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THE TRANSITIVE GROUPS OF DEGREE UP TO ELEVEN[†]

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INTRODUCTION

Biggs in [14] states that Kirkman [see *ibid.* ref. 63.2] had by 1863 a recursive method for determining permutation groups of low degree. In this he has clear priority over others. Ignorant of this, we did not use his methods which may yet be the best. Groups are omitted in his list because of early errors and the recursive nature of his method. He does not distinguish groups with the same numbers of elements of each cycle type. An account of activity at the beginning of this century is in [2].

We have relied on Sims [9] for primitive groups. Our list stops at degree 11 since Miller [7] lists 298 groups of degree 12.

Our approach [5,10,11,15] to computing Galois groups of polynomials needs a list of transitive groups and orbit lengths of the group action on ordered and unordered sets of roots. The latter is found [15] and we hope the former will fulfil a need.

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THEORY AND BACKGROUND

We will use the notation and definitions of [12]. Let G be a transitive permutation group on Ω of size n . Then either G is primitive - the primitive groups of degree up to twenty are given in [9] - or G stabilizes a partition of Ω where each of the m sets of the partition has the same size k . The stabilizer of the partition in the symmetric group Σ_n is isomorphic to the semidirect product

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^m \Sigma_k \right) \Sigma_m.$$

The transitive imprimitive groups are determined by investigating the subgroup structure of the partition stabilizer. This requires a knowledge of the transitive groups of degree k and m . Recourse is also made to the following theory on the subgroups of a direct product. The first result is a reformulation of Goursat-Lambek's result [13, p.237, Ex.30]. We have not found this approach in the literature, although it is probably not new.

Theorem

Let G_1 and G_2 be finite groups. The subgroups H of $G_1 \times G_2$ in one-to-one correspondence with the tuples (H_1, H_2, H_3, ψ) where $H_1 \leq G_1$, $H_2 \leq G_2$, $H_3 \trianglelefteq H_2$, and $\psi: H_1 \rightarrow H_2/H_3$ is a surjective homomorphism.

Proof

We give the correspondence and its inverse. For a subgroup H , the tuple is given by $H_1 = \{a | (a,b) \in H\}$, $H_2 = \{b | (a,b) \in H\}$, $H_3 = \{b | (1,b) \in H\}$, and $\psi(a) = bH_3$ where $(a,b) \in H$. Given a tuple the subgroup is $H = \{(a,b) | a \in H_1, b \in \psi(a)\}$. \square

Let $(g_1, g_2) \in G_1 \times G_2$ then $(H_1, H_2, H_3, \psi)^{(g_1, g_2)} = (H_1^{g_1}, H_2^{g_2}, H_3^{g_2}, g_1^{-1} \psi g_2)$ where the homomorphism $g_1^{-1} \psi g_2$ is defined

TRANSITIVE GROUPS

by $a \rightarrow (\psi(a^{g_1^{-1}}))^{g_2}$. Hence a unique of subgroups of $G_1 \times G_2$ is formed as

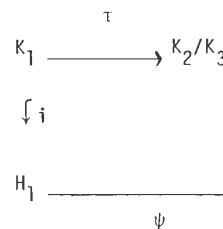
- a) choose a representative of H_1
- b) choose a representative H_2
- c) choose a normal subgroup H_3 of H_2 class, and
- d) there is an action $\psi: g_1^{-1} \psi g_2$ from each orbit which contains a representative of H_1 to a representative of H_2 modulo H_3 .

For completeness we state the following

Theorem

Let G_1 and G_2 be finite groups. $G_1 \times G_2$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the tuples (H_1, H_2, H_3, ψ) where $H_1 \trianglelefteq G_1$, $H_2 \trianglelefteq G_2$, $\psi: H_1 \rightarrow H_2/H_3$ is a surjective homomorphism.

Representing subgroups by their tuples $(K_1, K_2, K_3, \tau) \leq (H_1, H_2, H_3, \psi)$ holds if $K_3 = K_2 \cap H_3$, and the diagram



commutes. \square

METHOD

When the degree is prime then every transitive group is primitive. For degree 4 and 6 the subgroups

by $a \rightarrow (\psi(a^{g_1^{-1}}))^{g_2}$. Hence a unique representative of each class of subgroups of $G_1 \times G_2$ is formed as follows:

- a) choose a representative of H_1 of each G_1 - class,
- b) choose a representative H_2 of each G_2 - class,
- c) choose a normal subgroup H_3 of H_2 from each $N_{G_2}(H_2)$ - class, and
- d) there is an action $\psi \rightarrow g_1^{-1} \psi g_2$ on $\text{Hom}(H_1, H_2/H_3)$ by $N_{G_1}(H_1) \times (N_{G_2}(H_2) \cap N_{G_2}(H_3))$. Choose one homomorphism ψ from each orbit which contains a surjective homomorphism.

For completeness we state the following result:

Theorem

Let G_1 and G_2 be finite groups. The normal subgroups H of $G_1 \times G_2$ are in one-to-one correspondence with the tuples (H_1, H_2, H_3, ψ) where $H_1 \trianglelefteq G_1$, $H_2 \trianglelefteq G_2$, $H_3 \trianglelefteq H_2$, $H_3 \trianglelefteq G_2$, and $\psi: H_1 \rightarrow H_2/H_3$ is a surjective homomorphism with $\text{im } \psi \leq Z(G_2/H_3)$.

Representing subgroups by their tuples, the inclusion $(K_1, K_2, K_3, \tau) \leq (H_1, H_2, H_3, \psi)$ holds if and only if $K_1 \leq H_1$, $K_2 \leq H_2$, $K_3 = K_2 \cap H_3$, and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \tau & \\
 K_1 & \longrightarrow & K_2/K_3 \cong K_2H_3/H_3 \\
 \downarrow i & & \downarrow i \\
 H_1 & \xrightarrow{\psi} & H_2/H_3
 \end{array}$$

commutes. \square

METHOD

When the degree is prime then every transitive group is primitive. For degree 4 and 6 the subgroup lattice of the

symmetric group can be easily determined. For degree 8 and 9, an implementation of the subgroup lattice program [8] was kindly modified by Felsch and Neubuser to indicate the transitive subgroups. It was applied to the stabilizers of the partitions $[4^2]$, $[2^4]$, and $[3^3]$. The algorithm [1] determined the groups which preserved both partitions of type $[4^2]$ and $[2^4]$ thus allowing us to avoid duplication. The conjugacy classes of elements of the groups were then determined, and any cases of possible conjugacy in the symmetric group were investigated using the algorithm [3] which determines conjugacy of subgroups in a permutation group.

We used the implementation of the algorithms [1,3] in CAYLEY [4]. The system also determined the conjugacy classes of elements of the groups, except that for large groups we used the character tables [6] or theoretical considerations.

For degree 10 the transitive subgroups of the partition stabilizers were determined by hand. We then proceeded as in the degree 8 case.

Let G be the stabilizer of the partition $\{1,2,\dots,5\}, \{6,7,\dots,10\}$ and let $f = (1,6)(2,7)\dots(5,10)$. Then G is isomorphic to $(\Sigma_5 \times \Sigma_5)Z_2$. Let L be the subgroup of G stabilizing one set of the partition. Then $L \cong \Sigma_5 \times \Sigma_5$. Let H be a transitive subgroup of G and let $K = H \cap L$. As there is an element g in $H-K$ interchanging the two sets of the partition, $K = (K_1, K_2, K_3, \psi)$ where $K_1 = K_2^f$ is transitive on 5 letters. Hence K_1 is $\Sigma_5, A_5, F_5^4, F_5^2$ or Z_5 . In Σ_5 there is one class of each isomorphism type and their normalizers are $\Sigma_5, \Sigma_5, F_5^4, F_5^4$, and F_5^4 respectively. Their normal subgroups are obvious. There is one orbit (of surjective homomorphisms) on $\text{Hom}(K_1, K_2/K_3)$ in each case, except for $\text{Hom}(F_5^4, F_5^4/Z_5)$ which has two orbits with representatives $a \rightarrow Z_5 a$ and $a \rightarrow Z_5 a^{-1}$. Having determined K , we determine H by

considering the classes of involutive representative we ask whether $\langle K, g \rangle$ interchanges the two sets of the partition. Let $N_L(K, f) = \langle N_L(K), f \rangle$.

We list the results in Table 1.

Let G be the stabilizer of the partition $\{7,8\}, \{9,10\}$. Define the elements $e = (1,2)(3,4)(5,6)$, $f = (1,3,5,7,9)(2,4,6,8,10)$. Let $L_2 = \langle a_i a_{i+1} \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, 4 \rangle$, $L_3 = \langle f \rangle$. Then L_1 is an elementary abelian subgroup normal in G and G/L_1 is isomorphic to S_4 . The subgroups of L_1 are L_i , $i = 1, 2, 3$ and $L_4 = 1$.

