Sandpiles and Hopf algebras

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(joint with Benkart & Klivans,
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Séminaire Lotharingien 78, Ottrott

Hommage à T...

T

Unimodal permutations

Lie idempotents

LT

LLT

Rep theory

GKLLRT

KT

HNT

HOPF:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathrm{FQSym} \arrow[r, phantom, "\cong"] & \mathrm{FQSym} \arrow[d, two heads] & \\
\mathrm{NSym} \arrow[u, hook] \arrow[dr, two heads] & \mathrm{QSym} & H_n(0) \arrow[l] \\
& \mathrm{Sym} \arrow[u, hook] & \mathfrak{S}_n \arrow[l]
\end{tikzcd}$$

OUTLINE

Laplacian &
sandpile group for a...

- ... graph
- ... group representation
- ... module over a Hopf algebra

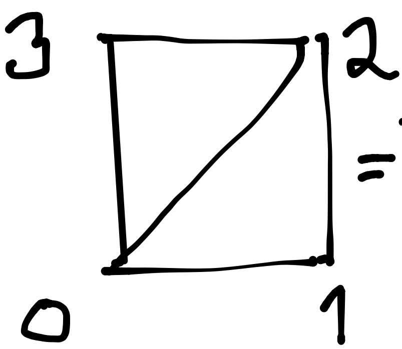
Graphs

$$\Gamma = (V, E) \text{ an undirected multigraph}, \quad V = \{0,1,2,\dots,\ell\}$$

$$\underbrace{L_\Gamma}_{\text{graph Laplacian}} := \underbrace{D_\Gamma}_{\text{diagonal matrix of vertex degrees}} - \underbrace{A_\Gamma}_{\text{adjacency matrix}}$$

$$(L_\Gamma)_{ij} = \begin{cases} \deg_\Gamma(i) & \text{if } i=j \\ -\#\{\text{edges } i \text{ to } j\} & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

EXAMPLE



$= \Gamma$

$$L_\Gamma = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 0 & 3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 3 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{array}$$

The graph Laplacian L_Γ is

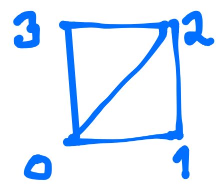
- symmetric, positive semidefinite
  $\left(L_\Gamma = \partial \partial^T \text{ where } \mathbb{R}^E \xrightarrow{\partial} \mathbb{R}^V \right)$
- has $\mathbb{R}\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \subseteq \ker(L_\Gamma)$
- equality $\boxed{\text{here}}$ $\Leftrightarrow$ Γ connected
- and then its eigenvalues
  $0 \leq \lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_\ell$

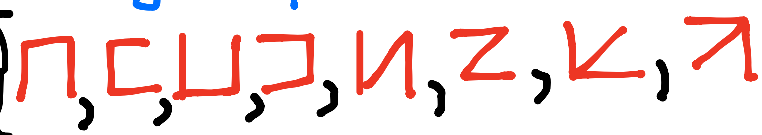
let one count the spanning trees in Γ

$$\tau(\Gamma) = \frac{\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_\ell}{\ell + 1}$$

Alternatively,

$$\tau(\Gamma) \underset{\text{Kirchhoff's Matrix-Tree Theorem}}{=\!=} \det\Big(\underbrace{L_\Gamma - \begin{Bmatrix} 0^{th}\text{ row,} \\ 0^{th}\text{ column} \end{Bmatrix}}_{\text{reduced Laplacian}} \Big) \qquad \overline{L_\Gamma}$$

EXAMPLE $\Gamma =$  has

$\tau(\Gamma) = 8 = \#\{$  $\}$

$$L_\Gamma = \begin{array}{c} \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array}\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

with eigenvalues

$$\underset{\lambda_0}{0} \le \underset{\lambda_1}{2} \le \underset{\lambda_2}{4} \le \underset{\lambda_3}{4}$$

$$\tau(\Gamma) = \frac{\lambda_1\lambda_2\lambda_3}{4} = \frac{2\cdot 4\cdot 4}{4} = 8 \checkmark$$

$$\tau(\Gamma) = \det \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}}_{\overline{L_\Gamma}} = 2(3\cdot 2 - 1) + (-1\cdot 2 - 0)$$

$$= 10 - 2 = 8 \checkmark$$

REMARK:

Eigenvalues of L_Γ are known for many families of graphs, letting one compute $\tau(\Gamma)$:

graphs with large symmetry

- complete graphs, complete multipartite graphs
- distance-regular graphs

graphs with inductive structure

- threshold graphs, co-graphs
- cubes, Cartesian products

What about L_Γ as a integral map

$$\mathbb{Z}^V \xrightarrow{L_\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^V \,?$$

e.g. its rank when reduced mod p?

This can be encoded by

$$\operatorname{coker}\left(\mathbb{Z}^V \xrightarrow{L_\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^V\right) := \mathbb{Z}^V / \operatorname{im}(L_\Gamma)$$

$$\cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus K(\Gamma)$$

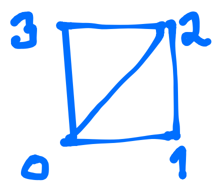
critical group
or sandpile group

Alternatively,

$$K(\Gamma) = \operatorname{coker}\left(\mathbb{Z}^l \xrightarrow{\tilde{L}_\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^l\right)$$

and $K(\Gamma)$ is finite $\iff$ Γ connected

$\# K(\Gamma) = \tau(\Gamma)$ = #spanning trees in Γ

EXAMPLE $\Gamma =$  has

$$L_\Gamma = \begin{array}{c|c} & \begin{matrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

with $\operatorname{coker}\left(\mathbb{Z}^4 \xrightarrow{L_\Gamma} \mathbb{Z}^4\right) \cong \mathbb{Z} \oplus \underbrace{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}}_{K(\Gamma)}$

because L_Γ has Smith normal form

$$PL_\Gamma Q = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad P, Q \in GL_4(\mathbb{Z})$$

Alternatively, using reduced Laplacian $\bar{L}_\Gamma$

$$K(\Gamma) = \operatorname{coker}\left(\mathbb{Z}^3 \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}} \mathbb{Z}^3\right)$$
$$\cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$$

via an equivalent Smith calculation.

So, e.g., $\operatorname{rank}_{\mathbb{F}_2}(L_\Gamma) = 1$ (not 0 or 2)

Why sandpile or critical group?

The reduced Laplacian $\overline{L}_\Gamma$ is an avalanche-finite matrix:

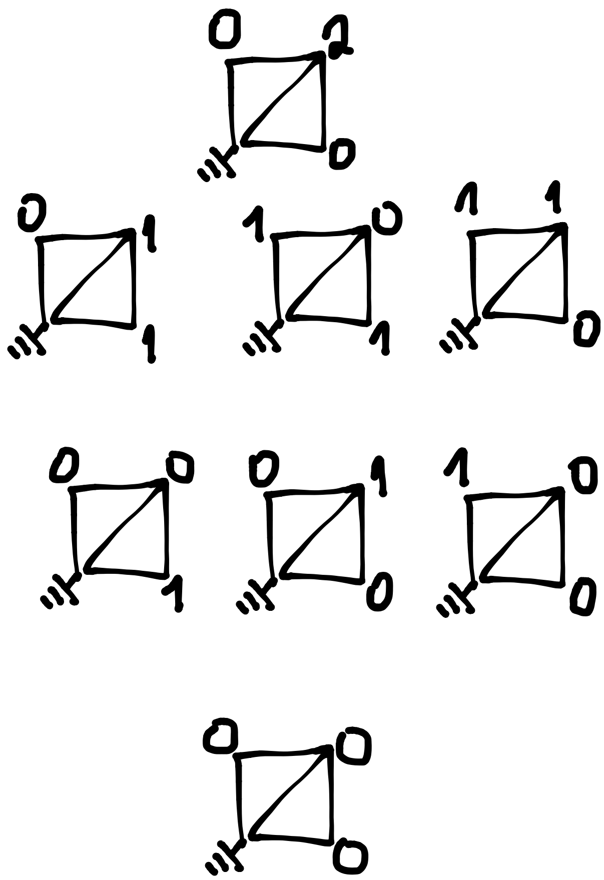
- entries in $\mathbb{Z}$
- off-diagonal entries ≤ 0
- invertible, with inverse entries ≥ 0

$\Longrightarrow$ $\exists$ two interesting classes of coset representatives for

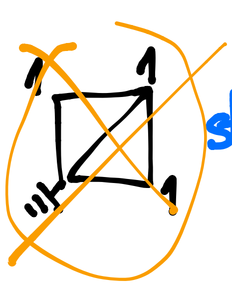
$$K(\Gamma) = \mathbb{Z}^\ell / \operatorname{im} \overline{L}_\Gamma$$

lying in $\mathbb{N}^\ell$, namely the

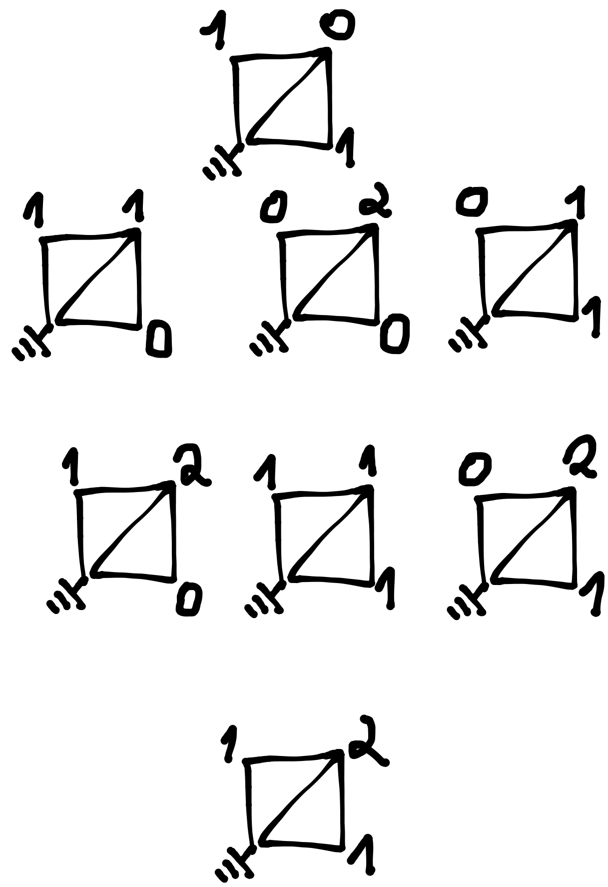
- critical (= stable, recurrent) configurations
- superstable configurations



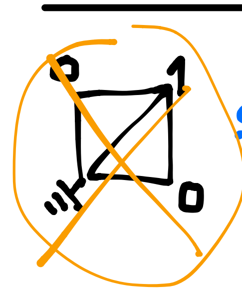
superstable configurations



stable, but not superstable



critical configurations



stable, but not recurrent

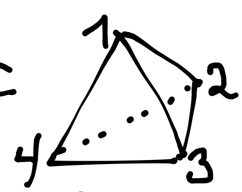
Now for (ordinary)

Finite group representations

- G a finite group
- irreducible/simple complex G-representations / $\mathbb{C}G$-modules

  trivial G-rep $\mathbb{1}_G = S_0, S_1, S_2, \ldots, S_\ell$
- characters $\chi_0, \chi_1, \ldots, \chi_\ell$

EXAMPLE

$G = \mathcal{A}_4$ = rotational symmetries of 

	e	(123)	(132)	$(12)(34)$
$\mathbb{1}_G = \chi_0$	1	1	1	1
χ_1	1	ω	ω^2	1
χ_2	1	ω^2	ω	1
χ_3	3	0	0	-1

$\omega = e^{2\pi i/3}$

DEFINITION: Given a representation $G \xrightarrow{\rho} GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, define...

- McKay matrix $M_\rho = (m_{ij})$

$$(\chi_{S_i \otimes \rho} =) \ \chi_i \chi_\rho = \sum_{j=0}^{\ell+1} m_{ij} \chi_j$$

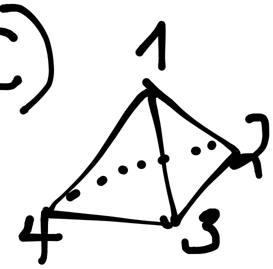
- $L_\rho := nI_{\ell+1} - M_\rho$
- $\overline{L_\rho} := L_\rho - \left\{\begin{matrix} \chi_0 \text{ row} \\ \chi_0 \text{ column} \end{matrix}\right\}$
- $\overset{\text{sandpile group}}{K(\rho)} := \operatorname{coker}\left(\mathbb{Z}^\ell \xrightarrow{\overline{L_\rho}} \mathbb{Z}^\ell\right)$

or

$$\mathbb{Z} \oplus K(\rho) = \operatorname{coker}\left(\mathbb{Z}^{\ell+1} \xrightarrow{L_\rho} \mathbb{Z}^{\ell+1}\right)$$

EXAMPLE

$G = \mathcal{A}_4 \overset{\rho}{\hookrightarrow} SO_3(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq GL_3(\mathbb{C})$

via rotational symmetries of 

	e	(123)	(132)	$(12)(34)$
$1_G = \chi_0$	1	1	1	1
χ_1	1	ω	ω^2	1
χ_2	1	ω^2	ω	1
$\chi_\rho = \chi_3$	3	0	0	-1

.

$$\chi_0\chi_\rho = \chi_1\chi_\rho = \chi_2\chi_\rho = \chi_\rho = 1\chi_3$$

$$\chi_3\chi_\rho = 1\chi_0 + 1\chi_1 + 1\chi_2 + 2\chi_3$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \quad M_\rho = \begin{array}{c|cccc} & \chi_0 & \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \\ \hline \chi_0 & & & & \\ \chi_1 & & \left[\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}\right] & & \\ \chi_2 & & & & \\ \chi_3 & & & & \end{array}$$

$$M_\rho = \begin{array}{c} \\ \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} \chi_0 & \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

McKay matrix

$$L_\rho = 3I_4 - M_\rho = \begin{array}{c} \\ \chi_0 \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{cccc} \chi_0 & \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

$$\overline{L}_\rho = \begin{array}{c} \\ \chi_1 \\ \chi_2 \\ \chi_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} \chi_1 & \chi_2 & \chi_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \xrightarrow[\text{normal form}]{\text{Smith}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$K(\rho) = \operatorname{coker} \overline{L}_\rho \cong \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$$

Sandpile group

Why is $\operatorname{coker} L_\rho = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \underbrace{\operatorname{coker} \overline{L}_\rho}_{K(\rho)}$?

Because L_ρ has

$$\bar{s} = \begin{bmatrix} \chi_0(e) \\ \chi_1(e) \\ \vdots \\ \chi_\ell(e) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ s_1 \\ \vdots \\ s_\ell \end{bmatrix}$$

as both right- and left-nullvector.

EXAMPLE

$$L_\rho \bar{s} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

THEOREM

The inclusion $\mathbb{R}\bar{s} \subseteq \ker L_\rho$ is an equality

$$\Longleftrightarrow \quad G \overset{\rho}{\hookrightarrow} GL_n(\mathbb{C}) \text{ is faithful}$$

More generally, the columns of the character table

$$\bar{s}(g) := \begin{bmatrix} \chi_0(g) \\ \chi_1(g) \\ \vdots \\ \chi_\ell(g) \end{bmatrix},$$

and re-ordered columns

$$\bar{s}^*(g) := \begin{bmatrix} \chi_0^*(g) \\ \chi_1^*(g) \\ \vdots \\ \chi_\ell^*(g) \end{bmatrix}$$

give right and left-eigenbases for M_ρ, L_ρ:

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\ell} m_{ij} \chi_j(g) = \chi_i(g)\ \chi_\rho(g)$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad M_\rho \, \bar{s}(g) = \chi_\rho(g) \, \bar{s}(g)$$

$$L_\rho \, \bar{s}(g) = \underbrace{\left(n - \chi_\rho(g)\right)}_{\text{eigenvalues of } L_\rho} \bar{s}(g)$$

THEOREMS & EXAMPLES

THEOREM (Benkart-Klivans-R.)

Faithful abelian group reps $G \overset{\rho}{\hookrightarrow} GL_n(\mathbb{C})$

have $K(\rho) = \underbrace{K(\Gamma)}_{\text{(di-)graph sandpile group}}$

where Γ is the Cayley digraph for the group of G-characters $G^{\vee} = \{\chi_0, \chi_1, \ldots, \chi_\ell\}$ with respect to the generating multiset $\{\chi_{i_1}, \ldots, \chi_{i_n}\}$,

