



Title	REAL CHARACTERS IN BLOCKS
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Citation	Osaka Journal of Mathematics. 2012, 49(3), p. 613-623
Version Type	VoR
URL	https://doi.org/10.18910/23149
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REAL CHARACTERS IN BLOCKS

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(Received December 17, 2010)

Abstract

We consider real versions of Brauer’s $k(B)$ conjecture, Olsson’s conjecture and Eaton’s conjecture. We prove the real version of Eaton’s conjecture for 2-blocks of groups with cyclic defect group and for the principal 2-blocks of groups with trivial real core. We also characterize G -classes, real and rational G -classes of the defect group of B .

1. Introduction

Several authors have been investigating real classes, characters and blocks of finite groups, see e.g. [1, 2, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25]. The aim of this note is to formulate real versions of Brauer’s $k(B)$ conjecture, see [3], Olsson’s conjecture, see [28], and Eaton’s conjecture, see [10], for 2-blocks. We give special cases when we can prove the real versions of them. The last part of the paper deals with fusion of elements of defect groups.

2. Notations and terminology

In this note G will always denote a finite group, p a prime integer, which is 2 except for the last section of the paper. Let (R, k, F) be a p -modular system, where R is a complete discrete valuation ring with quotient field k of characteristic zero and residue class field F of characteristic p . We assume that k and F are splitting fields of all the subgroups of G . We may also assume that k is a subfield of the complex numbers. Complex conjugation acts on $\text{Irr}(G)$. A character is *real* if it is conjugate to itself, in other words if it is real valued. An element of G is *real* if it is conjugate to its inverse. An element x of a subgroup H of G we call H -*real*, if it can be conjugated to its inverse by an element from the subgroup H .

We say that the *conjugacy class* C is *real* if it is equal to the class of the inverse elements of the class. We use the notation $\text{Cl}_r(G)$ for the set of these classes. A p -block B is called *real* if it contains the complex conjugate of an irreducible ordinary character (and hence of all irreducible characters) in the block. It is known, see e.g. [23, Theorem 3.33], that a real 2-block always contains real valued irreducible ordinary and Brauer characters, as well. We use the notation $\text{Irr}_{rv}(G)$ and $\text{Irr}_{rv}(B)$ for

the set of real valued irreducible ordinary characters in G and in B , respectively. Let $k_{rv}(G)$ and $k_{rv}(B)$ stand for the sizes of these sets. We use the notation $k_{i,rv}(B)$ for the number of real valued irreducible characters of height i in the p -block B . By Brauer's permutation lemma the number of real conjugacy classes of the group G is equal to $k_{rv}(G)$. We use the notation $Bl(G | D)$ for the set of p -blocks of G with defect group D , $D^{(n)}$ stands for the n -th derived subgroup of D . For constructing examples we used the GAP system, see [7], and we also describe these groups with their GAP notation.

3. The real conjectures

Unless otherwise stated, let $p = 2$. Let G be a finite group, B a real 2-block of G with defect group D .

Conjecture 1 (Weak real version of Brauer's conjecture). *We conjecture that $k_{rv}(B)$ is bounded from above by the number of G -real elements of D .*

Conjecture 2 (Strong real version of Brauer's conjecture). *We conjecture that $k_{rv}(B)$ is bounded from above by the number of $N_G(D)$ -real elements of D .*

Conjecture 3 (Real version of Olsson's conjecture). *We conjecture that $k_{0,rv}(B)$ is bounded from above by the number of $N_G(D)/D'$ -real elements of D/D' .*

Conjecture 4 (Real version of Eaton's conjecture). *We conjecture that $\sum_{i=0}^n k_{i,rv}(B)$ is bounded from above by the number of $N_G(D)/D^{(n+1)}$ -real elements of $D/D^{(n+1)}$.*

REMARK 5. One could not replace in Conjecture 2 the $N_G(D)$ by D . The smallest example is a group of order 24 which is the pullback of maps $S_3 \rightarrow C_2$ and $Q_8 \rightarrow C_2$, (with GAP notations it is `SmallGroup(24, 4)`). In this group there are two 2-blocks. The nonprincipal block B has a normal defect group $D \cong C_4$, where there are just two D -real elements, however $k_{rv}(B) = 4$. (In fact in this group all characters in $\text{Irr}(G)$ are real). However, we do not know any such example for the principal block, or for blocks of maximal defect.