Let H be a transitive subgroup of G . We can assume F is a Sylow 5-subgroup of H and F is L_2, L_3 or $K = 1$. Using the canonical form we choose \bar{H} to be a transitive subgroup of G/F . Then for each pair (i, j) we choose $\bar{h}_{ij} \in \bar{H}$ extending the action of \bar{H} on the 5 sets to the 10 letters.

For example, let $\bar{H} = \langle \bar{f}, \bar{g} \rangle \cong F_5^2$. Let $K = L_2$. Then g has order 2 or 4. We assume $g = (1)(2)(3,9)(4,10)\dots$. Using the canonical form necessary we can assume $g = (3,9)(4,10)(5,7,6,8)$.

The group H is also imprimitive if $K = 1$ or L_3 .

Tables

For each degree we present the results in a set of tables.

considering the classes of involutions of $N_{\Sigma_{10}}(K)/K$. If \bar{g} is a representative we ask whether $\langle K, g \rangle$ is transitive (that is, if g interchanges the two sets of the partition). Note that $N_{\Sigma_{10}}(K) = \langle N_L(K), f \rangle$.

We list the results in Table 1.

Let G be the stabilizer of the partition $[(1,2), (3,4), (5,6), (7,8), (9,10)]$. Define the elements $a_i = (2i-1, 2i)$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$, and $f = (1,3,5,7,9)(2,4,6,8,10)$. Let $L_1 = \langle a_i \mid i=1,2,\dots,5 \rangle$, $L_2 = \langle a_i a_{i+1} \mid i = 1,2,\dots,4 \rangle$, $L_3 = \langle a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5 \rangle$ and $F = \langle f \rangle$. Then L_1 is an elementary abelian subgroup of order 2^5 which is normal in G and G/L_1 is isomorphic to Σ_5 . The only F -invariant subgroups of L_1 are L_i , $i = 1,2,3$ and the identity.

Let H be a transitive subgroup of G and let $K = H \cap L_1$. We can assume F is a Sylow 5-subgroup of H and hence $K = L_i$, $i = 1,2,3$ or $K = 1$. Using the canonical homomorphism $\bar{\cdot}: G \rightarrow G/L_1$ we choose \bar{H} to be a transitive subgroup of Σ_5 containing $\bar{F} = \langle (1,2,3,4,5) \rangle$. Then for each pair (K, \bar{H}) we determine H by extending the action of \bar{H} on the 5 sets of imprimitivity to an action on the 10 letters.

For example, let $\bar{H} = \langle \bar{f}, \bar{g} \rangle \cong F_5^2$ where $\bar{g} = (2,5)(3,4)$ and let $K = L_2$. Then g has order 2 or 4. As $(1,2)(3,4) \in L_2$ we can assume $g = (1)(2)(3,9)(4,10) \dots$. Using other elements of L_2 if necessary we can assume $g = (3,9)(4,10)(5,7)(6,8)$ or $g = (3,9)(4,10)(5,7,6,8)$.

The group H is also imprimitive of type $[5^2]$ if and only if $K = 1$ or L_3 .

Tables

For each degree we present the information about the transitive groups of that degree in a set of tables. The groups are named T1, T2, etc..., for

TABLE I

TABLE II: Groups

(K_1, K_3)	generators of K	$N_L(K)$	$N_{\Sigma_{10}}(K)/K$	g
1. $(\Sigma_5, 1)$	$a_1 a_2, d_1 d_2$	1	Z_2	f
2. (Σ_5, A_5)	$a_1, a_2, c_1, c_2, d_1 d_2$	3	$Z_2 \times Z_2$	f, $d_1 f$
3. (Σ_5, Σ_5)	a_1, d_1, a_2, d_2	3	Z_2	f
4. $(A_5, 1)$	$a_1 a_2, c_1 c_2$	1	$Z_2 \times Z_2$	f, $d_1 d_2 f$
5. (A_5, A_5)	a_1, c_1, a_2, c_2	3	D_8	f
6. $(F_5^4, 1)$	$a_1 a_2, b_1 b_2$	6	Z_2	f
7. (F_5^4, Z_5)	$a_1, a_2, b_1 b_2$	10	D_8	f, $b_1 f$
8. "	$a_1, a_2, b_1 b_2^{-1}$	10	$Z_2 \times Z_4$	f, $b_1^2 f$
9. (F_5^4, F_5^2)	$a_1, b_1^2, a_2, b_2^2, b_1 b_2$	10	$Z_2 \times Z_2$	f, $b_1 f$
10. (F_5^4, F_5^4)	a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2	10	Z_2	f
11. $(F_5^2, 1)$	$a_1 a_2, b_1^2 b_2^2$	6	$Z_2 \times Z_2$	f, $b_1 b_2 f$
12. (F_5^2, Z_5)	$a_1, a_2, b_1^2 b_2^2$	10	W	f, $b_1 b_2 f$
13. (F_5^2, F_5^2)	a_1, b_1^2, a_2, b_2^2	10	D_8	f
14. $(Z_5, 1)$	$a_1 a_2$	6	$Z_2 \times Z_4$	f, $b_1^2 b_2^2 f$
15. (Z_5, Z_5)	a_1, a_2	10	$(Z_4 \times Z_4) Z_2$	f

- (K, \bar{H})
- $(1, F_5^2)$
- $(1, F_5^4)$
- $(1, \Sigma_5)$
- (L_3, Z_5)
- (L_3, F_5^2)
- (L_3, F_5^4)
- (L_3, A_5)
- (L_3, Σ_5)
- (L_2, Z_5)
- (L_2, F_5^2)
- (L_2, F_5^4)
- (L_2, A_5)
- (L_2, Σ_5)
- (L_1, Z_5)
- (L_1, F_5^2)
- (L_1, F_5^4)
- (L_1, A_5)
- (L_1, Σ_5)

$a_1 = (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ $b_1 = (2, 3, 5, 4)$ $c_1 = (1, 5)(2, 3)$ $d_1 = (1, 2)$

$f = (1, 6)(2, 7)(3, 8)(4, 9)(5, 10)$ $a_2 = a_1^f$, $b_2 = b_1^f$, $c_2 = c_1^f$, $d_2 = d_1^f$

$W = \langle b_1, b_2, f \mid b_1^2 = b_2^2, b_1^f = b_2, f^2 = b_1^4 = (b_1 b_2)^2 = 1 \rangle$

TABLE II: Groups imprimitive of type $[2^5]$

$(K)/K$	g
	f
$\times Z_2$	f, $d_1 f$
	f
$\times Z_2$	f, $d_1 d_2 f$
	f
	f
	f $b_1 f$
$\times Z_4$	f $b_1^2 f$
$\times Z_2$	f, $b_1 f$
	f
$\times Z_2$	f, $b_1 b_2 f$
	f, $b_1 b_2 f$
	f
$\times Z_4$	f, $b_1^2 b_2^2 f$
$Z_4 \times Z_4$	Z_2 f

(K, \bar{H})

- $(1, F_5^2)$
- $(1, F_5^4)$
- $(1, \Sigma_5)$
- (L_3, Z_5)
- (L_3, F_5^2)
- (L_3, F_5^4)
- (L_3, A_5)
- (L_3, Σ_5)
- (L_2, Z_5)
- (L_2, F_5^2)
- (L_2, F_5^4)
- (L_2, A_5)
- (L_2, Σ_5)
- (L_1, Z_5)
- (L_1, F_5^2)
- (L_1, F_5^4)
- (L_1, A_5)
- (L_1, Σ_5)

g

- $(1, 2)(3, 10)(4, 9)(5, 8)(6, 7)$
- $(1, 2)(3, 6, 9, 8)(4, 5, 10, 7)$
- $(1, 4)(2, 3)(5, 6)(7, 8)(9, 10)$
-
- $g_1 = (3, 9)(4, 10)(5, 7)(6, 8)$
- $g_2 = (3, 5, 9, 7)(4, 6, 10, 8)$
- $(1, 9)(2, 10)(3, 5)(4, 6)$
- $(1, 3)(2, 4)$
-
- g_1 or $(3, 9)(4, 10)(5, 7, 6, 8)$
- g_2 or $(1, 2)(3, 5, 9, 7)(4, 6, 10, 8)$
- $g_3 = (1, 9)(2, 10)(3, 5)(4, 6)$
- $g_4 = (1, 9)(2, 10)$ or $(1, 9)(2, 10)(3, 4)$
-
- g_1
- g_2
- g_3
- g_4

$(1, 5)(2, 3) d_1 = (1, 2)$
 $b_2 = b_1^f, c_2 = c_1^f, d_2 = d_1^f$
 $d_1^4 = (b_1 b_2)^2 = 1 >$

convenience, and if there may be confusion about the degree of the group we denote T_i to mean the i -th group of degree n .

