-96	264	264
X241	-960	-312	12	336	984	-960	-240	-240	-240	120	-384	102	-96	264	264
X242	-1152	-1152	144	-1152	-1152	-1152	1008	-288	360	-144	-1152	-180	0	144	144
X243	108	-27	0	0	27	27	45	18	-9	0	72	-9	0	-9	18
X244	108	-27	0	0	27	27	45	18	-9	0	72	-9	0	-9	18
X245	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	-45	-18	9	0	576	-72	0	-72	144
X246	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	-45	-18	9	0	576	-72	0	-72	144
X247	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	360	144	-72	0	-72	9	0	9	-18
X248	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	360	144	-72	0	-72	9	0	9	-18
X249	1296	-324	0	0	324	324	135	54	-27	0	216	-27	0	-27	54
X250	1296	-324	0	0	324	324	135	54	-27	0	216	-27	0	-27	54
X251	-216	54	0	0	-54	-54	315	126	-63	0	504	-63	0	-63	126
X252	-216	54	0	0	-54	-54	315	126	-63	0	504	-63	0	-63	126
X253	1188	-297	0	0	297	297	90	36	-18	0	792	-99	0	-99	198
X254	1188	-297	0	0	297	297	90	36	-18	0	792	-99	0	-99	198
X255	1188	-297	0	0	297	297	495	198	-99	0	144	-18	0	-18	36
X256	1188	-297	0	0	297	297	495	198	-99	0	144	-18	0	-18	36
X257	972	-243	0	0	243	243	405	162	-81	0	648	-81	0	-81	162
X258	972	-243	0	0	243	243	405	162	-81	0	648	-81	0	-81	162
X259	-972	243	0	0	-243	-243	810	324	-162	0	-648	81	0	81	-162
X260	-972	243	0	0	-243	-243	810	324	-162	0	-648	81	0	81	-162
X261	-972	243	0	0	-243	-243	-405	-162	81	0	1296	-162	0	-162	324
X262	-972	243	0	0	-243	-243	-405	-162	81	0	1296	-162	0	-162	324
X263	-1080	270	0	0	-270	-270	765	306	-153	0	-72	9	0	9	-18
X264	-1080	270	0	0	-270	-270	765	306	-153	0	-72	9	0	9	-18
X265	-1080	270	0	0	-270	-270	-45	-18	9	0	1224	-153	0	-153	306
X266	-1080	270	0	0	-270	-270	-45	-18	9	0	1224	-153	0	-153	306
X267	1836	-459	0	0	459	459	-450	-180	90	0	-720	90	0	90	-180
X268	1836	-459	0	0	459	459	-450	-180	90	0	-720	90	0	90	-180
X269	2916	-729	0	0	729	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X270	2916	-729	0	0	729	729	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X271	4212	-1053	0	0	1053	1053	135	54	-27	0	216	-27	0	-27	54
X272	4212	-1053	0	0	1053	1053	135	54	-27	0	216	-27	0	-27	54
X273	-1728	432	0	0	-432	-432	90	36	-18	0	144	-18	0	-18	36
X274	-1728	432	0	0	-432	-432	90	36	-18	0	144	-18	0	-18	36
X275	-1728	432	0	0	-432	-432	90	36	-18	0	144	-18	0	-18	36
X276	-1728	432	0	0	-432	-432	90	36	-18	0	144	-18	0	-18	36
X277	-3456	864	0	0	-864	-864	180	72	-36	0	288	-36	0	-36	72
X278	-1944	486	0	0	-486	-486	405	162	-81	0	648	-81	0	-81	162
X279	-1944	486	0	0	-486	-486	405	162	-81	0	648	-81	0	-81	162
X280	1944	-486	0	0	486	486	-405	-162	81	0	1296	-162	0	-162	324
X281	1944	-486	0	0	486	486	-405	-162	81	0	1296	-162	0	-162	324
X282	1944	-486	0	0	486	486	810	324	-162	0	-648	81	0	81	-162
X283	1944	-486	0	0	486	486	810	324	-162	0	-648	81	0	81	-162
X284	-1728	432	0	0	-432	-432	-720	-288	144	0	-1152	144	0	144	-288
X285	-1728	432	0	0	-432	-432	-720	-288	144	0	-1152	144	0	144	-288
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X288	-324	81	0	0	-81	-81	270	108	-54	0	432	-54	0	-54	108
X289	-324	81	0	0	-81	-81	270	108	-54	0	432	-54	0	-54	108
X290	1512	-378	0	0	378	378	-180	-72	36	0	-288	36	0	36	-72
X291	1512	-378	0	0	378	378	-180	-72	36	0	-288	36	0	36	-72

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	3D				3E			3F						4A		
	9C	9D	9E	3Q	3R	9F	9G	9H	9I	9J	9K	3S	9L	9M	4A	12A
X236	90	9	18	-36	36	0	-9	18	0	-18	36	-36	-18	18	0	0
X237	90	9	-36	18	36	0	-9	-36	0	36	-18	18	-18	-36	0	0
X238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X240	-96	66	-24	-24	-24	12	-6	-6	12	3	3	-6	-24	-6	0	0
X241	-96	66	-24	-24	-24	12	-6	-6	12	3	3	-6	-24	-6	0	0
X242	144	-18	0	0	-72	18	0	0	18	-18	-18	0	36	0	0	0
X243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	-9	2	-1
X244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	-9	2	-1
X245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	-4
X246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	-4
X247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	-4
X248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	-4
X249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	-27	-2	1
X250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	-27	-2	1
X251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-36	0	0	0	0	0	18	-20	10
X252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-36	0	0	0	0	0	18	-20	10
X253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-10	5
X254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-10	5
X255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-10	5
X256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-10	5
X257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	-10
X258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	-10
X259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	4
X260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	4
X261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	4
X262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	4
X263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	20	-10
X264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	20	-10
X265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	20	-10
X266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	20	-10
X267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
X268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
X269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	9
X270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	9
X271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	-27	20	-10
X272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	-27	20	-10
X273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	32	-16
X274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	32	-16
X275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-32	16
X276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-32	16
X277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	0	0	0	0	-36	0	0
X278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-20	10
X279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-20	10
X280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	5
X281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	5
X282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	5
X283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10	5
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	-18	0	0
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	-9
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	-9
X288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
X289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0
X290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-72	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
X291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-72	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	0



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6C		6D			6E		6F				6G				
	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	18A	6Q	6R	6S	18B	6T	6U	6V	6W	6X
X236	0	0	0	0	0	16	-8	0	0	0	0	-32	4	4	16	-8
X237	0	0	0	0	0	16	-8	0	0	0	0	16	16	-20	-8	4
X238	0	0	-24	-24	3	-18	9	6	6	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X239	0	0	-24	-24	3	-18	9	6	6	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	-6	0	12	3	3	0	-3
X244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	-6	0	12	3	3	0	-3
X245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	9	-18	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	9	-18	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	48	12	12	0	-12
X250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	48	12	12	0	-12
X251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	-12	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	-12	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	-6	0	12	3	3	0	-3
X258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	-6	0	12	3	3	0	-3
X259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	-12	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	-12	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	9	-18	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	9	-18	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-36	-9	18	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-36	-9	18	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	-12	0	12	3	3	0	-3
X268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	-12	0	12	3	3	0	-3
X269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	9	9	0	-9
X270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	9	9	0	-9
X271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3
X273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
X274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
X275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
X276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
X277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	12	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0
X278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	-6	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	-6	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	-12	0	-24	-6	-6	0	6
X281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	-12	0	-24	-6	-6	0	6
X282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	-24	-6	-6	0	6
X283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-3	6	0	-24	-6	-6	0	6
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-6	12	0	-36	-9	-9	0	9
X289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-24	-6	12	0	-36	-9	-9	0	9
X290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	6	0	-6
X291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	6	0	-6

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6H					6I					6J				6K
	6Y	6Z	6AA	6AB	18C	6AC	6AD	6AE	6AF	6AG	6AH	6AI	6AJ	6AK	6AL
X236	0	0	0	0	0	-32	4	4	16	-8	16	-8	-2	4	0
X237	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	-20	-8	4	16	-8	-2	4	0
X238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	6	-3	6	-3	0	12	3	3	0	-3	12	0	3	-3	0
X244	6	-3	6	-3	0	12	3	3	0	-3	12	0	3	-3	0
X245	18	-9	18	-9	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	24	0	6	-6	0
X246	18	-9	18	-9	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	24	0	6	-6	0
X247	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	6	0	-6	-12	0	-3	3	0
X248	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	6	0	-6	-12	0	-3	3	0
X249	-6	3	-6	3	0	12	3	3	0	-3	12	0	3	-3	0
X250	-6	3	-6	3	0	12	3	3	0	-3	12	0	3	-3	0
X251	-6	3	-6	3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X252	-6	3	-6	3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X253	12	-6	12	-6	0	24	6	6	0	-6	-12	0	-3	3	0
X254	12	-6	12	-6	0	24	6	6	0	-6	-12	0	-3	3	0
X255	-6	3	-6	3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	24	0	6	-6	0
X256	-6	3	-6	3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	24	0	6	-6	0
X257	6	-3	6	-3	0	12	3	3	0	-3	12	0	3	-3	0
X258	6	-3	6	-3	0	12	3	3	0	-3	12	0	3	-3	0
X259	12	-6	12	-6	0	24	6	6	0	-6	-12	0	-3	3	0
X260	12	-6	12	-6	0	24	6	6	0	-6	-12	0	-3	3	0
X261	-6	3	-6	3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	24	0	6	-6	0
X262	-6	3	-6	3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	24	0	6	-6	0
X263	-18	9	-18	9	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X264	-18	9	-18	9	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X265	18	-9	18	-9	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X266	18	-9	18	-9	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X267	12	-6	12	-6	0	-24	-6	-6	0	6	-24	0	-6	6	0
X268	12	-6	12	-6	0	-24	-6	-6	0	6	-24	0	-6	6	0
X269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X271	-6	3	-6	3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X272	-6	3	-6	3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X273	-12	6	-12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X274	-12	6	-12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X275	-12	6	-12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X276	-12	6	-12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X277	24	-12	24	-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X278	6	-3	6	-3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X279	6	-3	6	-3	0	-12	-3	-3	0	3	-12	0	-3	3	0
X280	-6	3	-6	3	0	12	3	3	0	-3	-24	0	-6	6	0
X281	-6	3	-6	3	0	12	3	3	0	-3	-24	0	-6	6	0
X282	12	-6	12	-6	0	-24	-6	-6	0	6	12	0	3	-3	0
X283	12	-6	12	-6	0	-24	-6	-6	0	6	12	0	3	-3	0
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X288	-12	6	-12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X289	-12	6	-12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X290	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	6	0	-6	24	0	6	-6	0
X291	0	0	0	0	0	24	6	6	0	-6	24	0	6	-6	0