REMARK 6. If every irreducible character is real in the group G then we get stronger versions of the non-real conjectures, see Remark 7, namely $k(B)$ ($k_0(B)$, $\sum_{i=0}^n k_i(B)$) are bounded from above by the number of elements of the defect group D of B , (D/D' or $D/D^{(n+1)}$) that are real inside $N_G(D)$ ($N_G(D)/D'$ or $N_G(D)/D^{(n+1)}$) respectively. Of course Conjecture 4 implies Conjectures 1, 2 and 3.

REMARK 7. If every irreducible character of a group G is real, it does not follow that the normalizer of its Sylow 2-subgroup also has this property. Let $G = \text{SmallGroup}(96, 185)$. This group has selfnormalizing Sylow 2-subgroups. In the

principal block of G all the 14 irreducible characters are real valued, its Sylow 2-subgroup has also 14 irreducible characters, but only 12 of them are real. This example also shows that an element can be real in one of the Sylow 2-subgroups, but not real in an other Sylow 2-subgroup, since one can find order 4 elements in this with that property. In this group all 32 elements of the Sylow 2-subgroup are real in G , but only 28 of them are real in $N_G(S) = S$.

In the next remark we show that the p -analogue of Conjecture 1 is not true for $p > 2$, and since the defect group is abelian the other Conjectures 2, 3 and 4 also cannot hold:

REMARK 8. Let $G = M_{11}$, $p = 11$ and let B be the principal block. Then $|D| = 11$, $k_{rv}(B) = 3$, but in D there is only one G -real element. This group is also an example for the fact that the number of real valued irreducible characters can be different in the Brauer correspondent blocks with cyclic defect group if $p > 2$. Let $b \in \text{Bl}(N_G(D) | D)$ be the Brauer correspondent of B . Then $k_{rv}(b) = 1$. If $p = 2$ and the defect group is noncyclic then Brauer correspondent blocks might have different number of real valued irreducible characters: let us take the same group G , then the principal 2-block has 6, however its Brauer correspondent block has 5 real valued irreducible characters.

4. Nilpotent groups, symmetric groups and blocks with central defect groups

Proposition 9 (The nilpotent groups). *A stronger form of Conjecture 4 (hence 3, 2 and 1) holds for nilpotent groups. If G is either a 2-group or abelian, then in Conjecture 3 there is equality.*

Proof. If G is nilpotent then every 2-block is of maximal defect, and by [8] the only real 2-block of maximal defect is the principal block B_0 . Then $\text{Irr}(B_0) = \text{Irr}(G_2)$, where $G_2 \in \text{Syl}_2(G)$. Characters of height n of G_2 are those of degree 2^n . This is at most the n -th character degree of G_2 . By [12, Lemma 5.12], all irreducible characters of height at most n contain $G_2^{(n+1)}$ in their kernels, hence $\sum_{i=0}^n k_{i,rv}(B_0) \leq |\text{Irr}_{rv}(G_2/G_2^{(n+1)})|$, which is at most the number of $G_2/G_2^{(n+1)}$ -real elements in $G_2/G_2^{(n+1)}$. \square

Proposition 10 (The symmetric groups). *Conjectures 2 and 3 hold for the symmetric groups.*

Proof. (a) Since every irreducible character of the symmetric group is real valued and since its Sylow 2-subgroup also has this property by [16, Theorem 4.4.8], Conjecture 2 for the principal 2-blocks reduces in this case to the non-real $k(B)$ conjecture, which holds by [28]. In [26] it is proved that the defect group D of each block B of

weight w of S_n is isomorphic to the Sylow p -subgroup of S_{pw} and there is a canonical height preserving bijection between the irreducible characters of B and that of the principal block of S_{pw} . Thus if $p = 2$ then in D each element is also real, and again by [28], Conjecture 2 holds also for nonprincipal 2-blocks of S_n .

