

110. Modular Representations of p -Groups with Regular Rings of Invariants

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§ 1. Introduction. Let V be an n -dimensional vector space over a field k of characteristic p and G a finite subgroup of $GL(V)$. Then G acts linearly on the symmetric algebra R of V . We denote by R^G the subring of R consisting of all invariant polynomials under this action of G . The following theorem is well known.

(1.1) **Theorem** (Chevalley-Serre, cf. [2], [3], [5]). *Suppose that $p=0$ or $(|G|, p)=1$. Then R^G is a polynomial ring if and only if G is generated by pseudo-reflections in $GL(V)$ (an element σ of $GL(V)$ is said to be a pseudo-reflection if $\text{rank}(\sigma-1) \leq 1$).*

Now we assume that $p > 0$ and that the order of G is divisible by p . Serre obtained a necessary condition for R^G to be a polynomial ring as follows.

(1.2) **Theorem** (Serre, cf. [2], [5]). *If R^G is a polynomial ring, then G is generated by pseudo-reflections.*

However the converse of (1.2) is not always true. For example $R^{O_n(F_q)}$ ($n \geq 4$, p odd) are not polynomial rings, where $O_n(F_q)$ are orthogonal subgroups of $GL(V)$ of dimension n defined over the subfield F_q of k consisting of q elements.

Hereafter we suppose that k is the prime field of characteristic $p(>0)$ and that G is a p -subgroup of $GL(V)$.

The purpose of this note is to announce our results on rings of invariants of p -groups. We can completely determine p -groups G such that R^G are polynomial rings. The main result is

(1.3) **Theorem.** *The following statements on a pair of V and G are equivalent:*

- (1) R^G is a polynomial ring.
- (2) There is a k -basis $\{X_1, \dots, X_n\}$ of V with the equality

$$\prod_{i=1}^n |GX_i| = |G|$$

such that all $\bigoplus_{i=1}^j kX_i$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$) are kG -submodules of V .

In [1] it has been shown that if G is a p -Sylow subgroup of $GL(V)$, R^G is a polynomial ring.

§ 2. Preliminaries. We need some lemmas on invariant subrings of polynomial rings: