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Trace maps for Mackey algebras



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ABSTRACT

Let G be a finite group and R be a commutative ring. The Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ shares a lot of properties with the group algebra RG however, there are some differences. For example, the group algebra is a symmetric algebra and this is not always the case for the Mackey algebra. In this paper we present a systematic approach to the question of the symmetry of the Mackey algebra, by producing symmetric associative bilinear forms for the Mackey algebra.

Using the fact that the category of Mackey functors is a closed symmetric monoidal category, we prove that the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is a symmetric algebra if and only if the family of Burnside algebras $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$ is a family of symmetric algebras with a compatibility condition.

As a corollary, we recover the well known fact that over a field of characteristic zero, the Mackey algebra is always symmetric. Over the ring of integers the Mackey algebra of G is symmetric if and only if the order of G is square free. Finally, if (K, \mathcal{O}, k) is a p -modular system for G , we show that the Mackey algebras $\mu_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ and $\mu_k(G)$ are symmetric if and only if the Sylow p -subgroups of G are of order 1 or p .

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1. Introduction

Let R be a unital commutative ring and G be a finite group. The notion of Mackey functor was introduced by Green in 1971. For him a Mackey functor is an axiomatization of the comportsment of the representations of a finite group. There are now several possible definitions of Mackey functors. In this paper we use the point of view of Dress who defined the Mackey functors as particular bivariate functors and we use the Mackey algebra introduced by Thévenaz and Webb. In [15] they proved that a Mackey functor is nothing but a module over the so-called Mackey algebra. Numerous properties of this algebra are known: this algebra shares a lot of properties with the group algebra. For example, the Mackey algebra is a free R -module, and its R -rank doesn't depend on the ring R . If we work with a p -modular system which is “large enough”, there is a decomposition theory, in particular the Cartan matrix of this algebra is symmetric. However there are some differences, over a field of characteristic $p > 0$, where $p \mid |G|$, the determinant of the Cartan matrix is not a power of the prime number p in general, and as shown in [15] the Mackey algebra is seldom a self-injective algebra. One may wonder about a stronger property for the Mackey algebra: when is the Mackey algebra a symmetric algebra? The answer to this question depends on the ring R .

When R is a field of characteristic 0 or coprime to $|G|$, the Mackey algebra is semi-simple (see Theorem 9.1 of [16]), so it is clearly a symmetric algebra. Over a field of characteristic $p > 0$ which is “large enough”, where $p \mid |G|$, then Jacques Thévenaz and Peter Webb proved that the so-called p -local Mackey algebra (see Section 2 of [2]) is self-injective if and only if the Sylow p -subgroups of G are of order p (Theorem 19.2 of [15]). However, in the same article, they proved that the p -local Mackey algebra is a product of matrix algebras and Brauer tree algebras (Theorem 20.2 of [15]). Since a Brauer tree algebra is derived equivalent to a symmetric Nakayama algebra, then by [13] or, for a more general result [18], all Brauer tree algebras are symmetric algebras. So the p -local Mackey algebra over a field of characteristic p is symmetric if and only if the Sylow p -subgroups are of order 1 or p . Now the Mackey algebra of the group G is Morita equivalent to a direct product of p -local Mackey algebras for some sub-quotients of the group G [15, Theorem 10.1], so if $p^2 \nmid |G|$, the Mackey algebra of G is symmetric. However, if (K, \mathcal{O}, k) is a p -modular system for the group G , it is not so clear that the previous argument can be used for the valuation ring \mathcal{O} . In particular the Mackey algebras over the valuation rings are rather complicate objects (see Section 6.3 of [14]).

An R -algebra is a symmetric algebra if it is a projective R -module and if there exists a non-degenerate symmetric, associative bilinear form on this algebra. Such a bilinear form is called a *symmetrizing* form for the algebra. One may think that the previous argument for the symmetry of the Mackey algebra is somewhat elaborate for something as elementary as the existence of a bilinear form on this algebra. However, for the Mackey algebra it is not obvious to specify such a bilinear form even in the semi-simple case.

In this paper we propose a systematic approach to this question: by using the so-called Burnside Trace, introduced by Serge Bouc (Section 2 of [4]), we reduce the question of the

existence of such a bilinear form on the Mackey algebra to the question of the existence of a family of symmetric, associative, non-degenerate bilinear forms on Burnside algebras with an extra property. Here we denote by $RB(H)$ the usual Burnside algebra of the group H .

Definition A. Let G be a finite group and R be a commutative ring. Let $\phi = (\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ be a family such that ϕ_H is a linear form on $RB(H)$. Let b_{ϕ_H} be the bilinear form on $RB(H)$ defined by $b_{\phi_H}(X, Y) := \phi_H(XY)$ for $X, Y \in RB(H)$.

1. The family ϕ is *stable by induction* if for every H subgroup of G and finite H -set X we have $\phi_G(\text{Ind}_H^G(X)) = \phi_H(X)$.
2. The family $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$ is a *compatible* family of symmetric algebras if there exists a stable by induction family of linear forms $\phi = (\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ such that the bilinear form b_{ϕ_H} on $RB(H)$ is non-degenerate for all $H \leq G$.

The main result of the paper is the following theorem:

Theorem B. *Let G be a finite group and R be a commutative ring. Then the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is a symmetric algebra if and only if $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$ is a compatible family of symmetric algebras.*

As a corollary, we produce various symmetric associative bilinear forms on the Mackey algebra which generalize the usual symmetrizing form for the group algebra. Using these forms we give direct and elementary proof for the symmetry of the Mackey algebras in the following cases:

- Over the ring of integers \mathbb{Z} , the Mackey algebra of a finite group G is symmetric if and only if the order of G is square-free.
- Over a field k of characteristic 0, the Mackey algebra of G is symmetric.
- Over a field k of characteristic $p > 0$, the Mackey algebra of G is symmetric if and only if $p^2 \nmid |G|$.
- Let p be a prime number such that $p \mid |G|$. Let R be a ring in which all prime divisors of $|G|$, except p , are invertible. Then the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is symmetric if and only if $p^2 \nmid |G|$. In particular, if (K, \mathcal{O}, k) is a p -modular system for G , then the Mackey algebras $\mu_k(G)$ and $\mu_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ are symmetric if and only if $p^2 \nmid |G|$.

Notations 1.1. We use the following notations:

- Let G be a finite group. Then $[s(G)]$ denotes a set of representatives of the conjugacy classes of subgroups of G .
- If A is a Grothendieck group, we still denote by X the isomorphism class of X in A .

- All the G -sets are supposed to be finite. We denote by G -set the category of finite G -sets.
- Let p be a prime number. Then $O^p(G)$ is the smallest normal subgroup of G such that $G/O^p(G)$ is a p -group. A finite group G is p -perfect if $O^p(G) = G$.
- Let H and K be two subgroups of G . We use the notation $H =_G K$ if H and K are conjugate in G .

2. Preliminaries

2.1. Symmetric algebras

Let R be a commutative ring with unity.

Definition 2.1. (See [5, Definition 2.3].) Let A be an R -algebra. Then A is a symmetric algebra if:

1. A is a finitely generated projective R -module.
2. There exists a non-degenerate, associative, symmetric bilinear form b on A . That is a bilinear form b such that:
 - For $x, y, z \in A$ we have $b(xy, z) = b(x, yz)$.
 - For x and y in A , we have $b(x, y) = b(y, x)$.
 - The map from A to $\text{Hom}_R(A, R)$ defined by $x \mapsto b(x, -)$ is an isomorphism of R -modules.

