



On Ext-quivers of blocks of weight two for symmetric groups

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we investigate blocks of symmetric groups of weight 2 over fields of odd characteristic p . We develop an algorithm that relates the quivers of two such blocks forming a $(2 : 1)$ -pair, as introduced by Scopes. We then apply the algorithm to blocks whose p -cores are hook partitions, in order to explicitly determine the quivers of these blocks. As a consequence we conclude that two p -blocks B_1 and B_2 of symmetric groups of weight 2 whose p -cores are hook partitions are Morita equivalent if and only if B_2 or its conjugate block is in the same Scopes class as B_1 .
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1. Introduction

In this paper, we study p -blocks of symmetric groups \mathfrak{S}_n over F , where F is an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 0$. As is well known, each such block is parametrized by its (p) -weight $w \geq 0$ and its (p) -core, the latter being a partition of $n - pw$. It was proved by Scopes in [17] that there are only finitely many Morita equivalence classes of p -blocks for symmetric groups with any given weight. More precisely, given a non-negative integer w , there is a minimal list of p -blocks of symmetric groups of weight w , described in terms of p -cores, such that every block of weight w is Morita equivalent to one of the blocks in this list; see [14, 3.10]. This list has size $\frac{1}{2p} \binom{2p}{p-1} + \frac{1}{2} \binom{pw/2}{[p/2]}$, and it has recently been conjectured by Sambale in [16] that when $w = 2$, no two blocks in this list are Morita equivalent. (Sambale's Conjecture is stated for p -blocks over \mathbb{Z} , and he has verified his conjecture computationally, for $p \leq 11$.)

Here we now focus on p -blocks of symmetric groups of weight $w = 2$, over F , for $p \geq 3$. Our aim is to give a precise graph-theoretic description of the (Gabriel or Ext-) quivers of such blocks, provided their

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p -cores are hook partitions. Since Morita equivalent blocks have isomorphic quivers, we shall also gain more evidence for Sambale's Conjecture. The case $p = 3$ is somewhat special, as we shall explain in 4.8. Therefore, we shall mostly consider the case where $p \geq 5$.

By work of Scopes [18], Richards [14], Chuang–Tan [2], Martin [10,11], and others, much is known about the structure of weight-2 blocks in odd characteristic. In particular, Scopes [18] has shown that, for every p -block B of weight $w = 2$ in the minimal list mentioned above, there is a finite sequence of blocks of weight 2 starting with the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ such that two consecutive blocks in the sequence are related by what is called a $(2 : 1)$ -pair. Scopes has also shown that, whenever (B, \bar{B}) is a $(2 : 1)$ -pair of weight-2 blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$, respectively, a substantial part of the representation theory of B can already be determined from that of \bar{B} ; in particular, the quivers of B and \bar{B} almost coincide, except for one vertex and its adjacent edges. Exploiting this, she has further shown that, for every block B of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ of weight 2 and all simple B -modules S and T , the dimension $\text{Ext}_B^1(S, T)$ is at most 1. Since simple modules of symmetric groups are self-dual (see [9, (7.1.14)]), one also has $\text{Ext}_B^1(S, T) \cong \text{Ext}_B^1(T, S)$. Hence, if $\text{Ext}_B^1(S, T) \neq \{0\}$, then one usually simply connects S and T by a single edge.

Improvements of Scopes's results due to Richards [14] and Chuang–Tan [2] lead to a general description of the quiver of any such weight-2 block. We now turn this into a combinatorial algorithm, which is the content of Theorem 3.9. With this, we obtain our first main result of this paper:

Theorem 1.1. *Let $p \geq 5$, and let $B_{k,l}(n, p)$ be a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ of p -weight 2 and p -core $(k, 1^l)$, for some $k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$. With the graphs defined in Appendix C, the Ext-quiver of $B_{k,l}(n, p)$ is isomorphic, as an undirected graph, to*

- (a) $Q_{0,0}(p)$, if $k = l = 0$,
- (b) $Q_{k,l}(p)$, if $1 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$,
- (c) $Q_{k-1, l-1}(p)$, if $p + 1 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$.

In fact, in Section 4, we shall prove a more detailed version of this statement. To do so, we start with the quiver of the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$, which has already been known by work of Martin [10]. In Appendix B we shall give an elementary and self-contained proof of this result in the case $p \geq 5$. Our most important ingredient here will be the decomposition matrix of the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$, a precise description of the Loewy structures of the Specht modules in this block, and the results of Chuang–Tan [2]. The quiver of the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ at hand, we shall then be able to apply Theorem 3.9, which gives an algorithm that describes how the quivers of two blocks labelled by hook partitions and forming a $(2 : 1)$ -pair are related. In principle, using this algorithm, one can compute the quiver of an arbitrary block of weight 2. However, the number of quivers one has to consider increases with the prime, so that finding a general description seems to be rather difficult. We expect that Sambale's Conjecture might follow if one knew the precise graph structure of the quivers of all weight-2 blocks.

Note that, in the notation of Theorem 1.1, the blocks $B_{k,0}(n, p)$, for $k \in \{0, \dots, p - 1\}$ are principal blocks. It should be emphasized that the quivers of these have already been computed by Martin [10,11], although the graphs are not all drawn correctly there, since they are not bipartite as they should be, by [2].

The information on the quivers provided by Theorem 1.1 is sufficient to distinguish Morita equivalence classes of blocks of weight $w = 2$ whose cores are hook partitions. The following result is a direct consequence of Proposition 4.7, which shows that, for such blocks, there are only the known Morita equivalences, that is, the isomorphism between a block and its conjugate, and the Scopes equivalences.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $p \geq 5$ be a prime. Then there are precisely $(p - 1)p/2 + 1$ Morita equivalence classes of p -blocks of symmetric groups of p -weight 2 whose p -cores are hook partitions. Representatives of these are labelled by those p -core partitions $(k, 1^l)$ satisfying one of the following conditions:*

- (a) $k = l = 0$, or
- (b) $k > l$ and $1 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$, or
- (c) $k > l$ and $p + 1 < k + l \leq 2p - 1$.

We shall give a proof of Proposition 4.7 at the end of Section 4, by applying Proposition C.1. The arguments will be completely graph-theoretic.

A remark on the cases $p \in \{2, 3\}$ seems to be in order. There are five Scopes equivalence classes of 3-blocks of symmetric groups of weight 2. Their structure is completely understood, and their quivers easily determined. We shall present them in 4.8. The case $p = 2$ is not covered by [18], and behaves differently. However, by [17], every 2-block of a symmetric group of weight 2 is Morita equivalent to $F\mathfrak{S}_4$, or to the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_5$. Both are well known, and their quivers can be found in [5, Appendix D(2B), D(2A)].

The present paper is organized as follows: In Section 2 we summarize background on representations of symmetric groups and fix some general notation. Section 3 recalls relevant results on blocks of weight 2 from [18], [14], and [2]. Furthermore, we establish Theorem 3.9, which will be the key ingredient in our inductive proof of Theorem 1.1 in Section 4.

In Section 4 we prove our above main results on blocks whose cores are hook partitions, that is, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. In the Appendix, we collect some useful abacus combinatorics that is used extensively throughout this paper. Furthermore, for convenience, we discuss the principal blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p+1}$ and their quivers. The results presented in Appendix B are not new, but not too easily available in the literature. In the last part of the appendix, we introduce the graphs appearing in Theorem 1.1, and prove the combinatorial details for Theorem 1.2.

In the proof of Theorem 4.1 and in the Appendix there are diagrams with colours. For the interpretation, we refer to the web version of this article.

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2. Notation and preliminaries

Throughout this section, let F be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 0$. Whenever G is a finite group, by an FG -module we understand a finitely generated left FG -module. For background on general representation theory of finite groups we refer to [12], for the standard notation and results concerning representations of symmetric groups we refer to [8,9].

2.1. General notation. (a) Suppose that M and N are FG -modules. If N is isomorphic to a direct summand of M , we write $N \mid M$.

If N and M have the same composition factors, that is, represent the same element in the Grothendieck group of FG , then we write $M \sim N$. If M and N have no common composition factor, then we say that M and N are *disjoint*. For every simple FG -module D , we denote by $[M : D]$ the multiplicity of D as a composition factor of M .

The F -linear dual of M will be denoted by M^* .

(b) Let G be a finite group and $H \leq G$. Let further B be a block of FG and b a block of FH . We have the usual (block) restriction and (block) induction functors

$$\text{Res}_H^G : FG\text{-mod} \rightarrow FH\text{-mod}, \quad \text{Ind}_H^G : FH\text{-mod} \rightarrow FG\text{-mod},$$

$$\text{Res}_b^B : B\text{-mod} \rightarrow b\text{-mod}, \quad \text{Ind}_b^B : b\text{-mod} \rightarrow B\text{-mod}.$$

For ease of notation, we shall also write $M \downarrow_b := \text{Res}_b^B(M) := b \cdot \text{Res}_H^G(M)$ and $N \uparrow^B := \text{Ind}_b^B(N) := B \cdot \text{Ind}_H^G(N)$, for every B -module M and every b -module N .

(c) If M is an FG -module and $i \geq 0$, then we denote the i th radical of M by $\text{Rad}^i(M)$ and the i th socle of M by $\text{Soc}_i(M)$. Moreover, we denote by $\text{Hd}(M) := M/\text{Rad}(M)$ the *head* of M .

Suppose that M has Loewy length $l \geq 1$ with Loewy layers $\text{Rad}^{i-1}(M)/\text{Rad}^i(M) \cong D_{i1} \oplus \dots \oplus D_{ir_i}$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$, $r_1, \dots, r_l \in \mathbb{N}$ and simple FG -modules D_{i1}, \dots, D_{ir_i} . Then we write

$$M \approx \begin{matrix} D_{11} \oplus \dots \oplus D_{1r_1} \\ \vdots \\ D_{l1} \oplus \dots \oplus D_{lr_l} \end{matrix}, \tag{1}$$

and say that M has *Loewy structure (1)*.

2.2. The Ext-quiver. Suppose that G is a finite group and that A is the group algebra FG or a block of FG . Let further D_1, \dots, D_r be representatives of the isomorphism classes of simple A -modules with projective covers P_1, \dots, P_r . The *Ext-quiver* of A is the directed graph with vertices D_1, \dots, D_r , and, for $i, j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, the number of arrows from D_i to D_j equals

$$[\text{Rad}(P_i)/\text{Rad}^2(P_i) : D_j] = \dim_F(\text{Ext}_A^1(D_i, D_j)) = [\text{Soc}_2(P_j)/\text{Soc}(P_j) : D_i];$$

see, [5, I.6.3].

Recall that, for $i, j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, one also has $\text{Ext}_A^1(D_i, D_j) \cong \text{Ext}_A^1(D_j^*, D_i^*)$. We want to apply this when A is a block of a group algebra of a symmetric group. For these, all simple modules are self-dual (see [(7.1.14)][9]), so that we shall simply connect D_i and D_j by $\dim_F(\text{Ext}_A^1(D_i, D_j))$ undirected edges, for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$. In fact for a block A of weight $w = 2$ in characteristic $p > 2$, the dimension of $\text{Ext}_A^1(D_i, D_j)$ is at most 1, by [18].

2.3. Partitions, modules and blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$. (a) We write $\mu \vdash n$, for every partition μ of n , and $\lambda \vdash_p n$, for every p -regular partition λ of n . By μ' we denote the conjugate of μ , that is, the Young diagram of μ' is the transposed of the Young diagram of μ . Recall that if μ is p -regular, then μ' is p -restricted.

As usual, the dominance ordering on partitions of n will be denoted by \supseteq , the lexicographic ordering on partitions of n by \geq .

(b) The Specht $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ -module labelled by $\mu \vdash n$ and the simple $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ -module labelled by $\lambda \vdash_p n$ will be denoted by S^μ and D^λ , respectively. Recall that D^λ is self-dual.

Suppose that $p \geq 3$. Then, for every p -regular partition λ of n we denote by $\mathbf{m}(\lambda)$ its *Mullineux conjugate*, that is, the p -regular partition of n such that $D^{\mathbf{m}(\lambda)} \cong D^\lambda \otimes \text{sgn}$. Recall from [8, Theorem 8.15] that one has $S^{\lambda'} \cong (S^\lambda \otimes \text{sgn})^*$; in particular, the socle of $S^{\lambda'}$ is isomorphic to $D^{\mathbf{m}(\lambda)}$.

(c) Given a block B of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$, we denote by κ_B its p -core and by w_B its p -weight. As well, for every partition $\lambda \vdash n$, we denote by κ_λ and w_λ its p -core and its p -weight, respectively. We say that λ *belongs to* B (or B *contains* λ), if $\kappa_\lambda = \kappa_B$.

Conversely, if κ is some p -core partition and $w \geq 0$ is an integer, then $F\mathfrak{S}_{|\kappa|+pw}$ has a block with p -core κ and p -weight w .

2.4. Specht filtrations. An $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ -module M is said to admit a *Specht filtration* if there are a series of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ -submodules

$$\{0\} = M_0 \subset M_1 \subset \dots \subset M_r \subset M_{r+1} = M$$

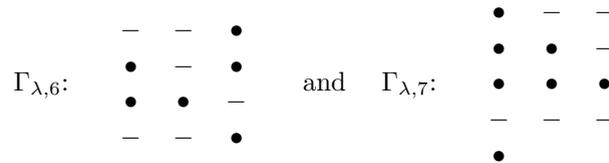
and partitions $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_{r+1}$ of n such that $M_i/M_{i-1} \cong S^{\rho_i}$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, r+1\}$. In general, M may have several Specht filtrations. Moreover, if $p \in \{2, 3\}$, then the number of factors isomorphic to a given Specht $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ -module S^λ may depend on the chosen filtration; this has been shown by Hemmer and Nakano in [7]. If, however, $p \geq 5$, then, by [7] again, the number of factors isomorphic to a Specht $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ -module S^λ is the same for every Specht filtration of M ; we shall denote this multiplicity by $(M : S^\lambda)$.

Every projective $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ -module admits a Specht filtration; this is well known, see for example [4, (2.6)], or [6, (6.1)]. If $p \geq 5$ and if λ is a p -regular partition of n , then one has $(P^\lambda : S^\lambda) = 1$. Moreover, if $\mu \neq \lambda$ is any partition of n such that $(P^\lambda : S^\mu) > 0$, then $\mu \triangleright \lambda$, by Brauer Reciprocity.

2.5. Abacus displays. Throughout this article, we shall employ some standard combinatorial methods to identify partitions with suitable abacus displays; see [9, Section 2.7] and [18].

(a) Given a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s)$ of n and any integer $t \geq s$, we can display λ on an abacus $\Gamma_\lambda := \Gamma_{\lambda,t}$ with p runners and t beads, one at each of the positions $\beta_i := \lambda_i - i + t$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ and $\beta_i := -i + t$ if $i > s$. Here we label the positions from left to right, then top to bottom, starting with 0. In accordance with [18], we label the runners of a fixed abacus from $1, \dots, p$. Then the places on runner i represent the non-negative integers with residue $i - 1$ modulo p .

Note that, given any abacus display Γ_λ of λ , one can easily read off λ as follows: for each bead on the abacus, count the number of gaps preceding the bead. Then this number of gaps equals the corresponding part of λ . For instance, if $p = 3$, then the following abaci represent the partition $\lambda = (6, 3^3, 2^2)$:



This also illustrates the effect of varying the total number of beads on Γ_λ : inserting a bead at position 0 of a given abacus $\Gamma_{\lambda,s}$ and moving every other bead to the next position gives an abacus display $\Gamma_{\lambda,s+1}$.

Recall further that moving a bead on some runner of Γ_λ one position up corresponds to removing a rim p -hook from the Young diagram $[\lambda]$, while moving a bead from some runner of Γ_λ one position to the left (respectively, to the right) corresponds to removing (respectively, adding) a node to $[\lambda]$. This describes the branching rules. Moving all beads on all runners as far up as possible, one obtains an abacus display of the p -core κ_λ .

Lastly, suppose that B is any block of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ and Γ_{κ_B} is any abacus display of κ_B and suppose further that there are $k > 0$ more beads on some runner $i > 1$ than on runner $i - 1$ of Γ_{κ_B} . One may interchange runners i and $i - 1$ to get an abacus display of $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$, where \bar{B} is a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-k}$ with $w_{\bar{B}} = w_B =: w$; in this case one says that (B, \bar{B}) is a $(w : k)$ -pair. In the above example we get, for instance, $\kappa_\lambda = \kappa_B = (3, 1)$, and the block B of $F\mathfrak{S}_{19}$ forms a $(5 : 2)$ -pair with the block \bar{B} of $F\mathfrak{S}_{17}$ with $\kappa_{\bar{B}} = (2)$.

As Scopes has shown in [17], if $k \geq w$, then B and \bar{B} are Morita equivalent; the particular Morita equivalence between B and \bar{B} established in [17] is called *Scopes equivalence*. Moreover, she proved that for a fixed w , there is a finite list of blocks \bar{B} such that every other block can be obtained from some block in this list by a sequence of $(w : k)$ pairs, for some $k \geq w$. We shall come back to the notion of Scopes equivalence later in 3.6 and 3.7.

(b) In this paper we shall focus on partitions and blocks of weight 2. To this end, we recall one last bit of notation from [18]. Suppose that $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r)$ is a partition of n of p -weight 2. As above, let $\Gamma_\lambda := \Gamma_{\lambda,s}$ be an abacus display of λ , for some $s \geq r$. Suppose that, for $i \in \{1, \dots, p\}$ we have m_i beads on runner i of Γ_λ . Then we shall say that we represent λ on an $[m_1, \dots, m_p]$ -abacus.

For λ of weight 2, there are exactly two beads that can be moved up on their respective runner in Γ_λ , and there are three possible constellations:

- (i) There is a bead on some runner i that can be moved two positions up. Then we denote λ by $\langle i \rangle$.
- (ii) There are $1 \leq i < j \leq p$ such that there is a movable bead on runner i and a movable bead on runner j . Then we denote λ by $\langle j, i \rangle$ or $\langle i, j \rangle$.
- (i) There is some runner i that has a gap followed by two consecutive beads. Thus one can first move the upper bead one position up, then the lower bead. In this case, we denote λ by $\langle i, i \rangle$.

Note that this labelling depends on the fixed choice of an abacus. We shall always state clearly which abacus is used.

3. Blocks of weight two

Throughout this section, let $p \geq 3$ be a prime and let F be an algebraically closed field of characteristic p . We begin by recalling some crucial notation from [14, Section 4] and [2, Section 2].

3.1. Colours and ∂ -values. Suppose that λ is a partition of n with p -weight 2 and p -core $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_t)$.

(a) One can remove exactly two rim p -hooks from $[\lambda]$ to obtain $[\kappa]$. Although there is, in general, not a unique way to do so, the absolute value of the difference in the leg lengths of the two rim hooks is well defined, and is denoted by $\partial(\lambda)$; see [14, Lemma 4.1].

(b) Consider the hook diagram H_λ of λ . Since λ has p -weight 2, there are exactly two entries in H_λ that are divisible by p ; see [9, 2.7.40]. There are two possibilities for these entries: either both are equal to p , or one equals p and the other equals $2p$. Suppose further that $\partial(\lambda) = 0$. If H_λ has two entries equal to p , then the leg lengths of the corresponding hooks differ by 1; see [14, p. 397]. If the larger leg length is even, one calls λ *black*, otherwise *white*. If H_λ has an entry equal to $2p$ and if the leg length of the corresponding hook has residue 0 or 3 modulo 4, then one also calls λ *black*, otherwise *white*.

(c) If λ is p -restricted, then there is a (p -regular) partition λ_+ of n that is the lexicographically smallest partition with the following properties: $\lambda_+ > \lambda$, λ_+ has p -core κ , p -weight 2 as well as the same ∂ -value and (if $\partial(\lambda) = 0$) the same colour as λ . As well, if λ is p -restricted, then λ' is p -regular, and one has $\lambda_+ = \mathbf{m}(\lambda')$. If λ is not p -restricted, then λ_+ does not exist; see [2, Remarks 2.1].

If λ is p -regular, then there is a (p -restricted) partition λ_- of n that is the lexicographically largest partition with the following properties: $\lambda_- < \lambda$, λ_- has p -core κ , p -weight 2 as well as the same ∂ -value and (if $\partial(\lambda) = 0$) the same colour as λ . Moreover, one then has $\lambda_- = \mathbf{m}(\lambda)'$. If λ is not p -regular, then λ_- does not exist; see [2, Remarks 2.1].

