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A note on the tensor product of restricted simple modules for algebraic groups

MAUD DE VISSCHER

School of Mathematics, Queen Mary College,
University of London, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS
m.devisscher@qmul.ac.uk
Abstract

Let $G$ be a semisimple simply connected algebraic group over an algebraically closed field of positive characteristic $p$. Denote by $G_1$ its first Frobenius kernel. In this note, we determine for which group $G$ the restriction to $G_1$ of any indecomposable $G$-summand of the tensor product of any two restricted simple $G$-modules remains indecomposable.

Keywords: semisimple algebraic group, Frobenius kernel, tensor product
1 Introduction and notations

Let $G$ be a semisimple simply connected algebraic group over an algebraically closed field $k$ of positive characteristic $p$. Assume that $G$ is defined and split over the prime subfield $\mathbf{F}_p$ of $p$ elements. Let $F : G \to G$ be the corresponding Frobenius morphism and denote by $G_1 := \text{Ker}(F)$ the first Frobenius kernel of $G$. We recall the basic definitions and notation needed here. More details can be found in Jantzen [8].

Let $T$ be an $F$-stable split maximal torus of $G$ and let $W = N_G(T)/T$ be the Weyl group. Let $B$ be an $F$-stable Borel subgroup containing $T$ (and denote by $B^+$ the opposite Borel subgroup) and let $U$ (resp. $U^+$) be the unipotent radical of $B$ (resp. of $B^+$). We denote by $T_1$ and $B_1$ the corresponding subgroups (schemes) of $G_1$.

Let $X = X(T)$ be the weight lattice and fix a non-singular, symmetric positive definite $W$-invariant form on $X \otimes \mathbb{Z} \mathbb{R}$, denoted by $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$. Let $\Phi$ be the root system, $\Phi^+$ the set of positive roots which makes $B$ the negative Borel and let $\Pi$ be the set of simple roots. Define the set of dominant weights by

$$X^+ = \{ \lambda \in X \mid \langle \lambda, \check{\alpha} \rangle \geq 0 \ \forall \alpha \in \Pi \}$$

where $\check{\alpha} = 2\alpha/\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle$ for $\alpha \in \Phi$. Define also the set of restricted weights $X_1$ by

$$X_1 = \{ \lambda \in X^+ \mid \langle \lambda, \check{\alpha} \rangle < p \ \forall \alpha \in \Pi \}.$$

The weight lattice has a natural partial ordering: for $\lambda, \mu \in X$ we write $\lambda \geq \mu$ if and only if $\lambda - \mu$ is a sum of simple roots. Let $w_0$ be the longest element in the Weyl group $W$. We denote by $\alpha_0$ the highest short root of $\Phi$.
and by $\rho$ half the sum of the positive roots. The Coxeter number associated to the root system $\Phi$ is given by $h = \langle \rho, \alpha_0 \rangle + 1$.

For $\lambda \in X$, let $k_\lambda$ be the one dimensional $B$-module on which $T$ acts via $\lambda$ and denote by $\nabla(\lambda)$ the induced module $\operatorname{Ind}_B^G k_\lambda$. Then $\nabla(\lambda)$ is finite dimensional and it is non-zero if and only if $\lambda \in X^+$. For $\lambda \in X^+$, the socle $L(\lambda)$ of $\nabla(\lambda)$ is simple and furthermore $\{L(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in X^+\}$ is a complete set of non-isomorphic simple $G$-modules. For $\lambda \in X^+$, we denote by $\Delta(\lambda) := \nabla(-w_0 \lambda)^*$. A rational $G$-module $M$ is said to have a good filtration if it has a filtration

$$\{0\} = M_0 \subseteq M_1 \subseteq ... \subseteq M_k = M$$

such that each quotient $M_i/M_{i+1}$ is isomorphic to an induced module $\nabla(\mu_i)$ for some $\mu_i \in X^+$. A rational $G$-module $T$ is called a tilting module if both $T$ and $T^*$ have a good filtration. Indecomposable tilting modules have been classified (see Ringel [9] and Donkin [3]), they are parametrized by the set of dominant weights $X^+$. For each $\lambda \in X^+$, we denote the corresponding indecomposable tilting module by $T(\lambda)$. For the dominant weight $(p-1)\rho$ we have $\nabla((p-1)\rho) = \Delta((p-1)\rho) = L((p-1)\rho) = T((p-1)\rho)$, this module is called the Steinberg module and is denoted by $St$. The restriction to $G_1$ of the set of restricted simple $G$-modules $\{L(\lambda) \mid \lambda \in X_1\}$ gives a complete set of non-isomorphic simple $G_1$-modules.

We shall also make use of the theory of $G_1 T$-modules (see Janzten [8]II.9). In particular, for $\lambda \in X$ we consider the induced module $\hat{Z}'_1(\lambda) := \operatorname{Ind}_{B_1 T k_\lambda}^{G_1 T} k_\lambda$.

The Steinberg module $St$ is simple and injective when restricted to $G_1$ and one suspects that for all $\lambda \in X_1$ the injective hull of $L(\lambda)$ as a $G_1$-
module can be obtained by restricting the indecomposable $G$-summand of $St \otimes L((p - 1)\rho + w_0\lambda)$ containing the highest weight $2(p - 1)\rho + w_0\lambda$. This is known to be true when $p \geq 2h - 2$ (see Jantzen [7] section 4). It was first shown for $p \geq 3h - 3$ by Ballard in [2]. Stephen Doty suggested to look at a more general problem (see [5]), namely the restriction to $G_1$ of arbitrary indecomposable $G$-summands of the tensor product of arbitrary restricted simple $G$-modules. More precisely, he asked the following question: For which group $G$ does the following condition hold?

**Condition (*)**: For all restricted weights $\lambda$ and $\mu$, the indecomposable $G$-summands of the tensor product $L(\lambda) \otimes L(\mu)$ remain indecomposable upon restriction to $G_1$.

For $G = SL_2(k)$, it is well known that Condition (*) holds. In [6], Stephen Doty and Anne Henke used this fact to express the indecomposable $G$-summand of the tensor product of arbitrary (not necessarily restricted) simple modules as a twisted tensor product of certain “small” tilting modules.

In this paper, we answer Doty’s question completely. We assume from now on, and without loss of generality, that the root system of the group $G$ is *irreducible*. We will show that, in fact, Condition (*) only holds in very few cases, namely:

**Theorem 1** Condition (*) holds if and only if $G$ has Dynkin type $A_1$, or $p = 2$ and $G$ has Dynkin type $A_2$ or $B_2 = C_2$.

This result is given by Propositions 2 and 3 below.
2 Proof

Proposition 1 Let \( \lambda \in X_1 \). Assume that all indecomposable \( G \)-summands of \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \) remain indecomposable upon restriction to \( G_1 \). Then there is no non-zero weight \( \tau \) of \( L(\lambda) \) of the form \( \tau = p\mu \) for some \( \mu \in X \).

Proof: Note that if all indecomposable \( G \)-summands of \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \) remain indecomposable as \( G_1 \)-modules then they also remain indecomposable as \( G_1T \)-modules. Considered as a \( G_1T \)-module, \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \) has a filtration with quotients \( \hat{Z}_1((p-1)\rho+\nu) \) with \( \nu \in X \) occurring \( \dim L(\lambda)_\nu \) times, where \( L(\lambda)_\nu \) denotes the \( \nu \)-weight space of the module \( L(\lambda) \) (see Jantzen [8]II.9.19). Now if \( \nu = p\mu \) is a weight of \( L(\lambda) \) then \( \hat{Z}_1((p-1)\rho+\nu) \cong St \otimes p\mu \) is projective and injective so it must occur as a \( G_1T \)-summand of \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \). Thus, by assumption, \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \) must have a \( G \)-summand whose restriction to \( G_1T \) is \( St \otimes p\mu \). But, for \( \mu \neq 0 \), the simple \( G_1T \)-module \( St \otimes p\mu \) does not lift to \( G \). Hence \( \mu \) must be zero. QED

Remark: We now give a different proof of Proposition 1 by considering the \( G_1 \)-Steinberg block component of \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \). Using Jantzen [8]II.10.4, it is isomorphic, as \( G \)-modules, to \( St \otimes Z \) for some \( G \)-module \( Z \). As every indecomposable \( G \)-summand of \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \) remains indecomposable as \( G \)-modules, \( Z \) must be a trivial module and we have

\[ \text{Hom}_G(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St) \cong \text{Hom}_{G_1}(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St). \]

But we always have

\[ \text{Hom}_G(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St) \subseteq \text{Hom}_{G_1T}(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St) \subseteq \text{Hom}_{G_1}(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St). \]
Hence,

\[ \text{Hom}_{G_1 T}(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St) = \text{Hom}_{G_1}(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St). \]

