

Alperin's weight conjecture, Galois automorphisms, alternating sums, and functorial equivalences

Xin Huang^a, Deniz Yılmaz^b

^a*School of Mathematics and Statistics, Central China Normal University, Wuhan 430079, China*

^b*Department of Mathematics, Bilkent University, Ankara 06800, Turkey*

Abstract

We show that functorial equivalences can offer new insight into the blockwise Galois Alperin weight conjecture (BGAWC). Inspired by Knörr and Robinson's work, we first formulate the BGAWC in terms of alternating sums indexed by chains of p -subgroups, and we also give a functorial reformulation in the Grothendieck group of diagonal p -permutation functors. We prove that these formulations are equivalent. We further show that if a functorial equivalence between a block with abelian defect group and its Brauer correspondent descends to the minimal field of the block, then the BGAWC holds for that block. Finally, we prove that Galois conjugate blocks are functorially equivalent over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero.

Keywords: blocks of group algebras, Alperin's weight conjecture, Navarro's conjecture, Galois automorphisms, alternating sums, functorial equivalences

MSC2020: 20C20, 20J15, 20C05

1. Introduction

Recently, a substantial amount of literature has been devoted to refinements of the classical local-global counting conjectures taking Galois automorphisms into account. Examples include the Navarro/Galois Alperin–McKay conjecture [13, Conjecture B], and the blockwise Navarro/Galois Alperin weight conjecture (see [8, Conjecture 2]). In [3], Bouc and Yılmaz introduced the notion of functorial equivalences between blocks. Functorial equivalences have already proved useful in the study of several problems in the block theory of finite groups. For example, in [3, Theorem 10.6], Bouc and Yılmaz investigated the Donovan conjecture from the point of view of functorial equivalences, while in [1], Boltje, Bouc and Yılmaz applied the same perspective to Alperin's weight conjecture. In this paper, we show that functorial equivalences may also shed light on the blockwise Galois Alperin weight conjecture (BGAWC) in several ways. To be more precise, we first fix some notation:

Email addresses: xinhuang@mails.ccnu.edu.cn (Xin Huang), d.yilmaz@bilkent.edu.tr (Deniz Yılmaz)

Notation 1.1. Throughout this paper p is a prime, $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ denotes a fixed algebraic closure of \mathbb{F}_p , and $\Gamma := \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p/\mathbb{F}_p)$. Let G be a group. We denote by $\exp(G)$ the smallest positive integer n (possibly $n = +\infty$) such that $g^n = 1$ for all $g \in G$. If X is a left G -set, the stabiliser of an element $x \in X$ is denoted by G_x . For any subgroup H of G , X^H denotes the set of fixed points of H on X , that is, $X^H = \{x \in X \mid hx = x, \forall h \in H\}$. By $[G \backslash X]$ we denote a set of representatives of the G -orbits of X . We denote by \mathcal{F}_G the set of p -subgroups of G . For any field k of characteristic p and any $P \in \mathcal{F}_G$, we denote by br_P^{kG} (or br_P) the P -Brauer homomorphism $kG \rightarrow kC_G(P)$ sending $\sum_{g \in G} \alpha_g g$ to $\sum_{g \in C_G(P)} \alpha_g g$, where $\alpha_g \in k$. A *block* of kG is a central primitive idempotent b of kG . For any positive integer n , we denote by n_p the p -part of n and by $n_{p'}$ the p' -part of n . Unless otherwise specified, all modules are left modules.

Let G be a finite group and b a central idempotent of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$; we use the convention that 0 is a central idempotent. Let $\text{IBr}(G, b)$ be the set of characters of simple $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G b$ -modules, and $\mathcal{W}(G, b)$ the set of characters of simple projective $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G b$ -modules; we use the convention that $\text{IBr}(G, 0) = \emptyset = \mathcal{W}(G, 0)$. The stabiliser Γ_b of b in Γ acts naturally on both sets $\text{IBr}(G, b)$ and $\mathcal{W}(G, b)$; see Notation 2.1 below. The BGAWC can be stated as follows:

Conjecture 1.2 ([13],[14]; cf. [8, Conjecture 2]). *Let G be a finite group and b a block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$. Then there exists a bijection*

$$\text{IBr}(G, b) \rightarrow \bigsqcup_{P \in [G \backslash \mathcal{F}_G]} \mathcal{W}(N_G(P)/P, \bar{b}_P)$$

commuting with the action of Γ_b , where \bar{b}_P is the image in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[N_G(P)/P]$ of $b_P = \text{br}_P^{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G}(b)$, regarded as a sum of blocks of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[N_G(P)/P]$.

See [14, 8, 5, 6, 7] for some recent results on Conjecture 1.2, and see Proposition 2.4 below for further equivalent reformulations of Conjecture 1.2. In [11], Knörr and Robinson reformulated the blockwise Alperin weight conjecture (BAWC) in terms of alternating sums indexed by chains of p -subgroups. Their reformulation led to a wide range of more precise conjectures, including Dade's ordinary and projective conjectures [12, Conjecture 6.12.9] and Robinson's conjecture [12, Conjecture 6.12.10]. Knörr and Robinson's reformulation also suggests the possibility of a structural explanation for the BAWC; see the beginning of [12, Section 10.7] for an exposition. For this reason, it may be useful to reformulate Conjecture 1.2 in terms of alternating sums indexed by chains of p -subgroups as well. Again, we need some notation:

Notation 1.3. Let G be a finite group and b a block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$. Denote by \mathcal{P}_G the set of strictly ascending chains $\sigma = (1 = P_0 < P_1 < \cdots < P_n)$ of p -subgroups of G , and by \mathcal{N}_G the subset of \mathcal{P}_G consisting of those chains σ such that every P_i is normal in the maximal term P_n . Denote by G_σ the stabiliser in G of σ ; we have $G_\sigma = \cap_{i=0}^n N_G(P_i)$. For any $\sigma = (1 = P_0 < P_1 < \cdots < P_n) \in \mathcal{P}_G$, we denote $|\sigma| := n$ and denote $b_\sigma := \text{br}_{P_n}^{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G}(b)$. Since $\text{br}_{P_n}^{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G}$ commutes with the action of $N_G(P_n)$, hence the action of G_σ . It follows that b_σ is an idempotent in $Z(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G_\sigma)$, possibly 0 .

We now provide a reformulation of Conjecture 1.2 in terms of alternating sums - a refinement of Knörr and Robinson's reformulation of the original BAWC.

Theorem 1.4 (Galois refinement of [11, Theorem 3.8] or [12, Theorem 10.7.6]). *The following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) *For any finite group G and any block b of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$, Conjecture 1.2 holds.*
- (ii) *For any finite group G , any block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$ with a nontrivial defect group, and any subgroup T of Γ_b , we have*

$$\sum_{\tau \in [G \setminus \mathcal{P}_G]} (-1)^{|\tau|} |\mathrm{IBr}(G_\tau, b_\tau)^T| = 0,$$

where b_τ is defined as in Notation 1.3.

