

## ON KERVAIRE AND MURTHY'S CONJECTURE

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**ABSTRACT.** Let  $p$  be a semi-regular prime, let  $C_{p^n}$  be a cyclic group of order  $p^n$  and let  $\zeta_n$  be a primitive  $p^{n+1}$ th root of unity. There is a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow V_n^+ \oplus V_n^- \rightarrow \text{Pic } \mathbf{Z}C_{p^{n+1}} \rightarrow \text{Cl } \mathbf{Q}(\zeta_n) + \text{Pic } \mathbf{Z}C_{p^n} \rightarrow 0.$$

In 1977 Kervaire and Murthy established an exact structure for  $V_n^-$ , proved that  $\text{Char}(V_n^+) \subseteq \text{Char}(\mathcal{V}_n^+) \subseteq \text{Cl}^{(p)}(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta_{n-1}))$ , where  $V_n$  is a canonical quotient of  $\mathcal{V}_n$  and conjectured that  $\text{Char}(V_n^+) \cong (\mathbf{Z}/p^n\mathbf{Z})^r$  where  $r$  is the index of irregularity of  $p$ .

We prove that, under a certain extra condition on  $p$ ,  $\mathcal{V}_n \cong \text{Cl}^{(p)}(\mathbf{Q}(\zeta_{n-1})) \cong (\mathbf{Z}/p^n\mathbf{Z})^r$  and  $V_n \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^r (\mathbf{Z}/p^{n-\delta_i}\mathbf{Z})$ , where  $\delta_i$  is 0 or 1.

**1. Introduction.** Let  $p$  be an odd semi-regular prime, let  $C_{p^n}$  be the cyclic group of order  $p^n$  and let  $\zeta_n$  be a primitive  $p^{n+1}$ th root of unity. For  $k \geq 0$  and  $i \geq 1$ , let  $A_{k,i} := \mathbf{Z}[x]/((x^{p^{k+i}} - 1)/(x^{p^k} - 1))$  and  $D_{k,i} := A_{k,i} \bmod p$ . Note that  $A_{n,1} \cong \mathbf{Z}[\zeta_n]$ . By a generalization of Rim's theorem (see for example [1]),  $\text{Pic } \mathbf{Z}C_{p^n} \cong \text{Pic } A_{0,n}$  for all  $n \geq 1$ . It is well known that there exists a pull-back diagram (Cartesian square)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_{0,n+1} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Z}[\zeta_n] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A_{0,n} & \longrightarrow & D_{0,n} := \frac{A_{0,n}}{pA_{0,n}} \end{array}$$

and an associated Mayer-Vietoris exact sequence

$$\mathbf{Z}[\zeta_n]^* \oplus A_{0,n}^* \rightarrow D_{0,n}^* \rightarrow \text{Pic } A_{0,n+1} \rightarrow \text{Pic } \mathbf{Z}[\zeta_n] \oplus \text{Pic } A_{0,n} \rightarrow \text{Pic } D_{0,n}.$$

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1991 AMS *Mathematics Subject Classification*. 11R65, 11R21, 19A31.  
*Key words and phrases*. Picard groups, integral group rings.  
Received by the editors on August 7, 2001, and in revised form on