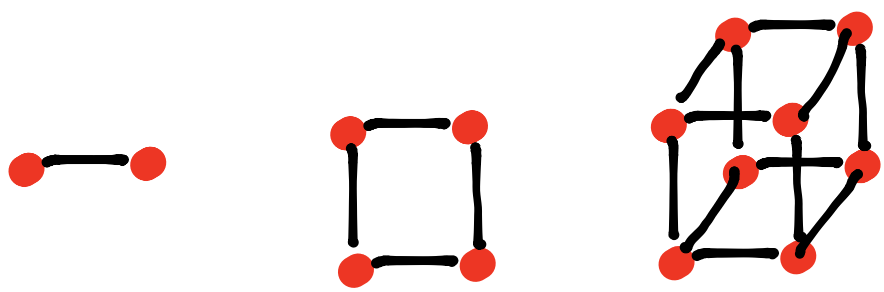
where $\chi_\rho = \chi_{i_1} + \cdots + \chi_{i_n}$.

EXAMPLE

$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n \xhookrightarrow{\rho} GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_1 \\ \epsilon_2 \\ \vdots \\ \epsilon_n \end{bmatrix} \longmapsto \begin{bmatrix} (-1)^{\epsilon_1} & & & 0 \\ & (-1)^{\epsilon_2} & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & (-1)^{\epsilon_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

has $K(\gamma) = K(n\text{-cube})$



THEOREM (Gaetz) For any faithful representation ρ of G,

$$\#K(\rho) = \frac{1}{\#G} \cdot \prod_{\substack{G\text{-conj. classes} \\ [g] \neq \{e\}}} \left(n - \chi_\rho(g)\right)$$

EXAMPLE $G = Cl_4 \xhookrightarrow{\rho} SO_3(\mathbb{R}) \subset GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ had $K(\rho) = \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$

	e	(123)	(132)	$(12)(34)$
χ_ρ	3	0	0	-1

$$\#K(\rho) = \frac{1}{12}(3-0)(3-0)(3-(-1)) = 3$$

EXAMPLE (Gaetz)

The regular representation of G

$$G \xrightarrow{\mathrm{reg}_G} GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

where $n = \#G$, has

$$K(\mathrm{reg}_G) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^{\#\left(\substack{G\text{-conjugacy}\\ \text{classes}}\right)-2}$$

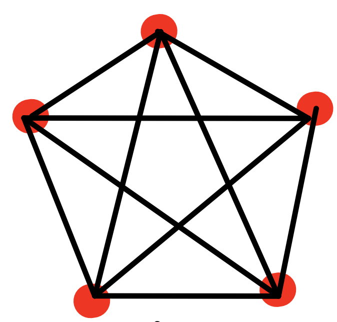
$\Big\downarrow$ G abelian

$$K(\mathrm{reg}_G) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^{n-2}$$

$\Big\downarrow$ $G = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$

$$K(K_n) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^{n-2}$$

complete graph



K_5

THEOREM (Benkart-Klivans-R)

For faithful G-reps ρ, $\overline{L}_\rho$ is an avalanche-finite matrix, so one can compute in $K(\rho) = \operatorname{coker}(\overline{L}_\rho)$ via toppling with superstable or critical coset representatives in $\mathbb{N}^\ell$

EXAMPLE (continued)

$$\overline{L}_\rho = \begin{array}{c} \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \end{array} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array} \quad \text{with } K(\rho) = \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$$