In Table A we list the order of the group, whether it contains only even permutations, the number of inequivalent minimal sets of imprimitivity of each possible type, and the number of conjugacy classes of elements. If the group has a faithful representation of smaller degree this is given in the column headed 'Other Representations', and if the group is known by a common name this name is given in the column headed 'Name'.

In Table B we give a set of generators for each group.

Table C sets out the number of elements of each group with each cycle type.

The notation for the group names is as follows: C_n denotes the cyclic group of order n ; P^n denotes an elementary abelian group of order p^n , where p is a prime; D_n denotes the dihedral group of order n ; Q_8 is the quaternion group of order 8; A_n is the alternating group of degree n ; S_n is the symmetric group of degree n . If A and B are names for groups then $A \cdot B$ denotes a group with a normal subgroup isomorphic to A such that $(A \cdot B)/A$ is isomorphic to B ; while $A \times B$ denotes the direct product.

For $n \leq 11$, to save space the cycle types of elements occurring only in alternating and symmetric groups are omitted. An element of cycle type $1^{a_1} 2^{a_2} \dots k^{a_k}$ occurs $n! / \prod_i i^{a_i} a_i!$ times or not at all. Only those permutations with Σa_{2j} even occur in the alternating group.

Let N_n denote the number of transitive groups of degree n . We find

$n =$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
$N_n =$	1	1	2	5	5	16	7	50	34	45	8

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Table 3A: groups of degree 3

Group	Order	Even
T1	3	+
T2	6	

Table 3B: group generators

$a = (1,2,3)$

$T1 = \langle a \rangle$

Table 3C: cycle type distribution

	1^3	2
T1	1	.
T2	1	3

Table 4A: groups of degree 4

Group	Order	Even
T1	4	
T2	4	+
T3	8	
T4	12	+
T5	24	

at the degree of the group we
 whether it contains only
 minimal sets of imprimitivity
 conjugacy classes of elements. If
 of degree this is given in
 if the group is known by a
 headed 'Name'.

each group.
 each group with each cycle

Examples: C_n denotes the cyclic
 group of order p^n , where
 of order n ; Q_8 is the quaternion
 group of degree n ; Σ_n is the
 symmetric group of degree n .
 If A and B are groups then $A \cdot B$ denotes
 the direct product of A and B such that $(A \cdot B)/A$ is isomorphic
 to B .

elements occurring only in
 d. An element of cycle type
 $(1^a 2^b \dots)$ is a permutation
 consisting of a 1-cycles, b 2-cycles,
 and so on. Only those permutations

groups of degree n . We find
 11
 8

Table 3A: groups of degree 3

Group	Order	Even	Number of classes	Name
T1	3	+	3	A_3
T2	6		3	Σ_3

Table 3B: group generators

$$a = (1,2,3) \qquad b = (1,2)$$

$$T1 = \langle a \rangle \qquad T2 = \langle a, b \rangle$$

Table 3C: cycle type distribution

	1^3	2^1	3
T1	1	.	2
T2	1	3	2

Table 4A: groups of degree 4

Group	Order	Even	Imprimitive $[2^2]$	Number of classes	Name
T1	4		✓	4	4
T2	4	+	3	4	2^2
T3	8		✓	5	D_8
T4	12	+		4	A_4
T5	24			5	Σ_4

Table 4B: group generators

$a = (1,3,4)$ $c = (2,4)$
 $b = (1,3)$ $d = (1,2)(3,4)$

 $T1 = \langle ac \rangle$ $T4 = \langle a,d \rangle$
 $T2 = \langle bc,d \rangle$ $T5 = \langle ac,b \rangle$
 $T3 = \langle ac,bc \rangle$

Table 4C: cycle type distribution

	1^4	$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1^2 \end{matrix}$	2^2	$\begin{matrix} 3 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$	4
T1	1	.	1	.	2
T2	1	.	3	.	.
T3	1	2	3	.	2
T4	1	.	3	8	.
T5	1	6	3	8	6

Table 5A: groups of degree 5

Group	Order	Even	Number of Classes	Name
T1	5	+	5	5
T2	10	+	4	5.2
T3	20		5	5.4
T4	60	+	5	A_5
T5	120		7	Σ_5

Table 5B: group generators

$a = (1,2,3,4,5)$
 $b = (1,2)$

 $T1 = \langle a \rangle$
 $T2 = \langle a,c^2 \rangle$
 $T3 = \langle a,c \rangle$

Table 5C: cycle type distribution

	1^5	$\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1^3 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 2^2 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$	3
T1	1	.	.	.
T2	1	.	5	.
T3	1	.	5	.
T4	1	.	15	.
T5	1	10	15	20

= (2,4)
 = (1,2)(3,4)
 = <a,d>
 = <ac,b>

3
 1 4
 . 2
 . .
 . 2
 8 .
 8 6

of Classes	Name
5	5
4	5.2
5	5.4
5	A_5
7	Σ_5

Table 5B: group generators

a = (1,2,3,4,5) c = (2,3,5,4)
 b = (1,2)

T1 = <a> T4 = <a,bab>
 T2 = <a,c²> T5 = <a,b>
 T3 = <a,c>

Table 5C: cycle type distribution

	1 ⁵	2	2 ²	3	3	4	
		1 ³	1	2	1 ²	1	5
T1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4
T2	1	.	5	.	.	.	4
T3	1	.	5	.	.	10	4
T4	1	.	15	.	20	.	24
T5	1	10	15	20	20	30	24

Table 6A: groups of degree 6

Group	Order	Even	Imprimitive		Number of Classes	Other Representations	Name
			$[2^3]$	$[3^2]$			
T1	6		✓	✓	6		6
T2	6		3	✓	3	3T2	Σ_3
T3	12		✓	✓	6		D_{12}
T4	12	+	✓		4	4T4	A_4
T5	18			✓	9		$3 \times \Sigma_3$
T6	24		✓		8		$2 \times A_4$
T7	24	+	✓		5	4T5	$\Sigma_4/2^2$
T8	24		✓		5	4T5	$\Sigma_4/4$
T9	36			✓	9		$3^2 \cdot 2^2$
T10	36	+		✓	6		$3^2 \cdot 4$
T11	48		✓		10		$2 \times \Sigma_4$
T12	60	+			5	5T4	$L(2,5)$
T13	72			✓	9		$3^2 \cdot D_8$
T14	120				7	5T5	$PGL(2,5)$
T15	360	+			7		A_6
T16	720				11		Σ_6

Table 6B: group generators

$a = (1,2,3)$
 $b = (1,4)(2,5)(3,6)$
 $c = (1,5,2,4)(3,6)$
 $d = ab$
 $e = bc^2$
 $f = (1,2)$
 $g = (1,3,5)(2,4,6)$
 $h = fgfg^2$

T1 = $\langle d \rangle$
T2 = $\langle e, j \rangle$
T3 = $\langle d, e \rangle$
T4 = $\langle g, h \rangle$
T5 = $\langle a, b \rangle$
T6 = $\langle g, f \rangle$
T7 = $\langle g, h, i \rangle$
T8 = $\langle g, h, j \rangle$
T9 = $\langle a, b, e \rangle$
T10 = $\langle a, c \rangle$

Number of uses	Other Representations	Name
	3T2	6 Σ_3 D_{12}
	4T4	A_4 $3 \times \Sigma_3$
	4T5	$2 \times A_4$ $\Sigma_4/2^2$
	4T5	$\Sigma_4/4$ $3^2 \cdot 2^2$ $3^2 \cdot 4$
	5T4	$2 \times \Sigma_4$ $L(2,5)$ $3^2 \cdot D_8$
	5T5	$PGL(2,5)$ A_6
		Σ_6

