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A RECIPROCITY FOR SYMMETRIC ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. The aim of this note is to show, that the reciprocity property of group algebras in [5, (11.5)] can be deduced from formal properties of symmetric algebras, as exposed in [1], for instance.

Let \mathcal{O} be a commutative ring. By an \mathcal{O} -algebra we always mean a unitary associative algebra over \mathcal{O} . Given an \mathcal{O} -algebra A , we denote by A^0 the opposite algebra of A . An A -module is a unitary left module, unless stated otherwise. A right A -module can be considered as a left A^0 -module. If A, B are \mathcal{O} -algebras, we mean by an A - B -bimodule always a bimodule whose left and right \mathcal{O} -module structure coincide; in other words, any A - B -bimodule can be regarded as $A \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} B^0$ -module. For an A - A -bimodule M we set $M^A = \{m \in M \mid am = ma \text{ for all } a \in A\}$. In particular, $A^A = Z(A)$, the center of A . If A, B, C are \mathcal{O} -algebras, M is an A - B -bimodule and N is an A - C -bimodule, we consider the space $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$ of left A -module homomorphisms from M to N as B - C -bimodule via $(b.\varphi.c)(m) = \varphi(mb)c$. Similarly, if furthermore N' is a C - B -bimodule, we consider the space $\text{Hom}_{B^0}(M, N')$ of right B -module homomorphisms from M to N' as C - A -bimodule via $(c.\psi.a)(m) = c\psi(am)$. In particular, the \mathcal{O} -dual $M^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(M, \mathcal{O})$ becomes a B - A -bimodule via $(b.\tau.a)(m) = \tau(amb)$. Here $a \in A, b \in B, c \in C, m \in M, \varphi \in \text{Hom}_A(M, N), \psi \in \text{Hom}_{B^0}(M, N')$ and $\tau \in M^*$.

An \mathcal{O} -algebra A is called *symmetric* if A is finitely generated projective as \mathcal{O} -module and if A is isomorphic to its \mathcal{O} -dual $A^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(A, \mathcal{O})$ as A - A -bimodule. The image $s \in A^*$ of 1_A under any A - A -isomorphism $\Phi : A \cong A^*$ fulfills $\Phi(a) = a.s = s.a$ for all $a \in A$; that is, s is symmetric and the map $a \mapsto a.s$ is a bimodule isomorphism $A \cong A^*$. Any such linear form is called a *symmetrising form of A* . The choice of a symmetrising form on A is thus equivalent to the choice of a bimodule isomorphism $A \cong A^*$.

Theorem 1. *Let A, B be symmetric \mathcal{O} -algebras and let M, N be A - B -bimodules which are finitely generated projective as left and right modules. We have a bifunctorial \mathcal{O} -linear isomorphism*

$$(M^* \otimes_A N)^B \cong (N \otimes_B M^*)^A$$

which is canonically determined by the choice of symmetrising forms of A and B .

Proof. Let $s \in A^*$ and $t \in B^*$ be symmetrising forms on A and B , respectively. It is well-known (see [1] or also the appendix in [3]) that there is an isomorphism of

B - A -bimodules

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, A) & \cong M^* \\ f & \mapsto s \circ f \end{cases}$$

which is functorial in M . Moreover, since M and N are finitely generated projective as left and right modules, we have an isomorphism of B - B -bimodules

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, A) \otimes_A N & \cong \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, N) \\ f \otimes n & \mapsto (m \mapsto f(m)n) \end{cases}$$

which is functorial in both M and N . Taking B -fixpoints yields $(M^* \otimes_A N)^B \cong (\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, A) \otimes_A N)^B \cong (\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, N))^B = \mathrm{Hom}_{A \otimes B^0}(M, N)$. Similarly, there is an isomorphism of B - A -bimodules

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{Hom}_{B^0}(M, B) & \cong M^* \\ g & \mapsto t \circ g \end{cases}$$

and we have an isomorphism of A - A -bimodules

$$\begin{cases} N \otimes_B \mathrm{Hom}_{B^0}(M, B) & \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{B^0}(M, N) \\ n \otimes g & \mapsto (m \mapsto ng(m)) \end{cases}.$$

As before, taking A -fixpoints yields $(N \otimes_B M^*)^A \cong (N \otimes_B \mathrm{Hom}_{B^0}(M, B))^A \cong (\mathrm{Hom}_{B^0}(M, N))^A = \mathrm{Hom}_{A \otimes B^0}(M, N)$. \square

Remark. The proof of Theorem 1 shows, that the two expressions in the statement of Theorem 1 are isomorphic to $\mathrm{Hom}_{A \otimes B^0}(M, N)$. In particular, for $M = N$, this induces algebra structures on $(M^* \otimes_A M)^B$ and $(M \otimes_B M^*)^A$.

Taking derived functors of the fixpoint functors in Theorem 1 yields the following consequence on Hochschild cohomology.

