



Freyd's Generating Hypothesis for Groups with Periodic Cohomology

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Abstract. Let G be a finite group, and let k be a field whose characteristic p divides the order of G . Freyd's generating hypothesis for the stable module category of G is the statement that a map between finite-dimensional kG -modules in the thick subcategory generated by k factors through a projective if the induced map on Tate cohomology is trivial. We show that if G has periodic cohomology, then the generating hypothesis holds if and only if the Sylow p -subgroup of G is C_2 or C_3 . We also give some other conditions that are equivalent to the GH for groups with periodic cohomology.

1 Introduction

Motivated by the celebrated generating hypothesis (GH) of Peter Freyd in homotopy theory [14] and its analogue in the derived category of a commutative ring [16, 18], we formulated in [11] the analogue of Freyd's GH in the stable module category $\text{stmod}(kG)$ of a finite p -group G , where k is a field of characteristic p . (The stable module category is the tensor triangulated category obtained from the category of finitely generated left kG -modules by killing the projective modules.) In this setting, the GH is the statement that any map that induces the trivial map in Tate cohomology is trivial in the stable module category $\text{stmod}(kG)$ (*i.e.*, factors through a projective). In [5] we showed that the only non-trivial p -groups for which this is true are C_2 and C_3 . The goal of the current project is to describe the analogue of this hypothesis for arbitrary finite groups and determine for which groups it is true. It turns out that the above formulation of the GH is not appropriate for arbitrary finite groups, because, in general, a finite group G can admit a non-projective kG -module whose Tate cohomology is trivial. Clearly the identity map on such a module will disprove the GH, so it is unreasonable to expect Tate cohomology to detect all non-trivial maps in $\text{stmod}(kG)$. Instead, as we justify in Section 3.1, one has to restrict to the thick subcategory $\text{thick}_G(k)$ generated by k in $\text{stmod}(kG)$. (This is the smallest full subcategory of $\text{stmod}(kG)$ that contains k and closed under exact triangles and direct summands.) So the modified GH for a group ring kG is the statement that Tate cohomology detects all non-trivial maps in $\text{thick}_G(k)$, *i.e.*, that the Tate cohomology functor

$$\text{thick}_G(k) \longrightarrow \widehat{H}^*(G, k)\text{-modules}, \quad M \longmapsto \widehat{H}^*(G, M),$$

is faithful. If G is a p -group, there is only one simple kG -module, namely the trivial module k ; consequently, $\text{thick}_G(k) = \text{stmod}(kG)$. Therefore this modified GH agrees

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with the aforementioned version of the GH for p -groups. In this paper we determine those finite groups with periodic cohomology for which the modified GH holds. Recall that $\text{StMod}(kG)$ is the stable module category obtained from the category of all left kG -modules by killing the projective modules. Our results can be summarised as follows.

Theorem 1.1 *Let G be a non-trivial finite group that has periodic cohomology, and let k be a field of characteristic p that divides the order of G . Then the following are equivalent.*

- (i) *The Sylow p -subgroup of G is either C_2 or C_3 .*
- (ii) *The Tate cohomology functor detects all non-trivial maps in $\text{thick}_G(k)$. That is, the GH holds for kG .*
- (iii) *Every module in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ is a direct sum of suspensions of k .*
- (iv) *The Tate cohomology functor detects all non-trivial maps in the stable category $\text{StMod}(B_0)$ of all modules in the principal block B_0 of kG .*
- (v) *Every module in $\text{StMod}(B_0)$ is a direct sum of suspensions of k .*

It follows that we can make equivalent statements for any full subcategory that lies between $\text{thick}_G(k)$ and $\text{StMod}(B_0)$, such as $\text{stmod}(B_0)$ and $\text{loc}_G(k)$, the localizing subcategory generated by k . It also follows that $\text{thick}_G(k) = \text{stmod}(B_0)$ and $\text{loc}_G(k) = \text{StMod}(B_0)$.

Maps of kG -modules that induce the trivial map in Tate cohomology are called *ghosts*. Using this terminology, our main result (the equivalence (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii) of the above theorem) states that there are no non-trivial ghosts in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ if and only if the Sylow p -subgroup is C_2 or C_3 .