- (iii) *For any finite group G , any block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$ with a nontrivial defect group, and any subgroup T of Γ_b , we have*

$$\sum_{\tau \in [G \setminus \mathcal{N}_G]} (-1)^{|\tau|} |\mathrm{IBr}(G_\tau, b_\tau)^T| = 0.$$

- (iv) *For any finite group G , any idempotent b of $Z(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G)$, and any subgroup T of Γ_b , we have*

$$\sum_{\tau \in [G \setminus \mathcal{N}_G]} (-1)^{|\tau|} |\mathrm{IBr}(G_\tau, b_\tau)^T| = |\mathcal{W}(G, b)^T|.$$

In particular, if b is a block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$ of defect zero, then the right-hand side equals 1.

Theorem 1.4 will be proved in Section 2. We also introduce in Corollary 3.4 (ii) a functorial reformulation of the BGAWC, expressed in terms of diagonal p -permutation functors, and we show that this reformulation is equivalent to the alternating sum version in Theorem 1.4 (ii). This provides the first indication of how functorial equivalences (see 3.1) may shed light on Conjecture 1.2.

Remark 1.5. Similar to [12, Remark 10.7.2], our proof of Theorem 1.4 does not show that, for a given block, the validity of one of the statements (i) or (ii) implies the validity of the other. However, for a particular block, Theorem 1.4 (ii) holds if and only if Corollary 3.4 (ii) holds for that block.

Definition 1.6 (cf. [10, Definition 1.8]). Let G be a finite group and b an idempotent in $Z(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G)$. Write $b = \sum_{g \in G} \alpha_g g$, where $\alpha_g \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$. We denote by $\mathbb{F}_p[b]$ the smallest subfield of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ containing all the coefficients $\{\alpha_g \mid g \in G\}$ and call it the *minimal field* of b . By definition, for any subfield k of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ containing $\mathbb{F}_p[b]$, we have $\mathrm{Gal}(k/\mathbb{F}_p)_b = \mathrm{Gal}(k/\mathbb{F}_p[b])$.

For a second way in which functorial equivalences may offer insight into Conjecture 1.2, we prove the following theorem:

Theorem 1.7. *Let R be a commutative ring with 1 containing \mathbb{Z} as a unitary subring. Let G and H be finite groups, and let $b \in Z(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G)$ and $c \in Z(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p H)$ be idempotents. Assume that $\mathbb{F}_p[b] = \mathbb{F}_p[c]$ and denote this common field by k . Assume further that the k -pairs (G, b) and (H, c) are functorially equivalent over R . Then there exists a bijection $I : \text{IBr}(G, b) \rightarrow \text{IBr}(H, c)$ such that ${}^\sigma I(\varphi) = I({}^\sigma \varphi)$ for all $\varphi \in \text{IBr}(G, b)$ and all $\sigma \in \Gamma_b = \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p/k)$.*

As a corollary, we show that if the Galois-descent refinement of Broué's conjecture holds at the level of functorial equivalences, then Conjecture 1.2 follows.

Corollary 1.8. *Let R be a commutative ring with 1 containing \mathbb{Z} as a unitary subring. Let G be a finite group, and let b a block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$ with an abelian defect group P . Let $c \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p N_G(P)$ be the Brauer correspondent of b and set $k = \mathbb{F}_p[b] = \mathbb{F}_p[c]$. Assume that the k -pairs (G, b) and $(N_G(P), c)$ are functorially equivalent over R . Then Conjecture 1.2 holds for b .*

Theorem 1.7 and Corollary 1.8 will be proved in Section 4 as applications of a more general result (Theorem 4.2) for arbitrary algebras. Corollary 1.8 suggests that Galois descent properties of functorial equivalences may play a role in verifying Conjecture 1.2. We take a first step in this direction by showing that Galois conjugate blocks are functorially equivalent. This result is expected to be useful in establishing Galois descent phenomena for functorial equivalences.

Theorem 1.9. *Let k be an algebraically closed field of characteristic p and \mathbb{F} an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. Let (G, b) be a group-block pair over k and let $\sigma \in \Gamma = \text{Gal}(k/\mathbb{F}_p)$. Then the pairs (G, b) and $(G, \sigma(b))$ are functorially equivalent over \mathbb{F} .*

Theorem 1.9 will be proved in Section 5 using the multiplicity formula [3, Theorem 8.22 (b)] for simple diagonal p -permutation functors in a block functor.

2. The BGAWC and alternating sums

Notation 2.1. (i) Let $k \subseteq k'$ be an extension of fields. Let G be a finite group and V a finite-dimensional $k'G$ -module. The *character* of V is the class function $\chi_V : G \rightarrow k'$, sending $g \in G$ to the trace $\text{tr}(\rho(g))$ of the linear isomorphism $\rho(g)$ of V defined by $\rho(g)(v) = gv$ for all $v \in V$. For $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k'/k)$, we denote by ${}^\sigma V$ the $k'G$ -module which is equal to V as a module over the subring kG of $k'G$ such that x acts on ${}^\sigma V$ as $\sigma^{-1}(x)$ for all $x \in k'$. For a character χ of G over k' , denote by ${}^\sigma \chi : G \rightarrow k'$ the character such that ${}^\sigma \chi(g) = \sigma(\chi(g))$ for all $g \in G$. It is well known (and easy to check) that the character of ${}^\sigma V$ is ${}^\sigma \chi$.

(ii) A map $\chi : G \rightarrow k$ is called a(n) *(irreducible) character of G over k* if χ is the character of some finite-dimensional (simple) kG -module. For b an idempotent in $Z(kG)$, we denote by $\text{Irr}(kGb)$ the set of irreducible characters of G afforded by simple kGb -modules. We adopt the convention that for $b = 0$, $\text{Irr}(kGb) = \emptyset$, and a sum indexed by the empty set is zero. We denote by $\mathcal{W}(kGb)$ the set of characters of simple projective kGb -modules; we can identify $\mathcal{W}(kGb)$ with the set of defect zero blocks occurring in a primitive decomposition of b in $Z(kG)$. Let b be an idempotent in $Z(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G)$, we denote $\text{Irr}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p Gb)$ (resp. $\mathcal{W}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p Gb)$) by $\text{IBr}(G, b)$ (resp. $\mathcal{W}(G, b)$). Now we see that Γ acts on the set $\text{Irr}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G)$. Let $\Gamma_b := \{\sigma \in \Gamma \mid \sigma(b) = b\}$. Then Γ_b acts on the sets $\text{IBr}(G, b)$ and $\mathcal{W}(G, b)$.