Next we recall from [18, Section 3] some properties of $(2 : 1)$ -pairs of blocks that will be fundamental later in this article.

3.2. Exceptional partitions of $(2 : 1)$ -pairs. Suppose that B is a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ of weight 2 with $\kappa_B = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_t)$ where $\kappa_t \neq 0$. Furthermore, let \bar{B} be a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$ of weight 2 such that (B, \bar{B}) is a $(2 : 1)$ -pair. Let $s \geq t$. As in 2.5, we display $\kappa_B, \kappa_{\bar{B}}$ as well as all partitions of B and \bar{B} , respectively, on an $[m_1, \dots, m_p]$ -abacus with $2p + s$ beads. For ease of notation we identify partitions with their abacus displays as explained in 2.5. With a suitable choice of s , there is a unique $i \in \{2, \dots, p\}$ such that $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$ is obtained from κ_B by interchanging the i th and the $(i - 1)$ st runner. Following [18, Definition 3.1, Definition 3.2], we consider the following partitions of B and \bar{B} , respectively:

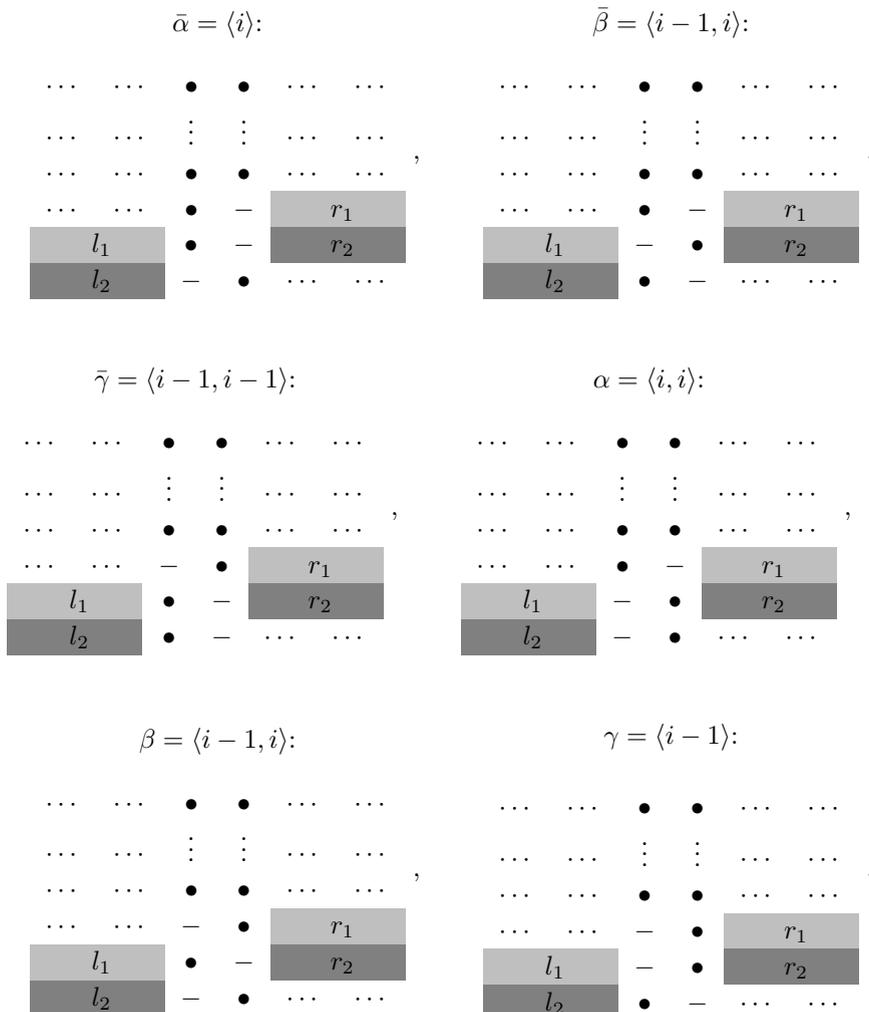
$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &:= \alpha(B, \bar{B}) := \langle i, i \rangle, & \beta &:= \beta(B, \bar{B}) := \langle i, i - 1 \rangle, & \gamma &:= \gamma(B, \bar{B}) := \langle i - 1 \rangle, \\ \bar{\alpha} &:= \bar{\alpha}(B, \bar{B}) := \langle i \rangle, & \bar{\beta} &:= \bar{\beta}(B, \bar{B}) := \langle i, i - 1 \rangle, & \bar{\gamma} &:= \bar{\gamma}(B, \bar{B}) := \langle i - 1, i - 1 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

From now on we shall refer to α, β and γ as the *exceptional partitions* of B (with respect to the pair (B, \bar{B})). Analogously, we shall call $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\gamma}$ the *exceptional partitions* of \bar{B} (with respect to the pair (B, \bar{B})). Every partition of B and \bar{B} , respectively, that is not exceptional will be called *good* (with respect to the pair (B, \bar{B})). A B -module (respectively, \bar{B} -module) will be called *good* if all its composition factors are labelled by good partitions.

By [18, Lemma 3.5], one has a bijection $\Phi := \Phi(B, \bar{B})$ between the set of good partitions of B and the set of good partitions of \bar{B} that preserves the lexicographic ordering as well as p -regularity and p -singularity. Given a good partition λ of B , one obtains $\Phi(\lambda)$ by interchanging the i th and $(i - 1)$ st runner of the abacus. We shall often denote $\Phi(\lambda)$ by $\bar{\lambda}$, for every good partition of B , and $\Phi^{-1}(\mu)$ by $\hat{\mu}$, for every good partition μ of \bar{B} .

It should be emphasized that neither the exceptional partitions of B and \bar{B} nor the bijection Φ depends on the chosen abacus displays.

Remark 3.3. Suppose that B and \bar{B} are blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$, respectively, of weight 2 that form a $(2 : 1)$ -pair. Moreover, let $\kappa_B = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_t)$ with $\kappa_t \neq 0$. As in 3.2, we display $\kappa_B, \kappa_{\bar{B}}$ and all partitions of B and \bar{B} on an abacus with $s + 2p$ beads, for a fixed $s \geq t$. Suppose that $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$ is obtained from κ_B by swapping runners i and $i - 1$. Again in the notation of 3.2, we consider the i th and $(i - 1)$ st runner of the abaci displaying the exceptional partitions of B and \bar{B} . Then we have the following constellations, where, in each case, l_1, l_2, r_1, r_2 are understood to be the numbers of beads in the respective parts of the abacus under consideration, as shown in the diagrams below.



Note that we have $l_1 \geq l_2$ and $r_1 \geq r_2$, since none of the above partitions has a movable bead on any runner different from i and $i - 1$.

For our subsequent considerations, in particular those in Theorem 3.9, it will turn out to be useful to distinguish the following cases:

- (1) $l_1 + r_1 = 0 = l_2 + r_2$;
- (2) $0 = l_2 + r_2 < l_1 + r_1 < p - 2$;
- (3) $0 = l_2 + r_2 < l_1 + r_1 = p - 2$;
- (4) $0 < l_2 + r_2 < l_1 + r_1 = p - 2$;
- (5) $l_2 + r_2 = p - 2 = l_1 + r_1$;
- (6) $0 < l_2 + r_2 \leq l_1 + r_1 < p - 2$.

Observe that case (3) occurs precisely when B is the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p+1}$, which has p -core (1), and when \bar{B} is the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$, which has p -core \emptyset . In this case, we further have $\beta = (p + 1, 1^p)$ and $\alpha = (p + 1, 2, 1^{p-2})$. By [8, Theorem 23.7], S^β is simple, and by [18, Lemma 4.3], one has $[S^\beta : D^\alpha] \neq 0$. Thus $S^\beta \cong D^\alpha$, in this case.

The next lemma shows in which of the six cases of Remark 3.3 the exceptional partitions of a $(2 : 1)$ -pair of weight-2 blocks are p -regular or p -restricted. We also record the ∂ -values of the partitions in question. The result is an easy consequence of the abacus combinatorics in Appendix A, and will be important for our proof of Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 3.4. *Retain the hypotheses and notation as in Remark 3.3. Moreover, set $d := l_1 + r_1 - l_2 - r_2$. Then one has the following*

<i>partition</i>	<i>p-regular</i>	<i>p-restricted</i>	∂
$\bar{\alpha}$	(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6)	(4), (5), (6)	$d + 1$
$\bar{\beta}$	(1), (2), (3), (4), (6).	(2), (3), (4), (5), (6)	d
$\bar{\gamma}$	(1), (2), (6)	(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6)	$d + 1$
α	(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6)	(2), (3), (4) (5), (6)	d
β	(1), (2), (6)	(4), (5), (6)	$d + 1$
γ	(1), (2), (3), (4), (6)	(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6)	d

In particular, one has $\partial(\beta) = \partial(\bar{\alpha}) = \partial(\bar{\gamma}) > 0$. Furthermore, $\partial(\bar{\beta}) = \partial(\alpha) = \partial(\gamma) = 0$ if and only if $l_1 = l_2$ and $r_1 = r_2$; in this case, $\bar{\beta}$, α and γ have the same colour, which is black if and only if $l_2 + r_2$ is odd.

Proof. We represent the respective partitions on an abacus with $s + 2p$ beads as before. The assertions concerning p -regularity and p -restrictedness then follow from 2.5(a). Note that part of this already appears in [18, Lemma 4.4]. The assertions concerning ∂ -values and colours are immediate from A.1 and A.3. \square

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose that B and \bar{B} are blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$, respectively, with $w_B = 2 = w_{\bar{B}}$ that form a $(2 : 1)$ -pair. If λ is a good partition of B and $\Phi(\lambda)$ its corresponding good partition of \bar{B} , then $\partial(\lambda) = \partial(\Phi(\lambda))$. If $\partial(\lambda) = \partial(\Phi(\lambda)) = 0$, then λ and $\Phi(\lambda)$ have the same colour. Moreover, if $\partial(\bar{\beta}) = 0 = \partial(\gamma)$, then also the exceptional partitions $\bar{\beta}$ and γ have the same colour.*

Proof. Suppose that $\kappa_B = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_t)$, for some $t \geq 1$, $\kappa_t \geq 1$. For convenience, we set $\bar{\lambda} := \Phi(\lambda)$. We consider an abacus display Γ_λ of λ and an $[m_1, \dots, m_p]$ -abacus display $\Gamma_{\bar{\lambda}}$ of $\bar{\lambda}$ with $s + 2p$ beads, for some $s \geq t$, such that $\Gamma_{\bar{\lambda}}$ is obtained from Γ_λ by swapping runners i and $i - 1$, where $i \in \{2, \dots, p\}$.

We first observe the following: suppose that there is a runner $j \neq i$ of Γ_λ such that there is a bead in row x on runner j and a gap in some row $y < x$ on runner j . Then the same holds for $\Gamma_{\bar{\lambda}}$. Moreover, the number of beads passed when moving the bead to position (y, j) in Γ_λ equals the number of beads passed when moving the bead to position (y, j) in $\Gamma_{\bar{\lambda}}$.

Next, in the notation of 2.5(b), there are three possibilities: $\lambda = \langle j \rangle$, $\lambda = \langle j, j \rangle$ or $\lambda = \langle k, j \rangle$, for some $j, k \in \{1, \dots, p\}$, $j < k$. If $j, k \notin \{i, i - 1\}$, then, in each of the three possible cases, the assertion of the lemma is an easy consequence of the abacus combinatorics in A.3 and our above observation. Thus, since $\lambda \notin \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\} = \{\langle i, i \rangle, \langle i - 1, i \rangle, \langle i - 1 \rangle\}$, it remains to treat the following four cases, where we draw runners $i - 1$ and i , and where $i - 1 \neq l \neq i$. As well, a, b, c, d are the numbers of beads in the respective parts of the abacus.

case	λ	$\bar{\lambda}$
(a)	$\langle i - 1, i - 1 \rangle$	$\langle i, i \rangle$
	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \dots & - & \bullet & c \\ a & \bullet & \bullet & d \\ b & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \dots & \bullet & - & c \\ a & \bullet & \bullet & d \\ b & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \end{array}$
(b)	$\langle i \rangle$	$\langle i - 1 \rangle$
	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \dots & - & - & c \\ a & - & - & d \\ b & - & \bullet & \dots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \dots & - & - & c \\ a & - & - & d \\ b & \bullet & - & \dots \end{array}$
(c)	$\langle i - 1, l \rangle$	$\langle i, l \rangle$
	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \bullet & \bullet & c \\ a & - & \bullet & d \\ b & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \bullet & \bullet & c \\ a & \bullet & - & d \\ b & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \end{array}$
(d)	$\langle i, l \rangle$	$\langle i - 1, l \rangle$
	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \bullet & \bullet & c \\ a & - & - & d \\ b & - & \bullet & \dots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} \dots & \bullet & \bullet & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \dots & \bullet & \bullet & c \\ a & - & - & d \\ b & \bullet & - & \dots \end{array}$

We use [A.1](#). In case (a), we thus get $\partial(\lambda) = |(a + c + 1) - (b + d + 1)| = \partial(\bar{\lambda})$. The hook diagram of λ and $\bar{\lambda}$, respectively, has an entry equal to $2p$. If $\partial(\lambda) = 0$, then the leg length of the $2p$ -hook of λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ is $a + b + c + d + 3$, so that λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ have the same colour, by [3.1](#).

In case (b), we get $\partial(\lambda) = |(b + d) - (a + c)| = \partial(\bar{\lambda})$. The hook diagram of λ and $\bar{\lambda}$, respectively, has an entry equal to $2p$. If $\partial(\lambda) = 0$, then the leg length of the $2p$ -hook of λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ is $a + b + c + d$. So λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ have the same colour, by [3.1](#).

In case (c), λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ both have a movable bead on runner l . The number m of beads passed when moving this bead one position up is the same for λ and $\bar{\lambda}$, by our initial observation. Moreover, the hook diagrams of λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ have two entries equal to p . The leg lengths of the corresponding hooks are $b + d + 1$ and m , both for λ and $\bar{\lambda}$. As for the ∂ -values, we may first move the bead on runner $i - 1$ of Γ_λ one position up. The leg length of the corresponding (rim) p -hook equals $b + d + 1$. Then we move the movable bead on runner l one position up. The leg length of the corresponding (rim) p -hook equals m' , for some $m' \geq 0$. So we have $\partial(\lambda) = |(b + d + 1) - m'|$. On the other hand, we first move the bead on runner i of $\Gamma_{\bar{\lambda}}$ one position up. The leg length of the corresponding (rim) p -hook equals $b + d + 1$. Then we move the movable bead on runner l one position up. The leg length of the corresponding rim p -hook equals m' again. Thus also $\partial(\bar{\lambda}) = |(b + d + 1) - m'|$. Hence we have $\partial(\lambda) = \partial(\bar{\lambda})$ and if $\partial(\lambda) = 0$, then λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ have the same colour.

In case (d), λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ both have a movable bead on runner l . The number m of beads passed when moving this bead one position up is the same for λ and $\bar{\lambda}$, by our initial observation. Moreover, the hook diagrams of λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ have two entries equal to p . The leg length of the corresponding rim p -hook equals $b + d$. Then we move the bead on runner l one position up, and the leg lengths of the corresponding hooks are $b + d$ and m , both for λ and $\bar{\lambda}$. To determine the ∂ -values, we proceed as in case (3), that is, here we first move the bead on runner i and then the bead on runner l of Γ_λ one position up. Analogously, we first move the bead on runner $i - 1$ and then the bead on runner l of $\Gamma_{\bar{\lambda}}$ one position up. Then there is some $m' \geq 0$ such that $\partial(\lambda) = |(b + d) - m'| = \partial(\bar{\lambda})$ and if $\partial(\lambda) = 0$, then λ and $\bar{\lambda}$ have the same colour.

The assertion concerning $\bar{\beta}$ and γ has been established in [Lemma 3.4](#). This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

3.6. Scopes equivalences and ∂ -values. Suppose that $k \geq 2$ and that B and \bar{B} are blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-k}$, respectively, of weight 2 such that (B, \bar{B}) is a $(2 : k)$ -pair. Let $\kappa_B = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_t)$, and display $\kappa_B, \kappa_{\bar{B}}$ as well as all partitions of B and \bar{B} on an $[m_1, \dots, m_p]$ -abacus with $s + 2p$ beads, for some $s \geq t$. By [\[17\]](#), we may choose s such that there is some $i > 1$ such that Γ_B has k more beads on runner i than on runner $i - 1$, and $\Gamma_{\bar{B}}$ is obtained by interchanging runners i and $i - 1$ of Γ_B . Moreover, by [\[17\]](#), the blocks B and \bar{B} are Morita equivalent. Thus, in particular, there is a bijection between the isomorphism classes of simple B -modules and the isomorphism classes of simple \bar{B} -modules. As Scopes has also shown in [\[17\]](#), this bijection can be described combinatorially. More precisely, there is a bijection, say Ψ , between the set of partitions of B and the set of partitions of \bar{B} that preserves p -regularity and the lexicographic ordering. Whenever λ is a partition of B with abacus display Γ_λ , one obtains $\Gamma_{\Psi(\lambda)}$ by interchanging runners i and $i - 1$. If λ is p -regular, then the simple \bar{B} -module $D^{\Psi(\lambda)}$ is the Morita correspondent of D^λ .

We should like to emphasize that, for every partition λ of B , whenever there is some bead on runner $i - 1$ of Γ_λ , there is also a bead on runner i in the same row. This is due to the fact that $k \geq 2$. With this, the arguments used in the proof of [Lemma 3.5](#), easily generalize and show that $\partial(\lambda) = \partial(\Psi(\lambda))$, for every partition λ of B . Moreover, if $\partial(\lambda) = 0$, then λ and $\Psi(\lambda)$ have the same colour.

3.7. Partial Scopes equivalences and Ext-quivers. Suppose that B and \bar{B} are blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$, respectively, of weight 2 such that (B, \bar{B}) is a $(2 : 1)$ -pair. As in [3.2](#), we denote by $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\gamma}$ and α, β, γ the exceptional partitions of B and \bar{B} , respectively. Moreover, retain the notation fixed in [3.2](#).

Furthermore, consider the pair of exact, two-sided adjoint functors

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res}_B^{\bar{B}} : B - \mathbf{mod} &\rightarrow \bar{B} - \mathbf{mod}, M \mapsto M \downarrow_{\bar{B}}, \\ \text{Ind}_B^{\bar{B}} : \bar{B} - \mathbf{mod} &\rightarrow B - \mathbf{mod}, N \mapsto N \uparrow^B \end{aligned}$$

as in 2.1(b).

Whenever λ is a good partition of B and μ is a good partition of \bar{B} , we have $S^\lambda \downarrow_{\bar{B}} \cong S^{\Phi(\lambda)}$ and $S^\mu \uparrow^B \cong S^{\Phi^{-1}(\mu)}$, by [18, Lemma 3.3]. Moreover, whenever λ is a good p -regular partition of B and μ is a good p -regular partition of \bar{B} , by [18, Corollary 3.7], we have $D^\lambda \downarrow_{\bar{B}} \cong D^{\Phi(\lambda)}$ and $D^\mu \uparrow^B \cong D^{\Phi^{-1}(\mu)}$. Moreover, by Lemma 3.4 and [18, Remark 4.4], we also know that $\bar{\gamma}$ is p -regular if and only if β is. If so, then $D^\beta \downarrow_{\bar{B}} \cong D^{\bar{\gamma}}$ and $D^{\bar{\gamma}} \uparrow^B \cong D^\beta$. We set $\Phi(\beta) := \bar{\gamma}$, in this case. Analogously, γ is p -regular if and only if $\bar{\beta}$ is. If so, then $D^\gamma \downarrow_{\bar{B}} \cong D^{\bar{\beta}}$ and $D^{\bar{\beta}} \uparrow^B \cong D^\gamma$. We set $\Phi(\gamma) := \bar{\beta}$, in this case.

Next let \mathcal{M} be the full subcategory of $B - \mathbf{mod}$ whose objects do not have any composition factor isomorphic to D^α . Analogously, let \mathcal{N} be the full subcategory of $\bar{B} - \mathbf{mod}$ whose objects do not have any composition factor isomorphic to $D^{\bar{\alpha}}$. It is well known that the restriction of the functors $\text{Res}_B^{\bar{B}}$ and $\text{Ind}_B^{\bar{B}}$ yield an equivalence between the categories \mathcal{M} and \mathcal{N} ; for some further explanations see, for instance, [3, Section 4]. On the combinatorial level, this equivalence entails the following bijection, which generalizes the map Φ in 3.2 and which we denote by Φ as well:

$$\Phi : \{\lambda \vdash_p n : D^\lambda \in \mathcal{M}\} \rightarrow \{\mu \vdash_p n - 1 : D^\mu \in \mathcal{N}\}.$$

It should be emphasized, however, that this latter bijection now preserves the lexicographic ordering only on good partitions, since we always have $\bar{\alpha} > \bar{\beta} > \bar{\gamma}$ as well as $\alpha > \beta > \gamma$.