In this case, the bilinear form b is called a symmetrizing form for A .

Remark 2.2. Let A be an R -algebra which is a finitely generated projective R -module. Then A is a symmetric algebra if and only if A is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_R(A, R)$ as A - A -bimodule.

We have the following elementary but useful result:

Lemma 2.3. *Let A be an R -algebra which is free of finite rank over R . Let b be a bilinear form on A . Let $e := (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ be an R -basis of A . Then b is non-degenerate if and only if the matrix of b in the basis e is invertible.*

Proof. Lemma 2.2 of [12]. \square

2.2. Mackey functors

There are several possible definitions for the notion of Mackey functor for G over R . In this paper we use two of them. The first definition is due to Dress in [7].

Definition 2.4. A bivariate functor $M = (M^*, M_*)$ from G -set to R -Mod is a pair of functors from G -set to R -Mod such that M^* is a contravariant functor, and M_* is a covariant functor. If X is a G -set, then the images by the covariant and by the contravariant part coincide. We denote this image by $M(X)$. A Mackey functor for G over R is a bivariate functor from G -set to R -Mod such that:

- Let X and Y be two finite G -sets. Let i_X and i_Y be the canonical injections of X and Y in $X \sqcup Y$. Then $(M^*(i_X), M^*(i_Y))$ and $(M_*(i_X), M_*(i_Y))$ are inverse isomorphisms

$$M(X) \oplus M(Y) \cong M(X \sqcup Y).$$

- If

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{a} & Y \\ \downarrow b & & \downarrow c \\ Z & \xrightarrow{d} & T \end{array}$$

is a pullback diagram of G -sets, then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M(X) & \xleftarrow{M^*(a)} & M(Y) \\ M_*(b) \downarrow & & \downarrow M_*(c) \\ M(Z) & \xleftarrow{M^*(d)} & M(T) \end{array}$$

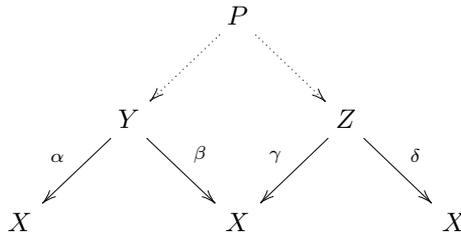
is commutative.

A morphism between two Mackey functors is a natural transformation of bivariate functors. Let us denote by $Mack_R(G)$ the category of Mackey functors for G over R . Let us first recall an important example of Mackey functor:

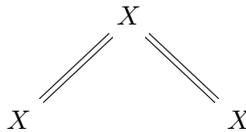
Example 2.5. (See Proposition 2.4.2 of [1].) If X is a finite G -set, then the category of G -sets over X is the category with objects (Y, ϕ) where Y is a finite G -set and ϕ is a morphism from Y to X . A morphism f from (Y, ϕ) to (Z, ψ) is a morphism of G -sets $f : Y \rightarrow Z$ such that $\psi \circ f = \phi$.

The Burnside functor at X is the Grothendieck group of the category of G -sets over X , where the addition is given by disjoint union. This is a Mackey functor for G over R by extending scalars from \mathbb{Z} to R . We denote by RB the functor after scalar extension.

If X is a G -set, the Burnside module $RB(X^2)$ has an R -algebra structure. The product of (the isomorphism classes of) $(X \xleftarrow{\alpha} Y \xrightarrow{\beta} X)$ and $(X \xleftarrow{\gamma} Z \xrightarrow{\delta} X)$ is given by (the isomorphism class of) the pullback along β and γ .



The identity of this R -algebra is (the isomorphism class of)



Remark 2.6. The usual Burnside algebra of a finite group H , previously denoted by $RB(H)$ is isomorphic to the value of the Burnside functor at the H -set H/H . In the Mackey functors' language the first notation corresponds to Green's notation and the second one corresponds to Dress' notation. In the rest of the paper the notation $RB(H)$ will *always* be used for the usual Burnside algebra of the group H . If we want to speak about the Burnside functor evaluated at the H -set $H/1$, we will write $RB(H/1)$.

Another definition of Mackey functors was given by Thévenaz and Webb in Section 2 of [15].

Definition 2.7. The Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ for G over R is the unital associative algebra with generators t_H^K, r_H^K and $c_{g,H}$ for $H \leq K \leq G$ and $g \in G$, with the following relations:

- $\sum_{H \leq G} t_H^H = 1_{\mu_R(G)}$.
- $t_H^H = r_H^H = c_{h,H}$ for $H \leq G$ and $h \in H$.
- $t_K^L t_H^K = t_H^L, r_H^K r_K^L = r_H^L$ for $H \leq K \leq L$.
- $c_{g',g} c_{g,H} = c_{g',g,H}$, for $H \leq G$ and $g, g' \in G$.
- $t_{g,H}^g c_{g,H} = c_{g,K} t_H^K$ and $r_{g,H}^g c_{g,K} = c_{g,H} r_H^K, H \leq K, g \in G$.
- $r_L^H t_K^H = \sum_{h \in [L \setminus H/K]} t_{L \cap^h K}^L c_{h, L^h \cap H} r_{L^h \cap H}^K$ for $L \leq H \geq K$.
- All the other products of generators are zero.

Proposition 2.8. *The Mackey algebra is a free R -module, of finite rank independent of R . The set of elements $t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L$, where H and L are subgroups of G , where $x \in [H \setminus G/L]$, and K is a subgroup of $H \cap^x L$ up to $(H \cap^x L)$ -conjugacy, is an R -basis of $\mu_R(G)$.*

Proof. Section 3 of [15]. Here and in the rest of the paper, we use the notation $t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L$ as a useful abbreviation for the product of generators $t_K^H c_{x, K^x} r_{K^x}^L$. \square

Proposition 2.9. *The Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is isomorphic to $RB(\Omega_G^2)$, where Ω_G is the G -set: $\bigsqcup_{L \leq G} G/L$.*

Proof. The proof can be found in Proposition 4.5.1 of [1]. Let us recall that an explicit isomorphism β can be defined on the generators of $\mu_R(G)$ by

$$\beta(t_H^K) := \begin{array}{ccc} & G/H & \\ \swarrow \pi_H^K & & \searrow \\ G/K & & G/H \end{array}$$

where $\pi_H^K : G/H \rightarrow G/K$ is the map which takes gH to gK .

Similarly, we define

$$\beta(r_H^K) := \begin{array}{ccc} & G/H & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \pi_H^K \\ G/H & & G/K \end{array}$$

and

$$\beta(c_{g,H}) := \begin{array}{ccc} & G/gH & \\ \swarrow & & \searrow \gamma_{g,H} \\ G/gH & & G/H \end{array}$$

where $\gamma_{g,H}(x^gH) = xgH$. One can check that this gives an isomorphism of algebras. \square

Remark 2.10. It should be noticed that the interpretation of Mackey functors with spans goes back to Lindner [10].