Corollary. *With the notation and assumptions of Theorem 1, we have an isomorphism of graded \mathcal{O} -modules $HH^*(B, M^* \otimes_A N) \cong HH^*(A, N \otimes_B M^*)$.*

Proof. Let P be a projective resolution of M as A - B -bimodule. Then $P^* = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(P, \mathcal{O})$ is an \mathcal{O} -injective resolution of M^* . Thus $N \otimes_B P^*$ and $P^* \otimes_A N$ are \mathcal{O} -injective resolutions of $N \otimes_B M^*$ and $M^* \otimes_A N$, respectively. Using Theorem 1, we have isomorphisms of cochain complexes $\mathrm{Hom}_{B \otimes B^0}(B, P^* \otimes_A N) \cong (P^* \otimes_A N)^B \cong (N \otimes_B P^*)^A \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{A \otimes A^0}(A, N \otimes_B P^*)$. Taking cohomology yields the statement. \square

Let A be an \mathcal{O} -algebra. Following the terminology in [2], [3] (which generalises [4]), an *interior* A -algebra is an \mathcal{O} -algebra B endowed with a unitary algebra homomorphism $\sigma : A \rightarrow B$. If A, B are \mathcal{O} -algebras, C is an interior B -algebra and M an A - B -bimodule, we set $\mathrm{Ind}_M(C) = \mathrm{End}_{C^0}(M \otimes_B C)$, considered as interior A -algebra via the homomorphism $A \rightarrow \mathrm{Ind}_M(C)$ sending a to the C^0 -endomorphism given by left multiplication with a on $M \otimes_B C$.

Theorem 2. *Let A, B be symmetric \mathcal{O} -algebras and let M be an A - B -bimodule which is finitely generated projective as left and right module. There is a canonical anti-isomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras*

$$(\mathrm{Ind}_M(B))^A \cong (\mathrm{Ind}_{M^*}(A))^B .$$

Proof. We have $\mathrm{Ind}_M(B) = \mathrm{End}_{B^0}(M)$ and $\mathrm{Ind}_{M^*}(A) = \mathrm{End}_{A^0}(M^*)$. Since taking \mathcal{O} -duality is a contravariant functor, this algebra is isomorphic to $\mathrm{End}_A(M)^0$. Taking fixpoints completes the proof. \square

The group algebra $\mathcal{O}G$ of a finite group G is a symmetric algebra. More precisely, $\mathcal{O}G$ has a canonical symmetrising form, namely the form $s : \mathcal{O}G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}$ mapping a group element $g \in G$ to zero if $g \neq 1$ and to 1 if $g = 1$. Following the terminology of Puig [4], an interior G -algebra is an \mathcal{O} -algebra endowed with a group homomorphism $\sigma : G \rightarrow A^\times$. Such a group homomorphism extends uniquely to an \mathcal{O} -algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{O}G \rightarrow A$, and thus A becomes an interior $\mathcal{O}G$ -algebra (and vice versa). If H is a subgroup of G and B an interior H -algebra, the *induced algebra* $\mathrm{Ind}_H^G(B)$ defined in [4] is the \mathcal{O} -module $\mathcal{O}G \otimes_{\mathcal{O}H} B \otimes_{\mathcal{O}H} \mathcal{O}G$ endowed with the multiplication $(x \otimes b \otimes y)(x' \otimes b' \otimes y) = (x \otimes byx'b' \otimes y')$ provided that $yx' \in H$, and 0 otherwise, where $x, y, x', y' \in G$ and $b, b' \in B$. The algebra $\mathrm{Ind}_H^G(B)$ is viewed as interior G -algebra with the structural homomorphism mapping $x \in G$ to $\sum_{y \in [G/H]} xy \otimes 1_B \otimes y^{-1}$.

For $B = \mathcal{O}H$, we have the obvious identification $\mathrm{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H) = \mathcal{O}G \otimes_{\mathcal{O}H} \mathcal{O}G$, with multiplication given by $(x \otimes y)(x' \otimes y') = x \otimes yx'y'$ if $yx' \in H$ and 0 otherwise, where $x, y, x', y' \in G$. The previous notion of algebra induction is consistent with this concept:

Lemma. *Let G be a finite group, H a subgroup of G and let B be an interior H -algebra. Set $M = \mathcal{O}G_H$. There is an isomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras*

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{Ind}_H^G(B) & \cong \mathrm{Ind}_M(B) \\ (x \otimes b \otimes y) & \mapsto (z \otimes c \mapsto x \otimes byzc \text{ if } yz \in H \text{ and } 0 \text{ otherwise}) , \end{cases}$$

where $x, y, z \in G$ and $b, c \in B$.