Table 6B: group generators

$a = (1,2,3)$

$b = (1,4)(2,5)(3,6)$

$c = (1,5,2,4)(3,6)$

$d = ab$

$e = bc^2$

$f = (1,2)$

$g = (1,3,5)(2,4,6)$

$h = fgfg^2$

$i = (1,3)(2,4)$

$j = (1,6)(2,5)(3,4)$

$k = (1,2,3,4,5)$

$l = (1,6)(2,5)$

$m = (2,3,5,4)$

T1 = $\langle d \rangle$

T2 = $\langle e, j \rangle$

T3 = $\langle d, e \rangle$

T4 = $\langle g, h \rangle$

T5 = $\langle a, b \rangle$

T6 = $\langle g, f \rangle$

T7 = $\langle g, h, i \rangle$

T8 = $\langle g, h, j \rangle$

T9 = $\langle a, b, e \rangle$

T10 = $\langle a, c \rangle$

T11 = $\langle f, g, i \rangle$

T12 = $\langle k, l \rangle$

T13 = $\langle a, b, c \rangle$

T14 = $\langle k, l, m \rangle$

T15 = $\langle c, k \rangle$

T16 = $\langle d, k \rangle$

Table 6C: cycle type distribution

	1^6	2^4	$2^2 1^2$	2^3	3^3	3^2	4^2	4^2	5	6
T1	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	2
T2	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.
T3	1	.	3	4	.	.	2	.	.	2
T4	1	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
T5	1	.	.	3	4	.	4	.	.	6
T6	1	3	3	1	.	.	8	.	.	8
T7	1	.	9	.	.	.	8	.	6	.
T8	1	.	3	6	.	.	8	6	.	.
T9	1	.	9	6	4	.	4	.	.	12
T10	1	.	9	.	4	.	4	.	18	.
T11	1	3	9	7	.	.	8	6	6	8
T12	1	.	15	.	.	.	20	.	.	24
T13	1	6	9	6	4	12	4	.	18	12
T14	1	.	15	10	.	.	20	30	.	24
T15	1	.	45	.	40	.	40	.	90	144
T16	1	15	45	15	40	120	40	90	90	144

Table 7A: groups of degree

Group	Order	Ev
T1	7	
T2	14	
T3	21	
T4	42	
T5	168	
T6	2520	
T7	5040	

Table 7B: group generators

a = (1,2,3,4,5,6,
b = (2,4,3,7,5,6)

T1 = <a>
T2 = <a,b>
T3 = <a,b>
T4 = <a,b>
T5 = <a,c>

3^2	4 1^2	4 2	5 1	6
2	.	.	.	2
2	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	2
8	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	6
8	.	.	.	8
8	.	6	.	.
8	6	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	12
4	.	18	.	.
8	6	6	.	8
20	.	.	24	.
4	.	18	.	12
20	30	.	24	20
40	.	90	144	.
40	90	90	144	120

Table 7A: groups of degree 7

Group	Order	Even	Number of Classes	Name
T1	7	+	7	7
T2	14		5	D_{14}
T3	21	+	5	7·3
T4	42		7	7·6
T5	168	+	6	$L(3,2)$
T6	2520	+	9	A_7
T7	5040		15	Σ_7

Table 7B: group generators

$a = (1,2,3,4,5,6,7)$

$b = (2,4,3,7,5,6)$

$c = (2,3)(4,7)$

$d = (1,2,3)$

T1 = $\langle a \rangle$

T2 = $\langle a, b^3 \rangle$

T3 = $\langle a, b^2 \rangle$

T4 = $\langle a, b \rangle$

T5 = $\langle a, c \rangle$

T6 = $\langle a, d \rangle$

T7 = $\langle b, d \rangle$

Table 7C: cycle type distribution

	3							4									
	1 ⁷	2	2 ²	2 ³	3	3 ²	3 ³	1 ⁴	2	2 ²	3	3 ²	4	4	4	5	6
T1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
T2	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
T3	1	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
T4	1	.	.	7	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	6
T5	1	.	21	.	.	56	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
T6	1	.	105	.	70	210	280	.	630	.	504	.	.	.	.	.	720
T7	1	21	105	105	70	280	280	210	630	420	504	504	420	504	840	720	

Table 8A: groups of degree 8

Group	Order	Even	Imprimiti	
			[2 ⁴]	[4 ²]
T1	8		✓	✓
T2	8	+	3	✓
T3	8	+	7	✓
T4	8	+	5	✓
T5	8	+	✓	✓
T6	16		✓	✓
T7	16		✓	✓
T8	16		✓	✓
T9	16	+	3	✓
T10	16	+	3	✓
T11	16	+	✓	✓
T12	24	+	✓	
T13	24	+	✓	✓
T14	24	+	✓	✓
T15	32		✓	✓
T16	32		✓	✓
T17	32		✓	✓
T18	32	+	3	✓
T19	32	+	✓	✓
T20	32	+	✓	✓
T21	32		✓	✓
T22	32	+	✓	✓
T23	48		✓	
T24	48	+	✓	✓

Table 8A: groups of degree 8

Group	Order	Even	Imprimitive		Number of Classes	Other Representations	Name
			$[2^4]$	$[4^2]$			
T1	8		✓	✓	8		8
T2	8	+	3	✓	8		2×4
T3	8	+	7	✓	8		2^3
T4	8	+	5	✓	5	4T3	D_8
T5	8	+	✓	✓	5		Q_8
T6	16		✓	✓	7		
T7	16		✓	✓	10		
T8	16		✓	✓	7		
T9	16	+	3	✓	10		
T10	16	+	3	✓	10		
T11	16	+	✓	✓	10		
T12	24	+	✓		7		$SL(2,3)$
T13	24	+	✓	✓	8	6T6	$2 \times A_4$
T14	24	+	✓	✓	5	4T5	Σ_4
T15	32		✓	✓	11		
T16	32		✓	✓	11		
T17	32		✓	✓	14		
T18	32	+	3	✓	14		
T19	32	+	✓	✓	11		
T20	32	+	✓	✓	11		
T21	32		✓	✓	11		
T22	32	+	✓	✓	17		
T23	48		✓		8		
T24	48	+	✓	✓	10	6T11	$2 \times \Sigma_4$

T4 1
 T5 1
 T6 1
 T7 1
 21
 105
 21
 105
 70
 420
 210
 210
 280
 280
 56
 210
 210
 42
 630
 630
 210
 210
 420
 504
 504
 504
 504
 840
 840
 720
 720
 48
 720
 6
 14
 14

Table 8A (continued)

Group	Order	Even	Imprimitive [2 ⁴] [4 ²]	Number of Classes	Other Representations	Name
T25	56	+		8		2 ³ .7
T26	64		✓	16		
T27	64		✓	13		
T28	64		✓	13		
T29	64	+	✓	16		
T30	64		✓	13		
T31	64		✓	16		
T32	96	+	✓	11		
T33	96	+		10		
T34	96	+		10		
T35	128		✓	20		
T36	168	+		8		2 ³ .(7.3)
T37	168	+		6	7T5	L(2,7)
T38	192		✓	16		
T39	192	+	✓	13		
T40	192		✓	13		
T41	192	+		14		
T42	288	+		14		
T43	336			9		PGL(2,7)
T44	384		✓	20		
T45	576	+		16		
T46	576			13		
T47	1152			20		
T48	1344	+		11		2 ³ .L(3,2)
T49	20160	+		14		A ₈
T50	40320			22		Σ ₈

Table 8B: group generators

$a = (1,4,6,8,2,3,5,7)$
 $b = (1,3,5,7)(2,4,6,8)$
 $c = (1,6)(2,5)(3,8)(4,7)$
 $d = (1,8)(2,7)(3,6)(4,5)$
 $e = (1,7)(2,8)(3,5)(4,6)$
 $f = (1,7)(2,8)(3,6)(4,5)$
 $g = (1,7,2,8)(3,5,4,6)$
 $h = (3,4)(7,8)$
 $i = (1,6)(2,5)(3,4)$
 $j = (1,6)(2,5)(3,7)(4,8)$
 $k = (1,6)(2,5)$
 $l = (1,3)(2,4)(5,8)(6,7)$
 $m = (1,5)(2,6)(3,7)(4,8)$
 $n = (3,5,7)(4,6,8)$
 $o = (1,4)(2,3)(5,6)(7,8)$
 $p = (1,2)(7,8)$

$T1 = \langle a \rangle$
 $T2 = \langle b, c \rangle$
 $T3 = \langle b^2, e, c \rangle$
 $T4 = \langle b, d \rangle$
 $T5 = \langle a^2, g \rangle$
 $T6 = \langle a, f \rangle$
 $T7 = \langle a, h \rangle$
 $T8 = \langle a, i \rangle$
 $T9 = \langle b, e, c \rangle$

Number of classes	Other Representations	Name
8		$2^3 \cdot 7$
6		
3		
3		
6		
3		
6		
1		
0		
0		
0		
8	7T5	$2^3 \cdot (7 \cdot 3)$ L(2,7)
6		
6		
3		
3		
4		
4		
9		PGL(2,7)
0		
6		
3		
0		
1		$2^3 \cdot L(3,2)$
4		A_8
2		Σ_8

