

## More on the Schur Index and the Order and Exponent of a Finite Group

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Let  $G$  be a finite group and  $K$  a field of characteristic 0. Let  $\chi$  be an absolutely irreducible character of  $G$  and let  $m_K(\chi)$  denote the Schur index of  $\chi$  over  $K$ . In Fein and Yamada [1], we gave a theorem which relates  $m_Q(\chi)$  to the order and exponent of  $G$ , where  $Q$  is the rational field. In this paper, we will give similar results for the case  $K=Q_l$ , the  $l$ -adic numbers, where  $l$  is a prime. These results are easily derived from the formula of index of an  $l$ -adic cyclotomic algebra, which was obtained by the author [4], [5].

For the rest of the paper,  $k$  is a cyclotomic extension of  $Q_l$ , i.e.,  $k$  is a subfield of a cyclotomic field  $Q_l(\zeta')$ , where  $\zeta'$  is a root of unity. For a natural number  $n$ ,  $\zeta_n$  denotes a primitive  $n$ -th root of unity. A *cyclotomic algebra* over  $k$  is a crossed product

$$(1) \quad B = (\beta, k(\zeta)/k) = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{G}} k(\zeta)u_\sigma, \quad (u_1 = 1),$$

$$(2) \quad u_\sigma x = \sigma(x)u_\sigma \quad (x \in k(\zeta)), \quad u_\sigma u_\tau = \beta(\sigma, \tau)u_{\sigma\tau}, \quad (\sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{G}),$$

where  $\zeta$  is a root of unity,  $\mathcal{G}$  is the Galois group of  $k(\zeta)$  over  $k$ , and  $\beta$  is a factor set whose values are roots of unity in  $k(\zeta)$ . Put  $L = k(\zeta)$ . Let  $\varepsilon(L)$  denote the group of roots of unity contained in  $L$ . Let  $\varepsilon'(L)$  (respectively,  $\varepsilon_l(L)$ ) denote the subgroup of  $\varepsilon(L)$  consisting of those roots of unity in  $L$  whose orders are relatively prime to  $l$  (respectively, powers of  $l$ ). We have  $\varepsilon(L) = \varepsilon'(L) \times \varepsilon_l(L)$ . Let

$$(3) \quad \beta(\sigma, \tau) = \alpha(\sigma, \tau)\gamma(\sigma, \tau), \quad \alpha(\sigma, \tau) \in \varepsilon'(L), \quad \gamma(\sigma, \tau) \in \varepsilon_l(L).$$

Suppose that  $l$  is an odd prime. Let  $\langle \theta \rangle$  denote the inertia group and  $\phi$  a Frobenius automorphism of the extension  $k(\zeta)/k$ . The order  $e$  of  $\theta$  has the form  $e = l^t e'$ ,  $e' \mid l-1$ . Let  $f$  denote the residue class degree of the extension  $k/Q_l$ , so  $\zeta_{l^f-1} \in k$ .