Proposition 2.11. (See Proposition 3.1 of [15].) *There is an equivalence of categories*

$$Mack_R(G) \cong \mu_R(G)\text{-Mod.}$$

3. Proof of the main theorem

There is a tensor product in the category of Mackey functors (see Section 1.3 to Section 1.6 of [1], e.g.). With this tensor product, the category is a closed symmetric monoidal category with the Burnside functor as unit. So, using the formalism of May (Sections 2 and 4 of [11]) where the dualizable Mackey functors are exactly the finitely generated projective Mackey functors, Bouc has defined the notion of Burnside dimension

and Burnside trace for these Mackey functors (Section 2 of [4]). Let M be a finitely generated projective Mackey functor. The Burnside trace, denoted by Btr is a map from $End_{Mack_R(G)}(M)$ to $RB(G)$. Let RB_X be the Dress construction of the Burnside functor at the finite G -set X (see [7] or Section 1.2 of [1]). It is well known that RB_X is a finitely generated projective Mackey functor. By an adjunction property, we have an isomorphism of R -algebras $End_{Mack_R(G)}(RB_X) \cong RB(X^2)$ where the product in this ring is defined as in Example 2.5. Using these identifications, the Burnside trace on this Mackey functor is in fact a map from $RB(X^2)$ to $RB(G)$. Here we use Green’s notation for $RB(G)$.

Proposition 3.1. *Let X and Z be finite G -sets, let a and b be two maps of G -sets from Z to X . Let*

$$f = \begin{array}{ccc} & Z & \\ b \swarrow & & \searrow a \\ X & & X \end{array} \in RB(X \times X)$$

The Burnside trace $Btr : RB(X^2) \rightarrow RB(G)$ is defined on f by:

$$Btr(f) := \{z \in Z \mid a(z) = b(z)\} \in RB(G).$$

Proof. Corollary 2.7 of [4]. \square

By composing the Burnside trace by any R -linear map $RB(G) \rightarrow R$ we have a linear form on $RB(X^2)$.

Remark 3.2. Let R be a commutative ring. Let f be any linear form on $RB(G)$ such that $f(G/1) = 1$. The map $f \circ Btr$ generalizes the usual symmetrizing form for the group algebra RG in the following way. The Burnside algebra $RB(G/1 \times G/1)$ is isomorphic to RG . The isomorphism is defined as follows: a transitive G -set over $G/1 \times G/1$ is isomorphic to

$$S_g = \begin{array}{ccc} & G/1 & \\ \parallel \swarrow & & \searrow g \\ G/1 & & G/1 \end{array},$$

for some $g \in G$. The element S_g is sent to $g \in RG$. Now, the Burnside trace of the element S_g is $\delta_{g,1}G/1$. Via the previous isomorphism, the map $(g_1, g_2) \mapsto f \circ Btr(g_1 \cdot g_2)$ is equal to the usual symmetrizing form on RG .

Using the fact that the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is isomorphic to $RB(\Omega_G^2)$, the Burnside trace gives a linear map from $\mu_R(G)$ to $RB(G)$. Using Proposition 2.9 we have as an immediate corollary:

Corollary 3.3. *The Burnside trace Btr on the Mackey algebra is defined on a basis element by*

$$Btr(t_H^K x r_{H^x}^L) = \begin{cases} G/H & \text{if } K = L \text{ and } x \in L, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Lemma 3.4. *Let $t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L$ and $t_Q^L y r_{Q^y}^H$ be two basis elements of $\mu_R(G)$. Then*

$$Btr(t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L t_Q^L y r_{Q^y}^H) = \sum_{\alpha \in [K^x \setminus L/Q]} \delta_{x\alpha y, H} G / (K \cap {}^{x\alpha}Q),$$

where $\delta_{x\alpha y, H} = 1$ if $x\alpha y \in H$ and 0 otherwise.

Proof. This follows from the computation of the product $t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L t_Q^L y r_{Q^y}^H$ by using the Mackey formula:

$$Btr(t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L t_Q^L y r_{Q^y}^H) = \sum_{\alpha \in [K^x \setminus L/Q]} Btr(t_{K \cap {}^{x\alpha}Q}^H x \alpha y r_{Q^y \cap K^{x\alpha y}}^H). \quad \square$$

Let us denote by $(-, -)_B$ the bilinear map $\mu_R(G) \times \mu_R(G) \rightarrow RB(G)$ defined by

$$(x, y)_B := Btr(xy) \quad \text{for } x, y \in \mu_R(G).$$

To order the basis of Proposition 2.8, we first choose an arbitrary order on the pairs of subgroups of G . Then for a fixed pair (H, L) of subgroups of G , we choose an arbitrary order on the set of representatives of the double cosets $[H \setminus G/L]$. And for a fixed representative HxL of a double coset we choose an arbitrary order on the set of the conjugacy classes of subgroups $H \cap {}^xL$.

Lemma 3.5. *In the basis of Proposition 2.8 the matrix M of the bilinear form $(-, -)_B$ is a permutation by block matrix. The possibly non-zero blocks can be labeled by (H, L, x, y) where H and L are subgroups of G . The element x is a representative of a double coset $H \setminus G/L$ and y is a representative of $L \setminus G/H$ such that $HxL = Hy^{-1}L$.*

Proof. In the basis of Proposition 2.8, it is easy to see that the matrix M of $(-, -)_B$ is a block matrix, where the blocks are indexed by two pairs of subgroups of G . Indeed the block matrix indexed by (H, L) and (M, N) is the sub-matrix of M where the columns are indexed by the basis elements of the form $t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L$ and the lines are indexed by the basis elements of the form $t_P^M y r_{P^y}^N$. Now the product $t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L t_P^M y r_{P^y}^N$ is zero unless

$L = M$ and $Btr(t_K^H x r_{K^x}^L t_P^M y r_{P^y}^N) = 0$ unless $H = N$. So the non-zero blocks are exactly the blocks indexed by the pairs of subgroups (H, L) and (L, H) .

Let Bl be the block of M indexed by (H, L) and (L, H) . Then, the matrix Bl is again a block matrix where the blocks are indexed by elements $x \in [H \setminus G / L]$ and $y \in [L \setminus G / H]$. Let us denote by $Bl_{H,L,x,y}$ the corresponding block.

If $HxL \neq Hy^{-1}L$ then $Bl_{H,L,x,y} = 0$. Indeed if the restriction of $(-, -)_B$ to the block $Bl_{H,L,x,y}$ is non-zero, then there are subgroups $K \leq H \cap {}^xL$ and $Q \leq L \cap {}^yH$ and an element $\alpha \in [K^x \setminus L / Q]$ such that $x\alpha y \in H$. Then there exists $h \in H$ such that $x = hy^{-1}\alpha^{-1}$, so we have $HxL = Hy^{-1}L$. \square

Notations 3.6. Let ϕ_G be a linear map from $RB(G)$ to R .

- We denote by tr_{ϕ_G} the composite $\phi_G \circ Btr : \mu_R(G) \rightarrow R$.
- We denote by $(-, -)_{\phi_G}$ the bilinear form on $\mu_R(G)$ defined by $(x, y)_{\phi_G} = tr_{\phi_G}(xy)$, for $x, y \in \mu_R(G)$.
- We denote by b_{ϕ_G} the bilinear form on $RB(G)$ defined by $b_{\phi_G}(X, Y) := \phi_G(XY)$.