x_1	x_2	x_3
0	0	0
1	0	0
0	1	0

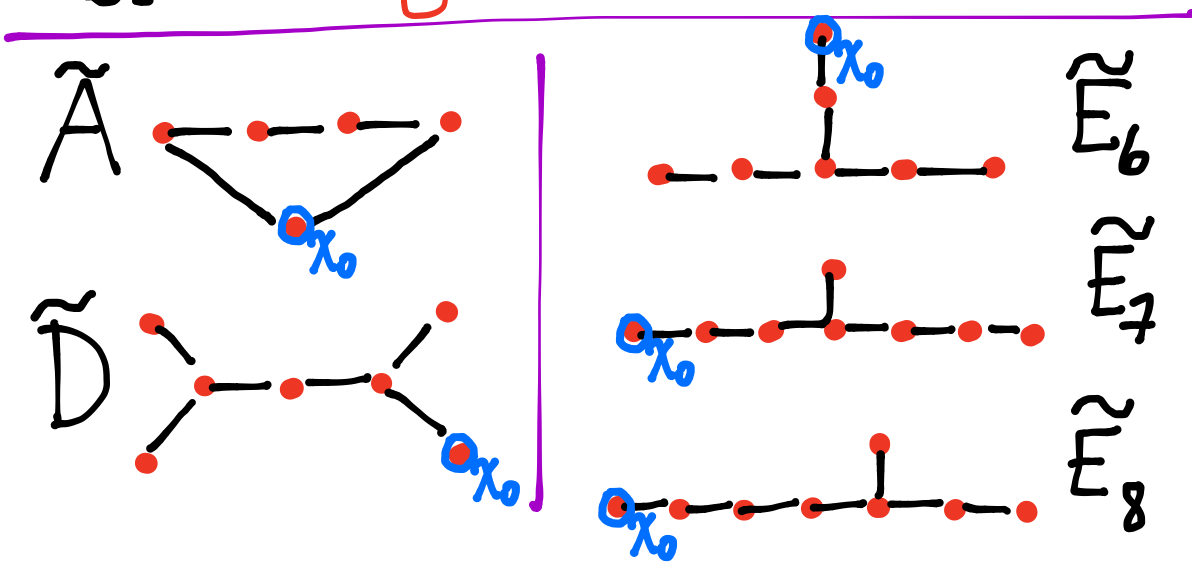
superstables

x_1	x_2	x_3
2	2	0
1	2	0
2	1	0

criticals

McKay's original setting:

THEOREM (McKay 1980) If $G \overset{\rho}{\hookrightarrow} SL_2(\mathbb{C})$ then $\tilde{L}_\rho, L_\rho$ are the Cartan and extended Cartan matrices for Φ a simply-laced finite root system, and the McKay digraph is the (bidirected) affine Dynkin diagram for Φ.



THEOREM (Benkart-Klivans-R)

In McKay's original setting of

$$G \overset{\rho}{\hookrightarrow} SL_2(\mathbb{C}), \quad \text{one has}$$

$$K(\rho) \cong \underbrace{G^{ab}}_{\text{abelianization of } G} = G/[G,G]$$

$$\left[\cong \underbrace{\text{weight lattice}(\Phi) / \text{root lattice}(\Phi)}_{\text{fundamental group of } \Phi} \cong \pi_1\begin{pmatrix}\text{adjoint} \\ \text{compact Lie} \\ \text{group for } \Phi\end{pmatrix} \right]$$

Hopf algebras

Let A be a finite dimensional algebra over an algebraically closed field $\mathbb{F}$

$$\Longrightarrow \quad \underbrace{A}_{\text{left-regular } A\text{-module}} \cong \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\ell} P_i^{\oplus \dim S_i}$$

where $S_0, S_1, \dots, S_\ell$ are the simple A-modules

$P_0, P_1, \dots, P_\ell$ the indecomposable projective A-modules

Now assume A is also a Hopf algebra:

- coproduct $A \xrightarrow{\Delta} A \otimes A$ — defines A-mod $V \otimes W$
- counit $A \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathbb{F}$ — Trivial A-mod S_0 on $\mathbb{F}$
- antipode $A \xrightarrow{\alpha} A$ — Left and right duals ${}^*V$, V^*

EXAMPLE $A = \mathbb{F}G$ = group algebra for a finite group G, with

- coproduct $g \mapsto g \otimes g$
- counit $g \mapsto 1$
- antipode $g \mapsto g^{-1}$

Instead of working with characters χ_V, work in Grothendieck group $G_0(A)$ where A-module sequences

$$0 \to U \to V \to W \to 0$$

give relations $[V] = [U] + [W]$.

Then $G_0(A) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{\ell+1}$ with

$\mathbb{Z}$-basis $[S_0], [S_1], \ldots, [S_\ell]$

and $$[V] = \sum_{i=0}^{\ell} \underbrace{[V : S_i]}_{\substack{\text{composition} \\ \text{multiplicity of} \\ S_i \text{ in } V}} [S_i].$$

One has multiplication from

$$[V][W] := [V \otimes W].$$

DEFINITION: For an A-module V, let

- $M_V \in \mathbb{Z}^{(l+1)\times(l+1)}$ express the map
McKay matrix

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_0(A) & \xrightarrow{(-)\cdot[V]} & G_0(A) \\ \cong & & \cong \\ \mathbb{Z}^{l+1} & & \mathbb{Z}^{l+1} \end{array}$$

that is, $(M_V)_{i,j} := [S_j \otimes V : S_i]$

- $L_V = nI_{l+1} - M_V$ where $n := \dim V$

sandpile group

- $\mathbb{Z} \oplus K(V) := \operatorname{coker}\left(\mathbb{Z}^{l+1} \xrightarrow{L_V} \mathbb{Z}^{l+1}\right)$

When is $K(V)$ finite?