Remark 2.2. Let t be a positive integer which is not divisible by p , and let $\xi \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ be a primitive t -th root of unity. Denote by Γ_t the group $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_p[\omega]/\mathbb{F}_p)$. Clearly Γ_t is independent of the choice of ξ . By elementary field theory, if t' is another positive integer which is not divisible by p and which is divisible by t , then the restriction map $\Gamma_{t'} \rightarrow \Gamma_t$ is surjective. Moreover, it is well known (and easy to prove by using the Zorn lemma) that the restriction map $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma_t$ is surjective.

The following lemma is a useful criterion for permutation isomorphisms:

Lemma 2.3 ([9, Lemma 13.23]). *Let S be a (possibly infinite) group and let X, Y be two finite S -sets. Suppose that for every subgroup T of S , we have $|X^T| = |Y^T|$. Then X and Y are isomorphic as S -sets.*

By Lemma 2.3, we easily obtain several equivalent reformulations of Conjecture 1.2:

Proposition 2.4. *Let G be a finite group and b a block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *Conjecture 1.2 holds for the block b .*
- (ii) *There exists a bijection*

$$\text{IBr}(G, b) \rightarrow \bigsqcup_{P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} \mathcal{W}(N_G(P)/P, \bar{b}_P)$$

commuting with the action of $(\Gamma_t)_b$, where $t = \exp(G)_{p'}$.

- (iii) *For any subgroup T of Γ_b , we have*

$$|\text{IBr}(G, b)^T| = \sum_{P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} |\mathcal{W}(N_G(P)/P, \bar{b}_P)^T|.$$

- (iv) *For any subgroup T of $(\Gamma_t)_b$ where $t = \exp(G)_{p'}$, we have*

$$|\text{IBr}(G, b)^T| = \sum_{P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} |\mathcal{W}(N_G(P)/P, \bar{b}_P)^T|.$$

Proof. Let ω be a primitive t -th root of unity in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ and let $k := \mathbb{F}_p[\omega]$. Since k is a splitting field for all subgroups of G , the values of any irreducible character of G over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ are contained in k . Let $\sigma \in \Gamma_b$ and let $\tilde{\sigma}$ be the image of σ under the restriction map $\Gamma_b \rightarrow (\Gamma_t)_b$. Then we have the following commutative diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{IBr}(G, b) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{IBr}(kGb) & \quad & \mathcal{W}(N_G(P)/P, \bar{b}_P) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{W}(k(N_G(P)/P), \bar{b}_P) \\ \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} & & \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} \\ \text{IBr}(G, b) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{IBr}(kGb) & \quad & \mathcal{W}(N_G(P)/P, \bar{b}_P) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{W}(k(N_G(P)/P), \bar{b}_P) \end{array}$$

where $P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]$. This proves the equivalence of (i) and (ii). The equivalence of (i) and (iii) and the equivalence of (ii) and (iv) follow from Lemma 2.3. \square

In the rest of this section we will use Notation 1.3.

Lemma 2.5 (Galois refinement of [12, Lemma 10.7.4]). *Let G be a finite group, n a positive integer and $\sigma = (1 = P_0 < P_1 < \cdots < P_n)$ a chain in \mathcal{N}_G . Set $P = P_1$. Let b be an idempotent in $Z(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G)$ such that $\text{br}_P^{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G}(b) \neq 0$ and denote by c the image of $\text{br}_P^{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G}(b)$ in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[N_G(P)/P]$. Set $\bar{\sigma} = (1 < P_2/P < \cdots < P_n/P) \in \mathcal{P}_{N_G(P)/P}$.*

- (i) *Write $N_P = N_G(P)/P$. Then $G_\sigma/P = (N_P)_{\bar{\sigma}}$.*
- (ii) *The image of $b_\sigma = \text{br}_{P_n}^{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G}(b)$ in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[N_G(P_n)/P]$ is equal to $c_{\bar{\sigma}} = \text{br}_{P_n/P}^{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p[N_G(P)/P]}(c)$. In particular, for any subgroup T of Γ_b , we have*

$$|\text{IBr}(G_\sigma, b_\sigma)^T| = |\text{IBr}(G_\sigma/P, c_{\bar{\sigma}})^T|.$$

Proof. Statement (i) is a trivial exercise. Except for the last equality, everything in statement (ii) is proved in the proof of [12, Lemma 10.7.4]. By the proof of [12, Lemma 10.7.4], the inflation map $\text{IBr}(G_\sigma/P) \rightarrow \text{IBr}(G_\sigma)$ induces a bijection $\text{IBr}(G_\sigma/P, c_{\bar{\sigma}}) \rightarrow \text{IBr}(G_\sigma, b_\sigma)$. By definition, one easily sees that this bijection commutes with the action of Γ_b . Now by Lemma 2.3 we obtain the desired equality $|\text{IBr}(G_\sigma, b_\sigma)^T| = |\text{IBr}(G_\sigma/P, c_{\bar{\sigma}})^T|$. \square

Lemma 2.6 (Galois refinement of [11, 3.6, 3.7] or [12, Lemma 10.7.5]). *Let G be a finite group and b a block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$. For P a nontrivial p -subgroup of G , set $N_P = N_G(P)/P$ and denote by c_P the image of $\text{br}_P^{\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G}(b)$ in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p N_P$. For any subgroup T of Γ_b , we have*

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{1 \neq \sigma \in [G \setminus \mathcal{N}_G]} (-1)^{|\sigma|-1} |\text{IBr}(G_\sigma, b_\sigma)^T| \\ &= \sum_{1 \neq P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} \left(|\text{IBr}(N_P, c_P)^T| - \sum_{1 \neq \tau \in [N_P \setminus \mathcal{N}_{N_P}]} (-1)^{|\tau|-1} |\text{IBr}((N_P)_\tau, (c_P)_\tau)^T| \right). \end{aligned}$$

If b has defect zero, then this sum is zero.

Proof. We proceed by an argument analogous to that in the proof [12, Lemma 10.7.5]. The chain of length 1 in the sum on the left side yields the summand $\sum_{1 \neq P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} |\text{IBr}(N_G(P), b_P)^T|$, where $b_P = \text{br}_P(b)$, regarded as a (possibly empty) sum of blocks of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p N_G(P)$. Since the kernel of the canonical algebra homomorphism $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p N_G(P) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p N_P$ is in the Jacobson radical of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p N_G(P)$, the inflation map $\text{IBr}(N_P, c_P) \rightarrow \text{IBr}(N_G(P), b_P)$ is a bijection. By definition one easily sees that this bijection commutes with the action of Γ_b . Hence by Lemma 2.3, we have

$$\sum_{1 \neq P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} |\text{IBr}(N_G(P), b_P)^T| = \sum_{1 \neq P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} |\text{IBr}(N_P, c_P)^T|.$$

The chains $\sigma = (1 = P_0 < P_1 < \cdots < P_{|\sigma|})$ with $|\sigma| > 1$ in the sum of the left side are partitioned according to their second term P_1 . Set $\bar{\sigma} = 1 < P_2/P_1 < \cdots < P_{|\sigma|}/P_1$. By [12, Lemma 10.7.3], two chains σ and σ' in \mathcal{N}_G with the same second term (say $P_1 = P'_1 = P$)

are G -conjugate if and only if $\bar{\sigma}$ and $\bar{\sigma}'$ are N_P -conjugate. In that process (i.e. partition according to the second term and then passage from σ to $\bar{\sigma}$), chains are shortened by one term. So we have to adjust the signs, accounting for the minus signs in front of the sums $\sum_{\tau \in [N_P \setminus \mathcal{N}_{N_P}]} (-1)^{|\tau|-1} |\text{IBr}((N_P)_\tau, (c_P)_\tau)^T|$. Finally, the fact that $|\text{IBr}((N_P)_\tau, (c_P)_\tau)^T|$ shows up on the right side follows from Lemma 2.5. If b has defect zero, then $\text{br}_P(b) = 0$ for any nontrivial p -subgroup P of G , whence the last statement. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. We proceed by an argument analogous to that in the proof [12, Theorem 10.7.6]. The equivalence of (ii) and (iii) follows from [11, Proposition 3.3] or [12, Proposition 8.13.13]. If b is a block of defect zero, then $\text{IBr}(G, b) = \mathcal{W}(G, b)$, and hence $|\text{IBr}(G, b)^T| = |\mathcal{W}(G, b)^T|$. By Lemma 2.6, the sum $\sum_{1 \neq \tau \in [G \setminus \mathcal{N}_G]} (-1)^{|\tau|} |\text{IBr}(G_\tau, b_\tau)^T|$ is 0, and hence

$$\sum_{\tau \in [G \setminus \mathcal{N}_G]} (-1)^{|\tau|} |\text{IBr}(G_\tau, b_\tau)^T| = |\text{IBr}(G, b)^T|.$$

So in this case, the equality in (iv) holds.

If b is a block of positive defect, then $\mathcal{W}(G, b) = \emptyset$. Thus if b is an arbitrary idempotent in $Z(\mathbb{F}_p G)$, then $|\mathcal{W}(G, b)^T|$ counts the number of defect zero blocks in a primitive decomposition of b in $Z(\mathbb{F}_p G)$ that are fixed by T . The equivalence of (iii) and (iv) is an immediate consequence.

Suppose that (iv) holds. Let G be a finite group and b a block of $\mathbb{F}_p G$ of positive defect. Since (iv) holds, it follows that the left side in Lemma 2.6 in $|\text{IBr}(G, b)^T|$. The right side is, again by (iv), equal to $\sum_{1 \neq P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} |\mathcal{W}(N_P, c_P)^T|$, and this is the statement of a reformulation of Conjecture 1.2 for the block b , see Proposition 2.4 (iii). Thus (iv) implies (i).

Suppose that (i) holds. We show (iv) by induction on $|G|$. By the discussion in the first two paragraphs, we may assume that b is a block of $\mathbb{F}_p G$ with positive defect. Note that for P a nontrivial p -subgroup of G , the group $N_P = N_G(P)/P$ in Lemma 2.6 has order strictly smaller than $|G|$. Thus by (iv) applied to the sum of blocks c_P of $\mathbb{F}_p N_P$, the right side in Lemma 2.6 is equal to $\sum_{1 \neq P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} |\mathcal{W}(N_P, c_P)^T|$. But since Conjecture 1.2 is assumed to hold, by Proposition 2.4 (iii), $\sum_{1 \neq P \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} |\mathcal{W}(N_P, c_P)^T| = |\text{IBr}(G, b)^T|$. Now the equality in Lemma 2.6 becomes

$$\sum_{1 \neq \sigma \in [G \setminus \mathcal{N}_G]} (-1)^{|\sigma|-1} |\text{IBr}(G_\sigma, b_\sigma)^T| = |\text{IBr}(G, b)^T|,$$

and this shows that (iv) holds also for b . \square

3. Galois refinement of functorial Alperin weight conjecture

Let k be a field of characteristic $p > 0$, let \mathbb{F} be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero and let R be a commutative ring with 1. Let G and H be finite groups. We first recall the notions of diagonal p -permutation functors and functorial equivalences. We refer the reader to [3] and [4] for more details. Note that in [3] and [4], the field k is assumed to be algebraically closed; however, these notions can be defined over arbitrary field k .

3.1. (i) By a *group-idempotent pair* over k , or simply a k -pair, we mean a pair (G, b) consisting of a finite group G and a central idempotent $b \in Z(kG)$. When b is a block idempotent, such pairs are called *group-block pairs* in [1]. The notion of functorial equivalence was originally defined for group-block pairs, but it extends naturally to group-idempotent pairs.

(ii) A D^Δ -pair is a pair (L, u) where L is a p -group and $u \in \text{Aut}(L)$ is an automorphism of order prime to p . We write $L\langle u \rangle$ for the semidirect product $L \rtimes \langle u \rangle$. If (M, v) is another D^Δ -pair, then an isomorphism between the pairs (L, u) and (M, v) is a group isomorphism $L\langle u \rangle \rightarrow M\langle v \rangle$ that sends u to an element conjugate to v . We denote by $\text{Aut}(L, u)$ the automorphism group of the pair (L, u) and by $\text{Out}(L, u)$ the group of outer automorphisms $\text{Aut}(L, u)/\text{Inn}(L\langle u \rangle)$ of (L, u) ; see [3, Notation 6.8 and Lemma 6.10].

(iii) Let $b \in Z(kG)$ and $c \in Z(kH)$ be central idempotents. A p -permutation (kGb, kHc) -bimodule is called *diagonal* if its indecomposable direct summands have twisted diagonal vertices as subgroups of $G \times H$. We denote by $T^\Delta(kGb, kHc)$ the Grothendieck group of diagonal p -permutation (kGb, kHc) -bimodules with respect to split short exact sequences, and we set

$$RT^\Delta(kGb, kHc) := R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} T^\Delta(kGb, kHc);$$

If $b = 1$, we denote $RT^\Delta(kGb, kHc)$ by $RT^\Delta(G, kHc)$.

We denote by Rpp_k^Δ the category whose objects are finite groups and whose morphisms from G to H are given by $RT^\Delta(kH, kG)$. The composition is induced from the tensor product of bimodules. An R -linear functor from Rpp_k^Δ to the category of R -modules is called a *diagonal p -permutation functor* over R . The category of diagonal p -permutation functors over R is denoted by $\mathcal{F}_{Rpp_k}^\Delta$; it is an abelian category.

