Picard Groups of the Stable Module Category for Quaternion Groups

Richard Wong

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Slides can be found at
http://www.ma.utexas.edu/users/richard.wong/

Theorem (Carlson-Thévenaz, W., in progress)

Let ω denote a cube root of unity.

$$\mathrm{Pic}(\mathrm{StMod}(kQ_8)) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/4 & \text{if } \omega \notin k \\ \mathbb{Z}/4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2 & \text{if } \omega \in k \end{cases}$$

Theorem (Carlson-Thévenaz, W., in progress)

Let $n \geq 4$.

$$\mathrm{Pic}(\mathrm{StMod}(kQ_{2^n})) \cong \mathbb{Z}/4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2$$

Theorem (Carlson-Thévenaz, W.)

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Definition

The **Picard group** of a symmetric monoidal category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, 1)$, denoted $\mathrm{Pic}(\mathcal{C})$, is the set of isomorphism classes of invertible objects X, with

$$[X] \cdot [Y] = [X \otimes Y]$$

$$[X]^{-1} = [\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, 1)]$$

Example (Hopkins-Mahowald-Sadofsky)

For $(\mathrm{Sp}, \wedge, \mathbb{S}, \Sigma)$ the stable symmetric monoidal category of spectra,

$$\mathrm{Pic}(\mathrm{Sp}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$$

Given a symmetric monoidal ∞-category $\mathcal{C}$, one can do better than the Picard group:

Definition

The **Picard space** $\mathcal{P}\text{ic}(\mathcal{C})$ is the ∞-groupoid of invertible objects in $\mathcal{C}$ and isomorphisms between them.

This is a group-like E_∞-space, and so we equivalently obtain the connective **Picard spectrum** $\mathfrak{pic}(\mathcal{C})$.

Proposition (Mathew-Stojanoska)

The functor $\mathfrak{pic} : \mathrm{Cat}^{\otimes} \to \mathrm{Sp}_{\geq 0}$ *commutes with limits and filtered colimits.*

Example

Let R be an E_∞-ring spectrum. Then Mod(R) is a stable symmetric monoidal ∞-category.

The homotopy groups of $\mathfrak{pic}(R) := \mathfrak{pic}(\mathrm{Mod}(R))$ are given by:

$$\pi_*(\mathfrak{pic}(R)) \cong \begin{cases} \mathrm{Pic}(R) & * = 0 \\ (\pi_0(R))^\times & * = 1 \\ \pi_{*-1}(\mathfrak{gl}_1(R)) \cong \pi_{*-1}(R) & * \geq 2 \end{cases}$$

Note that the isomorphism $\pi_*(\mathfrak{gl}_1(R)) \cong \pi_*(R)$ for $* \geq 1$ is usually not compatible with the ring structure.

Galois Descent

Theorem (Mathew-Stojanoska)

*If $f : R \to S$ is a **faithful** G-**Galois extension** of E_∞ ring spectra, then we have an equivalence of ∞-categories*

$$\mathrm{Mod}(R) \cong \mathrm{Mod}(S)^{hG}$$

Corollary

*We have the **homotopy fixed point spectral sequence**, which takes in input the spectrum $pic(S)$ and has E_2 page:*

$$H^s(G; \pi_t(pic(S)) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s}(pic(S)^{hG})$$

whose abutment for $t = s$ is $\mathrm{Pic}(R)$.

I study the **modular representation theory** of finite groups G over a field k of characteristic p, such that $p \mid |G|$.

Definition

The **group of endo-trivial modules** is the group

$$T(G) := \{M \in \mathrm{Mod}(kG) \mid \mathrm{End}_k(M) \cong k \oplus P\}$$

where k is the trivial kG-module, and P is a projective kG-module.

We can understand this group as the Picard group of the **stable module category** StMod(kG):

$$T(G) \cong \mathrm{Pic}(\mathrm{StMod}(kG))$$

Definition

The **stable module category** StMod(kG) has objects kG-modules, and has morphisms

$$\underline{\mathrm{Hom}}_{kG}(M, N) = \mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(M, N)/\mathrm{PHom}_{kG}(M, N)$$

where $\mathrm{PHom}_{kG}(M, N)$ is the linear subspace of maps that factor through a projective module.

Proposition

StMod(kG) *is a stable symmetric monoidal* ∞*-category.*

From now on, we restrict our attention to the case that G is a finite p-group, so that the following theorem holds:

Theorem (Mathew, Schwede-Shipley)

There is an equivalence of symmetric monoidal ∞-categories

$$\mathrm{StMod}(kG) \simeq \mathrm{Mod}(k^{tG})$$

Where k^{tG} is an E_∞ ring spectrum called the G-Tate construction.

