ANALOGUES OF GOLDSCHMIDT’S THESIS FOR FUSION SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT. We extend the results of David Goldschmidt’s thesis concerning fusion in finite groups to saturated fusion systems.

1. INTRODUCTION

Just recently, David Goldschmidt published his doctoral thesis [6] which had gone unpublished since 1968. In it he shows that if $G$ is a finite simple group and $T \in \text{Syl}_2(G)$, then the exponent of $Z(T)$ (and hence of $T$) is bounded by a function of the nilpotence class of $T$. He also includes in the write-up a fusion factorization result for an arbitrary finite group involving $\mathcal{U}^1Z$ and the Thompson subgroup. In this paper, we generalize these results to arbitrary saturated fusion systems. Throughout this paper, unless otherwise indicated, $p$ denotes an arbitrary prime number, $n$ a nonnegative integer, and $P$ a nontrivial finite $p$-group.

**Theorem 1.** Suppose $P$ is of nilpotence class at most $n(p-1)+1$ and $\mathcal{F}$ is a saturated fusion system on $P$ with $O_p(\mathcal{F}) = 1$. Then $Z(P)$ has exponent at most $p^n$.

This bound is sharp for all $n$ and $p$; see Example 1 in Section 3. This also gives a bound on the exponent of $P$ itself, which we certainly do not expect to be sharp.

**Corollary 1.** Suppose $P$ is of nilpotence class at most $n(p-1)+1$ and $\mathcal{F}$ is a saturated fusion system on $P$ with $O_p(\mathcal{F}) = 1$. Then $P$ has exponent at most $p^{n^2(p-1)+n}$.

**Proof.** By Theorem 1, $Z(P)$ has exponent at most $p^n$. We claim that then every upper central quotient also has exponent at most $p^n$, and the proof is by induction. Let $k \geq 1$, and let $x \in Z^{k+1}(P)$. If $x^{p^n}$ does not lie in $Z^k(P)$, then there exists $t \in P$ such that $[x^{p^n}, t]$ does not lie in $Z^{k-1}(P)$. But by a standard commutator identity, $[x^{p^n}, t] \equiv [x, t]^{p^n} \equiv 1$ modulo $Z^{k-1}(P)$, since by induction $Z^k(P)/Z^{k-1}(P)$ has exponent at most $p^n$. This contradiction establishes the claim. The nilpotence class of $P$ is at most $n(p-1)+1$ by hypothesis, so the exponent of $P$ is at most $p^{n^2(p-1)+1}$.

Theorem 1 follows from the following, which we prove as Theorem 5 below.

**Theorem 2.** Suppose $P$ has nilpotence class at most $n(p-1)+1$ and $\mathcal{F}$ is a saturated fusion system on $P$. Then $\mathcal{U}^n(Z(P))$ is normal in $\mathcal{F}$.

In the course of proving this last result in the group case for $p = 2$, Goldschmidt reduces to the situation in which a putative counterexample $G$ has a weakly embedded 2-local

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subgroup. Then his post-thesis classification [5] of such groups gives a contradiction. However, any weakly embedded 2-local $M$ controls 2-fusion, and so the 2-subgroup $O_2(M)$ will show up as a normal subgroup in the fusion system, a shadow of the weakly embedded phenomenon. This allows the corresponding fusion result to hold for an arbitrary prime.

We note that Theorem 2 has the following corollary in the category of groups.

**Theorem 3.** Let $P$ be a nonabelian Sylow $p$-subgroup of a finite group $G$. Suppose that $P$ has nilpotence class at most $n(p - 1) + 1$ and that $G$ has no nontrivial strongly closed abelian $p$-subgroup. Then $Z(P)$ has exponent at most $p^n$.

**Proof.** We can form the saturated fusion system $\mathcal{F}_P(G)$, and Theorem 2 then says that $\mathcal{U}^n(Z(P))$ is strongly $\mathcal{F}$-closed (see Proposition 1 below), that is, strongly closed in $P$ with respect to $G$. Thus, $\mathcal{U}^n(Z(P))$ must be trivial. \hfill \Box

Using a recent theorem of Flores and Foote [4], in which they use the Classification of Finite Simple Groups to describe all finite groups having a strongly closed $p$-subgroup, we get the following direct generalization of Goldschmidt’s main theorem.

