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Unit groups of representation rings and their ghost rings as inflation functors



Rob Carman

Department of Mathematics, University of California, Santa Cruz, United States

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ABSTRACT

The theory of biset functors developed by Serge Bouc has been instrumental in the study of the unit group of the Burnside ring of a finite group, in particular for the case of p -groups. The ghost ring of the Burnside ring defines an inflation functor, and becomes a useful tool in studying the Burnside ring functor itself. We are interested in studying the unit group of another representation ring: the trivial source ring of a finite group. In this article, we show how the unit groups of the trivial source ring and its associated ghost ring define inflation functors. Since the trivial source ring is often seen as connecting the Burnside ring to the character ring and Brauer character ring of a finite group, we study all these representation rings at the same time. We point out that restricting all of these representation rings' unit groups to their torsion subgroups also give inflation functors, which we can completely determine in the case of the character ring and Brauer character ring.

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E-mail address: wcarman@ucsc.edu.

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1. Introduction

The long term goal of the author is to determine the units of finite order of the trivial source ring of a finite group. These units – sometimes alternatively referred to as “orthogonal units” for reasons we will describe later – give rise to certain autoequivalences of blocks studied by Robert Boltje and Philipp Perepelitsky in [3]. For p -groups, the trivial source ring is isomorphic to the Burnside ring, and for p' -groups, the trivial source ring is isomorphic to both the character and Brauer character rings. So it makes sense to study all these representation rings together. The unit group of the Burnside ring of a p -group has been determined by Serge Bouc already in [6] using his theory of biset functors. And the finite order units of the character ring were completely determined by Kenichi Yamauchi in [12]. At the end of this article we use his result to completely determine the finite order units of the Brauer character ring.

In Section 2, we describe all the representations rings that we will use throughout this article for a finite group G : the Burnside ring, the trivial source ring, the character ring, and the Brauer character ring. Each of the representation rings we consider has a distinguished automorphism of interest whose square is the identity morphism. Since these automorphisms are induced by taking dual modules, any map between rings that respects the two rings’ distinguished automorphisms will be said to “preserve duals.”

In Section 3, we construct a ghost ring and ghost map for each representation ring. In each case, the ghost map embeds the representation ring into its associated ghost ring, which is free abelian with the same rank as its associated representation ring. The ghost map will have a finite cokernel in every case. The maps between each of the representation rings has a unique extension to the level of ghost rings, and we describe all of these extensions in this section as well. We also point out that ghost rings have a duality operator, and the relevant maps between ghost rings also preserve duals.

We recall the theory of algebraic maps developed by Andreas Dress in Section 4.

In Section 5, we consider two finite groups, G and H , and right-free (G, H) -bisets. Given such a right-free biset U , we construct a tensor induction functor $s_U : {}_H\text{set} \rightarrow {}_G\text{set}$. This construction is similar to one given by Bouc in [4], and we list several of its interesting properties. We then show that the functor s_U induces a multiplicative map $B(U)$ between the Burnside rings of H and G . Readers familiar with the literature might notice that this is also the notation used for the additive Burnside functor, but since we only consider the multiplicative theory in this article, there should be no confusion between the two. In fact, when U consists of a single H -orbit, the two coincide.

We describe the analogous tensor induction functor for modules over group rings in Section 6. Again this is naturally isomorphic to a tensor induction functor defined by Bouc in [4]. Then in Section 7, we use this functor to define several multiplicative maps between the other representation rings. Also we describe how to extend all of these maps to the level of ghost rings and show that these extensions are unique in a certain sense. The correct extension was previously described in the case of the character ring by David Gluck and Marty Isaacs in [9], at least in a particular case. The extension for the

trivial source ring was previously unknown however, and we spend the bulk of this article discussing the correct extension, with its relevant properties given in [Theorem 7.1](#).

In [Section 8](#), we quickly recall the notion of an inflation functor and show that unit groups of each representation ring (and its associated ghost ring) form inflation functors. Lastly, we explain orthogonal units of representation rings and ghost rings in [Section 9](#), and show that restricting to these subgroups of the respective unit groups gives inflation functors as well. We conclude this article with a complete description of the orthogonal unit group of the Brauer character ring in [Theorem 9.1](#).

Notation and Conventions. Throughout this article, we use \mathbb{N} to denote the natural numbers with the convention that $0 \in \mathbb{N}$. Every G -set is assumed to be finite, and we denote the category of G -sets by ${}_G\text{set}$. And for any ring R , every R -module considered is assumed to be finitely generated. We will denote the category of such modules by ${}_R\text{mod}$. When M and N are two RG -modules, we use the notation $M \mid N$ to denote that M is isomorphic to a direct summand of N . When we say that M is a trivial source RG -module, we mean that $M \mid RX$ for some permutation RG -module RX defined by a G -set X . By a (G, H) -biset, we mean a finite set U that is a left G -set and a right H -set such that $g(uh) = (gu)h$ for all $g \in G, u \in U$, and $h \in H$. We say U is right-free if $uh = uh'$ implies $h = h'$ always. If $u \in U$ and T is a subgroup of H (denoted by $T \leq H$), we define ${}^uT = \{g \in G : gu = ut \text{ for some } t \in T\}$, which is a subgroup of G . And if $S \leq G$, we define $S^u = \{h \in H : su = uh \text{ for some } s \in S\}$, which is a subgroup of H . When U is right-free and $u \in U$, its stabilizer (by considering U as a $G \times H$ -set) is the graph of the homomorphism $\varphi_u : {}^uH \rightarrow H$ defined by $\varphi_u(g) = h$ if $gu = uh$. In this situation, we see that $S^u = \varphi_u(S \cap {}^uH)$. When $S \leq G$, and $T \leq H$, then also restricting actions on both sides makes U an (S, T) -biset, and by $S \backslash U / T$ we mean a set of representatives of the orbits of U under these restricted actions.

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2. Representation rings

We first briefly describe all the rings and the morphisms between them that we will consider throughout this article. Let us fix a finite group G , a prime p , and a p -modular system (K, \mathcal{O}, F) large enough for G . Assume that (π) is the maximal ideal of \mathcal{O} , and $F = \mathcal{O}/(\pi)$. We let $B(G)$ denote the Burnside ring of G , $R_K(G)$ the character ring of G , and $R_F(G)$ the Brauer character ring of G . Also let $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ denote the Grothendieck ring of the category of finitely generated trivial source $\mathcal{O}G$ -modules. Similarly, define $T_F(G)$ for trivial source FG -modules. The functor $F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} - : {}_{\mathcal{O}G}\text{mod} \rightarrow {}_{FG}\text{mod}$ induces the canonical isomorphism $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_F(G)$. So we may identify $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ with $T_F(G)$, which we refer to as the trivial source ring of G .

Now if X is a finite G -set, then the linearization $\mathcal{O}X$ is a trivial source $\mathcal{O}G$ -module, and FX is a trivial source FG -module. So we have ring morphisms $B(G) \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ and $B(G) \rightarrow T_F(G)$. It is easy to see that they commute with the isomorphism $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_F(G)$, so we will denote both maps by l_G . If G is a p -group, then the maps l_G are isomorphisms. If V is a trivial source $\mathcal{O}G$ -module, then $K \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} V$ is a KG -module, hence has a K -character χ_V . We then have a ring morphism $c_G : T_{\mathcal{O}}(G) \rightarrow R_K(G)$ which maps the class $[V]$ to χ_V . If M is a trivial source FG -module, it has a Brauer character τ_M , and so we have a ring morphism $T_F(G) \rightarrow R_F(G)$, which maps the class $[M]$ to the Brauer character τ_M . Finally, we have the decomposition map $d_G : R_K(G) \rightarrow R_F(G)$. In the case where p does not divide the order of G , all three of b_G, c_G , and d_G are isomorphisms. Altogether we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & T_{\mathcal{O}}(G) & \xrightarrow{c_G} & R_K(G) \\
 l_G \nearrow & \downarrow \wr & & \downarrow d_G \\
 B(G) & & & \\
 l_G \searrow & T_F(G) & \xrightarrow{b_G} & R_F(G)
 \end{array} \tag{1}$$

These are the representation rings and maps we will focus on throughout. Recall that each of these representation rings are free abelian with finite rank. See [7] and [10] for more details. Notice also that each of these representation rings (except for $B(G)$) has a distinguished ring automorphism induced by taking dual modules. Moreover, the square of such an automorphism is always the identity morphism. For instance, if M is a trivial source FG -module, then its dual module $M^\circ = \text{Hom}_F(M, F)$ is again a trivial source FG -module. So if $a \in T_F(G)$, then $a = [M] - [N]$ for some trivial source FG -modules M and N . The dual of a is $a^\circ := [M^\circ] - [N^\circ]$. Notice $(a^\circ)^\circ = a$ for all $a \in T_F(G)$. Similarly, we have a dual operator on $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G), R_F(G)$, and $R_K(G)$. For completion, we just consider the identity operator on $B(G)$ as the distinguished automorphism of interest. We denote all these automorphisms by $-^\circ$. Since any permutation module is isomorphic to its dual module, we see that the maps l_G preserve duals. It is easy to see that all the other ring morphisms preserve duals. That is, for instance, $b_G(a^\circ) = b_G(a)^\circ$ for all $a \in T_F(G)$.

3. Ghost rings

Now for each of the representation rings in the previous section we want to describe an associated ghost ring and ghost map. First, if we let $\mathcal{S}(G)$ denote the set of subgroups of G , we have the ring morphism

$$\phi_G : B(G) \rightarrow \prod_{S \in \mathcal{S}(G)} \mathbb{Z}, \quad [X] \mapsto (|X^S|)_{S \leq G},$$

where X^S denotes the subset of X fixed by S . It is well-known that this map is injective and that its image lies in the G -fixed points when considering the conjugation action of G on $\prod_{S \in \mathcal{S}(G)} \mathbb{Z}$. So if we set $\tilde{B}(G) := (\prod_{S \in \mathcal{S}(G)} \mathbb{Z})^G$, then ϕ_G is a ring morphism $B(G) \rightarrow \tilde{B}(G)$, which is well-known to have finite cokernel. We refer to $\tilde{B}(G)$ as the ghost ring of $B(G)$, and ϕ_G as the associated ghost map.

Next we let $e \in \mathbb{N}$ be the exponent of G . We can then write $e = p^a h$ for some $a, h \in \mathbb{N}$ with $p \nmid h$. Let $\zeta \in K$ be a primitive e th root of unity. In fact, $\zeta \in \mathcal{O}$. Hence $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta] \subseteq \mathcal{O}$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta) \subseteq K$. We set $\Gamma := \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)/\mathbb{Q})$. Every element of Γ is of the form γ_i where i is an integer relatively prime to e and $\gamma_i(\zeta) = \zeta^i$. For each such $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$, we let i^* be an integer such that $ii^* \equiv 1 \pmod{e}$. Hence $\gamma_{i^*} = \gamma_i^{-1}$. Now if we let $\mathcal{E}(G)$ denote the set of elements of G , we have a ring morphism

$$\varepsilon_G : R_K(G) \rightarrow \prod_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)} \mathbb{Z}[\zeta], \quad \chi \mapsto (\chi(x))_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)},$$

where χ denotes a (virtual) character of G . Now G acts on the ring $\prod_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)} \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$ via conjugation, and also Γ acts on this ring via the action $\gamma_i \cdot (w_x)_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)} = (\gamma_i(w_{x^{i^*}}))_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)}$. These two actions clearly commute, hence $G \times \Gamma$ acts on the codomain of ε_G . The image of ε_G is fixed by $G \times \Gamma$, so if we let $\tilde{R}_K(G)$ be the fixed point subring $(\prod_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)} \mathbb{Z}[\zeta])^{G \times \Gamma}$, we see that we have a ring morphism $\varepsilon_G : R_K(G) \rightarrow \tilde{R}_K(G)$. It is well-known that ε_G is injective with finite cokernel. So $\tilde{R}_K(G)$ and ε_G will be the ghost ring and ghost map of $R_K(G)$. Similarly, if we set $\mu := \zeta^{p^a}$, then μ is a primitive h th root of unity in \mathcal{O} , where h is the p' -part of the exponent of G . So if $\tau \in R_F(G)$ is a (virtual) Brauer character of G , then τ is a function on the set of p -regular elements of G , taking values in $\mathbb{Z}[\mu] \subseteq \mathcal{O}$. If we let $\mathcal{E}_p(G)$ denote the set of p -regular elements of G , then we have a ring morphism

$$\xi_G : R_F(G) \rightarrow \prod_{y \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)} \mathbb{Z}[\mu], \quad \tau \mapsto (\tau(y))_{y \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)}.$$

Again, if we set $\Delta := \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu)/\mathbb{Q})$, every element of Δ is of the form δ_i , where $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ is relatively prime to h , and $\delta_i(\mu) = \mu^i$. Then similar to above, $G \times \Delta$ acts on $\prod_{y \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)} \mathbb{Z}[\mu]$. So we let $\tilde{R}_F(G) := (\prod_{y \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)} \mathbb{Z}[\mu])^{G \times \Delta}$ be the ghost ring of $R_F(G)$, and $\xi_G : R_F(G) \rightarrow \tilde{R}_F(G)$ is the associated ghost map.

