

# Certain Monomial Characters and Their Subnormal Constituents

Carolina Vallejo

Universitat de València

St. Andrews, August 2013

This is a joint work with G. Navarro.

# Introduction

Let  $G$  be a group. A character  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  is said to be **monomial** if there exist a subgroup  $U \subseteq G$  and a linear  $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(U)$ , such that

$$\chi = \lambda^G.$$

Let  $G$  be a group. A character  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  is said to be **monomial** if there exist a subgroup  $U \subseteq G$  and a linear  $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(U)$ , such that

$$\chi = \lambda^G.$$

A group  $G$  is said to be **monomial** if all its irreducible characters are monomial.

There are few results guaranteeing that a given character of a group is monomial.

There are few results guaranteeing that a given character of a group is monomial.

## Theorem

*Let  $G$  be a supersolvable group. Then all irreducible characters of  $G$  are monomial.*

There are few results guaranteeing that a given character of a group is monomial.

## Theorem

*Let  $G$  be a supersolvable group. Then all irreducible characters of  $G$  are monomial.*

Thus, supersolvable groups are monomial groups.



There are few results guaranteeing that a given character of a group is monomial.

## Theorem

*Let  $G$  be a supersolvable group. Then all irreducible characters of  $G$  are monomial.*

Thus, supersolvable groups are monomial groups. But this result depends more on the structure of the group than on characters themselves.

An interesting result.

An interesting result.

## Theorem (Gow)

*Let  $G$  be a solvable group. Suppose that  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  takes real values and has odd degree. Then  $\chi$  is rational-valued and monomial.*

An interesting result.

## Theorem (Gow)

*Let  $G$  be a solvable group. Suppose that  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  takes real values and has odd degree. Then  $\chi$  is rational-valued and monomial.*

We give a monomiality criterium which also deals with fields of values and degrees of characters.

Notation: For  $n$  an integer, we write

$$\mathbb{Q}_n = \mathbb{Q}(\xi),$$

where  $\xi$  is a primitive  $n$ th root of unity.

Notation: For  $n$  an integer, we write

$$\mathbb{Q}_n = \mathbb{Q}(\xi),$$

where  $\xi$  is a primitive  $n$ th root of unity.

## Theorem A

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Assume that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . If  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  has degree not divisible by  $p$  and the values of  $\chi$  are contained in the cyclotomic extension  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$ , then  $\chi$  is monomial.*

Notation: For  $n$  an integer, we write

$$\mathbb{Q}_n = \mathbb{Q}(\xi),$$

where  $\xi$  is a primitive  $n$ th root of unity.

## Theorem A

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Assume that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . If  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  has degree not divisible by  $p$  and the values of  $\chi$  are contained in the cyclotomic extension  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$ , then  $\chi$  is monomial.*

When  $p = 2$ , we can recover Gow's result from Theorem A.

The hypothesis about the index  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is necessary.



The hypothesis about the index  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is necessary. For instance, the group  $SL(2,3)$  and the prime  $p=3$ .

The hypothesis about the index  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is necessary. For instance, the group  $SL(2,3)$  and the prime  $p=3$ .

The solvability hypothesis is necessary in both Gow's and Theorem A.

The hypothesis about the index  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is necessary. For instance, the group  $SL(2,3)$  and the prime  $p=3$ .

The solvability hypothesis is necessary in both Gow's and Theorem A. The alternating group  $A_6$  is a counterexample in both cases.

# $B_\pi$ Theory

We say that  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  is a  $\pi$ -special character of  $G$ , if

We say that  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  is a  $\pi$ -special character of  $G$ , if

(a)  $\chi(1)$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

We say that  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  is a  $\pi$ -special character of  $G$ , if

(a)  $\chi(1)$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

(b) For every subnormal subgroup  $N \triangleleft \triangleleft G$ , the order of all the irreducible constituents of  $\chi_N$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

We say that  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  is a  $\pi$ -special character of  $G$ , if

(a)  $\chi(1)$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

(b) For every subnormal subgroup  $N \triangleleft \triangleleft G$ , the order of all the irreducible constituents of  $\chi_N$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

A  $B_\pi$  character of a group  $G$



We say that  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  is a  $\pi$ -special character of  $G$ , if

(a)  $\chi(1)$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

(b) For every subnormal subgroup  $N \triangleleft \triangleleft G$ , the order of all the irreducible constituents of  $\chi_N$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

A  $B_\pi$  character of a group  $G$  may be thought as an irreducible character of  $G$  induced from a  $\pi$ -special character of some subgroup of  $G$ .

We say that  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  is a  $\pi$ -special character of  $G$ , if

(a)  $\chi(1)$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

(b) For every subnormal subgroup  $N \triangleleft \triangleleft G$ , the order of all the irreducible constituents of  $\chi_N$  is a  $\pi$ -number.

A  $B_\pi$  character of a group  $G$  may be thought as an irreducible character of  $G$  induced from a  $\pi$ -special character of some subgroup of  $G$ . (True in groups of odd order).

# Main results

## Theorem B

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Assume that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . If  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  has degree not divisible by  $p$  and its values are contained in the cyclotomic extension  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$ , then  $\chi$  is a  $B_p$  character of  $G$ .*

## Theorem B

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Assume that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . If  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  has degree not divisible by  $p$  and its values are contained in the cyclotomic extension  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$ , then  $\chi$  is a  $B_p$  character of  $G$ .*

Notice that  $B_p$  characters with degree not divisible by  $p$  are monomial.

## Theorem B

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Assume that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . If  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  has degree not divisible by  $p$  and its values are contained in the cyclotomic extension  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$ , then  $\chi$  is a  $B_p$  character of  $G$ .*

Notice that  $B_p$  characters with degree not divisible by  $p$  are monomial. Thus Theorem B implies Theorem A.

As a Corollary of Theorem B we get.

As a Corollary of Theorem B we get.

### Corollary C

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Suppose that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . If  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  has degree not divisible by  $p$  and its field of values is contained in  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$ , then every subnormal constituent of  $\chi$  is monomial.*



As a Corollary of Theorem B we get.

### Corollary C

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Suppose that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . If  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  has degree not divisible by  $p$  and its field of values is contained in  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$ , then every subnormal constituent of  $\chi$  is monomial.*

Key: Subnormal constituents of  $B_\pi$  characters are  $B_\pi$  characters.

As a Corollary of Theorem B we get.

## Corollary C

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Suppose that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . If  $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$  has degree not divisible by  $p$  and its field of values is contained in  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$ , then every subnormal constituent of  $\chi$  is monomial.*

Key: Subnormal constituents of  $B_\pi$  characters are  $B_\pi$  characters.

Gow's Theorem and Theorem A do not provide information about the subnormal constituents.

We also obtain the following consequence.

We also obtain the following consequence.

## Corollary D

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Assume that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . The number of irreducible characters which have degree not divisible by  $p$  and field of values contained in  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$  equals the number of orbits under the natural action of  $\mathbf{N}_G(P)$  on  $P/P'$ .*

We also obtain the following consequence.

## Corollary D

*Let  $G$  be a  $p$ -solvable group. Assume that  $|\mathbf{N}_G(P) : P|$  is odd, where  $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$  for some prime  $p$ . The number of irreducible characters which have degree not divisible by  $p$  and field of values contained in  $\mathbb{Q}_{|G|_p}$  equals the number of orbits under the natural action of  $\mathbf{N}_G(P)$  on  $P/P'$ .*

The number of such characters can be computed locally.

Thanks for your attention!