By [18, Theorem I], the dimension of the Ext-space of any pair of simple B -modules (respectively, \bar{B} -modules) is either 0 or 1. So, since block restriction and block induction are exact functors, for any pair of simple modules D^{λ_1} and D^{λ_2} of \mathcal{M} , we get an F -vector space isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_B^1(D^{\lambda_1}, D^{\lambda_2}) &\cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{M}}^1(D^{\lambda_1}, D^{\lambda_2}) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{N}}^1(D^{\Phi(\lambda_1)}, D^{\Phi(\lambda_2)}) \\ &\cong \text{Ext}_{\bar{B}}^1(D^{\Phi(\lambda_1)}, D^{\Phi(\lambda_2)}). \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, suppose we already know the Ext-quiver of \bar{B} . In order to determine the Ext-quiver of B , we may in fact proceed as follows: first remove $\bar{\alpha}$ and all edges connected to $\bar{\alpha}$, and replace every partition $\mu \neq \bar{\alpha}$ of \bar{B} by $\Phi^{-1}(\mu)$. Then determine those p -regular partitions λ of B such that $\text{Ext}_B^1(D^\lambda, D^\alpha) \neq \{0\}$; recall that the latter Ext-space is at most 1-dimensional. This yields the edges connected to α . To this end, we record the following lemma.

Lemma 3.8. *Suppose that B and \bar{B} are blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$, respectively, of weight 2 such that (B, \bar{B}) is a $(2 : 1)$ -pair.*

- (a) *Let μ be a p -regular partition of $n - 1$ with p -core $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$. Then $\text{Ext}_B^1(D^\mu, D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \neq \{0\}$ if and only if*
 - (i) *either $\mu = \bar{\beta}$,*
 - (ii) *or $\mu > \bar{\alpha}$, $[S^{\bar{\alpha}} : D^\mu] \neq 0$ and $|\partial(\bar{\alpha}) - \partial(\mu)| = 1$.*
- (b) *Let λ be a p -regular partition of n with p -core κ_B . Then $\text{Ext}_B^1(D^\lambda, D^\alpha) \neq \{0\}$ if and only if*
 - (i) *either $\lambda = \beta$,*
 - (ii) *or $\lambda > \alpha$, $[S^\alpha : D^\lambda] \neq 0$ and $|\partial(\alpha) - \partial(\lambda)| = 1$.*

Proof. (a) Suppose first that $\bar{\alpha} \geq \mu$. Then, by [2, Theorem 6.1], we have $\text{Ext}_B^1(D^\mu, D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \neq \{0\}$ if and only if $[S^{\bar{\alpha}} : D^\mu] \neq 0$ and $|\partial(\bar{\alpha}) - \partial(\mu)| = 1$. By [18, Lemma 4.3], we further know that the only Specht

$F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$ -modules with a composition factor isomorphic to $D^{\bar{\alpha}}$ are $S^{\bar{\alpha}}$, $S^{\bar{\beta}}$ and $S^{\bar{\gamma}}$. Since, by Lemma 3.4, we have $\partial(\bar{\gamma}) = \partial(\bar{\alpha}) = \partial(\bar{\beta}) + 1$, we deduce that $\text{Ext}_{\bar{B}}^1(D^\mu, D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \neq \{0\}$ if and only if $\mu = \bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\beta}$ is p -regular.

So we may suppose that $\mu > \bar{\alpha}$. By [2, Theorem 6.1] again, we deduce that $\text{Ext}_{\bar{B}}^1(D^\mu, D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \neq \{0\}$ if and only if μ satisfies condition (ii).

Analogously one obtains assertion (b), also by [2, Theorem 6.1], [18, Lemma 4.3] and Lemma 3.4. \square

Let (B, \bar{B}) be a $(2 : 1)$ -pair of blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$, respectively, of weight 2. Suppose that $\kappa_B = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_t)$. As in Section 3, we display $\kappa_B, \kappa_{\bar{B}}$ as well as all partitions of B and \bar{B} on a fixed $[m_1, \dots, m_p]$ -abacus with $s + 2p$ beads, where $s \geq t$. As in 3.2, we denote by $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\gamma}, \alpha, \beta, \gamma$ the exceptional partitions associated to the $(2 : 1)$ -pair (B, \bar{B}) . Lastly, recall the notation introduced in Remark 3.3 and 3.1. The main aim of the next theorem is to give detailed information on the Loewy structures of the Specht modules of B and \bar{B} , respectively, labelled by the exceptional partitions. This will be the crucial ingredient for our inductive proof of Theorem 1.1. It will turn out that this heavily depends on whether the exceptional partitions are p -regular or p -restricted. To this end, we shall again distinguish the cases (1)–(6) as in Remark 3.3. For ease of notation, in Theorem 3.9 below, we shall often identify simple B -modules and simple \bar{B} -modules with their labelling partitions.

We expect the Loewy structures of the Specht modules treated in Theorem 3.9 to be known, but we have not seen them in print so far.

Theorem 3.9. *With the above notation, the Specht $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$ -modules S^α, S^β and S^γ and the Specht $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ -modules $S^{\bar{\alpha}}, S^{\bar{\beta}}$ and $S^{\bar{\gamma}}$, respectively, have the following Loewy structures.*

case	$S^{\bar{\alpha}}$	$S^{\bar{\beta}}$	$S^{\bar{\gamma}}$	S^α	S^β	S^γ
(1)	$\bar{\alpha}$ \bar{Z}	$\bar{\beta}$ $\bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y}$	$\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\beta} \oplus \bar{Z}$ $\bar{\alpha}$	α Y	β $\alpha \oplus Z$	γ $\beta \oplus Y$ α
(2)	$\bar{\alpha}$ $\bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z}$	$\bar{\beta}$ $\bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y}$ $\bar{\beta}_+$	$\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\beta} \oplus \bar{Z}$ $\bar{\alpha}$	α Y α_+	β $\alpha \oplus Z$	γ $\beta \oplus Y$ α
(3)	$\bar{\alpha}$ $\bar{\beta}_+$	$\bar{\beta}$ $\bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y}$ $\bar{\beta}_+$	$\bar{\beta}$ $\bar{\alpha}$	α Y α_+	α	γ Y α
(4)	$\bar{\alpha}$ $\bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z}$ $\bar{\alpha}_+$	$\bar{\beta}$ $\bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y}$ $\bar{\beta}_+$	$\bar{\beta} \oplus \bar{Z}$ $\bar{\alpha}$	α $\beta_+ \oplus Y$ α_+	$\alpha \oplus Z$ β_+	γ Y α
(5)	$\bar{\alpha}$ $\bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z}$ $\bar{\alpha}_+$	$\bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y}$ $\bar{\beta}_+$	\bar{Z} $\bar{\alpha}$	α $\beta_+ \oplus Y$ α_+	$\alpha \oplus Z$ β_+	Y α
(6)	$\bar{\alpha}$ $\bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z}$ $\bar{\alpha}_+$	$\bar{\beta}$ $\bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y}$ $\bar{\beta}_+$	$\bar{\gamma}$ $\bar{\beta} \oplus \bar{Z}$ $\bar{\alpha}$	α $\beta_+ \oplus Y$ α_+	β $\alpha \oplus Z$ β_+	γ $\beta \oplus Y$ α

Here \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} are good semisimple \bar{B} -modules, and Y and Z are good semisimple B -modules. Let $d := \partial(\alpha)$. If D^μ is a composition factor of \bar{Y} and D^ρ is a composition factor of \bar{Z} , then $\partial(\mu) \in \{d - 1, d + 1\}$ and $\partial(\rho) \in \{d, d + 2\}$. Moreover, $Y \cong \bar{Y} \uparrow^B$ and $Z \cong \bar{Z} \uparrow^B$. If D^λ is a composition factor of Y and D^ν is a composition factor of Z , then $\partial(\lambda) \in \{d - 1, d + 1\}$ and $\partial(\nu) \in \{d, d + 2\}$.

The partition $\bar{\alpha}_+$ exists if and only if β_+ does; if so, then both partitions are good and $\bar{\alpha}_+ = \Phi(\beta_+)$. The partition $\bar{\beta}_+$ exists if and only if α_+ does; if so, then both partitions are good and $\bar{\beta}_+ = \Phi(\alpha_+)$. In the cases (4), (5) and (6), one also has $[\bar{Y} : D^{\bar{\alpha}_+}] = 0$.

3.10. Strategy of proof. Before proving Theorem 3.9, we shall collect a number of important properties of the blocks B and \bar{B} and their modules that we shall use extensively.

(a) By [18, Theorem I], every principal indecomposable B -module (respectively, \bar{B} -module) has Loewy length 5 and is *stable*, that is, its Loewy and socle series coincide. Moreover, all Specht modules in B and \bar{B} , respectively, are multiplicity-free. The Ext^1 -space between any two simple B -modules (respectively, simple \bar{B} -modules) is at most one-dimensional, and there are no self-extensions of any simple B -module (respectively, simple \bar{B} -module).

As well, by [18, Remark 4.4], the projective cover P^α of D^α has a Specht filtration with quotients, from top to bottom, isomorphic to S^α, S^β and S^γ . Analogously, the projective cover $P^{\bar{\alpha}}$ of $D^{\bar{\alpha}}$ has a Specht filtration with quotients, from top to bottom, isomorphic to $S^{\bar{\alpha}}, S^{\bar{\beta}}$ and $S^{\bar{\gamma}}$.

(b) By [2, Theorem 6.1], the Ext-quiver of B is bipartite; more precisely, if D^λ and D^μ are simple B -modules with $\text{Ext}_B^1(D^\lambda, D^\mu) \neq \{0\}$, then $\partial(\lambda) \in \{\partial(\mu) - 1, \partial(\mu) + 1\}$. The analogous statement holds for \bar{B} .

(c) By [2, Proposition 6.2], every Specht module S^λ in B (respectively, in \bar{B}) has Loewy length at most 3, and has Loewy length 3 if and only if λ is both p -regular and p -restricted.

(d) By [18, Lemma 3.3], one has

$$(S^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \sim S^\alpha \oplus S^\beta, \quad (S^{\bar{\beta}}) \uparrow^B \sim S^\alpha \oplus S^\gamma, \quad (S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \uparrow^B \sim S^\beta \oplus S^\gamma.$$

(e) Our general strategy towards proving the assertions of Theorem 3.9 will be as follows: with (a)-(c), we shall already deduce the Loewy lengths and most of the Loewy structure of the Specht modules in question. Part (d) will then provide us with systems of linear equations from which we shall obtain the claimed connections between the composition factors of the exceptional Specht \bar{B} -modules and those of the exceptional Specht B -modules.

Proof. (of Theorem 3.9) We prove the assertions case by case, starting with case (6), which is in some sense the most general one. Throughout this proof, let $d := \partial(\alpha) = \partial(\bar{\beta})$. Recall from (1) in 2.1 our notation for Loewy structures.

Case (6): By Lemma 3.4, we know that all exceptional partitions of B and \bar{B} , respectively, are both p -regular and p -restricted. By 3.10(c), the Specht modules labelled by the exceptional partitions must, thus, have Loewy length 3. We examine $S^{\bar{\alpha}}, S^{\bar{\beta}}$ and $S^{\bar{\gamma}}$ first. By 2.3(a) and 3.1, we know that $\text{Soc}(S^{\bar{\alpha}}) \cong D^{\bar{\alpha}_+}$, $\text{Soc}(S^{\bar{\beta}}) \cong D^{\bar{\beta}_+}$ and $\text{Soc}(S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \cong D^{\bar{\gamma}_+}$. Hence

$$S^{\bar{\alpha}} \approx \begin{matrix} D^{\bar{\alpha}} \\ H^{\bar{\alpha}} \\ D^{\bar{\alpha}_+} \end{matrix}, \quad S^{\bar{\beta}} \approx \begin{matrix} D^{\bar{\beta}} \\ H^{\bar{\beta}} \\ D^{\bar{\beta}_+} \end{matrix}, \quad S^{\bar{\gamma}} \approx \begin{matrix} D^{\bar{\gamma}} \\ H^{\bar{\gamma}} \\ D^{\bar{\gamma}_+} \end{matrix},$$

for non-zero semisimple \bar{B} -modules $H^{\bar{\alpha}}, H^{\bar{\beta}}$ and $H^{\bar{\gamma}}$. By 3.10(a), the projective cover $P^{\bar{\alpha}}$ of $D^{\bar{\alpha}}$ has a Specht filtration with quotients, from top to bottom, isomorphic to $S^{\bar{\alpha}}, S^{\bar{\beta}}$ and $S^{\bar{\gamma}}$. Hence, in particular, $D^{\bar{\gamma}_+} \cong \text{Soc}(S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \cong \text{Soc}(P^{\bar{\alpha}}) \cong D^{\bar{\alpha}}$ and $\bar{\gamma}_+ = \bar{\alpha}$. Since $P^{\bar{\alpha}}$ is stable, we further deduce that $D^{\bar{\gamma}}$ is isomorphic to a submodule of $\text{Rad}^2(P^{\bar{\alpha}})/\text{Rad}^3(P^{\bar{\alpha}})$, and $H^{\bar{\gamma}}$ is isomorphic to a submodule of $\text{Rad}^3(P^{\bar{\alpha}})/\text{Rad}^4(P^{\bar{\alpha}})$. Analogously, we conclude that $H^{\bar{\alpha}}$ is isomorphic to a submodule of the second Loewy layer and $D^{\bar{\alpha}_+}$ is isomorphic to a submodule of the third Loewy layer of $P^{\bar{\alpha}}$. Next, by [2, Theorem 6.1] and Lemma 3.8,

we know that $\dim(\text{Ext}_{\bar{B}}^1(D^{\bar{\alpha}}, D^{\bar{\beta}})) = 1$ and $[S^{\bar{\beta}} : D^{\bar{\alpha}}] = 1$. Since $S^{\bar{\beta}}$ is multiplicity-free, this implies $H^{\bar{\beta}} \cong D^{\bar{\alpha}} \oplus \bar{Y}$, for some good semisimple \bar{B} -module \bar{Y} . Again using the fact that the quiver of \bar{B} is bipartite, we so far get

$$P^{\bar{\alpha}} \approx \begin{matrix} D^{\bar{\alpha}} \\ H^{\bar{\alpha}} \oplus D^{\bar{\beta}} \\ D^{\bar{\alpha}+} \oplus H^{\bar{\beta}} \oplus D^{\bar{\gamma}} \\ D^{\bar{\beta}+} \oplus H^{\bar{\gamma}} \\ D^{\bar{\gamma}+} \end{matrix} \approx \begin{matrix} D^{\bar{\alpha}} \\ H^{\bar{\alpha}} \oplus D^{\bar{\beta}} \\ D^{\bar{\alpha}+} \oplus D^{\bar{\alpha}} \oplus \bar{Y} \oplus D^{\bar{\gamma}} \\ D^{\bar{\beta}+} \oplus H^{\bar{\gamma}} \\ D^{\bar{\alpha}} \end{matrix}. \tag{2}$$

By [18, Lemma 4.3], $[S^{\bar{\gamma}} : D^{\bar{\beta}}] = 1 = [S^{\bar{\gamma}} : D^{\bar{\alpha}}]$, thus $H^{\bar{\gamma}} \cong D^{\bar{\beta}} \oplus \bar{Z}$, for some good semisimple \bar{B} -module \bar{Z} . The assertion concerning the ∂ -values of the composition factors of \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} follows from [2, Theorem 6.1(3)]. Since $P^{\bar{\alpha}}$ is stable, this now gives $H^{\bar{\alpha}} \cong D^{\bar{\beta}+} \oplus \bar{Z}$. Since all Specht \bar{B} -modules are multiplicity-free, we also see that $\bar{\alpha}_+$ and $\bar{\beta}_+$ are good.

It remains to show that $[\bar{Y} : D^{\bar{\alpha}+}] = 0$. Assume not, so that $[S^{\bar{\beta}} : D^{\bar{\alpha}+}] = 1$ and $\bar{\alpha}_+ \triangleright \bar{\beta}$. Furthermore, by (2), we get $\text{Ext}_{\bar{B}}^1(D^{\bar{\beta}}, D^{\bar{\alpha}+}) \neq \{0\}$ implying $\bar{\alpha}_+ \triangleright \bar{\beta} \triangleright \bar{\alpha}$, by [2, Theorem 6.1(3)], a contradiction, since $\bar{\alpha} \triangleright \bar{\beta}$. This completes the proof concerning the Loewy structure of $S^{\bar{\alpha}}, S^{\bar{\beta}}$ and $S^{\bar{\gamma}}$, and gives

$$S^{\bar{\alpha}} \approx \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z} \\ \bar{\alpha}_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^{\bar{\beta}} \approx \begin{matrix} \bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y} \\ \bar{\beta}_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^{\bar{\gamma}} \approx \begin{matrix} \bar{\gamma} \\ \bar{\beta} \oplus \bar{Z} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{matrix}. \tag{3}$$

Next we consider S^α, S^β and S^γ , still in the case (6). By 3.10(a), the projective cover P^α of D^α has a Specht filtration with quotients, from top to bottom, isomorphic to S^α, S^β and S^γ . The above arguments now work completely analogously and give

$$S^\alpha \approx \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ \beta_+ \oplus R \\ \alpha_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^\beta \approx \begin{matrix} \beta \\ \alpha \oplus T \\ \beta_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^\gamma \approx \begin{matrix} \gamma \\ \beta \oplus R \\ \alpha \end{matrix}, \tag{4}$$

for good semisimple B -modules R and T that are disjoint. Moreover, α_+, β_+ are good, and $[T : D^{\alpha+}] = 0$. Every composition factor of R is labelled by a p -regular partition with ∂ -value $d-1$ or $d+1$, every composition factor of T is labelled by a p -regular partition with ∂ -value d or $d+2$. To complete the proof of case (6), we need to show that

$$R \cong Y, T \cong Z, (D^{\bar{\alpha}+}) \uparrow^B \cong D^{\beta_+}, (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B \cong D^{\alpha_+}. \tag{5}$$

To this end, we exploit the partial Scopes equivalence between B and \bar{B} given by block restriction and block induction, as explained in 3.7. We set $Y := \bar{Y} \uparrow^B$ and $Z := \bar{Z} \uparrow^B$. By 3.7, we know that $D^{\bar{\beta}} \uparrow^B \cong D^\gamma$ and $D^{\bar{\gamma}} \uparrow^B \cong D^\beta$. Therefore, with 3.10(d), we obtain the following

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\beta \sim (S^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \sim (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B \oplus Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}+}) \uparrow^B \tag{6}$$

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\beta}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\gamma \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B \oplus Y \tag{7}$$

$$S^\beta \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\beta \oplus D^\gamma \oplus Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B. \tag{8}$$

To exploit these identities, recall from Lemma 3.4 that $\partial(\bar{\alpha}) = d+1 = \partial(\bar{\gamma}) = \partial(\beta)$ and $\partial(\bar{\beta}) = d = \partial(\alpha) = \partial(\gamma)$. By 3.1, we have $\partial(\theta) = \partial(\theta_+)$, for every p -restricted partition θ belonging to B or \bar{B} . By Lemma 3.5, we also know that $\partial(\mu) = \partial(\Phi^{-1}(\mu))$, for every good p -regular partition of \bar{B} .

Subtracting (6) from (7) (in the Grothendieck group) and using (4), we get

$$T \oplus Y \oplus D^{\beta+} \sim R \oplus Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}+}) \uparrow^B .$$

As we have proved above, $\bar{Z} \oplus D^{\bar{\alpha}+}$ and \bar{Y} are disjoint and good. Thus the same holds for $Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}+}) \uparrow^B$ and Y . As well, R and $T \oplus D^{\beta+}$ are disjoint. Therefore, we must have $T \oplus D^{\beta+} \sim Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}+}) \uparrow^B$ and $R \cong Y$. Comparing the ∂ -values, we deduce $D^{\beta+} \cong (D^{\bar{\alpha}+}) \uparrow^B$ and $T \cong Z$. It remains to show that $(D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B \cong D^{\alpha+}$. Subtracting (7) from (8) (in the Grothendieck group) and using what we have just proved about S^β , we get $S^\alpha \sim D^\alpha \oplus D^{\beta+} \oplus R \oplus (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B$. On the other hand, by (4), $S^\alpha \sim D^\alpha \oplus D^{\beta+} \oplus R \oplus D^{\alpha+}$, hence $(D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B \cong D^{\alpha+}$ and $\Phi(\alpha_+) = \bar{\beta}_+$.