We next want to define a ghost ring for $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ and $T_F(G)$ and ghost maps that commute with the canonical isomorphism $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_F(G)$. Notice first that if M is a trivial source $\mathcal{O}G$ - or FG -module, and $P \leq G$ is a p -subgroup, then the Brauer construction $M(P)$ is an $F[N_G(P)/P]$ -module, hence has a Brauer character that takes values in $\mathbb{Z}[\mu] \subseteq \mathcal{O}$. Let us define the set $\mathcal{T}_p(G)$ to be the set of all pairs (E, c) where E is a p -hypo-elementary subgroup of G with $\langle c \rangle = E/O_p(E)$, a cyclic p' -group. For a pair $(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)$ and a trivial source module M , if we let $\tau_{M,E}$ denote the Brauer character of $M(O_p(E))$, we can define

$$\tau_G : T_F(G) \longrightarrow \prod_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \mathbb{Z}[\mu], \quad [M] \mapsto (\tau_{M,E}(c))_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)}.$$

Then $G \times \Delta$ acts on the codomain of this function via $(x, \delta_i) \cdot (z_{(E,c)})_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} = (\delta_i(z_{(E^x, (ci^*)^x)})_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)})$, and the image of τ_G is fixed by this action. So if we set $\tilde{T}_F(G) := (\prod_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \mathbb{Z}[\mu])^{G \times \Delta}$, then $\tilde{T}_F(G)$ will be the ghost ring of $T_F(G)$ and $\tau_G : T_F(G) \longrightarrow \tilde{T}_F(G)$ is the associated ghost map. Similarly, we can set $\tilde{T}_O(G) := \tilde{T}_F(G)$, and we have a morphism $T_O(G) \longrightarrow \tilde{T}_O(G)$, which we will also denote by τ_G . This makes sense to do since applying the Brauer construction to a trivial source OG -module is the same as applying the functor $F \otimes_O -$ and then applying the Brauer construction to the resulting trivial source FG -module. In other words, the isomorphism $T_O(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_F(G)$ extends via the ghost maps to the equality $\tilde{T}_O(G) = \tilde{T}_F(G)$.

We similarly want to extend the maps l_G, b_G, c_G , and d_G to the level of ghost rings via the various ghost maps. Notice that such extensions must be unique since each ghost ring contains its associated representation ring as a finite index subgroup, and all the ghost maps are additive. First we explain an extension of l_G . If $(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)$, then in particular E is a subgroup of G . So we can define the function

$$\tilde{l}_G : \tilde{B}(G) \longrightarrow \tilde{T}_O(G), \quad (n_S)_{S \in \mathcal{S}(G)} \mapsto (n_E)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)},$$

which is clearly a ring morphism. And if X is a G -set, then $(\tau_G \circ l_G)([X]) = (\tau_{FX,E}(c))_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)}$. Now $(FX)(O_p(E)) \cong FX^{O_p(E)}$ as permutation $F[N_G(O_p(E))/O_p(E)]$ -modules, so the value of the Brauer character of $(FX)(O_p(E))$ at c is the number of fixed points: $|(X^{O_p(E)})^{(c)}| = |X^{(O_p(E),c)}| = |X^E|$. On the other hand, $(\tilde{l}_G \circ \phi_G)([X]) = \tilde{l}_G((|X^S|)_{S \in \mathcal{S}(G)}) = (|X^E|)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)}$. So we see $\tau_G \circ l_G = \tilde{l}_G \circ \phi_G$, that is \tilde{l}_G extends l_G to the appropriate ghost rings.

Next we describe an extension of b_G . If $y \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)$ and $\mathbf{1}$ denotes the trivial subgroup of G , then the subgroup $\langle y \rangle \leq G$ is p -hypo-elementary with $O_p(\langle y \rangle) = \mathbf{1}$. Hence $(\langle y \rangle, \{y\}) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)$. So we can define the function

$$\tilde{b}_G : \tilde{T}_F(G) \longrightarrow \tilde{R}_F(G), \quad (z_{(E,c)})_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \mapsto (z_{(\langle y \rangle, \{y\})})_{y \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)},$$

which is clearly a ring morphism. We see that if M is a trivial source FG -module, then $(\xi_G \circ b_G)([M])$ and $(\tilde{b}_G \circ \tau_G)([M])$ both take the value of the Brauer character of M at y for all $y \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)$. Hence $\xi_G \circ b_G = \tilde{b}_G \circ \tau_G$, and therefore \tilde{b}_G is an extension of b_G via the appropriate ghost rings.

Similarly, we extend the function c_G in the following way: If $x \in \mathcal{E}(G)$, we can write $x = x_p x_{p'}$, where x_p is the p -part of x , and $x_{p'}$ is the p' -part of x . Then $\langle x \rangle \leq G$ with $O_p(\langle x \rangle) = \langle x_p \rangle$ and $\langle x \rangle / O_p(\langle x \rangle) = \langle x_{p'} \rangle$. Hence $\langle x \rangle$ is p -hypo-elementary with $(\langle x \rangle, x \langle x_p \rangle) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)$. So we can define the function

$$\tilde{c}_G : \tilde{T}_O(G) \longrightarrow \tilde{R}_K(G), \quad (z_{(E,c)})_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \mapsto (z_{(\langle x \rangle, x \langle x_p \rangle)})_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)},$$

which is clearly a ring morphism extending c_G . Lastly, we describe the extension of d_G . Since $\mathcal{E}_p(G) \subseteq \mathcal{E}(G)$, we can simply define the function

$$\tilde{d}_G : \tilde{R}_K(G) \longrightarrow \tilde{R}_F(G), \quad (w_x)_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)} \mapsto (w_y)_{y \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)}.$$

It is easy to see \tilde{d}_G extends d_G since two characters have equal image under d_G if and only if the characters take the same values on all of $\mathcal{E}_p(G)$. Notice that \tilde{d}_G is surjective, just like d_G . Altogether we get the following commutative diagram of ghost rings:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \tilde{T}_O(G) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{c}_G} & \tilde{R}_K(G) \\
 \tilde{B}(G) & \nearrow \tilde{l}_G & & \parallel \\
 & & & \tilde{d}_G \downarrow \\
 & \tilde{T}_F(G) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{b}_G} & \tilde{R}_F(G)
 \end{array} \tag{2}$$

So Diagram (2) extends Diagram (1) to the level of ghost rings. As we noted all the representation rings in Diagram (1) have a duality operator, we also want to note all the ghosts rings also have a duality operator. As with $B(G)$, we just consider the identity on $\tilde{B}(G)$. Now since -1 is always relatively prime to e , we have $\gamma_{-1} \in \Gamma$, and $\gamma_{-1}^2 = \gamma_1$ is the identity of Γ . So we see that γ_{-1} induces an automorphism of $\tilde{R}_K(G)$ whose square is the identity morphism. This defines the duality operator on $\tilde{R}_K(G)$. To be more explicit, if $(w_x)_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)} \in \tilde{R}_K(G)$, then its dual element is $(w_x)_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)}^\circ = (\gamma_{-1}(w_x))_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)}$. We similarly can define duality operators on the other ghost rings $\tilde{T}_O(G)$, $\tilde{T}_F(G)$, and $\tilde{R}_F(G)$ since also $\delta_{-1} \in \Delta$. It is clear that all the morphisms in Diagram (2) commute with these various duality operators.

4. Algebraic maps

Here we recall some of the theory of algebraic maps developed by Andreas Dress which we will use throughout this article. The setup is the following: Let A be a semiring and E a commutative ring. We consider set maps $f : A \longrightarrow E$ and for an $a \in A$, we define

$$D_a f : A \longrightarrow E, \quad x \mapsto f(x + a) - f(x).$$

We say that $f : A \longrightarrow E$ is *algebraic* if there exists some $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$D_{a_1} D_{a_2} \cdots D_{a_{n+1}} f = 0 \quad \text{for all } a_1, a_2, \dots, a_{n+1} \in A.$$

If such an $n \in \mathbb{N}$ exists, then the least such n will be called the *degree* of f . Degree 0 algebraic maps are simply constant functions. If $g : A \longrightarrow E$ is an additional map, then we can define the pointwise addition $f + g : A \longrightarrow E$ by $(f + g)(x) = f(x) + g(x)$ for

all $x \in A$. Similarly, we can define the product fg by $(fg)(x) = f(x)g(x)$. And if $c \in E$ is a constant, then we can consider the map cf defined by $(cf)(x) = cf(x)$. The set of all functions $A \rightarrow E$ is then an E -module, and we can therefore talk about linear independence over E for collections of functions $A \rightarrow E$. At this point, we would like to collect a few facts about algebraic maps that we will use later. The proofs can be found in [7] and [8].

Proposition 4.1. *Let A be a semiring and let E and E' be commutative rings.*

1. *A nonconstant function $f : A \rightarrow E$ is algebraic of degree 1 if and only if $f = h + c$, where $c \in E$ is constant and $h : A \rightarrow E$ is a nonzero additive map.*
2. *If $f : A \rightarrow E$ is algebraic of degree n and $c \in E$ is constant, then cf is algebraic of degree $\leq n$, with equality if c is not a zero divisor in E .*
3. *If $f, g : A \rightarrow E$ are algebraic of degrees m and n , then $f + g$ is algebraic of degree $\leq \max\{m, n\}$, with equality if f and g are linearly independent over E .*
4. *If $f, g : A \rightarrow E$ are algebraic of degrees m and n , then fg is algebraic of degree $\leq m + n$.*
5. *If $f : A \rightarrow E$ is algebraic of degree m and $g : E \rightarrow E'$ is algebraic of degree n , then $g \circ f$ is algebraic of degree $\leq mn$.*
6. *Suppose $f : A \rightarrow E$ is nonconstant, $a_0 \in A$ is such that $D_{a_0}f$ is algebraic of degree n , and $D_a f$ is algebraic of degree $\leq n$ for all $a \in A$. Then f is algebraic of degree $n + 1$.*
7. *If $f : A \rightarrow E$ is algebraic of degree n and $i : A \rightarrow \bar{A}$ is the canonical map from A into its associated Grothendieck ring \bar{A} , then there exists a unique map $\bar{f} : \bar{A} \rightarrow E$ such that $\bar{f} \circ i = f$. Moreover, \bar{f} is algebraic of degree n , and if f is multiplicative, then so is \bar{f} .*

We will use the first six properties of the above proposition to show that various maps are algebraic, and we will use the last property to show that if two algebraic maps are equal on an additive generating set of a ring, then the uniqueness of the statement implies the maps must agree on the whole ring. We will often refer to this fact as the Theorem of Dress.

5. Tensor induction for H -sets

Here we first recall the important group theoretic construction of the wreath product. We will use the following notation throughout the rest of the paper. Let H be a finite group, and let n be some nonzero natural number. The symmetric group S_n acts on $H^n = H \times \cdots \times H$ (n copies) on the left by

$$\pi(h_1, \dots, h_n) = (h_{\pi^{-1}(1)}, \dots, h_{\pi^{-1}(n)}) \quad \text{for all } \pi \in S_n \text{ and } h_1, \dots, h_n \in H.$$

So we can form the semidirect product $H^n \rtimes S_n$, whose multiplication is given by

$$\begin{aligned} ((h_1, \dots, h_n), \pi)((k_1, \dots, k_n), \sigma) &= ((h_1, \dots, h_n)\pi(k_1, \dots, k_n), \pi\sigma) \\ &= ((h_1k_{\pi^{-1}(1)}, \dots, h_nk_{\pi^{-1}(n)}), \pi\sigma). \end{aligned}$$

We will use the notation $(h_1, \dots, h_n; \pi)$ for $((h_1, \dots, h_n), \pi)$, and write $H \wr S_n := H^n \rtimes S_n$. If we denote the identity of S_n by 1_n and the identity of H by 1_H , we have embeddings

$$\begin{aligned} \iota : S_n &\longrightarrow H \wr S_n, & \pi &\mapsto (1_H, \dots, 1_H; \pi) & \text{and} \\ \kappa : H^n &\longrightarrow H \wr S_n, & (h_1, \dots, h_n) &\mapsto (h_1, \dots, h_n; 1_n). \end{aligned}$$

Now if X is an H -set, then X^n is an $H \wr S_n$ -set via $(h_1, \dots, h_n; \pi) \cdot (x_1, \dots, x_n) = (h_1x_{\pi^{-1}(1)}, \dots, h_nx_{\pi^{-1}(n)})$. If Y is an additional H -set and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is an H -map, we see that the function $f^n : X^n \rightarrow Y^n$, $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (f(x_1), \dots, f(x_n))$ is a morphism of $H \wr S_n$ -sets. This gives us a functor $-^n : H\text{set} \rightarrow H \wr S_n \text{ set}$.

Next let G be an additional finite group, and let U be a finite right-free (G, H) -biset. We pick $u_1, \dots, u_n \in U$ such that the ordered set (u_1, \dots, u_n) is a complete set of representatives of the H -orbits of U . So here $n = |U/H|$. Now for $g \in G$, we have $gu_i = u_{\pi(i)}h_i$ for some $\pi \in S_n$ and $h_i \in H$. Since U is right-free, π and the h_i are uniquely determined by g . We can therefore define a function

$$\theta : G \longrightarrow H \wr S_n, \quad g \mapsto \iota(\pi)\kappa(h_1, \dots, h_n) = (h_{\pi^{-1}(1)}, \dots, h_{\pi^{-1}(n)}; \pi).$$

It is easy to check that θ is a homomorphism, hence induces a restriction functor $\text{Res}(\theta) : H \wr S_n \text{ set} \rightarrow G\text{set}$. We then define the functor $s_U : H\text{set} \rightarrow G\text{set}$ as the composition of $\text{Res}(\theta)$ and $-^n$. So explicitly, if X is an H -set, then $s_U(X) = X^n$, and if $g \in G$ with $gu_i = u_{\pi(i)}h_i$, then

$$g \cdot (x_1, \dots, x_n) = (h_{\pi^{-1}(1)}x_{\pi^{-1}(1)}, \dots, h_{\pi^{-1}(n)}x_{\pi^{-1}(n)})$$

for all $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X^n$. Now of course the functor s_U depends on the choice of U/H , but it is easy to see that different choices of U/H lead to naturally isomorphic functors.

