

An application of Evens' norm mapping

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1. Introduction

Let B_0 be the principal block of kG , where k is the prime field of characteristic $p > 0$ and G is a finite group such that $G_p \neq 1$. G_p means a Sylow p -subgroup of G . All modules are finite dimensional vector spaces over k .

If a simple kG -module M does not belong to B_0 , then $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} H^i(G, M) = 0$. Therefore, if $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} H^i(G, M) \neq 0$ is proved for any simple kG -module M lying in B_0 , then B_0 is written as $\{M \mid M \text{ represents an isomorphic class of simple } kG\text{-modules such that } \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} H^i(G, M) \neq 0\}$ (cf. Barnes, Schmid and Stammach [1, § 3, Remark]). This characterization of B_0 is known, only when G is a p -nilpotent group (classical), a p -solvable group with an abelian Sylow p -subgroup [3, Theorem 2] or a metabelian group [3, Theorem 3].

The aim of this note is to prove the following Theorem 1 which generalizes [3, Theorem 2], by using Evens' norm mapping [2]. Specifically we show that B_0 is written as above, when G is a Frobenius group whose Frobenius kernel has the order divisible by p .

THEOREM 1. *Let G be a finite group with a normal p -subgroup D . Suppose M be a projective $k[G/D]$ -module. We regard M as a kG -module. If $M^* = \text{Hom}_k(M, k)$ is isomorphic to a kG -submodule of $S^i(\Omega_1(A)^*)$ for some normal abelian subgroup A of G such that $A \leq D$, then $H^{2qi}(G, M) \neq 0$. Here $\Omega_1(A) = \langle x \in A \mid x^p = 1 \rangle$, $q = |D : A|$ and $S = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{\infty} S^i$ is the symmetric algebra functor over k .*

[3, Theorem 2] is deduced from the case of $D = A$. Next we specialize to a Frobenius group and have the following.

THEOREM 2. *Let G be a Frobenius group with the Frobenius kernel N such that $N_p \neq 1$. Then $\bigoplus_{i=1}^{|H|} H^{2qi}(G, M) \neq 0$ for every simple kG -module M lying in B_0 , where $q = |N_p : Z(N_p)|$, $Z(N_p)$ is the center of N_p and H is a Frobenius complement of G . Namely B_0 is described as the set $\{M \mid M \text{ represents an isomorphic class of simple } kG\text{-modules such that } \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} H^i(G, M) \neq 0\}$.*