# A unit group in a character ring of an alternating group II 

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## 1. Introduction

Throughout this paper, $G$ denotes always a finite group, $Z$ the ring of rational integers, $Q$ the field of rational numbers, $C$ the field of complex numbers. In addition, we fix the following notations.
$R(G)$; a character ring of $G$
$U(R(G))$; a unit group of $R(G)$
$U_{f}(R(G))$; the subgroup of $U(R(G))$ which consists of units of finite order in $R(G)$
$S_{n}, A_{n}$; a symmetric group and an alternating group on $n$ symbols respectively for a natural number $n$.
In the paper of [6], we proved the following theorem.
Theorem 1.1. $\quad \operatorname{rank} U\left(R\left(A_{n}\right)\right) /\{ \pm 1\}=c(n)$.
(See Definition 2.3 concerning a number $c(n)$ )
In section 3, we will construct $c(n)$ units $\psi_{1}, \ldots, \psi_{c(n)}$ in $R\left(A_{n}\right)$ and show that $U^{2}\left(R\left(A_{n}\right)\right) \subseteq\left\langle\psi_{1}, \ldots, \psi_{c(n)}\right\rangle$, where $U^{2}\left(R\left(A_{n}\right)\right)=\left\{\psi^{2} \mid \psi \in U\left(R\left(A_{n}\right)\right)\right\}$ and $\left\langle\psi_{1}, \ldots, \psi_{c(n)}\right\rangle$ is an abelian subgroup of $U\left(R\left(A_{n}\right)\right)$ generated by $\psi_{1}, \ldots$, $\psi_{c(n)}$. (See Theorem 3.4.). It is easily proved that rank $\left\langle\psi_{1}, \ldots, \psi_{c(n)}\right\rangle=c$ ( $n$ ). (See the proof of Lemma 4.1 of [6]), and so Theorem 1.1 is a direct consequence of the above result.

For a given unit $\psi$ in $R\left(A_{n}\right)$, we will give the necessary and sufficient condition on which $\psi$ is the difference of two irreducible $C$-characters of $A_{n}$. (See Theorem 3.6.)

In section 4, as an application of the above results, we will state some examples such that the equation $\{ \pm 1\} \times\left\langle\psi_{1}, \ldots, \psi_{c(n)}\right\rangle=U\left(R\left(A_{n}\right)\right)$ holds, by the way of finding generators of $U\left(R\left(A_{n}\right)\right)$ concretely, and we will also give the example such that a unit in $R\left(A_{n}\right)$ is the difference of two irreducible $C$-characters of $A_{n}$.

Now we pay attention to the fact that for $n=3,4, U\left(R\left(A_{n}\right)\right)=U_{f}(R$ $\left.\left(A_{n}\right)\right)=\left\{ \pm \chi_{1}, \pm \chi_{2}, \pm \chi_{3}\right\}$, where $\chi_{1}, \chi_{2}$, and $\chi_{3}$ are the linear characters of