It is worth pointing out that the GH for kG depends only on G and the characteristic of k . This is clear from the equivalence (i) \Leftrightarrow (ii), but is not *a priori* obvious.

Although we have generalised our result for p -groups from [5], we should stress that our proof in [5] does not generalize directly. Several obstacles and subtle issues that arise in studying the GH for non- p -groups are illustrated in Section 3, where we work out some examples of the GH in detail. One new additional technique used here is block theory. In particular, we make good use of the main theorems of Brauer and the Green correspondence along with some knowledge of the structure of modules in the principal block for groups with a cyclic normal Sylow p -subgroup via Brauer trees.

In their work with Carlson [7], the first and third authors disproved the GH for groups with non-periodic cohomology using techniques from Auslander–Reiten theory and support varieties, and have thus extended all results in this paper to cover the general case, *i.e.*, without any restrictions on the finite group G . Combined with the results of this paper, this gives a complete classification of the group algebras of finite groups for which the GH holds. Some related questions that are motivated by the GH have also been studied in [10].

The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2 we recall several results from representation theory that are used in the later sections. We also prove that (ii) and (iii) above are equivalent. Section 3 contains a few important examples that illustrate some issues that arise when studying the GH for non- p -groups. The main steps in

the proof of Theorem 1.1 occupy Sections 4 and 5. In Section 4 we show that (i) implies (iii), and in Section 5 we show that (iii) implies (i). The equivalence of (iv) and (v) with the other statements is shown in Section 2. The reader who is only interested in the proof of the main theorem may skip Sections 2 and 3, referring to Section 2 when necessary.

All groups in this paper are non-trivial finite groups, and the characteristic p of the field always divides the order of G . We work in the stable module category of kG and freely use standard facts about this category that can be found in [6].

2 Some Results from Representation Theory

In this section we collect some known results from representation theory which we will need in the sequel.

2.1 Periodic Cohomology

We say that kG , or simply G when there is no confusion, has *periodic cohomology* if there is a positive integer d such that $\Omega^d k$ is stably isomorphic to k . When this is the case, the *period* is the smallest such d . It is a well-known fact due to Artin and Tate [9, p. 262] that a finite group G has periodic cohomology over a field k of characteristic p if and only if the Sylow p -subgroup of G is cyclic or a generalised quaternion group.

We begin with a proposition that forms the backbone of our analysis.

Proposition 2.1 ([11]) *Let G be a finite group with periodic cohomology. Then the GH holds for kG if and only if every module in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ is a sum of suspensions of k . In particular, the GH holds for kG if and only if every indecomposable non-projective kG -module in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ is stably isomorphic to $\Omega^i k$ for some i .*

Proof We sketch a proof here; more details can be found in [11]. Let M be in $\text{thick}_G(k)$. Since the trivial representation is periodic, a ghost out of M can be constructed in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ using a triangle of the form

$$\bigoplus_{\text{finite sum}} \Omega^i k \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{f} U_M.$$

If the GH holds for kG , then f must vanish. Thus the above triangle splits, and so M is a retract of $\bigoplus \Omega^i k$. Since M is finite-dimensional, it follows from the Krull-Schmidt theorem that M is a sum of suspensions of k . The converse is immediate. ■

Thus the GH holds if and only if the number of indecomposable non-projective kG -modules in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ is equal to the period. The next two results give us tools for computing these quantities.

Theorem 2.2 (Swan [20]) *Let G be a finite group with periodic cohomology. When $p = 2$, the period is 1, 2, or 4 when the Sylow 2-subgroup is C_2 , C_{2^r} ($2^r > 2$), or Q_{2^n} , respectively. When p is odd and the Sylow p -subgroup is C_{p^r} , the period is $2\Phi_p$, where Φ_p is the number of automorphisms of C_{p^r} that are given by conjugation by elements in G .*

Theorem 2.3 *Let G be a finite group with cyclic Sylow p -subgroup of order p^r , and let s be the number of simple kG -modules. Then the number of indecomposable non-projective kG -modules is $s(p^r - 1)$. Moreover, if B is a block of kG and e is the number of simple modules lying in B , then the number of indecomposable non-projective kG -modules lying in B is $e(p^r - 1)$.*

Proof The first statement is a simplified version of [12, Prop. 20.11]. The second statement follows from the detailed structure given there, using the fact that a module M lies in the block B if and only if each composition factor of M lies in B . ■

While Theorem 2.3 does not deal directly with $\text{thick}_G(k)$, we will use it in Section 4 to show that every kG -module in the principal block is a sum of suspensions of k .