(iv) We denote

$$RT_{(G,b)}^\Delta := RT^\Delta(-, kGb),$$

and we say that the k -pairs (G, b) and (H, c) are *functorially equivalent over R* , if the diagonal p -permutation functors $RT_{(G,b)}^\Delta$ and $RT_{(H,c)}^\Delta$ are isomorphic. By Yoneda's Lemma, this is equivalent to the existence of elements $\eta \in RT^\Delta(kGb, kHc)$ and $\omega \in RT^\Delta(kHc, kGb)$ such that

$$\eta \cdot_H \omega = [kGb] \text{ in } RT^\Delta(kGb, kGb) \quad \text{and} \quad \omega \cdot_G \eta = [kHc] \text{ in } RT^\Delta(kHc, kHc),$$

where \cdot_G and \cdot_H denote the composition in the category Rpp_k^Δ ; see [3, Lemma 10.2].

(v) If k is algebraically closed, then, by [3, Corollary 6.15], the category $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}pp_k}^\Delta$ of diagonal p -permutation functors over \mathbb{F} is semisimple. Moreover, the simple functors $S_{L,u,V}$ are parametrized by the isomorphism classes of triples (L, u, V) , where (L, u) is a D^Δ -pair and V is a simple $\mathbb{F}\text{Out}(L, u)$ -module.

(vi) We denote by $\text{Proj}(kHc, kGb)$ the Grothendieck group of projective (kHc, kGb) -bimodules, and by $R\text{Proj}(-, kG)$ the diagonal p -permutation functor sending a finite group H to

$$R\text{Proj}(kH, kG) = R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \text{Proj}(kH, kG).$$

Note that when $R = \mathbb{F}$ and k is algebraically closed, by [2, Lemma 3.5], one has

$$\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kG) = |\text{IBr}(G)| \cdot S_{1,1,\mathbb{F}}$$

in the Grothendieck group $K_0(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}pp_k}^\Delta)$ of diagonal p -permutation functors.

Notation 3.2. Let $b \in Z(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p(G))$ be a central idempotent and let $T \leq \Gamma_b$. Let $\text{PIM}(G, b)^T$ denote the set of T -fixed projective indecomposable right $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G b$ -modules and let $\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kGb)^T$ denote the \mathbb{F} -span of $\text{PIM}(G, b)^T$. We denote by $\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kGb)^T$ the subfunctor of $\mathbb{F}T_{(G, b)}^\Delta$ generated by the set $\text{PIM}(G, b)^T$ viewed as a subset of

$$\mathbb{F}T_{(G, b)}^\Delta(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbb{F}T^\Delta(\mathbf{1}, kGb) = \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(\mathbf{1}, kGb) \cong \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kGb).$$

In other words, for any finite group H , we have

$$\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(H, kGb)^T = \sum_{P \in \text{PIM}(G, b)^T} \{X \otimes_k P \in \mathbb{F}T^\Delta(kH, kGb) \mid X \in \mathbb{F}T^\Delta(kH, \mathbf{1})\}.$$

Lemma 3.3. *Let b be a central idempotent of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$ and let $T \leq \Gamma_b$ be a subgroup. One has*

$$\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kGb)^T = |\text{IBr}(G, b)^T| \cdot S_{\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbb{F}}$$

in $K_0(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}pp_k}^\Delta)$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.5 in [2], one has $\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kG) = |\text{IBr}(G)| \cdot S_{\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbb{F}}$. Since $\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kGb)^T \subseteq \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kGb) \subseteq \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kG)$, it follows that $\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kGb)^T$ and $\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kG)$ are also multiples of $S_{\mathbf{1}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbb{F}}$ in $K_0(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}pp_k}^\Delta)$. Since the \mathbb{F} -dimension of $\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(\mathbf{1}, kGb)^T$ is equal to $|\text{PIM}(G, b)^T| = |\text{IBr}(G, b)^T|$, the result follows. \square

Corollary 3.4. *The following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) *For any finite group G and any block b of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$, Conjecture 1.2 holds.*
- (ii) *For any finite group G , any block of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$ with a nontrivial defect group, and any subgroup T of Γ_b , we have*

$$\sum_{\tau \in [G \setminus \mathcal{P}_G]} (-1)^{|\tau|} \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kG_\tau b_\tau)^T = 0 \quad \text{in } K_0(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}pp_k}^\Delta),$$

where G_τ and b_τ are defined as in Notation 1.3.

Proof. This follows easily from Lemma 3.3 and Theorem 1.4. \square

Remark 3.5. For any finite group G and a block idempotent b of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p G$, Theorem 3.5 in [1] implies that, in $K_0(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}pp_k}^\Delta)$,

$$\sum_{\tau \in [G \setminus \mathcal{P}_G]} (-1)^{|\tau|} \mathbb{F}T^\Delta(-, kG_\tau b_\tau) = \sum_{\tau \in [G \setminus \mathcal{P}_G]} (-1)^{|\tau|} \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(-, kG_\tau b_\tau).$$

Therefore, Corollary 3.4 can be seen as a Galois refinement of Theorem 3.5 in [1].

4. Galois automorphisms and bijections between simple modules

4.1. (i) Let k be a field and let R be a commutative ring with 1. Let A , B and C be finite-dimensional k -algebras. For any A -module M , denote by $[M]$ the isomorphism class of M . Denote by $\mathcal{S}(A)$ the set of isomorphism classes of simple A -modules. Denote by $\mathcal{R}(A)$ the Grothendieck group of finite-dimensional A -modules with respect to short exact sequences. In other words, $\mathcal{R}(A)$ is a free \mathbb{Z} -module with a \mathbb{Z} -basis $\mathcal{S}(A)$. For any finite-dimensional A -module M , we have $[M] = [S_1] + \cdots + [S_n]$ in $\mathcal{R}(A)$, where S_1, \dots, S_n are the composition factors of M (repeated according their multiplicities). We set $\mathcal{R}(A, B) := \mathcal{R}(A \otimes_k B^{\text{op}})$. Tensor products of bimodules induce a \mathbb{Z} -bilinear map $- \cdot_B - : \mathcal{R}(A, B) \times \mathcal{R}(B, C) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}(A, C)$, which extends to an R -bilinear map (denoted abusively by the same notation) $- \cdot_B - : R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A, B) \times R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B, C) \rightarrow R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A, C)$.