This completes the proof of the assertion of the theorem in the case (6).

Case (2): By Lemma 3.4, the partitions $\bar{\alpha}$ and β are p -regular and not p -restricted. The remaining exceptional partitions are both p -regular and p -restricted. Using 3.10 and arguing as in the proof of case (6) above, we this time deduce

$$S^{\bar{\alpha}} \approx \bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z} , \quad S^{\bar{\beta}} \approx \bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y} , \quad S^{\bar{\gamma}} \approx \bar{\beta} \oplus \bar{Z} \quad (9)$$

as well as

$$S^\alpha \approx \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_+} R , \quad S^\beta \approx \alpha \oplus T , \quad S^\gamma \approx \beta \oplus R . \quad (10)$$

Here \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} are good, semisimple and disjoint. Moreover, $\bar{\beta}_+$ is good. The assertion concerning ∂ -values follows from [2, Theorem 6.1(3)]. As well, R and T are good, semisimple and disjoint, and α_+ is good. Every composition factor of R is labelled by a p -regular partition with ∂ -value $d - 1$ or $d + 1$, every composition factor of T is labelled by a p -regular partition with ∂ -value d or $d + 2$.

In the following, set $Y := \bar{Y} \uparrow^B$, $Z := \bar{Z} \uparrow^B$ and $D^\lambda := (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B$. Again we have $(D^{\bar{\beta}}) \uparrow^B \cong D^\gamma$ and $(D^{\bar{\gamma}}) \uparrow^B \cong D^\beta$. It remains to show that $Y \sim R$, $Z \sim T$ and $\Phi(\alpha_+) = \bar{\beta}_+$. From 3.10(c) and (10) we get

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\beta \sim (S^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \sim (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B \oplus Z \quad (11)$$

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\beta}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\gamma \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus Y \oplus (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B \quad (12)$$

$$S^\beta \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\beta \oplus D^\gamma \oplus Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B . \quad (13)$$

Subtracting (11) from (12) in the Grothendieck group and using (9) and (10), we see that $Y \oplus T \sim R \oplus Z$. Since \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} are disjoint, so are Y and Z . Since also R and T are disjoint, we must have $T \sim Z$ and $Y \sim R$. Lastly, we subtract (12) from (13). Together with what we have just shown and (4) this gives $D^{\alpha+} \oplus Y \sim D^\beta \oplus Z \sim (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B \oplus Y$, thus $D^{\alpha+} \cong (D^{\bar{\beta}+}) \uparrow^B$ and $\Phi(\alpha_+) = \bar{\beta}_+$.

Case (4): By Lemma 3.4, the partitions β and $\bar{\gamma}$ are p -restricted, but not p -regular. The remaining exceptional partitions are both p -regular and p -restricted. From 3.10(a)-(c) we get

$$S^{\bar{\alpha}} \approx \frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\bar{\alpha}_+} \bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z} , \quad S^{\bar{\beta}} \approx \bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y} , \quad S^{\bar{\gamma}} \approx \bar{\beta} \oplus \bar{Z} \quad (14)$$

and

$$S^\alpha \approx R \oplus_{\alpha_+}^\alpha \beta_+, \quad S^\beta \approx \alpha \oplus_{\beta_+} T, \quad S^\gamma \approx R \oplus_\alpha^\gamma \tag{15}$$

Here \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} , R and T are good and semisimple. Moreover, $\bar{\alpha}_+$, $\bar{\beta}_+$, α_+ and β_+ are good. As in the proof of case (6) above, we see that $[\bar{Y} : D^{\bar{\alpha}+}] = 0$. The assertion concerning the ∂ -values of the composition factors of \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} follows from [2, Theorem 6.1(3)]. Since S^γ has Loewy length 3, we further have $R \neq \{0\}$. Let $\lambda := \Phi^{-1}(\bar{\beta}_+)$, $\mu := \Phi^{-1}(\bar{\alpha}_+)$, $Y := \bar{Y} \uparrow^B$ and $Z := \bar{Z} \uparrow^B$. Then from 3.10(d) we get

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\beta \sim (S^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \sim (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus D^\lambda \oplus D^\mu \oplus Z \tag{16}$$

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\beta}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\gamma \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus Y \oplus D^\lambda \tag{17}$$

$$S^\beta \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\gamma \oplus Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B . \tag{18}$$

We subtract (16) from (17) and use (14) and (15) to get $Y \oplus T \oplus D^{\beta_+} \sim R \oplus Z \oplus D^\mu$. By Lemma 3.4 and Lemma 3.5, we have $\partial(\beta_+) = d + 1 = \partial(\mu)$. By [2, Theorem 6.1(3)] and Lemma 3.4 again, every composition factor of R has a labelling partition with ∂ -value $d - 1$ or $d + 1$; every composition factor of T has a labelling partition with ∂ -value d or $d + 2$. This implies $Z \cong T$ and $Y \oplus D^{\beta_+} \sim R \oplus D^\mu$. Next, consider the difference (18)-(17). Together with (15) this gives $T \oplus Y \oplus D^\lambda \sim Z \oplus R \oplus D^{\alpha_+}$, hence $Y \oplus D^\lambda \sim R \oplus D^{\alpha_+}$. By comparing ∂ -values, we deduce $Y \cong R$ and $\lambda = \alpha$, and then also $\beta_+ = \mu$. This completes the proof in the case (4).

Case (1): In this case, by Lemma 3.4, the partitions $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\beta}$, α and β are p -regular and not p -restricted, while $\bar{\gamma}$ and γ are both p -regular and p -restricted. With 3.10(a)-(c) we deduce

$$S^{\bar{\alpha}} \approx \bar{Z} \oplus_{\bar{\alpha}}^{\bar{\alpha}} \bar{\beta}, \quad S^{\bar{\beta}} \approx \bar{\alpha} \oplus_{\bar{\beta}} \bar{Y}, \quad S^{\bar{\gamma}} \approx \bar{\beta} \oplus_{\bar{\alpha}}^{\bar{\gamma}} \bar{Z} \tag{19}$$

and

$$S^\alpha \approx R \oplus_\alpha^\alpha, \quad S^\beta \approx \alpha \oplus_\alpha^\beta T, \quad S^\gamma \approx \beta \oplus_\alpha^\gamma R . \tag{20}$$

Here \bar{Y} , \bar{Z} , R and T are semisimple and good. The assertion concerning the ∂ -values of the composition factors of \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} follows from [2, Theorem 6.1(3)] and the Loewy structure of $P^{\bar{\alpha}}$. From [2, Theorem 6.1(3)], Lemma 3.4 and the Loewy structure of P^α we further deduce that every composition factor of R has a labelling partition with ∂ -value $d - 1$ or $d + 1$; every composition factor of T has a labelling partition with ∂ -value d or $d + 2$. Let $Y := \bar{Y} \uparrow^B$ and $Z := \bar{Z} \uparrow^B$. With 3.10(d) we this time have

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\beta \sim (S^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \sim (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus Z \tag{21}$$

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\beta}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\gamma \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus Y \tag{22}$$

$$S^\beta \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\beta \oplus D^\gamma \oplus Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B . \tag{23}$$

Considering the difference (22)-(21) and (20) we see that $Y \oplus T \sim R \oplus Z$. Comparing the ∂ -values of the composition factors of Y , Z , R and T , this forces $T \cong Z$ and $Y \cong R$.

Case (3): By Lemma 3.4, we know that $\bar{\alpha}$ is p -regular and not p -restricted, $\bar{\beta}$, α and γ are both p -regular and p -restricted, $\bar{\gamma}$ is p -restricted and not p -regular, and γ is both p -regular and p -restricted. Recall from Remark 3.3 that $S^\beta \cong D^\alpha$. Together with 3.10(a)-(c) we get

$$S^{\bar{\alpha}} \approx \begin{matrix} \bar{\alpha} \\ \bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z} \end{matrix}, \quad S^{\bar{\beta}} \approx \begin{matrix} \bar{\beta} \\ \bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y} \\ \bar{\beta}_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^{\bar{\gamma}} \approx \begin{matrix} \bar{\beta} \oplus \bar{Z} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{matrix} \tag{24}$$

and

$$S^\alpha \approx \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ R \\ \alpha_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^\beta \approx \alpha, \quad S^\gamma \approx \begin{matrix} \gamma \\ R \\ \alpha \end{matrix}. \tag{25}$$

Here \bar{Y} , \bar{Z} and R are good and semisimple. As well, $\bar{\beta}_+$ and α_+ are good. The assertion concerning the ∂ -values of the composition factors of \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} follows from [2, Theorem 6.1(3)] and the Loewy structure of $P^{\bar{\alpha}}$. From [2, Theorem 6.1(3)], Lemma 3.4 and the Loewy structure of P^α we further deduce that every composition factor of R has a labelling partition with ∂ -value $d - 1$ or $d + 1$. Observe also that $R \neq \{0\}$, since S^α has Loewy length 3, by 3.10(c). Let $Y := \bar{Y} \uparrow^B$ and $Z := \bar{Z} \uparrow^B$, and let $\lambda := \Phi^{-1}(\bar{\beta}_+)$. Then 3.10(d) gives

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\beta \sim (S^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \sim (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus Z \oplus D^\lambda \tag{26}$$

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\beta}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\gamma \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus Y \oplus D^\lambda \tag{27}$$

$$S^\beta \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \uparrow^B \sim D^\gamma \oplus Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B. \tag{28}$$

Considering the difference (27)-(26) and (25), we see that $Y \sim Z \oplus R$. Comparing ∂ -values, we further deduce that $Z = \{0\}$ and $Y \cong R$; in particular, also $\bar{Z} = \{0\}$. Next we consider the difference (28)-(26) and (25), which yields $\lambda = \bar{\alpha}_+$.

Case (5): By Lemma 3.4, the partitions $\bar{\alpha}$ and α are p -regular and p -restricted, while $\bar{\beta}$, $\bar{\gamma}$, β and γ are p -restricted and not p -regular. From 3.10(a)-(c) we get

$$S^{\bar{\alpha}} \approx \begin{matrix} \bar{\alpha} \\ \bar{\beta}_+ \oplus \bar{Z} \\ \bar{\alpha}_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^{\bar{\beta}} \approx \begin{matrix} \bar{\alpha} \oplus \bar{Y} \\ \bar{\beta}_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^{\bar{\gamma}} \approx \begin{matrix} \bar{Z} \\ \bar{\alpha} \end{matrix} \tag{29}$$

and

$$S^\alpha \approx \begin{matrix} \alpha \\ R \oplus \beta_+ \\ \alpha_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^\beta \approx \begin{matrix} \alpha \oplus T \\ \beta_+ \end{matrix}, \quad S^\gamma \approx \begin{matrix} R \\ \alpha \end{matrix}. \tag{30}$$

Here \bar{Y} , \bar{Z} , R and T are good and semisimple and disjoint. Moreover, $\bar{\alpha}_+$, $\bar{\beta}_+$, α_+ and β_+ are good. The assertion concerning the ∂ -values of the composition factors of \bar{Y} and \bar{Z} follows from [2, Theorem 6.1(3)] and the Loewy structure of $P^{\bar{\alpha}}$. From [2, Theorem 6.1(3)], Lemma 3.4 and the Loewy structure of P^α we further deduce that every composition factor of R has a labelling partition with ∂ -value $d - 1$ or $d + 1$; every composition factor of T has a labelling partition with ∂ -value d or $d + 2$. Let $Y := \bar{Y} \uparrow^B$ and $Z := \bar{Z} \uparrow^B$. Let further $\lambda := \Phi^{-1}(\bar{\beta}_+)$ and $\mu := \Phi^{-1}(\bar{\alpha}_+)$. From 3.10(d) we obtain

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\beta \sim (S^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \sim (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus Z \oplus D^\lambda \oplus D^\mu \tag{31}$$

$$S^\alpha \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\beta}}) \uparrow^B \sim (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B \oplus Y \oplus D^\lambda \tag{32}$$

$$S^\beta \oplus S^\gamma \sim (S^{\bar{\gamma}}) \uparrow^B \sim Z \oplus (D^{\bar{\alpha}}) \uparrow^B. \tag{33}$$

We consider the difference (32)-(31) and (30) to get $Y \oplus T \oplus \beta_+ \sim R \oplus Z \oplus D^\mu$. So, comparing ∂ -values, we get $T \cong Z$ and $Y \oplus D^{\beta_+} \sim R \oplus D^\mu$. Next we consider the difference (31)-(33) and (30) to get $D^\lambda \oplus D^\mu \sim D^{\beta_+} \oplus D^{\alpha_+}$. Again comparing ∂ -values, this gives $\alpha_+ = \lambda$, $\beta_+ = \mu$ and then also $Y \cong R$.

To show that $[\bar{Y} : D^{\bar{\alpha}+}] = 0$, we cannot argue as in cases (4) and (6), since $\bar{\beta}$ is not p -regular. However, we now see that if $[\bar{Y} : D^{\bar{\alpha}+}] > 0$, then we would also have $[Y : D^{\beta+}] > 0$ and $[S^\alpha : D^{\beta+}] > 1$, which is impossible, since every Specht module in B is multiplicity-free.

This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

4. Proofs of Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2

From now on, let $p \geq 5$, for the remainder of this section. Our aim is to prove Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 1.2. To this end we shall start by applying the results from Section 3 to the case of blocks whose p -cores are hook partitions, that is, are of the form $(k, 1^l)$, for some $k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$. Note that a hook partition $(k, 1^l)$ is a p -core if and only if either $0 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$, or $p + 1 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$, $0 \leq k < p + 1$ and $0 \leq l < p$. To simplify the notation, we shall denote the block $B_{(k,1^l)}(2, p)$ by $B_{k,l}$.

While Theorem 1.1 is stated in terms of undirected graphs, we restate and prove a more detailed version here:

Theorem 4.1. *Let $p \geq 5$, and let $B_{k,l}$ be a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$ of p -weight 2 and p -core $(k, 1^l)$, for some $k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$. With the graphs defined in Appendix C, the Ext-quiver of $B_{k,l}$ equals*

- (a) $Q_{0,0}(p)$, if $k = l = 0$,
- (b) $Q_{k,l}(p)$, if $1 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$,
- (c) $Q_{k-1,l-1}(p)$, if $p + 1 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$,

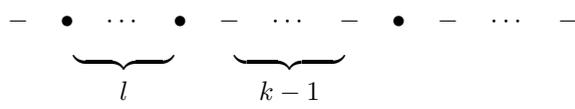
where the vertices in row $i \geq 0$, from top to bottom, are labelled by the p -regular partitions of $B_{k,l}$ with ∂ -value i and the total ordering on the vertices is the lexicographic ordering on partitions.

In preparation of the proof of Theorem 4.1, we next collect a number of properties of $(2 : 1)$ -pairs of weight-2 blocks labelled by hook partitions.

Proposition 4.2. *Let $k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be such that $(k, 1^l)$ is a p -core partition. Moreover, let $n := k + l + 2p$, and let B be the block $B_{k,l}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$.*

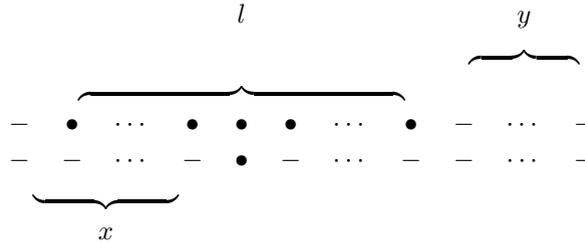
- (a) *Let $k > 1$. If $1 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$ or $p + 2 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$, then B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $B_{k-1,l}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$.*
- (b) *Let $l \geq 1$. If $1 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$ or $p + 2 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$, then B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $B_{k,l-1}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$.*
- (c) *Suppose that also $(k', 1^{l'})$ is a p -core partition, for $k', l' \in \mathbb{N}_0$ with $k' + l' = k + l - 2$. Then B forms a $(2 : 2)$ -pair with the block $B_{k',l'}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-2}$ if and only if $k + l = p + 1$, $k = k' + 1$ and $l = l' + 1$.*

Proof. In order to prove the first half of (a) and the first half of (b), suppose that $1 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$. We display $(k, 1^l)$ on an abacus with $l + 1 + 2p$ beads. Then the last row of the abacus is



Swapping runners $l + 1 + k$ and $l + k$, the assertion of (a) follows in this case. Swapping runners 2 and 1, the assertion of (b) follows in this case.

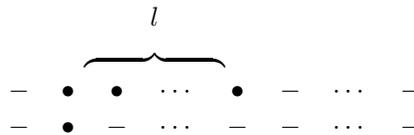
For the second half of (a) and (b), suppose now that $p + 1 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$. We also display $(k, 1^l)$ on an abacus with $l + 1 + 2p$ beads. Note that we must have $2 \leq k \leq p$ and $1 < l \leq p - 1$, since $k + l \geq p + 2$ and $(k, 1^l)$ is a p -core. We consider the last two rows of this abacus:



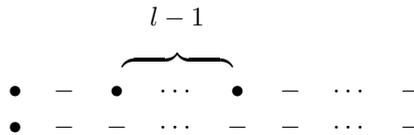
Here $x + y + 1 = k$ and $x \geq 2$. So assertion (a) follows by swapping runners x and $x + 1$, and assertion (b) follows by swapping runners 1 and 2.

As for assertion (c), first note that $B_{k,l}$ can only form a $(2 : 2)$ -pair with the block $B_{k-1,l-1}$, since the core $(k', 1^{l'})$ is obtained from $(k, 1^l)$ by removing two nodes of the same p -residue.

Next we show that, whenever $k + l = p + 1$, the block B forms a $(2 : 2)$ -pair with $B_{k-1,l-1}$. So let $k + l = p + 1$. Note that then we necessarily have $k > 1$ and $l \geq 1$. The last two rows of the abacus display of $(k, 1^l)$ with $l + 1 + 2p$ beads are



We swap the first two runners and get



This is the abacus display of the partition $(p - (l - 1) - 1, 1^{l-1}) = (k - 1, 1^{l-1})$.

To complete the proof of (c), it remains to verify that, whenever $2 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$ or $p + 3 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$, the block B cannot form a $(2 : 2)$ -pair with $B_{k-1,l-1}$, provided the partition $(k - 1, 1^{l-1})$ exists and is a p -core. So suppose it does, and suppose that B and $B_{k-1,l-1}$ form a $(2 : 2)$ -pair. Then $k \geq 2$, $l \geq 1$, and the two removable nodes of $(k, 1^l)$ must have the same p -residue. Hence $k - 1 \equiv p - l \pmod{p}$ and $k + l \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, a contradiction. \square

Note that, for $k \geq 3$, there cannot be any $(2 : k)$ -pair of blocks of p -weight 2 whose p -cores are hook partitions. Thus, as an immediate consequence of Proposition 4.2(c), we have

Corollary 4.3. *There are precisely $(p - 1)^2 + 1$ Scopes classes of p -blocks of symmetric groups of p -weight 2 whose p -cores are hook partitions. Representatives of these are given by the blocks $B_{k,l}$, where*

- (i) either $0 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$,
- (ii) or $p + 2 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$, $0 \leq k < p + 1$ and $0 \leq l < p$.

The next corollary is a consequence of Lemma 3.4.