We will use descent methods to compute

$$\mathrm{Pic}(\mathrm{StMod}(kG)) \cong \mathrm{Pic}(k^{tG})$$

Let the spectrum $k^{hG} \simeq F(BG_+, k)$ denote the G-**homotopy fixed points** of k with the trivial action.

Proposition

There is an isomorphism of graded rings

$$\pi_{-*}(k^{hG}) \cong H^*(G; k)$$

There is also $k_{hG} = BG_+ \wedge k$, the G-**homotopy orbits** with the trivial action.

Proposition

There is an isomorphism

$$\pi_*(k_{hG}) \cong H_*(G; k)$$

Just like there is a norm map in group cohomology

$$N_G : H_*(G; k) \to H^*(G; k)$$

there is a norm map $N_G : k_{hG} \to k^{hG}$.

And just as one can stitch together group homology and cohomology via the norm map to form Tate cohomology,

$$\widehat{H}^i(G; k) \cong \begin{cases} H^i(G; k) & i \geq 1 \\ \text{coker}(N_G) & i = 0 \\ \ker(N_G) & i = -1 \\ H_{-i-1}(G; k) & i \leq -2 \end{cases}$$

Definition

The G-**Tate construction** is the cofiber of the norm map:

$$k_{hG} \xrightarrow{N_G} k^{hG} \to k^{tG}$$

Theorem

*We have the **Tate spectral sequence**, which takes in input a spectrum R with a G-action, and computes $\pi_*(R^{tG})$:*

$$E_2^{s,t}(R) = \widehat{H}^s(G; \pi_t(R)) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s}(R^{tG})$$

Proposition

For G with the trivial action, there is an isomorphism

$$\pi_{-*}(k^{tG}) \cong \widehat{H}^*(G; k)$$

Theorem (Mathew, Schwede-Shipley)

There is an equivalence of symmetric monoidal ∞-categories

$$\mathrm{StMod}(kQ) \simeq \mathrm{Mod}(k^{tQ})$$

Where k^{tQ} is an E_∞ ring spectrum called the Q-Tate construction.

Theorem (Mathew-Stojanoska)

If $R \to S$ is a faithful G-Galois extension of E_∞ ring spectra, then we have the HFPSS:

$$H^s(G; \pi_t(pic(S)) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s}(pic(S)^{hG})$$

whose abutment for $t = s$ is $\mathrm{Pic}(R)$.

Definition

A map $f : R \to S$ of E_∞-ring spectra is a G-**Galois extension** if the maps

(i) $i : R \to S^{hG}$

(ii) $h : S \otimes_R S \to F(G_+, S)$

are weak equivalences.

Definition

A G-Galois extension of E_∞-ring spectra $f : R \to S$ is said to be **faithful** if the following property holds:

If M is an R-module such that $S \otimes_R M$ is contractible, then M is contractible.

Proposition (Rognes)

A G-Galois extension of E_∞-ring spectra $f : R \to S$ is faithful if and only if the Tate construction S^{tG} is contractible.

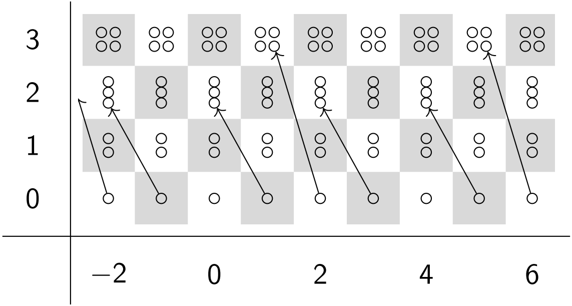
Theorem (W.)

For Q a quaternion group with center $H \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$,

$$k^{hQ} \to k^{h\mathbb{Z}/2} \text{ and } k^{tQ} \to k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2}$$

are faithful Q/H-Galois extensions of ring spectra.

$$E_2^{s,t} = H^s(Q/H; \pi_t(k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2})) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s}(k^{tQ})$$



The Adams-graded HFPSS. $\circ = k$. Not all differentials are drawn.

