

The Commutativity of the Radicals of Group Algebras

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Let K be a field of characteristic $p > 0$, G a finite group with a p -Sylow subgroup P such that $|P| = p^a$, G' the commutator subgroup of G and KG the group algebra of G over K . For a ring R and an integer $t > 0$, denote by $J(R)$ the Jacobson radical of R , by $Z(R)$ the centre of R and by R_t the ring of all $t \times t$ matrices with entries in R .

We are interested in relations between ring-theoretical properties of KG and the structure of G . In particular, we shall consider the commutativity of $J(KG)$. We shall determine G with the property that $J(KG)$ is commutative. For an odd prime p the structure of G such that $J(KG)$ is commutative has been determined by D.A.R. Wallace [3] (cf. W. Hamernik [1]). So in this note we shall obtain a necessary and sufficient condition on G for $J(KG)$ to be commutative for any prime number p .

To begin with we shall prove the following,

Theorem 1. Assume that $2^2 \mid |G|$ if $p = 2$ and that $p \mid |G|$ if $p \neq 2$. If $J(KG)$ is commutative, then $N_G(P) = C_G(P)$ and this group is abelian, where $N_G(P)$ and $C_G(P)$ are the normalizer of P in G and the centralizer of P in G , respectively.

Proof. We may assume that K is algebraically closed. By [3; Theorem 2], G is p -nilpotent and P is abelian. Thus it is clear that $N_G(P) = C_G(P)$. Put $N = N_G(P)$ and $\tilde{H} = O_p(N)$.

Since $N = P \times \widetilde{H}$, it suffices to show that \widetilde{H} is abelian. Let B_1, \dots, B_n be all blocks of KG . Since G is p -nilpotent, by Morita's theorems [2; Theorems 2 and 7],

$$B_i \cong KHe'_{i1} \otimes_K KP_i \otimes_K K_{t_i}, \text{ as } K\text{-algebras,}$$

where $H = O_p(G)$, e'_{i1} is a centrally primitive idempotent of KH , P_i is a subgroup of G such that $|P| = |P_i|t_i$. Let $KHe'_{i1} \cong K_{h_i}$ for some $h_i > 0$. Thus $B_i \cong (KP_i)_{h_i t_i} = (KP_i)_{f_i}$, where f_i is the degree of a unique irreducible Brauer character in B_i . Hence

$$(*) \quad J(B_i) \cong (J(KP_i))_{f_i}.$$

If $J(B_i) = 0$, then $p \mid f_i$. If $J(B_i) \neq 0$ and $J(B_i)^2 = 0$, then $p = 2$ and $2 \mid f_i$ from [3; Lemma 7]. If $J(B_i)^2 \neq 0$, then it follows from (*) that $f_i = 1$, and so $h_i = t_i = 1$. These show that B_i is of defect a if and only if $f_i = 1$. By rearranging the numbers $1, \dots, n$, we can assume that B_1, \dots, B_m are all blocks of KG with defect a . By Brauer's first main theorem, there is a bijection

$$B_i \longleftrightarrow \widetilde{B}_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, m,$$

where $\widetilde{B}_1, \dots, \widetilde{B}_m$ are all blocks of KN . As for B_i we can write

$$\widetilde{B}_i \cong K\widetilde{H}e'_{i1} \otimes_K K\widetilde{P}_i \otimes_K K_{\widetilde{t}_i}, \text{ as } K\text{-algebras,}$$

where e'_{i1} is a centrally primitive idempotent of $K\widetilde{H}$ and \widetilde{P}_i is a subgroup of N such that $|P| = |\widetilde{P}_i|\widetilde{t}_i$. Let $K\widetilde{H}e'_{i1} \cong K_{\widetilde{h}_i}$ for some $\widetilde{h}_i > 0$. Since P is normal in N , all \widetilde{B}_i have defect a . Thus $\widetilde{t}_i = 1$ for all i since $p \nmid (\widetilde{h}_i \widetilde{t}_i)$. Fix any i ($1 \leq i \leq m$). Since $\widetilde{t}_i = 1$, e'_{i1} is a centrally primitive idempotent of KG . Similarly, \widetilde{e}'_{i1} is a centrally primitive idempotent of KN . Thus, e'_{i1} corresponds to \widetilde{e}'_{i1} through the Brauer homomorphism. On the other hand, $\dim_K(KHe'_{i1}) = 1$, and so $\dim_K(K\widetilde{H}\widetilde{e}'_{i1}) = 1$. This implies that all irreducible $K\widetilde{H}$ -modules have K -dimension one, and so \widetilde{H} is abelian. This completes the proof.

Remark 1. The converse of Theorem 1 does not hold in general.

A counter-example is as follows. Assume that $p = 2$, $G = \langle x, y \mid x^8 = y^3 = 1, x^{-1}yx = y^2 \rangle$ and $P = \langle x \rangle$. Then $J(KG)^2 \neq 0$, $N_G(P) = C_G(P)$ and this group is cyclic, but $J(KG)$ is noncommutative.

Next, we can prove the following theorem as in the proof of Theorem 1.

Theorem 2. $J(KG)$ is commutative if and only if G is one of the following two types:

- (i) $2^2 \nmid |G|$ if $p = 2$, and $p \nmid |G|$ if $p \neq 2$.
- (ii) G is a p -nilpotent group with an abelian p -Sylow subgroup P , $b_0 = |O_p(G) : G'|$, $b_1 = \dots = b_{a-2} = 0$, and if $p \neq 2$, $b_{a-1} = 0$, where $|P| = p^a$ and b_k is the number of p -regular conjugate classes K_j of G such that $p^k \mid |K_j|$ and $p^{k+1} \nmid |K_j|$ for $k = 0, \dots, a$.

Remark 2. D.A.R. Wallace [3; Theorem 1] showed that for $p \neq 2$ $J(KG)$ is commutative if and only if $J(KG) \subseteq Z(KG)$. But for $p = 2$ this does not hold in general. Indeed, assume that $p = 2$ and $G = \langle x, y \mid x^4 = y^3 = 1, x^{-1}yx = y^2 \rangle$. Then $J(KG)^2 \neq 0$ and $J(KG)$ is commutative, but $J(KG) \not\subseteq Z(KG)$.

References

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