Lemma 3.7. *Let ϕ_G be a linear form on $RB(G)$. Then, the map tr_{ϕ} is a central linear form on the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$.*

Proof. Let us recall that a linear form ϕ on an R -algebra A is central if $\phi(a \cdot b) = \phi(b \cdot a)$ for every $a, b \in A$. Now it is easy to check that the Burnside trace has the following property:

$$Btr((X \xleftarrow{\alpha} Y \xrightarrow{\beta} X) \cdot (X \xleftarrow{\gamma} Z \xrightarrow{\delta} X)) = Btr((X \xleftarrow{\gamma} Z \xrightarrow{\delta} X) \cdot (X \xleftarrow{\alpha} Y \xrightarrow{\beta} X)).$$

The result follows. \square

Definition 3.8. Let G be a finite group and $\phi = (\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ be a family such that ϕ_H is a linear form on $RB(H)$. The family ϕ is *stable by induction* if for every H subgroup of G and finite H -set X we have $\phi_G(Ind_H^G(X)) = \phi_H(X)$.

Lemma 3.9. *Let $\phi = (\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ be a stable by induction family of linear forms on $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$. In the usual basis of $\mu_R(G)$, the matrix of $(-, -)_{\phi_G}$ is a permutation by block matrix. A non-zero block indexed by (H, L, x, y) of this matrix is equal, up to permutation of the lines and the columns, to the block $(\Theta, \Theta, 1, 1)$ of the matrix of $(-, -)_{\phi_{\Theta}}$ for $\Theta = L \cap H^x$.*

Proof. Let $Bl_{H,L,x,y}$ be a non-zero block of the matrix of tr_{ϕ_G} . That is H and L are subgroups of G , the element x is a representative of the double coset $H \setminus G / L$ and the

element y is a representative of $L \backslash G/H$. Since the block is non-zero, the double cosets HxL and $Hy^{-1}L$ are equal. Let us choose $h \in H$ and $l \in L$ such that

$$y = lx^{-1}h.$$

Now the basis elements which appear for this block are: for the lines $t_K^H x R_{K^x}^L$ for $K \leq H \cap^x L$ up to conjugacy in $H \cap^x L$, and for the columns $t_Q^L y R_{Q^y}^H$ where $Q \leq L \cap^y H$ up to conjugacy in $L \cap^y H$. By Lemma 3.4, the entry indexed by these two elements is:

$$\sum_{\alpha \in [K^x \backslash L/Q]} \delta_{x\alpha y, H} \phi_G(G/(K \cap^{x\alpha} Q)).$$

Lemma 3.10. *The map f defined by $f(\alpha) = \alpha l$ induces a bijection between the set*

$$\{\alpha \in [K^x \backslash L/Q]; x\alpha y \in H\},$$

and the set

$$\{w \in [K^x \backslash L \cap H^x / Q^l]\}.$$

Proof.

- Let $\alpha \in L$ such that $x\alpha y \in H$. Since $y = lx^{-1}h$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} x\alpha y \in H &\Leftrightarrow x\alpha lx^{-1}h \in H \\ &\Leftrightarrow \alpha l \in H^x, \end{aligned}$$

so $\alpha l \in L \cap H^x$.

- The map f is well defined: if α and α' are in the same double coset, there are $k \in K$ and $q \in Q$ such that $\alpha' = x^{-1}kx\alpha q$, and

$$f(\alpha') = x^{-1}kx\alpha ql = x^{-1}kx\alpha ll^{-1}ql,$$

so $f(\alpha)$ and $f(\alpha')$ are in the same double coset.

- The map f is injective: if $f(\alpha) = f(\alpha')$ then there are $k \in K$ and $q \in Q$ such that $\alpha l = x^{-1}kx\alpha' ll^{-1}ql = x^{-1}kx\alpha' ql$, so α and α' are in the same double coset.
- The map f is surjective: let $w \in L \cap H^x$, then $wl^{-1} \in L$ and $f(wl^{-1}) = w$. \square

So, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}_{\phi_G}(t_K^H x R_{K^x}^L t_Q^L y R_{Q^y}^H) &= \sum_{\alpha \in [K^x \backslash L/Q]} \delta_{x\alpha y, H} \phi_G(G/(K \cap^{x\alpha} Q)) \\ &= \sum_{w \in [K^x \backslash L \cap H^x / Q^l]} \phi_G(G/(K \cap^{xw} (Q^l))) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \sum_{w \in [K^x \setminus L \cap H^x / Q^l]} \phi_G(G / (K^x \cap {}^w(Q^l))) \\
 &= \sum_{w \in [K^x \setminus L \cap H^x / Q^l]} \phi_G(\text{Ind}_{L \cap H^x}^G((L \cap H^x) / (K^x \cap {}^w(Q^l)))) \\
 &= \sum_{w \in [K^x \setminus L \cap H^x / Q^l]} \phi_{L \cap H^x}((L \cap H^x) / (K^x \cap {}^w(Q^l))).
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $\Theta = L \cap {}^x H$. The basis elements which appear for the block $Bl_{\Theta, \Theta, 1, 1}$ of the matrix of ϕ_Θ are the $t_A^\Theta r_A^\Theta$ for $A \leq \Theta$ up to conjugacy. Let A and B be subgroups of Θ , the entry corresponding to $t_A^\Theta r_A^\Theta$ and $t_B^\Theta r_B^\Theta$ is:

$$\sum_{w \in [A \setminus \Theta / B]} \phi_\Theta(\Theta / A \cap {}^w B).$$

So the blocks $B_{H, L, x, y}$ and $B_{\Theta, \Theta, 1, 1}$ are equal up to permutation of the lines and the columns. In particular, these two matrices have the same determinant, up to a sign. \square

Lemma 3.11. *Let Θ be a finite group, and $\mu'_R(\Theta)$ be the sub-algebra of $\mu_R(\Theta)$ generated by the elements of the form $t_A^\Theta r_A^\Theta$ for $A \leq \Theta$. Then the restriction of the Burnside trace to $\mu'_R(\Theta)$ is an isomorphism of R -algebras between $\mu'_R(\Theta)$ and $RB(\Theta)$, sending the basis of Proposition 2.8 to the usual basis of $RB(\Theta)$ consisting of isomorphism classes of transitive G -sets.*

Proof. It is clear that the restriction of the Burnside trace to $\mu'_R(\Theta)$ is an R -linear isomorphism since we have $Btr(t_A^\Theta r_A^\Theta) = \Theta / A \in RB(\Theta)$. Moreover this is an isomorphism of algebras, since:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Btr(t_A^\Theta r_A^\Theta t_B^\Theta r_B^\Theta) &= \sum_{\theta \in [A \setminus \Theta / B]} \Theta / (A \cap {}^\theta B) \\
 &= \Theta / A \times \Theta / B \in RB(\Theta). \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

In conclusion, we have the following theorem.

Theorem 3.12. *Let G be a finite group. Let $\phi = (\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ be a stable by induction family of linear forms on $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$. Then the bilinear form $(-, -)_{\phi_G}$ on the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is non-degenerate if and only if the bilinear form b_{ϕ_H} on $RB(H)$ is non-degenerate for every H subgroup of G .*

Proof. If ϕ is such a family of linear forms, by Lemma 3.5 the matrix of the bilinear form $(-, -)_{\phi_G}$ in the usual basis of $\mu_R(G)$ is a permutation by block matrix. So the determinant of this matrix is (up to a sign) the product of the determinant of the non-zero blocks. By Lemma 3.9 and Lemma 3.11 the determinant of the block indexed

by (H, L, x, y) is equal to the determinant of the matrix of the bilinear form $b_{\phi_{L \cap H^x}}$ in the usual basis of $RB(L \cap H^x)$. So the determinant of $(-, -)_{\phi_G}$ is invertible in R if and only if the determinant of the form b_{ϕ_H} on $RB(H)$ is invertible in R for every subgroup H of G . \square

Definition 3.13. Let G be a finite group. The family $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$ is a *compatible* family of symmetric algebras if there exists a stable by induction family of linear forms $\phi = (\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ such that the bilinear form b_{ϕ_H} on $RB(H)$ is non-degenerate for every $H \leq G$.