Next we gather a few of the properties of the functor s_U . In Section 4 of [4], Serge Bouc gives a different – but naturally isomorphic – definition of s_U . His construction is slightly more general, however, since he does not require that U be right-free. This additional property will be necessary for later constructions, so we require it here. If $V \subseteq U$ such that $v \in V, h \in H$ implies $vh \in V$, we say that V is H -invariant, and denote this by $V \subseteq_H U$. The action of G on U induces an action on the set of all H -invariant subsets of U , and we denote the stabilizer of V in G by G_V . Notice that if $V \subseteq_H U$, then also $U - V \subseteq_H U$, and $G_{U-V} = G_V$, so both V and $U - V$ are right-free (G_V, H) -bisets. Also, if V is a right-free (H, K) -biset for some other finite group K , then $U \times V$ is a right H -set via $(u, v)h = (uh, h^{-1}v)$. We denote by $U \times_H V$ the set of H -orbits of $U \times V$ under this action. Such an orbit will be denoted by $(u, {}_H v)$ for $u \in U$ and $v \in V$. Then

$U \times_H V$ is naturally a right-free (G, K) -biset via $g(u, {}_H v)k = (gu, {}_H vk)$. Proofs of the properties to follow are given in Bouc’s paper, so we omit them here.

Proposition 5.1. *Let U, U' be right-free (G, H) -bisets, let V be a right-free (K, G) -biset, and let X, Y be H -sets. Then the following hold:*

1. $s_U(\bullet) \cong \bullet$ as G -sets, where \bullet denotes a one-point set.
2. $s_U(X) \cong s_{U'}(X)$ as G -sets whenever $U \cong U'$ as (G, H) -bisets, where the isomorphism is natural in X .
3. $s_U(X \times Y) \cong s_U(X) \times s_U(Y)$ as G -sets, where the isomorphism is natural in both X and Y .
4. $s_{U \sqcup U'}(X) \cong s_U(X) \times s_{U'}(X)$ as G -sets, where the isomorphism is natural in X .
5. $s_{V \times_G U}(X) \cong (s_V \circ s_U)(X)$ as K -sets, where the isomorphism is natural in X .
6. $s_U(X \sqcup Y) \cong \coprod_{V \in G \setminus \{V \subseteq_H U\}} \text{Ind}_{G_V}^G(s_V(X) \times s_{U-V}(Y))$ as G -sets, where the isomorphism is natural in both X and Y .

Now if we let $B^+(H) \subseteq B(H)$ denote the semiring generated by the isomorphism classes of H -sets, then s_U induces a function $B(U) : B^+(H) \rightarrow B(G)$ that sends $[X]$, the isomorphism class of an H -set X , to $[s_U(X)]$, the isomorphism class of $s_U(X)$. By the functoriality of s_U this function is well-defined. And since different choices of U/H give naturally isomorphic functors, this function does not depend on such a choice. Now property 3 of Proposition 5.1 shows that this function is multiplicative on $B^+(H)$. We will show this function is algebraic of degree $n = |U/H|$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let U be a right-free (G, H) -biset. The function $B(U) : B^+(H) \rightarrow B(G), [X] \mapsto [s_U(X)]$ is algebraic of degree $|U/H|$.*

Proof. We prove this lemma by induction on $n = |U/H|$. So first suppose that $n = 1$. Then fix $u \in U$. For $g \in G$, we have $gu = uh$ for some unique $h \in H$. Then $\theta : G \rightarrow H = H \wr S_1, g \mapsto h$ is the homomorphism defining s_U . And since $n = 1$, the functor s_U is just the restriction functor along θ . Hence $B(U)$ is just the restriction map. And since restriction is additive, we see that $B(U)$ is algebraic of degree ≤ 1 . But $B(U)$ is nonconstant, so it must be of degree $1 = n$.

Now assume for some fixed $k \in \mathbb{N}$, that we have shown that if V is a right-free biset with $|V/H| \leq k$, then $B(V)$ is algebraic of degree $|V/H|$. Then suppose that U is a right-free (G, H) -biset with $n = |U/H| = k + 1$. Let us fix $[X], [Y] \in B^+(H)$. We then have the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{[Y]}B(U)([X]) &= B(U)([X] + [Y]) - B(U)([X]) \\
 &= B(U)([X \sqcup Y]) - B(U)([X])
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= [s_U(X \sqcup Y)] - [s_U(X)] \\
 &= \left[\prod_{V \in G \setminus \{V \subseteq_H U\}} \text{Ind}_{G_V}^G(s_V(X) \times s_{U-V}(Y)) \right] - [s_U(X)] \\
 &= [\text{Ind}_{G_U}^G(s_U(X) \times s_{U-U}(Y))] + \sum_{V \in G \setminus \{V \subsetneq_H U\}} [\text{Ind}_{G_V}^G(s_V(X) \times s_{U-V}(Y))] - [s_U(X)] \\
 &= [s_U(X)] - [s_U(X)] + \sum_{V \in G \setminus \{V \subsetneq_H U\}} [\text{Ind}_{G_V}^G(s_V(X) \times s_{U-V}(Y))] \\
 &= \sum_{V \in G \setminus \{V \subsetneq_H U\}} \text{Ind}_{G_V}^G(B(V)([X])B(U - V)([Y]))
 \end{aligned}$$

Now for every $V \subseteq_H U$ such that $V \neq U$, we must have $|V/H| \leq k$. So by the induction hypothesis, $B(V)$ is algebraic of degree $|V/H|$. Now $B(U - V)([Y])$ is constant in terms of $[X]$, so the function $B(V)B(U - V)([Y])$ is algebraic of degree $\leq |V/H|$. And since induction is additive (algebraic of degree 1), composing with $\text{Ind}_{G_V}^G$ again gives an algebraic function of degree $\leq |V/H|$. So $D_{[Y]}B(U)$ is a sum of functions of degrees $\leq k$ for all $[Y] \in B^+(H)$. When $Y \cong \bullet$, a one-point H -set, we see that $D_\bullet B(U)([X]) = \sum_{V \in G \setminus \{V \subsetneq_H U\}} \text{Ind}_{G_V}^G(B(V)([X]))$. After choosing a set of representatives of $G \setminus \{V \subseteq_H U\}$, it is clear that the functions $\text{Ind}_{G_V}^G \circ B(V)$ are linearly independent over $B(G)$. And for any maximal $V \subsetneq_H U$, the function $\text{Ind}_{G_V}^G \circ B(V)$ is algebraic of degree k by the induction hypothesis. Hence $D_\bullet B(U)$ is algebraic of degree k by Property 3 of Proposition 4.1. Finally $B(U)$ is algebraic of degree $k + 1 = n$ by Property 6 of the proposition. \square

Now by applying the theorem of Dress, we see that $B(U)$ extends to a function $B(H) \rightarrow B(G)$ that is still multiplicative and algebraic of degree $|U/H|$. We will again denote this function by $B(U)$ and refer to it as *tensor induction* by U . Mostly we are interested in the case where H is a subgroup of G and U is just G as a right-free (G, H) -biset with multiplication from G on the left and multiplication from H on the right. Then the map $B(H) \rightarrow B(G)$ is the multiplicative induction map, which is algebraic of degree $[G : H]$.

Before moving on, we first recall (see Section 3b of [13]) how to extend $B(U)$ to a multiplicative function between ghost rings. Recall that if $S \leq G$ and $u \in U$, then $S^u = \varphi_u(S \cap {}^u H) \leq H$. So we can define the function

$$\tilde{B}(U) : \tilde{B}(H) \rightarrow \tilde{B}(G), \quad (n_T)_{T \in \mathcal{S}(H)} \mapsto \left(\prod_{u \in S \setminus U/H} n_{S^u} \right)_{S \in \mathcal{S}(G)}.$$

We see clearly that $\tilde{B}(U)$ is multiplicative. We can also see that $\tilde{B}(U)$ is algebraic of degree $\max\{|S \setminus U/H| : S \in \mathcal{S}(G)\} = |\{1_G\} \setminus U/H| = |U/H|$, as is $B(U)$. We also have

$\tilde{B}(U) \circ \phi_H = \phi_G \circ B(U)$, and $\tilde{B}(U)$ is the unique multiplicative function with this property. In other words, $\tilde{B}(U)$ is the multiplicative extension of $B(U)$ to ghost rings.

6. Tensor induction of modules

For this section, we let R denote any commutative ring. We call an RH -module M a *representation module* if M is finitely generated and M is free as an R -module. Just as we studied the tensor induction of H -sets in the previous section, we here study the tensor induction of representation RH -modules. One construction is defined by Bouc in [4]. Here we give a different construction that still results in isomorphic modules. Now let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. If M is a representation RH -module, then we see that $M^{\otimes n} := M \otimes_R \cdots \otimes_R M$ (n copies) is a representation $R[H \wr S_n]$ -module with action given by

$$(h_1, \dots, h_n; \pi) \cdot (m_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes m_n) = (h_1 m_{\pi^{-1}(1)}) \otimes \cdots \otimes (h_n m_{\pi^{-1}(n)}).$$

This then defines a functor $-\otimes^n$ from the category of representation RH -modules to the category of representation $R[H \wr S_n]$ -modules. Now if U is a right-free (G, H) -biset, then after picking (u_1, \dots, u_n) , an ordered set of representatives of U/H , we get a group homomorphism $\theta : G \rightarrow H \wr S_n$ as before. Then θ induces a restriction functor, and after composing with $-\otimes^n$, we get a functor t_U from the category of representation RH -modules to the category of representation RG -modules. Explicitly, $t_U(M) = M^{\otimes n} = M \otimes_R \cdots \otimes_R M$, and if $g \in G$ with $gu_i = u_{\pi(i)}h_i$ for some $\pi \in S_n, h_i \in H$, then

$$g \cdot (m_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes m_n) = (h_{\pi^{-1}(1)} m_{\pi^{-1}(1)}) \otimes \cdots \otimes (h_{\pi^{-1}(n)} m_{\pi^{-1}(n)}).$$

Of course t_U depends on the choice of representatives of U/H , but as before, we can see that different choices of representatives give naturally isomorphic functors. If M and N are two representation RH -modules, then both $M \otimes_R N$ and $M \oplus N$ are also representation RH -modules. Also R is a representation RH -module with trivial H -action. Then for any representation RH -module M , its dual module M° is also a representation RH -module. If X is a finite H -set, then the permutation module RX is a representation RH -module. As an analog to Proposition 5.1, we have the following:

Proposition 6.1. *Let U, U' be right-free (G, H) -bisets, let V be a right-free (K, G) -biset, let M and N be representation RH -modules, and let X be a finite H -set. Then the following hold:*

1. $t_U(R) \cong R$, where R is the trivial module.
2. $t_U(M) \cong t_{U'}(M)$ as RG -modules whenever $U \cong U'$, where the isomorphism is natural in M .
3. $t_U(M \otimes_R N) \cong t_U(M) \otimes_R t_U(N)$ as RG -modules, where the isomorphism is natural in both M and N .

4. $t_{U \sqcup U'}(M) \cong t_U(M) \otimes_R t_{U'}(M)$ as RG -modules, where the isomorphism is natural in M .
5. $t_{V \times_G U}(M) \cong (t_V \circ t_U)(M)$ as RK -modules, where the isomorphism is natural in M .
6. $t_U(M \oplus N) \cong \bigoplus_{V \in G \setminus \{V \subseteq_H U\}} \text{Ind}_{G_V}^G(t_V(M) \otimes_R t_{U-V}(N))$ as RG -modules, where the isomorphism is natural in both M and N .
7. $t_U(RX) \cong Rs_U(X)$, where the isomorphism is natural in X .
8. $t_U(M^\circ) \cong t_U(M)^\circ$ as RG -modules, where the isomorphism is natural in M .

Proof. Proofs of the first seven properties are discussed in [4], so here we only prove the last property. Let M be a representation RH -module, and let $\{m_1, \dots, m_k\}$ be an R -basis of M . Then M° has a dual R -basis $\{f_1, \dots, f_k\}$. That is, $f_i \in \text{Hom}_R(M, R)$ such that $f_i(m_j) = \delta_{i,j}$ where $\delta_{i,j} = 1_R$ if $i = j$ and $\delta_{i,j} = 0_R$ if $i \neq j$. Now also $\{m_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes m_{i_n} : (i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^n\}$ is an R -basis of $t_U(M)$. For $(i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^n$, let $f_{(i_1, \dots, i_n)} \in t_U(M)^\circ$ denote the dual element to $m_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes m_{i_n}$. And since $\{f_1, \dots, f_k\}$ is an R -basis of M° , then $\{f_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes f_{i_n} : (i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \{1, \dots, k\}^n\}$ is an R -basis of $t_U(M^\circ)$. The map $t_U(M^\circ) \rightarrow t_U(M)^\circ$ that sends $f_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes f_{i_n}$ to $f_{(i_1, \dots, i_n)}$ is then an isomorphism of R -modules. It is easy to check that this map preserves the G -action on both sides, hence we conclude this is an isomorphism of RG -modules. \square

7. Tensor induction functions

Here we show how tensor induction is used to define functions between the other various representation rings and their ghost rings by first starting with the trivial source ring. So suppose U is a right-free (G, H) -biset for two finite groups G and H . Let us fix a p -modular system (K, \mathcal{O}, F) that is large enough for both G and H . Every finitely generated FH -module is automatically free over F , hence every finitely generated FH -module is a representation module. So we can apply t_U to any finitely generated FH -module. If M is a trivial source FH -module, then $M \mid FX$ for some finite H -set X . Thus by property 6 of Proposition 6.1, we see that $t_U(M) \mid t_U(FX)$. And then by property 7, $t_U(FX) \cong Fs_U(X)$. Hence $t_U(M) \mid Fs_U(X)$, proving that $t_U(M)$ is then a trivial source FG -module. This shows that we have a function $T_F(U) : T_F^+(H) \rightarrow T_F(G), [M] \mapsto [t_U(M)]$, where $T_F^+(H) \subseteq T_F(H)$ denotes the semiring consisting of the classes of trivial source FH -modules. Since $[M] = [N]$ in $T_F(H)$ iff $M \cong N$ as FH -modules, this function is well-defined. Properties 1 and 3 of Proposition 6.1 shows this function is multiplicative. And as with $B(U)$, property 6 can be used to show that $T_F(U)$ is algebraic of degree $|U/H|$. Then applying the theorem of Dress, we get a function $T_F(H) \rightarrow T_F(G)$, which we also denote by $T_F(U)$, that is multiplicative and algebraic of degree $|U/H|$ such that $T_F(U)([M]) = [t_U(M)]$ for every trivial source module M . Property 7 implies that $T_F(U) \circ l_H = l_G \circ B(U)$. Finally, property 8 of Proposition 6.1 can also be combined with the Theorem of Dress to show that $T_F(U)$ preserves duals, that is, $T_F(U)(a^\circ) = T_F(U)(a)^\circ$ for all $a \in T_F(H)$.