Now as \( G_1 \)-modules we have

\[
\begin{align*}
St \otimes St & \cong St \otimes \text{Ind}_{B_1}^{G_1} k(p-1)\rho \\
& \cong \text{Ind}_{B_1}^{G_1} (St \otimes k(p-1)\rho) \\
& \cong \text{Ind}_{B_1}^{G_1} (\text{Ind}_{T_1}^{B_1} k) \\
& \cong \text{Ind}_{T_1}^{G_1} k.
\end{align*}
\]

Similarly, as \( G_1 T \)-modules, we have \( St \otimes St \cong \text{Ind}_{T_1}^{G_1} k \). So

\[
L(\lambda)^T \cong \text{Hom}_{G_1 T}(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St) = \text{Hom}_{G_1}(St, L(\lambda) \otimes St) \cong L(\lambda)^{T_1}.
\]

Now the \( T_1 \)-fixed points space of \( L(\lambda) \) is exactly the sum of the weight spaces corresponding to weights of the form \( p\mu \) for some \( \mu \in X \). As it has to coincide with the \( T \)-fixed points, we have that every weight of \( L(\lambda) \) of the form \( p\mu \) for some \( \mu \in X \) must in fact be zero.

**Proposition 2** Assume that the root system of \( G \) is irreducible. If Condition (*) holds then either \( G \) has Dynkin type \( A_1 \) or \( p=2 \) and \( G \) has Dynkin type \( A_2 \) or \( B_2 = C_2 \).

Before proving this proposition, let us first make a note on truncation of simple modules. Let \( \Gamma \) be a subset of the set of simple roots \( \Pi \) and let \( G_{\Gamma} \) be the corresponding Levi subgroup i.e. \( G_{\Gamma} \) is the subgroup generated by \( T \) and the root subgroups \( U_\alpha \) with \( \pm \alpha \in \Gamma \). The simple \( G_{\Gamma} \)-modules are parametrized by \( X_{\Gamma}^+ = \{ \lambda \in X \mid \langle \lambda, \tilde{\alpha} \rangle \geq 0 \ \forall \alpha \in \Gamma \} \), we denote them
by $L_{\Gamma}(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in X^\Gamma_+$. For $\lambda \in X^+$ and $\mu \in X$, we write $L(\lambda)_\mu$ to denote the $\mu$-weight space of the $G$-module $L(\lambda)$. Then the truncation functor $Tr_{\Gamma}^{\lambda}$ gives

$$Tr_{\Gamma}^{\lambda}L(\lambda) := \bigoplus_{(m_\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}^{|\Gamma|}} L(\lambda)_{\lambda - \sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma} m_\alpha \alpha} \cong L_{\Gamma}(\lambda)$$

(see Jantzen [8]II.2.11)

**Proof:** We shall consider the cases $p > 2$ and $p = 2$ separately. Let us start with the case $p > 2$. Note that for any irreducible root system of rank at least 2, we can choose $\alpha \in \Pi$ such that $\alpha$ has non-zero inner product with precisely one other simple root, say $\beta$, and $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = -1$. Let $\omega_\alpha$ and $\omega_\beta$ be the corresponding fundamental weights. Then we have $\alpha = 2\omega_\alpha - \omega_\beta$ and so

$$p\omega_\beta = (2\omega_\alpha + (p-1)\omega_\beta) - \alpha.$$ 

We claim that $p\omega_\beta$ occurs as a weight of $L(2\omega_\alpha + (p-1)\omega_\beta)$. This follows from the remark on truncation of simple modules mentioned above, taking $\Gamma = \{\alpha\}$, and the fact that when $p > 2$, 0 occurs as a weight of the simple $SL_2(k)$-module $L(2)$. Hence, by Proposition 1, Condition (*) doesn’t hold in this case.

We now turn to the case $p = 2$. Here we shall use the remark on truncation of simple modules with $\Gamma$ generating a root system of type $A_2$, and noting that when $p = 2$, the simple $SL_3(k)$-module $L(1,1)$ has non-zero 0-weight space.