Theorem 3.14. Let G be a finite group. Then the Mackey algebra is a symmetric algebra if and only if $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$ is a compatible family of symmetric algebras.

Proof. Only for this proof, we use Green’s definition of Mackey functors since it is much more convenient for understanding the action of the induction and restriction maps (see Section 2 of [15]). If $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$ is a compatible family of symmetric algebras, then by Theorem 3.12, the Mackey algebra is symmetric. Conversely, if the Mackey algebra is symmetric, then the Mackey algebra is isomorphic to its R -linear dual as bimodule. Using the usual equivalence of categories, the modules over the Mackey algebras are the Mackey functors. In particular the Burnside functor RB corresponds to a direct summand of the free module of rank 1 over the Mackey algebra. Since the Mackey algebra is symmetric, the Burnside functor is isomorphic to its R -linear dual, that is there exists an isomorphism of Mackey functors $f : RB \rightarrow Hom_R(RB, R)$. For the Mackey functor structure of $Hom_R(RB, R)$, see Section 4 of [15]. This isomorphism allows us to build an associative non-degenerate bilinear form $\langle -, - \rangle : RB \times RB \rightarrow R$, i.e. a family of bilinear form $\langle -, - \rangle_K$ for each subgroup K of G defined in the following way: let K be a subgroup of G and X and Y be two elements of $RB(K)$. Then

$$\langle X, Y \rangle_K := f_K(X)(Y)$$

The fact that f is a morphism of Mackey functors implies in particular the following properties: for $H \leq K$ two subgroups of G , we let X be an H -set and Y be a K -set. Then, we have:

$$\langle Ind_H^K X, Y \rangle_K = \langle X, Res_H^K Y \rangle_H,$$

and:

$$\langle Res_H^K Y, X \rangle_H = \langle Y, Ind_H^K X \rangle_K.$$

So we have a family of linear forms $(\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ on the Burnside algebras $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$ defined by: let $X \in RB(H)$. Then $\phi_H(X) := \langle X, H/H \rangle$. Let $H \leq K$ and $X \in RB(H)$. Then, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \phi_K(\text{Ind}_H^K X) &= \langle \text{Ind}_H^K(X), K/K \rangle_K \\
 &= \langle X, \text{Res}_H^K K/K \rangle_H \\
 &= \langle X, H/H \rangle_H \\
 &= \phi_H(X).
 \end{aligned}$$

The family $(\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ is a stable by induction family of linear forms on the Burnside algebras $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$, and the bilinear forms b_{ϕ_H} are the bilinear forms $\langle -, - \rangle_H$ so by definition they are non-degenerate. \square

Remark 3.15. If the Mackey algebra is symmetric, it is always possible to choose a stable by induction family of linear maps $(\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ on $(RB(H))_{H \leq G}$ which generalizes the symmetrizing forms on the group algebras $(RH)_{H \leq G}$ in the sense of Remark 3.2, i.e. such that $\phi_H(H/1) = 1$.

Indeed, since the family is stable by induction, for every H subgroup of G , we have $\phi_H(H/1) = \phi_1(1/1)$. Let us denote by a the value $\phi_H(H/1)$. Now in the usual basis of $RB(H)$, the matrix of the bilinear form b_{ϕ_H} as a column divisible by a , and since this bilinear form is non-degenerate, we must have $a \in R^\times$, so one can normalize the linear forms ϕ_H by a^{-1} .

4. Symmetry in the semi-simple case

Let G be a finite group and k be a field of characteristic zero, or characteristic $p > 0$ which does not divide the order of G , then it is well known that the Mackey algebra $\mu_k(G)$ is semi-simple, so it is clearly a symmetric algebra. One can specify a symmetrizing form for this algebra by using the previous section. Let us consider the linear form ϕ_G on $kB(G)$ defined by

$$\phi_G(X) = \sum_{H \in [s(G)]} \frac{1}{|N_G(H)|} |X^H|,$$

where $X \in kB(G)$ and $[s(G)]$ is a system of representatives of conjugacy classes of subgroups of G .

In this situation the primitive orthogonal idempotents of $kB(G)$ are well known. These idempotents are in bijection with the conjugacy classes of subgroups of G . If H is a subgroup of G , let us denote by e_H^G the idempotent corresponding to the conjugacy class of H . For more details, see [17,8] or [3] for a summary. Let us recall some important results about these idempotents.

Theorem 4.1. *Let G be a finite group.*

1. *Let H and K be subgroups of G . Then $|(e_H^G)^K| = 1$ if H is conjugate to K and 0 otherwise.*

2. Let X be a G -set and $H \leq G$. Then $X \cdot e_H^G = |X^H| e_H^G$.
3. Let $H \leq K$ be subgroups of G . Then $\text{Ind}_K^G(e_H^K) = \frac{|N_G(H)|}{|N_K(H)|} e_H^G$.
4. Let H be a subgroup of G . Then, we have:

$$e_H^G = \frac{1}{|N_G(H)|} \sum_{K \leq H} |K| \mu(K, H) G/K.$$

Lemma 4.2.

1. Let G be a finite group. Then ϕ_G is a linear form.
2. The family $(\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ is stable by induction.
3. Let G be a finite group. Then $\phi_G(G/1) = 1$.

Proof. The only non-obvious assertion is the second. Since the map is linear it is enough to check this assertion on basis elements of $kB(G)$. We use the basis consisting of the primitive orthogonal idempotents. Let $H \leq K \leq G$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_G(\text{Ind}_K^G(e_H^K)) &= \frac{|N_G(H)|}{|N_K(H)|} \phi_G(e_H^G) \\ &= \frac{|N_G(H)|}{|N_K(H)|} \frac{1}{|N_G(H)|} \\ &= \frac{1}{|N_K(H)|}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\phi_K(e_H^K) = \frac{1}{|N_K(H)|}. \quad \square$$

Proposition 4.3. *The determinant of this bilinear form b_{ϕ_G} , in the basis consisting of the transitive G -sets is:*

$$\det(b_{\phi_G}) = \prod_{H \in [s(G)]} \frac{|N_G(H)|}{|H|^2}.$$

If G is abelian, this determinant is equal to 1.

Proof. We first compute the determinant of this bilinear form in the basis consisting of the orthogonal primitive idempotents of $kB(G)$, then we apply a change of basis. Since the idempotents are orthogonal, this matrix is diagonal. The diagonal terms are $\phi_G(e_H^G) = \frac{1}{|N_G(H)|}$. So in this basis, the determinant of the matrix is $\prod_{H \in [s(G)]} \frac{1}{|N_G(H)|}$.