In the same way, we have a multiplicative function $T_{\mathcal{O}}(U) : T_{\mathcal{O}}(H) \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$, which is algebraic of degree $|U/H|$ and also preserves duals. Here, we also see that $T_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ l_H = l_G \circ B(U)$. It is also clear that the isomorphisms $T_{\mathcal{O}}(H) \cong T_F(H)$ and $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G) \cong T_F(G)$ commute with the maps $T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ and $T_F(U)$.

Next we describe in detail an extension of $T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ to the appropriate ghost rings. So we want to define a multiplicative and algebraic function $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) : \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H) \rightarrow \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ that completes the diagrams below to commutative ones:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 T_{\mathcal{O}}(H) & \xrightarrow{T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)} & T_{\mathcal{O}}(G) \\
 \tau_H \downarrow & & \downarrow \tau_G \\
 \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)} & \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)
 \end{array}
 \qquad
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 \tilde{B}(H) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{B}(U)} & \tilde{B}(G) \\
 \tilde{l}_H \downarrow & & \downarrow \tilde{l}_G \\
 \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)} & \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)
 \end{array}$$

First we will show how, given a pair $(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)$ and $u \in U$, to define a corresponding element of $\mathcal{T}_p(H)$. Since E is p -hypo-elementary, we see that $E \cap {}^u H$ must also be p -hypo-elementary with $O_p(E \cap {}^u H) = O_p(E) \cap {}^u H$. Recall that we have the map φ_u which maps $E \cap {}^u H$ onto E^u . Also φ_u maps $O_p(E) \cap {}^u H$ onto $O_p(E)^u = O_p(E^u)$. So we can define the surjective group morphism

$$\bar{\varphi}_u : E \cap {}^u H / O_p(E) \cap {}^u H \rightarrow E^u / O_p(E^u), \quad xO_p(E) \cap {}^u H \mapsto \varphi_u(x)O_p(E^u).$$

Now let us set $e_u := [E : O_p(E)(E \cap {}^u H)]$. This then gives $\langle c^{e_u} \rangle = O_p(E)(E \cap {}^u H) / O_p(E) \leq E / O_p(E)$. We then have the canonical isomorphism:

$$\alpha_u : O_p(E)(E \cap {}^u H) / O_p(E) \rightarrow E \cap {}^u H / O_p(E) \cap {}^u H, \quad axO_p(E) \mapsto xO_p(E) \cap {}^u H,$$

where $a \in O_p(E), x \in E \cap {}^u H$. Thus we see that $E \cap {}^u H / O_p(E) \cap {}^u H$ is also cyclic, generated by $\alpha_u(c^{e_u})$. And since $\bar{\varphi}_u$ is surjective, we see also that $E^u / O_p(E^u)$ is cyclic, generated by $(\bar{\varphi}_u \circ \alpha_u)(c^{e_u})$. This shows that E^u is also p -hypo-elementary. Lastly, we set $f_u := [O_p(E) : O_p(E) \cap {}^u H]$. Then since f_u is a power of p , and $E^u / O_p(E^u)$ is a p' -group, if we set $c^u := (\bar{\varphi}_u \circ \alpha_u)(c^{e_u})^{f_u}$, we also have $E^u / O_p(E^u) = \langle c^u \rangle$. Hence $(E^u, c^u) \in \mathcal{T}_p(H)$. More concretely, if $c = sO_p(E)$ for some $s \in E$, then $s^{e_u} \in O_p(E)(E \cap {}^u H)$. So suppose $s^{e_u} = ax$ with $a \in O_p(E), x \in E \cap {}^u H$. Then if $\varphi_u(x) = h$ (that is $xu = uh$), we have $c^u = h^{f_u} O_p(E^u)$. We can then define the following function:

$$\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) : \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H) \rightarrow \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G), \quad (z_{(D,d)})_{(D,d) \in \mathcal{T}_p(H)} \mapsto \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} z_{(E^u, c^u)} \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)}$$

We can then state the main theorem, which includes a uniqueness statement on $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$.

Theorem 7.1. *Given a right-free (G, H) -biset U , the function $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) : \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H) \rightarrow \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ is a multiplicative, dual-preserving algebraic function of degree $|U/H|$ such that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_H = \tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ and $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tilde{l}_H = \tilde{l}_G \circ \tilde{B}(U)$. Moreover, if $f : \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H) \rightarrow \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ is a multiplicative function satisfying $f \circ \tau_H = \tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$, then $f = \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$.*

Proof. We will break up the proof into the following parts: In part (a) we prove that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is well-defined. In part (b) we prove that the image of $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ lies in $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ as claimed. It is then clear that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is multiplicative, dual-preserving, and algebraic of degree $|U/H|$. In part (c) of the proof, we show that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tilde{l}_H = \tilde{l}_G \circ \tilde{B}(U)$. In part (d) we prove that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_H = \tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$. And in part (e), we prove the uniqueness statement.

(a) We first show that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is well-defined, that is, does not depend on the choice of $E \setminus U/H$. So let us fix an $(E, c) \in \mathcal{S}_p(G)$, and suppose that $u, v \in U$ with $v = auh$ for some $a \in E$ and $h \in H$. We claim that $E^v = (E^u)^h$ and $c^v = (c^u)^h$. Thus (E^u, c^u) and (E^v, c^v) are conjugate in $\mathcal{S}_p(H)$, and therefore $z_{(E^u, c^u)} = z_{(E^v, c^v)}$. If $g \in E \cap {}^v H$, we have

$$gv = v\varphi_v(g) \Rightarrow g(auh) = (auh)\varphi_v(g) \Rightarrow (a^{-1}ga)u = u(h\varphi_v(g)h^{-1})$$

From this we see that $E \cap {}^v H = {}^a(E \cap {}^u H)$ and $\varphi_v(g) = h^{-1}\varphi_u(a^{-1}ga)h$. And since $O_p(E)$ is normal in E , we also have $O_p(E) \cap {}^v H = {}^a(O_p(E) \cap {}^u H)$. Hence $E^v = \varphi_v(E \cap {}^v H) = \varphi_v({}^a(E \cap {}^u H)) = \varphi_u(E \cap {}^u H)^h = (E^u)^h$, and similarly, $O_p(E^v) = O_p(E)^v = (O_p(E)^u)^h = O_p(E^u)^h$. So we have

$$\bar{\varphi}_v(gO_p(E) \cap {}^v H) = (\bar{\varphi}_u(a^{-1}gaO_p(E) \cap {}^u H))^h$$

for $g \in E \cap {}^v H$. Now as we saw, $E \cap {}^v H = {}^a(E \cap {}^u H)$. We therefore have $O_p(E)(E \cap {}^v H) = {}^a(O_p(E)(E \cap {}^u H))$. But $E/O_p(E)$ is cyclic, and conjugation by a is trivial. Hence $O_p(E)(E \cap {}^v H) = O_p(E)(E \cap {}^u H)$. Then clearly $e_v = e_u$, and we have $(\bar{\varphi}_v \circ \alpha_v)(c^{e_v}) = h^{-1}(\bar{\varphi}_u \circ \alpha_u)(c^{e_u})h$. Similarly, we can see $f_v = f_u$, which then implies $c^v = (c^u)^h$. From this, we see that the product $\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} z_{(E^u, c^u)}$ does not depend on the choice of $E \setminus U/H$. Therefore $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is indeed a well-defined function.

(b) We next show that the image of $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is fixed by the actions of G and Δ . To see that the image of $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is fixed by G , we just need to notice that for $g \in G$ and $(E, c) \in \mathcal{Q}_{G,p}$, we have $(({}^g E)^u, ({}^g c)^u) = (E^{g^{-1}u}, c^{g^{-1}u})$ for any $u \in U$, and if (u_1, \dots, u_k) is an ordered set of representatives of ${}^g E \setminus U/H$, then $(g^{-1}u_1, \dots, g^{-1}u_k)$ is an ordered set of representatives of $E \setminus U/H$.

To see that the image of $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is fixed by the action of Δ , we pick a $\delta_i \in \Delta$. Then for any $u \in U$, we have

$$(c^{i^*})^u = (\bar{\varphi}_u \circ \alpha_u)((c^{i^*})^{e_u f_u}) = (\bar{\varphi}_u \circ \alpha_u)((c^{e_u f_u})^{i^*}) = (\bar{\varphi}_u \circ \alpha_u)(c^{e_u f_u})^{i^*} = (c^u)^{i^*}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_i \cdot \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} z_{(E^u, c^u)} \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} &= \left(\delta_i \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} z_{(E^u, (c^{i^*})^u)} \right) \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \\ &= \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} \delta_i(z_{(E^u, (c^u)^{i^*})}) \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} = \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} z_{(E^u, c^u)} \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \end{aligned}$$

This last equality uses the fact that the domain of $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is also fixed by Δ , giving $\delta_i(z_{(E^u, (c^u)^{i^*})}) = z_{(E^u, c^u)}$. So we have now shown that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is a well-defined function whose image lies in $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ as stated.

(c) Now we show that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tilde{l}_H = \tilde{l}_G \circ \tilde{B}(U)$. So suppose that $(n_S)_{S \in \mathcal{S}(H)} \in \tilde{B}(H)$. We then have the following:

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{l}_G \circ \tilde{B}(U))((n_S)_{S \in \mathcal{S}(H)}) &= \tilde{l}_G \left(\left(\prod_{u \in T \setminus U/H} n_{T^u} \right)_{T \in \mathcal{S}(G)} \right) \\ &= \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} n_{E^u} \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \\ (\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tilde{l}_H)((n_S)_{S \in \mathcal{S}(H)}) &= \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)((n_D)_{(D,d) \in \mathcal{T}_p(H)}) = \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} n_{E^u} \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \end{aligned}$$

So we see that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tilde{l}_H = \tilde{l}_G \circ \tilde{B}(U)$.

(d) Next we show that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_H = \tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$. We know $T_{\mathcal{O}}(H)$ is generated as an abelian group by the classes of monomial $\mathcal{O}H$ -modules (see [1] for instance). Then since $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_H$ and $\tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ are both algebraic of degree $|U/H|$, we need only show they agree on the classes of monomial modules and apply the Theorem of Dress to get equality. A monomial $\mathcal{O}H$ -module M admits a decomposition $M = \bigoplus_{x \in X} M_x$ into \mathcal{O} -submodules M_x , which are free of rank one over \mathcal{O} where X is an H -set such that $m \in M_x, h \in H$, implies $hm \in M_{hx}$. For $x \in X$, we let H_x denote the corresponding stabilizer subgroup in H . Since M_x is \mathcal{O} -free of rank one, $M_x = \mathcal{O}_{\psi_x}$ for some homomorphism $\psi_x : H_x \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$. Now suppose $Q \leq H$ is a p -subgroup. Then $Q \cap H_x$ is contained in the kernel of each ψ_x since 1 is the only p th root of unity in \mathcal{O}^\times . We can see from [2], if we now consider X^Q as an $N_H(Q)/Q$ -set, then $M(Q) = \bigoplus_{x \in X^Q} M_x$, and so $M(Q)$ is a monomial $F[N_H(Q)/Q]$ -module. Now suppose that $t \in N_H(Q)$. Then the Brauer character of $M(Q)$ at tQ is $\sum_{x \in (X^Q)^{(t)}} \psi_x(t)$. Of course $(X^Q)^{(t)} = X^{(Q,t)}$, and so we can see that

$$\tau_H([M]) = \left(\sum_{x \in X^D} \psi_x(t) \right)_{(D,b) \in \mathcal{F}_p(H)} \quad \text{where } b = tO_p(D).$$

Next we want to show that $t_U(M)$ is a monomial $\mathcal{O}G$ -module, where the underlying G -set is $X^n = s_U(X)$. For any $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X^n$, we can define the \mathcal{O} -module $M_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = M_{x_1} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \dots \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} M_{x_n}$. Since each M_{x_i} is a free \mathcal{O} -module of rank one, clearly

$$t_U(M) \cong \bigoplus_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X^n} M_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

as \mathcal{O} -modules, and G permutes the summands according to its action on $X^n = s_U(X)$. For $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X^n$, we let $G_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$ denote its stabilizer subgroup of G . Since $M_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$ is free of rank one over \mathcal{O} , we know that $M_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = \mathcal{O}_{\psi_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}}$ for some morphism $\psi_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} : G_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$. We next determine this morphism. If $g \in G_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$ and $gu_i = u_{\pi(i)}h_i$ for $\pi \in S_n, h_i \in H$, this means that