2.2 Partial Proof of Theorem 1.1

We are now ready to prove all equivalences of Theorem 1.1 using the results of Sections 4 and 5. The implications (v) \Rightarrow (iv) \Rightarrow (ii) are clear. In Proposition 2.1 we have seen that (ii) \Leftrightarrow (iii). In Section 5 we prove (iii) \Rightarrow (i). Thus it remains to prove (i) \Rightarrow (v). In Section 4 we show that (i) \Rightarrow (iii), but we in fact show a stronger result; that is, (i) implies that every module in $\text{stmod}(B_0)$ is a sum of suspensions of k . A result of Ringel and Tachikawa [19] states that if G has finite representation type (*i.e.*, the Sylow p -subgroups are cyclic), then every kG -module is a direct sum of finite-dimensional kG -modules. It follows that when (i) holds, every module in $\text{StMod}(B_0)$ is a sum of modules in $\text{stmod}(B_0)$, and so (v) follows. ■

We only use the assumption that G has periodic cohomology when we are ruling out the possibility that the Sylow p -subgroup is a dihedral 2-group and in Proposition 2.1. (We use periodicity in Section 4, but there it follows from the assumption that the Sylow p -subgroup is C_2 or C_3 .) In the next theorem C_2 is regarded as a dihedral 2-group. Thus we can make the following statement without the hypothesis that G has periodic cohomology.

Theorem 2.4 *Let G be a group whose Sylow p -subgroup is not a dihedral 2-group. Then the Sylow p -subgroup of G is C_3 if and only if every module in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ is a sum of suspensions of k .*

Of course, if p is odd, then the first condition on the Sylow p -subgroup can be omitted. The case $p = 2$ is completed in [7].

3 Examples

In this section we discuss some examples that will help the reader get some insight into the GH.

3.1 Non-Trivial Identity Ghosts

It is well known (see, *e.g.*, [18]) that the right setting for the GH in a general triangulated category is the thick subcategory generated by the distinguished object (in our

case, the trivial representation k). For the stable module category of a group algebra, it is difficult to illustrate why this is the right choice, since our main result implies that the GH holds in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ if and only if it holds in any full subcategory containing $\text{thick}_G(k)$ and contained in $\text{StMod}(B_0)$, where B_0 is the principal block. Moreover, when the GH holds, we show that $\text{thick}_G(k) = \text{stmod}(B_0)$. However, we can study identity maps that are ghosts in order to get some insight into this issue.

The key point is that, in general, there can be non-projective modules with trivial Tate cohomology. Clearly the identity map on such a module will be a non-trivial ghost. Examples of such modules abound. For instance, if there is a non-projective indecomposable module M that does not belong to the principal block B_0 , then this gives an example. So clearly one needs to restrict to the principal block. Moreover, if $\text{thick}_G(k)$ is a proper subcategory of $\text{stmod}(B_0)$, then the work of Benson, Carlson, and Robinson [2, 4] shows that there is an indecomposable non-projective module that is in $\text{stmod}(B_0)$ but outside of $\text{thick}_G(k)$ and has trivial Tate cohomology.

In contrast, we show that there are no non-trivial identity ghosts in the thick subcategory generated by k . This gives some evidence that $\text{thick}_G(k)$ is the “right” category in which to study the GH.

