## A VARIATION ON THE GLAUBERMAN CORRESPONDENCE

GABRIEL NAVARRO

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## 1. Introduction

Suppose that *G* is a finite *p*-solvable group, where *p* is a prime. Let IBr(G) be the set of irreducible Brauer characters of *G*, and let  $IBr_{p'}(G)$  be those  $\varphi \in IBr(G)$  of degree not divisible by *p*.

The Glauberman correspondence, in the important case where a *p*-group acts on a *p'*-group, can be viewed as a natural correspondence between  $\operatorname{IBr}_{p'}(G)$  and  $\operatorname{IBr}(\mathbf{N}_G(P))$ , where  $P \in \operatorname{Syl}_p(G)$  and *G* is a group with a normal *p*-complement. Our point in this note is to show that it is not necessary to assume that *G* has a normal *p*-complement: it suffices to assume that  $\mathbf{N}_G(P)$  does.

**Theorem A.** Suppose that G is p-solvable, and let  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$ . Assume that  $N_G(P)$  has a normal p-complement. Then for every  $\varphi \in \text{IBr}_{p'}(G)$ , there is a unique  $\varphi^* \in \text{IBr}(N_G(P))$  such that

$$\varphi_{\mathbf{N}_G(P)} = e\varphi^* + p\Delta,$$

where e is not divisible by p and  $\Delta$  is some Brauer character of  $\mathbf{N}_G(P)$  or zero. Also, the map  $\operatorname{IBr}_{p'}(G) \to \operatorname{IBr}(\mathbf{N}_G(P))$  given by  $\varphi \mapsto \varphi^*$  is a bijection. On the other hand, if  $\tau \in \operatorname{IBr}(G)$  has degree divisible by p, then

 $\tau_{\mathbf{N}_G(P)} = p \Xi \,,$ 

where  $\Xi$  is some Brauer character of  $N_G(P)$ .

Even in the case where  $N_G(P) = P$ , Theorem A above tells us something nontrivial (although well-known): a Sylow *p*-subgroup *P* of a *p*-solvable group *G* is selfnormalizing, if and only if all nontrivial irreducible Brauer characters of *G* have degree divisible by *p*.

The condition of  $N_G(P)$  having a normal *p*-complement is natural enough that can be read off from the character table of *G* (whenever *G* is *p*-solvable).

**Theorem B.** Suppose that G is p-solvable and let  $P \in Syl_p(G)$ . Then  $N_G(P)$  has a normal p-complement iff the number of p-regular classes of G of size not divis-