

STRATIFICATION OF MODULAR REPRESENTATIONS OF FINITE GROUPS

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THE SET-UP

- G a finite group
- k a field of characteristic $p > 0$ dividing the order of G
- $\text{Mod } kG$ the category of modules over the group algebra kG
- $\text{StMod } kG$ the stable category (a compactly generated triangulated category)
- $M \otimes_k N$ the tensor product of kG -modules (with diagonal G -action)
- $\text{Hom}_k(M, N)$ the function object of kG -modules (with diagonal G -action)
- $H^*(G, k) = \text{Ext}_{kG}^*(k, k)$ the group cohomology algebra (graded commutative and noetherian)
- $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ the set of homogeneous prime ideals not containing $H^{\geq 1}(G, k)$

1. LOCAL COHOMOLOGY FUNCTORS

Let M, N be kG -modules. Then

$$\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{kG}^*(M, N) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \underline{\text{Hom}}_{kG}(M, \Omega^{-i}N)$$

is a $H^*(G, k)$ -module via

$$H^*(G, k) = \text{Ext}_{kG}^*(k, k) \xrightarrow{-\otimes_k M} \text{Ext}_{kG}^*(M, M) \longrightarrow \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{kG}^*(M, M).$$

Fact. Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$. Then there is an exact functor

$$\text{StMod } kG \longrightarrow \text{StMod } kG, \quad N \mapsto N_{\mathfrak{p}}$$

and a natural morphism $N \rightarrow N_{\mathfrak{p}}$ inducing for all finite dimensional M an isomorphism

$$\widehat{\text{Ext}}_{kG}^*(M, N)_{\mathfrak{p}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{\text{Ext}}_{kG}^*(M, N_{\mathfrak{p}}).$$

An object M is \mathfrak{p} -torsion if $M_{\mathfrak{q}} = 0$ for all $\mathfrak{p} \not\subseteq \mathfrak{q}$.

Fact. Let $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$. Then the full subcategory of \mathfrak{p} -torsion objects admits a right adjoint $M \mapsto \Gamma_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{p})}M$.

The local cohomology functor $\text{StMod } kG \rightarrow \text{StMod } kG$ is given by

$$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}M := \Gamma_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{p})}(M_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong (\Gamma_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{p})}M)_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

2. COHOMOLOGICAL SUPPORT AND COSUPPORT

For a kG -module M define

$$\text{supp}_G(M) := \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k) \mid \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k \otimes_k M \text{ is not projective}\}$$

and

$$\text{cosupp}_G(M) := \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k) \mid \text{Hom}_k(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k, M) \text{ is not projective}\}.$$

3. LOCAL-GLOBAL PRINCIPLE

Fact. For a kG -module M , the localising subcategory of $\text{StMod } kG$ generated by M is the same as that generated by

$$\{\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}M \mid \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k)\}.$$

4. π -POINTS

A π -point of G , defined for a field extension K/k , is a morphism of K -algebras

$$\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \longrightarrow KG$$

that factors through the group algebra KE of an elementary abelian p -subgroup $E \leq G$, and such that KG is flat when viewed as a module over $K[t]/(t^p)$ via α .

A π -point $\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG$ induces a functor

$$\alpha^*: \text{Mod } KG \longrightarrow \text{Mod } K[t]/(t^p).$$

For π -points α and β set $\alpha \sim \beta$ if for all $M \in \text{Mod } kG$

$$\alpha^*(K \otimes_k M) \text{ projective} \iff \beta^*(K \otimes_k M) \text{ projective}.$$

Let $\Pi(G)$ denote the set of equivalence classes of π -points of G .

5. π -SUPPORT AND π -COSUPPORT

For a kG -module M define

$$\pi\text{-supp}_G(M) := \{[\alpha] \in \Pi(G) \mid \alpha^*(K \otimes_k M) \text{ is not projective}\}$$

and

$$\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M) := \{[\alpha] \in \Pi(G) \mid \alpha^*(\text{Hom}_k(K, M)) \text{ is not projective}\}.$$

6. TENSOR PRODUCT FORMULA AND COSUPPORT FORMULA

Fact. For kG -modules M, N we have

$$\pi\text{-supp}_G(M \otimes_k N) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M) \cap \pi\text{-supp}_G(N)$$

and

$$\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(\text{Hom}_k(M, N)) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M) \cap \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(N).$$

7. π -SUPPORT AND π -COSUPPORT DETECT PROJECTIVITY

Fact. A kG -module M is projective if and only if for every elementary abelian p -subgroup $E \leq G$ the kE -module $M \downarrow_E$ is projective.

Fact. For any kG -module M we have

$$M \text{ is projective} \iff \pi\text{-supp}_G(M) = \emptyset \iff \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M) = \emptyset.$$

8. QUILLEN STRATIFICATION

Any subgroup $H \leq G$ induces a k -algebra homomorphism

$$\text{res}_{G,H}: H^*(G, k) \longrightarrow H^*(H, k)$$

and therefore a map

$$\text{res}_{G,H}^*: \text{Proj } H^*(H, k) \longrightarrow \text{Proj } H^*(G, k).$$

Fact. *We have*

$$\text{Proj } H^*(G, k) = \bigcup_{E \leq G} \text{Im } \text{res}_{G,E}^*$$

where E runs through all elementary abelian p -subgroups.

9. THE SPACE OF π -POINTS

A π -point $\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG$ induces a k -algebra homomorphism

$$H^*(\alpha): H^*(G, k) = \text{Ext}_{kG}^*(k, k) \xrightarrow{K \otimes_k -} \text{Ext}_{KG}^*(K, K) \xrightarrow{\alpha^*} \text{Ext}_{K[t]/(t^p)}^*(K, K).$$

Fact. *The assignment $\alpha \mapsto \sqrt{\text{Ker } H^*(\alpha)}$ induces a bijection $\Pi(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$, which we view as identification.*

10. π -(CO)SUPPORT EQUALS COHOMOLOGICAL (CO)SUPPORT

Fact. *For any kG -module M we have*

$$\text{cosupp}_G(M) = \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{supp}_G(M) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M).$$

11. MINIMAL LOCALISING SUBCATEGORIES

Fact. *For $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ the localising subcategory*

$$\{M \in \text{StMod } kG \mid \text{supp}_G(M) \subseteq \{\mathfrak{p}\}\}$$

admits no proper non-zero tensor ideal localising subcategory.

12. STRATIFICATION

Fact. *The assignment*

$$\mathcal{C} \longmapsto \bigcup_{M \in \mathcal{C}} \text{supp}_G(M)$$

induces a one to one correspondence between the tensor ideal localising subcategories of $\text{StMod } kG$ and the subsets of $\text{Proj } H^(G, k)$.*

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