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6L			6M		6N			7A		8A		8B		9A		
	18D	6AM	18E	6AN	18F	18G	6AO	18H	7A	21A	8A	24A	8B	24B	9N	9O	9P
X236	-2	4	-2	-2	1	-2	4	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X237	-2	-2	4	-2	1	-2	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	6	-3	0
X244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	6	-3	0
X245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-6	0	
X248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-6	0	
X249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	
X250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	
X251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	
X252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	
X253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	-6	3	0	
X254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	-6	3	0	
X255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	12	-6	0	
X256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	12	-6	0	
X257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-6	0	
X266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-6	0	
X267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	
X270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	
X271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	6	0	
X278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	
X281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	
X282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	
X283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-6	0	
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-6	0	
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	
X288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
X290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	
X291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	







Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	2D				2E				2F			
	2D	6AP	6AQ	6AR	2E	6AS	6AT	6AU	2F	6AV	6AW	6AX
X236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X238	-18720	720	720	-1224	0	0	0	0	-240	84	-24	-24
X239	18720	-720	-720	1224	0	0	0	0	240	-84	24	24
X240	-16640	640	640	-1088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X241	16640	-640	-640	1088	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	234	-9	18	-9	2	-1	2	-1	30	3	3	-6
X244	-234	9	-18	9	-2	1	-2	1	-30	-3	-3	6
X245	3276	-126	252	-126	12	-6	12	-6	60	6	6	-12
X246	-3276	126	-252	126	-12	6	-12	6	-60	-6	-6	12
X247	1404	-54	108	-54	28	-14	28	-14	60	6	6	-12
X248	-1404	54	-108	54	-28	14	-28	14	-60	-6	-6	12
X249	2106	-81	162	-81	18	-9	18	-9	30	3	3	-6
X250	-2106	81	-162	81	-18	9	-18	9	-30	-3	-3	6
X251	4680	-180	360	-180	-40	20	-40	20	0	0	0	0
X252	-4680	180	-360	180	40	-20	40	-20	0	0	0	0
X253	5850	-225	450	-225	-30	15	-30	15	-90	-9	-9	18
X254	-5850	225	-450	225	30	-15	30	-15	90	9	9	-18
X255	-3510	135	-270	135	50	-25	50	-25	-90	-9	-9	18
X256	3510	-135	270	-135	-50	25	-50	25	90	9	9	-18
X257	7020	-270	540	-270	60	-30	60	-30	180	18	18	-36
X258	-7020	270	-540	270	-60	30	-60	30	-180	-18	-18	36
X259	-1404	54	-108	54	132	-66	132	-66	180	18	18	-36
X260	1404	-54	108	-54	-132	66	-132	66	-180	-18	-18	36
X261	15444	-594	1188	-594	-12	6	-12	6	180	18	18	-36
X262	-15444	594	-1188	594	12	-6	12	-6	-180	-18	-18	36
X263	4680	-180	360	-180	120	-60	120	-60	-240	-24	-24	48
X264	-4680	180	-360	180	-120	60	-120	60	240	24	24	-48
X265	14040	-540	1080	-540	40	-20	40	-20	-240	-24	-24	48
X266	-14040	540	-1080	540	-40	20	-40	20	240	24	24	-48
X267	4680	-180	360	-180	40	-20	40	-20	120	12	12	-24
X268	-4680	180	-360	180	-40	20	-40	20	-120	-12	-12	24
X269	2106	-81	162	-81	18	-9	18	-9	270	27	27	-54
X270	-2106	81	-162	81	-18	9	-18	9	-270	-27	-27	54
X271	-7020	270	-540	270	-60	30	-60	30	300	30	30	-60
X272	7020	-270	540	-270	60	-30	60	-30	-300	-30	-30	60
X273	14976	-576	1152	-576	128	-64	128	-64	0	0	0	0
X274	-14976	576	-1152	576	-128	64	-128	64	0	0	0	0
X275	14976	-576	1152	-576	-128	64	-128	64	0	0	0	0
X276	-14976	576	-1152	576	128	-64	128	-64	0	0	0	0
X277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X278	14040	-540	1080	-540	-120	60	-120	60	0	0	0	0
X279	-14040	540	-1080	540	120	-60	120	-60	0	0	0	0
X280	-24570	945	-1890	945	30	-15	30	-15	90	9	9	-18
X281	24570	-945	1890	-945	-30	15	-30	15	-90	-9	-9	18
X282	3510	-135	270	-135	-210	105	-210	105	90	9	9	-18
X283	-3510	135	-270	135	210	-105	210	-105	-90	-9	-9	18
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X286	18954	-729	1458	-729	162	-81	162	-81	270	27	27	-54
X287	-18954	729	-1458	729	-162	81	-162	81	-270	-27	-27	54
X288	14040	-540	1080	-540	120	-60	120	-60	-120	-12	-12	24
X289	-14040	540	-1080	540	-120	60	-120	60	120	12	12	-24
X290	18720	-720	1440	-720	-160	80	-160	80	0	0	0	0
X291	-18720	720	-1440	720	160	-80	160	-80	0	0	0	0



Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6O							6P						6Q	
	6AY	6AZ	6BA	6BB	6BC	6BD	6BE	6BF	6BG	18O	6BH	6BI	6BJ	6BK	6BL
X236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X238	72	72	72	-9	72	72	72	-36	-36	18	-36	-36	-36	18	18
X239	-72	-72	-72	9	-72	-72	-72	36	36	-18	36	36	36	-18	-18
X240	-224	-8	-224	10	-224	208	-8	64	28	-8	-8	-44	64	64	-8
X241	224	8	224	-10	224	-208	8	-64	-28	8	8	44	-64	-64	8
X242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	18	-9	-9	0	18	18	-9	36	-9	0	0	9	9	18	9
X244	-18	9	9	0	-18	-18	9	-36	9	0	0	-9	-9	-18	-9
X245	90	-45	-45	0	90	90	-45	-36	9	0	0	-9	-9	36	18
X246	-90	45	45	0	-90	-90	45	36	-9	0	0	9	9	-36	-18
X247	-54	27	27	0	-54	-54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	27
X248	54	-27	-27	0	54	54	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54	-27
X249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	-27	0	0	27	27	-54	-27
X250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	54	27
X251	36	-18	-18	0	36	36	-18	-36	9	0	0	-9	-9	90	45
X252	-36	18	18	0	-36	-36	18	36	-9	0	0	9	9	-90	-45
X253	126	-63	-63	0	126	126	-63	144	-36	0	0	36	36	18	9
X254	-126	63	63	0	-126	-126	63	-144	36	0	0	-36	-36	-18	-9
X255	54	-27	-27	0	54	54	-27	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	0	0
X256	-54	27	27	0	-54	-54	27	108	-27	0	0	27	27	0	0
X257	54	-27	-27	0	54	54	-27	108	-27	0	0	27	27	54	27
X258	-54	27	27	0	-54	-54	27	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	-54	-27
X259	54	-27	-27	0	54	54	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54	-27
X260	-54	27	27	0	-54	-54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	27
X261	54	-27	-27	0	54	54	-27	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	0	0
X262	-54	27	27	0	-54	-54	27	108	-27	0	0	27	27	0	0
X263	36	-18	-18	0	36	36	-18	-36	9	0	0	-9	-9	90	45
X264	-36	18	18	0	-36	-36	18	36	-9	0	0	9	9	-90	-45
X265	108	-54	-54	0	108	108	-54	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	-54	-27
X266	-108	54	54	0	-108	-108	54	108	-27	0	0	27	27	54	27
X267	-126	63	63	0	-126	-126	63	72	-18	0	0	18	18	36	18
X268	126	-63	-63	0	126	126	-63	-72	18	0	0	-18	-18	-36	-18
X269	162	-81	-81	0	162	162	-81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X270	-162	81	81	0	-162	-162	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X271	-54	27	27	0	-54	-54	27	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	-54	-27
X272	54	-27	-27	0	54	54	-27	108	-27	0	0	27	27	54	27
X273	-144	72	72	0	-144	-144	72	-72	18	0	0	-18	-18	72	36
X274	144	-72	-72	0	144	144	-72	72	-18	0	0	18	18	-72	-36
X275	-144	72	72	0	-144	-144	72	-72	18	0	0	-18	-18	72	36
X276	144	-72	-72	0	144	144	-72	72	-18	0	0	18	18	-72	-36
X277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X278	108	-54	-54	0	108	108	-54	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	-54	-27
X279	-108	54	54	0	-108	-108	54	108	-27	0	0	27	27	54	27
X280	-108	54	54	0	-108	-108	54	-108	27	0	0	-27	-27	0	0
X281	108	-54	-54	0	108	108	-54	108	-27	0	0	27	27	0	0
X282	108	-54	-54	0	108	108	-54	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	27
X283	-108	54	54	0	-108	-108	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	-54	-27
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X288	-54	27	27	0	-54	-54	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	-108	-54
X289	54	-27	-27	0	54	54	-27	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	54
X290	-180	90	90	0	-180	-180	90	72	-18	0	0	18	18	-72	-36
X291	180	-90	-90	0	180	180	-90	-72	18	0	0	-18	-18	72	36