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) = g \cdot (x_1, \dots, x_n) = (h_{\pi^{-1}(1)}x_{\pi^{-1}(1)}, \dots, h_{\pi^{-1}(n)}x_{\pi^{-1}(n)}).$$

Hence $x_i = h_{\pi^{-1}(i)}x_{\pi^{-1}(i)}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. In other words, $h_i x_i = x_{\pi(i)}$ for all i . For each i , let us define $l_i \in \mathbb{N}$ to be the smallest natural number such that $\pi^{l_i}(i) = i$. (Notice that $l_i = [\langle g \rangle : \langle g \rangle \cap u_i H]$.) Under the restriction of the action of S_n on $\{1, \dots, n\}$ to the subgroup $\langle \pi \rangle$, we see that the orbit of i is precisely $\{i, \pi(i), \pi^2(i), \dots, \pi^{l_i-1}(i)\}$. So clearly l_i is constant on the $\langle \pi \rangle$ -orbits of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Now since $h_i x_i = x_{\pi(i)}$, we see that

$$h_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots h_{\pi(i)} h_i x_i = h_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots h_{\pi(i)} x_{\pi(i)} = \cdots = h_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} x_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} = x_{\pi^{l_i}(i)} = x_i.$$

Hence $h_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots h_{\pi(i)} h_i \in H_{x_i}$, and we can consider $\psi_{x_i}(h_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots h_{\pi(i)} h_i)$, which is independent of the $\langle \pi \rangle$ -orbit of i . Now to determine $\psi_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(g)$, we pick a basis of $M_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$ in the following way: Fix an $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and choose any \mathcal{O} -generator e_{x_i} of M_{x_i} . Then for $j = 1, \dots, l_i - 1$, we recursively define $e_{x_{\pi^j(i)}} := h_{\pi^{j-1}(i)} e_{x_{\pi^{j-1}(i)}} \in M_{h_{\pi^{j-1}(i)} x_{\pi^{j-1}(i)}} = M_{x_{\pi^j(i)}}$. So we've chosen an \mathcal{O} -generator of $M_{x_{i'}}$ for all i' in the $\langle \pi \rangle$ -orbit of i . We then continue this process for the other $\langle \pi \rangle$ -orbits of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Then $e_{x_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{x_n}$ is an \mathcal{O} -basis element of $M_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$. So $g \cdot (e_{x_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{x_n}) = \psi_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(g)(e_{x_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{x_n})$. But by construction, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} g \cdot (e_{x_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{x_n}) &= h_{\pi^{-1}(1)} e_{x_{\pi^{-1}(1)}} \otimes \dots \otimes h_{\pi^{-1}(n)} e_{x_{\pi^{-1}(n)}} \\ &= \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \{1, \dots, n\}} \psi_{x_i}(h_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots h_{\pi(i)} h_i) (e_{x_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{x_n}) \end{aligned}$$

where $\langle \pi \rangle \setminus \{1, \dots, n\}$ denotes a full set of representatives of the $\langle \pi \rangle$ -orbits of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. This then shows that if $g \in G_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$ with $gu_i = u_{\pi(i)}h_i$, then we have

$$\psi_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(g) = \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \{1, \dots, n\}} \psi_{x_i}(h_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots h_{\pi(i)} h_i).$$

We are now ready to compute the image of $[M]$ under both relevant compositions:

$$\begin{aligned} (\tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U))([M]) &= \tau_G \left(\left[\bigoplus_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X^n} M_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \right] \right) \\ &= \left(\sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (X^n)^E} \psi_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(s) \right)_{(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \\ &= \left(\sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (X^n)^E} \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \{1, \dots, n\}} \psi_{x_i}(s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i) \right)_{(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \\ (\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_H)([M]) &= \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \left(\left(\sum_{x \in X^D} \psi_x(t) \right)_{(D, tO_p(D)) \in \mathcal{T}_p(H)} \right) \\ &= \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U/H} \sum_{x \in X^{E^u}} \psi_x(h_u^{f_u}) \right)_{(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \end{aligned}$$

where for $(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)$, we write $c = sO_p(E)$ with $su_i = u_{\pi(i)}s_i$, and for $u \in U$, we write $c^u = h_u^{f_u}O_p(E^u)$. So to prove that these two compositions agree, let us fix one such $(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)$. We can then partition $\{1, \dots, n\}$ by some $\lambda = \{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k\}$ such that u_i and $u_{i'}$ are in the same $E \setminus U/H$ -class iff $i, i' \in \lambda_j$ for some $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ where $k = |E \setminus U/H|$. We then define a function $\nu : \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$ by $\nu(i) = j$ whenever $i \in \lambda_j$. And let $\eta : \{1, \dots, k\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$ be the section of ν defined by sending j to the smallest i such that $i \in \lambda_j$. We then set $v_j := u_{\nu(j)}$ so that $\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$ is a complete set of representatives of $E \setminus U/H$. Now if $i \in \lambda_j$, we have $u_i = b_i v_j k_i$ for some $b_i \in E$ and $k_i \in H$. We can then define the following functions, which are mutual inverses of each other:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta : \prod_{j=1}^k X^{E^{v_j}} &\rightarrow (X^n)^E, \quad (y_1, \dots, y_k) \mapsto (x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ where } x_i = k_i^{-1} y_{\nu(i)}, \\ \alpha : (X^n)^E &\rightarrow \prod_{j=1}^k X^{E^{v_j}}, \quad (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto (x_{\eta(1)}, \dots, x_{\eta(k)}). \end{aligned}$$

Now $E/O_p(E) = \langle c \rangle$ is a p' -group, and we can assume $c = sO_p(E)$ for some p' -element $s \in E$. Also we assume $su_i = u_{\pi(i)}s_i$ for some $\pi \in S_n$, and $s_i \in H$. For $j = 1, \dots, k$, we set $e_j := e_{v_j} = [E : O_p(E)(E \cap^{v_j} H)]$, and $f_j := f_{v_j} = [O_p(E)(E \cap^{v_j} H) : E \cap^{v_j} H]$.

Then $s^{e_j} = a_j x_j$ for some $a_j \in O_p(E), x_j \in E \cap v_j H$. We then set $h_j := \varphi_{v_j}(x_j) \in E^{v_j}$, and we can define the function

$$\delta_j : X^{E^{v_j}} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times, \quad x \mapsto \psi_x(h_j)^{f_j}.$$

Since $s \in E$, notice we always have $\nu(i) = \nu(\pi(i))$. In other words, if $i \in \lambda_j$, then also $\pi(i) \in \lambda_j$. Hence the action of $\langle \pi \rangle$ on $\{1, \dots, n\}$ induces an action on each λ_j . Then if we let $\langle \pi \rangle \backslash \lambda_j$ denote a complete set of representatives of the $\langle \pi \rangle$ -orbits of λ_j under this restriction, we can define the function

$$\epsilon_j : (X^n)^E \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times, \quad (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mapsto \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \backslash \lambda_j} \psi_{x_i}(s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i).$$

Now for each $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ we let p_j denote the projection of $\prod_{j=1}^k X^{E^{v_j}}$ onto $X^{E^{v_j}}$. We claim that $\epsilon_j \circ \beta = \delta_j \circ p_j$ for each j . To see this, suppose that $(y_1, \dots, y_k) \in \prod_{j=1}^k X^{E^{v_j}}$. Then

$$(\epsilon_j \circ \beta)(y_1, \dots, y_k) = \epsilon_j(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \backslash \lambda_j} \psi_{x_i}(s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i),$$

where $x_i = k_i^{-1} y_j$ for $i \in \lambda_j$. This means that $\psi_{x_i} = \psi_{k_i^{-1} y_j} = k_i^{-1} \psi_{y_j}$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} (\epsilon_j \circ \beta)(y_1, \dots, y_k) &= \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \backslash \lambda_j} k_i^{-1} \psi_{y_j}(s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i) \\ &= \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \backslash \lambda_j} \psi_{y_j}(k_i s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i k_i^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $(\delta_j \circ p_j)(y_1, \dots, y_k) = \psi_{y_j}(h_j)^{f_j}$. Now for $i \in \lambda_j$, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} s^{l_i} u_i &= s^{l_i-1} u_{\pi(i)} s_i = s^{l_i-2} u_{\pi^2(i)} s_{\pi(i)} s_i = \cdots = u_{\pi^{l_i}(i)} s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i \\ &= u_i s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $s^{l_i} \in E \cap u_i H$ with $\varphi_{u_i}(s^{l_i}) = s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i$. Since $u_i = b_i v_j k_i$, then $b_i^{-1} s^{l_i} b_i \in E \cap v_j H$ with $\varphi_{v_j}(b_i^{-1} s^{l_i} b_i) = k_i \varphi_{u_i}(s^{l_i}) k_i^{-1}$. On the other hand, we notice $s^{l_i} \in E \cap u_i H \leq O_p(E)(E \cap u_i H) = O_p(E)(E \cap v_j H)$. But e_j is the smallest natural number such that $s^{e_j} \in O_p(E)(E \cap v_j H)$. Hence $s^{l_i} = (s^{e_j})^{m_i}$ for some $m_i \in \mathbb{N}$. So if we set $m := [E : O_p(E)]$, then the assumption that s is a p' element implies the order of s is m . Thus $l_i \equiv e_j m_i \pmod{m}$. Now since $a_j \in O_p(E) \trianglelefteq E$, we see that $s^{l_i} = (s^{e_j})^{m_i} = (a_j x_j)^{m_i} = a'_j x_j^{m_i}$, for some $a'_j \in O_p(E)$. We then compute

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{\varphi}_{v_j} \circ \alpha_{v_j})(s^{l_i} O_p(E)) &= \bar{\varphi}_{v_j}(\alpha_{v_j}(a'_j x_j^{m_i} O_p(E))) = \bar{\varphi}_{v_j}(x_j^{m_i} O_p(E) \cap v_j H) \\ &= \varphi_{v_j}(x_j^{m_i}) O_p(E^{v_j}) = \varphi_{v_j}(x_j)^{m_i} O_p(E^{v_j}) = h_j^{m_i} O_p(E^{v_j}) \end{aligned}$$

But on the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{\varphi}_{v_j} \circ \alpha_{v_j})(s^{l_i} O_p(E)) &= \varphi_{v_j}(b_i^{-1} s^{l_i} b_i) O_p(E^{v_j}) = k_i \varphi_{u_i}(s^{l_i}) k_i^{-1} O_p(E^{v_j}) \\
 &= k_i s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i k_i^{-1} O_p(E^{v_j}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Now $O_p(E^{v_j})$ is contained in the kernel of ψ_{y_j} , so $\psi_{y_j}(k_i s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i k_i^{-1}) = \psi_{y_j}(h_j)^{m_i}$. Therefore

$$(\epsilon_j \circ \beta)(y_1, \dots, y_k) = \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} \psi_{y_j}(h_j)^{m_i} = \psi_{y_j}(h_j)^{\sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} m_i}.$$

For each $i \in \lambda_j$, we have $l_i \equiv e_j m_i \pmod{m}$, and $m = [E : O_p(E)] = [E : O_p(E)(E \cap {}^{v_j}H)][O_p(E)(E \cap {}^{v_j}H) : O_p(E)]$. So if we set $d_j := [O_p(E)(E \cap {}^{v_j}H) : O_p(E)]$, then $m = e_j d_j$ or $\frac{m}{e_j} = d_j$. Now we see that $e_j \sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} m_i = \sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} e_j m_i$, and since $e_j m_i \equiv l_i \pmod{m}$, we have $e_j \sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} m_i \equiv \sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} l_i \pmod{m}$. But clearly $\sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} l_i = |\lambda_j|$. We can see that $E/E \cap {}^{v_j}H = \{b_i E \cap {}^{v_j}H : i \in \lambda_j\}$, and therefore $|\lambda_j| = [E : E \cap {}^{v_j}H] = [E : O_p(E)(E \cap {}^{v_j}H)][O_p(E)(E \cap {}^{v_j}H) : E \cap {}^{v_j}H] = e_j f_j$. So putting all of this together, we see that $e_j \sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} m_i \equiv e_j f_j \pmod{m}$. And since $\frac{m}{e_j} = d_j$, we get $\sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} m_i \equiv f_j \pmod{d_j}$. Now since $h_j = \varphi_{v_j}(x_j)$, we see that $o(h_j) \mid o(x_j) = o(s^{e_j}) = \frac{m}{e_j} = d_j$. Hence $\psi_{y_j}(h_j)$ is a d_j th root of unity in \mathcal{O}^\times . Then since $\sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} m_i \equiv f_j \pmod{d_j}$, we see that

$$(\epsilon_j \circ \beta)(y_1, \dots, y_k) = \psi_{y_j}(h_j)^{\sum_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \lambda_j} m_i} = \psi_{y_j}(h_j)^{f_j} = (\delta_j \circ p_j)(y_1, \dots, y_k).$$

So we have that $\epsilon_j \circ \beta = \delta_j \circ p_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, k$. So finally we see the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (X^n)^E} \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \setminus \{1, \dots, n\}} \psi_{x_i}(s_{\pi^{l_i-1}(i)} \cdots s_{\pi(i)} s_i) \\
 &= \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (X^n)^E} \prod_{j=1}^k \epsilon_j(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (X^n)^E} \prod_{j=1}^k (\epsilon_j \circ \beta \circ \alpha)(x_1, \dots, x_n) \\
 &= \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (X^n)^E} \prod_{j=1}^k (\delta_j \circ p_j)(x_{\eta(1)}, \dots, x_{\eta(k)}) = \sum_{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in (X^n)^E} \prod_{j=1}^k \delta_j(x_{\eta(j)}) \\
 &= \sum_{(y_1, \dots, y_k) \in \prod_{j=1}^k X^{E^{v_j}}} \prod_{j=1}^k \delta_j(y_j)
 \end{aligned}$$

Then by distributivity, this is equal to $\prod_{j=1}^k \sum_{x \in X^{E^{v_j}}} \delta_j(x) = \prod_{j=1}^k \sum_{x \in X^{E^{v_j}}} \psi_x(h_j)^{f_j}$. This proves that the (E, c) -components of $(\tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U))([M])$ and $(\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_h)([M])$ are equal. So we see that $\tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ and $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_H$ agree on the classes of monomial modules. Then since both compositions are algebraic, we can conclude that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_H = \tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$.

