# On extensions of projective indecomposable modules 

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## Introduction

Let $G$ be a finite group and $p$ a prime. Let $(K, R, k)$ be a $p$-modular system. We assume that $K$ contains the $|G|$-th roots of unity and that $k$ is algebraically closed. Suppose we are given a normal subgroup $N$ of $G$ such that $G / N$ is a $p$-group and a $G$-invariant block $b$ of $N$ such that $N=Q C_{N}(Q)$ for a defect group $Q$ of $b$. Then, as is well-known, $b$ has (up to isomorphism) a unique projective indecomposable $R N$-module $V$. It seems natural to ask whether there exists an extension $U$ to $G$ of $V$ such that a vertex of $U$ intersects $N$ trivially. Let $B$ be a unique block of $G$ covering $b$. In Section 3, we obtain two necessary conditions such a module $U$ must satisfy. Let $P$ be a vertex of $U$ and $W$ a $P$-source of $U$. Then
(1) $P Q$ is a defect group of $B$;
(2) $W$ is an endo-permutation module, which is identified with a lift of a source of a unique simple $k G$-module in $B$.
(cf. Proposition 3.3, Corollary 3.17.)
In Section 4 we study the case where $G / N$ is cyclic (and (1) holds for a $p$-subgroup $P$ with $P \cap Q=1$ ) and show that any indecomposable $R G$-module in $B$ with vertex $P$ and a $P$-source $W$ as in (2) is actually an extension of $V$.
(Although we have mentioned only $R G$-modules, we also obtain similar results for $k G$-modules.)

In Section 1 we define an action of the group of capped endo-permutation modules over $p$-groups $P$ (Dade [1, 2]) on the set of indecomposable $P$-modules. In Section 2 we determine vertices and sources of certain indecomposable modules.

## Notation and convention

Let $o$ denote $R$ or $k$. For $o G$-modules $V_{i}(i=1,2), V_{1} \otimes V_{2}$ stands for $V_{1} \otimes_{o} V_{2}$. Also for a direct product $G=G_{1} \times G_{2}$ and $o G_{i}$-modules $V_{i}(i=1,2)$, $V_{1} \times V_{2}$ stands for the external tensor product $V_{1} \otimes_{o} V_{2}$. We denote by $1_{G}$ the trivial $o G$-module of rank one. For an $R G$-module $U$, let $U^{*}=U / \pi U$, where $\pi R$ is the maximal ideal of $R$. For a $k G$-module $X$, an $R G$-module $L$ such that

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