

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 χ be an absolutely irreducible character of G and let $m_K(\chi)$ denote the Schur index of χ 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 ζ' is a root of unity. For a natural number n , ζ_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 ζ is a root of unity, \mathcal{G} is the Galois group of $k(\zeta)$ over k , and β 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 ϕ a Frobenius automorphism of the extension $k(\zeta)/k$. The order e of θ 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 $\zeta_{l^f-1} \in k$.