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	6Q			6R			6S						6T			
	6BM	6BN	18P	6BO	6BP	6BQ	6BR	6BS	6BT	6BU	6BV	6BW	6BX	6BY	6BZ	6CA
X236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X238	18	18	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X239	-18	-18	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X240	10	28	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X241	-10	-28	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	-9	0	0	15	6	-3	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	2	-1	2	-1
X244	9	0	0	-15	-6	3	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	-2	1	-2	1
X245	-18	0	0	-15	-6	3	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	6	-3	6	-3
X246	18	0	0	15	6	-3	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	-6	3	-6	3
X247	-27	0	0	30	12	-6	10	10	10	-5	-5	-5	4	-2	4	-2
X248	27	0	0	-30	-12	6	-10	-10	-10	5	5	5	-4	2	-4	2
X249	27	0	0	15	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	-6	3
X250	-27	0	0	-15	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	6	-3
X251	-45	0	0	45	18	-9	-4	-4	-4	2	2	2	-10	5	-10	5
X252	45	0	0	-45	-18	9	4	4	4	-2	-2	-2	10	-5	10	-5
X253	-9	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
X254	9	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
X255	0	0	0	-45	-18	9	14	14	14	-7	-7	-7	2	-1	2	-1
X256	0	0	0	45	18	-9	-14	-14	-14	7	7	7	-2	1	-2	1
X257	-27	0	0	45	18	-9	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	6	-3	6	-3
X258	27	0	0	-45	-18	9	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	-6	3	-6	3
X259	27	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0
X260	-27	0	0	0	0	0	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
X261	0	0	0	-45	-18	9	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	-6	3	-6	3
X262	0	0	0	45	18	-9	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	6	-3	6	-3
X263	-45	0	0	15	6	-3	12	12	12	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	-6	3
X264	45	0	0	-15	-6	3	-12	-12	-12	6	6	6	6	-3	6	-3
X265	27	0	0	15	6	-3	4	4	4	-2	-2	-2	10	-5	10	-5
X266	-27	0	0	-15	-6	3	-4	-4	-4	2	2	2	-10	5	-10	5
X267	-18	0	0	-30	-12	6	-14	-14	-14	7	7	7	4	-2	4	-2
X268	18	0	0	30	12	-6	14	14	14	-7	-7	-7	-4	2	-4	2
X269	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	18	-9	-9	-9	0	0	0	0
X270	0	0	0	0	0	0	-18	-18	-18	9	9	9	0	0	0	0
X271	27	0	0	15	6	-3	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	-6	3	-6	3
X272	-27	0	0	-15	-6	3	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	6	-3	6	-3
X273	-36	0	0	0	0	0	-16	-16	-16	8	8	8	8	-4	8	-4
X274	36	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	-8	-8	-8	-8	4	-8	4
X275	-36	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	16	-8	-8	-8	-8	4	-8	4
X276	36	0	0	0	0	0	-16	-16	-16	8	8	8	8	-4	8	-4
X277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X278	27	0	0	45	18	-9	-12	-12	-12	6	6	6	6	-3	6	-3
X279	-27	0	0	-45	-18	9	12	12	12	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	-6	3
X280	0	0	0	45	18	-9	12	12	12	-6	-6	-6	6	-3	6	-3
X281	0	0	0	-45	-18	9	-12	-12	-12	6	6	6	-6	3	-6	3
X282	-27	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-12	-12	6	6	6	0	0	0	0
X283	27	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	12	-6	-6	-6	0	0	0	0
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X288	54	0	0	30	12	-6	-6	-6	-6	3	3	3	-12	6	-12	6
X289	-54	0	0	-30	-12	6	6	6	6	-3	-3	-3	12	-6	12	-6
X290	36	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	-10	-10	-10	8	-4	8	-4
X291	-36	0	0	0	0	0	-20	-20	-20	10	10	10	-8	4	-8	4







Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	12P						12Q	18D				18E		
	12AR	12AS	12AT	12AU	12AV	12AW	12AX	18AB	18AC	18AD	18AE	18AF	18AG	18AH
X236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	4	-2	-2	-2	-2
X241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	-4	2	2	2	2
X242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X244	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X245	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X246	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X247	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X248	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X253	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X254	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X255	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X256	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X257	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X258	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X259	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X260	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X261	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X262	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X267	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X268	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X269	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X270	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X271	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X272	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X273	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0
X276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X288	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X289	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	3	0	0	0	0	0
X291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	-3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9.8: The character table of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

	18F							20B	24A	26A	28A		30A	26A	
	18AI	18AJ	18AK	18AL	18AM	18AN	18AO	20B	24E	26A	26B	28A	28B	30H	36G
X236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X239	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X240	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X241	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X242	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X243	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X244	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X246	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X247	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X248	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X251	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X252	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X255	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X256	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X257	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X261	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X262	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X265	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X266	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X267	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X268	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X273	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X274	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X275	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X276	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X280	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X282	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X284	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X288	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X290	0	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X291	0	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (-1 + \sqrt{-13})/2 & \bar{A} &= (-1 - \sqrt{-13})/2 \\
 B &= -1 + \sqrt{-13} & \bar{B} &= -1 - \sqrt{-13} \\
 C &= \sqrt{-7}
 \end{aligned}$$

### 9.5 The Fusion of $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$ into $Fi_{24}$

Using GAP together with the results of Section 9.4 we compute the power maps of elements of  $\bar{G}$  which are listed in Table 9.9.

Table 9.9: The power maps of the elements of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(2):2)$

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{\bar{G}}$	2	3	5	7	13	$[g]_{O_7(2):2}$	$[x]_{\bar{G}}$	2	3	5	7	13	
1A	1A						2A	2A	1A					
	3A		1A					6A	3C	2A				
	3B		1A											
	3C		1A											
2B	2B	1A					2C	2C	1A					
	6B	3C	2B					6E	3C	2C				
	6C	3A	2B					6F	3B	2C				
	6D	3B	2B					6G	3A	2C				
3A	3D		1A				3B	3J		1A				
	3E		1A					3K		1A				
	3F		1A					3L		1A				
	3G		1A					9A		3B				
	3H		1A											
	3I		1A											
3C	3M		1A				3D	9C		3B				
	3N		1A					9D		3B				
	9B		3B					9E		3B				
	3O		1A					3Q		1A				
	3P		1A											
3E	3R		1A				3F	9H		3B				
	9F		3B					9I		3B				
	9G		3B					9J		3B				
								9K		3B				
								3S		1A				
								9L		3B				
						9M		3B						
4A	4A	2B					4B	4B	2C					
	12A	6C						12B	6E	4B				
								12C	6F	4B				
								12D	6B	4D				
4C	4C	2C					4D	4D	2B					
	12E	6E	4C					12F	6C	4D				
								12G	6D	4D				
								12H	6B	4D				
5A	5A			1A			6A	6H	3D	2A				
	15A		5A	3A				6I	3G	2A				
	15B		5A	3B				6J	3K	2A				
	15C		5A	3C										
6B	6K	3M	2A				6C	6M	3D	2B				
	6L	3P	2A					6N	3G	2B				
								6O	3F	2B				
6D	6P	3M	2C				6E	6Q	3M	2B				
	18A	9B	6F					6R	3O	2B				
								6S	3P	2B				
								18B	9B	6D				

Table 9.9: The power maps of the elements of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(2):2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{\bar{G}}$	2	3	5	7	13	$[g]_{O_7(2):2}$	$[x]_{\bar{G}}$	2	3	5	7	13	
6F	6T	3D	2C				6G	6Y	3K	2B				
	6U	3H	2C					6Z	3J	2B				
	6V	3I	2C					6AA	3K	2B				
	6W	3G	2C					6AB	3L	2B				
	6X	3E	2C					18C	9A	6D				
6H	6AC	3K	2C				6I	6AH	3M	2C				
	6AD	3L	2C					6AI	3P	2C				
	6AE	3J	2C					6AJ	3N	2C				
	6AF	3K	2C					6AK	3O	2C				
	6AG	3L	2C					6AL	3R	2A				
6J	18D	9C	6F				6K	6AN	3R	2C				
	6AM	3Q	2C					18F	9G	6F				
	18E	9E	6F											
6L	18G	9L	6F				7A	7A					1A	
	6AO	3S	2C					21A		7A			3C	
	18H	9H	6F											
8A	8A	4B					8B	8B	4C					
	24A	12D	8A					24B	12E	8B				
9A	9N		3G				9B	9Q		3G				
	9O		3G					9R		3G				
	9P		3D					9S		3G				
								9T		3H				
								9U		3G				
								9V		3G				
								9W		3G				
9C	27A		9D				10A	10A	5A				2B	
	27B		9D					30A	15A	10A			6C	
	27C		9C											
10B	10B	5A		2A			12A	12I	6P	4B				
	30B	15C	10B	6A				36A	18A	12C				
12B	12J	6T	4B				12C	12O	6Q	4A				
	12K	6U	4B					12P	6R	4A				
	12L	6V	4B											
	12M	6W	4B											
	12N	6X	4B											
12D	12Q	6Y	4A				12D	12S	6T	4C				
	12R	6Z	4A					12T	6W	4C				
12E	36B	18D	12C				12F	12V	6Y	4D				
	12U	6AM	4B					36D	18C	12G				
	36C	18E	12C											
13A	13A					1A	13B	13B					1A	
	39A		13A			3A		39B		13B			3A	
14A	14A	7A			2A		15A	15D		5A		3J		
	42A	21A	14A		6A			45A		15B	9A			