Corollary 4.4. *Let $k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be such that $(k, 1^l)$ is a p -core partition. Moreover, let $n := k + l + 2p$, and let B be the block $B_{k,l}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$. Display all partitions under considerations on an $[m_1, \dots, m_p]$ -abacus with $l + 1 + 2p$ beads. With the notation as in Lemma 3.4, one has the following:*

(a) Suppose that $1 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$ and $k > 1$, so that B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{k-1,l}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$. Then $l_1 = l$, $l_2 = 0$, $r_2 = 0$ and $r_1 = p - k - l - 1$; in particular, $d = p - k - 1$ and $l_1 + r_1 = p - k - 1 < p - 2$. Moreover, one has

	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\bar{\beta}$	$\bar{\gamma}$	α	β	γ
<i>p</i> -regular	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>p</i> -restricted	–	$k < p - 1$	✓	$k < p - 1$	–	✓

(b) Suppose that $1 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$, $k \geq 1$ and $l \geq 1$, so that B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{k,l-1}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$. Then $l_1 = l_2 = 0$, $r_1 = p - 2$, and $r_2 = l$; in particular, $d = p - 2 - l$, $l_1 + r_1 = p - 2$ and $l_2 + r_2 = l$. Moreover,

	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\bar{\beta}$	$\bar{\gamma}$	α	β	γ
<i>p</i> -regular	✓	$l < p - 2$	–	✓	–	$l < p - 2$
<i>p</i> -restricted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

(c) Suppose that $p + 2 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$ and $k > 1$, so that B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{k-1,l}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$. Then $l_1 = l$, $l_2 = 0$, $r_2 = 0$ and $r_1 = p - k$; in particular, $d = p - k$ and $l_1 + r_1 = p - k$ and $l_2 + r_2 = 0$. Moreover,

	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\bar{\beta}$	$\bar{\gamma}$	α	β	γ
<i>p</i> -regular	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<i>p</i> -restricted	–	$2 < k < p$	✓	$2 < k < p$	–	✓

(d) Suppose that $p + 2 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$, $k \geq 1$ and $l \geq 1$, so that B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{k,l-1}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$. Then $l_1 = l_2 = 0$, $r_1 = p - 2$, and $r_2 = l - 1$; in particular, $d = p - 1 - l$, $l_1 + r_1 = p - 2$ and $l_2 + r_2 = l - 1$. Moreover,

	$\bar{\alpha}$	$\bar{\beta}$	$\bar{\gamma}$	α	β	γ
<i>p</i> -regular	✓	$l < p - 1$	–	✓	–	$l < p - 1$
<i>p</i> -restricted	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Proof. Under the assumptions of (a), we are in case (2) of Remark 3.3 if $k < p - 1$, and in case (1) if $k = p - 1$ (and $l = 0$). Under the assumptions of (b), we are in case (4) of Remark 3.3 if $l < p - 2$, and in case (5) if $l = p - 2$ (and $k = 1$). Under the assumptions of (c), we are in case (1) if $k = p$, and in case (2) if $2 < k < p$; note that $k = 2$ is not possible. Lastly, under the assumptions of (d), we are in case (4) if $l < p - 1$, and in case (5) if $l = p - 1$. Hence, the assertions follow from Lemma 3.4. \square

Lemma 4.5. Let $k, l \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be such that (k, l^1) is a p -core partition. Moreover, let $n := k + l + 2p$, and let B be the block $B_{k,l}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_n$.

(a) Suppose that $k > 1$, so that B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{k-1,l}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$. Then $\bar{\alpha} := \bar{\alpha}(B, \bar{B})$ is the lexicographically largest partition of \bar{B} with ∂ -value $\partial(\bar{\alpha})$.

(b) Suppose that $k \geq 1$ and $l \geq 1$, so that B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{k,l-1}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{n-1}$. Then $\bar{\alpha} := \bar{\alpha}(B, \bar{B})$ is the lexicographically smallest p -regular partition of \bar{B} with ∂ -value $\partial(\bar{\alpha})$.

Proof. (a) Assume that there is a partition μ of $n - 1$ with p -core $(k - 1, 1^l)$, $\partial(\mu) = \partial(\bar{\alpha})$ and $\bar{\alpha} < \mu$. Then we may choose μ to be the lexicographically smallest such partition. By [2, Remark 2.1], this forces $\mu = (\bar{\alpha})_+$ and $\bar{\alpha}$ to be p -restricted. But this contradicts Corollary 4.4(a) and (c).

(b) Assume that there is a p -regular partition μ of $n - 1$ with p -core $(k, 1^{l-1})$, $\partial(\bar{\alpha}) = \partial(\mu)$ and $\mu < \bar{\alpha}$. Then we may choose μ to be the lexicographically largest such partition. Then [2, Remark 2.1] gives $\mu = (\bar{\alpha})_-$. But, by 3.1 and Theorem 3.9, we know that $\mu = (\bar{\alpha})_- = \bar{\gamma}$ and $\bar{\gamma}$ is not p -regular, by Corollary 4.4 (b) and (d), a contradiction. \square

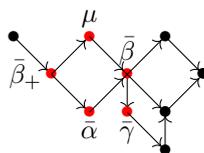
4.6. Strategy of proof. We are now in the position to prove Theorem 4.1. Our most important ingredients will be the results concerning the Ext-quivers of the principal blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p+1}$ in Appendix B together with Theorem 3.9. The notation used throughout the proof will thus be chosen in accordance with that fixed in Theorem 3.9. As well, whenever (B, \bar{B}) is a $(2 : 1)$ -pair of blocks of weight 2 and μ is a good partition of \bar{B} , we denote the corresponding good partition $\Phi^{-1}(\mu)$ by $\hat{\mu}$, as in 3.2.

In the proof of Theorem 4.1 below, we shall argue by induction on $k + l$, and give full details in the case where $k + l \leq p - 1$. In doing so, we shall consider the following subcases:

- $k = l = 0$, or $k = 1$ and $l = 0$, when $B_{k,l}$ is the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ or the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p+1}$; these are covered by Theorem B.9;
- $1 < k \leq p - 3$, when we are in case (2) of Theorem 3.9;
- $k = 1$ and $1 \leq l < p - 3$, when we are case (4) of Theorem 3.9;
- $k = p - 1$ and $l = 0$, when we are in case (1) of Theorem 3.9;
- $k = 1$ and $p - 3 \leq l \leq p - 2$, when we are in case (4) and (5), respectively, of Theorem 3.9.

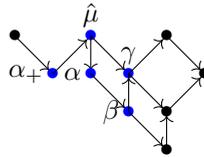
The assertion in the case where $p + 1 \leq k + l$, can then be obtained completely analogously, so that we shall leave the details to the reader. Moreover, we should like to emphasize that, for all p -cores $(k, 1^l)$ with $k \geq 1$, the blocks $B_{k,l}$ and $B_{l+1,k-1}$ are isomorphic via tensoring with the sign representation, since $(l + 1, 1^{k-1}) = (k, 1^l)'$. In particular, the Ext-quivers of $B_{k,l}$ and $B_{l+1,k-1}$ are isomorphic as undirected graphs. Hence, if we were only interested in the structure of the Ext-quivers as undirected graphs, we would only need to examine half of the blocks. Since, however, we also want to give more detailed information on the lexicographic ordering and the ∂ -values of the p -regular partitions in the blocks occurring in Theorem 4.1, we shall treat all blocks via our inductive arguments.

Proof. (of Theorem 4.1) In the following, set $B := B_{k,l}$ and $\kappa := \kappa_B := (k, 1^l)$. We argue by induction on $k + l$, and suppose first that $k + l \leq p - 1$. If $k = l = 0$, then B is the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$, which has Ext-quiver $Q_{0,0}(p)$, by Theorem B.9. If $k + l = 1$, then B is the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p+1}$, which has Ext-quiver $Q_{1,0}(p)$, by Theorem B.9. Thus, from now on we may suppose that $k + l > 1$. Suppose, moreover, that $1 < k \leq p - 3$. Then B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{k-1,l}$, by Proposition 4.2. By induction, \bar{B} has Ext-quiver $Q_{k-1,l}(p)$. By Corollary 4.4 and Lemma 4.5, we know that $\bar{\alpha}$ is the largest partition of $n - 1$ with p -core $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$ and ∂ -value $p - k$. By 3.7, it now suffices to consider the following part of the quiver of \bar{B} , whose vertices lie on those rows with ∂ -values $p - k - 2, p - k - 1, p - k$ and $p - k + 1$.



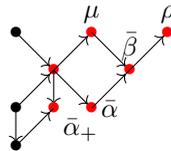
We identify the labels of the red vertices. To do so, we use Corollary 4.4 and Theorem 3.9. First, by Corollary 4.4, $\bar{\gamma}$ and $\bar{\beta}$ are p -regular. By Theorem 3.9, we then know that $\bar{\alpha} = \bar{\gamma}_+$, so that $\bar{\gamma}$ is the vertex

to the right of $\bar{\alpha}$. Moreover, by Theorem 3.9, $\bar{\gamma}$ is connected to $\bar{\beta}$, and $\partial(\bar{\beta}) = \partial(\bar{\gamma}) - 1$, by Corollary 4.4. Since, by Lemma 3.8, $\bar{\beta}$ is also connected to $\bar{\alpha}$, this identifies the positions of $\bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\beta}_+$. By induction, we also know that $\mu > \bar{\beta}$. Hence, by [2, Theorem 6.1], we must have $[S^{\bar{\beta}} : D^\mu] \neq 0$, and then $\bar{Y} \cong D^\mu$, in the notation of Theorem 3.9. This then also forces $\bar{Z} = \{0\}$, so that $\bar{\beta}$ is the only common neighbour of $\bar{\alpha}$ and $\bar{\gamma}$. So, by Corollary 4.4, Theorem 3.9 and 3.7, we deduce the following information on the corresponding part of the quiver of B , whose vertices again lie in rows with ∂ -values $p - k - 2, p - k - 1, p - k$ and $p - k + 1$:

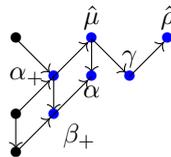


Here $D^{\hat{\mu}} \cong Y$. Since, by Corollary 4.4, β is not p -restricted, β_+ does not exist, so that α is only connected to $\hat{\mu}$ and β , by Lemma 3.8 and Theorem 3.9; in particular, we have $\hat{\mu} > \alpha$ as well as $\beta > \gamma$. This shows that B has quiver $Q_{k,l}(p)$.

Next suppose that $k = 1$ and $1 \leq l < p - 3$. Then, by Proposition 4.2, B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{k,l-1}$. By induction, \bar{B} has quiver $Q_{k,l-1}(p)$. By Corollary 4.4 and Lemma 4.5, $\bar{\alpha}$ is the smallest p -regular partition of $n - 1$ with p -core $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$ and ∂ -value $p - 1 - l$. So, by 3.7, we only need to consider the following part of the quiver of \bar{B} , whose vertices lie in rows with ∂ -values $p - l - 3, p - l - 2, p - l - 1$ and $p - l$:

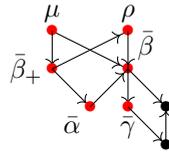


Again we determine the labels of the red vertices. By Corollary 4.4, $\bar{\gamma}$ is p -singular, while $\bar{\beta}$ is p -regular and p -restricted, so that $\bar{\beta}_+$ exists. By Theorem 3.9 and Lemma 3.8, $\bar{\alpha}$ is connected to $\bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\beta}_+$. This identifies these two vertices. Moreover, by induction, we know that $\mu > \bar{\beta}$, so that $D^\mu \cong \bar{Y}$ and $\bar{Z} = \{0\}$. So, by Corollary 4.4, Theorem 3.9 and 3.7, we deduce the following information on the corresponding part of the quiver of B , whose vertices again lie in rows with ∂ -values $p - l - 3, p - l - 2, p - l - 1$ and $p - l$:

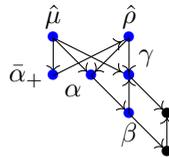


Here $D^{\hat{\mu}} \cong Y$. Since, by Corollary 4.4, β is p -singular, Lemma 3.8 and Theorem 3.9 imply that β_+ and $\hat{\mu}$ are the only neighbours of α . Since $[S^\alpha : D^{\hat{\mu}}] \neq 0 \neq [S^\alpha : D^{\beta_+}]$, we must have $\beta_+ > \alpha$ and $\hat{\mu} > \alpha$. Moreover, since $[S^\rho : D^{\hat{\beta}}] \neq 0$, also $[S^{\hat{\rho}} : D^\gamma] \neq 0$ and $\gamma > \hat{\rho}$. Consequently, B has quiver $Q_{k,l}(p)$.

Next consider the case where $k = p - 2$ and $0 \leq l \leq 1$. Then, by Proposition 4.2, B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{p-3,l}$, which has quiver $Q_{p-3,l}(p)$, by induction. Again, by Corollary 4.4 and Lemma 4.5, $\bar{\alpha}$ is the largest p -regular partition of $n - 1$ with p -core $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$ and ∂ -value 2. By 3.7, we need to consider the following part of the quiver of \bar{B} , whose vertices lie in rows with ∂ -values 0, 1, 2 and 3:

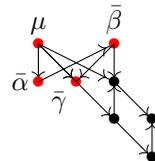


By Corollary 4.4, $\bar{\beta}$ is p -regular and p -restricted, so that $\bar{\beta}_+$ exists. As well, $\bar{\gamma}$ is p -regular and p -restricted, and $\bar{\gamma}_+ = \bar{\alpha}$, by Theorem 3.9. So, by Theorem 3.9 and Lemma 3.8, $\bar{\alpha}$ is only connected to $\bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\beta}_+$, which identifies the positions of $\bar{\beta}$, $\bar{\beta}_+$ and $\bar{\gamma}$. By induction, we further have $\mu > \bar{\beta}$ and $\rho > \bar{\beta}$. From Theorem 3.9 and [2, Theorem 6.1], we thus deduce that $\bar{Y} \cong D^\mu \oplus D^\rho$ and $\bar{Z} = \{0\}$. Thus, by Theorem 3.9 and 3.7 we obtain the corresponding part of the quiver of B , where again the vertices drawn lie in rows with ∂ -values 0, 1, 2 and 3:



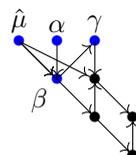
Here, by Theorem 3.9, we have $Y \cong D^{\hat{\mu}} \oplus D^{\hat{\rho}}$. Since, by Corollary 4.4, β is not p -restricted, β_+ does not exist. Hence, by Lemma 3.8 and Theorem 3.9, α is only connected to β , $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{\rho}$. The information on the lexicographic order is again obtained from Theorem 3.9 and [2, Theorem 6.1]. This shows that B has quiver $Q_{k,l}(p)$.

If $k = p - 1$, then $l = 0$. By Proposition 4.2, B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with the block $\bar{B} := B_{p-2,0}$. The latter has quiver $Q_{p-2,0}(p)$, by induction. By Corollary 4.4 and Lemma 4.5, $\bar{\alpha}$ is the largest p -regular partition of $n - 1$ with p -core $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$ and ∂ -value 1. By 3.7, we consider the following part of the quiver of \bar{B} , whose vertices lie in rows with ∂ -values 0, 1, 2 and 3:



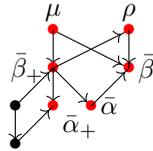
By Corollary 4.4, $\bar{\gamma}$ is both p -regular and p -restricted, so that $\bar{\gamma}_+$ exists. By Theorem 3.9, we get $\bar{\alpha} = \bar{\gamma}_+$. By Corollary 4.4, we further know that $\partial(\bar{\beta}) = 0$, and $\bar{\beta}$ is p -regular and not p -restricted, so that $\bar{\beta}_+$ does not exist. More precisely, we have $\bar{\beta} = (2(p - 1), p, 1)$. Hence $\bar{\beta}$ is white, and is thus the largest p -regular white partition with p -core $\kappa_{\bar{B}}$. This identifies the positions of $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\gamma}$ and $\bar{\beta}$. The remaining red vertex belongs to the p -regular (black) partition μ with $\bar{Z} \cong D^\mu$. Since all other vertices connected to $\bar{\beta}$ are smaller than $\bar{\beta}$, Theorem 3.9 also implies $\bar{Y} = \{0\}$.

By Corollary 4.4, β is p -regular and not p -restricted, so that β_+ is not defined. Moreover, we have $\alpha = (2(p - 1) + 1, p) = \langle p, p \rangle$ with $\partial(\alpha) = 0$, and α is white. By Lemma 3.8 and Theorem 3.9, we deduce that α is only connected to β . As for the lexicographic ordering, we have $\mu = (3p - 2) = \langle p - 1 \rangle$, since this is the lexicographically largest (white) partition in \bar{B} . Thus $\hat{\mu} = (3p - 1) = \langle p \rangle$; in particular, $\hat{\mu} > \alpha$. Note also that $\hat{\mu}$ satisfies $Z \cong D^{\hat{\mu}}$. This now gives the corresponding part of the quiver of B .



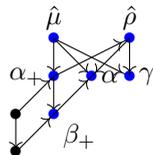
The remaining information on the lexicographic order is again obtained from Theorem 3.9 and [2, Theorem 6.1]. This shows that B has quiver $Q_{k,l}(p)$.

To complete the case $k + l \leq p - 1$, it remains to treat the blocks with p -cores $\kappa_{1,p-3}$ and $\kappa_{1,p-2}$. So let first $k = 1$ and $l = p - 3$. By Proposition 4.2, B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with $\bar{B} := B_{1,p-4}$, which has quiver $Q_{1,p-4}(p)$, by induction. By Lemma 4.5 and Corollary 4.4, $\bar{\alpha}$ is the smallest p -regular partition of $n - 1$ with p -core (1^{p-3}) and ∂ -value 2. By 3.7, we thus have to consider the following part of the quiver of \bar{B} , whose vertices belong to the rows with ∂ -values 0, 1, 2 and 3:



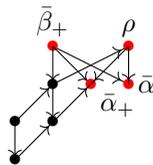
By Corollary 4.4, $\bar{\gamma}$ is p -singular, while $\bar{\alpha}$ and $\bar{\beta}$ are both p -regular and p -restricted. Thus $\bar{\alpha}_+$ and $\bar{\beta}_+$ exist. As well, $\partial(\bar{\beta}) = 1$. This identifies the positions of $\bar{\alpha}$, $\bar{\beta}$, $\bar{\alpha}_+$ and $\bar{\beta}_+$. By Theorem 3.9 and [2], we further deduce that $\bar{Y} \cong D^\mu \oplus D^\rho$ and $\bar{Z} = \{0\}$.

By Corollary 4.4, γ is p -regular and p -restricted, and by Theorem 3.9, we have $\gamma_+ = \alpha$ with ∂ -value 1. So from Theorem 3.9 we deduce the following information on the corresponding part of the quiver of B :

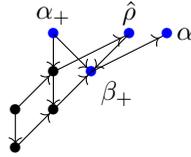


Here $Y \cong D^{\hat{\mu}} \oplus D^{\hat{\rho}}$. By Lemma 3.8, we also conclude that $\hat{\rho}$, $\hat{\mu}$ and β_+ are the only neighbours of α . Thus B has quiver $Q_{1,p-3}(p)$. The information concerning the lexicographic ordering follows again from Theorem 3.9 and [2, Theorem 6.1].

Now let $k = 1$ and $l = p - 2$. Then B forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with $\bar{B} := B_{1,p-3}$, which has quiver $Q_{1,p-3}(p)$, as we have just seen. By Corollary 4.4, we know that $\bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\gamma}$ are p -singular, but $\bar{\beta}$ is p -restricted, so that $\bar{\beta}_+$ exists. Moreover, $\bar{\alpha}$ is both p -regular and p -restricted, so that $\bar{\alpha}_+$ exists. As well, $\bar{\alpha}$ has ∂ -value 1 and is, by Lemma 4.5, the smallest p -regular partition of $n - 1$ with p -core (1^{p-2}) and ∂ -value 1. We also get $\bar{\beta} = (2^p, 1^{p-2})$, which has ∂ -value 0 and is black; in particular, also $\bar{\beta}_+$ is black. This gives the following relevant part of the quiver of \bar{B} , which lies in the rows with ∂ -values 0, 1, 2 and 3:



By Theorem 3.9, we have $D^\rho \cong \bar{Z}$. Note that $\alpha = (3, 2^{p-1}, 1^{p-2}) = \langle 2, 2 \rangle$, which has ∂ -value 0 and is black. Displaying all partitions of B on a $[2, 3^{p-1}]$ -abacus, we deduce that the p -regular partitions of B with ∂ -value 0 are precisely $\langle p \rangle, \langle m, m - 1 \rangle$, for $m \in \{3, \dots, p\}$, and $\langle 2, 2 \rangle = \alpha$. Hence α is the lexicographically smallest p -regular partition of B with ∂ -value 0. With 3.7, Lemma 3.8 and Theorem 3.9, we get the following information on the corresponding part of the quiver of B :



Here $D^{\hat{p}} \cong Z$. It remains to verify that α is only connected to β_+ . This is not immediate at this stage, since we do not know \bar{Y} and Y . However, from [1], we deduce that the Mullineux conjugate partition of α is $(2(p - 1) + 1, p)$. We have seen above that this partition has, in the quiver of its block $B_{p-1,0}$, only one neighbour. Therefore, α also has only one neighbour, which must be β_+ . This completes the proof in the case $k = 1$ and $l = p - 2$, showing that B then has quiver $Q_{1,p-2}(p)$.