First consider $G$ of the following Dynkin type: $A_n, n \geq 3$; $B_n, n \geq 4$; $C_n, n \geq 3$; $D_n, n \geq 5$; $E_{6,7,8}$; $F_4$. In all these cases, we can find simple roots $\alpha, \beta$ and $\gamma$ such that

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle = -1, \langle \alpha, \eta \rangle = 0 \forall \alpha, \beta \neq \eta \in \Pi.$$
\[ \langle \beta, \bar{\alpha} \rangle = \langle \beta, \bar{\gamma} \rangle = -1, \quad \langle \beta, \bar{\eta} \rangle = 0 \quad \forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \neq \eta \in \Pi. \]

Let \( \omega_\alpha, \omega_\beta, \omega_\gamma \) be the corresponding fundamental weights. Then we have
\[ \alpha = 2\omega_\alpha - \omega_\beta, \quad \beta = -\omega_\alpha + 2\omega_\beta - \omega_\gamma \]
and so
\[ 2\omega_\gamma = (\omega_\alpha + \omega_\beta + \omega_\gamma) - \alpha - \beta. \]

So we have that \( 2\omega_\gamma \) is a weight of \( L(\omega_\alpha + \omega_\beta + \omega_\gamma) \) and hence by Proposition 1, Condition (*) does not hold for such groups.

We are left with three types of groups, \( B_3 \), \( D_4 \) and \( G_2 \). For type \( B_3 \), we take \( \Pi = \{ \alpha, \beta, \gamma \} \) such that
\[ \langle \alpha, \bar{\beta} \rangle = \langle \beta, \bar{\alpha} \rangle = -1, \quad \langle \beta, \bar{\gamma} \rangle = -2. \]
Then
\[ 2\omega_\gamma = (\omega_\alpha + \omega_\beta) - \alpha - \beta \]
and we can argue as before.

For type \( D_4 \), let \( \Pi = \{ \alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta \} \) with
\[ \langle \alpha, \bar{\beta} \rangle = \langle \beta, \bar{\alpha} \rangle = \langle \beta, \bar{\gamma} \rangle = \langle \beta, \bar{\delta} \rangle = -1. \]
Then we have that
\[ 2\omega_\gamma + 2\omega_\delta = (\omega_\alpha + \omega_\beta + \omega_\gamma + \omega_\delta) - \alpha - \beta \]
and we can argue as before.

For type \( G_2 \), write \( \Pi = \{ \alpha, \beta \} \) such that
\[ \langle \alpha, \bar{\beta} \rangle = -1, \quad \langle \beta, \bar{\alpha} \rangle = -3. \]
then we note that
\[ 2\omega_\alpha = (\omega_\alpha + \omega_\beta) - \alpha - \beta. \]
As \( L(\omega_\alpha + \omega_\beta) = St = \nabla(\omega_\alpha + \omega_\beta) \) and \( 2\omega_\alpha \) is a dominant weight, it does occur as a weight of \( L(\omega_\alpha + \omega_\beta) \). This completes the proof. QED
Proposition 3  Condition (*) holds for $G$ of Dynkin type $A_1$ for all primes and for $G$ of Dynkin type $A_2$ and $B_2 = C_2$ when $p = 2$.

Proof: Type $A_1$: Let $0 \leq m, n \leq p - 1$ and consider the tensor product of the two simple modules $L(m) \otimes L(n)$. It is a tilting module and all its weights are less or equal to $2p - 2$. So any indecomposable $G$-summand is either simple or indecomposable projective (injective) when restricted to $G_1$. Thus condition (*) clearly holds here.

Type $A_2$, $p = 2$: Note that all restricted simple modules are tilting modules in this case. Direct calculations using characters show that we have the following decomposition as $G$-modules and that each summand has simple $G_1$-socle.

$$L(1, 0) \otimes L(0, 1) \cong k \oplus L(1, 1)$$

$$L(1, 0) \otimes L(1, 0) \cong T(0, 2) \text{ with } G_1\text{-socle } L(0, 1)$$

$$L(0, 1) \otimes L(0, 1) \cong T(2, 0) \text{ with } G_1\text{-socle } L(1, 0)$$

$$L(1, 0) \otimes L(1, 1) \cong T(2, 1) \text{ with } G_1\text{-socle } L(1, 0)$$

$$L(0, 1) \otimes L(1, 1) \cong T(1, 2) \text{ with } G_1\text{-socle } L(0, 1)$$

$$L(1, 1) \otimes L(1, 1) \cong T(2, 2) \oplus 2St \text{ where } T(2, 2) \text{ has } G_1\text{-socle } k.$$
\( L(1, 0) \otimes L(1, 0) \cong T(2, 0) \) with \( G_1\)-socle \( k \)
\( L(0, 1) \otimes L(0, 1) \cong M \) with \( G_1\)-socle \( k \)
\( L(1, 0) \otimes L(1, 1) \cong T(2, 1) \) with \( G_1\)-socle \( L(0, 1) \)
\( L(0, 1) \otimes L(1, 1) \cong T(1, 2) \) with \( G_1\)-socle \( L(1, 0) \)
\( L(1, 1) \otimes L(1, 1) \cong T(2, 2) \) with \( G_1\)-socle \( k \).