**Corollary 2.** Let $P$ be a nonabelian Sylow $p$-subgroup of a finite simple group $G$. If $P$ has nilpotence class at most $n(p - 1) + 1$, then $Z(P)$ has exponent at most $p^n$.

**Proof.** Suppose to the contrary that $A := \mathcal{U}^n(Z(P)) \neq 1$. Then by Theorem 2, $A$ is a nontrivial strongly closed abelian subgroup of $P$. By inspection of the simple groups arising in the conclusion of the main theorem in [4], either $P$ is abelian or $Z(P)$ has exponent $p$. Since $P$ is nonabelian, we must have $n \geq 1$ and the corollary follows. \hfill \Box

However, if the hypotheses of Corollary 2 are weakened slightly to assume only that $F^*(G)$ is simple, then the statement is false for all odd primes $p$, as the following example shows. Let $H = \text{PSL}(2, q)$ with $q = r^p$ for some prime power $r$ and with the $p$-part of $q - 1$ equal to $p^e$. Let $\sigma$ be a field automorphism of $\mathbb{F}_q$ of order $p$ and $G = H(\sigma)$. If $P$ is a Sylow $p$-subgroup of $G$, then $P$ has nilpotence class 2, while $Z(P)$ has exponent $p^{e-1}$, and we may take $e$ as large as we like.

Recall the Thompson subgroup $J(P)$, defined as the group generated by the abelian subgroups of $P$ of maximum order. We also prove the following

**Theorem 4.** Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a saturated fusion system on $P$. Then

$$\mathcal{F} = \langle C_\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{U}^1(Z(P))), N_\mathcal{F}(J(P)) \rangle.$$

2. Definitions and notation

We collect in this section the necessary information on fusion systems. Since there are by now many good sources of this knowledge [2], in particular in background sections of papers [3,7] to which this one is similar, we will content ourselves to be brief.

Let $P$ be a finite $p$-group. A category on $P$ is a category $\mathcal{F}$ with objects the subgroups of $P$ and whose morphism sets $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{F}(Q, R)$ consist of injective group homomorphisms subject to the requirement that every morphism in $\mathcal{F}$ is a composition of an isomorphism in $\mathcal{F}$ and an inclusion.
Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a category on the $p$-group $P$. Let $Q$ and $R$ be subgroups of $P$. We write $\text{Aut}_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ for $\text{Hom}_\mathcal{F}(Q, Q)$, $\text{Hom}_P(Q, R)$ for the set of group homomorphisms in $\mathcal{F}$ from $Q$ to $R$ induced by conjugation by elements of $P$, and $\text{Out}_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ for $\text{Aut}_\mathcal{F}(Q) / \text{Aut}_Q(Q)$.

We say $Q$ is

- fully $\mathcal{F}$-normalized if $|N_P(Q)| \geq |N_P(Q')|$ for all $Q'$ which are $\mathcal{F}$-isomorphic to $Q$,
- fully $\mathcal{F}$-centralized if $|C_P(\mathcal{F})| \geq |C_P(\mathcal{F}')|$ for all $Q'$ which are $\mathcal{F}$-isomorphic to $Q$,
- $\mathcal{F}$-centric if $C_P(Q') \leq Q'$ for all $Q'$ which are $\mathcal{F}$-isomorphic to $Q$, and
- $\mathcal{F}$-radical if $O_p(\text{Out}_\mathcal{F}(Q)) = 1$.

For a morphism $\varphi : Q \to P$ in $\mathcal{F}$, let

$$N_\varphi = \{ x \in N_P(Q) \mid \exists y \in N_P(\varphi(Q)), \forall z \in Q, \varphi(xzx^{-1}) = y\varphi(z)y^{-1} \}$$

Note that we have $QC_P(Q) \leq N_\varphi$ for all $\varphi : Q \to P$ in $\mathcal{F}$.

A saturated fusion system on $P$ is a category $\mathcal{F}$ on $P$ whose morphism sets contain all group homomorphisms induced by conjugation by elements of $P$, and which satisfies the following two axioms.

- (Sylow axiom) $\text{Aut}_P(P)$ is a Sylow $p$-subgroup of $\text{Aut}_\mathcal{F}(P)$, and
- (Extension axiom) for every isomorphism $\varphi : Q \to Q'$ with $Q'$ fully $\mathcal{F}$-normalized, there exists a morphism $\tilde{\varphi} : N_\varphi \to P$ such that $\tilde{\varphi}|_Q = \varphi$.