Table 9.9: The power maps of the elements of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(2):2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{\bar{G}}$	2	3	5	7	13	$[g]_{O_7(2):2}$	$[x]_{\bar{G}}$	2	3	5	7	13
18A	18I	9P	6H				18B	18J	9V	6I			
								18K	9Q	6I			
								18L	9U	6I			
18C	18M	9P	6M				20A	20A	10A		4A		
	18N	9N	6N					60A	30A	20A	12A		
2D	2D	1A					2E	2E	1A				
	6AP	3A	2D					6AS	3A	2E			
	6AQ	3C	2D					6AT	3C	2E			
	6AR	3B	2D					6AU	3B	2E			
2F	2F	1A					4G	4G	2B				
	6AV	3B	2F					12W	6C	4G			
	6AW	3A	2F					12X	6B	4G			
	6AX	3C	2F					12Y	6D	4G			
4E	4E	2B					4F	4F	2A				
4H	4H	2B					4I	4I	2C				
	12AZ	6C	4H					12AB	6G	4I			
	12AA	6B	4H					12AC	6E	4I			
								12AD	6F	4I			
6M	6AY	3G	2D				6N	6BF	3K	2D			
	6AZ	3E	2D					6BG	3L	2D			
	6BA	3I	2D					18O	9A	6AR			
	6BB	3F	2D					6BH	3K	2D			
	6BC	3D	2D					6BI	3L	2D			
	6BD	3G	2D					6BJ	3J	2D			
	6BE	3H	2D										
6O	6BK	3M	2D				6P	6BO	3J	2F			
	6BL	3O	2D					6BP	3K	2F			
	6BM	3N	2D					6BQ	3L	2F			
	6BN	3P	2D										
	18P	9B	6AR										
6Q	6BR	3G	2E				6R	6BX	3K	2E			
	6BS	3D	2E					6BY	3J	2E			
	6BT	3G	2E					6BZ	3K	2E			
	6BU	3H	2E					6BCA	3L	2E			
	6BV	3I	2E										
	6BW	3E	2E										
6T	6CB	3K	2F				6U	6CC	3M	2F			
	18Q	9A	6AV					6CD	3O	2F			
								18R	9B	6AV			
6V	6CE	3M	2E				6W	18S	9H	6AR			
	6CF	3O	2E					18T	9L	6AR			
	6CG	3P	2E					6CI	3S	2D			
	6CH	3N	2E					18U	9K	6AR			
								18V	9J	6AR			
								18W	9I	6AR			

Table 9.9: The power maps of the elements of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(2):2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{\bar{G}}$	2	3	5	7	13	$[g]_{O_7(2):2}$	$[x]_{\bar{G}}$	2	3	5	7	13
6X	6CJ	3R	2F				6Y	18Y	9H	6AV			
	18X	9F	6AV					18Z	9M	6AV			
								18AA	9L	6AV			
								6CK	3S	2F			
8C	8C	4B					10C	10C	5A		2F		
	8D	4B											
	24C	12D	8C										
	24D	12B	8D										
10D	10D	5A		2D			10E	10E	5A		2E		
	30C	15A	10D	6AP				30E	15A	10E	6AS		
	30D	15C	10D	6AQ				30F	15C	10E	6AT		
								30G	15B	10E	6AU		
12B	12AE	6M	4E				12C	12AF	6Q	4E			
12D	12AG	6H	4F				12E	12AH	6Y	4E			
12F	12AI	6M	4G				12G	12AK	6Q	4G			
	12AJ	6O	4G					12AL	6S	4G			
								36E	18B	12Y			
12H	12AM	6Y	4G				12I	12AO	6Q	4H			
	12AN	6Z	4G					12AP	6R	4H			
	36F	18C	12Y					12AQ	6S	4H			
12J	12AR	6W	4I				12K	12AX	6AL	4F			
	12AS	6T	4I										
	12AT	6W	4I										
	12AU	6U	4I										
	12AV	6V	4I										
	12AW	6X	4I										
18D	18AB	9N	6AY				18E	18AF	9V	6AY			
	18AC	9O	6AY					18AG	9U	6AY			
	18AD	9P	6BC					18AH	9Q	6AY			
	18AE	9N	6BD					18AI	9T	6BE			
18F	18AJ	9Q	6BT				20B	20B	10A		4E		
	18AK	9V	6BT										
	18AL	9U	6BT										
	18AM	9W	6BT										
	18AN	9R	6BT										
	18AO	9S	6BT										
24A	24E	12I	8C				26A	26A	13B			2D	
26B	26B	13A			2D		28A	28A	14A			4F	
28B	28B	14A			4F		30A	30H	15D	10C	6BO		
36A	36G	18M	12AE										

The power maps of elements of  $Fi_{24}$  are given in the ATLAS. The conjugacy classes of elements of elements of  $Fi_{24}$  can be divided into two categories, those which are in  $Fi'_{24}$  and those which are outside of  $Fi'_{24}$ . Since  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3) \leq \bar{G}$ , we first obtain the fusion of

$3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  into  $\bar{G}$ . This will help to determine those classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$  that fuse into  $Fi'_{24}$ . Those conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$  which contain classes of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  will fuse into  $Fi'_{24}$  and others will fuse into  $Fi_{24} - Fi'_{24}$ . We give the complete fusion of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  into  $\bar{G}$  in Table 9.10.

The permutation character of  $Fi_{24}$  of degree 125168046080 is given in [12]. By using the information provided by the conjugacy classes of elements of  $\bar{G}$  (Table 9.7) and  $Fi_{24}$ , the power maps of  $\bar{G}$  (Table 9.9) and  $Fi_{24}$ , and the permutation character of  $Fi_{24}$  of degree 125168046080 we compute the fusion map of  $\bar{G}$  into  $Fi_{24}$ . The complete fusion map of  $\bar{G}$  into  $Fi_{24}$  is given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.10: The Fusion of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  into  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$

$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$\dashrightarrow$	$[y]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$
1A	1A		1A	2A	2A		2A
	3A		3A		6A		6A
	3B		3B				
	3C		3C				
2B	2B		2B	2C	2C		2C
	6B		6B		6E		6E
	6C		6C		6F		6F
	6D		6D		6G		6G
3A	3D		3D	3B	3J		3J
	3E		3E		3K		3K
	3F		3F		3L		3L
	3G		3G		9A		9A
	3H		3H				
	3I		3I				
3C	3M		3M	3D	9C		9C
	3N		3N		9D		9D
	9B		9B		9E		9E
	3O		3O		3Q		3Q
	3P		3P				
3E	9F		9C	3F	3S		3R
	9G		9D		9I		9G
	9H		9E		9J		9G
	3R		3Q		9K		9F
3G	9L		9H	4A	4A		4A
	9M		9I		12A		12A
	9N		9J				
	9O		9K				
	3T		3S				
	9P		9L				
	9Q		9M				
4B	4B		4B	4C	4C		4C
	12B		12B		12E		12E
	12C		12C				
	12D		12D				

Table 9.10: The Fusion of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  into  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$
4D	4D		4D	5A	5A		5A
	12F		12F		15A		15A
	12G		12G		15B		15B
	12H		12H		15C		15C
6A	6H		6H	6B	6J		6J
	6I		6I				
6C	6K		6K	6D	6M		6M
	6L		6L		6N		6N
					6O		6O
6E	6P		6P	6F	6Q		6Q
	18A		18A		6R		6R
					6S		6S
					18B		18B
6G	6T		6T	6H	6Y		6Y
	6U		6V		6Z		6Z
	6V		6U		6AA		6AA
	6W		6W		6AB		6AB
	6X		6X		18C		18C
6I	6AC		6AC	6J	6AH		6AH
	6AD		6AE		6AI		6AI
	6AE		6AD		6AJ		6AJ
	6AF		6AF		6AK		6AK
	6AG		6AG				
6K	6AL		6AL	6L	18D		18D
		18E				18E	
		6AM				6AM	
		18F				18D	
		18G				18E	
		6AN				6AM	
6M	6AO		6AN	6N	18J		18G
	18H		18F		18K		18H
	6AP		6AN		6AQ		6AO
	18I		18F				
7A	7A		7A	8A	8A		8A
	21A		21A		24A		24A
	21B		21A				
8B	8B		8B	9A	9R		9N
	24B		24B		9S		9O
	24C		24B		9T		9P
9B	9U		9Q	9C	27A		27A
	9V		9R		27B		27B
	9W		9S		27C		27C
	9X		9T				
	9Y		9U				
	9Z		9V				
	9AA		9W				

Table 9.10: The Fusion of  $3^7 \cdot O_7(3)$  into  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$[g]_{O_7(3)}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot O_7(3)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$
9D	27D		27A	10A	10A		10A
	27E		27B		30A		30A
	27F		27C				
10B	10B		10B	12A	12I		12I
	30B		30B		36A		36A
					36B		36A
12B	12J		12J	12C	12O		12O
	12K		12L		12P		12P
	12L		12K				
	12M		12M				
	12N		12N				
12D	12Q		12Q	12E	12S		12S
	12R		12R		12T		12T
12F	36C		36B	12G	36E		36B
	36D		36C		36F		36C
	12U		12U		12V		12U
12H	12W		12V	13A	13A		13A
	36G		36D		39A		39A
					39B		39A
13B	13B		13B	14A	214A		14A
	39C		39B		42A		42A
	39D		39B		42B		42A
15A	15D		15D	18A	18L		18I
	45A		45A				
	45B		45A				
18B	18M		18I	18C	18N		18J
					18O		18K
					18P		18L
18D	18Q		18M	20A	20A		20A
	18R		18N		60A		60A
					60B		60A

Table 9.11: The Fusion of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  into  $Fi_{24}$

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Fi_{24}}$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Fi_{24}}$
1A	1A		1A	2A	2A		2B
	3A		3A		6A		6B
	3B		3B				
	3C		3C				
2B	2B		2A	2C	2C		2B
	6B		6F		6E		6I
	6C		6A		6F		6E
	6D		6C		6G		6D
3A	3D		3D	3B	3J		3B
	3E		3C		3K		3C
	3F		3D		3L		3D
	3G		3B		9A		9B
	3H		3D				
	3I		3A				
3C	3M		3A	3D	9C		9A
	3N		3D		9D		9D
	9B		9C		9E		9C
	3O		3C		3Q		3E
	3P		3D				
3E	3R		3E	3F	9H		9A
	9F		9D		9I		9C
	9G		9E		9J		9E
					9K		9B
					3S		3D
					9L		9E
			9M		9D		
4A	4A		4B	4B	4B		4A
	12A		12D		12B		12E
					12C		12B
					12D		12A
4C	4C		4C	4D	4D		4B
	12E		12J		12F		12D
					12G		12G
					12H		12K
5A	5A		5A	6A	6H		6H
	15A		15A		6I		6E
	15B		15B		6J		6I
	15C		15C				
6B	6K		6D	6C	6M		6G
	6L		6J		6N		6C
					6O		6G
6D	6P		6D	6E	6Q		6A
	18A		18A		6R		6F
					6S		6G
					18B		18B