To summarize, we have now proven Theorem 1.1 in the case where $k + l \leq p - 1$. Next suppose that $k + l = p + 1$. Then $B_{k,l}$ is Scopes equivalent to $B_{k-1,l-1}$, by Proposition 4.2. By induction $B_{k-1,l-1}$ has quiver $Q_{k-1,l-1}(p)$. Since the Scopes equivalence preserves the lexicographic ordering as well as ∂ -values and colours of the corresponding partitions, we deduce that also $B_{k,l}$ has quiver $Q_{k-1,l-1}(p)$, as claimed.

Lastly, we need to treat the case where $p + 2 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$. To show that $B_{k,l}$ then has quiver $Q_{k-1,l-1}(p)$, we again argue by induction on $k + l$. Since the arguments used in the case $2 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$ above translate almost literally, we leave the details to the reader. \square

As a consequence of Theorem 4.1 and Proposition C.1, we now also get the following result, which immediately implies Theorem 1.2.

Proposition 4.7. *Let $p \geq 5$, and let $k, k', l, l' \in \mathbb{N}_0$ be such that $(k, 1^l)$ and $(k', 1^{l'})$ are p -cores. Then the blocks $B_{k,l}$ and $B_{k',l'}$ are Morita equivalent if and only if one of the following cases occurs:*

- (i) $(k, 1^l) = (k', 1^{l'})$;
- (ii) $(k, 1^l)' = (k', 1^{l'})$;
- (iii) $k + l = p - 1, k' + l' = p + 1, (k, 1^l) = (k' - 1, 1^{l'-1})$;
- (iv) $k + l = p - 1, k' + l' = p + 1, (k, 1^l)' = (k' - 1, 1^{l'-1})$.

Proof. If $(k, 1^l)' = (k', 1^{l'})$, then $B_{k',l'}$ is isomorphic, hence Morita equivalent, to $B_{k,l}$, an isomorphism being given by tensoring with the sign representation. If $k + l = p - 1, k' + l' = p + 1$ and $(k, 1^l) = (k' - 1, 1^{l'-1})$, then $B_{k,l}$ and $B_{k',l'}$ are Scopes, hence Morita, equivalent, by Proposition 4.2(c).

So, conversely, suppose that $B_{k,l}$ is Morita equivalent to $B_{k',l'}$. Then the Ext-quivers of $B_{k,l}$ and $B_{k',l'}$ are isomorphic as undirected graphs. We distinguish three cases. If $k + l \leq p - 1$ and $k' + l' \leq p - 1$, then $B_{k,l}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{k,l}(p)$ and $B_{k',l'}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{k',l'}(p)$, by Theorem 4.1. By Proposition C.1, we must have $(k, l) = (k', l')$ or $(k', l') = (l + 1, k - 1)$. In the latter case, $(k', 1^{l'}) = (k, l)'$.

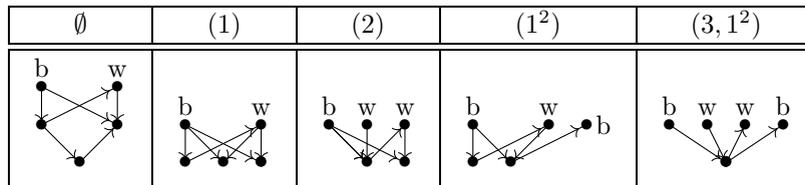
If $p + 1 \leq k + l \leq 2p - 1$ and $p + 1 \leq k' + l' \leq 2p - 1$, then $B_{k,l}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{k-1,l-1}(p)$ and $B_{k',l'}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{k'-1,l'-1}(p)$, by Theorem 4.1. Thus Proposition C.1 again implies $(k, l) = (k', l')$, or $(k', 1^{l'}) = (k, l)'$.

Lastly, suppose that $0 \leq k + l \leq p - 1$ and $p + 1 \leq k' + l' \leq 2p - 1$. Then $B_{k,l}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{k,l}(p)$ and $B_{k',l'}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{k'-1,l'-1}(p)$, by Theorem 4.1. So this time Proposition C.1 implies $(k, l) = (k' - 1, l' - 1)$ or $(k, l) = (l', k' - 2)$; in particular, $k + l = p - 1$ and $k' - l' = p + 1$. If $(k, l) = (l', k' - 2)$, then $(k, 1^l)' = (k' - 1, 1^{l'-1})'$.

This completes the proof of the proposition. \square

4.8. The case $p = 3$. To conclude this section, we now also consider the case $p = 3$. By [17], there are five Scopes classes of blocks of weight 2, representatives of these being given by the blocks with 3-cores

$\emptyset, (1), (2), (1^2)$, and $(3, 1^2)$. Note that all of these cores are hook partitions. The decomposition numbers of these blocks are well known; see [9]. As well, the Loewy structures of the respective Specht modules can easily be determined. Recall further that Theorem 3.9 also holds for $p = 3$. Thus, examining the principal blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_6$ and $F\mathfrak{S}_7$ and then arguing inductively as in the proof of Theorem 4.1, we see that the Ext-quivers of these five blocks are as drawn below. Here, as before, we order partitions with respect to their ∂ -values, and the partitions with the same ∂ -values with respect to the lexicographic ordering, from left to right. Again, an arrow $\lambda \rightarrow \mu$ in the quivers indicates that $\lambda > \mu$ and $\text{Ext}^1(D^\lambda, D^\mu) \neq \{0\}$.



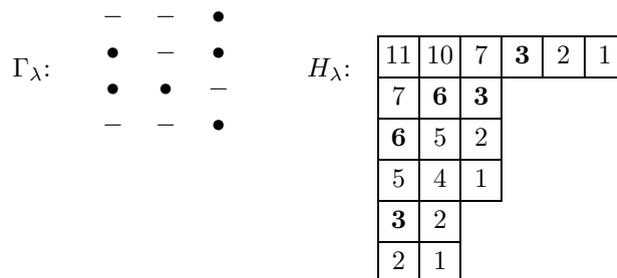
The blocks with 3-cores (2) and (1^2) , respectively, are isomorphic via tensoring with the sign representation, and their quivers are isomorphic as undirected graphs. The above table also shows that the quivers of the blocks labelled by $\emptyset, (1), (2)$ and $(3, 1^2)$ are pairwise non-isomorphic as undirected graphs. In particular, these partitions parametrize the four Morita equivalence classes of 3-blocks of symmetric groups of weight 2.

Appendix A. Abacus combinatorics

The purpose of this short section is to collect some useful abacus combinatorics that we use repeatedly in this article. Most of this is well known to the experts and can easily be verified. We, therefore, omit most of the details, but present some illustrating examples. Throughout this section, let p be a prime. Our notation will be chosen in accordance with Section 2.

A.1. Hook lengths and abacus displays. Suppose that λ is a partition of n with p -core $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_t)$ and p -weight w . We display λ on an abacus with p runners, labelled from 1 to p . We denote this abacus by Γ_λ . By [9, 2.7.13], there is a bijection between the entries in the hook diagram of λ divisible by p and the set of pairs $((r, i), (s, i))$ such that there is a bead on runner i in row r and a gap on runner i in row $s < r$ of Γ_λ . The entry in the hook diagram of λ then equals $p(r - s)$. Moreover, one can also read off that the leg length l of the hook in question equals the number of beads passed when moving the bead from position (r, i) to position (s, i) .

Example A.2. Suppose that $p = 3$ and $\lambda = (6, 3^3, 2^2)$. Then λ has p -core $\kappa = (3, 1)$ and p -weight 5. We consider the abacus display Γ_λ with six beads as well as the hook diagram H_λ of λ :



So there are five entries in H_λ that are divisible by 3. We record, on the one hand, their positions in H_λ , the lengths (hl) as well as the leg lengths (ll) of the corresponding hooks and, on the other hand, the respective pairs of positions in Γ_λ under the above-mentioned bijection:

position in H_λ	hl	ll	pair of positions in Γ_λ
(1, 4)	3	0	((4, 3), (3, 3))
(2, 2)	6	4	((3, 2), (1, 2))
(2, 3)	3	2	((3, 2), (2, 2))
(3, 1)	6	4	((3, 1), (1, 1))
(5, 1)	3	1	((2, 1), (1, 1))

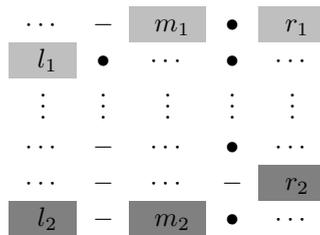
A.3. Colours and ∂ -values of weight-2 partitions. Suppose now that $p \geq 3$ and that $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_s)$ is a partition of n with p -core $\kappa = (\kappa_1, \dots, \kappa_t)$ and p -weight 2. Recall from 3.1 the definition of $\partial(\lambda)$. We consider an $[m_1, \dots, m_p]$ -abacus display Γ_λ of λ with at least $2p + t$ beads. In the notation of 2.5, there are three possibilities: $\lambda = \langle i \rangle$, $\lambda = \langle i, i \rangle$, or $\lambda = \langle i, j \rangle$, for some $1 \leq i < j \leq p$. One of our next aims is to show how to determine the colour of λ in the case $\partial(\lambda) = 0$, using the abacus display Γ_λ . This information was needed, for instance, in the proof of Lemma 3.4.

Suppose that $\lambda = \langle i \rangle$. Then A.1 shows that H_λ has an entry equal to $2p$, and the leg length of the corresponding hook equals the number of beads passed when moving the (unique) movable bead on runner i two positions up. Moreover, H_λ has an entry equal to p . The leg length of the corresponding hook equals the number of beads passed when moving the movable bead on runner i one position up.

If $\lambda = \langle i, i \rangle$, then, by A.1, H_λ also has an entry equal to $2p$. The leg length of the corresponding hook equals the number of beads passed when putting the lower of the two movable beads on runner i two positions up. As well, H_λ has an entry equal to p . The leg length of the corresponding hook equals the number of beads passed when moving the upper of the two movable beads on runner i one position up.

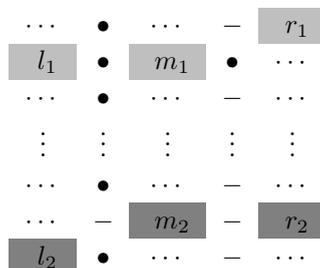
Lastly, suppose that $\lambda = \langle i, j \rangle$, for some $i < j$. By A.1, H_λ then has two entries equal to p . The hook lengths of the corresponding hooks equal the number of beads passed when moving the movable bead on runner i (respectively, the movable bead on runner j) one position up.

From now on, suppose, in addition, that $\partial(\lambda) = 0$. Suppose, moreover, that the movable beads lie in positions (x, i) and (y, j) of Γ_λ . If $x < y$, then we consider rows $x - 1, \dots, y$ of Γ_λ :



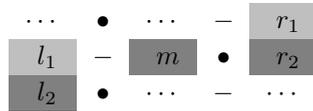
Here as well as in all subsequent abacus displays, $m, m_1, m_2, l_1, l_2, r_1, r_2, l, r$ are the numbers of beads in the respective parts of Γ_λ , as shown in the diagrams. Since λ has weight 2, we must have $m_1 \geq m_2, l_1 \geq l_2$ and $r_1 \geq r_2$. But then, by A.1 we get that $\partial(\lambda) = |(l_1 + r_1 + m_1 + 1) - (l_2 + m_2 + r_2)| > 0$, a contradiction.

If $x > y + 1$, then rows $y - 1, \dots, x$ of Γ_λ have shape



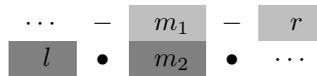
Thus, we get $\partial(\lambda) = |(m_1 + l_1 + r_1 + 1) - (l_2 + r_2 + m_2)| > 0$, again a contradiction.

If $x = y + 1$, then rows $x - 2, x - 1, x$ of Γ_λ have shape



We get $\partial(\lambda) = |(l_1 + r_1 + m) - (l_2 + m_2 + m + 1)|$, thus $l_1 + r_1 = l_2 + m_2 + 1$.

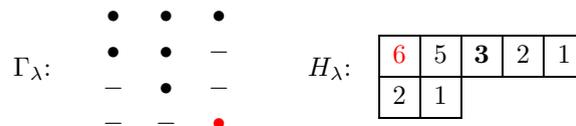
Lastly, if the movable bead on runner i lies in the same row x as the movable bead on runner j , then we consider rows x and $x - 1$ of Γ_λ :



Note that still $m_1 \geq m_2$, since there is no movable bead on any runner different from i and j . So there are two ways to obtain $[\kappa]$ from $[\lambda]$, depending on which bead is moved first. If we move the bead on runner i first, then from A.1 we get $0 = \partial(\lambda) = |(l + r + m_1) - (l + r + m_2)|$, thus $m_1 = m_2$. Analogously, also in the case that we first move the bead on runner j , we get $0 = \partial(\lambda) = |(l + r + m_2 + 1) - (l + r + m_1 + 1)|$, thus $m_1 = m_2$.

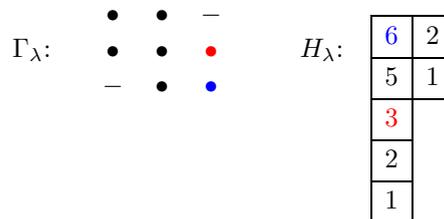
Example A.4. To illustrate the combinatorics in A.3, we consider $p = 3$ and the principal block of $F\mathfrak{S}_7$ with 3-core (1). Moreover, we consider a $[2, 3, 2]$ -abacus, for every partition of this block.

(a) For $\lambda = (5, 2) = \langle 3 \rangle$, we have



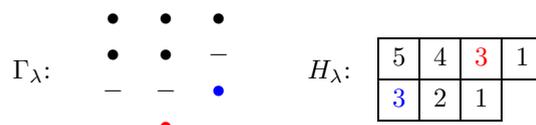
The leg length of the hook of length 6 is 1, the leg length of the hook of length 3 is 0. Moving the red bead on runner 3 one position up, we do not pass any bead, moving this bead two positions up we pass one bead.

(b) For $\lambda = (2^2, 1^3) = \langle 3, 3 \rangle$, we have



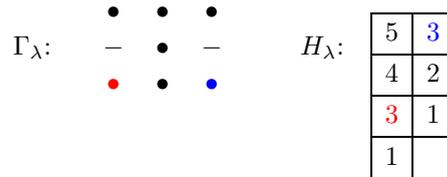
The hook of length 6 has leg length 4, the hook of length 3 has leg length 2. Moving the blue bead two positions up we pass four beads, moving the red bead one position up we pass two beads.

(c) For $\lambda = (4, 3) = \langle 3, 2 \rangle$, we have



The hook of length 3 corresponding to the red entry in H_λ has leg length 1, the hook of length 3 corresponding to the blue entry in H_λ has leg length 0. Moreover, $\partial(\lambda) = 0$ and, since the larger leg length of the hooks just mentioned is odd, λ is white. Moving the red bead one position up we pass one bead, moving the blue bead one position up we do not pass any bead.

(d) For $\lambda = (2^3, 1) = \langle 3, 1 \rangle$, we have



The hook of length 3 corresponding to the red entry in H_λ has leg length 1, the hook of length 3 corresponding to the blue entry in H_λ has leg length 2. Moreover, $\partial(\lambda) = 0$ and, since the larger leg length of the hooks just mentioned is even, λ is black. Moving the red bead one position up we pass one bead, moving the blue bead one position up we pass two beads.

Appendix B. The principal p -blocks of \mathfrak{S}_{2p} and \mathfrak{S}_{2p+1}

Let $p \geq 5$ be a prime. In the following we shall show that the principal block $B_{0,0} := B_\emptyset$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{0,0}(p)$, and the principal block $B_{1,0} := B_{(1)}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p+1}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{1,0}(p)$. We should also like to emphasize that the structure of the Ext-quivers of $B_{0,0}$ and $B_{1,0}$ can be deduced from [18] and [2]. As well, these quivers appear in work of Martin [10,11].

We shall give an elementary, self-contained proof here, the most important information being given by the decomposition matrix of $B_{0,0}$. The latter has been used in several publications, such as [10,18], that refer to the book [15], which, however, does not provide too many details. We shall, thus, give a brief account in the form we shall use it. Our strategy will then be to induce indecomposable projective $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ -modules to $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$.

B.1. Abacus labelling and order on partitions. Consider the principal block $B_{0,0}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$. We display the p -core \emptyset of $B_{0,0}$ as well as all partitions of $B_{0,0}$ on a $[2^p]$ -abacus. As in 2.5(b) we identify partitions with their respective abacus displays.

(a) With the above notation, the lexicographic ordering on partitions translates as follows:

- (i) For all $p \geq j > i \geq 1$ and $p \geq a \geq b \geq 1$, we have $\langle j \rangle > \langle i \rangle > \langle a, b \rangle$.
- (ii) For all $p \geq j > i \geq 1$ and $p \geq j' > i' \geq 1$, we have

$$\langle j, i \rangle > \langle j', i' \rangle \Leftrightarrow j > j', \text{ or } j = j' \text{ and } i > i'.$$

This leaves to determine the positions of the partitions $\langle i, i \rangle$ with respect to the lexicographic ordering.

- (iii) For all $p \geq i \geq 3$, we have $\langle i, 1 \rangle > \langle i, i \rangle > \langle i - 1, i - 2 \rangle$ and $\langle 2, 1 \rangle > \langle 2, 2 \rangle > \langle 1, 1 \rangle$.

(b) The total number of partitions of $B_{0,0}$ equals $2p + \binom{p}{2}$, of which $\binom{p+1}{2} - 1$ are p -regular. Moreover, the following $p + 1$ partitions are p -singular:

$$\langle 2, 1 \rangle \text{ and } \langle j, j \rangle, \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq p. \tag{34}$$

All partitions in (34) are p -restricted.

We now start to induce indecomposable projective $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ -modules to $B_{0,0}$.

B.2. Inducing from a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ of weight 0. Consider the block $B_{(p,1^{p-1})}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ of weight 0. It has a unique simple module (up to isomorphism), namely $D^{(p,1^{p-1})} \cong S^{(p,1^{p-1})} \cong P^{(p,1^{p-1})}$. The induced module $\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}}^{\mathfrak{S}_{2p}}(P^{(p,1^{p-1})})$ is of course also projective and, by the Branching Rules, it admits a Specht filtration whose Specht quotients are labelled by those partitions of $2p$ that are obtained by adding a node to $(p, 1^{p-1})$. Thus $\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}}^{\mathfrak{S}_{2p}}(P^{(p,1^{p-1})})$ has a Specht filtration with quotients labelled by $(p+1, 1^{p-1})$, $(p, 1^p)$ and $(p, 2, 1^{p-2})$. All of these partitions belong to $B_{0,0}$, so that

$$\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}}^{\mathfrak{S}_{2p}}(P^{(p,1^{p-1})}) = P^{(p,1^{p-1})} \uparrow^{B_{0,0}} .$$

Now assume that $P := P^{(p,1^{p-1})} \uparrow^{B_{0,0}}$ was decomposable. Then this module would have an indecomposable (projective) direct summand isomorphic to one of the Specht modules labelled by $(p+1, 1^{p-1})$, $(p, 1^p)$, or $(p, 2, 1^{p-2})$. But such a Specht module would then be simple and projective, which is not possible in a block of weight greater than 0. Note that this argument uses the hypothesis $p \geq 5$, so that, by [7] the multiplicity of a Specht module in any Specht filtration of P is unique. Alternatively, one could also examine the endomorphism algebra of P .

Hence P must be indecomposable. The labels of its Specht quotients with respect to the $[2^p]$ -abacus are:

$$(p+1, 1^{p-1}) = \langle 1 \rangle, \quad (p, 2, 1^{p-2}) = \langle p, 1 \rangle, \quad (p, 1^p) = \langle p, p \rangle .$$

Recall from 2.4, that if S^μ is isomorphic to a subquotient of any Specht filtration of P^λ , then $\mu = \lambda$ or $\lambda > \mu$. Given the Specht quotients of P , this shows that

$$P = P^{(p,1^{p-1})} \uparrow^{B_{0,0}} \cong P^{(p+1,1^{p-1})} = P^{(1)} .$$

B.3. Inducing from a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ of weight 1. (a) We discuss first an appropriate parametrization of the partitions in blocks of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ of weight 1 that are relevant for our investigations, so that we end up with our fixed labelling. For $B_{0,0}$ we have previously used the $[2^p]$ -abacus; we have numbered the runners as $1, 2, \dots, p$ from left to right, and used this to parametrize the partitions.