Proposition 3.1 *Let M be in $\text{thick}_G(k)$. If the identity map $M \rightarrow M$ is a ghost, then it is trivial in $\text{stmod}(kG)$.*

Proof This is a standard thick subcategory argument. Consider the full subcategory of all modules X in $\text{stmod}(kG)$ that have the property that $\underline{\text{Hom}}(\Omega^i X, M) = 0$ for all integers i . It is straightforward to verify that this subcategory is closed under retractions and exact triangles. It contains the trivial representation by hypothesis. Thus it contains the thick subcategory generated by k , and hence contains M . In particular the identity map on M is trivial. ■

In some favourable cases, even when G is not a p -group, $\text{thick}_G(k)$ can be the whole of $\text{stmod}(kG)$. The GH for such groups can be easily attacked using the restriction-induction technique of [5]. We illustrate this in the example of A_4 .

3.2 The Alternating Group A_4 when $p = 2$

Let k be a field of characteristic 2 and consider the alternating group A_4 . This is a group of order 12 and is generated by x , y , and z that satisfy the relations $x^2 = y^2 = (xy)^2 = 1 = z^3$, $zxz^{-1} = y$ and $zyz^{-1} = xy$. Using these relations, one can show that the centraliser of every element of order 2 is 2-nilpotent. The work of Benson, Carlson, and Robinson [2, 4] then implies that $\text{thick}_{A_4}(k) = \text{stmod}(B_0)$. Moreover, the principal idempotent can be shown to be 1, so we in fact have $\text{thick}_{A_4}(k) = \text{stmod}(kA_4)$.

Now the subgroup of A_4 generated by x and y is the Klein four group V_4 .

So the Sylow 2-subgroup is V_4 . By [5], we know that the GH fails for V_4 . So the induction of a non-trivial ghost over kV_4 will give a non-trivial ghost (see [5, Prop. 2.1]) over kA_4 , thus disproving the GH for kA_4 .

Remark 3.2 The induction functor $\underline{\text{Ind}}: \text{stmod}(kH) \rightarrow \text{stmod}(kG)$ does not in general send $\text{thick}_H(k)$ into $\text{thick}_G(k)$. For example, if \mathbb{F}_3 is the trivial $\mathbb{F}_3 C_3$ module,

then it can be shown that the induced $\mathbb{F}_3(C_2 \times C_3)$ -module $\mathbb{F}_3 \uparrow^{C_2 \times C_3}$ does not belong to the thick subcategory $\text{thick}_{C_2 \times C_3}(\mathbb{F}_3)$. Since the right domain for the GH is $\text{thick}_G(k)$, the above induction strategy does not generalise to arbitrary finite groups.

3.3 The Symmetric Group S_3 when $p = 3$

In this section we prove that the GH holds in $\text{thick}_{S_3}(k)$ when k has characteristic 3. The argument we give here is a model for the general argument we give in Section 4 and also illustrates Theorem 2.3.

The group S_3 has presentation $\langle x, y \mid x^3 = 1 = y^2, yxy^{-1} = x^{-1} \rangle$. Define elements $e_1 = (1 - y)/2$ and $e_2 = (1 + y)/2$ in $A = kS_3$. Then $e_1 + e_2 = 1$, and it is a straightforward exercise to show that e_1 and e_2 are orthogonal idempotents in A , i.e., $e_1^2 = e_1$, $e_2^2 = e_2$ and $e_1e_2 = 0 = e_2e_1$. The principal indecomposable modules Ae_1 and Ae_2 (both 3-dimensional) have composition series of length 3:

$$\begin{aligned} Ae_1 &\supseteq A(x-1)e_1 \supseteq A(x-1)^2e_1 \supseteq 0 \\ Ae_2 &\supseteq A(x-1)e_2 \supseteq A(x-1)^2e_2 \supseteq 0. \end{aligned}$$

These six modules form a complete set of indecomposable kS_3 -modules; see [13, § 64]. Moreover, Ae_1 and Ae_2 are the indecomposable projectives over the simple modules $A(x-1)^2e_1$ and $A(x-1)^2e_2$, respectively. The structure of the simples is as follows: $A(x-1)^2e_2 = k$, the trivial representation, and $A(x-1)^2e_1 = k_{-1}$, on which x acts trivially and y by multiplication by -1 . We now leave it as an amusing exercise for the reader to show that

$$\begin{aligned} k &\cong A(x-1)^2e_2, & \Omega k &\cong A(x-1)e_2, & \Omega^2 k &\cong A(x-1)^2e_1 (= k_{-1}), \\ \Omega^3 k &\cong A(x-1)e_1, & \text{and} & & \Omega^4 k &\cong k. \end{aligned}$$

So k has period 4, which agrees with the answer we get from Swan's formula (Theorem 2.2): $2\Phi_3 = 2(2) = 4$. This also shows that every indecomposable non-projective kG -module is isomorphic to $\Omega^i k$ for some i , and so the GH holds for kS_3 .