Table 9.11: The Fusion of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  into  $Fi_{24}$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Fi_{24}}$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Fi_{24}}$
6F	6T		6J	6G	6Y		6F
	6U		6J		6Z		6C
	6V		6D		6AA		6F
	6W		6E		6AB		6G
	6X		6I		18C		18D
6H	6AC		6B	6I	6AH		6D
	6AD		6H		6AI		6H
	6AE		6E		6AJ		6J
	6AF		6I		6AK		6I
	6AG		6J		6AL		6K
6J	18D		18C	6K	6AN		6K
	6AM		6K		18F		18E
	18E		18A				
6L	18G		18E	7A	7A		7B
	6AO		6J		21A		21C
	18H		18C				
8A	8A		8A	8B	8B		8C
	24A		24A		24B		24E
9A	9N		9B	9B	9Q		9E
	9O		9E		9R		9C
	9P		9F		9S		9D
					9T		9F
					9U		9C
					9V		9A
			9W		9E		
9C	27A		27B	10A	10A		10A
	27B		27B		30A		30A
	27C		27A				
10B	10B		10B	12A	12I		12C
	30B		30B		36A		36A
12B	12J		12F	12C	12O		12D
	12K		12F		12P		12K
	12L		12A				
	12M		12B				
	12N		12E				
12D	12Q		12K	12D	12S		12L
	12R		12G		12T		12H
12E	36B		36B	12F	12V		12K
	12U		12I		36D		36C
	36C		36A				
13A	13A		13A	13B	13B		13A
	39A		39A		39B		39B
14A	14A		14B	15A	15D		15B
	42A		42B		45A		45A

Table 9.11: The Fusion of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  into  $Fi_{24}$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Fi_{24}}$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Fi_{24}}$
18A	18I		18G	18B	18J		18C
					18K		18E
					18L		18A
18C	18M		18F	20A	20A		20A
	18N		18D		60A		60A
2D	2D		2C	2E	2E		2D
	6AP		6L		6AS		6P
	6AQ		6O		6AT		6S
	6AR		6M		6AU		6N
2F	2F		2D	4G	4G		4D
	6AV		6Q		12W		12M
	6AW		6P		12X		12Q
	6AX		6T		12Y		12O
4E	4E		4E	4F	4F		4G
4H	4H		4E	4I	4I		4F
	12Z		12R		12AB		12S
	12AA		12W		12AC		12X
					12AD		12T
6M	6AY		6M	6N	6BF		6O
	6AZ		6O		6BG		6R
	6BA		6L		18O		18I
	6BB		6R		6BH		6O
	6BC		6R		6BI		6R
	6BD		6M		6BJ		6M
	6BE		6R				
6O	6BK		6L	6P	6BO		6N
	6BL		6O		6BP		6S
	6BM		6R		6BQ		6U
	6BN		6R				
	18P		18J				
6Q	6BR		6N	6R	6BX		6T
	6BS		6U		6BY		6Q
	6BT		6Q		6BZ		6S
	6BU		6U		6BCA		6U
	6BV		6P				
	6BW		6S				
6T	6CB		6T	6U	6CC		6P
	18Q		18M		6CD		6T
					18R		18N
6V	6CE		6P	6W	18S		18H
	6CF		6T		18T		18L
	6CG		6U		6CI		6R
	6CH		6U		18U		18I
					18V		18L
					18W		18J

Table 9.11: The Fusion of  $3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)$  into  $Fi_{24}$  (continued)

$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Fi_{24}}$	$[g]_{O_7(3):2}$	$[x]_{3^7 \cdot (O_7(3):2)}$	$\rightarrow$	$[y]_{Fi_{24}}$
6X	6CJ 18X		6V 18O	6Y	18Y 18Z 18AA 6CK		18K 18O 18P 6U
8C	8C 8D 24C 24D		8D 8E 24F 24H	10C	10C		10D
10D	10D 30C 30D		10C 30C 30E	10E	10E 30E 30F 30G		10D 30D 30F 30G
12B	12AE		12V	12C	12AF		12R
12D	12AG		12Y	12E	12AH		12W
12F	12AI 12AJ		12U 12U	12G	12AK 12AL 36E		12N 12U 36D
12H	12AM 12AN 36F		12Q 12O 36E	12I	12AO 12AP 12AQ		12R 12W 12V
12J	12AR 12AS 12AT 12AU 12AV 12AW		12T 12Z 12P 12Z 12S 12X	12K	12AX		12AA
18D	18AB 18AC 18AD 18AE		18I 18L 18Q 18I	18E	18AF 18AG 18AH 18AI		18H 18J 18L 18Q
18F	18AJ 18AK 18AL 18AM 18AN 18AO		18P 18K 18N 18P 18N 18O	20B	20B		20D
24A	24E		24G	26A	26A		26B
26B	26B		26C	28A	28A		28C
28B	28B		28D	30A	30H		30G
36A	36G		36G				

# Appendix A

## Programmes

### A.1 Programme A for $2^7:Sp_6(2)$

```
V := VectorSpace(FiniteField(2), 7);
gens := [];
gens[1] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1];
gens[2] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1];
gens[3] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1];
gens[4] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1];
gens[5] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1];
gens[6] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1];
gens[7] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0];
gens[8] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1,
1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0];
gens[9] := [1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1,
0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1];
S <g1, g2, g3, g4, g5, g6, g7, g8, g9> := MatrixGroup<7, FiniteField(2)|gens>;
gens := [];
gens[1] := g1, gens[2] := [g2]; gens[3] := g3; gens[4] := g4; gens[5] := g5;
gens[6] := g6; gens[7] := g7; gens[8] := g8; gens[9] := g9;
c := Classes(S);
```

```

O1 := Orbit(S, elt<V | 0,0,0,0,0,0,0>);
O2 := Orbit(S, elt<V | 1,1,1,1,1,1,1>);
O3 := Orbit(S, elt<V | 0,0,0,0,0,0,1>);
O4 := Orbit(S, elt<V | 1,0,0,0,0,0,0>);
O := O1 join O2 join O3 join O4;
for i := 1 to 30 do
  print c[i, 1];
  w := elt<V | 0,0,0,0,0,0,0>;
  e := { };
  while(O diff e) ne { } do
    d := { }
    for x in O do;
      y := {x + w + (x * c[i, 3])};
      d := d join y;
    end for;
    print d;
    e := d join e;
    if(O diff e) ne { } then
      w = Representative( O diff e );
    end if;
  end while;
  r := { };
  u := elt < V | 0,0,0,0,0,0,0 >;
  while(O diff r) ne { } do;
    m := { };
    for g in Centralizer(S, c[i, 3]) do
      l := {u * g};
      m = m join l;
    end for;
    print 'A block for the vectors under the action of centralizer :!';
    print m;
    r := m join r;
    if (O diff r) ne { } then
      u := Representative(O diff r);
    end if;
  end while;
  print '*****';
end for;

```

## A.2 Programme A for $2^8:Sp_6(2)$

```

V := VectorSpace(FiniteField(2), 7);
gens := [];
gens[1] := [0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0,
0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0];
gens[2] := [0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0,
0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1];
S<g1, g2> := MatrixGroup<7, FiniteField(2)|gens>;
gens := [];
gens[1] := g1;
gens[2] := g2;
c := Classes(S);
O1 := Orbit(S, elt<V | 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0>);
O2 := Orbit(S, elt<V | 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1>);
O3 := Orbit(S, elt<V | 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0>);
O := O1 join O2 join O3
for i := 1 to 30 do
print c[i, 1];
w := elt<V | 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0>;
e := { };
while(O diff e) ne { } do
d := { }
for x in O do;
y := {x + w + (x * c[i, 3])};
d := d join y;
end for;
print d;
e := d join e;
if(O diff e) ne { } then
w = Representative( O diff e );
end if;
end while;
r := { };
u := elt<V | 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0>;
while(O diff r) ne { } do;
m := { };
for g in Centralizer(S, c[i, 3]) do
l := {u * g};

```

```
m = m join l;
end for;
print 'A block for the vectors under the action of centralizer !';
print m;
r := m join r;
if (O diff r) ne { } then
u := Representative(O diff r);
end if;
end while;
print '*****';
end for;
```

# Appendix B

## Tables

Table 1: Character Table of  $3^5:U_4(2):2$

	1A	3A	3B	3C	2A	12A	12B	12C	4A	12D	4B	2B	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E	2C
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1
X3	5	5	5	5	-5	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1
X4	5	5	5	5	-5	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1
X5	5	5	5	5	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X6	5	5	5	5	5	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X7	6	6	6	6	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2
X8	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X9	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X10	10	10	10	10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X11	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X12	10	10	10	10	-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2
X13	15	15	15	15	-15	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	3	3	3	3
X14	15	15	15	15	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
X15	15	15	15	15	15	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X16	15	15	15	15	-15	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X17	20	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
X18	20	20	20	20	-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	4
X19	24	24	24	24	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X20	24	24	24	24	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X21	30	30	30	30	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2
X22	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X23	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X24	30	30	30	30	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2
X25	30	30	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
X26	30	30	30	30	-30	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	2	2	2	2
X27	40	40	40	40	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X28	40	40	40	40	-40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X29	40	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X30	40	40	40	40	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X31	45	45	45	45	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X32	45	45	45	45	-45	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X33	45	45	45	45	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X34	45	45	45	45	-45	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X35	60	60	60	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
X36	60	60	60	60	-60	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	4	4	4	4
X37	64	64	64	64	-64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X38	64	64	64	64	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X39	72	0	9	-9	0	-2	1	1	-2	-1	2	-4	-1	2	0	3	-3	12
X40	72	0	9	-9	0	2	-1	-1	2	-1	2	4	1	-2	0	3	-3	12
X41	80	8	-10	-1	0	-2	1	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-1	2	8
X42	80	8	-10	-1	0	2	-1	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-1	2	8
X43	81	81	81	81	-81	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	3	3	3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X44	81	81	81	81	81	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X45	90	-9	0	9	0	-1	-1	2	2	0	0	4	-2	1	3	-3	0	6
X46	90	-9	0	9	0	1	1	-2	-2	0	0	-4	2	-1	3	-3	0	6