(b) Olsson's conjecture also holds for S_n by [28]. Thus by similar arguments as above, Conjecture 3, also holds. \square

REMARK 11. A positive answer to Eaton's conjecture for S_n , would imply a positive answer to Conjecture 4.

Proposition 12 (Blocks with central defect groups). *Conjecture 4 (and hence, Conjectures 1, 2 and 3) holds for central defect groups. In fact we prove a slightly stronger statement: the strong forms of the conjectures holds for 2-blocks with defect group D , where $G = DC_G(D)$:*

Proof. Let $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$ be a 2-block of G , where $G = DC_G(D)$. By [23, Theorem 9.12] $|\text{IBr}(B)| = 1$ and there is a bijection between $\text{Irr}(D)$ and $\text{Irr}(B)$ mapping ζ to θ_ζ , where $\theta_\zeta(g) = \zeta(g_2)\theta(g_2)$, if $g_2 \in D$, otherwise it is zero. Here θ is the unique character in $\text{Irr}(B)$ containing D in its kernel, and $\text{IBr}(B) = \{\theta^0\}$. Moreover $ht(\theta_\zeta) = n$ iff $\zeta(1) = 2^n$. If B is a real 2-block then θ is a real valued character and θ_ζ is real valued if and only if ζ is real valued. Thus $k_{rv}(B) = k_{rv}(D)$ and $\sum_{i=0}^n k_{i,rv}(B) = \sum_{i=0}^n k_{i,rv}(D) \leq |\text{Irr}_{rv}(D/D^{(n+1)})|$ by Proposition 9, this is at most the number of $D/D^{(n+1)}$ -real elements of $D/D^{(n+1)}$. \square

REMARK 13. It is easy to see that if the above conjectures are true for the direct factors of a group then they are also true for the direct product: a tensor product of characters is real iff each component is real, if we have defect classes $C_1 \in \text{Cl}(B_1, D_1)$ and $C_2 \in \text{Cl}(B_2, D_2)$, then the pair $(c_1, c_2) \in C_1 \times C_2$ is a defect class of $B_1 \otimes B_2$. The defect of the character $\chi_1 \otimes \chi_2$ is the sum of the defects of χ_1 and χ_2 . The height of the product of characters is the sum of the heights. The number of real elements in $D_1 \times D_2$ is just the product of the numbers of real elements in the direct components.

5. Blocks with cyclic defect groups

For a block $B \in \text{Bl}(G)$ we consider the pairs (x, θ) with $x \in G$ a p -element $\theta \in \text{IBr}(b)$, where $b \in \text{Bl}(C_G(x))$ such that $b^G = B$. As in [21], we call the G -conjugacy classes of these pairs, denoted by $(x, \theta)^G$, the *columns* of B . A column $(x, \theta)^G$ is called *real* if $(x, \theta)^G = (x^{-1}, \bar{\theta})^G$. In [21, Lemma 1.1] it is proved that $k_{rv}(B)$ is equal to the number of real columns of B .

We will use Dade's description [6, Theorem 68.1] of p -blocks with cyclic defect groups only for the special case $p = 2$:

Let B be a 2-block with cyclic defect group $D = \langle x \rangle$ of order 2^a , $D_i = \langle x^{2^i} \rangle$, $C_i = C_G(D_i)$, $N_i = N_G(D_i)$, for $i = 0, \dots, a-1$. Let $B_0 \in \text{Bl}(N_G(D) \mid D)$ be the

Brauer correspondent block of B . Let $b_0 \in \text{Bl}(C_G(D) \mid D)$ with $b_0^{N_0} = B_0$. Such blocks are conjugate in N_0 . Similarly let $b_i = b_0^{C_i}$, then every block of C_i that induces B is conjugate to b_i in N_i . Let θ^i be the unique irreducible Brauer character of b_i for $i = 0, \dots, a-1$. The inertia subgroup of b_i in N_i is C_i for $i = 0, \dots, a-1$, and also $|\text{IBr}(B)| = 1$. Let $\text{IBr}(B) = \{\phi\}$. First we prove:

Lemma 14. *With the notation above, we have that (x, θ^0) , (x^k, θ^0) for k odd, (x^2, θ^1) , (x^{2^k}, θ^1) for k odd, \dots , $(x^{2^{a-1}}, \theta^{a-1})$, $(x^{2^{(a-1)k}}, \theta^{a-1})$ for k odd, and $(1, \phi)$ are representatives of the columns of B . If x^{2^i} is the smallest power of x which is G -real then representatives of the real columns of B are among those columns whose first component is a power of x^{2^i} .*

Proof. If the first components of two pairs generate different subgroups, then they cannot be conjugate. Let us take the pair (y, ψ) , where y generates D_j and $j < a$. Then the block of ψ is conjugate to b_j in N_j , so ψ is conjugate to θ^j in N_j . The conjugation takes y to another generator of D_j , i.e. to $x^{2^{j+k}}$, where k is odd. If the first component is 1, then the second component must be ϕ . \square

Corollary 15. *Let G be a finite group, let B be a real 2-block with cyclic defect group D . Then Conjecture 1 holds for G .*

Proof. We use [21, Lemma 1.1], Lemma 14 and the notations above. Then the number of G -real elements in D is exactly 2^{a-i} .

We have that the representatives of real columns of B are $(1, \phi)$ and some of those columns whose first component is an element of D_i and if it generates D_j then the second component is θ^j . Their number is at most the number of elements of D_i , which is 2^{a-i} . \square

Corollary 16. *Let D be a cyclic normal 2-subgroup of G . Then Conjecture 2 and hence Conjecture 4 also holds for blocks $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$.*

REMARK 17. Using similar arguments for the $p > 2$ case, one gets for block with cyclic defect groups that $k_{rv}(B) \leq l(B) \cdot |\{G\text{-real elements in } D\}|$. This could be considered as some kind of real analogue of the so called “Trace inequality” in [27, Proposition 2, p. 272].

To prove Conjecture 2 for 2-blocks with cyclic defect group we will need the following lemma (the p -analogue of it for $p > 2$ is not true, and if $p = 2$, but the defect group is noncyclic then the analogous result is not true either, see Example 8):

Lemma 18. *Let G be a finite group, let $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$ be a real 2-block with cyclic defect group D and let $B_0 \in \text{Bl}(N_G(D) \mid D)$ be its Brauer correspondent block. Then $\text{k}_{rv}(B) = \text{k}_{rv}(B_0)$.*

Proof. We use the same notation as in the introduction to this section. By [21, Lemma 1.1] and Lemma 14 it is enough to prove that if $(x^{2^j k}, \theta^j)$ represents a real column of the block B , (recall that $\theta^j \in \text{IBr}(b_j)$ and $b_j \in \text{Bl}(C_G(D_j) \mid D)$), and $\tilde{b}_j \in \text{Bl}(N_{C_G(D_j)}(D) \mid D) = \text{Bl}(C_{N_G(D)}(D_j) \mid D)$ is the Brauer correspondent of b_j containing the single irreducible Brauer character $\tilde{\theta}^j$, then $(x^{2^j k}, \tilde{\theta}^j)$ belongs to a real column of B_0 and this correspondence defines a bijection of real columns of B_0 and B .

Let $z \in G$ such that $((x^{2^j k})^z, \theta^{jz}) = ((x^{2^j k})^{-1}, \overline{\theta^j})$. Then $\overline{\theta^j} \in \text{IBr}(\overline{b_j})$. This block's Brauer correspondent in $N_{C_G(D_j)}(D)$ is $\overline{\tilde{b}_j}$, that contains the unique irreducible Brauer character $\overline{\tilde{\theta}^j}$. Since blocks of $C_{N_G(D)}(D_j)$ that induce B_0 are conjugate in $N_{N_G(D)}(D_j) = N_G(D)$, there exists an element $z_1 \in N_G(D)$ with $\tilde{b}_j^{z_1} = \overline{\tilde{b}_j}$. Then $b_j^{z_1} = \overline{b_j}$ and $\tilde{\theta}^{jz_1} = \overline{\tilde{\theta}^j}$. But then $b_j^{zz_1} = b_j$. But the inertia group of b_j in N_j is C_j , thus $zz_1 \in C_j$ and so $(x^{2^j k})^{zz_1} = x^{2^j k}$, and $(x^{2^j k})^{-1} = (x^{2^j k})^z = (x^{2^j k})^{z_1}$, and hence $((x^{2^j k})^{z_1}, \tilde{\theta}^{jz_1}) = ((x^{2^j k})^{-1}, \overline{\tilde{\theta}^j})$. Thus it represents a real column of B_0 . The remaining column of B containing $(1, \phi)$ is real and the corresponding column containing $(1, \tilde{\phi})$ in B_0 is also real. So we are done. \square