(e) Finally, we show that this extension $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is the unique multiplicative extension of $T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$. So suppose that also $f : \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H) \rightarrow \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ is multiplicative and satisfies $f \circ \tau_h = \tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$. We know that the ghost map τ_H is injective with finite cokernel annihilated by $|H|$. So pick $b \in \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H)$. Then $|H|b = \tau_H(a)$ for some $a \in T_{\mathcal{O}}(H)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} f(|H|b) &= f(\tau_H(a)) = (f \circ \tau_H)(a) = (\tau_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U))(a) = (\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U) \circ \tau_H)(a) \\ &= \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(\tau_h(a)) = \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(|H|b). \end{aligned}$$

Now if $\mathbf{1}_H$ denotes the identity of $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H)$, then we can similarly see that $f(|H|\mathbf{1}_H) = \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(|H|\mathbf{1}_H)$. So we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(|H|\mathbf{1}_H)f(b) &= f(|H|\mathbf{1}_H)f(b) = f(|H|b) = \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(|H|b) \\ &= \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(|H|\mathbf{1}_H)\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(b). \end{aligned}$$

Let us set $B := \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(|H|\mathbf{1}_H) \in \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H)$. An easy computation shows that $B = (|H|^{|E \setminus U/H|})_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{S}_p(G)}$. Hence B has a nonzero integer in each component. Therefore $Bf(b) = B\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(b)$ implies $f(b) = \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)(b)$. Thus we conclude that $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is unique among multiplicative functions extending $T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ to ghost rings. \square

If we set $\tilde{T}_F(U) = \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$, then the previous theorem shows also that $\tilde{T}_F(U)$ extends $T_F(U)$ to ghost rings. So we have defined tensor induction functions between Burnside rings and trivial source rings, and extended them to ghost rings. We next deal with the character ring. We know that two KH -modules have the same image in $R_K(H)$ if and only if they are isomorphic as KH -modules. So if we let $R_K(H)^+ \subseteq R_K(H)$ denote the semiring generated by the classes of KH -modules, then we see the functor t_U induces a map $R_K(U) : R_K(H)^+ \rightarrow R_K(G)$ by $R_K(U)([M]) = [t_U(M)]$. As with $T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$, we see that Proposition 6.1 can be used to show that $R_K(U)$ is multiplicative, preserves duals, and is algebraic of degree $|U/H|$. Hence this map extends uniquely to a multiplicative, dual-preserving, algebraic function $R_K(H) \rightarrow R_K(G)$, which we will also denote by $R_K(U)$. Before continuing, we first prove the following, which was previously proved in a special case and via different methods by David Gluck and Marty Isaacs in [9]:

Proposition 7.2. *If M is a KH -module with character χ , then $t_U(M)$ has character χ^U , where for $x \in G$,*

$$\chi^U(x) = \prod_{u \in \langle x \rangle \setminus U/H} \chi(\varphi_u(x^{n_u})),$$

where $n_u = [\langle x \rangle : \langle x \rangle \cap {}^u H]$.

Proof. To see first that this function is well-defined, suppose that $u, v \in U$ with $v = x^m u h$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}, h \in H$. Then ${}^v H = x^m ({}^u H)$. So $n_v = [\langle x \rangle : \langle x \rangle \cap x^m ({}^u H)] = [\langle x \rangle : x^m (\langle x \rangle \cap {}^u H)] = [\langle x \rangle : \langle x \rangle \cap {}^u H] = n_u$. Then

$$\varphi_v(x^{n_v}) = \varphi_{x^m u h}(x^{n_u}) = h^{-1} \varphi_u(x^m x^{n_u} x^{-m}) h = h^{-1} \varphi_u(x^{n_u}) h.$$

So $\varphi_v(x^{n_v})$ and $\varphi_u(x^{n_u})$ are conjugate in H , and therefore $\chi(\varphi_v(x^{n_v})) = \chi(\varphi_u(x^{n_u}))$. Hence $\chi^U(x)$ does not depend on the choice of $\langle x \rangle \backslash U/H$. Now fix a set of representatives $U/H = (u_1, \dots, u_n)$ and suppose that $x u_i = u_{\pi(i)} h_i$ for some $\pi \in S_n$ and $h_i \in H$. Now $\langle \pi \rangle \leq S_n$ acts on $\{1, \dots, n\}$, and if $\langle \pi \rangle \backslash \{1, \dots, n\} = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$, then $\langle x \rangle \backslash U/H = (u_{i_1}, \dots, u_{i_k})$. Let us fix a K -basis m_1, \dots, m_r of M . Suppose also that $h_i m_j = \sum_{k_i=1}^r \alpha_{i j k_i} m_{k_i}$. We can see for each i that $\varphi_{u_i}(x^{n_{u_i}}) = h_{\pi^{n_{u_i}-1}(i)} \cdots h_{\pi(i)} h_i$ and therefore

$$\chi(\varphi_{u_i}(x^{n_{u_i}})) = \sum_{(k_i, k_{\pi(i)}, \dots, k_{\pi^{n_{u_i}-1}(i)}) \in \{1, \dots, r\}^{n_{u_i}}} \prod_{j=0}^{n_{u_i}-1} \alpha_{\pi^j(i) k_{\pi^j(i)} k_{\pi^{j+1}(i)}}.$$

So by distributivity, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{u \in \langle x \rangle \backslash U/H} \chi(\varphi_u(x^{n_u})) &= \sum_{(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \{1, \dots, r\}^n} \prod_{i \in \langle \pi \rangle \backslash \{1, \dots, n\}} \prod_{j=0}^{n_{u_i}-1} \alpha_{\pi^j(i) k_{\pi^j(i)} k_{\pi^{j+1}(i)}} \\ &= \sum_{(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \{1, \dots, r\}^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_{i k_i k_{\pi(i)}} \\ &= \sum_{(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \{1, \dots, r\}^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_{\pi^{-1}(i) k_{\pi^{-1}(i)} k_i} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $\{m_{k_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes m_{k_n} : (k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \{1, \dots, r\}^n\}$ is then a K -basis of $t_U(M)$. Then for $(i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \{1, \dots, r\}^n$, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} x \cdot (m_{i_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes m_{i_n}) &= h_{\pi^{-1}(1)} m_{i_{\pi^{-1}(1)}} \otimes \cdots \otimes h_{\pi^{-1}(n)} m_{i_{\pi^{-1}(n)}} \\ &= \left(\sum_{k_1=1}^r \alpha_{\pi^{-1}(1) i_{\pi^{-1}(1)} k_1} m_{k_1} \right) \otimes \cdots \otimes \left(\sum_{k_n=1}^r \alpha_{\pi^{-1}(n) i_{\pi^{-1}(n)} k_n} m_{k_n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \{1, \dots, r\}^n} \prod_{j=1}^n \alpha_{\pi^{-1}(j) i_{\pi^{-1}(j)} k_j} m_{k_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes m_{k_n} \end{aligned}$$

So we see that the character of $t_U(M)$ at x is precisely $\sum_{(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \{1, \dots, r\}^n} \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_{\pi^{-1}(i) k_{\pi^{-1}(i)} k_i} = \chi^U(x)$. \square

So the map $R_K(U)$ can be described as the function $\chi \mapsto \chi^U$ on characters. If M is a trivial source $\mathcal{O}H$ -module, then clearly $(R_K(U) \circ c_H)([M]) = (c_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U))([M])$ since both are equal to the character of $t_U(M)$. Then since both $R_K(U) \circ c_H$ and $c_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ are algebraic (of degree $|U/H|$), we can conclude by the Theorem of Dress that $R_K(U) \circ c_H = c_G \circ T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$.

It is now easy to see how to extend $R_K(U)$ to ghost rings. We define the function

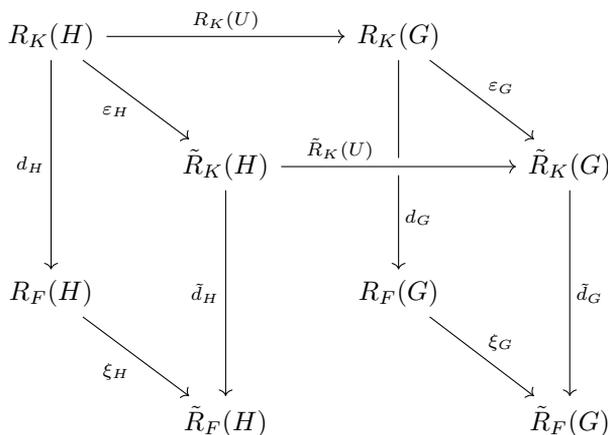
$$\tilde{R}_K(U) : \tilde{R}_K(H) \longrightarrow \tilde{R}_K(G), \quad (w_h)_{h \in \mathcal{E}(H)} \mapsto \left(\prod_{u \in \langle x \rangle \backslash U/H} w_{\varphi_u(x^{n_u})} \right)_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)}.$$

It's immediately clear then that $\tilde{R}_K(U)$ is multiplicative and algebraic of degree $|U/H|$ and also that $\tilde{R}_K(U) \circ \varepsilon_H = \varepsilon_G \circ R_K(U)$. That is, $\tilde{R}_K(U)$ is a multiplicative extension of $R_K(U)$. Since ε_H is injective with finite cokernel, we see also that $\tilde{R}_K(U)$ is the unique multiplicative extension of $R_K(U)$ in much the same way we proved $\tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$ is the unique multiplicative extension of $T_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$. Also if $(z_{(D,b)})_{(D,b) \in \mathcal{T}_p(H)} \in \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(H)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} (\tilde{R}_K(U) \circ \tilde{c}_H)((z_{(D,b)})_{(D,b) \in \mathcal{T}_p(H)}) &= \left(\prod_{u \in \langle x \rangle \backslash U/H} z_{(\langle x \rangle^u, \varphi_u(x^{n_u}))(\langle x_p \rangle^u)} \right)_{x \in \mathcal{E}(G)} \\ &= (\tilde{c}_G \circ \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U))((z_{(D,b)})_{(D,b) \in \mathcal{T}_p(H)}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\tilde{R}_K(U) \circ \tilde{c}_H = \tilde{c}_G \circ \tilde{T}_{\mathcal{O}}(U)$.

Lastly we want to describe the function $R_F(U) : R_F(H) \longrightarrow R_F(G)$ induced by the tensor induction functor and an extension $\tilde{R}_F(U) : \tilde{R}_F(H) \longrightarrow \tilde{R}_F(G)$. Essentially we want to complete the bottom face of the following commutative diagram:



Similar to previous constructions, we first let $R_F^+(H)$ denote the subring of $R_F(H)$ consisting of the classes of FH -modules. We want to define $R_F(U) : R_F^+(H) \longrightarrow R_F(G)$ by $R_F(U)([M]) = [t_U(M)]$, but it is not immediately clear that this is well-defined.