(ii) Let k' be an extension of k and let $A' := k' \otimes_k A$. For an A' -module U' and a $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k'/k)$, denote by ${}^{\sigma}U'$ the A' -module which is equal to U' as a module over the subalgebra $1 \otimes A$ of A' , such that $x \otimes a$ acts on U' as $\sigma^{-1}(x) \otimes a$ for all $a \in A$ and $x \in k'$. We say that U' *descends to k* , if there is an A -module U such that $U' \cong k' \otimes_k U$. In this special case, for any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k'/k)$, the map sending $x \otimes u$ to $\sigma^{-1}(x) \otimes u$ induces an isomorphism $k' \otimes_k U \cong {}^{\sigma}(k' \otimes_k U)$, where $u \in U$ and $x \in k'$. The action of $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ on A' -modules makes $\mathcal{R}(A')$ into a $\mathbb{Z}\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -module, hence makes $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A')$ into an $R\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -module. It is clear that if U' is simple, then ${}^{\sigma}U'$ is simple. Hence $\mathcal{S}(A')$ is a $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -stable \mathbb{Z} -basis (resp. R -basis) of $\mathcal{R}(A')$ (resp. $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A')$).

(iii) Let η be an element in $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A, B)$. Then η can be uniquely written as $\eta = \alpha_1[M_1] + \cdots + \alpha_s[M_s]$, where M_i are finite-dimensional simple A - B -bimodules and $\alpha_i \in R$. In particular, η induces an R -linear map

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{\eta} : R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B) &\rightarrow R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A) \\ [M] &\mapsto \eta \cdot_B [M] = \alpha_1[M_1 \otimes_{kH} M] + \cdots + \alpha_n[M_n \otimes_{kH} M] \end{aligned}$$

where M is any finite-dimensional kH -module. Assume that there are elements $\eta \in R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A, B)$ and $\omega \in R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B, A)$ such that

$$\eta \cdot_B \omega = [A] \text{ in } R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A, A) \quad \text{and} \quad \omega \cdot_A \eta = [B] \text{ in } R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B, B).$$

Then Φ_{η} and Φ_{ω} are mutually inverse R -linear isomorphisms between $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A)$ and $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B)$.

Theorem 4.2. *Let $k \subseteq k'$ be an extension of fields and let R be a commutative ring with 1 containing \mathbb{Z} as a unitary subring. Let A and B be finite-dimensional k -algebras. Let $A' := k' \otimes_k A$ and $B' := k' \otimes_k B$. Assume that $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ is cyclic and that there are elements $\eta \in R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A, B)$ and $\omega \in R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B, A)$ such that*

$$\eta \cdot_B \omega = [A] \text{ in } R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A, A) \quad \text{and} \quad \omega \cdot_A \eta = [B] \text{ in } R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B, B).$$

Then there is a bijection $\mathcal{S}(A') \rightarrow \mathcal{S}(B')$ commuting with the action of $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$.

Proof. The proof is inspired by the proof of [8, Theorem 1]. Write $\eta = \alpha_1[M_1] + \cdots + \alpha_s[M_s]$ and $\omega = \beta_1[N_1] + \cdots + \beta_t[N_t]$, where M_i (resp. N_j) are finite-dimensional simple A - B -bimodules (resp. B - A -bimodules) and $\alpha_i, \beta_j \in R$. Let

$$\eta' = \alpha_1[k' \otimes_k M_1] + \cdots + \alpha_s[k' \otimes_k M_s] \in R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A', B')$$

and

$$\omega' = \beta_1[k' \otimes_k N_1] + \cdots + \beta_t[k' \otimes_k N_t] \in R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A', B').$$

Then we have

$$\eta' \cdot_{B'} \omega' = [A'] \text{ in } R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A', A') \quad \text{and} \quad \omega' \cdot_{A'} \eta' = [B'] \text{ in } R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (B', B').$$

Hence by 4.1 (iii), $\Phi_{\eta'}$ and $\Phi_{\omega'}$ are mutually inverse R -linear isomorphisms between $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A')$ and $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B')$.

Recall from 4.1 (ii) that $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A')$ and $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B')$ are $R\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -modules. Again by 4.1 (ii), we have ${}^{\sigma}\eta' = \eta'$ and ${}^{\sigma}\omega' = \omega'$. Now we can easily check that

$$\Phi_{\eta'} : R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B') \rightarrow R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A')$$

is an isomorphism of $R\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -modules. Indeed, for any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k'/k)$ and any $[M] \in \mathcal{R}(B')$ with M being a finite-dimensional B' -module, one has

$${}^{\sigma}(\Phi_{\eta'}([M])) = {}^{\sigma}(\eta' \cdot_{B'} [M]) = {}^{\sigma}\eta' \cdot_{B'} {}^{\sigma}[M] = \eta' \cdot_B {}^{\sigma}[M] = \Phi_{\eta'}({}^{\sigma}[M]).$$

Since $\mathcal{S}(B')$ is a $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -stable R -basis of $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(B')$, its image $\Phi_{\eta'}(\mathcal{S}(B'))$ is a $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -stable R -basis of $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A')$. On the other hand, $\mathcal{S}(A')$ is another $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -stable R -basis of $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A')$. Since the character χ of the $R\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -module $R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(A')$ is independent of the choice of an R -basis, we see that for any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(k'/k)$, we have

$$\chi(\sigma) = |\mathcal{S}(A')^{(\sigma)}| = |\Phi_{\eta'}(\mathcal{S}(B'))^{(\sigma)}|.$$

Since $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ is a cyclic group, by Lemma 2.3, $\mathcal{S}(A')$ and $\Phi_{\eta'}(\mathcal{S}(B'))$ are isomorphic as $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -sets. Hence $\mathcal{S}(A')$ and $\mathcal{S}(B')$ are isomorphic as $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -sets. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.7. Let $t = \exp(G \times H)_{p'}$, $\xi \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ a primitive t -th root of unity and $k' = \mathbb{F}_p[\xi]$. Since k' is a splitting field for both G and H , the values of any irreducible character of G (resp. H) over $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ are contained in k' , hence we have $\text{IBr}(G, b) = \text{Irr}(k'Gb)$ and $\text{IBr}(H, c) = \text{Irr}(k'Hc)$. Let $\Gamma_t = \text{Gal}(k'/\mathbb{F}_p)$. Then $(\Gamma_t)_b = \text{Gal}(k'/k) = (\Gamma_t)_c$ is a cyclic group. Let $\sigma \in \Gamma_b = \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p/k)$ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ be the image of σ under the restriction map $\Gamma_b \rightarrow (\Gamma_t)_b$. By Notation 2.1 (i) we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{S}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p Gb) & \longleftrightarrow & \text{IBr}(G, b) & = & \text{IBr}(k'Gb) & \longleftrightarrow & \mathcal{S}(k'Gb) \\ \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow \sigma & & \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} & & \downarrow \tilde{\sigma} \\ \mathcal{S}(\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p Gb) & \longleftrightarrow & \text{IBr}(G, b) & = & \text{IBr}(k'Gb) & \longleftrightarrow & \mathcal{S}(k'Gb) \end{array}$$