Now we have:

Theorem 19. *Let G be a finite group, let $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$ be a 2-block with cyclic defect group D . Then Conjecture 2 and hence Conjecture 4 also holds for B .*

Proof. Using Lemma 18 and Corollary 16, we have that $|\text{Irr}_{rv}(B)| = |\text{Irr}_{rv}(B_0)|$ is bounded from above by the number of the $N_G(D)$ -real elements of D , thus we are done. \square

6. Groups with odd real core

In [11] we defined the *real core* $R(G)$ of G as the subgroup generated by the real elements of odd order.

Our main result is the following:

Theorem 20. *If $|R(G)|$ is odd then Conjecture 4 holds (hence also Conjectures 3, 2 and 1) for the principal 2-block of G . In particular if any of the following cases occur Conjecture 4 holds for the principal 2-block of G .*

- (a) *The commutator subgroup G' is 2-nilpotent.*
- (b) *$G = O_{2,2,2}(G)$. (In fact this is equivalent to $|R(G)|$ being odd.)*

(c) G is solvable and its Sylow 2-subgroup is abelian.

Moreover, we may replace in Conjecture 4 $N_G(D)$ by D .

Proof. If $|R(G)|$ is odd then by [11] $G = O_{2',2,2'}(G)$, in particular G is solvable. Let B_0 be the principal 2-block of G . Then $\text{Irr}_{rv}(B_0) = \text{Irr}_{rv}(G/O_2(G))$. Let $\tilde{G} = G/O_2(G)$. Then $\tilde{S} \in \text{Syl}_2(\tilde{G})$ is normal.

STEP 1: For every real element x there exists a 2-element g such that $x^g = x^{-1}$:

Let $g = g_2g_{2'}$ if $x^{g_2g_{2'}} = x^{-1}$, then an appropriate 2-power of g is already a 2'-element, which centralizes x . Thus g_2 acts on x trivially, and we are done.

STEP 2: $R(\tilde{G}) = 1$:

If $x \in \tilde{G}$ is a real element of odd order, then by Step 1 there is a 2-element g inverting x . Since $\tilde{S} \triangleleft \tilde{G}$, $[x, g] \in \tilde{S} \cap \langle x \rangle = 1$. Thus $x^{-1} = x$, and so $x = 1$.

STEP 3: Every real element in \tilde{G} is a 2-element, hence it lies in $\tilde{S} \in \text{Syl}_2(\tilde{G})$:

Let $x = x_2x_{2'}$ be a real element in \tilde{G} . Then $x_2^{-1}x_{2'}^{-1} = x^{-1} = x^g = x_2^gx_{2'}^g$, thus x_2 and $x_{2'}$ are both real. By Step 2, $x_2 = 1$.

Thus $|\text{Irr}_{rv}(B_0)| = |\text{Irr}_{rv}(\tilde{G})| = |\text{Cl}_r(\tilde{G})| \leq |\{x \in \tilde{G} \mid x \text{ real}\}| = |\{x \in \tilde{S} \in \text{Syl}_2(\tilde{G}) \mid x \text{ real in } \tilde{S}\}|$.