Table 8B: group generators

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a = (1,4,6,8,2,3,5,7) | q = (1,6,2,5)(3,7)(4,8) |
| b = (1,3,5,7)(2,4,6,8) | r = (5,6) |
| c = (1,6)(2,5)(3,8)(4,7) | s = (1,3)(2,4) |
| d = (1,8)(2,7)(3,6)(4,5) | t = (1,2) |
| e = (1,7)(2,8)(3,5)(4,6) | u = (1,5)(2,6) |
| f = (1,7)(2,8)(3,6)(4,5) | v = (3,4) |
| g = (1,7,2,8)(3,5,4,6) | w = (1,3)(2,4)(7,8) |
| h = (3,4)(7,8) | x = (2,4,3)(6,8,7) |
| i = (1,6)(2,5)(3,4) | y = (1,8)(2,5)(3,6)(4,7) |
| j = (1,6)(2,5)(3,7)(4,8) | z = (6,8,7) |
| k = (1,6)(2,5) | A = (1,2,3,4,5,6,7) |
| l = (1,3)(2,4)(5,8)(6,7) | B = (2,4,3,7,5,6) |
| m = (1,5)(2,6)(3,7)(4,8) | C = (2,3)(4,7) |
| n = (3,5,7)(4,6,8) | D = (1,8)(2,4)(3,7)(5,6) |
| o = (1,4)(2,3)(5,6)(7,8) | E = (1,8)(2,7)(3,4)(5,6) |
| p = (1,2)(7,8) | F = (1,7,3,5)(2,8,4,6) |
| T1 = <a> | T26 = <a, f, b ² > |
| T2 = <b, c> | T27 = <a, t> |
| T3 = <b ² , e, c> | T28 = <a, u> |
| T4 = <b, d> | T29 = <b, e, f> |
| T5 = <a ² , g> | T30 = <b, p, iku> |
| T6 = <a, f> | T31 = <q, e, t> |
| T7 = <a, h> | T32 = <e, j, n> |
| T8 = <a, i> | T33 = <F, x> |
| T9 = <b, e, c> | T34 = <vsv, x, y> |

Table 8B (continued)

T10 = $\langle b, j \rangle$	T35 = $\langle a, f, t \rangle$
T11 = $\langle a^2, b^2, l \rangle$	T36 = $\langle A, D, B^2 \rangle$
T12 = $\langle g, n \rangle$	T37 = $\langle A, B^2, E \rangle$
T13 = $\langle hj, n \rangle$	T38 = $\langle v, e, n \rangle$
T14 = $\langle n, o \rangle$	T39 = $\langle j, n, s \rangle$
T15 = $\langle a, f, h \rangle$	T40 = $\langle j, n, shv \rangle$
T16 = $\langle a, b^2 \rangle$	T41 = $\langle F, x, y \rangle$
T17 = $\langle a, e \rangle$	T42 = $\langle s, z, m \rangle$
T18 = $\langle b, e, j \rangle$	T43 = $\langle A, B, E \rangle$
T19 = $\langle b, f \rangle$	T44 = $\langle t, b, s \rangle$
T20 = $\langle b, p \rangle$	T45 = $\langle s, z, m, y \rangle$
T21 = $\langle q, e \rangle$	T46 = $\langle s, z, q \rangle$
T22 = $\langle a^2, b^2, j, e \rangle$	T47 = $\langle vsxz^{-1}, t, m \rangle$
T23 = $\langle n, w \rangle$	T48 = $\langle A, C, D \rangle$
T24 = $\langle c, n, s \rangle$	T49 = $\langle A, z \rangle$
T25 = $\langle A, D \rangle$	T50 = $\langle A, z, t \rangle$

Table 8C: cycle type distribution

	1^8	2 1^6	2^2 1^4	2^3 1^2	2^4
T1	1	.	.	.	1
T2	1	.	.	.	3
T3	1	.	.	.	7
T4	1	.	.	.	5
T5	1	.	.	.	1
T6	1	.	.	4	5
T7	1	.	2	.	1
T8	1	.	.	4	1
T9	1	.	2	.	9
T10	1	.	2	.	5
T11	1	.	2	.	5
T12	1	.	.	.	1
T13	1	.	.	.	7
T14	1	.	.	.	9
T15	1	.	2	8	5
T16	1	.	6	.	5
T17	1	.	2	.	5
T18	1	.	6	.	13
T19	1	.	2	.	9
T20	1	.	6	.	5
T21	1	.	6	.	5
T22	1	.	6	.	13

Table 8C (continued)

		2	2 ²	2 ³		3	3		4		4		
	1 ⁸	1 ⁶	1 ⁴	1 ²	2 ⁴	1 ⁵	1 ³	1	1 ²	2	1 ⁴	1 ²	2 ²
T23	1	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
T24	1	.	6	.	13	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
T25	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T26	1	.	6	8	13	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4
T27	1	4	6	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
T28	1	.	10	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	16
T29	1	.	10	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
T30	1	.	6	8	5	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	20
T31	1	4	6	4	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
T32	1	.	6	.	13	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	.
T33	1	.	6	.	13	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	.
T34	1	.	6	.	21	.	.	.	32	.	.	.	.
T35	1	4	10	12	17	.	.	.	.	4	8	8	28
T36	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	.

Table 8C (continued)

		2	2 ²	2 ³		3
	1 ⁸	1 ⁶	1 ⁴	1 ²	2 ⁴	1 ⁵
T37	1	.	.	.	21	.
T38	1	4	6	4	13	.
T39	1	.	18	.	25	.
T40	1	.	6	24	13	.
T41	1	.	18	.	25	.
T42	1	.	6	.	21	16
T43	1	.	.	28	21	.
T44	1	4	18	28	25	.
T45	1	.	42	.	33	16
T46	1	.	42	.	9	16
T47	1	12	42	36	33	16
T48	1	.	42	.	49	.
T49	1	.	210	.	105	112
T50	1	28	210	420	105	112

Table 8C (continued)

3	4
2 ²	2
1	1 ²
8	.
8	.
.	.
.	4
.	8
.	16
.	8
.	20
.	24
.	.
.	.
32	.
.	4
.	8
56	28

	2	2 ²	2 ³	3	3	4					
1 ⁸	1 ⁶	1 ⁴	1 ²	2 ⁴	1 ⁵	1 ³					
	2	3 ²	3 ²	4	2	4					
	1 ⁶	1 ²	2	1 ⁴	1 ²	2 ²					
T37	1	.	.	21	.	.	56	.	.	.	.
T38	1	4	6	4	13	.	.	32	32	.	24
T39	1	.	18	.	25	.	.	32	.	.	24
T40	1	.	6	24	13	.	.	32	.	12	12
T41	1	.	18	.	25	.	.	32	.	.	24
T42	1	.	6	.	21	16	.	48	64	.	.
T43	1	.	.	28	21	.	.	56	.	.	.
T44	1	4	18	28	25	.	.	32	32	12	24
T45	1	.	42	.	33	16	.	48	64	.	72
T46	1	.	42	.	9	16	.	48	64	.	72
T47	1	12	42	36	33	16	96	48	64	.	12
T48	1	.	42	.	49	.	.	224	.	.	168
T49	1	.	210	.	105	112	.	1680	1120	.	2520
T50	1	28	210	420	105	112	1120	1680	1120	1120	420

Table 8C (continued)

	4		5		6	6	7	
	3	4 ²	5	2	5	6	6	7
	1	4 ²	1 ³	1	3	1 ²	2	1
								8
T1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
T2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
T3
T4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
T5	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
T6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4
T7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8
T8	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	4
T9	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
T10	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
T11	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
T12	.	6	.	.	.	.	8	.
T13	8	.
T14	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
T15	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8
T16	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	16
T17	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8
T18	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
T19	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.
T20	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
T21	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
T22	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table 8C (continued)

	4		5	
	3	4 ²	5	2
	1	4 ²	1 ³	1
T23	.	6	.	.
T24	.	12	.	.
T25
T26	.	12	.	.
T27	.	20	.	.
T28	.	4	.	.
T29	.	28	.	.
T30	.	20	.	.
T31	.	12	.	.
T32	.	12	.	.
T33	.	12	.	.
T34	.	36	.	.
T35	.	28	.	.
T36
T37	.	42	.	.
T38	.	12	.	.
T39	.	60	.	.
T40	.	12	.	.
T41	.	60	.	.
T42	.	36	.	.
T43	.	42	.	.
T44	.	60	.	.

Table 8C (continued)

6 2	7 1	8
.	.	4
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	4
.	.	8
.	.	4
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
8	.	.
8	.	.
.	.	8
.	.	16
.	.	8
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.