We can also represent all partitions in $B_{0,0}$ on the $[3^a, 2^{p-a}]$ -abacus, for any $1 \leq a < p$. More precisely, starting with the $[2^p]$ -abacus, we insert one bead at each of the positions $1, 2, \dots, a$, and then shift all other beads and gaps by a places. This means that a gap on runner i in the $[2^p]$ -abacus is now on the $(i+a)$ th runner (taking $i+a$ modulo p). For example, a gap on runner 1 of the $[2^p]$ -abacus becomes a gap on runner $1+a$ of the $[3^a, 2^{p-a}]$ -abacus. We label the runners of the new abacus cyclically, so that the rightmost runner has label $p-a$, that is, the labels of the runners of this new abacus are

$$(p-a+1, p-a+2, \dots, p, 1, 2, \dots, p-a) .$$

Then a gap on the runner *labelled with j* comes from a gap that *is* on runner j of the $[2^p]$ -abacus. We use this observation in the following.

(b) Now we need to determine which blocks B of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ of weight 1 contain a Specht module S^λ with $S^\lambda \uparrow^{B_{0,0}} \neq \{0\}$. Equivalently, such a block B satisfies $S^\mu \downarrow_B \neq \{0\}$, for some Specht module S^μ in $B_{0,0}$. Thus, let S^μ be a Specht module in $B_{0,0}$ and represent μ on the $[2^p]$ -abacus. To obtain the (uniquely determined) multiplicity of a Specht $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ -module in any Specht filtration of $S^\mu \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}}$, we distinguish three cases: suppose first that any gap occurs on some runner j with $2 \leq j \leq p-1$. Then any bead which can be moved one place to the left occurs on some runner i with $2 \leq i \leq p$ and can be moved to runner $i-1$. In each case, the corresponding Specht quotient S^λ of $S^\mu \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}}$ belongs to a block whose p -core is represented on the $[2^k, 3, 1, 2^l]$ -abacus, for some $k, l \in \{0, \dots, p\}$ with $k+l = p-2$. These are precisely the hook partitions of $p-1$.

Second, suppose that there is a gap on runner 1, that is $\mu = \langle 1 \rangle$ or $\mu = \langle 1, i \rangle$, for some $i \in \{1, \dots, p\}$. If $\mu = \langle 1, 2 \rangle = (2^p)$, then $S^\mu \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}} \cong S^{(2^{p-1}, 1)}$, which belongs to the block labelled by the hook partition $(2, 1^{p-3})$ of $p - 1$.

If $\mu = \langle 1, 1 \rangle = (1^{2p})$, then $S^\mu \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}} \cong S^{(1^{2p-1})}$, which belongs to the block labelled by the hook partition (1^{p-1}) of $p - 1$.

If $\mu = \langle 1 \rangle = (p + 1, 1^{p-1})$, then $S^\mu \downarrow_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}}$ has a Specht quotient isomorphic to $S^{(p+1, 1^{p-2})}$ in the block with p -core (1^{p-1}) , and a Specht quotient isomorphic to $S^{(p, 1^{p-1})}$ in the block of weight 0.

If $\mu = \langle 1, i \rangle$ with $i \geq 3$, then the Young diagram of μ has three removable nodes, which correspond to beads on runners 2 and i and $i + 1$ (when $i < p$). Moving the bead one place to the left in each case yields a partition in a weight-1 block labelled by a hook partition, as we have just seen above. Let $i = p$, so that $\langle 1, p \rangle = (p, 2, 1^{p-2})$, then the restriction to \mathfrak{S}_{2p-1} has a Specht quotient labelled by the partition $(p, 1^{p-1})$ of $2p - 1$ belonging to the block of weight 0, which has to be the case not yet covered.

Third, suppose there is a gap on runner p with μ not yet considered, then $\mu = \langle i, p \rangle$ for $2 \leq i \leq p$ or $\mu = \langle p \rangle$.

If $\mu = \langle i, p \rangle$ for $2 \leq i < p - 1$ then the Young diagram has three removable nodes. The abacus presentation yields three beads which can be moved by one place to the left and in each case the corresponding Specht quotient of the restriction lies in a weight-1 block labelled by a hook partition.

If $\mu = \langle p - 1, p \rangle = (p^2)$ there is only one removable node, and the restriction is isomorphic to a Specht module in a block whose core is a hook partition, similarly for $\mu = \langle p \rangle = (2p)$.

Let $\langle p, p \rangle = (p, 1^p)$, its restriction to \mathfrak{S}_{2p-1} has Specht quotients labelled by $(p - 1, 1^p)$, in the block with core $(p - 1)$, and $(p, 1^{p-1})$, in a block of weight 0.

To summarize, we now know that, whenever, S^λ is a Specht $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ -module in a block of weight 1 with $S^\lambda \uparrow^{B_{0,0}} \neq \{0\}$, then the p -core of the corresponding block is one of the $p - 1$ hook partitions of $p - 1$. Therefore, for $s \in \{2, \dots, p\}$, we from now on denote the block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ with p -core $(s - 1, 1^{p-s})$ by B_s . The p -core as well as all partitions of B_s will be represented on a $[4, 2, 3^{p-2}, 2^{s-2}]$ -abacus. As above, we label the runners of this abacus from left to right, by $s - 1, s, s + 1, \dots, p, 1, 2, \dots, s - 2$. Thus, in particular, for $s < p$, the rightmost runner with three beads has label p .

With this notation, the partitions of B_s are obtained by moving exactly one bead on some runner i of the $[4, 2, 3^{p-2}, 2^{s-2}]$ -abacus of $(s - 1, 1^{p-s})$ one position down; we shall denote the resulting partition by $\langle i \rangle$ (when s is fixed). Then, for a fixed $s \in \{1, \dots, p\}$, and with B.1, we obtain the following lexicographic ordering on the partitions of B_s :

- (i) $\langle 1 \rangle = \langle s - 1 \rangle > \langle p \rangle > \langle p - 1 \rangle > \dots > \langle 3 \rangle > \langle 2 \rangle$, for $s = 2$;
- (ii) $\langle s - 1 \rangle > \langle p \rangle > \langle p - 1 \rangle > \dots > \langle s + 1 \rangle > \langle s - 2 \rangle > \dots > \langle 1 \rangle > \langle s \rangle$, for $3 \leq s < p$;
- (iii) $\langle p - 1 \rangle > \langle p - 2 \rangle > \dots > \langle 1 \rangle > \langle p \rangle$, for $s = p$.

(c) For $s \in \{2, \dots, p\}$, the decomposition matrix of B_s is well known from the theory of blocks with cyclic defect groups. Thus, by Brauer Reciprocity and 2.4, one also knows the Specht factors occurring in any Specht filtration of any indecomposable projective B_s -module. More precisely, for every p -regular partition λ of B_s , one has $P^\lambda \sim S^\lambda \oplus S^{\tilde{\lambda}}$, where $\tilde{\lambda}$ denotes the lexicographically next smaller partition of B_s . So, with (i)-(iii) above, this gives the following information that will be crucial for the proof of Theorem B.4 below:

$s = 2$	$3 \leq s \leq p - 1$	$s = p$
$P^{(s-1)} \sim S^{(s-1)} \oplus S^{(p)}$	$P^{(s-1)} \sim S^{(s-1)} \oplus S^{(s-2)}$	$P^{(s-1)} \sim S^{(s-1)} \oplus S^{(s-2)}$
$P^{(p)} \sim S^{(p)} \oplus S^{(p-1)}$	$P^{(p)} \sim S^{(p)} \oplus S^{(p-1)}$	$P^{(s-2)} \sim S^{(s-2)} \oplus S^{(s-3)}$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
\vdots	$P^{(s+1)} \sim S^{(s+1)} \oplus S^{(s-2)}$	\vdots
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$P^{(3)} \sim S^{(3)} \oplus S^{(2)}$	$P^{(1)} \sim S^{(1)} \oplus S^{(s)}$	$P^{(1)} \sim S^{(1)} \oplus S^{(s)}$

(d) By the Branching Theorem [8, Theorem 9.2], whenever $s \in \{2, \dots, p\}$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, p\}$, the $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ -module $\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}}^{\mathfrak{S}_{2p}}(S^{(i)})$ has a Specht filtration. The Specht factors occurring in any such filtration are unique up to isomorphism, since $p \geq 5$, and their labelling partitions are obtained by moving a bead on some runner of $\langle i \rangle$ one position to the right. In particular, the block component $S^{(i)} \uparrow^{B_{0,0}}$ has a Specht filtration, and the Specht factors occurring are labelled by those partitions that are obtained by moving a bead from runner $s - 1$ of $\langle i \rangle$ to runner s . Thus, for each $s \in \{2, \dots, p\}$, we get

$$S^{(j)} \uparrow^{B_{0,0}} \sim \begin{cases} S^{(s-1)} \oplus S^{(s)}, & \text{if } j = s - 1, \\ S^{(s-1,s-1)} \oplus S^{(s,s)}, & \text{if } j = s, \\ S^{(i,s-1)} \oplus S^{(i,s)}, & \text{if } s < j \leq p, \\ S^{(s-1,i)} \oplus S^{(s,i)}, & \text{if } 1 \leq j < s - 1. \end{cases}$$

Alternatively, one may use arguments as in [4, (2.6)], which also work when $p = 3$.

Theorem B.4. *Up to isomorphism there are $\binom{p+1}{2} - 2$ indecomposable projective $B_{0,0}$ -modules that are induced from a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ of weight 1. Their labelling partitions in $[2^p]$ -abacus notation and their Specht factors are as follows*

- (a) $P^{(p)} \sim S^{(p)} \oplus S^{(p-1)} \oplus S^{(p,p-2)} \oplus S^{(p-1,p-2)}$;
- (b) $P^{(s)} \sim S^{(s)} \oplus S^{(s-1)} \oplus S^{(p,s)} \oplus S^{(p,s-1)}$, for $s \in \{2, \dots, p - 1\}$;
- (c) $P^{(s,1)} \sim S^{(s,1)} \oplus S^{(s-1,1)} \oplus S^{(s,s)} \oplus S^{(s-1,s-1)}$, for $s \in \{3, \dots, p\}$;
- (d) $P^{(s+1,s)} \sim S^{(s+1,s)} \oplus S^{(s+1,s-1)} \oplus S^{(s,s-2)} \oplus S^{(s-1,s-2)}$, for $s \in \{3, \dots, p - 1\}$;
- (e) $P^{(3,2)} \sim S^{(3,2)} \oplus S^{(3,1)} \oplus S^{(2,2)} \oplus S^{(1,1)}$;
- (f) $P^{(r,s)} \sim S^{(r,s)} \oplus S^{(r-1,s)} \oplus S^{(r,s-1)} \oplus S^{(r-1,s-1)}$, for $p \geq r > s > 1$ and $r - s > 1$.

Proof. Since $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p} \cong \text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}}^{\mathfrak{S}_{2p}}(F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1})$, every indecomposable projective $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ -module is isomorphic to a direct summand of the induction of some indecomposable projective $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ -module. As we have seen in B.2, $P^{(1)}$ is the unique indecomposable projective $B_{0,0}$ -module that is induced from a block of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ of weight 0; moreover, it has precisely three Specht factors.

By B.3 (c), (d), we obtain precisely $x := \binom{p+1}{2} - 2$ pairwise non-isomorphic projective $B_{0,0}$ -modules R_1, \dots, R_x that are obtained by inducing the indecomposable $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p-1}$ -modules in blocks of weight 1 to $B_{0,0}$. Furthermore, each of these block inductions has precisely four pairwise non-isomorphic Specht factors; the lexicographically largest labelling partition λ_i of R_i is always p -regular, and $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$, for $i \neq j$. Note that $P^{(1)}$ cannot be isomorphic to a direct summand of any R_i , since otherwise there would be a projective $B_{0,0}$ -module with only one Specht factor, which is impossible in a block of weight 2.

We may suppose that $\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 > \dots > \lambda_x$. We show that $R_i \cong P^{\lambda_i}$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, x\}$. To do so, we first show that

$$R_i \cong P^{\lambda_i} \oplus Q_i, \tag{35}$$

where Q_i is a direct sum of indecomposable projective $B_{0,0}$ -modules whose labelling partitions belong to $\{\lambda_{i+1}, \dots, \lambda_x\}$. So let $i \in \{1, \dots, x\}$. There is a p -regular partition $\mu \in \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_x\}$ with $P^\mu \mid R_i$ and $(P^\mu : S^{\lambda_i}) = 1$. Thus $\mu \geq \lambda_i$, by 2.4. Since $(P^\mu : S^\mu) = 1$, we also have $(R_i : S^\mu) \neq 0$, hence $\lambda_i \geq \mu$ and then $\mu = \lambda_i$. If $\rho \neq \lambda_i$ is a p -regular partition of $B_{0,0}$ with $P^\rho \mid R_i$, then also $\rho \in \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_x\}$. Since $(P^\rho : S^\rho) = 1$, also $(R_i : S^\rho) \neq 0$, so that we must have $\lambda_i > \rho$ and $\rho \in \{\lambda_{i+1}, \dots, \lambda_x\}$.

This proves (35). Now we show that $Q_i = \{0\}$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, x\}$. To do so, we argue by reverse induction on i . For $i = x$, the assertion is clearly true. So let $i < x$, and assume that $Q_i \neq \{0\}$. Then, by (35), we would have $P^{\lambda_j} \mid Q_i \mid R_i$, for some $j > i$. But, by induction, $P^{\lambda_j} \cong R_j$. Since both R_j and R_i have precisely four Specht factors, this would imply $R_i \cong R_j$, a contradiction.

Now the assertion of the theorem follows from B.3 (c), (d). \square

To summarize, by B.2 and Theorem B.4, we have completely determined the columns of the decomposition matrix of the block $B_{0,0}$. From this information, it is now straightforward to read off the rows of the decomposition matrix of $B_{0,0}$, that is, the decomposition numbers of $B_{0,0}$, as well. In Corollary B.6 below, we shall in fact write down the Loewy structures of the Specht modules in $B_{0,0}$. Before doing so, we mention one last bit of information concerning the ∂ -values and colours of the partitions of $B_{0,0}$, which is immediate from A.3.

Lemma B.5. *Identifying every partition of $B_{0,0}$ with its $[2^p]$ -abacus, the partitions of $B_{0,0}$ have the following ∂ -values:*

∂	p -regular	p -singular
0 (black)	$\langle p \rangle$ $\langle i + 1, i \rangle, i \in \{2, \dots, p - 1\}$ odd	$\langle 2, 1 \rangle$
0 (white)	$\langle i + 1, i \rangle, i \in \{2, \dots, p - 1\}$ even	$\langle 1, 1 \rangle$
1	$\langle p - 1 \rangle$ $\langle i + 2, i \rangle, i \in \{1, \dots, p - 2\}$	$\langle 2, 2 \rangle$
2	$\langle p - 2 \rangle$ $\langle i + 3, i \rangle, i \in \{1, \dots, p - 3\}$	$\langle 3, 3 \rangle$
$d \in \{3, \dots, p - 2\}$	$\langle p - d \rangle$ $\langle i + d + 1, i \rangle, i \in \{1, \dots, p - d - 1\}$	$\langle d + 1, d + 1 \rangle$
$p - 1$	$\langle 1 \rangle$	$\langle p, p \rangle$

Corollary B.6. *Identifying every partition of $B_{0,0}$ with its $[2^p]$ -abacus, the Specht modules in $B_{0,0}$ have the following Loewy structures:*

(a) For $i \in \{1, \dots, p - 1\}$, one has $S^{(i)} \approx \frac{D^{(i)}}{D^{(i+1)}}$. Moreover, $S^{(p)} \cong D^{(p)}$.

(b) For $i \in \{3, \dots, p - 1\}$, one has $S^{(i,i)} \approx \frac{D^{(i,1)}}{D^{(i+1,1)}}$. Moreover,

$$S^{(p,p)} \approx \frac{D^{(p,1)}}{D^{(1)}}, \quad S^{(2,2)} \approx \frac{D^{(3,2)}}{D^{(3,1)}}, \quad \text{and} \quad S^{(1,1)} \cong D^{(3,2)}.$$

(c) For $1 \leq i < j \leq p$ with $j - i \geq 3$, one has

$$S^{\langle j, i \rangle} \approx \begin{cases} \begin{array}{l} D^{\langle j, i \rangle} \\ D^{\langle j, i+1 \rangle} \oplus D^{\langle j+1, i \rangle} \\ D^{\langle j+1, i+1 \rangle} \end{array} & \text{if } j \neq p, \\ \begin{array}{l} D^{\langle p, i \rangle} \\ D^{\langle p, i+1 \rangle} \oplus D^{\langle i \rangle} \\ D^{\langle i+1 \rangle} \end{array} & \text{if } j = p. \end{cases}$$

(d) For $1 \leq i < j \leq p$ with $j - i = 2$, one has

$$S^{\langle j, i \rangle} \approx \begin{cases} \begin{array}{l} D^{\langle j, i \rangle} \\ D^{\langle j, i+1 \rangle} \oplus D^{\langle j+1, i \rangle} \oplus D^{\langle j+1, i+1 \rangle} \\ D^{\langle j+1, i+2 \rangle} \end{array} & \text{if } j \neq p, \\ \begin{array}{l} D^{\langle p, p-2 \rangle} \\ D^{\langle p, p-1 \rangle} \oplus D^{\langle p \rangle} \oplus D^{\langle p-2 \rangle} \\ D^{\langle p-1 \rangle} \end{array} & \text{if } j = p. \end{cases}$$

(e) For $1 \leq i < j \leq p$ with $j - i = 1$, one has

$$S^{\langle j, i \rangle} \approx \begin{cases} \begin{array}{l} D^{\langle j, i \rangle} \\ D^{\langle j+1, i \rangle} \\ D^{\langle j+2, i+2 \rangle} \end{array} & \text{if } i \notin \{1, p-2, p-1\}, \\ \begin{array}{l} D^{\langle p-1, p-2 \rangle} \\ D^{\langle p, p-2 \rangle} \\ D^{\langle p \rangle} \end{array} & \text{if } i = p-2, \\ \begin{array}{l} D^{\langle p, p-1 \rangle} \\ D^{\langle p-1 \rangle} \end{array} & \text{if } i = p-1, \\ \begin{array}{l} D^{\langle 3, 1 \rangle} \\ D^{\langle 4, 3 \rangle} \end{array} & \text{if } i = 1. \end{cases}$$

Proof. By Theorem B.4 and B.2, we know the columns of the decomposition matrix of $B_{0,0}$. Given these, it is straightforward to determine the rows of this decomposition matrix, that is, the composition factors of the Specht modules in $B_{0,0}$. In particular, we see that $S^{\langle p \rangle} \cong D^{\langle p \rangle}$ and $S^{\langle 1, 1 \rangle} \cong D^{\langle 3, 2 \rangle}$.

Next, by [2, Proposition 6.2], a Specht module S^λ in $B_{0,0}$ has Loewy length at most 3, and has Loewy length 3 if and only if λ is both p -regular and p -restricted. If so, S^λ has head isomorphic to D^λ , by [8, Corollary 12.2] and socle isomorphic to $D^{\lambda+}$, by 2.3(b) and 3.1(c). Since λ_+ has the same ∂ -value and, if $\partial(\lambda) = 0$, the same colour as λ , we deduce the Loewy structures of the Specht modules in (c) and (d) as well as those of $S^{\langle i+1, i \rangle}$ with $i \in \{2, \dots, p-2\}$ from Lemma B.5.

If λ is a p -regular partition of $B_{0,0}$ such that S^λ has exactly two composition factors, then S^λ is of course uniserial with head isomorphic to D^λ .

Hence, it remains to establish the Loewy structures of the Specht modules labelled by the p -singular partitions $\langle i, i \rangle$ with $i \in \{2, \dots, p\}$, and $\langle 2, 1 \rangle$, respectively. By 2.3, we know that, whenever λ is p -restricted, S^λ has socle isomorphic to $D^{\mathbf{m}(\lambda')}$, and $\mathbf{m}(\lambda') = \lambda_+$, by 3.1(b). Since λ_+ has the same ∂ value and, if $\partial(\lambda) = 0$, the same colour as λ , Lemma B.5 implies $\text{Soc}(S^{\langle i, i \rangle}) \cong D^{\langle i+1, 1 \rangle}$, for $i \in \{2, \dots, p-1\}$, $\text{Soc}(S^{\langle p, p \rangle}) \cong D^{\langle 1 \rangle}$, and $\text{Soc}(S^{\langle 2, 1 \rangle}) \cong D^{\langle 4, 3 \rangle}$.

This completes the proof of the corollary. \square

Remark B.7. We emphasize that the partitions treated in part (a) and (b) of Corollary B.6 are precisely the hook partitions of $B_{0,0}$, so that these assertions also follow from Peel’s results in [13].