The change of basis matrix from the basis of transitive G -sets to the basis of the primitive idempotents is an upper triangular matrix, the diagonal terms are the $\frac{|N_G(H)|}{|H|}$. So in the basis of transitive G -sets, we have

$$\det(b_{\phi_G}) = \prod_{H \in [s(G)]} \frac{|N_G(H)|}{|H|^2}.$$

If G is abelian, this determinant is equal to $\frac{\prod_{H \leq G} \frac{|G|}{|H|}}{\prod_{H \leq G} |H|}$, which is equal to 1 since the abelian groups are isomorphic to their dual. \square

Remark 4.4. There exists a non-abelian group such that this determinant is equal to 1. The smallest counter example is for $G = (C_4 \times C_2) \rtimes C_4$. A quick run in GAP with the group $G := \text{SmallGroup}(32, 2)$ shows that the determinant of b_{ϕ_G} is 1.

This determinant is most of the time of the form $\frac{1}{n}$, where $n \in \mathbb{N}$, but this is not always true. The first counter example is for two groups of order 64: $H = (C_8 \times C_2) \rtimes C_4$ and $K = C_2 \times ((C_4 \times C_2) \rtimes C_4)$. In these cases, the determinants are 4 and 16, respectively.

Corollary 4.5. *Let G be a finite group and k be a field of characteristic zero, or $p > 0$ which does not divide the order of G , then the Mackey algebra $\mu_k(G)$ is symmetric.*

Proof. By Lemma 4.2 and Proposition 4.3, the family $(kB(H))_{H \leq G}$ is a compatible family of symmetric algebras. The result is now clear by Theorem 3.12. \square

5. Symmetry of the Mackey algebra over the ring of integers

The trace map defined in the previous section is not defined over the ring of integers. In this part let us consider the map $\phi_G : B(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ defined on the usual basis by $\phi_G(G/H) = 1$ if $H = \{1\}$ and $\phi(G/H) = 0$ otherwise. We have the following lemma:

Lemma 5.1. *Let G be a finite group.*

1. ϕ_G is a linear form on $B(G)$.
2. $\phi = (\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ is a stable by induction family of linear forms.
3. $\phi_G(G/1) = 1$.

Let G be a finite group. We denote by $\pi(G)$ the set of the prime divisors of $|G|$. Recall that for $\pi \subseteq \pi(G)$, a Hall- π -subgroup of G (or an S_π -subgroup of G) is a π -subgroup H such that $|H|$ and $|G/H|$ are coprime. The notion of S_π -group is a generalization of the notion of Sylow p -subgroup. In the case of a solvable group, there is a Sylow theorem for S_π -groups:

Theorem 5.2 (Hall). *The group G is solvable if and only if G has an S_π -subgroup for all set π of prime divisors of $|G|$. In this case,*

1. Two S_π -subgroups are conjugate in G .
2. Each π -subgroup of G is contained in an S_π -subgroup.

Proof. The proof can be found in Part I.6 of [9]. \square

Definition 5.3. A finite group G is a square-free group if p^2 does not divide the order of G for any prime number p .

Let us recall the well-known fact:

Lemma 5.4. A square-free group G is solvable.

Proof. The group G is in fact a super-solvable group. This is well known, but we weren't able to find a reference. Let p be the smallest prime divisor of $|G|$. Let P be a Sylow p -subgroup of G . Then $N_G(P)/C_G(P) \hookrightarrow \text{Aut}(P)$. But $|\text{Aut}(P)| = p - 1$ and the order of $N_G(P)/C_G(P)$ is a product of prime numbers bigger than p . So $N_G(P) = C_G(P)$, and by Burnside's Theorem, the set of all the p' -elements of G is a normal subgroup of G . By induction this proves that G is (super-)solvable. \square

Corollary 5.5. Let G be a square-free group and n be the size of $\pi(G)$. Then there are 2^n conjugacy classes of subgroups of G , one for each divisor of $|G|$.

Proof. Let π be a set of prime divisors of G . Since G is solvable, there is an S_π -subgroup of G . Now since G is a square-free order group, each subgroup of G is an S_π -subgroup for a set of prime π . So two subgroups are conjugate in G if and only if they have the same order. \square

Remark 5.6. Let \mathcal{P} be the set of divisors of $|G|$. Let us consider the following order on this set: let p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n be the prime divisors of $|G|$ such that $p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_n$. Then $1 < p_1 < p_2 < \dots < p_n < p_1p_2 < p_1p_3 < \dots < p_1p_n < p_2p_3 < \dots < p_{n-1}p_n < p_1p_2p_3 < \dots$. Let $[H]$ and $[K]$ be two conjugacy classes of subgroups of G . Then $[H] \leq [K]$ if and only if $|H| < |K|$ for this order or $|H| = |K|$.

Proposition 5.7. Let G be a square-free group. The determinant of the bilinear form b_{ϕ_G} is ± 1 .

Proof. We work with the basis of $B(G)$ consisting of transitive G -sets. Let H and K be subgroups of G , then

$$b_{\phi_G}(G/H, G/K) = \text{Card}(\{g \in [H \backslash G / K]; H \cap K^g = 1\}).$$

- If $\pi(H) \sqcup \pi(K) = \pi(G)$ and $\pi(H) \cap \pi(K) = \emptyset$, then $b_{\phi}(G/H, G/K) = 1$. Indeed, by cardinality reason, for all $g \in G$, we have $H \cap K^g = 1$. So, we have:

$$b_{\phi_G}(G/H, G/K) = \text{Card}\{g \in [H \backslash G / K]\} = 1,$$

since there is only one double coset in this situation.

- If $H \leq G$ and $K \leq G$ such that

$$\prod_{p_i \in \pi(H)} p_i \times \prod_{p_j \in \pi(K)} p_j > |G|,$$

then $b_{\phi_G}(G/H, G/K) = 0$, since $H \cap K^g \neq \{1\}$ for all $g \in G$.

We order the basis elements using the total order of Remark 5.6 on the subgroups of G . The antidiagonal coefficients of the matrix correspond to subgroups H and K such that $\pi(H) \cap \pi(K) = \emptyset$ and $\pi(H) \sqcup \pi(K) = \pi(G)$. So the anti-diagonal coefficients of the matrix are 1.

The coefficients of the matrix which are below the anti-diagonal correspond to subgroups H and K such that

$$\prod_{p_i \in \pi(H)} p_i \times \prod_{p_j \in \pi(K)} p_j > |G|.$$

These coefficients are zero by the previous computation. The matrix of b_{ϕ_G} in this basis, is an upper anti-triangular matrix with 1 on the anti-diagonal so its determinant is ± 1 . \square

Theorem 5.8. *The Mackey algebra $\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(G)$ is a symmetric algebra if and only if G is a square-free group.*

Proof. Let G be a square-free group. Then by Theorem 3.12 and the result of Proposition 5.7, the determinant of the matrix of the bilinear form $(-, -)_{\phi_G} : \mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(G) \times \mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is ± 1 . So $\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(G)$ is a symmetric algebra.

Conversely, let G be a finite group and p be a prime number such that $p^2 \mid |G|$. Then G has a p -subgroup P of order p^2 . We prove that all the associative symmetric bilinear forms $\langle -, - \rangle$ on $RB(P)$ are degenerate.

- Suppose that $P = C_{p^2}$, let B be the Burnside functors of $Mack_{\mathbb{Z}}(P)$. Then there are $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that the matrix M of $\langle -, - \rangle$ in the usual basis of $B(G)$ is:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ b & pb & pc \\ c & pc & p^2c \end{pmatrix}.$$

If we reduce modulo p this matrix, it is clear that the two last columns are proportional. So $\det(M)$ is divisible by p .