	4 3 1	4 ²	5 1 ³	5 2 1	5 3	6 1 ²	6 2	7 1	8
T23	.	6	.	.	.	.	8	.	12
T24	.	12	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
T25	48	.
T26	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
T27	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
T28	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
T29	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T30	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T31	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T32	.	12	.	.	.	.	32	.	.
T33	.	12	.	.	.	.	32	.	.
T34	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T35	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
T36	56	48	.
T37	.	42	.	.	.	.	.	48	.
T38	.	12	.	.	.	32	32	.	.
T39	.	60	.	.	.	.	32	.	.
T40	.	12	.	.	.	.	32	.	48
T41	.	60	.	.	.	.	32	.	.
T42	.	36	.	.	.	.	96	.	.
T43	.	42	.	.	.	56	.	48	84
T44	.	60	.	.	.	32	32	.	48

Table 8C (continued)

	4		5		5	6	6	7	
	3	4 ²	5	2	5	6	6	7	8
	1	4 ²	1 ³	1	3	1 ²	2	1	8
T45	.	108	.	.	.	.	192	.	.
T46	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	144
T47	96	108	.	.	.	.	192	.	144
T48	.	252	.	.	.	.	224	384	.
T49	.	1260	1344	.	2688	.	3360	5760	.
T50	3360	1260	1344	4032	2688	3360	3360	5760	5040

Table 9A: groups of degree 9

Groups	Order	Even	Imprimitive [3 ³]
T1	9	+	✓
T2	9	+	4
T3	18	+	✓
T4	18		2
T5	18	+	4
T6	27	+	✓
T7	27	+	✓
T8	36		2
T9	36	+	
T10	54	+	✓
T11	54	+	✓
T12	54		✓
T13	54		✓
T14	72	+	
T15	72	+	
T16	72		
T17	81	+	✓
T18	108		✓
T19	144		
T20	162		✓
T21	162	+	✓
T22	162		✓
T23	216	+	

Table 9A: groups of degree 9

Groups	Order	Even	Imprimitive [3 ³]	Numbers of Classes	Other Representations	Name
T1	9	+	✓	9		9
T2	9	+	4	9		3 ²
T3	18	+	✓	6		D ₁₈
T4	18		2	9	6T5	3xΣ ₃
T5	18	+	4	6		3 ² .2
T6	27	+	✓	11		
T7	27	+	✓	11		
T8	36		2	9	6T9	3 ² .2 ²
T9	36	+		6	6T10	3 ² .4
T10	54	+	✓	10		
T11	54	+	✓	10		
T12	54		✓	10		
T13	54		✓	10		
T14	72	+		6		3 ² .0 ₈
T15	72	+		9		3 ² .8
T16	72			9	6T13	3 ² .D ₈
T17	81	+	✓	17		
T18	108		✓	11		
T19	144			9		3 ² .(8.2)
T20	162		✓	22		
T21	162	+	✓	13		
T22	162		✓	13		
T23	216	+		10		3 ² .SL(2,3)

6 6 7
 1² 2 1 8
 . 192 . .
 . . . 144
 . 192 . 144
 . 224 384 .
 . 3360 5760 .
 3360 3360 5760 5040

Table 9B: group generators

$a = (1,5,8,2,6,9,3,4,7)$
 $b = (1,4,7)(2,5,8)(3,6,9)$
 $c = (1,9,5)(2,7,6)(3,8,4)$
 $d = (1,8)(2,7)(3,9)(4,6)$
 $e = (4,7)(5,8)(6,9)$
 $f = (1,7)(2,9)(3,8)(5,6)$
 $g = (2,3)(5,6)(8,9)$
 $h = (1,3,2)(4,5,6)$
 $i = (1,6,9)(2,4,7)(3,5,8)$
 $j = (1,2,3)$

$T1 = \langle a \rangle$

$T2 = \langle b, c \rangle$

$T3 = \langle a, d \rangle$

$T4 = \langle b, e, c \rangle$

$T5 = \langle b, c, f \rangle$

$T6 = \langle a, h \rangle$

$T7 = \langle b, c, i \rangle$

$T8 = \langle b, c, e, f \rangle$

$T9 = \langle a^3, o^2 \rangle$

$T10 = \langle a, d, h \rangle$

$T11 = \langle b, c, f, i \rangle$

$T12 = \langle b, c, i, e \rangle$

$T13 = \langle b, c, i, g \rangle$

$T14 = \langle a^3, o^2, oe \rangle$

$T15 = \langle a^3, o \rangle$

$T16 = \langle a^3, o^2, e \rangle$

$T17 = \langle a, h, j \rangle$

$T18 = \langle b, c, f, i, e \rangle$

Table 9A (continued)

Groups	Order	Even	Imprimitive [3 ³]	Numbers of Classes	Others Representations	Name
T24	324		✓	17		
T25	324	+	✓	13		
T26	432			11		3 ² -GL(2,3)
T27	504	+		9		L(2,8)
T28	648		✓	17		
T29	648		✓	17		
T30	648	+	✓	14		
T31	1296		✓	22		
T32	1512	+		11		L(2,8)·3
T33	($\frac{1}{2}$)9!	+		18		A ₉
T34	9!			30		Σ ₉

Table 9B: group generators

Classes	Others Representations	Name
		$3^2 \cdot GL(2,3)$ $L(2,8)$
		$L(2,8) \cdot 3$ A_9 Σ_9

- a = (1,5,8,2,6,9,3,4,7)
- b = (1,4,7)(2,5,8)(3,6,9)
- c = (1,9,5)(2,7,6)(3,8,4)
- d = (1,8)(2,7)(3,9)(4,6)
- e = (4,7)(5,8)(6,9)
- f = (1,7)(2,9)(3,8)(5,6)
- g = (2,3)(5,6)(8,9)
- h = (1,3,2)(4,5,6)
- i = (1,6,9)(2,4,7)(3,5,8)
- j = (1,2,3)

- k = (2,3)(5,6)
- l = (7,8,9)
- m = (2,3)(8,9)
- n = (2,3)
- o = (2,6,4,9,3,8,7,5)
- p = (2,4,9)(3,7,5)
- q = (2,7)(3,6)(4,5)(8,9)
- r = (1,2,3,4,5,6,7)
- s = (2,4,3,7,5,6)
- t = (1,8)(2,4)(3,7)(5,6)

- T1 = <a>
- T2 = <b,c>
- T3 = <a,d>
- T4 = <b,e,c>
- T5 = <b,c,f>
- T6 = <a,h>
- T7 = <b,c,i>
- T8 = <b,c,e,f>
- T9 = <a³,o²>
- T10 = <a,d,h>
- T11 = <b,c,f,i>
- T12 = <b,c,i,e>
- T13 = <b,c,i,g>
- T14 = <a³,o²,oe>
- T15 = <a³,o>
- T16 = <a³,o²,e>
- T17 = <a,h,j>
- T18 = <b,c,f,i,e>

- T19 = <a³,o,e>
- T20 = <a,h,j,e>
- T21 = <a,h,j,d>
- T22 = <a,h,j,g>
- T23 = <a³,o²,p>
- T24 = <a,h,j,e,d>
- T25 = <j,hj²,k,l,m,b>
- T26 = <a³,o,p>
- T27 = <r,t,q>
- T28 = <j,n,hj²,gn,l,mn,b>
- T29 = <j,hj²,k,l,m,b,e>
- T30 = <j,hj²,k,l,m,b,ne>
- T31 = <j,n,b,e>
- T32 = <r,s²,t,q>
- T33 = <r,l>
- T34 = <r,l,n>

T8	1	.	.	6	9	8
T9	1	8
T10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2
T11	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	20
T12	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	20
T13	1	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	20
T14	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
T15	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
T16	1	.	.	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8

T17	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	26
T18	1	.	.	18	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	20
T19	1	.	.	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
T20	1	.	.	9	.	6	.	.	18	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
T21	1	.	.	.	27	6	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	26
T22	1	.	.	27	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	26
T23	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	56
T24	1	.	.	36	27	6	.	.	18	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26
T25	1	.	27	.	.	6	.	54	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	80
T26	1	.	.	36	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	56
T27	1	.	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
T28	1	9	27	27	.	6	36	54	.	12	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
T29	1	.	27	18	.	6	.	54	36	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
T30	1	.	27	.	54	6	.	54	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80
T31	1	9	27	45	54	6	36	54	36	12	36	80	.	.	.	.	.	54
T32	1	.	.	.	63	.	.	.	.	168	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56
T33	1	.	378	.	945	168	.	7560	.	3360	.	2240	.	.	.	.	.	7560
T34	1	36	378	1260	945	168	2520	7560	2520	3360	10080	2240	756	7560	11340	15120	.	.