For the remainder of the paper, $\mathcal{F}$ will denote a saturated fusion system on the finite $p$-group $P$, even though we will often drop the adjective “saturated”.

For $Q \leq P$, we define the following local subcategories of $\mathcal{F}$. The normalizer $N_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ of $Q$ in $\mathcal{F}$ is the category on $N_P(Q)$ such that for any $R_1, R_2 \leq N_P(Q)$, $\text{Hom}_{N_\mathcal{F}(Q)}(R_1, R_2)$ consists of those $\varphi : R_1 \to R_2$ in $\mathcal{F}$ for which there is an extension $\tilde{\varphi} : QR_1 \to QR_2$ of $\varphi$ in $\mathcal{F}$ such that $\tilde{\varphi}(Q) = Q$. The centralizer $C_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ of $Q$ in $\mathcal{F}$ is the category on $C_P(Q)$ such that for any $R_1, R_2 \leq C_P(Q)$, $\text{Hom}_{C_\mathcal{F}(Q)}(R_1, R_2)$ consists of those $\varphi : R_1 \to R_2$ in $\mathcal{F}$ for which there is an extension $\tilde{\varphi} : QR_1 \to QR_2$ of $\varphi$ in $\mathcal{F}$ such that $\tilde{\varphi}|_Q = \text{id}_Q$. Lastly, we define $N_P(Q)C_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ as we do the normalizer of $Q$, but only allow those $\varphi : R_1 \to R_2$ whose extensions $\tilde{\varphi}$ restrict to automorphisms in $\text{Aut}_P(Q)$.

If $Q$ is fully $\mathcal{F}$-normalized, then $N_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ is a saturated fusion system. And if $Q$ is fully $\mathcal{F}$-centralized, then both $C_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ and $N_P(Q)C_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ are saturated fusion systems.

A characteristic functor is a mapping from finite $p$-groups to finite $p$-groups which takes $Q$ to a characteristic subgroup $W(Q)$ of $Q$ such that for any group isomorphism $\varphi : Q \to Q'$, $\varphi(W(Q)) = W(Q')$. We say that a characteristic functor is positive provided $W(Q) \neq 1$ whenever $Q \neq 1$. The center functor, sending a finite $p$-group $P$ to its center, is a positive characteristic $p$-functor.

A conjugation family for $\mathcal{F}$ is a set $\mathcal{C}$ of nonidentity subgroups of $P$ such that $\mathcal{F}$ is generated by compositions and restrictions of morphisms in $\text{Aut}_\mathcal{F}(Q)$ as $Q$ ranges over $\mathcal{C}$. Alperin’s fusion theorem for saturated fusion systems says that the set of $\mathcal{F}$-centric, $\mathcal{F}$-radical subgroups is a conjugation family for $\mathcal{F}$, and we call this the Alperin conjugation family.

Recall that a subgroup $W$ of $P$ is said to be weakly $\mathcal{F}$-closed if for each $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_\mathcal{F}(W, P)$, $\varphi(W) = W$. The subgroup $W$ is strongly $\mathcal{F}$-closed if for each subgroup $W'$ of $W$ and each
Lemma 1. Proposition 2. Let \( \varphi \in \text{Hom}_\mathcal{F}(W', P) \), \( \varphi(W') \leq W \). We say \( W \) is normal in \( \mathcal{F} \) if \( \mathcal{F} = N_\mathcal{F}(W) \), and denote by \( O_p(\mathcal{F}) \) the largest such subgroup of \( P \).

3. Proofs

The following proposition is slightly misstated in [1, Proposition 1.6], where a normal \( W \) is claimed to be contained in every radical subgroup. For this reason, we state a correct version here, but the proof in [1] goes through with little modification.

**Proposition 1.** Let \( \mathcal{F} \) be a fusion system on \( P \) and \( W \leq P \). The following are equivalent.

(a) \( W \) is normal in \( \mathcal{F} \).

(b) \( W \) is strongly \( \mathcal{F} \)-closed and is contained in every \( \mathcal{F} \)-centric, \( \mathcal{F} \)-radical subgroup of \( P \).