- Suppose that $P = C_p \times C_p$. Let B be the Burnside functors of $\text{Mack}_{\mathbb{Z}}(P)$. There are elements $a, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{p+1}, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that the matrix M of $\langle -, - \rangle$ in the usual basis of $B(G)$ is:

$$M := \begin{pmatrix} a & b_1 & \cdots & b_p & b_{p+1} & c \\ b_1 & pb_1 & c & \cdots & c & pc \\ \vdots & c & pb_2 & \ddots & \vdots & \\ b_p & \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & c & \vdots \\ b_{p+1} & c & \cdots & c & pb_{p+1} & pc \\ c & pc & \cdots & pc & pc & p^2c \end{pmatrix}$$

By reducing this matrix modulo p it is enough to look at the following $(p+1) \times (p+1)$ matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & c & \cdots & c \\ c & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & c \\ c & \cdots & c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

the sum of the lines is zero modulo p , so $\det(M)$ is divisible by p . \square

Remark 5.9. Let G be a finite group and let p be a prime number such that $p^2 \mid |G|$. The proof of [Theorem 5.8](#) shows that if p is not invertible in a commutative ring R , then the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is not symmetric.

6. Symmetry in the p -local case

Let G be a finite group. Let p be a prime number such that $p \mid |G|$. Let R be a commutative ring with unit in which all the prime divisors of $|G|$ except p are invertible. The ring R can be for example a field k of characteristic $p > 0$. If (K, \mathcal{O}, k) is a p -modular system, the ring R can be either the valuation ring or the residue field. Finally R can be the localization of \mathbb{Z} at the prime p .

Even for the field k , the symmetry of the Mackey algebra does not directly follow from [Theorem 5.8](#). Indeed the determinant of the bilinear forms $(-, -)_{\phi_G}$ and b_{ϕ_G} can be zero in k when ϕ_G is the map defined in [Lemma 5.1](#). For example, the matrix of $b_{\phi_{C_{p^2}}}$ is: $\begin{pmatrix} p^2 & p & 1 \\ p & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. So in characteristic 3, for $G = C_3 \times C_4$ the determinant of b_{ϕ_G} is zero even if we expect the Mackey algebra to be symmetric in this case.

Using [Theorem 3.14](#), the symmetry of the Mackey algebra $\mu_k(G)$ follows from the symmetry of the modular Burnside algebras $(kB(H))_{H \leq G}$. In [\[6\]](#), Markus Deiml proved that the Burnside algebra of a finite group G is symmetric if and only if $p^2 \nmid |G|$. For our

purpose, we need to check that the stability by induction condition holds. So, following Deiml’s proof, we specify a symmetric associative non-degenerate bilinear form on the Burnside algebra, then we check the *stability condition*. Almost all the arguments of Deiml can be used for the ring R , if it is not the case, we sketch the proof.

Let us recall that the primitive idempotents of the Burnside algebra are in bijection with the conjugacy classes of p -perfect subgroups of G denoted by $[s(G)]_{perf}$. If J is p -perfect, then we denote by f_J^G the corresponding idempotent of $RB(G)$.

Lemma 6.1. (See [17, Lemma 3.4].) *Let J be a p -perfect subgroup of G . Then, $f_J^G = \sum_K e_K^G$, where K runs through the conjugacy classes of subgroups of G such that $O^p(K) =_G J$.*

Lemma 6.2. *Let G be a finite group and J be a p -perfect subgroup of G . If $p \mid \frac{|N_G(J)|}{|J|}$ and $p^2 \nmid \frac{|N_G(J)|}{|J|}$, then there are exactly two conjugacy classes of subgroups L of G such that $O^p(L) = J$.*

Proof. Let $S_J \leq N_G(J)$ such that S_J/J is a Sylow p -subgroup of $N_G(J)/J$. Then $O^p(S_J) = J$. Conversely if H is a subgroup of G such $O^p(H)$ is conjugate to J , then changing H by one of its conjugates one can assume that $O^p(H) = J$ and $H \leq N_G(J)$. Now H/J is a p -subgroup of $N_G(J)/J$, so there are two possibilities: either $H = J$ or H/J is a Sylow p -subgroup of $N_G(J)/J$, i.e. H is conjugate to S_J . \square

Lemma 6.3. (See [6, Lemma 5].) *Let J be a p -perfect group. Let us denote by S_J a set of representatives of conjugacy classes of subgroups L of G such that $O^p(L) = J$. Then the set of $G/I \cdot f_J^G$ where $I \in S_J$ and $J \in [s(G)]_{perf}$ is an R -basis of $RB(G)$.*

Proof. Here, the proof of Deiml does not work for a general ring R , since there is a dimension argument. However by Lemma 5 of [6], we know that the family $(G/I \cdot f_J^G)$ is a free family, so we just need to check that it is a generating family. Let K be a subgroup of G . It is enough to check that G/K is an R -linear combination of elements of the form $G/I \cdot f_J^G$ where $O^p(I) = J$. If $|K| = 1$, then $G/1 = G/1 \cdot f_1^G$. By induction on $|K|$, we have in $RB(G)$:

$$\begin{aligned} G/K &= G/K \cdot 1 = \sum_{J \in [s(G)]_{perf}} G/K \cdot f_J^G \\ &= G/K \cdot f_{O^p(K)}^G + \sum_{J \in [s(G)]_{perf}; O^p(K) \neq_G J} G/K \cdot f_J^G. \end{aligned}$$

Now $G/K \cdot f_J^G$ is zero unless J is conjugate to a subgroup of K . If it is the case, then we have:

$$G/K \cdot f_J^G = \sum_{L \in [s(G)]; O^p(L) =_G J} |G/K^L| e_L^G.$$

Now $|G/K^L|$ is zero unless L is conjugate to a subgroup of K . Moreover, since $Op(L) = K \neq Op(K)$, the group L cannot be conjugate to K . So $G/K \cdot f_J^G$ is an R -linear combination of transitive G -set G/L' where $|L'| < |K|$. By induction, G/K is an R -linear combination of elements of the form $G/I \cdot f_J^G$ such that $Op(I) = J$. \square

Following [6], let us consider the linear form ϕ_G on $RB(G)$ defined on a basis element by:

$$\phi_G(G/I \cdot f_J^G) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } I = J, \\ 0 & \text{if } I \neq J. \end{cases}$$

Remarks 6.4.

- If $R = k$ is a field of characteristic p , and if $p \nmid |G|$, then the idempotents f_J^G are the idempotents e_J^G so it is easy to check that

$$\phi_G(X) = \sum_{H \in [s(G)]} \frac{|H|}{|N_G(H)|} |X^H|, \quad \text{for } X \in kB(G).$$

- If $p \mid |G|$, it seems rather difficult to compute the value of ϕ_G on a transitive G -set.