We prove Conjecture 4 by induction on r . Let $r = 0$. An irreducible character $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B_0)$ is of height zero iff its degree is odd. We have that $\chi \in \text{Irr}(\tilde{G})$, and $\chi_{\tilde{S}}$ has only linear constituents, hence $\tilde{S}' \leq \ker(\chi)$. Thus $k_{0,rv}(B_0) \leq |\text{Irr}_{rv}(\tilde{G}/\tilde{S}')| = |\text{Cl}_r(\tilde{G}/\tilde{S}')| \leq |\{x \in \tilde{G}/\tilde{S}' \mid x \text{ real in } \tilde{G}/\tilde{S}'\}|$. If there would be a real 2'-element in G/\tilde{S}' then by Proposition 5.3 in [11] there would be a real 2'-element in $\tilde{G} \setminus \tilde{S}'$, which is not the case. Thus there are also no real elements in \tilde{G}/\tilde{S}' whose 2'-part is not 1. Thus each real element belongs to \tilde{S}/\tilde{S}' , and by Step 1 this element is \tilde{S}/\tilde{S}' -real. Thus we are done for $r = 0$.

Let us suppose that Conjecture 4 is true for $r < n$. If $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B_0)$ is of height n , then its degree has 2-part 2^n . Then all constituents of $\chi_{\tilde{S}}$ have degree 2^n . By [12, Theorem 5.12], they contain in their kernels $\tilde{S}^{(n+1)}$, thus χ also contains it in its kernel. Similarly all irreducible characters of \tilde{G} of smaller height also contain it in their kernels. Hence $\sum_{i=0}^n k_{i,rv}(B_0) \leq |\text{Irr}_{rv}(\tilde{G}/\tilde{S}^{(n+1)})| = |\text{Cl}_r(\tilde{G}/\tilde{S}^{(n+1)})| \leq |\{x \in \tilde{G}/\tilde{S}^{(n+1)} \mid x \text{ real}\}| = |\{x \in \tilde{S}/\tilde{S}^{(n+1)} \mid x \text{ real in } \tilde{S}/\tilde{S}^{(n+1)}\}|$. Hence Conjecture 4 holds.

(a) Since $R(G) \leq G'$ by [11], if G' is 2-nilpotent, then $|R(G)|$ is odd.

(b) This is equivalent to $|R(G)|$ odd by [11].

(c) By the Hall–Higman lemma, \tilde{S} is normal, thus we have case (b). \square

Corollary 21. *If $S \in \text{Syl}_2(G)$ is normal then Conjecture 4 holds for G , since then each block is of maximal defect, and the only real 2-block of maximal defect is the principal block, hence we can apply Theorem 20 (b).*

7. Computer results

We have checked Conjecture 4 for the principal 2-block with GAP [7] for the small groups library. We also checked Conjecture 2 for the principal 2-block for the 26 sporadic simple groups. For these blocks the respective conjectures were true.

We also checked Conjecture 2 and Conjecture 3 with the help of GAP for all 2-blocks of groups up to order 1536 except for groups of orders 856, 1048, 1112, 1192, 1304, 1352, 1384, 1432, 1448, where our computational methods did not work (Conway polynomials are not yet known). We did not find any counterexamples for these conjectures among the investigated groups.

8. B -classes and G -classes of D

Let now p be an arbitrary prime number.

First we prove the following

Lemma 22. *Let B be a p -block of G with defect group D . Then for every $x \in D$ there exists a $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$ with $\chi(x) \neq 0$.*

Proof. Let us suppose by contradiction that there exists an element $x \in D$ with $\chi(x) = 0$, for every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$. If we can prove that there exists a trivial source FG -module M in this block with vertex D , then by [18, p. 175, Lemma 2.16] this is liftable to a trivial source RG -module \tilde{M} and its character is nonzero on the elements of the vertex of M , contradicting our assumption.

If D is normal in G then by [18, p. 247, Lemma 10.3] all simple modules in B are trivial source modules in B with vertex D . If D is not normal then the Brauer correspondent $b \in \text{Bl}(N_G(D) \mid D)$ of B has the property that every simple module S in it is a trivial source module with vertex D . Let us lift a simple $FN_G(D)$ -module S in b to an $RN_G(D)$ -module \tilde{S} . Then its Green correspondent, $f(\tilde{S})$ is a trivial source module with vertex D and by [4, p. 466, Theorem 59.9], $f(\tilde{S})$ belongs to the block B . So we are done. \square

DEFINITION 23. Let B be a p -block of the finite group G with defect group D . We say that two elements $x, y \in D$ are in the same B -class, iff for every irreducible character $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$, $\chi(x) = \chi(y)$.

We have the following result:

Theorem 24. *Let G be a finite group with p -block $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$. Then the B -classes of the defect group D are exactly the G -classes $\text{Cl}_G(D)$ of D under conjugation.*

Proof. If two elements $x, y \in D$ are conjugate in G , then of course they are also in the same B -class. Let us suppose now that $x, y \in D$ are in the same B -class,

but they are not conjugate in G . Then by the strong block orthogonality relation, see [23, p. 106, Corollary 5.11] $\sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)} \chi(x)\overline{\chi(y)} = 0$. Using that x, y are in the same B -class this gives us $\sum_{\chi(x) \in \text{Irr}(B)} |\chi(x)|^2 = 0$. Hence $\chi(x) = 0$ for every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$. By Lemma 22, this is not possible. \square

DEFINITION 25. Let B be a p -block of a finite group G with defect group D . We say that the element $x \in D$ is B -real if $\chi(x)$ is real for every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$. An element $x \in D$ is B -rational, if $\chi(x)$ is rational for every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$.

Corollary 26. Let $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$ and let $x \in D$. Then x is B -real iff it is real in G .

Corollary 27. Let $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$ and let $x \in D$. Then x is B -rational iff it is rational in G .

Corollary 28. Let F be a field containing \mathbb{Q} . Let $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$ and let $x \in D$. Then $\chi(x) \in F$ for every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ if and only if $\chi(x) \in F$ for every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$.

We have also the following

Theorem 29. Let $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$. The restrictions χ_D of $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$ to the defect group D generate the vector space of the restrictions of all complex G -class functions to D .

Proof. Let us choose representatives $x_i \in C_i \cap D$, $i = 1, \dots, t$ of G -conjugacy classes C_i intersecting D . We want to prove that if we restrict the character table of G to these columns and to those rows which belong to the block B , then these columns are independent. It implies that this submatrix has rank t , hence, it has also t independent rows. But then any complex vector of length t can be expressed by these rows and we are done. Let us suppose that the above mentioned t columns are dependent. Then there are coefficients $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_t$, not all zero with the property that $\sum_{i=1}^t \alpha_i \chi(x_i) = 0$, for all $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$. By [22, Lemma 4.6, Chapter 5] the subsum, where x_i -s belong to any p -section is also zero. But the x_i -s all belong to different p -sections, thus $\alpha_i \chi(x_i) = 0$ for every $i = 1, \dots, t$ and every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$. By Lemma 22 we see that there is no x_i where every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)$ vanishes. Hence $\alpha_i = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, t$. Thus the columns of the above restricted matrix are independent and we are done. \square

In this way we get another proof of the following:

Corollary 30. For a block $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$, the number of G -conjugacy classes $|\text{Cl}_G(D)|$ of its defect group, is a lower bound for the number $k(B)$.

EXAMPLE 31. It is not true, however that B -classes (hence G -classes) of the defect group D are the same as b -classes (hence $N_G(D)$ -classes) for the Brauer correspondent block $b \in \text{Bl}(N_G(D) \mid D)$ even for 2-blocks $B \in \text{Bl}(G \mid D)$ with cyclic defect group. Let $G = \text{SmallGroup}(288, 375)$. Then the third 2-block has cyclic defect group of order 8, it contains four G -real (hence B -real) elements and only two $N_G(D)$ -real (hence b -real) elements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. The authors are very grateful to Professor Gerhard Hiss for the discussions about the topic of this paper and also for his suggestions and comments, especially for his contributions to the proof of Lemma 22. We also thank Thomas Breuer for his advices concerning the GAP system. Research supported by National Science Foundation Research Grant No. T049841 and K 77476. Research partially supported by the grant TA'MOP-4.2.2.B-10/1-2010-0009.

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