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p -RADICAL GROUPS ARE p -SOLVABLE

Dedicated to Professor Hiroshi Nagao for his 60th birthday

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Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 0$. Let G be a finite group with Sylow p -subgroup P . Following Motose and Ninomiya [3] we call G p -radical if k_p^G is completely reducible, where k_p is the trivial kP -module. Our aim in this paper is to prove the following theorems.

Theorem 1. *If G is p -radical, then G is p -solvable.*

Theorem 2. *Let G be a p -radical group with Sylow p -subgroup P . Then the following hold;*

(1) *If $D = P \cap P^x$ for some x in G , then D is a vertex of some simple kG -module.*

(2) *If $D = P \cap P^x$ for some x in $C_G(D)$, then D is a defect group of some p -block of G .*

We will write $V | W$ if a kG -module V is isomorphic to a direct summand of a kG -module W . For kG -modules V and W and a subgroup H of G , let $(V, W)^G = \text{Hom}_{kG}(V, W)$ and $(V, W)_H^G = T_{H,G}(V, W)^H$, where $T_{H,G}$ is the trace map from $(V, W)^H$ to $(V, W)^G$.

1. Preliminaries

Throughout this paper we let G be a p -radical group with Sylow p -subgroup P and put $Y = k_p^G$. In this section we shall prove two lemmas which will be used to prove the theorems stated in the introduction.

Lemma 1. *If S is a simple kG -module with vertex Q , then every indecomposable direct summand of S_p is isomorphic to k_A^P for some $A \subset P$ which is conjugate to Q .*

Proof. Since Y is completely reducible, $(Y, S)^G = (Y, S)_Q^G$ and $(Y, S)_R^G = 0$ if R does not contain any conjugate of Q . Let X be an indecomposable direct summand of S_p . Then by Mackey decomposition theorem $X \cong k_A^P$ for some $A \subset P$ such that A is contained in some conjugate of Q . By the isomorphism

$\text{Hom}_k(Y, S) \cong (\text{Hom}_k(k_P, S_P))^G$ we have $T_{G,A}((Y, S)^A) \neq 0$ (see Lemma 3.5, II in [1]). Thus by the above remark A contains some conjugate of Q and therefore A is conjugate to Q .

Lemma 2. *Let Q be a subgroup of P and put $N=N_G(Q)$ and $R=P \cap N$. Let V be an indecomposable direct summand of k_R^N . If V_R has an indecomposable direct summand with vertex Q , then V also has Q as a vertex.*

Proof. For our proof of the lemma Scott's study in [5] is very useful. Let Ω be the set of right cosets of P in G . Then Y is the permutation module $k\Omega$. If Ω_Q is the set of fixed points of Q in Ω , then $X=k\Omega_Q$ is a kN -module, $X=\bigoplus \sum k_{P^x \cap N}^N$ where x ranges over the set of representatives of (P, N) -double cosets in G with $P^x \supset Q$ and $k_R^N | X$. Note that every indecomposable direct summand of X has a vertex containing Q as $Q \triangleleft N$. By Scott's investigation in (section 3, [5]) there exists a k -algebra homomorphism f from $(Y, Y)^G$ to $(X, X)^N$. The map f induces the epimorphism from $(Y, Y)_Q^G$ to $(X, X)_Q^N$ (see Proof of Theorem 3(b), [5]). Since $(Y, Y)^G$ is semisimple we conclude that $(X, X)_Q^N$ is an ideal of $(X, X)^N$ with $J((X, X)^N) \cap (X, X)_Q^N = 0$, where $J((X, X)^N)$ denotes the Jacobson radical of $(X, X)^N$. Then it follows that $(X, X)_Q^N$ is a direct summand of $(X, X)^N$ as algebras. Let V be an indecomposable direct summand of k_R^N and assume that V_R has an indecomposable direct summand with vertex Q . Then k_Q^R is a direct summand of V_R by Mackey decomposition theorem and therefore $(V, k_R^N)_Q^N \neq 0$. Thus $(V, X)_Q^N \neq 0$ and this implies that an idempotent in $(X, X)^N$ corresponding to V is in $(X, X)_Q^N$ as $(X, X)_Q^N$ is an algebra direct summand of $(X, X)^N$. So V also has a vertex Q and the result follows.

2. Proof of Theorem 1

Let S be a simple kG -module in the principal p -block of G and Q be its vertex. By Lemma 1 $S_p = \bigoplus \sum k_{Q^x}^P$ for some x 's with $Q^x \subset P$. By the result of Knörr (Corollary 3.6, [2]) Q is a defect group of the principal p -block of $QC_G(Q)$ and therefore is a Sylow p -subgroup of $QC_G(Q)$. Thus $Z(P) \subset Q^x$ for every x with $Q^x \subset P$. So $\text{Ker } S \supset Z(P)$ and it follows that $O_{p',p}(G) \supset Z(P)$. As $G/O_{p',p}(G)$ is also p -radical, the theorem follows by induction on the order of G .

3. Proof of Theorem 2

First we shall prove the statement (1) in Theorem 2. For any Sylow intersection $D=P^x \cap P$, k_D^P is a direct summand of Y_P by Mackey decomposition theorem and therefore is a direct summand of S_p for some simple kG -module S . Then the result follows from Lemma 1.

Next we shall show the statement (2) in Theorem 2. Let $D=P^x \cap P$ where x is in $C_G(D)$ and put $N=N_G(D)$, $H=DC_G(D)$ and $R=P \cap N$. Since x is in $C_G(D)$ and $D=R^x \cap R$ it follows that $k_D^R | k_R^{RH}$. Then by Lemma 2 k_R^{RH}

has an indecomposable direct summand V with vertex D as $k_R^{RH} | k_R^{N_{RH}}$. Let W be an indecomposable kH -module such that $W^{RH} = V$ and let b be a p -block of H which contains W . We claim that W^N is completely reducible. By the result of Scott (Theorem, [5]) every indecomposable direct summand of k_R^N with vertex D is the Green correspondent of an indecomposable direct summand of Y and is therefore a simple kN -module by (Lemma 2.2, [4]). Since $W^N | V^N | (k_R^{RH})^N = k_R^N$ and every indecomposable direct summand of W^N has a vertex D we have that W^N is completely reducible by the above remark and our claim follows. Since W^N is completely reducible, W is simple and is a unique simple kH -module in b as $H = DC_G(D)$. Let B be a p -block of N which covers b . Then every simple kN -module in B is a submodule of W^N and therefore direct summand of W^N . This implies that B has a defect group D . So G has a p -block with defect group D by Brauer's First Main Theorem.

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