Lemma 6.5. *Let $H \leq G$ and J be a p -perfect subgroup of H . Then, we have:*

1. $Ind_H^G(H/J \cdot f_J^H) = G/J \cdot f_J^G$.
2. *Moreover if $p \mid |N_H(J)/J|$ and $p^2 \nmid |N_H(J)/J|$, let S_J be a subgroup of H such that $J \subset S_J$ and $Op(S_J) = J$. Then, we have:*

$$Ind_H^G(H/S_J \cdot f_J^H) = G/S_J \cdot f_J^G.$$

Proof. Using Lemma 6.1, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} Ind_H^G(H/J \cdot f_J^H) &= \frac{|N_H(J)|}{|J|} Ind_H^G(e_H^G) \\ &= \frac{|N_H(J)|}{|J|} \frac{|N_G(J)|}{|N_H(J)|} e_J^G \\ &= G/J \cdot f_J^G. \end{aligned}$$

For the second part, by Lemma 3.5 of [17], we have $Res_H^G(f_J^G) = \sum_{J'} f_{J'}^H$ where J' runs the subgroups of H up to H -conjugacy such that J' is conjugate to J in G . So, we have:

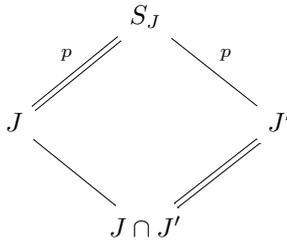
$$H/S_J \cdot Res_H^G(f_J^G) = \sum_{J'} H/S_J \cdot f_{J'}^H,$$

but we have:

$$H/S_J \cdot f_{J'}^H = \sum_{\substack{K \leq H \text{ up to } H\text{-conjugacy} \\ O^p(K) = J'}} |(H/S_J)^K| e_K^H.$$

Moreover $|(H/S_J)^K| = 0$ unless K is H -conjugate to a subgroup of S_J . Without loss of generality one can assume $K \leq S_J$. So the only non-zero terms are for $J' \leq K \leq S_J$ and since $|S_J|/|J'| = p$ either $K = J'$ or $K = S_J$. If $K = S_J$, then $O^p(K) = J'$ is H -conjugate to $O^p(S_J) = J$, that is J' is H -conjugate to J .

If $K = J'$ and $J \neq J'$, then we have the following situation:



The two subgroups J and J' are of index p in S_J . We have $JJ' = S_J$. Since J is normal in S_J , the intersection $J \cap J'$ is normal in J' . Then by the second isomorphism theorem, we have $|J'|/|J' \cap J| = p$. This implies that p^2 divides $|S_J|$ which is not possible by hypothesis. So we have $H/S_J \cdot \text{Res}_H^G(f_J^G) = H/S_J \cdot f_J^H$. Using the Frobenius identity (see [3, Proposition 3.13]), we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_H^G(H/S_J \cdot f_J^H) &= \text{Ind}_H^G(H/S_J \cdot \text{Res}_H^G f_J^G) \\ &= G/S_J \cdot f_J^G. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 6.6. *Let G be a finite group. Then, we have:*

1. $\phi_G(G/1) = 1$.
2. If $p \mid |G|$ and $p^2 \nmid |G|$, then the family $(\phi_H)_{H \leq G}$ is stable by induction.

Proof. 1. The first part is obvious since $G/1 \cdot f_1^G = |G|e_1^G = G/1$.

2. The second part follows from Lemma 6.5. \square

Proposition 6.7. *Let G be a finite group such that $p \mid |G|$ and $p^2 \nmid |G|$. Then the Burnside algebra $RB(G)$ is a symmetric algebra.*

Proof. In the basis of Lemma 6.3 the matrix of b_{ϕ_G} is a diagonal by block matrix. The blocks are indexed by the conjugacy classes of p -perfect subgroups of G . If J is a p -perfect subgroup such that $p \nmid |N_G(J)/J|$, then there is only one conjugacy class of subgroups L of G such that $O^p(L) = J$, so the block indexed by J is of size 1. The entry in this block is:

$$\begin{aligned} b_{\phi_G}(G/J \cdot f_J^G, G/J \cdot f_J^G) &= \phi_G(G/J \cdot f_J^G \cdot G/J \cdot f_J^G) \\ &= \sum_{g \in [J \backslash G/J]} \phi_G(G/(J \cap J^g) \cdot f_J^G) \\ &= \sum_{g \in [N_G(J)/J]} \phi_G(G/J \cdot f_J^G) \\ &= \frac{|N_G(J)|}{|J|} \in R^\times. \end{aligned}$$

If J is a p -perfect subgroup of G such that $p \mid \frac{|N_G(J)|}{|J|}$, then there are two conjugacy classes of subgroups L of G such that $O^p(L) = J$. We denote by S_J a subgroup of G such that $J \leq S_J$ and $O^p(S_J) = J$. The block matrix indexed by J is of size 2. The first diagonal entry is:

$$b_{\phi_G}(G/J \cdot f_J^G, G/J \cdot f_J^G) = \frac{|N_G(J)|}{|J|}.$$

The anti-diagonal entries are:

$$\begin{aligned} b_{\phi_G}(G/J \cdot f_J^G, G/S_J \cdot f_J^G) &= \sum_{g \in [S_J \backslash G/J]} \phi_G(G/(S_J \cap J^g) \cdot f_J^G) \\ &= \sum_{g \in [S_J \backslash N_G(J)/J]} 1 \\ &= \frac{|N_G(J)|}{|S_J|}. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, the second diagonal element is:

$$a := b_{\phi_G}(G/S_J \cdot f_J^G, G/S_J \cdot f_J^G) = \sum_{g \in [S_J \backslash G/S_J]} \phi_G(G/(S_J \cap S_J^g) \cdot f_J^G).$$

Now, if $g \notin N_G(J)$ we have $G/(S_J \cap S_J^g) \cdot f_J^G = 0$ and if $g \in N_G(S_J)$, we have

$$\phi_G(G/S_J \cdot f_J^G) = 0.$$

For the computation of a , we work in \mathbb{Q} . Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sum_{g \in [S_J \backslash G / S_J]} \phi_G(G / (S_J \cap S_J^g) \cdot f_J^G) \\ &= \sum_{g \in N_G(J) \backslash N_G(S_J)} \frac{|S_J \cap S_J^g|}{|S_J|^2} \phi_G(G / J \cdot f_J^G) \\ &= \sum_{g \in N_G(J) \backslash N_G(S_J)} \frac{|J|}{|S_J|^2} \\ &= \frac{|J|}{|S_J|^2} (|N_G(J)| - |N_G(S_J)|). \end{aligned}$$

The determinant of each of these blocks is:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{|N_G(J)|}{|J|} \times \left(\frac{|J|}{|S_J|^2} (|N_G(J)| - |N_G(S_J)|) \right) - \frac{|N_G(J)|^2}{|S_J|^2} \\ &= -\frac{|N_G(J)| \times |N_G(S_J)|}{|S_J|^2} \in R^\times. \end{aligned}$$

This determinant is invertible in R , so the bilinear form b_{ϕ_G} is non-degenerate. \square

Corollary 6.8. *Let G be a finite group. Then the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is a symmetric algebra if and only if $p^2 \nmid |G|$.*

Proof. If $p^2 \nmid |G|$, the fact that $\mu_R(G)$ is a symmetric algebra follows from [Theorem 3.12](#), [Proposition 6.7](#) and [Lemma 6.6](#). If $p^2 \mid |G|$, we saw in the proof of [Theorem 5.8](#) that every associative bilinear form on $RB(P)$ is degenerate if $|P| = p^2$, so the Mackey algebra $\mu_R(G)$ is not a symmetric algebra. \square

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