(c) \( W \) is weakly \( \mathcal{F} \)-closed and is contained in every subgroup of some conjugation family for \( \mathcal{F} \).

**Lemma 1.** Suppose \( P \) has nilpotence class at most \( n(p-1) + 1 \). If \( Q \) is a subgroup of \( P \) with \( C_P(\overline{\mathcal{U}}^n(Z(Q))) = Q \), then \( Q = P \).

**Proof.** This is Corollary 6 in [6].

**Proposition 2.** Let \( W \) be a characteristic subfunctor of the center functor such that \( W(P) \leq W(Q) \) for all \( Q \leq P \) with \( C_P(Q) \leq Q \). Then for any fusion system \( \mathcal{F} \) on \( P \), either there exists a proper \( \mathcal{F} \)-centric subgroup \( Q \) of \( P \) such that \( C_P(W(Q)) = Q \), or \( W(P) \) is normal in \( \mathcal{F} \).

**Proof.** Suppose there is no proper \( \mathcal{F} \)-centric subgroup \( Q \) of \( P \) with \( C_P(W(Q)) = Q \). We will show that \( W(P) \) is weakly closed in \( \mathcal{F} \). In this case, \( W(P) \leq Z(P) \) is contained in every \( \mathcal{F} \)-centric subgroup of \( P \), hence in every member of an Alperin conjugation family for \( \mathcal{F} \). Thus, by Proposition 1, \( W(P) \) is in fact normal in \( \mathcal{F} \).

Let \( Q \) be a fully \( \mathcal{F} \)-normalized, \( \mathcal{F} \)-centric subgroup of \( P \). Then by hypothesis, \( W(P) \leq W(Q) \). Let \( \alpha \in \text{Aut}_\mathcal{F}(Q) \). By Alperin’s fusion theorem, it suffices to show that \( W(P) \) is invariant under \( \alpha \). We do this by induction on \( |P : Q| \). If \( Q = P \), then \( \alpha(W(P)) = W(P) \) since \( W(P) \) is a characteristic subgroup of \( P \), so suppose that \( Q < P \). Then \( C_P(W(Q)) > Q \). Let \( \beta : W(Q) \rightarrow R \) be an isomorphism in \( \mathcal{F} \) with \( R \) fully \( \mathcal{F} \)-normalized. Then by the extension axiom, \( \beta \) extends to a map \( \tilde{\beta} : C_P(W(Q)) \rightarrow P \). By induction and Alperin’s fusion theorem, we have that \( \beta(W(P)) = \tilde{\beta}(W(P)) = W(P) \). But \( \beta|_{W(Q)} \) also extends to \( C_P(W(Q)) \), and \( \beta\alpha(W(P)) = W(P) \) by the same reasoning. Therefore \( \alpha(W(P)) = \beta^{-1}\beta\alpha(W(P)) = W(P) \), and this completes the proof.

We are now ready to prove Theorem 2.

**Theorem 5.** Suppose \( P \) has nilpotence class at most \( n(p-1) + 1 \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) is a fusion system on \( P \). Then \( \overline{\mathcal{U}}^n(Z(P)) \) is normal in \( \mathcal{F} \).

**Proof.** Let \( W = \overline{\mathcal{U}}^n Z \). If \( C_P(Q) \leq Q \leq P \), then \( Z(P) \leq Z(Q) \) and so \( W(P) = \overline{\mathcal{U}}^n(Z(P)) \leq \overline{\mathcal{U}}^n(Z(Q)) = W(Q) \). Thus \( W \) satisfies the hypotheses of Proposition 2, and Lemma 1 says that there is no proper subgroup of \( P \) with \( C_P(W(Q)) = Q \). Therefore by Proposition 2, \( \overline{\mathcal{U}}^n(Z(P)) \) is normal in \( \mathcal{F} \).
Theorem 1 now follows immediately from Theorem 2. The following example generalizes a remark of Goldschmidt’s in [6], and shows that the bound on the exponent of $Z(P)$ given in Theorem 1 is sharp.