Hence it suffices to show that $\mathcal{S}(k'Gb)$ and $\mathcal{S}(k'Hc)$ are isomorphic as $\text{Gal}(k'/k)$ -sets. By 3.1 (iv), there are elements $\eta \in RT^\Delta(kGb, kHc)$ and $\omega \in RT^\Delta(kHc, kGb)$ such that

$$\eta \cdot_H \omega = [kGb] \text{ in } RT^\Delta(kGb, kGb) \quad \text{and} \quad \omega \cdot_G \eta = [kHc] \text{ in } RT^\Delta(kHc, kHc).$$

Hence we also have

$$\eta \cdot_{kHc} \omega = [kGb] \text{ in } R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(kGb, kGb) \quad \text{and} \quad \omega \cdot_{kGb} \eta = [kHc] \text{ in } R \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{R}(kHc, kHc).$$

Now the statement follows from Theorem 4.2. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.8. Since P is abelian, it is well known that

$$\bigsqcup_{Q \in [G \setminus \mathcal{F}_G]} \mathcal{W}(N_G(Q)/Q, \bar{b}_Q) = \mathcal{W}((N_G(P)/P), \bar{b}_P),$$

and the inflation map $\mathcal{W}((N_G(P)/P), \bar{b}_P) \rightarrow \text{IBr}(N_G(P), c)$ is a bijection. By definition, one easily sees that this bijection is commutative with the action of Γ_b . Now the statement follows from Theorem 1.7. \square

5. Galois conjugate blocks are functorially equivalent

Let k denote an algebraically closed field of characteristic p and \mathbb{F} denote an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. Recall that the category $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}pp_k}^\Delta$ of diagonal p -permutation functors over \mathbb{F} is semisimple, and the simple functors $S_{L,u,V}$ are parametrized by the isomorphism classes of triples (L, u, V) where (L, u) is a D^Δ -pair and V is a simple $\mathbb{F}\text{Out}(L, u)$ -module.

Let (G, b) and (H, c) be group-block pairs over k . Since the category $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{F}pp_k}^\Delta$ is semisimple, the functors $\mathbb{F}T_{(G,b)}^\Delta$ and $\mathbb{F}T_{(H,c)}^\Delta$ are direct sums of simple functors. It follows that the pairs (G, b) and (H, c) are functorially equivalent over \mathbb{F} if and only if the multiplicities of the simple functor $S_{L,u,V}$ in $\mathbb{F}T_{(G,b)}^\Delta$ and $\mathbb{F}T_{(H,c)}^\Delta$ are the same. We now recall a formula for these multiplicities.

Let (G, b) be a group-block pair over k and let (D, e_D) be a maximal (G, b) -Brauer pair. For any subgroup $P \leq D$, let e_P be the unique block idempotent of $kC_G(P)$ with $(P, e_P) \leq (D, e_D)$. Let \mathcal{F} be the fusion system of (G, b) with respect to (D, e_D) and let $[\mathcal{F}]$ denote a set of isomorphism classes of objects of \mathcal{F} .

Let (L, u) be a D^Δ -pair. For $P \in \mathcal{F}$, we denote by $\mathcal{P}_{(P, e_P)}(L, u)$ the set of group isomorphisms $\pi : L \rightarrow P$ with $\pi \circ u \circ \pi^{-1} \in \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(P)$. This is an $(N_G(P, e_P), \text{Aut}(L, u))$ -biset via

$$g \cdot \pi \cdot \varphi = i_g \pi \varphi$$

for $g \in N_G(P, e_P)$, $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_{(P, e_P)}(L, u)$ and $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(L, u)$. We denote by $[\mathcal{P}_{(P, e_P)}(L, u)]$ a set of representatives of $N_G(P, e_P) \times \text{Aut}(L, u)$ -orbits of $\mathcal{P}_{(P, e_P)}(L, u)$.

For $\pi \in [\mathcal{P}_{(P, e_P)}(L, u)]$, the stabilizer in $\text{Aut}(L, u)$ of the $N_G(P, e_P)$ -orbit of π is denoted by $\text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P, e_P, \pi)}}$. One has

$$\text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P, e_P, \pi)}} = \{\varphi \in \text{Aut}(L, u) \mid \pi \varphi \pi^{-1} \in \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(P)\}.$$

Moreover, for $\pi \in [\mathcal{P}_{(P,e_P)}(L, u)]$, we denote by $\text{PIM}(kC_G(P)e_P, u, \pi)$ a set of isomorphism classes of projective indecomposable $kC_G(P)e_P$ -modules that are fixed by $\pi u \pi^{-1}$. This is an $\text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P,e_P,\pi)}}$ -set via $U \cdot \varphi = {}^g U$ where $g \in N_G(P, e_P)$ with $i_g \pi \varphi = \pi$. We denote by $\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kC_G(P)e_P, u, \pi)$ the \mathbb{F} -span of $\text{PIM}(kC_G(P)e_P, u, \pi)$.

Theorem 5.1 ([3, Theorem 8.22(b)]). *The multiplicity of a simple diagonal p -permutation functor $S_{L,u,V}$ in the functor $\mathbb{F}T_{(G,b)}^\Delta$ is equal to the \mathbb{F} -dimension of*

$$\bigoplus_{P \in [\mathcal{F}]} \bigoplus_{\pi \in [\mathcal{P}_{(P,e_P)}(L, u)]} \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kC_G(P)e_P, u, \pi) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}\text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P,e_P,\pi)}}} V.$$

Let \mathbb{F}_p denote the prime subfield of k and let $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(k/\mathbb{F}_p)$ denote the Galois group. Note that Γ acts on kG and on $Z(kG)$ via \mathbb{F}_p -algebra automorphisms by applying $\sigma \in \Gamma$ to the coefficients of the elements of kG . We say that the group-block pairs (G, b) and (G, b') are Γ -conjugate, if $b' = \sigma(b)$ for some $\sigma \in \Gamma$.