Proof. Straightforward verification. \square

Theorem 3. *(Stalder [5]) Let G be a finite group, let H, K be subgroups of G . Consider $\mathcal{O}G$ as $\mathcal{O}H$ - $\mathcal{O}K$ -bimodule via multiplication in $\mathcal{O}G$. Then there is an isomorphism of \mathcal{O} -algebras*

$$\begin{cases} (\mathrm{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H))^K & \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathrm{Ind}_K^G(\mathcal{O}K))^H \\ \sum_{k \in [K/K_{(x \otimes y)}]} kx \otimes yk^{-1} & \mapsto \sum_{h \in [H/H_{(x^{-1} \otimes y^{-1})}]} hx^{-1} \otimes y^{-1}h^{-1}, \end{cases}$$

where $K_{(x \otimes y)}$ is the stabilizer in K of $x \otimes y \in \mathrm{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H)$ under the action of K and $H_{(x^{-1} \otimes y^{-1})}$ is the stabilizer in H of $x^{-1} \otimes y^{-1} \in \mathrm{Ind}_K^G(\mathcal{O}K)$ under the action of H .

There are (at least) three ways to go about the proof of Theorem 3: by explicit verification or by interpreting Theorem 3 as special case of either Theorem 1 or Theorem 2. We sketch the three different proofs.

Proof 1 of Theorem 3. The image of the set $G \times G$ in $\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H) = \mathcal{O}G \otimes_{\mathcal{O}H} \mathcal{O}G$ is an \mathcal{O} -basis which is permuted under the action of K by conjugation. Thus the subalgebra $(\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H))^K$ of K -stable elements has as \mathcal{O} -basis the set of relative traces $\text{Tr}_{K(x \otimes y)}^K(x \otimes y)$, where $x, y \in G$. If $x, x', y, y' \in G$ and $k \in K$ such that

$$kx \otimes yk^{-1} = x' \otimes y'$$

in $\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H)$, there is a (necessarily unique) $h \in H$ such that $kx = x'h^{-1}$ and $yk^{-1} = hy'$, which in turn is equivalent to the equality

$$hx^{-1} \otimes y^{-1}h^{-1} = (x')^{-1} \otimes (y')^{-1}$$

in $\text{Ind}_K^G(\mathcal{O}K)$. Thus the map $x \otimes y \mapsto x^{-1} \otimes y^{-1}$ induces a bijection between the sets of K -orbits and of H -orbits of the images of $G \times G$ in $\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H)$ and $\text{Ind}_K^G(\mathcal{O}K)$, respectively. In particular, with the notation above, we have $k \in K_{(x \otimes y)}$ if and only if $h \in H_{(x^{-1} \otimes y^{-1})}$, and the correspondence $k \mapsto h$ induces a group isomorphism $K_{(x \otimes y)} \cong H_{(x^{-1} \otimes y^{-1})}$. From this follows that the map given in Theorem 3 is an \mathcal{O} -linear isomorphism. It remains to verify that this is an algebra homomorphism. In $\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H)$, multiplication is given by $(x \otimes y)(z \otimes t) = x \otimes yzt$, if $yz \in H$ and 0, otherwise, where $x, y, z, t \in G$. If $yz \in H$, then in $\text{Ind}_K^G(\mathcal{O}K)$, the elements $(yz)z^{-1} \otimes t^{-1}(yz)^{-1}$ and $z^{-1} \otimes t^{-1}$ are in the same H -orbit, and the multiplication in $\text{Ind}_K^G(\mathcal{O}K)$ yields $(x^{-1} \otimes y^{-1})((yz)z^{-1} \otimes t^{-1}(yz)^{-1}) = x^{-1} \otimes t^{-1}z^{-1}y^{-1}$, and this corresponds precisely to the bijection between the sets of K -orbits and H -orbits of the images of the set $G \times G$ in $\text{Ind}_K^G(\mathcal{O}K)$ and $\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H)$, respectively. \square

Proof 2 of Theorem 3. We are going to apply Theorem 1 to the particular case where $A = \mathcal{O}H$, $B = \mathcal{O}K$, $M = N = \mathcal{O}G$ viewed as A - B -bimodule (through the inclusions $H \subseteq G$, $K \subseteq G$). This yields an \mathcal{O} -linear isomorphism

$$((\mathcal{O}G)^* \otimes_{\mathcal{O}H} \mathcal{O}G)^K \cong (\mathcal{O}G \otimes_{\mathcal{O}K} (\mathcal{O}G)^*)^H.$$

Composing this with the canonical isomorphism $(\mathcal{O}G)^* \cong \mathcal{O}G$ mapping $f \in (\mathcal{O}G)^*$ to $\sum_{x \in G} f(x^{-1})x$ yields the isomorphism in Theorem 3. \square

Proof 3 of Theorem 3. Applying Theorem 2 and the above Lemma to $A = \mathcal{O}K$, $B = \mathcal{O}H$ and $M = \mathcal{O}G$ as A - B -bimodule yields an anti-isomorphism $(\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H))^K \cong (\text{Ind}_K^G(\mathcal{O}K))^H$. The map sending $x \otimes y$ to $y^{-1} \otimes x^{-1}$ is an anti-automorphism of $\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H)$ which induces an anti-automorphism of $(\text{Ind}_H^G(\mathcal{O}H))^K$. Composing both maps yields again the isomorphism in Theorem 3. \square

Remark. The proof 3 of Theorem 3 is essentially the proof given in [5, §11].

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