**Example 1.** Let $p$ be an odd prime, let $G = \text{SL}(p + 1, q)$ with $|q - 1|_p = p^n$, and let $P$ be a Sylow $p$-subgroup of $G$. Then $P$ is isomorphic to $C_{p^n} \wr C_p$. Let $x$ be the wreathing element, a $p$-cycle permutation matrix, generating the $C_p$ on top. Then $P' = [P, P]$ is isomorphic to $p - 1$ copies of $C_{p^n}$. Let $P_0 = \langle P', x \rangle$. As $Z(P)$ has exponent $p^n$, the bound in Theorem 1 is sharp provided the class of $P$ is $n(p - 1) + 1$. For this it suffices to show that $P_0$ has class $n(p - 1)$, that is, $P_0$ is of maximal class.

By an inductive argument, we quickly reduce to the case where $n = 2$. Suppose $n = 2$ and let $a_1, \ldots, a_{p-1}$ be generators for the $p - 1$ cyclic groups of order $p^2$. Then $x$ sends $a_i$ to $a_{i+1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq p - 2$ and $a_{p-1}$ to $a_1^{-1} \cdots a_{p-1}^{-1}$. Factoring by $\Omega_1(P')$ we have that $[P'/\Omega_1(P'), x; p - 1] = 1$ so that $[P', x; p - 1] \leq \Omega_1(P')$. By direct computation,

$$[a_1, x; p - 1] = \prod_{k=0}^{p-2} a_k^{(-1)^k(p-1)^k-1}.$$ 

The sum of the exponents of the $a_i$ in $[a_1, x; p - 1]$ is

$$-p + 1 + \sum_{k=0}^{p-2} (-1)^k \binom{p - 1}{k} = -p + 1 + (1 - 1)^{p-1} - \binom{p - 1}{p - 1} = -p.$$

This means that $[a_1, x; p - 1]$ lies outside the sum-zero submodule (which is the unique maximal submodule) for the action of $x$ on $\Omega_1(P')$, and so $[P', x; p - 1] = \Omega_1(P')$. It follows that $P_0$ has class $2(p - 1)$, as claimed.

Therefore $P$ has class $n(p - 1) + 1$ while $Z(P)$ has exponent $p^n$, and so the bound of Theorem 1 is sharp.

We now turn to the proof of Theorem 4. We will need a version of the Frattini argument due to Onofrei and Stancu [8, Proposition 3.7].

**Proposition 3.** Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a fusion system on $P$ and suppose $Q \trianglelefteq P$ is normal in $\mathcal{F}$. Then

$$\mathcal{F} = \langle PC_{\mathcal{F}}(Q), N_{\mathcal{F}}(QC_{\mathcal{F}}(Q)) \rangle.$$

**Lemma 2.** Suppose $P$ is a $p$-group, $Q \trianglelefteq P$, and $C_P(\bar{O}^1(Z(Q))) = Q$. Then $J(P) \leq Q$.

**Proof.** This is Lemma 8 in [6].

The Thompson ordering on subgroups of $P$ is defined by

$$Q \trianglelefteq_P Q' \text{ iff } |N_P(Q)| \leq |N_P(Q')| \text{ or } |N_P(Q)| = |N_P(Q')| \text{ and } |Q| \leq |Q'|.$$

We are now ready to prove

**Theorem 6.** Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a fusion system on $P$. Then

$$\mathcal{F} = \langle C_{\mathcal{F}}(\bar{O}^1(Z(P)), N_{\mathcal{F}}(J(P)) \rangle.$$
Proof. Write $\mathcal{F}' = \langle C_\mathcal{F}(\bar{U}^1(Z(P))), N_\mathcal{F}(J(P)) \rangle$. Since each $\mathcal{F}$-centric subgroup of $P$ contains $Z(P)$, it suffices by Alperin’s fusion theorem to prove that $N_\mathcal{F}(Q) \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$ for all $Q \leq P$ with $Z(P) \leq Q$. We do this by induction on the Thompson ordering. If $Q = P$, then $N_\mathcal{F}(Q) \subseteq N_\mathcal{F}(J(P)) \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$, since $J(P)$ is a characteristic subgroup of $P$, so suppose that $Q < P$ with $Z(P) \leq Q$ and that $N_\mathcal{F}(Q') \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$ for all $Q' > P$ with $Z(P) \leq Q'$.