So suppose that M and N are two FH -modules such that $[M] = [N]$ in $R_F^+(H)$. This is equivalent to having $\text{Res}_T^H(M) \cong \text{Res}_T^H(N)$ for all p' -subgroups $T \leq H$. To see that $R_F(U)$ is well-defined as above, it suffices to show that $\text{Res}_S^G(t_U(M)) \cong \text{Res}_S^G(t_U(N))$ for all p' -subgroups $S \leq G$. So let us fix one p' -subgroup $S \leq G$. Notice that the restriction functor Res_S^G is just the functor t_V , where V is the elementary restriction (S, G) -biset. Thus $\text{Res}_S^G(t_U(M)) = (t_V \circ t_U)(M) = t_{V \times_G U}(M)$. Let us first write $U = U_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup U_t$ as a disjoint union of transitive (G, H) -bisets, and then pick a $u_i \in U_i$. Now each U_i is right-free, and we therefore have isomorphisms $\bar{\varphi}_{u_i} : {}^{u_i}H / {}^{u_i}\mathbf{1} \xrightarrow{\sim} G^{u_i}, g^{u_i}\mathbf{1} \mapsto \varphi_{u_i}(g)$. We can write each transitive U_i as a composition of elementary bisets in the following way:

$$U_i \cong \text{Ind}_{u_i H}^G \circ \text{Inf}_{u_i H / u_i \mathbf{1}}^{u_i H} \circ \text{Iso}(\bar{\varphi}_{u_i}^{-1}) \circ \text{Res}_{G^{u_i}}^H.$$

We then compose each U_i with $V = \text{Res}_S^G$. First we see by the Mackey formula that

$$\text{Res}_S^G \circ \text{Ind}_{u_i H}^G \cong \coprod_{x \in S \backslash G / u_i H} \text{Ind}_{S \cap x u_i H}^S \circ \text{Iso}(c_x) \circ \text{Res}_{S^x \cap u_i H}^{u_i H}$$

where $c_x : S^x \cap u_i H \xrightarrow{\sim} S \cap x u_i H$ is the isomorphism induced by conjugation by x . Then for any $x \in G$, we have

$$\text{Res}_{S^x \cap u_i H}^{u_i H} \circ \text{Inf}_{u_i H / u_i \mathbf{1}}^{u_i H} \cong \text{Inf}_{S^x \cap u_i H / S^x \cap u_i \mathbf{1}}^{S^x \cap u_i H} \circ \text{Iso}(\gamma_x^{-1}) \circ \text{Res}_{(S^x \cap u_i H) / u_i \mathbf{1}}^{u_i H / u_i \mathbf{1}}$$

where $\gamma_x : S^x \cap u_i H / S^x \cap u_i \mathbf{1} \xrightarrow{\sim} (S^x \cap u_i H) / u_i \mathbf{1}$ is the canonical isomorphism. Next we have

$$\text{Res}_{(S^x \cap u_i H) / u_i \mathbf{1}}^{u_i H / u_i \mathbf{1}} \circ \text{Iso}(\bar{\varphi}_{u_i}^{-1}) \cong \text{Iso}((\bar{\varphi}_{x u_i}|_{(S^x \cap u_i H) / u_i \mathbf{1}})^{-1}) \circ \text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^{G^{u_i}}$$

where the isomorphism $(S^x \cap u_i H) / u_i \mathbf{1} \xrightarrow{\sim} S^{x u_i}$ is given by restricting $\bar{\varphi}_{u_i}$ to $(S^x \cap u_i H) / u_i \mathbf{1}$. Finally, we have $\text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^{G^{u_i}} \circ \text{Res}_{G^{u_i}}^H \cong \text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^H$ by transitivity. Then putting these together, we see that

$$V \circ U_i \cong \coprod_{x \in S \backslash G / u_i H} V_{i,x} \circ \text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^H$$

where $V_{i,x}$ is some right-free $(S, S^{x u_i})$ -biset. So finally, we have

$$V \circ U \cong \prod_{i=1}^t \coprod_{x \in S \backslash G / u_i H} V_{i,x} \circ \text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^H.$$

Then by [Proposition 6.1](#), we see that

$$\text{Res}_S^G(t_U(M)) \cong \bigotimes_{i=1}^t \bigotimes_{x \in S \backslash G / u_i H} t_{V_{i,x}}(\text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^H(M)),$$

with a similar result for N in place of M . Since S is a p' -subgroup of G , so is $S \cap x u_i H$ for all $x \in G$ and $i = 1, \dots, t$. Hence $S^{x u_i} = \varphi_{x u_i}(S \cap x u_i H)$ is a p' -subgroup of H . So by the assumption, $\text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^H(M) \cong \text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^H(N)$ for all x and i . Then by functoriality, $t_{V_{i,x}}(\text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^H(M)) \cong t_{V_{i,x}}(\text{Res}_{S^{x u_i}}^H(N))$ for all x and i . From here, we can conclude that $\text{Res}_S^G(t_U(M)) \cong \text{Res}_S^G(t_U(N))$, showing that $R_F(U)$ is well-defined. Is it then clear that $R_F(U)$ is multiplicative and is algebraic of degree $|U/H|$. Hence we have a multiplicative, dual-preserving function $R_F(U) : R_F(H) \rightarrow R_F(G)$ which again is algebraic of degree $|U/H|$.

From here we want to show that $R_F(U) \circ d_H = d_G \circ R_K(U)$. To do so, we just need to show that both compositions agree on $R_K^+(H)$. So let M be a KH -module, and let $L \subseteq M$ be a full $\mathcal{O}H$ -lattice in M so that $d_H([M]) = [F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L]$. Next we see that $t_U(L)$ is a full $\mathcal{O}G$ -lattice inside $t_U(M)$, and therefore

$$(d_G \circ R_K(U))([M]) = d_G([t_U(M)]) = [F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} t_U(L)].$$

Before proceeding, we prove the following lemma:

Lemma 7.3. *Let k, k' be two commutative rings with a morphism $k \rightarrow k'$ of rings. Then the functors $t_U(k \otimes_{k'} -), k \otimes_{k'} t_U(-) : {}_{k'H}\text{mod} \rightarrow {}_{kG}\text{mod}$ are naturally isomorphic.*

Proof. If M is a $k'H$ -module, then the map $t_U(k \otimes_{k'} M) \rightarrow k \otimes_{k'} t_U(M)$ defined by

$$(c_1 \otimes m_1) \otimes \dots \otimes (c_n \otimes m_n) \mapsto \left(\prod_{i=1}^n c_i \right) \otimes (m_1 \otimes \dots \otimes m_n)$$

is clearly an isomorphism of kG -modules, natural in M . \square

Then applying this lemma to the canonical epimorphism $\mathcal{O} \rightarrow F$, we have the following:

$$\begin{aligned} (R_F(U) \circ d_H)([M]) &= R_F(U)(F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L) = [t_U(F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} L)] \\ &= [F \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} t_U(L)] = d_G([t_U(M)]) \\ &= (d_G \circ R_K(U))([M]) \end{aligned}$$

From here we can conclude that $R_F(U) \circ d_H = d_G \circ R_K(U)$. Recall that the decomposition d_H is always surjective. In particular, if M is an FH -module with Brauer character ψ , then we have its Brauer lift $\hat{\psi} \in R_K(H)$ where $\hat{\psi}(h) = \psi(h_{p'})$ for all $h \in H$. We can then compute $R_K(\hat{\psi})$ using Proposition 7.2. Then after applying d_G , the following theorem becomes clear:

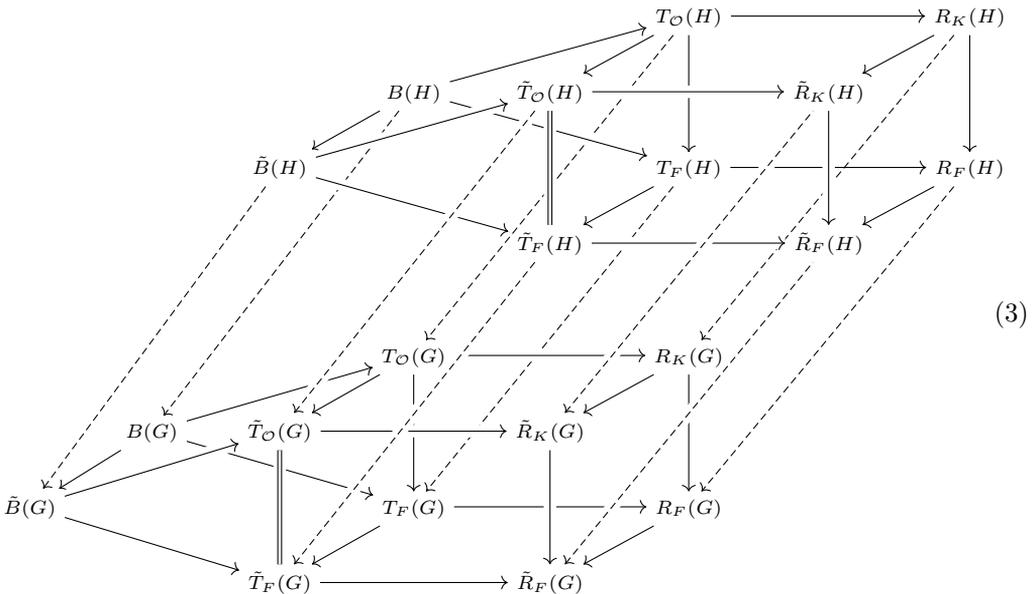
Theorem 7.4. *If M is an FH -module with Brauer character ψ , then $t_U(M)$ is an FG -module with Brauer character ψ^U , where for $x \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)$,*

$$\psi^U(x) = \prod_{u \in \langle x \rangle \backslash U/H} \psi(\varphi_u(x^{nu})), \quad n_u = [\langle x \rangle : \langle x \rangle \cap {}^u H].$$

To conclude this section, we define $\tilde{R}_F(U)$ to complete the rest of the diagram:

$$\tilde{R}_F(U) : \tilde{R}_F(H) \longrightarrow \tilde{R}_F(G), \quad (w_h)_{h \in \mathcal{E}_p(H)} \mapsto \left(\prod_{u \in \langle x \rangle \backslash U/H} w_{\varphi_u(x^{nu})} \right)_{x \in \mathcal{E}_p(G)}.$$

It is clear that $\tilde{R}_F(U)$ is multiplicative, preserves duals, is algebraic of degree $|U/H|$, and extends the function $R_F(U)$ to ghost rings. Again since ξ_H is injective with finite cokernel, we can see that $\tilde{R}_F(U)$ is the unique multiplicative extension of $R_F(U)$. Finally we have the following diagram where each face is commutative. We omit the names of the maps for simplicity. Each function is multiplicative and preserves duals. The dashed arrows are algebraic of degree $|U/H|$. The solid arrows are all additive (hence algebraic of degree 1).



8. Unit groups as inflation functors

Here we recall the notion of inflation functors (see [5] for more details). We let $B(G, H)$ denote the Grothendieck group of the isomorphism classes of finite (G, H) -bisets with

respect to disjoint unions. In other words, $B(G, H)$ is just $B(G \times H^{\text{op}})$. If K is an additional finite group, then there is a bilinear pairing

$$B(G, H) \times B(H, K) \longrightarrow B(G, K), \quad (u, v) \mapsto u \times_H v$$

induced by tensoring over H , which defines composition in the biset category \mathcal{C} . Next we let $I(G, H)$ denote the subgroup of $B(G, H)$ generated by the isomorphism classes of finite right-free (G, H) -bisets. We can then define the category \mathcal{I} to be a full subcategory of the biset category with $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{I}}(H, G) = I(G, H)$. An inflation functor is then an additive functor $\mathcal{I} \rightarrow \text{Ab}$, where Ab denotes the category of abelian groups.

The goal of the rest of this section is to define inflation functors for each of the unit groups of the representation rings and their ghost rings discussed above. We let $K = \bar{\mathbb{Q}}_p$, the algebraic closure of the p -adic numbers and \mathcal{O} be the integral closure of \mathbb{Z}_p in K . Although \mathcal{O} is not a complete DVR, it has a unique maximal ideal \mathfrak{p} . We then set $F = \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{p}$, which is an algebraically closed field of characteristic p . Now for any fixed finite group G , the canonical map $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G) \rightarrow T_F(G)$ is still an isomorphism. We can then find a p -modular system (K', \mathcal{O}', F') with embeddings $K' \hookrightarrow K, \mathcal{O}' \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}$, and $F' \hookrightarrow F$ that give isomorphisms $R_{K'}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} R_K(G), R_{F'}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} R_F(G), T_{F'}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_F(G)$, and $T_{\mathcal{O}'}(G) \xrightarrow{\sim} T_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$. So with some abuse of notation, when focusing on a particular group G , we will identify $T_{\mathcal{O}}(G)$ with $T_{\mathcal{O}'}(G)$ (with similar identifications for the other representation rings).

For each finite group G , we have a ring $R(G)$ where $R(-)$ will stand for $B(-), T_{\mathcal{O}}(-), T_F(-), R_F(-), R_K(-)$, or one of their associated ghost rings. And if G and H are two finite groups and U is a right-free (G, H) -biset, we have a multiplicative function $R(U) : R(H) \rightarrow R(G)$, hence a group homomorphism $R(U)^{\times} : R(H)^{\times} \rightarrow R(G)^{\times}$. We will show that each possible $R(-)^{\times}$ defines an inflation functor. Now if $a \in I(G, H)$, then $a = [U] - [U']$ for some right-free (G, H) -bisets U and U' . Hence, we can define the group homomorphism $R(a)^{\times} := R(U)^{\times} (R(U')^{\times})^{-1} : R(H)^{\times} \rightarrow R(G)^{\times}$. We will show explicitly for $R(-) = \tilde{T}_F(-)$ that this makes $\tilde{T}_F(-)^{\times}$ an inflation functor, and then it will be clear that similar proofs will show $R(-)^{\times}$ is also an inflation functor for the other choices of $R(-)$.

To see that $\tilde{T}_F(a)$ is well-defined, suppose additionally that $a = [X] - [X']$ for some other right-free (G, H) -bisets X and X' . Then $[U] - [U'] = [X] - [X']$, hence $[U \sqcup X'] = [X \sqcup U']$ in $I(G, H)$. Therefore $U \sqcup X'$ and $X \sqcup U'$ are isomorphic right-free (G, H) -bisets. So $\tilde{T}_F(U \sqcup X')^{\times} = \tilde{T}_F(X \sqcup U')^{\times}$. Now if $(E, c) \in \mathcal{I}_p(G)$, (u_1, \dots, u_n) is a set of representatives of $E \setminus U/H$, and (x'_1, \dots, x'_m) is a set of representatives of $E \setminus X'/H$, then clearly $(u_1, \dots, u_n, x'_1, \dots, x'_m)$ is a set of representatives of $E \setminus (U \sqcup X')/H$. From here we can see that $\tilde{T}_F(U \sqcup X')^{\times} = \tilde{T}_F(U)^{\times} \tilde{T}_F(X')^{\times}$. Similarly, $\tilde{T}_F(X \sqcup U')^{\times} = \tilde{T}_F(X)^{\times} \tilde{T}_F(U')^{\times}$. So we see that $\tilde{T}_F(U)^{\times} \tilde{T}_F(X')^{\times} = \tilde{T}_F(X)^{\times} \tilde{T}_F(U')^{\times}$. Hence $\tilde{T}_F(U)^{\times} (\tilde{T}_F(U')^{\times})^{-1} = \tilde{T}_F(X)^{\times} (\tilde{T}_F(X')^{\times})^{-1}$. Thus we see that $\tilde{T}_F(a)^{\times}$ is well-defined. So for any $a \in I(G, H)$, we have a homomorphism of abelian groups $\tilde{T}_F(a)^{\times} : \tilde{T}_F(H)^{\times} \rightarrow \tilde{T}_F(G)^{\times}$.