This example suggests that the GH for non- p -groups is both subtle and interesting.

4 Groups with Periodic Cohomology for which the GH Holds

In this section we show that if the Sylow p -subgroup of G is either C_2 or C_3 , then every module in $\text{stmod}(B_0)$ is a sum of suspensions of k , where B_0 is the principal block of kG . From this it follows that the GH holds for kG .

We next give some results that will be used in the proof.

4.1 Field Extensions

Lemma 4.1 *Let L be an extension of k , and let G be a finite group. Then the principal block of LG is $L \otimes_k B_0$, where B_0 is the principal block of kG . Moreover, if every module*

in $\text{stmod}(L \otimes_k B_0)$ is a sum of suspensions of L , then every module in $\text{stmod}(B_0)$ is a sum of suspensions of k .

Proof The statement about the principal block of LG follows from the fact that the principal idempotent depends only on the characteristic of the field (see, e.g., [17]). To prove the second statement, note that the functor

$$L \otimes_k -: \text{StMod}(kG) \longrightarrow \text{StMod}(LG)$$

is faithful, triangulated, and sends ghosts to ghosts. It restricts to a functor

$$L \otimes_k -: \text{StMod}(B_0) \longrightarrow \text{StMod}(L \otimes_k B_0).$$

Let M be a kG -module in $\text{stmod}(B_0)$. Consider the triangle

$$\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \bigoplus_{\eta \in \underline{\text{Hom}}(\Omega^i k, M)} \Omega^i k \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{\Phi_M} U_M$$

in $\text{StMod}(B_0)$. If every LG -module in $\text{stmod}(L \otimes_k B_0)$ splits as a sum of suspensions of L , then $L \otimes_k \Phi_M$ is stably trivial, and so Φ_M is stably trivial. Thus, using Krull–Schmidt, M splits as a sum of suspensions of k . ■

Thus we can assume that k is algebraically closed, and we do so for the remainder of this section. This is convenient because we cite [1] in Sections 4.3 and 4.5, and that reference makes the assumption that k is algebraically closed.

4.2 Direct Products

Lemma 4.2 *Let G be a finite group that is a product of two groups: $G = A \times B$. Assume that p does not divide the order of B . Then the restriction functors*

$$\text{stmod}(kG) \rightarrow \text{stmod}(kA) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{StMod}(kG) \rightarrow \text{StMod}(kA)$$

are tensor triangulated equivalences of categories.

This lemma is well known, but we give a proof here for the reader's convenience.

Proof The restriction functors are easily seen to be tensor triangulated functors. That is, they preserve suspension, cofibre sequences, and tensor products, and they send the unit object k to the unit object k . Since any kA -module can be viewed as a kG -module with a trivial action of B , the restriction functors are full and essentially surjective. We only need to show that they are faithful. This is true for any subgroup A whose index in G is invertible in k , since the composite of the restriction map

$$\underline{\text{Hom}}_G(M, N) \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_A(M \downarrow_A, N \downarrow_A)$$

with the transfer map

$$\underline{\text{Hom}}_A(M \downarrow_A, N \downarrow_A) \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Hom}}_G(M, N)$$

is multiplication by $[G : A]$. ■

It follows that $\text{thick}_G(k)$ is equivalent to $\text{thick}_A(k)$, and one can also show that kG and kA have isomorphic principal blocks.

Remark 4.3 This result cannot be generalised to semi-direct products. The example to keep in mind is $kS_3 = k(C_3 \rtimes C_2)$, where the characteristic of k is 3. By Swan's formula (Theorem 2.2) or the computations in Section 3.3, the trivial representation k has period 4 in $\text{thick}_{S_3}(k)$ and has period 2 in $\text{thick}_{C_3}(k)$. In particular,

$$\text{thick}_{S_3}(k) \not\cong \text{thick}_{C_3}(k).$$

So, while the point of this paper is to show that the GH is determined by the Sylow p -subgroup, it is not because the relevant thick subcategories are equivalent.