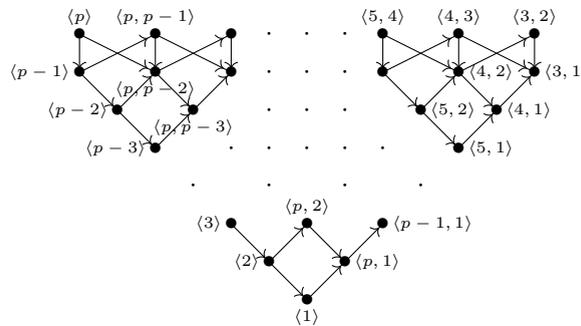
We are now in the position to describe how the Ext-quiver of $B_{0,0}$ is encoded in the decomposition matrix of $B_{0,0}$, using general information from [18,14,2]. As already mentioned at the beginning of this section, this quiver was first computed by Martin [10]. Although Richards’ work had not yet been available at that time, Martin’s way to draw the quiver is the same that we shall now describe.

B.8. The Ext-quiver of $B_{0,0}$. (a) We draw a quiver with p rows, which we label by $0, 1, \dots, p - 1$, from top to bottom. In row $i \in \{0, \dots, p - 1\}$ we draw a vertex for each p -regular partition of $B_{0,0}$ that has ∂ -value i . We order the partitions in row $i \in \{1, \dots, p - 1\}$ with respect to the lexicographic ordering $>$, from left to right. In row 0, the leftmost vertex corresponds to the partition $\langle p \rangle$, which is the largest black partition. Next we draw $\langle p, p - 1 \rangle$, which is the largest white partition. From then on, black and white partitions alternate in decreasing lexicographic ordering, from left to right.

(b) Let λ be a p -regular partition of $B_{0,0}$ corresponding to a vertex in row i of the quiver we have just drawn, that is, $\partial(\lambda) = i$. By [2, Theorem 6.1], λ can only be connected to a vertex μ that lies in row $i - 1$ or in row $i + 1$. Moreover, if μ is a vertex in row $i - 1$ or $i + 1$, then μ and λ are connected if and only if one of the following holds:

- (i) $\lambda > \mu$ and $[S^\mu : D^\lambda] = 1$, or
- (ii) $\mu > \lambda$ and $[S^\lambda : D^\mu] = 1$.

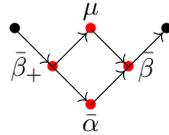
In case (i) we draw an arrow $\lambda \rightarrow \mu$, in case (ii) we draw an arrow $\mu \rightarrow \lambda$. Thus, representing every partition of $B_{0,0}$ on a $[2^p]$ -abacus and invoking Corollary B.6 and Lemma B.5, we obtain the following quiver, which equals $Q_{0,0}(p)$ in Appendix C, with respect to the lexicographic ordering on partitions:



Theorem B.9. Let $p \geq 5$. The principal block $B_{0,0}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{0,0}(p)$ shown in (36), and the principal block $B_{1,0}$ of $F\mathfrak{S}_{2p+1}$ has Ext-quiver $Q_{1,0}(p)$ shown in (37), with respect to the lexicographic ordering on partitions.

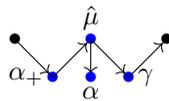
Proof. The assertion concerning $B_{0,0}$ has just been proved in B.8.

We now consider the block $B_{1,0}$, which forms a $(2 : 1)$ -pair with $B_{0,0}$, by Proposition 4.2. We represent all partitions of $B_{1,0}$ on a $[2, 3, 2^{p-2}]$ -abacus, and all partitions of $B_{0,0}$ on a $[3, 2^{p-1}]$ -abacus. As usual, we denote the exceptional partitions of $B_{0,0}$ and $B_{1,0}$ by $\bar{\alpha}, \bar{\beta}, \bar{\gamma}$ and α, β, γ , respectively. By Corollary 4.4 and Lemma 4.5, we know that $\bar{\alpha}$ is the largest partition of $2p$ in $B_{0,0}$ with ∂ -value $p - 1$. So, by 3.7, it suffices to consider the last three rows of $Q_{0,0}$, whose vertices have ∂ -values $p - 1, p - 2$ and $p - 3$. This gives



We need to identify the red vertices. By Corollary 4.4 (in case (3)), $\bar{\gamma}$ is p -singular, while $\bar{\beta}$ is both p -regular and p -restricted. So $\bar{\beta}_+$ exists. Moreover, $\partial(\bar{\beta}) = \partial(\bar{\beta}_+) = p - 2$. By Theorem 3.9, $\bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\beta}_+$ are connected to $\bar{\alpha}$. This identifies $\bar{\beta}$ and $\bar{\beta}_+$. Since $\mu > \bar{\beta}$, we must have $[S^{\bar{\beta}} : D^\mu] \neq 0$, by [2, Theorem 6.1], thus $D^\mu \cong \bar{Y}$, in the notation of Theorem 3.9.

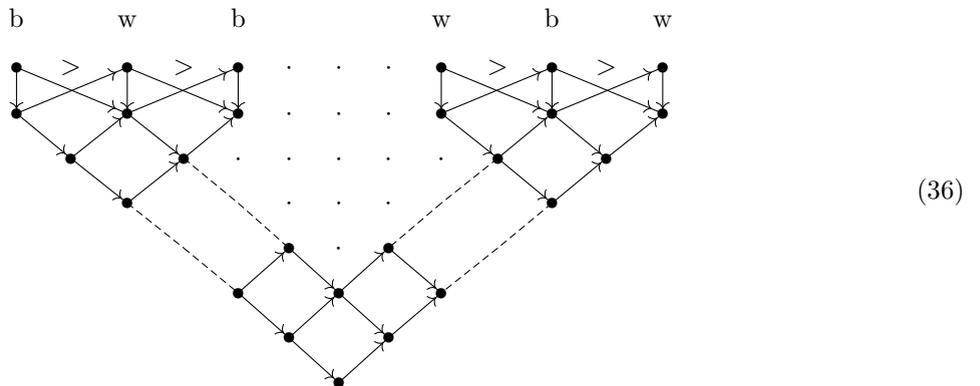
Now, by 3.7, Corollary 4.4 and Theorem 3.9 again, we obtain the following information on the rows of the quiver of $B_{1,0}$ whose vertices have ∂ -values $p - 2$ and $p - 3$:



Here $D^{\hat{\mu}} \cong Y$. By Corollary 4.4, β is p -singular. Hence, by Lemma 3.8 and Theorem 3.9, α is only connected to $D^{\hat{\mu}}$. Since $[S^\alpha : D^{\hat{\mu}}] \neq 0$, we have $\hat{\mu} > \alpha$. This proves, that $B_{1,0}$ has quiver $Q_{1,0}(p)$. \square

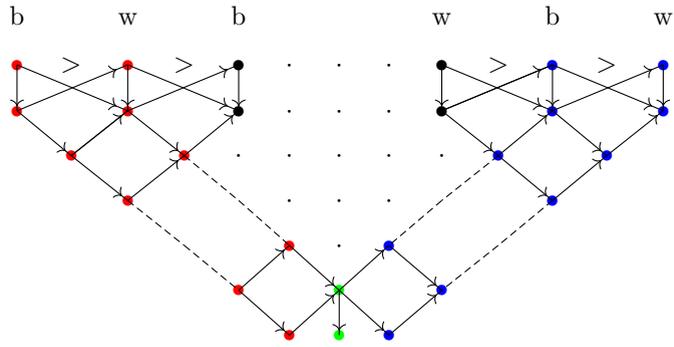
Appendix C. The quivers

Suppose that $n \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n \geq 5$. First we construct a quiver $Q_{0,0}(n)$ with n rows, and $n - 1$ vertices in the top row that has the following shape:



The rows are labelled by $0, 1, \dots, n - 1$, from top to bottom. The vertices in the top row are equipped with a colour, which is either white (w) or black (b). Moreover, we assume that there is a total ordering $>$ on the vertices of $Q_{0,0}(n)$ and that, whenever there is an arrow from vertex x to vertex y , we have $x > y$. In addition, the ordering on the vertices in a given row decreases from left to right. Unfortunately, the way our quivers are drawn, one can, in general, not read off how to compare a vertex in the top row with a vertex in one of the lower rows. For the applications to the main results of this paper this is irrelevant.

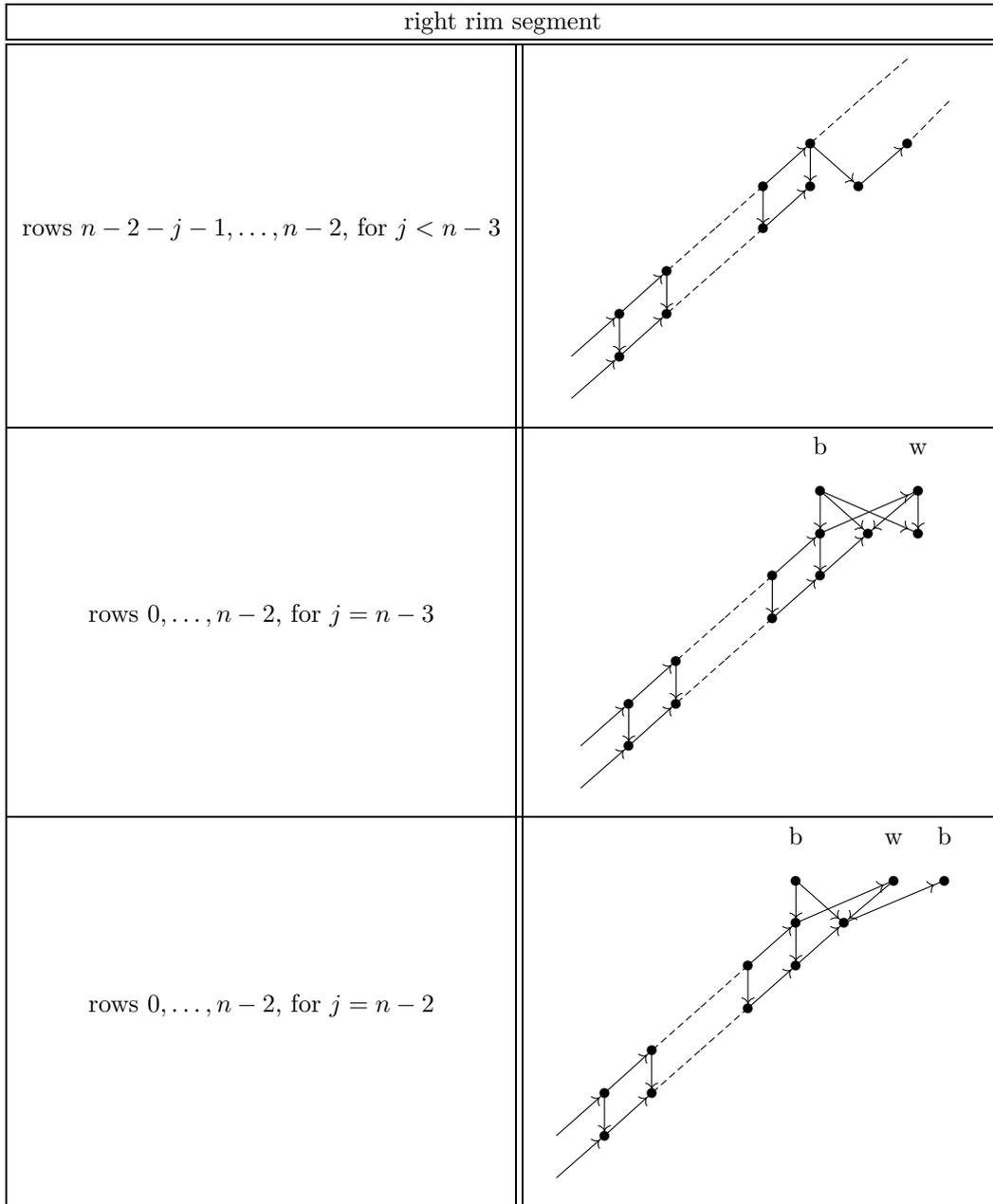
Next we modify the quiver $Q_{0,0}(n)$ to define $Q_{1,0}(n)$ as the following quiver with $n - 1$ rows, and $n - 1$ vertices in the top row. We call the part of $Q_{1,0}(n)$ consisting of the red and green vertices the *left rim segment* of $Q_{1,0}(n)$, and those part consisting of the blue vertices the *right rim segment* of $Q_{1,0}(n)$. Again we have a total ordering on the vertices of $Q_{1,0}(n)$.



(37)

Now, for $(i, j) \in \{1, \dots, n - 1\} \times \{0, \dots, n - 2\}$ with $(i, j) \neq (1, 0)$, we define the quiver $Q_{i,j}(n)$ that is obtained by modifying the left and right rim segments of $Q_{1,0}(n)$ in the following way:

left rim segment	
rows $n - 2 - i, \dots, n - 2$, for $i \leq n - 3$	
rows $0, \dots, n - 2$, for $i = n - 2$	<p style="text-align: center;">b w</p>
rows $0, \dots, n - 2$, for $i = n - 1$	<p style="text-align: center;">b w w</p>



By Theorem 1.1 and Theorem 4.1, the above quivers appear as Ext-quivers of blocks of symmetric groups of weight 2 whose cores are hooks partitions. In Proposition 4.7 and Theorem 1.2, we characterize possible Morita equivalences between different such blocks. Since Morita equivalent blocks have isomorphic Ext-quivers, the following result is our key ingredient in the proof of Proposition 1.2.

Proposition C.1. *Suppose that $(i, j), (i', j') \in \{(0, 0)\} \cup (\{1, \dots, n - 1\} \times \{0, \dots, n - 2\})$. Then $Q_{i,j}(n)$ is isomorphic to $Q_{i',j'}(n)$, as an undirected graph, if and only if one of the following cases occurs:*

- (i) $(i, j) = (i', j')$;
- (ii) $i = j' + 1$ and $j = i' - 1$.

Proof. The number of vertices with a given valency is invariant under a graph isomorphism. Moreover, we call a pair $v \neq w$ of vertices of any of the above graphs $Q_{i,j}(n)$ *exceptional* if v and w have valency at most 2, and in addition have distance 2 in $Q_{i,j}(n)$. A graph isomorphism permutes exceptional pairs. Next we define the *boundary* of $Q_{i,j}(n)$ to be the full subgraph of $Q_{i,j}(n)$ whose vertices are precisely the vertices with valency at most 3. The boundary is also invariant under graph isomorphisms.

We fix n and write $Q_{i,j}$ instead of $Q_{i,j}(n)$. We note that $Q_{0,0}$ and $Q_{1,0}$ cannot be isomorphic to any of the other graphs, since they are the only graphs with no exceptional pair, or with two exceptional pairs sharing a vertex, respectively.

Note that in case (ii) the (undirected) graphs $Q_{i,j}$ and $Q_{i',j'}$ are clearly isomorphic, since $Q_{i,j}$ is then simply obtained by reflecting $Q_{i',j'}$ along the middle axis. Hence, we may from now on suppose that $2 \leq i+j$, and show that $Q_{i,j}$ is not isomorphic to any graph $Q_{i',j'}$ with $(i,j) \neq (i',j') \neq (i-1, j+1)$.

We first consider the case that $Q_{i,j}$ has a vertex of valency 1. Then $i = n-1$ or $j = n-2$. Since $Q_{n-1,n-2}$ is the only graph with two vertices of valency 1, it is not isomorphic to any other graph under consideration. Therefore we may suppose that $(i,j) \neq (n-1, n-2)$. Then $i = n-1$ and $j \in \{0, \dots, n-3\}$, or $j = n-2$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, n-2\}$. For $j \in \{0, \dots, n-3\}$, the graph $Q_{n-1,j}$ is isomorphic to $Q_{j+1,n-2}$, as mentioned above.

Thus it suffices to show that if $Q_{n-1,j}$ is isomorphic to $Q_{n-1,m}$, for $j, m \in \{0, \dots, n-3\}$, then $j = m$. Based on the diagrams, we describe the graph structure of the boundary of $Q_{n-1,j}$. It has a unique exceptional pair, which is drawn in the right rim segment when $j \geq 1$, and when $j = 0$, one vertex is in the left rim segment and the other is the lowest vertex of the right rim segment. The vertices of the exceptional pair belong to two disjoint connected components of the boundary. When $j = 0$, one of these components is a line with $n-4$ vertices, and one component is isomorphic to the Dynkin diagram D_n . For $1 \leq j < n-3$, one component is isomorphic to D_{n-j} . The other component is a tree branching at the vertex drawn in the lowest row in the left rim segment. One arm of this tree has $n-4$ segments, one has just one segment, and the third has j segments. All other components of the boundary are isolated vertices. If $j = n-3$, then the boundary of $Q_{n-1,j}$ is one connected component.

The boundary of $Q_{n-1,m}$ has a similar structure. A graph isomorphism restricts to a graph isomorphism of the boundaries, so that $j = m$.

The graph $Q_{n-2,n-3}$ is the only graph with precisely two vertices of valency 2, hence cannot be isomorphic to any of the others.

Now we consider the case that $i = n-2$ and $j \in \{0, \dots, n-4\}$, or $j = n-3$ and $i \in \{1, \dots, n-3\}$. This covers those cases where $Q_{i,j}$ has precisely four vertices of valency 2.

Let $j \in \{0, \dots, n-4\}$. Since $Q_{n-2,j}$ is isomorphic to $Q_{j+1,n-3}$, it suffices to show if $Q_{n-2,j}$ is isomorphic to $Q_{n-2,m}$, for $m \in \{0, \dots, n-4\}$, then $j = m$. The graph $Q_{n-2,j}$ has a unique exceptional pair, which is drawn in the right rim segment when $j \geq 1$, and when $j = 0$, one vertex is in the left rim segment and the other is the lowest vertex of the right rim segment. The vertices of the exceptional pair belong to two disjoint connected components of the boundary. When $j = 0$, these components are a line with $n-1$ segments, and one component isomorphic to the (Dynkin) diagram D_n . For $j \geq 1$, one component is isomorphic to D_{n-j} , and the other is a tree branching at the vertex drawn in the lowest row in the left rim segment. This tree has one arm with $n-1$ segments, one arm with just one segment and one arm with j segments. All other components of the boundary are isolated vertices. The boundary of $Q_{n-2,m}$ has a similar structure. A graph isomorphism restricts to a graph isomorphism of the boundaries, so that $j = m$.

Now we consider the graphs $Q_{i,j}$ with $i \in \{1, \dots, n-3\}$ and $j \in \{0, \dots, n-4\}$. These have precisely six vertices of valency 2. Since $Q_{i,j}$ is isomorphic to $Q_{i-1,j+1}$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, n-3\}$ and $j \in \{0, \dots, n-4\}$, it suffices to show that if $Q_{i,j}$ is isomorphic to $Q_{i,m}$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, n-3\}$ and $j, m \in \{0, \dots, n-4\}$, then $j = m$.

Suppose first that $i > 1$. The graph $Q_{i,j}$ has precisely two exceptional pairs. One of them is drawn in the left rim segment and the other is drawn in the right rim segment, for $j \geq 1$. For $j = 0$, one vertex is in the

left rim segment and the other is the lowest vertex of the right rim segment. The vertices of the exceptional pair belong to *three* disjoint connected components of the boundary. When $j = 0$, they are a line with $i - 1$ segments, then a component isomorphic to $D_{n-(i-1)}$ and a component isomorphic to D_n .

When $j \geq 1$, the boundary of $Q_{i,j}$ has a component that is a tree branching at the vertex drawn in the lowest row in the left rim segment, whose arms have $i - 1$ segments, one segment and j segments respectively. The other components of the boundary containing vertices from exceptional pairs are isomorphic to $D_{n-(i-1)}$, and to D_n . The boundary of $Q_{i,m}$ has a similar structure. As before, if there is a graph isomorphism between $Q_{i,j}$ and $Q_{i,m}$, then it restricts to an isomorphism of the boundaries, and we deduce $j = m$.

It remains to consider the graphs $Q_{1,j}$, with $j \in \{1, \dots, n - 4\}$. Each of these has two exceptional pairs: one of them is drawn between the lowest two vertices in the left rim segment, and the other in the right rim segment. They belong to three disjoint connected components of the boundary: one is isomorphic to D_n , one is a line with j segments, and the third is a component isomorphic to D_{n-j} . Hence if $m, j \in \{1, \dots, n - 4\}$ and if $Q_{1,j}$ is isomorphic to $Q_{1,m}$, then $j = m$. \square

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