QED

**Remark:** Note that the proof of Theorem 1 given here can easily be generalized to the case where \( G \) is a reductive group (with irreducible root system) such that its derived subgroup is simply connected.

In this case, Proposition 1 tells us that there is no weight \( \tau \) of \( L(\lambda) \) satisfying \( \tau \notin \{ \nu \in X \mid \langle \nu, \check{\alpha} \rangle = 0 \ \forall \alpha \in \Pi \} \) and \( \tau = p\mu \) for some \( \mu \in X \). For the proofs of Propositions 2 and 3, it is clear that we can reduce the calculations to the derived subgroup.

### 3 Remarks on some tilting modules

In the remark following Proposition 1, we considered the \( G_1\)-Steinberg block component \( St \otimes Z^F \) of the \( G \)-module \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \). There, we showed that if condition (*) holds then \( Z \) is a trivial module. We now investigate the \( G \)-module \( Z \) in the general case.

Note that when \( p \geq 2h - 2 \), the module \( L(\lambda) \otimes St \) is tilting for any restricted weight \( \lambda \) (see [1] 2.5 Corollary). As any summand of a tilting module is a tilting module, we see that \( St \otimes Z^F \) is also a tilting module. So by definition \( St \otimes Z^F \) and \( St \otimes (Z^*)^F \) have a good filtration. Now using
Donkin [4], this is equivalent to saying that for all \( \lambda \in X^+ \) we have
\[
\text{Ext}^1_G(\Delta(\lambda), St \otimes Z^F) = 0
\]
and similarly for \( Z^* \). In particular, for all \( \mu \in X^+ \) we have \( \Delta((p-1)\rho + p\mu) \cong St \otimes \Delta(\mu)^F \) and so
\[
\text{Ext}^1_G(\Delta((p-1)\rho + p\mu), St \otimes Z^F) \cong \text{Ext}^1_G(\Delta(\mu), Z) = 0
\]
and similarly for \( Z^* \). Hence \( Z \) is a tilting module. We have seen in Proposition 2 that in many cases, \( Z \) is not a trivial module. In this section we investigate some of its properties.

**Proposition 4** For \( p \geq 2h - 2 \), the tilting module \( Z \) is semisimple.

**Proof:** Let \( \mu \) be any dominant weight of the \( G \)-module \( Z \). Then \( \mu \) satisfy \( (p-1)\rho + p\mu \leq (p-1)\rho + \lambda \) and so \( p\mu \leq \lambda \). We want to show that any such \( \lambda \) belong to the lowest alcove \( C = \{ \lambda \in X^+ \mid 0 < \langle \lambda + \rho, \check{\alpha}_0 \rangle < p \} \). By the linkage principle, this would imply that the module \( Z \) is semisimple. First note that as \( \lambda \) is restricted, for any simple root \( \alpha \), we have \( \langle \lambda, \check{\alpha} \rangle \leq (p-1) = \langle (p-1)\rho, \check{\alpha} \rangle \). So we have that
\[
\langle \lambda, \check{\alpha}_0 \rangle \leq \langle (p-1)\rho, \check{\alpha}_0 \rangle = (p-1)(h-1).
\]
Now as \( p\mu \leq \lambda \), we have
\[
p\langle \mu, \check{\alpha}_0 \rangle \leq \langle \lambda, \check{\alpha}_0 \rangle \leq (p-1)(h-1).
\]
This implies that \( \langle \mu, \check{\alpha}_0 \rangle < (h-1) \) and hence
\[
\langle \mu + \rho, \check{\alpha}_0 \rangle < (h-1) + (h-1) = 2h - 2 \leq p
\]
by assumption. On the other hand, as $\mu$ is dominant, we have that $\langle \mu + \rho, \hat{\alpha} \rangle > 0$ for all simple root $\alpha$. Hence, $\mu$ belongs to the lowest alcove as required. QED

Let us now specialise to the case where $L(\lambda) = St$. So we are looking at the $G_1$-Steinberg block component $St \otimes Z^F$ of $St \otimes St$. Note that the module $St \otimes St$ is tilting for all primes, and hence so is $Z$. We are going to deduce the dimension of the $G$-module $Z$ from the following proposition. Although we only need a very particular case of it, namely the dimension of the $T_1$-fixed points of the Steinberg module, we give a result about any $T_1$-weight spaces of any induced $G_1T$-module $\hat{Z}'_1(\lambda)$.