Let $\sigma : k \rightarrow k$ be a field automorphism. It induces a ring isomorphism $\sigma : kG \rightarrow kG$ still denoted by σ . Note that the map σ permutes the blocks of kG . Since the action of Γ commutes with the action of G and Brauer morphisms, it is easy to prove that Galois conjugate blocks have the same defect groups and the same fusion systems:

Lemma 5.2 (cf. [12, Lemma 9.6.5]). *Let (G, b) be a group-block pair over k , let (P, e) and (Q, f) be Brauer pairs on kG and let $\gamma \in \Gamma$.*

- (i) *(P, e) is a (G, b) -Brauer pair if and only if $(P, \sigma(e))$ is a $(G, \sigma(b))$ -Brauer pair.*
- (ii) *We have $(Q, f) \leq (P, e)$ if and only if $(Q, \sigma(f)) \leq (P, \sigma(e))$.*
- (iii) *(P, e) is a maximal (G, b) -Brauer pair if and only if $(P, \sigma(e))$ is a maximal $(G, \sigma(b))$ -Brauer pair. In this case, one has the equality $\mathcal{F}_{(P,e)}(G, b) = \mathcal{F}_{(P,\sigma(e))}(G, \sigma(b))$ of fusion systems.*

Now we are ready to prove Theorem 1.9.

Proof of Theorem 1.9. By the arguments above, it suffices to prove that the multiplicities of the simple diagonal p -permutation functors in $\mathbb{F}T_{(G,b)}^\Delta$ and $\mathbb{F}T_{(G,\sigma(b))}^\Delta$ are the same. We use the formula in Theorem 5.1.

Let $S_{L,u,V}$ be a simple diagonal p -permutation functor over \mathbb{F} . Let (D, e_D) be a maximal (G, b) -Brauer pair and, for each $P \leq D$, let e_P be the unique block of $kC_G(P)$ with $(P, e_P) \leq (D, e_D)$. Let \mathcal{F} denote the fusion system of (G, b) with respect to (D, e_D) . By Lemma 5.2, \mathcal{F} is also the fusion system of the pair $(G, \sigma(b))$ with respect to the maximal $(G, \sigma(b))$ -pair $(D, \sigma(e_D))$.

Since \mathcal{F} is a common fusion system, for every $P \in [\mathcal{F}]$, one has

$$\mathcal{P}_{(P,e_P)}(L, u) = \mathcal{P}_{(P,\sigma(e_P))}(L, u).$$

Since also $N_G(P, e_P) = N_G(P, \sigma(e_P))$, we may choose representatives so that

$$[\mathcal{P}_{(P,e_P)}(L, u)] = [\mathcal{P}_{(P,\sigma(e_P))}(L, u)].$$

Now fix $\pi \in [\mathcal{P}_{(P, e_P)}(L, u)]$. Then $\pi u \pi^{-1} = i_g$ for some $g \in N_G(P, e_P) = N_G(P, \sigma(e_P))$. A projective indecomposable $kC_G(P)e_P$ -module S is $\pi u \pi^{-1}$ -fixed if and only if

$${}^g S \cong S \quad \text{as } kC_G(P)e_P\text{-modules.}$$

Applying σ to this isomorphism gives

$$\sigma({}^g S) \cong {}^\sigma S \quad \text{as } kC_G(P)\sigma(e_P)\text{-modules.}$$

Since $\sigma({}^g S) = {}^g({}^\sigma S)$, it follows that the map $S \mapsto {}^\sigma S$ is a bijection between the sets $\text{PIM}(kC_G(P)e_P, u, \pi)$ and $\text{PIM}(kC_G(P)\sigma(e_P), u, \pi)$. This bijection induces an isomorphism of \mathbb{F} -vector spaces

$$\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kC_G(P)e_P, u, \pi) \cong \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kC_G(P)\sigma(e_P), u, \pi).$$

Next, we show that this is an isomorphism of right $\mathbb{F}\text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P, e_P, \pi)}}$ -modules. Since $\text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P, e_P, \pi)}} = \text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P, \sigma(e_P), \pi)}}$, Theorem 5.1 will then imply the result.

Let $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P, e_P, \pi)}}$. Let $g \in N_G(P, e_P) = N_G(P, \sigma(e_P))$ such that $i_g \pi \varphi = \pi$. For any $U \in \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kC_G(P)e_P, u, \pi)$, one has

$$\sigma(U \cdot \varphi) = \sigma({}^g U) = {}^g({}^\sigma U) = {}^\sigma U \cdot \varphi.$$

Thus the isomorphism

$$\mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kC_G(P)e_P, u, \pi) \cong \mathbb{F}\text{Proj}(kC_G(P)\sigma(e_P), u, \pi)$$

is an isomorphism of right $\mathbb{F}\text{Aut}(L, u)_{\overline{(P, e_P, \pi)}}$ -modules, as desired. \square

Acknowledgements. The first author is supported by National Natural Science Foundation of China (12501024, 12471016), Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (CCNU24XJ028), and China Postdoctoral Science Foundation (GZC20252006, 2025T001 HB). The second author gratefully acknowledges the hospitality of Central China Normal University during a visit in August 2025, when this work was initiated.

- [1] R. Boltje, S. Bouc, D. Yılmaz, On Alperin's weight conjecture and functorial equivalences of blocks, arXiv: 2507.20314.
- [2] S. Bouc, D. Yılmaz, Stable functorial equivalence of blocks, Pacific J. Math. **328**(2) (2024), 217–226.
- [3] S. Bouc, D. Yılmaz, Diagonal p -permutation functors, semisimplicity, and functorial equivalence of blocks, Adv. Math. **411** (2022) Paper No. 108799.
- [4] S. Bouc, D. Yılmaz, Diagonal p -permutation functors, J. Algebra **556** (2020) 1036–1056.
- [5] Y. Du, X. Huang, The blockwise Galois Alperin weight conjecture for symmetric and alternating groups, Math. Z. **311** (2025) Paper No. 3.
- [6] Y. Du, X. Huang, J. Zhang, The blockwise Navarro Alperin weight conjecture for double covers of symmetric and alternating groups, arXiv:2509.13673.
- [7] Z. Feng, Q. Fu, Y. Zhou, A reduction theorem for the blockwise Galois Alperin weight conjecture via \mathcal{H} -triples, arXiv:2512.15243.
- [8] X. Huang, Virtual Morita equivalences and Brauer character bijections, Arch. Math. **123** (2024) 117–121.

- [9] I. M. Isaacs, Character Theory of Finite Groups, Academic Press, New York, 1976.
- [10] R. Kessar, M. Linckelmann, Descent of equivalences and character bijections, Geometric and topological aspects of the representation theory of finite groups, Springer Proc. Math. Stat., **242** (2018) 181–212.
- [11] R. Knörr, G. R. Robinson, Some remarks on a conjecture of Alperin, J. London Math. Soc. (2) **39** (1989) 48–60.
- [12] M. Linckelmann, The Block Theory of Finite Group Algebras II, London Math. Soc. Student Texts, vol. **92**, Cambridge University Press, 2018.
- [13] G. Navarro, The McKay conjecture and Galois automorphisms, Ann. Math. **160** (2004), 1129–1140.
- [14] A. Turull, The strengthened Alperin weight conjecture for p -solvable groups, J. Algebra **398** (2014) 469–480.