Table 1: Character Table of  $3^5:U_4(2):2$  (continued)

	12E	4C	4D	6F	6G	6H	2D	2E	6I	6J	6K	6L	6M	6N	6O	6P	6Q	6R
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1
X3	1	1	-1	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	A	A	-A	-A	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	- $\bar{B}$
X4	1	1	-1	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	-A	-A	A	A	-B
X5	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	-A	-A	-A	-A	B
X6	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-A	-A	-A	-A	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	$\bar{B}$
X7	2	2	-2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	3
X8	2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3
X9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	B	B	B	B	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	K
X10	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	-B	-B	B	B	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	- $\bar{B}$	- $\bar{B}$	-K
X11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	B	B	B	B	$\bar{K}$
X12	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	- $\bar{B}$	- $\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	B	B	-B	-B	- $\bar{K}$
X13	-1	-1	1	-7	-7	-7	-7	7	7	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	3
X14	-1	-1	-1	7	7	7	7	7	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-3
X15	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
X16	3	3	-3	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-6
X17	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2
X18	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	4	4	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	-2
X19	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	8	8	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-6
X20	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
X21	-2	-2	2	10	10	10	10	-10	-10	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-3
X22	-2	-2	-2	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-10	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3
X23	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	-A	-A	-A	-A	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	L
X24	2	2	-2	-6	-6	-6	-6	6	6	A	A	-A	-A	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	-L
X25	2	2	2	6	6	6	6	6	6	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	-A	-A	-A	-A	$\bar{L}$
X26	2	2	-2	-6	-6	-6	-6	6	6	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	- $\bar{A}$	-A	-A	A	A	- $\bar{L}$
X27	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	-8	-8	C	C	-C	-C	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	M
X28	0	0	0	8	8	8	8	-8	-8	$\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	-C	-C	C	C	$\bar{M}$
X29	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	$\bar{C}$	$\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	-C	-C	C	C	$\bar{M}$
X30	0	0	0	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	-C	-C	-C	-C	- $\bar{M}$
X31	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-C	-C	-C	-C	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	- $\bar{C}$	-M
X32	1	1	-1	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	D	D	D	D	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	N
X33	1	1	1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-D	-D	D	D	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	- $\bar{D}$	- $\bar{D}$	-N
X34	1	1	-1	3	3	3	3	-3	-3	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	$\bar{D}$	D	D	D	D	$\bar{N}$
X35	0	0	0	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
X36	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	-4	-4	-2	-2	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	-6
X37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
X38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8
X39	0	0	0	-6	3	3	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X40	0	0	0	6	-3	-3	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X41	0	0	0	-4	-4	5	32	0	0	-1	8	0	0	0	0	-1	8	0
X42	0	0	0	4	4	-5	-32	0	0	1	-8	0	0	0	0	1	-8	0
X43	-3	-3	3	-9	-9	-9	-9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X44	-3	-3	-3	9	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X45	-1	2	0	-3	6	-3	24	2	-1	0	0	2	-1	-1	2	0	0	0
X46	-1	2	0	3	-6	3	-24	2	-1	0	0	2	-1	-1	2	0	0	0

Table 1: Character Table of  $3^5:U_4(2):2$  (continued)

	3D	3E	3F	3G	3H	3I	6S	18A	6T	6U	6V	6W	3J	9A	3K	3L	3M	6X	6Y
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
X3	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$B$	$B$	$B$	$-B$	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	-2	1
X4	$B$	$B$	$B$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$-\bar{B}$	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	-2	1
X5	$B$	$B$	$B$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	-1
X6	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$\bar{B}$	$B$	$B$	$B$	$B$	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	-1
X7	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	2	2	2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3
X8	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
X9	$K$	$K$	$K$	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X10	$K$	$K$	$K$	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	$-\bar{K}$	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
X11	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	$K$	$K$	$K$	$K$	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X12	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	$\bar{K}$	$K$	$K$	$K$	$-K$	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1
X13	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	-1	-1	-1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	-3	0
X14	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
X15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
X16	6	6	6	6	6	6	-6	-2	-2	-2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3
X17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	5
X18	2	2	2	2	2	2	-2	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-5
X19	6	6	6	6	6	6	-6	1	1	1	-1	-1	3	3	3	3	3	-3	0
X20	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3	3	3	3	0
X21	3	3	3	3	3	3	-3	1	1	1	-1	-1	3	3	3	3	3	-3	-3
X22	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
X23	$L$	$L$	$L$	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3
X24	$L$	$L$	$L$	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	$-\bar{L}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
X25	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	$L$	$L$	$L$	$L$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3
X26	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	$\bar{L}$	$L$	$L$	$L$	$-L$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
X27	$-M$	$-M$	$-M$	$-\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	$\bar{M}$	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	2
X28	$-\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	$\bar{M}$	$-M$	$-M$	$-M$	$M$	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	2
X29	$-\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	$\bar{M}$	$-M$	$-M$	$-M$	$-M$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2
X30	$-M$	$-M$	$-M$	$-\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	$-\bar{M}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-2
X31	$N$	$N$	$N$	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X32	$N$	$N$	$N$	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	$-\bar{N}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X33	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	$N$	$N$	$N$	$N$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X34	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	$\bar{N}$	$N$	$N$	$N$	$-N$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X35	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3
X36	6	6	6	6	6	6	-6	1	1	1	-1	-1	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	3	3
X37	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	8	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	-4
X38	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	-8	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	4
X39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-6	0	0	6	0	-3	-3	6	0	0
X40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	6	0	0	6	0	-3	-3	6	0	0
X41	-1	8	8	-1	8	8	0	-1	2	2	0	0	14	-1	5	-4	-4	0	0
X42	-1	8	8	-1	8	8	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	14	-1	5	-4	-4	0	0
X43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X45	0	-9	18	0	-9	18	0	0	0	0	-1	2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X46	0	-9	18	0	-9	18	0	0	0	0	-1	2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0



Table 1: Character Table of  $3^5:U_4(2):2$  (continued)

	6AB	6AC	18D	6AD	6AE	6AF	18E	6AG	6AH	6AI	6AJ	18F	6AK	6AL	15A	5A	10A
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1
X3	-1	-1	1	1	F	F	-F	-F	-F	-F	-F	F	F	F	0	0	0
X4	-1	-1	1	1	-F	-F	F	F	F	F	F	-F	-F	-F	0	0	0
X5	1	1	1	1	-F	-F	-F	-F	-F	F	F	F	F	F	0	0	0
X6	1	1	1	1	F	F	F	F	F	-F	-F	-F	-F	-F	0	0	0
X7	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1
X8	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X9	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X10	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X11	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X12	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X13	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	2	2	2	-2	-2	2	2	2	0	0	0
X14	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0
X15	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X16	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X18	-1	-1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X19	0	0	0	0	2	2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	-2	-2	-2	-1	-1	1
X20	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1
X21	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X22	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X23	-1	-1	-1	-1	F	F	F	F	F	-F	-F	-F	-F	-F	0	0	0
X24	1	1	-1	-1	F	F	-F	-F	-F	-F	-F	F	F	F	0	0	0
X25	-1	-1	-1	-1	-F	-F	-F	-F	-F	F	F	F	F	F	0	0	0
X26	1	1	-1	-1	-F	-F	F	F	F	F	F	-F	-F	-F	0	0	0
X27	0	0	0	0	-C	-C	C	C	C	-C	-C	C	C	C	0	0	0
X28	0	0	0	0	-C	-C	C	C	C	-C	-C	C	C	C	0	0	0
X29	0	0	0	0	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	0	0	0
X30	0	0	0	0	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	-C	0	0	0
X31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X35	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0
X36	-1	-1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0
X37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	1
X38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1
X39	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2	0
X40	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2	0
X41	0	0	-1	2	0	0	-1	2	2	0	0	-1	2	2	0	0	0
X42	0	0	-1	2	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0
X43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1
X44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
X45	1	4	0	0	-1	2	0	-3	6	2	-1	0	6	-3	0	0	0
X46	-1	-4	0	0	-1	2	0	3	-6	2	-1	0	-6	3	0	0	0





Table 1: Character Table of  $3^5:U_4(2):2$  (continued)