First we reduce to the case where $Q$ is fully $\mathcal{F}$-normalized. Suppose $Q$ is not fully $\mathcal{F}$-normalized. By [7, Lemma 2.2], there exists $\alpha : N_\mathcal{P}(Q) \to P$ such that $\alpha(Q)$ is fully $\mathcal{F}$-normalized. Note that $\alpha(Q) >_P Q$, and since $R >_P Q$ for every $R \leq P$ with $|N_\mathcal{P}(Q)| \leq |R|$, we have by induction and Alperin’s fusion theorem that $\alpha$ is in $\mathcal{F}'$. Also note that $\alpha(N_\mathcal{P}(Q)) \subseteq N_\mathcal{P}(\alpha(Q))$; we still denote by $\alpha$ the induced morphism $N_\mathcal{P}(Q) \to N_\mathcal{P}(\alpha(Q))$.

Let $\varphi : R_1 \to R_2$ be a morphism in $N_\mathcal{F}(Q)$, and let $\tilde{\varphi}$ be an extension to $QR_1 \leq N_\mathcal{P}(Q)$. Then $\alpha(\tilde{\varphi}) = \alpha(\varphi)\alpha^{-1} : (\alpha(Q)\alpha(R_1) \to \alpha(Q)\alpha(R_2))$ restricts to an automorphism of $\alpha(Q)$, whence is contained in $\mathcal{F}'$ by induction. But $\alpha$ is in $\mathcal{F}'$, so $\varphi$ is in $\mathcal{F}'$ too. Thus $N_\mathcal{F}(Q) \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$, so henceforth we assume $Q$ is fully $\mathcal{F}$-normalized.

For brevity, set $W = \bar{U}^1(Z(Q))$, $N = N_\mathcal{P}(Q)$, and $C = C_N(W)$. Then $C \leq N$, so that $N_\mathcal{P}(C) \supseteq N$. Suppose first that $C = Q$. Then by Lemma 2, we have $J(N) \leq Q$. As $J(N) \leq N_\mathcal{P}(N)$, either $J(N) >_P Q$ or $N = P$. In the first case, since $Z(P) \leq J(N)$ and $J(N) = J(Q)$ is a characteristic subgroup of $Q$, we apply induction to get $N_\mathcal{F}(J(N)) \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$. In the second case we have $J(P) \leq Q$, so $J(P) = J(Q)$, and hence $N_\mathcal{F}(Q) \subseteq N_\mathcal{F}(J(P)) \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$ here as well.

Assume now that $C > Q$. Then $C >_P Q$ because $C \leq N$. Looking to see that $W \leq N_\mathcal{F}(Q)$, we apply Proposition 3 in this normalizer to get

$$N_\mathcal{F}(Q) = \langle NC_{N_\mathcal{F}(Q)}(W), N_{N_\mathcal{F}(Q)}(C) \rangle.$$

Since $C$ contains $Z(P)$, we have by induction that $N_{N_\mathcal{F}(Q)}(C) \subseteq N_\mathcal{F}(C) \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$, so to complete the proof, it suffices to show that $NC_{N_\mathcal{F}(Q)}(W) \subseteq C_\mathcal{F}(\bar{U}^1(Z(P)))$. To see this, let $R_1, R_2 \leq N$, and let $\varphi : R_1 \to R_2$ be a morphism in $NC_{N_\mathcal{F}(Q)}(W)$. Then there exists $x \in N$ such that $\varphi$ extends to an $\mathcal{F}$-map $\tilde{\varphi} : WR_1 \to WR_2$ with $\tilde{\varphi}|_W = c_x$, the conjugation map induced by $x$. But since $Q$ contains $Z(P)$, it follows that $W = \bar{U}^1(Z(Q)) \geq \bar{U}^1(Z(P))$, and so $\tilde{\varphi}|_{U^1(Z(P))} = c_x |_{U^1(Z(P))} = id |_{U^1(Z(P))}$. Therefore, $\varphi \in C_\mathcal{F}(\bar{U}^1(Z(P)))$, as was to be shown. We conclude that $N_\mathcal{F}(Q) \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$ and the result follows.

Remark 1. In [3, Theorem 4.1], the authors prove in part that for any fusion system $\mathcal{F}$ on $P$, $\bar{U}^1(Z(P)) \cap Z(N_\mathcal{F}(J(P)))) \leq Z(\mathcal{F})$ by reducing to the group case. Theorem 4 gives a reduction-free proof of this fact.

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REFERENCES