Need to generalize $G \overset{\rho}{\hookrightarrow} GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ being faithful:

THEOREM (Grinberg-Huang-R)

$K(V)$ is finite

$\iff$ V is tensor-rich

every A-simple S_i occurs in at least one $V^{\otimes k} = \underbrace{V \otimes \cdots \otimes V}_{k\text{-fold}}$

$\iff$ $\overline{L}_V := L_V - \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{row, column} \\ \text{indexed by} \\ S_0 = \epsilon \end{matrix} \right\}$

is avalanche-finite

REMARK: For $\mathbb{C}G$-modules V

V tensor-rich $\overset{\text{Burnside}}{\iff}$ V faithful

REMARK: In general,

$$\underbrace{\mathbb{Z} \oplus K(V)}_{\not\cong \; \mathrm{coker}(\overline{L}_V)} = \mathrm{coker}(L_V)$$

unless A is semisimple as an algebra (e.g. $A = \mathbb{F}G$ with $\#G \in \mathbb{F}^\times$).

But in the semisimple case, one can again compute in $K(V) = \mathrm{coker}(\overline{L}_V)$ via sandpiles in $\mathbb{N}^\ell$ and $\overline{L}_V$.

Nullvectors & eigenvectors

PROPOSITION

Let $\bar{s} := [s_0, s_1, \dots, s_\ell]^t$ where $s_i = \dim S_i$

$\bar{p} := [p_0, p_1, \dots, p_\ell]^t$ $p_i = \dim P_i$

Then $\bar{p}, \bar{s}$ are left, right nullvectors for L_V.

PROPOSITION For $A = \mathbb{F}G$, the Brauer character table columns

$$\bar{s}(g) := [\chi_{S_0}(g), \dots, \chi_{S_\ell}(g)]^t$$

for p-regular $g \in G$

and (permuted) indecomposable projective Brauer character table columns

$$\bar{p}(g) := [\chi_{*P_0}(g), \dots, \chi_{*P_\ell}(g)]^t$$

give left and right eigenbases for L_V.

For tensor-rich A-modules V,
what is $\#K(V)$?

A lemma of Lorenzini implies this:

PROPOSITION If L_V has eigenvalues $0=\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \ldots, \lambda_\ell$ then

$$\#K(V) = \frac{\gamma(A)}{\dim A} \lambda_1 \lambda_2 \cdots \lambda_\ell$$

where $\gamma(A) := \gcd\{\dim P_i\}_{i=0,1,\ldots,\ell}$

QUESTION:
Does $\gamma(A)$ have more meaning in terms of structure of A?

PROPOSITION: For $A = \mathbb{F}G$, with $\operatorname{char} \mathbb{F} = p$

$\gamma(A) =$ the size of any p-Sylow subgroup

$= p^a$ where $\#G = p^a q$

with $\gcd(p,q) = 1$

COROLLARY: For $A = \mathbb{F}G$,

and an A-module V of dimension n,

$$\#K(V) = \frac{p^a}{\#G} \prod_{\substack{\text{p-regular} \\ \text{G-conj. classes} \\ [g] \neq \{e\}}} \Big(n - \chi_V(g) \Big)$$

Brauer character

The left regular A-module A itself is always tensor-rich.

THEOREM (Grinberg-Huang-R)
For any finite dim'l Hopf algebra A,

$$K(A) \cong \mathbb{Z}/\gamma\mathbb{Z} \oplus \left(\mathbb{Z}/d\mathbb{Z}\right)^{\ell-1}$$

where $\gamma := \gamma(A)$
$d := \dim A$
$\ell := \#\{\text{non-trivial simple } A\text{-modules } S_1, \ldots, S_\ell\}$

Various questions on finite-dimensional Hopf algebras arise...

Thanks to the
S.L.C.,
and a big
THANKS
to Jean-Yves!