Table 10A: groups of degree 10

Group	Order	Even	Imprimitive		Number of Classes	Other Representations	Name
			$[2^5]$	$[5^2]$			
T1	10		✓	✓	10		10
T2	10		5	✓	4	5T2	5.2
T3	20		✓	✓	8		2x5.2
T4	20		✓	✓	5		5.4
T5	40		✓	✓	10		2x5.4
T6	50			✓	20		
T7	60	+			5	5T4	A_5
T8	80	+	✓		8		
T9	100			✓	16		
T10	100			✓	10		
T11	120		✓	✓	10		
T12	120		✓	✓	7		
T13	120				7	5T5	Σ_5
T14	160		✓		16		
T15	160	+	✓		10		
T16	160		✓		10		
T17	200			✓	14		
T18	200	+		✓	11		
T19	200			✓	14		
T20	200			✓	8		
T21	200			✓	14		
T22	240		✓	✓	14		
T23	320		✓		20		
T24	320	+	✓		11		

Table 10A (continued)

Group	Order	Even	Imprimitive	
			$[2^5]$	$[5^2]$
T25	320		✓	
T26	360	+		
T27	400			✓
T28	400	+		✓
T29	640		✓	
T30	720			
T31	720			
T32	720			
T33	800			✓
T34	960	+	✓	
T35	1440			
T36	1920		✓	
T37	1920	+	✓	
T38	1920		✓	
T39	3840		✓	
T40	7200			✓
T41	14400			✓
T42	14400	+		✓
T43	28800			✓
T44	$(\frac{1}{2})10!$	+		
T45	$10!$			

Order of Classes	Other Representations	Name
10		A_{10}
4	5T2	5.2
8		2×5.2
5		5.4
0		2×5.4
5	5T4	A_5
8		
6		
0		
7	5T5	Σ_5
7		
5		
0		
0		
1		
1		
1		
3		
1		
1		
0		

Table 10A (continued)

Group	Order	Even	Imprimitive [2^5] [5^2]	Number of Classes	Other Representations	Name
T25	320		✓	11		
T26	360	+		7	6T15	$L(2,9)$
T27	400		✓	16		
T28	400	+	✓	13		
T29	640		✓	22		
T30	720			11		$PGL(2,9)$
T31	720			8		M_{10}
T32	720			11	6T16	Σ_6
T33	800		✓	20		
T34	960	+	✓	12		
T35	1440			13		$PPL(2,9)$
T36	1920		✓	24		
T37	1920	+	✓	18		
T38	1920		✓	18		
T39	3840		✓	36		
T40	7200		✓	20		
T41	14400		✓	25		
T42	14400	+	✓	22		
T43	28800		✓	35		
T44	$(\frac{1}{2})10!$	+		24		A_{10}
T45	$10!$			42		Σ_{10}

Table 10B: group generators

$a = (1,2,3,4,5)$	$n = (1,2)(3,5,9,7)(4,6,10,8)$
$b = (6,7,8,9,10)$	$o = (3,9)(4,10)(5,7)(6,8)$
$c = (2,3,5,4)$	$p = (3,5,9,7)(4,6,10,8)$
$d = (7,8,10,9)$	$q = (1,9)(2,10)(3,5)(4,6)$
$e = (1,5)(2,3)$	$r = (1,9)(2,10)(3,5,4,6)$
$f = (6,10)(7,8)$	$s = (1,2,3)(4,5,6)(7,8,9)$
$g = (1,2)$	$t = (2,6,4,9,3,8,7,5)$
$h = (6,7)$	$u = (4,7)(5,8)(6,9)$
$i = (1,6)(2,7)(3,8)(4,9)(5,10)$	$v = (1,8)(2,5,6,3)(4,9,7,10)$
$j = (1,3,5,7,9)(2,4,6,8,10)$	$w = (1,5,7)(2,9,4)(3,8,10)$
$k = (1,2)(3,4)$	$x = (1,10)(4,7)(5,6)(8,9)$
$l = (1,9)(2,10)(3,4)$	$y = (2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)$
$m = (3,9)(4,10)(5,7,6,8)$	
$T1 = \langle ab, i \rangle$	$T7 = \langle v^2, w \rangle$
$T2 = \langle ab, c^2 d^2 i \rangle$	$T8 = \langle k, j \rangle$
$T3 = \langle ab, c^2 d^2, i \rangle$	$T9 = \langle a, c^2 d^2, i \rangle$
$T4 = \langle ab, c^2 d^2, cdi \rangle$	$T10 = \langle a, c^2 d^2, cdi \rangle$
$T5 = \langle ab, cd, i \rangle$	$T11 = \langle ab, ef, i \rangle$
$T6 = \langle a, i \rangle$	$T12 = \langle ab, ef, ghi \rangle$

Table 10B (continued)

$T13 = \langle v, w \rangle$
$T14 = \langle g, j \rangle$
$T15 = \langle k, j, o \rangle$
$T16 = \langle k, j, m \rangle$
$T17 = \langle a, cd, i \rangle$
$T18 = \langle a, cd, ci \rangle$
$T19 = \langle a, cd^{-1}, i \rangle$
$T20 = \langle a, cd^{-1}, c^2 t \rangle$
$T21 = \langle a, c^2, i \rangle$
$T22 = \langle ab, gh, i \rangle$
$T23 = \langle g, j, o \rangle$
$T24 = \langle k, j, p \rangle$
$T25 = \langle k, j, n \rangle$
$T26 = \langle s, t^2, x \rangle$
$T27 = \langle a, c^2, cd, i \rangle$
$T28 = \langle a, c^2, cd, ci \rangle$
$T29 = \langle g, j, p \rangle$

Table 10B (continued)

- n = (1,2)(3,5,9,7)(4,6,10,8)
- o = (3,9)(4,10)(5,7)(6,8)
- p = (3,5,9,7)(4,6,10,8)
- q = (1,9)(2,10)(3,5)(4,6)
- r = (1,9)(2,10)(3,5,4,6)
- s = (1,2,3)(4,5,6)(7,8,9)
- t = (2,6,4,9,3,8,7,5)
- u = (4,7)(5,8)(6,9)
- v = (1,8)(2,5,6,3)(4,9,7,10)
- w = (1,5,7)(2,9,4)(3,8,10)
- x = (1,10)(4,7)(5,6)(8,9)
- y = (2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)
- 7 = $\langle v^2, w \rangle$
- 8 = $\langle a, c^2 d^2, i \rangle$
- 9 = $\langle a, c^2 d^2, cdi \rangle$
- 1 = $\langle ab, ef, i \rangle$
- 2 = $\langle ab, ef, ghi \rangle$

- | | |
|---|--|
| T13 = $\langle v, w \rangle$ | T30 = $\langle s, t, x \rangle$ |
| T14 = $\langle g, j \rangle$ | T31 = $\langle s, t^2, tu, x \rangle$ |
| T15 = $\langle k, j, o \rangle$ | T32 = $\langle s, t^2, u, x \rangle$ |
| T16 = $\langle k, j, m \rangle$ | T33 = $\langle a, c, i \rangle$ |
| T17 = $\langle a, cd, i \rangle$ | T34 = $\langle k, j, q \rangle$ |
| T18 = $\langle a, cd, ci \rangle$ | T35 = $\langle s, t, u, x \rangle$ |
| T19 = $\langle a, cd^{-1}, i \rangle$ | T36 = $\langle g, j, q \rangle$ |
| T20 = $\langle a, cd^{-1}, c^2 i \rangle$ | T37 = $\langle k, j, g l \rangle$ |
| T21 = $\langle a, c^2, i \rangle$ | T38 = $\langle k, j, l \rangle$ |
| T22 = $\langle ab, gh, i \rangle$ | T39 = $\langle g, j, kl \rangle$ |
| T23 = $\langle g, j, o \rangle$ | T40 = $\langle a, e, i \rangle$ |
| T24 = $\langle k, j, p \rangle$ | T41 = $\langle a, e, gh, i \rangle$ |
| T25 = $\langle k, j, n \rangle$ | T42 = $\langle a, b, e, f, gh, gi \rangle$ |
| T26 = $\langle s, t^2, x \rangle$ | T43 = $\langle a, g, i \rangle$ |
| T27 = $\langle a, c^2, cd, i \rangle$ | T44 = $\langle y, k \rangle$ |
| T28 = $\langle a, c^2, cd, ci \rangle$ | T45 = $\langle y, g \rangle$ |
| T29 = $\langle g, j, p \rangle$ | |

Table 10C (continued)

	1 ¹⁰	2	2 ²	2 ³	2 ⁴	2 ⁵	3	3	3	3	3	3 ²	3 ²	3 ²	3 ²
	1	1 ⁸	1 ⁶	1 ⁴	1 ²	1 ⁷	1 ⁵	1 ³	1	1	1	1 ⁴	1 ⁴	1 ²	2 ²
T32	1	.	.	30	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T33	1	.	10	.	25	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T34	1	.	10	.	65	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	80
T35	1	.	.	30	45	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T36	1	5	10	10	65	61	.	.	.	.	.	80	160	.	80
T37	1	.	30	.	125	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	240
T38	1	.	10	60	65	20	.	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	80
T39	1	5	30	70	125	81	.	.	.	.	.	80	160	.	240
T40	1	.	30	.	225	60	40	.	.	.	600	400	.	.	.
T41	1	.	130	.	225	120	40	.	.	.	1000	400	.	.	400
T42	1	.	130	.	225	.	40	.	.	.	1000	400	.	.	400
T43	1	20	130	300	225	120	40	440	1000	600	400	400	800	.	400
T44	1	.	630	.	4725	.	240	.	25200	.	8400	.	.	.	25200
T45	1	45	630	3150	4725	945	240	5040	25200	25200	8400	50400	50400	.	25200