	3D	3E	3F	3G	3H	3I	6S	18A	6T	6U	6V	6W	3J	9A	3K	3L	3M	6X	6Y
X47	0	$\bar{N}$	$Q$	0	$N$	$\bar{Q}$	0	0	0	0	-1	2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X48	0	$N$	$\bar{Q}$	0	$\bar{N}$	$Q$	0	0	0	0	-1	2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X49	0	$\bar{N}$	$Q$	0	$N$	$\bar{Q}$	0	0	0	0	-1	2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X50	0	$N$	$\bar{Q}$	0	$\bar{N}$	$Q$	0	0	0	0	-1	2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X51	-2	16	16	-2	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-2	1	10	10	0	0
X52	0	9	-18	0	9	-18	0	0	0	0	1	-2	-6	0	3	-6	3	0	0
X53	0	$-N$	$-\bar{Q}$	0	$-\bar{N}$	$-Q$	0	0	0	0	1	-2	-6	0	3	-6	3	0	0
X54	0	$-\bar{N}$	$-Q$	0	$-N$	$-\bar{Q}$	0	0	0	0	1	-2	-6	0	3	-6	3	0	0
X55	-3	24	24	-3	24	24	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	6	-3	6	6	6	0	0
X56	-3	24	24	-3	24	24	0	-1	2	2	0	0	6	-3	6	6	6	0	0
X57	$\bar{B}$	$P$	$P$	$B$	$\bar{P}$	$\bar{P}$	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	14	-1	5	-4	-4	0	0
X58	$B$	$\bar{P}$	$\bar{P}$	$\bar{B}$	$P$	$P$	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	14	-1	5	-4	-4	0	0
X59	$B$	$\bar{P}$	$\bar{P}$	$\bar{B}$	$P$	$P$	0	-1	2	2	0	0	14	-1	5	-4	-4	0	0
X60	$\bar{B}$	$P$	$P$	$B$	$\bar{P}$	$\bar{P}$	0	-1	2	2	0	0	14	-1	5	-4	-4	0	0
X61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	-6	-6	12	0	0
X62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	-6	-6	12	0	0
X63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	6	0	0	-6	0	3	3	-6	0	0
X64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-6	0	0	-6	0	3	3	-6	0	0
X65	0	18	-36	0	18	-36	0	0	0	0	1	-2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X66	0	18	-36	0	18	-36	0	0	0	0	1	-2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X67	0	$Q$	$T$	0	$\bar{Q}$	$\bar{T}$	0	0	0	0	1	-2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X68	0	$\bar{Q}$	$\bar{T}$	0	$Q$	$T$	0	0	0	0	1	-2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X69	0	$Q$	$T$	0	$\bar{Q}$	$\bar{T}$	0	0	0	0	1	-2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X70	0	$\bar{Q}$	$\bar{T}$	0	$Q$	$T$	0	0	0	0	1	-2	6	0	-3	6	-3	0	0
X71	3	-24	-24	3	-24	-24	0	-2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X72	3	-24	-24	3	-24	-24	0	2	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X73	3	-24	-24	3	-24	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X74	3	-24	-24	3	-24	-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X75	0	-27	54	0	-27	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X76	0	$R$	$U$	0	$\bar{R}$	$\bar{U}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X77	0	$\bar{R}$	$\bar{U}$	0	$R$	$U$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X78	$O$	$S$	$S$	$\bar{O}$	$\bar{S}$	$\bar{S}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-2	1	10	10	0	0
X79	$\bar{O}$	$\bar{S}$	$\bar{S}$	$O$	$S$	$S$	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-2	1	10	10	0	0
X80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-6	0	0	6	0	-3	-3	6	0	0
X83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	6	0	0	6	0	-3	-3	6	0	0
X84	0	-18	36	0	-18	36	0	0	0	0	-1	2	-6	0	3	-6	3	0	0
X85	0	$-Q$	$-T$	0	$-\bar{Q}$	$-\bar{T}$	0	0	0	0	-1	2	-6	0	3	-6	3	0	0
X86	0	$\bar{Q}$	$\bar{T}$	0	$-Q$	$-T$	0	0	0	0	-1	2	-6	0	3	-6	3	0	0
X87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X89	-3	24	24	-3	24	24	0	-1	2	2	0	0	-6	3	-6	-6	-6	0	0
X90	-3	24	24	-3	24	24	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	-6	3	-6	-6	-6	0	0
X91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	0	6	6	-12	0	0



Table 1: Character Table of  $3^5:U_4(2):2$  (continued)

	6AB	6AC	18D	6AD	6AE	6AF	18E	6AG	6AH	6AI	6AJ	18F	6AK	6AL	15A	5A	10A
X47	$-\bar{B}$	-2	0	0	$-E$	$C$	0	$-D$	$\bar{J}$	$\bar{C}$	$-\bar{E}$	0	$J$	$-\bar{D}$	0	0	0
X48	$-B$	-2	0	0	$-\bar{E}$	$\bar{C}$	0	$-\bar{D}$	$J$	$C$	$-E$	0	$\bar{J}$	$-D$	0	0	0
X49	$\bar{B}$	2	0	0	$-E$	$C$	0	$D$	$-\bar{J}$	$\bar{C}$	$-\bar{E}$	0	$-\bar{J}$	$\bar{D}$	0	0	0
X50	$B$	2	0	0	$-\bar{E}$	$\bar{C}$	0	$\bar{D}$	$-\bar{J}$	$C$	$-E$	0	$-\bar{J}$	$D$	0	0	0
X51	0	0	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X52	0	0	0	0	-2	4	0	0	0	4	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0
X53	0	0	0	0	$-\bar{C}$	$\bar{I}$	0	0	0	$I$	$-C$	0	0	0	0	0	0
X54	0	0	0	0	$-C$	$I$	0	0	0	$\bar{I}$	$-\bar{C}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
X55	0	0	1	-2	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0
X56	0	0	1	-2	0	0	-1	2	2	0	0	-1	2	2	0	0	0
X57	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-C$	$I$	$I$	0	0	$-\bar{C}$	$\bar{I}$	$\bar{I}$	0	0	0
X58	0	0	0	0	0	0	$-\bar{C}$	$\bar{I}$	$\bar{I}$	0	0	$-C$	$I$	$I$	0	0	0
X59	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\bar{C}$	$-\bar{I}$	$-\bar{I}$	0	0	$C$	$-\bar{I}$	$-\bar{I}$	0	0	0
X60	0	0	0	0	0	0	$C$	$-\bar{I}$	$-\bar{I}$	0	0	$\bar{C}$	$-\bar{I}$	$-\bar{I}$	0	0	0
X61	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X62	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X65	1	4	0	0	1	-2	0	3	-6	-2	1	0	-6	3	0	0	0
X66	-1	-4	0	0	1	-2	0	-3	6	-2	1	0	6	-3	0	0	0
X67	$-\bar{B}$	-2	0	0	$E$	$-C$	0	$D$	$-\bar{J}$	$-\bar{C}$	$\bar{E}$	0	$-\bar{J}$	$\bar{D}$	0	0	0
X68	$-B$	-2	0	0	$\bar{E}$	$-\bar{C}$	0	$\bar{D}$	$-\bar{J}$	$-C$	$E$	0	$-\bar{J}$	$D$	0	0	0
X69	$\bar{B}$	2	0	0	$E$	$-C$	0	$-D$	$\bar{J}$	$-\bar{C}$	$\bar{E}$	0	$J$	$-\bar{D}$	0	0	0
X70	$B$	2	0	0	$\bar{E}$	$-\bar{C}$	0	$-\bar{D}$	$J$	$-C$	$E$	0	$\bar{J}$	$-D$	0	0	0
X71	0	0	1	-2	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0
X72	0	0	1	-2	0	0	-1	2	2	0	0	-1	2	2	0	0	0
X73	0	0	-1	2	0	0	$F$	$W$	$W$	0	0	$-F$	$-W$	$-W$	0	0	0
X74	0	0	-1	2	0	0	$-F$	$-W$	$-W$	0	0	$F$	$W$	$W$	0	0	0
X75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-2	0
X81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-2	0
X82	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X83	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X84	0	0	0	0	2	-4	0	0	0	-4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
X85	0	0	0	0	$C$	$-\bar{I}$	0	0	0	$-\bar{I}$	$\bar{C}$	0	0	0	0	0	0
X86	0	0	0	0	$\bar{C}$	$-\bar{I}$	0	0	0	$-\bar{I}$	$C$	0	0	0	0	0	0
X87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X89	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-4	-4	0	0	2	-4	-4	0	0	0
X90	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	4	4	0	0	-2	4	4	0	0	0
X91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2	0

$$\begin{aligned}
 A &= (3 - \sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{A} &= (3 + \sqrt{-3})/2, & B &= (1 - 3\sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{B} &= (1 + 3\sqrt{-3})/2, \\
 C &= -1 - \sqrt{-3}, & \bar{C} &= -1 + \sqrt{-3}, & D &= (-3 + 3\sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{D} &= (-3 - 3\sqrt{-3})/2, \\
 E &= (-1 - \sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{E} &= (-1 + \sqrt{-3})/2, & F &= -\sqrt{-3}, & G &= 4 + 4\sqrt{-3}, \\
 \bar{G} &= 4 - 4\sqrt{-3}, & H &= 8\sqrt{-3}, & I &= -2 - 2\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{I} &= -2 + 2\sqrt{-3}, \\
 J &= -3 - 3\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{J} &= -3 + 3\sqrt{-3}, & K &= (-7 + 3\sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{K} &= (-7 - 3\sqrt{-3})/2, \\
 L &= (-3 - 9\sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{L} &= (-3 + 9\sqrt{-3})/2, & M &= 5 + 3\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{M} &= (5 - 3\sqrt{-3}), \\
 N &= (9 + 9\sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{N} &= (9 - 9\sqrt{-3})/2, & O &= 1 - 3\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{O} &= 1 + 3\sqrt{-3}, \\
 P &= -4 - 12\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{P} &= -4 + 12\sqrt{-3}, & Q &= -9 + 9\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{Q} &= -9 - 9\sqrt{-3}, \\
 R &= (27 - 27\sqrt{-3})/2, & \bar{R} &= (27 + 27\sqrt{-3})/2, & S &= -8 + 24\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{S} &= -8 - 24\sqrt{-3}, \\
 T &= 18 - 18\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{T} &= 18 + 18\sqrt{-3}, & U &= -27 + 27\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{U} &= -27 - 27\sqrt{-3}, \\
 V &= -3 + 9\sqrt{-3}, & \bar{V} &= -3 - 9\sqrt{-3}, & W &= 2\sqrt{-3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Table 2: Character Table of  $L_4(3):2$

