

A note on a theorem of Wada

Jørn B. OLSSON

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In his papers [6], [7], [8] T. Wada introduced and studied two new invariants, which may be associated with a p -block B of a finite group G . If B is considered as an ideal in the group algebra FG , where F is an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 0$ and P is a p -Sylow subgroup of G , then $m(B)$ (or $n(B)$) is the number of indecomposable summands of B when restricted to the diagonal group $\Delta(P)$ (or $P \times P$). A main result of [8] was that if $D = \delta(B)$ is a defect group of B and if $D \leq Z(P)$, then

$$(*) \quad |P : D| k(B) \leq m(B),$$

where $k(B)$ is the number of ordinary characters in B . Some examples were given to show that $(*)$ does not hold in general. In this note we prove a result which has as a consequence the following obvious generalization of Wada's theorem:

Let B be a p -block with $\delta(B) = D$. If P_1 is a p -Sylow subgroup of $DC_G(D)$ then

$$|P_1 : D| k(B) \leq m(B).$$

By Brauer's second main theorem on blocks $k(B)$ may be decomposed according to the subsections of B (See [4], IV, § 6). To prove our main result we decompose $m(B)$ in a similar way and compare the corresponding summands of $k(B)$ and $m(B)$.

Let P be a p -Sylow subgroup of G and B a block with $\delta(B) = D$. Then there is an integer $v(B)$ such that

$$(1) \quad \dim_F B = p^{2a-d} v(B)$$

(see [2] or [8]). A subsection for G is a pair (π, b_π) where π is a p -element in G and b_π a block of $C_G(\pi)$. If $b_\pi^G = B$, we call (π, b_π) a B -subsection.

If (π, b_π) is a subsection, define

$$(2) \quad m(\pi, b_\pi) := \frac{1}{|P|} |\pi^G \cap P| \dim b_\pi.$$

(here π^G is the G -conjugacy class containing π).