Table 10C (continued)

	3 ³	4	4	4
	1	1 ⁶	1 ⁴	1 ²
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7	20	.	.	.
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13	20	.	.	.
T14
T15
T16	.	.	.	40
T17
T18
T19
T20
T21

Table 10C (continued)

	3^3	4	4	4	3	4	4^2	4^2		
	1	1^6	1^4	1^2	2^3	1^3	1	3^2	1^2	2
T22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	30	
T23	.	.	.	40	40	.	.	20	20	
T24	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	100	.	
T25	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	20	80	
T26	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	.	
T27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	100	
T28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	100	.	
T29	.	.	.	40	40	.	.	100	100	
T30	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	.	
T31	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	270	.	
T32	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	90	
T33	.	20	.	100	.	.	.	100	100	
T34	.	.	.	.	120	.	.	60	.	
T35	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	270	90	
T36	.	.	.	120	120	.	.	60	60	
T37	.	.	60	.	140	.	.	300	.	
T38	.	20	.	60	120	.	.	160	60	240
T39	.	20	60	180	140	.	.	160	300	300
T40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	900	
T41	.	.	600	.	.	.	1200	.	900	1800
T42	.	.	600	.	1200	.	1200	.	900	.
T43	.	60	600	900	1200	1200	1200	.	900	1800
T44	22400	.	18900	.	18900	.	151200	.	56700	.
T45	22400	1260	18900	56700	18900	50400	151200	50400	56700	56700

Table 10C (continued)

	5	5	5	
	5	2	2^2	3
	1^5	1^3	1	1^2
T1	.	.	.	.
T2	.	.	.	.
T3	.	.	.	.
T4	.	.	.	.
T5	.	.	.	.
T6	8	.	.	.
T7	.	.	.	.
T8	.	.	.	.
T9	8	.	.	.
T10	8	.	.	.
T11	.	.	.	.
T12	.	.	.	.
T13	.	.	.	.
T14	.	.	.	.
T15	.	.	.	.
T16	.	.	.	.
T17	8	.	.	.
T18	8	.	.	.
T19	8	.	.	.
T20	8	.	.	.
T21	8	.	40	.
T22	.	.	.	.

Table 10C (continued)

	4	3	2	4	4 ²	4 ²
	3	2	1	3 ²	1 ²	2
	30	30
	20	20
	100	.
	20	80
	90	.
	100	100
	100	.
	100	100
	90	.
	270	.
	90	90
	100	100
	60	.
	270	90
	60	60
	300	.
	.	160	.	.	60	240
	.	160	.	.	300	300
	900
1200	900	1800
1200	900	.
1200	900	1800
151200	56700	.
151200	50400	.	.	.	56700	56700

	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6		
	2	2 ²	3	3	4	6	2	6		
	1 ⁵	1 ³	1	1 ²	2	1	5 ²	1 ⁴	1 ²	2 ²
T1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
T2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
T3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
T4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
T5	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
T6	8	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T7	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.
T8	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.
T9	8	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T10	8	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T11	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	20
T12	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	20
T13	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.
T14	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.
T15	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.
T16	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.
T17	8	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T18	8	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T19	8	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T20	8	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T21	8	.	40	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T22	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	40

Table 10C (continued)

	5	5	5	5	5		6			
	5	2	2 ²	3	3	4	6	2	6	
	1 ⁵	1 ³	1	1 ²	2	1	5 ²	1 ⁴	1 ²	2 ²
T23	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.
T24	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.
T25	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.
T26	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	.	.	.
T27	8	.	40	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T28	8	.	40	.	.	.	16	.	.	.
T29	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	.	.	.
T30	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	.	.	.
T31	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	.	.	.
T32	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	.	.	.
T33	8	.	40	.	.	80	16	.	.	.
T34	.	.	.	.	.	.	384	.	160	.
T35	.	.	.	.	.	.	144	.	.	.
T36	.	.	.	.	.	.	384	80	160	80
T37	.	.	.	.	.	.	384	.	160	.
T38	.	.	.	.	.	.	384	.	160	160
T39	.	.	.	.	.	.	384	80	160	240
T40	48	.	720	960	.	.	576	.	.	1200
T41	48	.	720	960	.	.	576	.	.	2400
T42	48	.	720	960	.	.	576	.	.	.
T43	48	480	720	960	960	1440	576	.	.	2400
T44	6048		90720	120960	.	.	72576	.	151200	.
T45	6048	60480	90720	120960	120960	181440	72576	25200	151200	75600

Table 10C (continued)

	6		7	
	3	6	7	2
	1	4	1 ³	1
T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13	20	.	.	.
T14
T15
T16
T17
T18
T19
T20
T21
T22

Table 10C (continued)

	6		7		8	8	9	
	3	6	7	2	7	8	8	9
	1	4	1 ³	1	3	1 ²	2	1
								10
T23	64
T24	80	.
T25	80	.	.
T26
T27	80
T28	200	.
T29	80	80	64
T30	180	.	144
T31	180	.
T32	240	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
T33	200	80
T34
T35	240	.	.	.	.	180	180	144
T36	384
T37	.	160	.	.	.	.	240	.
T38	.	160	.	.	.	240	.	.
T39	.	160	.	.	.	240	240	384
T40	1440
T41	2880
T42	.	2400	.	.	.	.	3600	.
T43	.	2400	.	.	.	.	3600	2880
T44	.	151200	86400	.	172800	.	226800	403200
T45	201600	151200	86400	259200	172800	226800	226800	403200
								362880

Table 11A: groups of degree 11

Group	Order
T1	11
T2	22
T3	55
T4	110
T5	660
T6	7920
T7	($\frac{1}{2}$)11!
T8	11!

Table 11B: group generators

- a = (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,
- b = (2,3,5,9,6,11,10,8,4,7
- c = (1,11)(2,7)(3,5)(4,6)
- d = (4,8)(5,9)(6,7)(10,11)
- e = (1,6)(3,5)(4,7)(9,10)

- T1 = <a>
- T2 = <a,b⁵>
- T3 = <a,b²>
- T4 = <a,b>
- T5 = <f,e,c>

Table 11A: groups of degree 11

Group	Order	Even	Number of Classes	Name
T1	11	+	11	11
T2	22		7	11.2
T3	55	+	7	11.5
T4	110		11	11.10
T5	660	+	8	L(2,11)
T6	7920	+	10	M ₁₁
T7	($\frac{1}{2}$)11!	+	31	A ₁₁
T8	11!		56	Σ_{11}

Table 11B: group generators

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a = (1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11) | f = (1,5,7)(2,9,4)(3,8,10) |
| b = (2,3,5,9,6,11,10,8,4,7) | g = (1,2,3)(4,5,6)(7,8,9) |
| c = (1,11)(2,7)(3,5)(4,6) | h = (2,4,3,7)(5,6,9,8) |
| d = (4,8)(5,9)(6,7)(10,11) | i = (2,9,3,5)(4,6,7,8) |
| e = (1,6)(3,5)(4,7)(9,10) | j = (1,10)(4,7)(5,6)(8,9) |
| | k = (1,2,3) |

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| T1 = <a> | T6 = <g,h,i,j,d> |
| T2 = <a,b ⁵ > | T7 = <a,k> |
| T3 = <a,b ² > | T8 = <b,k> |
| T4 = <a,b> | |
| T5 = <f,e,c> | |

8	8	9	
1 ²	2	1	10
.	.	.	64
.	80	.	.
80	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	80
.	200	.	.
80	80	.	64
180	.	.	144
.	180	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	200	.	80
.	.	.	.
180	180	.	144
.	.	.	384
.	240	.	.
240	.	.	.
240	240	.	384
.	.	.	1440
.	.	.	2880
.	3600	.	.
.	3600	.	2880
.	226800	403200	.
226800	226800	403200	362880

Table 11C: cycle type distribution

	1^{11}	2^4 1^3	2^5 1	3^3 1^2	4^2 1^3	5^2 1	6 3 2	8 2 1	10 1	11
T1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
T2	1	.	11	.	.	44	.	.	.	10
T3	1	44	.	.	44	10
T4	1	.	11	.	.	264	110	.	.	120
T5	1	55	.	110	.	1320	1980	.	.	1440
T6	1	165	.	440	990	1584				

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	6	8		
5 ²	3	2	10	
1	2	1	1	11
.	.	.	.	10
.	.	.	.	10
44	.	.	.	10
44	.	.	44	10
64	110	.	.	120
84	1320	1980	.	1440

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