**Proposition 5** For $\lambda \in X$, all non-zero $T_1$-weight spaces of $\hat{Z}'_1(\lambda)$ have the same dimension, namely

$$p^{\Phi^+] / | \mathbf{Z}\Phi / (\mathbf{Z}\Phi \cap pX) | = p^{\Phi^+] - r(p)}$$

where $r(p)$ denotes the rank of the Cartan matrix of $G$ over $\mathbf{F}_p$.

**Proof:** Using Jantzen [8]II.9.16, we see that the set of $T$-weights (with multiplicities) of $\hat{Z}'_1(\lambda)$ is given by

$$\Lambda = \{ \lambda - \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} m_\alpha \alpha, \ 0 \leq m_\alpha \leq p - 1 \}.$$ 

Let $\mu = \lambda - \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} n_\alpha \alpha \in \Lambda$. Consider the set of weights $\nu \in \Lambda$ congruent to $\mu$ modulo $pX$. So we want to find all solutions $(m_\alpha)$ of the equation

$$\lambda - \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} m_\alpha \alpha \equiv \lambda - \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} n_\alpha \alpha \mod pX$$
\[ \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} m_{\alpha} \alpha \equiv \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} n_{\alpha} \alpha \mod pX. \]

View it as a system of linear equations over \( F_p \). Then any solution is obtained by adding to \( \mu \) a solution of the homogeneous system of linear equations

\[ \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} m_{\alpha} \alpha = 0 \text{ in } X/pX. \]

The dimension of the \( F_p \)-vector space of solutions is \( |\Phi^+| - r(p) \) so the number of solution is \( p^{|\Phi^+| - r(p)} \). In particular, we see that each non-zero \( T_1 \)-weight space has the same dimension, as the result is independent of \( \mu \). We can also write this dimension as the dimension of \( \hat{Z}_1'(\lambda) \), namely \( p^{|\Phi^+|} \), divided by the number of distinct \( T_1 \)-weights, namely \( |Z\Phi/(Z\Phi \cap pX)| \).

**QED**

**Corollary 1** Let \( St \otimes Z^F \) be the \( G_1 \)-Steinberg block component of the \( G \)-module \( St \otimes St \). Assume \( Z \) is non-zero. Then the dimension of \( Z \) is given by

\[ \dim_k Z = p^{|\Phi^+| - r(p)} \]

where \( r(p) \) denotes the rank of the Cartan matrix of \( G \) over \( F_p \).

**Proof:** Note that \( \dim Z = \dim \text{Hom}_{G_1}(St, St \otimes St) \) and as \( G_1 \)-modules \( St \otimes St \cong \text{Ind}_{T_1}^{G_1} k \), so we have

\[ \dim Z = \dim \text{Hom}_{G_1}(St, \text{Ind}_{T_1}^{G_1} k) \]
\[ = \dim \text{Hom}_{T_1}(St, k) \]
\[ = \dim St^{T_1}. \]

Hence the result follows from Proposition 4.  

QED
**Remark:** For $p > 2$, the Steinberg weight $(p - 1)\rho$ belongs to $\mathbb{Z}\Phi$ so we can always find $(m_\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}^{\Phi^+}$ such that $(p - 1)\rho - \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} m_\alpha \alpha \equiv 0 \mod pX$. Thus in this case the module $Z$ is non-zero.

For $p = 2$, explicit calculations shows that $Z = 0$ if and only if $G$ has type $A_n$ with $n \equiv 1 \mod 4$, $B_n$ with $n \equiv 1,2 \mod 4$, $C_n$ all $n$ or $D_n$ with $n \equiv 2 \mod 4$.

In all other cases, $Z$ is a non-zero tilting module whose character can in principle be computed. Very few indecomposable tilting modules are known in general so it would be very interesting to determine the decomposition of $Z$ into indecomposable tilting modules.

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