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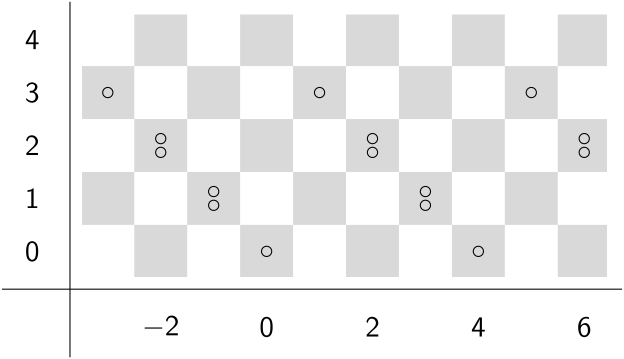
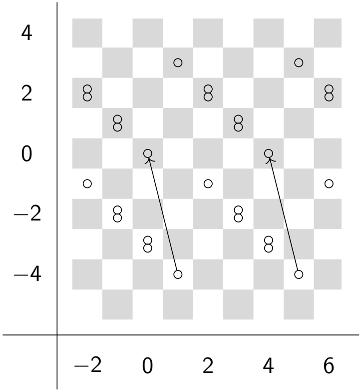


The Adams-graded $E_4 = E_\infty$ page. $\circ = k$.

$$E_2^{s,t} = \widehat{H}^s(Q/H; \pi_t(k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2})) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s}((k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2})^{tQ/H})$$



The Adams graded E_4 page of the Tate spectral sequence. $\circ = k$.

Corollary (W.)

The descent spectral sequence for StMod(kQ) *is the homotopy fixed point spectral sequence:*

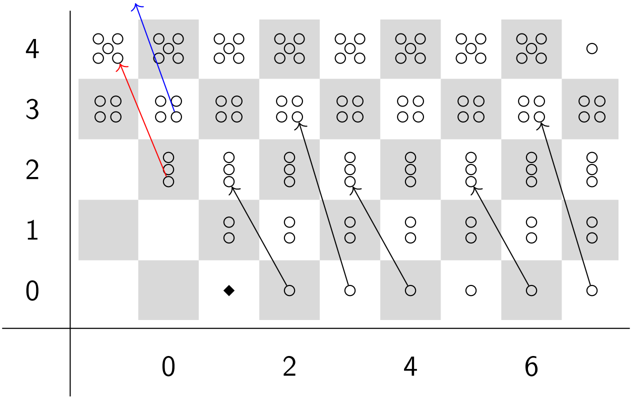
$$H^s(Q/H; \pi_t(pic(k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2}))) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s}(pic(k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2})^{hQ/H})$$

whose abutment for $t = s$ is Pic(StMod(kQ)).

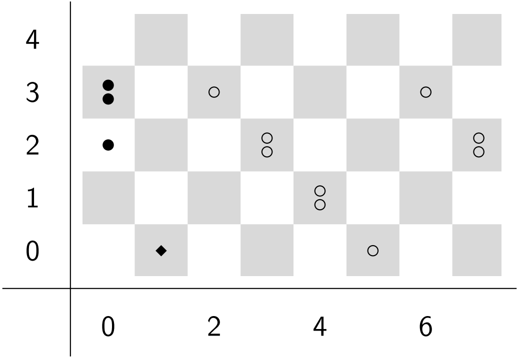
Proposition

The homotopy groups of $\mathfrak{pic}(k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2})$ *are given by:*

$$\pi_*(\mathfrak{pic}(k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2})) \cong \begin{cases} \mathrm{Pic}(k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2}) \cong 1 & * = 0 \\ (k)^\times & * = 1 \\ \pi_{*-1}(k^{t\mathbb{Z}/2}) & * \geq 2 \end{cases}$$



The Adams graded E_2 page of the Q/H-HFPSS for $\mathfrak{pic}((k)^{t\mathbb{Z}/2})$. Not all differentials are drawn. $\circ = k$, $\blacklozenge = k^\times$.



The Adams graded E_4 page of the HFPSS computing $\mathfrak{pic}((k)^{tQ_{2^n}})$.
$\circ = k$, $\bullet = \mathbb{Z}/2$, $\blacklozenge = k^\times$.

Theorem (Carlson-Thévenaz, W., in progress)

Let ω denote a cube root of unity.

$$\mathrm{Pic}(\mathrm{StMod}(kQ_8)) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}/4 & \text{if } \omega \notin k \\ \mathbb{Z}/4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2 & \text{if } \omega \in k \end{cases}$$

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Future Directions

- **Generalizations** - Compute Pic(StMod(kG)) for G dihedral and semi-dihedral, and ultimately G extraspecial or almost extraspecial. Also, for non-p-groups with periodic cohomology.
- **Tensor-Triangulated Geometry** - Compute Pic(Γ_p(StMod(kG))), where Γ_p(StMod(kG)) denotes a thick or localizing tensor-ideal subcategory of StMod(kG).
- Categorify the Dade group of endo-permutation modules.
- Further HFPSS or Tate spectral sequence calculations.

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