	1A	2A	2B	3A	3B	3C	3D	4A	4B	4C	5A	6A	6B	6C	6D	6E
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X3	26	6	2	-1	-1	8	-1	4	2	0	1	3	0	-1	-1	2
X4	26	6	2	-1	-1	8	-1	4	2	0	1	3	0	-1	-1	2
X5	26	6	2	-1	8	-1	-1	4	2	0	1	0	3	-1	2	-1
X6	26	6	2	-1	8	-1	-1	4	2	0	1	0	3	-1	2	-1
X7	39	-1	7	12	3	3	3	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	1	1
X8	39	-1	7	12	3	3	3	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	-1	4	1	1
X9	52	8	-4	-2	7	7	-2	-10	0	2	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1
X10	52	8	-4	-2	7	7	-2	-10	0	2	2	-1	-1	2	-1	-1
X11	65	5	-7	11	2	11	2	-5	1	-1	0	2	-1	-1	2	-1
X12	65	5	-7	11	2	11	2	-5	1	-1	0	2	-1	-1	2	-1
X13	65	5	-7	11	11	2	2	-5	1	-1	0	-1	2	-1	-1	2
X14	65	5	-7	11	11	2	2	-5	1	-1	0	-1	2	-1	-1	2
X15	90	10	10	9	9	9	0	10	-2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
X16	90	10	10	9	9	9	0	10	-2	2	0	1	1	1	1	1
X17	234	14	2	-9	18	-9	0	-4	2	0	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
X18	234	14	2	-9	18	-9	0	-4	2	0	-1	2	-1	-1	2	-1
X19	234	14	2	-9	-9	18	0	-4	2	0	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2
X20	234	14	2	-9	-9	18	0	-4	2	0	-1	-1	2	-1	-1	2
X21	260	0	-4	-10	17	-1	-1	10	0	-2	0	-3	3	2	-1	-1
X22	260	0	-4	-10	17	-1	-1	10	0	-2	0	-3	3	2	-1	-1
X23	260	0	-4	-10	-1	17	-1	10	0	-2	0	3	-3	2	-1	-1
X24	260	0	-4	-10	-1	17	-1	10	0	-2	0	3	-3	2	-1	-1
X25	260	20	4	17	-10	-10	-1	0	4	0	0	2	2	1	-2	-2
X26	260	20	4	17	-10	-10	-1	0	4	0	0	2	2	1	-2	-2
X27	351	-9	15	27	0	0	0	-9	-1	-1	1	0	0	3	0	0
X28	351	-9	15	27	0	0	0	-9	-1	-1	1	0	0	3	0	0
X29	390	-10	-10	39	3	3	3	10	2	2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X30	390	-10	-10	39	3	3	3	10	2	2	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X31	416	16	0	-16	2	2	2	16	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0
X32	416	16	0	-16	2	2	2	16	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0
X33	416	16	0	-16	2	2	2	-16	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0
X34	416	16	0	-16	2	2	2	-16	0	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0
X35	832	-32	0	-32	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	0	0
X36	468	-8	-4	-18	9	9	0	-10	0	2	-2	1	1	2	-1	-1
X37	468	-8	-4	-18	9	9	0	-10	0	2	-2	1	1	2	-1	-1
X38	585	5	1	18	-9	18	0	-5	-3	-1	0	-1	2	-2	1	-2
X39	585	5	1	18	-9	18	0	-5	-3	-1	0	-1	2	-2	1	-2
X40	585	5	1	18	18	-9	0	-5	-3	-1	0	2	-1	-2	-2	1
X41	585	5	1	18	18	-9	0	-5	-3	-1	0	2	-1	-2	-2	1
X42	1280	0	0	-16	-16	-16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X43	1280	0	0	-16	-16	-16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X44	729	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X45	729	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	-3	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X46	780	-20	12	-3	6	6	-3	0	4	0	0	-2	-2	-3	0	0
X47	780	-20	12	-3	6	6	-3	0	4	0	0	-2	-2	-3	0	0
X48	1040	0	-16	14	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2
X49	1040	0	-16	14	-4	-4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2

Table 2: Character Table of  $L_4(3):2$  (continued)

	8A	9A	9B	10A	12A	12B	12C	13A	13B	20A	2C	2D	2E	4D	4E	4F	6F
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X3	0	2	-1	1	1	-2	-1	0	0	-1	14	6	2	-2	4	0	5
X4	0	2	-1	1	1	-2	-1	0	0	-1	-14	-6	-2	2	-4	0	-5
X5	0	-1	2	1	-2	1	-1	0	0	-1	6	14	2	-2	0	4	-3
X6	0	-1	2	1	-2	1	-1	0	0	-1	-6	-14	-2	2	0	-4	3
X7	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	9	9	1	-3	1	1	0
X8	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-9	-9	-1	3	-1	-1	0
X9	0	1	1	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	20	-20	0	0	2	-2	2
X10	0	1	1	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-20	20	0	0	-2	2	-2
X11	-1	2	-1	0	-2	1	1	0	0	0	25	-15	-3	1	3	-1	7
X12	-1	2	-1	0	-2	1	1	0	0	0	-25	15	3	-1	-3	1	-7
X13	-1	-1	2	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	-15	25	-3	1	-1	3	3
X14	-1	-1	2	0	1	-2	1	0	0	0	15	-25	3	-1	1	-3	-3
X15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	30	30	6	2	2	2	3
X16	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1	0	-30	-30	-6	-2	-2	-2	-3
X17	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	-1	0	0	1	-6	66	6	2	0	4	3
X18	0	0	0	-1	2	-1	-1	0	0	1	6	-66	-6	-2	0	-4	-3
X19	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	-1	0	0	1	66	-6	6	2	4	0	3
X20	0	0	0	-1	-1	2	-1	0	0	1	-66	6	-6	-2	-4	0	-3
X21	0	2	-1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	20	60	-8	0	-2	2	2
X22	0	2	-1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-20	-60	8	0	2	-2	-2
X23	0	-1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	60	20	-8	0	2	-2	6
X24	0	-1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-60	-20	8	0	-2	2	-6
X25	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	20	4	4	0	0	-7
X26	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-20	-20	-4	-4	0	0	7
X27	-1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	9	9	9	1	-3	-3	9
X28	-1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	-9	-9	-9	-1	3	3	-9
X29	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	-30	-30	10	-2	2	2	-3
X30	0	0	0	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	30	30	-10	2	-2	-2	3
X31	0	-1	-1	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	1	64	64	0	0	0	0	-8
X32	0	-1	-1	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	1	-64	-64	0	0	0	0	8
X33	0	-1	-1	1	2	2	0	0	0	-1	64	-64	0	0	0	0	-8
X34	0	-1	-1	1	2	2	0	0	0	-1	-64	64	0	0	0	0	8
X35	0	-2	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X36	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	60	-60	0	0	-2	2	6
X37	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-60	60	0	0	2	-2	-6
X38	1	0	0	0	1	-2	0	0	0	0	-105	15	3	3	1	-3	-6
X39	1	0	0	0	1	-2	0	0	0	0	105	-15	-3	-3	-1	3	6
X40	1	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	15	-105	3	3	-3	1	6
X41	1	0	0	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	-15	105	-3	-3	3	-1	-6
X42	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	A	$\bar{A}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X43	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	$\bar{A}$	A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X44	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	81	81	9	-3	-3	-3	0
X45	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	1	-1	-81	-81	-9	3	3	3	0
X46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	60	60	-4	4	0	0	-3
X47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-60	-60	4	-4	0	0	3
X48	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	-80	0	0	0	0	-10
X49	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-80	80	0	0	0	0	10

Table 2: Character Table of  $L_4(3):2$  (continued)

	6G	6H	6I	6J	6K	6L	6M	6N	8B	10B	10C	12D	12E	12F	18A	18B
X1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
X2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
X3	-3	2	3	-1	0	-1	2	-1	0	-1	1	1	1	0	-1	0
X4	3	-2	-3	1	0	1	-2	1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	0
X5	5	3	2	0	-1	2	-1	-1	0	1	-1	1	0	1	0	-1
X6	-5	-3	-2	0	1	-2	1	1	0	-1	1	-1	0	-1	0	1
X7	0	-3	-3	3	3	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	0	1	1	0	0
X8	0	3	3	-3	-3	-1	-1	-1	1	1	1	0	-1	-1	0	0
X9	-2	5	-5	-1	1	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	1
X10	2	-5	5	1	-1	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	1	-1
X11	3	1	0	4	-3	0	-3	0	-1	0	0	1	0	-1	1	0
X12	-3	-1	0	-4	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	-1	0	1	-1	0
X13	7	0	1	-3	4	-3	0	0	-1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	1
X14	-7	0	-1	3	-4	3	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0	0	-1
X15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0
X16	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
X17	3	-3	0	0	-3	0	-3	0	0	-1	1	-1	0	1	0	0
X18	-3	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	-1	1	0	-1	0	0
X19	3	0	-3	-3	0	-3	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0
X20	-3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0
X21	6	5	-3	-1	-3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0
X22	-6	-5	3	1	3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0
X23	2	-3	5	-3	-1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	-1
X24	-2	3	-5	3	1	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	1
X25	-7	2	2	2	2	-2	-2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	-1
X26	7	-2	-2	-2	-2	2	2	-1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	1	1
X27	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	1	0	0	0	0
X28	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0
X29	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	0
X30	3	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0
X31	-8	4	4	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	1
X32	8	-4	-4	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	-1	-1
X33	8	4	-4	-2	2	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	1	-1
X34	-8	-4	4	2	-2	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	-1	1
X35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X36	-6	-3	3	-3	3	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0
X37	6	3	-3	3	-3	-3	3	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0
X38	6	0	3	-3	0	3	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
X39	-6	0	-3	3	0	-3	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0
X40	-6	3	0	0	-3	0	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
X41	6	-3	0	0	3	0	-3	0	1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
X42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
X44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
X45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
X46	-3	-6	-6	0	0	2	2	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
X47	3	6	6	0	0	-2	-2	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0
X48	10	-4	4	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1
X49	-10	4	-4	-2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1

$$A = (-1 + \sqrt{13})/2, \quad \bar{A} = (-1 - \sqrt{13})/2$$

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