4.3 Reduction to the Normal Case

We now use results from block theory to show that when the Sylow p -subgroup D of G is C_p , we can reduce to the case where D is normal. The relevant background material can be found in [1, 3], for example.

Theorem 4.4 *Let G be a group that has a cyclic Sylow p -subgroup D ; let D_1 be the unique subgroup of D that is isomorphic to C_p , and let $N_1 = N_G(D_1)$. Then there is a tensor triangulated equivalence of categories $\text{stmod}(B_0) \cong \text{stmod}(b_0)$, where B_0 is the principal block of kG and b_0 the principal block of kN_1 .*

When D is C_p , then $D_1 = D$, and so D is also the Sylow p -subgroup of N_1 and is normal in N_1 .

Proof Recall that D is the defect group of the principal block. Since $DC_G(D) = C_G(D) \leq N_1$, Brauer's third main theorem says that the block b_0^G corresponding to the principal block b_0 of kN_1 is the principal block B_0 of kG . So by [1, pp. 124–125], there is an equivalence of categories $\text{stmod}(B_0) \cong \text{stmod}(b_0)$. ■

By Theorem 4.4, we know that if the Sylow p -subgroup H of G is isomorphic to C_p , then the stable categories of the principal blocks of kG and $kN_G(H)$ are equivalent. So we can assume without loss of generality that H is normal in G .

4.4 The Sylow p -Subgroup is C_2

If $H = C_2$ is normal in G , then it is actually central in G . By the Schur–Zassenhaus Theorem it follows that $G = C_2 \times L$ for some group L that has odd order. Then by Lemma 4.2 we have that $\text{stmod}(kG)$ is equivalent to $\text{stmod}(kC_2)$ as tensor triangulated categories. By the main result of [5], every module in $\text{stmod}(kC_2)$ is a sum of suspensions of k , so the same is true in $\text{stmod}(kG)$. In particular, this is true for the principal block.

4.5 The Sylow p -Subgroup is C_3

Let $H = C_3$ be normal in G . Now consider the map

$$\Xi: G \longrightarrow \text{Aut}(C_3) \cong C_2, \quad g \longmapsto g(-)g^{-1}.$$

There are only two possibilities for the image of Ξ :

Case 1: The image of Ξ is trivial. In this case, exactly as before, $G = C_3 \times L$ for some group L whose order is not divisible by 3. So by Lemma 4.2 we have that $\text{stmod}(kG)$ is equivalent to $\text{stmod}(kC_3)$ as tensor triangulated categories. By the main result of [5], every module in $\text{stmod}(kC_3)$ is a sum of suspensions of k , so the same is true in $\text{stmod}(kG)$. In particular, this is true for the principal block.

Case 2: The image of Ξ is C_2 . Then the centraliser $C_G(C_3)$ has index 2 in G . In this case, Φ_3 , the number of automorphisms of C_3 given by conjugation by elements of G , is equal to 2. By Theorem 2.2, k has period $2\Phi_3 = 4$. Thus it is enough to show that there are exactly four indecomposable non-projective kG -modules in the principal block. By Theorem 2.3, we know that the number of indecomposable non-projective kG -modules in the principal block is twice the number of simple kG -modules in the principal block. Combining these two, we just have to show that there are only two simple kG -modules in the principal block.

Let P be the indecomposable projective module over k , that is, $P/\text{rad}(P) \cong k$. Let W be the module $\text{rad}(P)/\text{rad}^2(P)$. Then the set of all simple kG -modules in the principal block is

$$\{k, W, W \otimes W, W \otimes W \otimes W, \dots\}.$$

This fact can be found in [1, Exercise 13.3], for instance. We will be done if we can show that $k \not\cong W$ and $W \otimes W = k$, because then we will have exactly two simple kG -modules in the principal block, namely k and W . These two facts will become clear once we give the explicit structure of W . Write $G = C_3L$, where L is a complement of C_3 , which exists by the Schur–Zassenhaus Theorem, and let x be a generator of C_3 . It can be shown ([1, p. 37]) that W is a one-dimensional module generated by v such that $x(v) = v$, and for h in L , $h(v) = v$ if h belongs to $C_G(C_3)$ and $-v$ if h does not belong to $C_G(C_3)$. Since $C_G(C_3)$ has index 2, there are elements outside $C_G(C_3)$ that do not fix v , and therefore W is not isomorphic to k . The fact that $W \otimes W \cong k$ is clear, since

$$\begin{aligned} x(v \otimes v) &= xv \otimes xv = v \otimes v \\ h(v \otimes v) &= hv \otimes hv = \pm v \otimes \pm v = v \otimes v. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that there are exactly two simple kG -modules in the principal block. So we are done.

5 Groups with Periodic Cohomology for which the GH Fails

In this section we show that for a group G that has periodic cohomology, the GH fails whenever the Sylow p -subgroup of G is not C_2 or C_3 . In view of Proposition 2.1, in

order to disprove the GH for these groups we have to show that there is a module in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ that is not stably isomorphic to a direct sum of suspensions of k . We will show that the middle term of an almost split sequence has this property.

We recall the standard almost split sequence for the reader. Let G be any finite group, and let P be the indecomposable projective module over k , that is, $P/\text{rad } P \cong k$. Since kG is a symmetric algebra, we also have $\text{soc } P \cong k$. The quotient $\text{rad } P/\text{soc } P$ is called the heart H_G of G . It occurs as a summand in the middle term of the standard almost split sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{rad } P \longrightarrow H_G \oplus P \longrightarrow P/\text{soc } P \longrightarrow 0.$$

This sequence can also be written as

$$(5.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \Omega^1 k \longrightarrow H_G \oplus P \longrightarrow \Omega^{-1} k \longrightarrow 0.$$

It is a non-trivial result of Webb [21, Thm. E] that H_G is an indecomposable kG -module provided the Sylow p -subgroup of G is not a dihedral 2-group. This covers our situation, since for a group with periodic cohomology, the only dihedral 2-group that can arise as the Sylow p -subgroup is C_2 , and we are explicitly excluding this possibility.

Theorem 5.1 *Let G be a group that has periodic cohomology for which the Sylow p -subgroup is not C_2 or C_3 . Then the kG -module H_G is an indecomposable non-projective module in $\text{thick}_G(k)$ that is not stably isomorphic to $\Omega^i k$ for any i . In particular, there is a non-trivial ghost out of H_G in $\text{thick}_G(k)$, i.e., the GH fails for kG .*

Proof It is clear from the short exact sequence (5.1) that H_G belongs to $\text{thick}_G(k)$. Further, we know from Webb's theorem stated above that H_G is an indecomposable kG -module. So we only have to show that H_G is not projective and that it is not stably isomorphic to $\Omega^i k$ for any i . Both of these statements follow easily by comparing dimensions. The key fact to observe is that the dimension of every projective kG -module is divisible by p^n , the order of the Sylow p -subgroup of G . (One sees this by restricting the projective module to the Sylow p -subgroup P , over which the restriction becomes a free kP -module.) On the other hand, from the definition of H_G , it is clear that $\dim_k H_G \equiv -2 \pmod{p^n}$. So if H_G is projective, then p^n should divide 2, but that would mean that the Sylow p -subgroup is C_2 , which is a contradiction. Therefore, H_G has to be non-projective. Using the minimal projective resolution of k and the above fact about dimensions of projective kG -modules, one sees by a straightforward induction on i that $\dim_k \Omega^i k \equiv 1$ or $-1 \pmod{p^n}$. If $H_G \cong \Omega^i k$ for some i , then it follows that the Sylow p -subgroup is either trivial or C_3 . Both cases are ruled out by our assumptions. Therefore, H_G is not stably isomorphic to $\Omega^i k$ for any i . The last statement follows from Proposition 2.1. \blacksquare

The last two sections together prove our main theorem that if G has periodic cohomology, then the GH holds for kG if and only if the Sylow p -subgroup of G is either C_2 or C_3 .

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