It is clear that $\tilde{T}_F([\text{Id}_G])^\times : \tilde{T}_F(G)^\times \rightarrow \tilde{T}_F(G)^\times$ is the identity function. So we next show that $\tilde{T}_F(-)^\times$ preserves compositions. Suppose that G, H , and K are finite groups, U is a right-free (G, H) -biset, and V is a right-free (H, K) -biset. Then $U \times_H V$ is a right-free (G, K) -biset. We will show that $\tilde{T}_F(U \times_H V)^\times = \tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(V)^\times$. First note that if $u \in U, v \in V$, and $T \leq K$, then ${}^{(u, Hv)}T = {}^u({}^vT)$. Similarly $S^{(u, Hv)} = (S^u)^v$ for any $S \leq G$. In particular, for $(E, c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)$, we have $E^{(u, Hv)} = (E^u)^v$ and $O_p(E)^{(u, Hv)} = (O_p(E)^u)^v$. Hence $c^{(u, Hv)}, (c^u)^v \in E^{(u, Hv)}/O_p(E)^{(u, Hv)}$. We will show that in fact, $c^{(u, Hv)} = (c^u)^v$. We have $e_{(u, Hv)} = [E : O_p(E)(E \cap {}^{(u, Hv)}K)]$ and $f_{(u, Hv)} = [O_p(E)(E \cap {}^{(u, Hv)}K) : E \cap {}^{(u, Hv)}K]$. Hence $e_{(u, Hv)}f_{(u, Hv)} = [E : E \cap {}^{(u, Hv)}K]$. Next we have $e_u = [E : O_p(E)(E \cap {}^uH)]$ and $f_u = [O_p(E)(E \cap {}^uH) : E \cap {}^uH]$. Hence $e_u f_u = [E : E \cap {}^uH]$. Now ${}^{(u, Hv)}K = {}^u({}^vK) \leq {}^uH$. Hence $E \cap {}^u({}^vK) \leq E \cap {}^uH$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} e_{(u, Hv)}f_{(u, Hv)} &= [E : E \cap {}^u({}^vK)] = [E : E \cap {}^uH][E \cap {}^uH : E \cap {}^u({}^vK)] \\ &= e_u f_u [E \cap {}^uH : E \cap {}^u({}^vK)]. \end{aligned}$$

We see that φ_u maps $E \cap {}^uH$ onto E^u and $E \cap {}^u({}^vK)$ onto $E^u \cap {}^vK$. Hence $[E^u : E^u \cap {}^vK] = [E \cap {}^uH : (E \cap {}^u({}^vK))(E \cap \text{Ker}(\varphi_u))]$ by an isomorphism theorem. But $E \cap \text{Ker}(\varphi_u) \leq E \cap {}^u({}^vK)$. So we have $[E^u : E^u \cap {}^vK] = [E \cap {}^uH : E \cap {}^u({}^vK)]$. Now setting $e_v = [E^u : O_p(E)^u(E^u \cap {}^vK)]$ and $f_v = [O_p(E)^u(E^u \cap {}^vK) : E^u \cap {}^vK]$, we then have $e_{(u, Hv)}f_{(u, Hv)} = e_u f_u e_v f_v$.

Now suppose $c = sO_p(E)$ for some $s \in E$. Then $s^{e_{(u, Hv)}} = ax$ for some $a \in O_p(E)$ and $x \in E \cap {}^{(u, Hv)}K$. Then $c^{(u, Hv)} = \varphi_{(u, Hv)}(x)^{f_{(u, Hv)}}O_p(E)^{(u, Hv)}$. On the other hand, $s^{e_u} = by$ for some $b \in O_p(E)$ and $y \in E \cap {}^uH$. So $c^u = \varphi(y)^{f_u}O_p(E)^u$. Then $\varphi_u(y)^{f_u e_v} = tz$ for some $t \in O_p(E)^u$ and $z \in E^u \cap {}^vK$. Therefore $(c^u)^v = \varphi_v(z)^{f_v}O_p(E)^{(u, Hv)}$. So we will show that $\varphi_{(u, Hv)}(z)^{f_{(u, Hv)}}O_p(E)^{(u, Hv)} = \varphi_v(z)^{f_v}O_p(E)^{(u, Hv)}$.

Now $s^{e_{(u, Hv)}f_{(u, Hv)}} = (ax)^{f_{(u, Hv)}} = a'x^{f_{(u, Hv)}}$ for some $a' \in O_p(E)$. Hence we have $s^{e_{(u, Hv)}f_{(u, Hv)}}(u, Hv) = a'(u, Hv)\varphi_{(u, Hv)}(x)^{f_{(u, Hv)}}$. On the other hand, $s^{e_{(u, Hv)}f_{(u, Hv)}} = s^{e_u f_u e_v f_v} = (by)^{f_u e_v f_v} = b'y^{f_u e_v f_v}$ for some $b' \in O_p(E)$. Hence also

$$\begin{aligned} s^{e_{(u, Hv)}f_{(u, Hv)}}(u, Hv) &= b'(y^{f_u e_v f_v}u, Hv) = b'(u\varphi_u(y)^{f_u e_v f_v}, Hv) = b'(u, H\varphi_u(y)^{f_u e_v f_v}v) \\ &= b'(u, H(cz)^{f_v}v). \end{aligned}$$

Now $(tz)^{f_v} = t'z^{f_v}$ for some $t' \in O_p(E)^u$. Hence $t' = \varphi_u(q)$ for some $q \in O_p(E)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} b'(u, H(cz)^{f_v}v) &= b'(u, H\varphi_u(q)z^{f_v}v) = b'(u\varphi_u(q), Hv\varphi_v(z)^{f_v}) = b'(qu, Hv)\varphi_v(z)^{f_v} \\ &= b'q(u, Hv)\varphi_v(z)^{f_v}. \end{aligned}$$

So altogether we have $a'(u, Hv)\varphi_{(u, Hv)}(x)^{f_{(u, Hv)}} = b'q(u, Hv)\varphi_v(z)^{f_v}$. Since $a', b', q \in O_p(E)$, this implies that $\varphi_{(u, Hv)}(x)^{f_{(u, Hv)}}O_p(E)^{(u, Hv)} = \varphi_v(z)^{f_v}O_p(E)^{(u, Hv)}$. Thus $c^{(u, Hv)} = (c^u)^v$ as claimed.

Next we claim that $E \setminus U \times_H V / K \cong \coprod_{u \in E \setminus U / H} E^u \setminus V / K$. So pick a set of representative $E \setminus U / H = \{u_1, \dots, u_k\}$. And for $j = 1, \dots, k$, pick a set of representatives $E^{u_j} \setminus V / K = \{v_{j1}, \dots, v_{jl_j}\}$. We will show that $\{(e_{j,H} v_{ji}) : j = 1, \dots, k, i = 1, \dots, l_j\}$ is a set of representatives of $E \setminus U \times_H V / K$. So let $(u, {}_H v) \in U \times_H V$. Then $u = au_j h$ for some $a \in E, j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ and $h \in H$. And $h v = a_j v_{ji} k$ for some $a_j \in E^{u_j}, i \in \{1, \dots, l_j\}$, and $k \in K$. Since $a_j \in E^{u_j}$, we have $a_j = \varphi_{u_j}(q)$ for some $q \in E$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} (u, {}_H v) &= (au_j h, {}_H v) = a(u_j, {}_H h v) = a(u_j, {}_H a_j v_{ji} k) = a(u_j a_j, {}_H v_{ji}) k = a(q u_j, {}_H v_{ji}) k \\ &= a q (u_j, {}_H v_{ji}) k, \end{aligned}$$

showing $(u, {}_H v)$ is in the same (E, K) -class of $(u_j, {}_H v_{ji})$. So every element of $U \times_H V$ is in the same (E, K) -class of some $(u_j, {}_H v_{ji})$. Now to see these classes are all distinct, suppose that $(u_j, {}_H v_{ji}) = a(u_{j'}, {}_H v_{j'i'}) k$ for some $a \in E$ and $k \in K$. Then $(u_j, {}_H v_{ji}) = (a u_{j'}, {}_H v_{j'i'} k)$ implying there exists $h \in H$ such that $u_j = a u_{j'} h$ and $v_{ji} = h^{-1} v_{j'i'} k$. Since $u_j = a u_{j'} h$, we see that $j = j'$ and $h \in E^{u_j}$. Then $h^{-1} \in E^{u_j}$ as well, and $v_{ji} = h^{-1} v_{j'i'} k$ implies $i = i'$. So we see all these classes are distinct. Thus $\{(u_j, {}_H v_{ji}) : j = 1, \dots, k, i = 1, \dots, l_j\}$ is a complete set of representatives of $E \setminus U \times_H V / K$. Hence $E \setminus U \times_H V / K \cong \coprod_{u \in E \setminus U / H} E^u \setminus V / K$ as claimed.

Now to put this altogether, we have the following:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(V)^\times)((z_{(C,a)})_{(C,a) \in \mathcal{T}_p(K)}) \\ &= \tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \left(\left(\prod_{v \in D \setminus V / K} z_{(D^v, b^v)} \right)_{(D,b) \in \mathcal{T}_p(H)} \right) \\ &= \left(\prod_{u \in E \setminus U / H} \prod_{v \in E^u \setminus V / K} z_{((E^u)^v, (c^u)^v)} \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \\ &= \left(\prod_{(u, {}_H v) \in E \setminus U \times_H V / K} z_{(E^{(u, {}_H v)}, c^{(u, {}_H v)})} \right)_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{T}_p(G)} \\ &= \tilde{T}_F(U \times_H V)^\times ((z_{(C,a)})_{(C,a) \in \mathcal{T}_p(K)}) \end{aligned}$$

So we see that $\tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(V)^\times = \tilde{T}_F(U \times_H V)^\times$. Now suppose that $a \in I(G, H)$ and $b \in I(H, K)$. Then $a = [U] - [V]$ for some right-free (G, H) -bisets U and V , and $b = [Z] - [W]$ for some right-free (H, K) -bisets Z and W . Then $a \circ b = [U \times_H Z \sqcup V \times_H W] - [U \times_H W \sqcup V \times_H W]$, and we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{T}_F(a \circ b)^\times &= \tilde{T}_F(U \times_H Z \sqcup V \times_H W)^\times (\tilde{T}_F(U \times_H W \sqcup V \times_H Z)^\times)^{-1} \\ &= (\tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(Z)^\times) (\tilde{T}_F(V)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(W)^\times) (\tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(W)^\times)^{-1} \\ &\quad \times (\tilde{T}_F(V)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(Z)^\times)^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (\tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(Z)^\times)((\tilde{T}_F(V)^\times)^{-1} \circ (\tilde{T}_F(W)^\times)^{-1})(\tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \circ (\tilde{T}_F(W)^\times)^{-1}) \\
 &\quad \times ((\tilde{T}_F(V)^\times)^{-1} \circ \tilde{T}_F(Z)^\times) \\
 &= (\tilde{T}_F(U)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(Z)^\times(\tilde{T}_F(W)^\times)^{-1})(\tilde{T}_F(V)^\times)^{-1} \circ \tilde{T}_F(Z)^\times(\tilde{T}_F(W)^\times)^{-1} \\
 &= \tilde{T}_F(U)^\times(\tilde{T}_F(V)^\times)^{-1} \circ \tilde{T}_F(Z)^\times(\tilde{T}_F(W)^\times)^{-1} \\
 &= \tilde{T}_F(a)^\times \circ \tilde{T}_F(b)^\times
 \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\tilde{T}_F(-)^\times : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbf{Ab}$ is a functor. A similar but easier calculation also yields $\tilde{T}_F(a + b)^\times = \tilde{T}_F(a)^\times \tilde{T}_F(b)^\times$, showing $\tilde{T}_F(-)^\times$ is additive and therefore an inflation functor. From here the corresponding result for the unit groups of the other representation rings and their ghost rings should be clear. Returning to Diagram (3), we recall that all arrows are multiplicative, hence restricting to unit groups gives a commutative diagram in \mathbf{Ab} . So all the connecting maps induce morphisms of inflation functors. In particular, all the ghost maps define morphisms of inflation functors.

9. Orthogonal units

In this last section, we introduce the idea of *orthogonal units* in the various representation rings and their ghost rings. Recall that every ring of interest has a duality operator on the ring. We define an orthogonal unit to be a unit whose inverse is its dual element. The set of all orthogonal units forms a subgroup of the unit group in each case. We first like to show that in each case the orthogonal unit group is just the torsion subgroup of the full unit group.

Again we focus on the trivial source ring and note the corresponding result for the other rings. So we denote the orthogonal unit group $U_o(T_F(G)) := \{a \in T_F(G)^\times : a^{-1} = a^\circ\} \leq T_F(G)^\times$. Similarly, $U_o(\tilde{T}_F(G)) := \{b \in \tilde{T}_F(G)^\times : b^{-1} = b^\circ\} \leq \tilde{T}_F(G)^\times$. Now $b = (z_{(E,c)})_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{S}_p(G)} \in \tilde{T}_F(G)^\times$ iff each $z_{(E,c)}$ is a unit of $\mathbb{Z}[\mu]$. Moreover, $b \in U_o(\tilde{T}_F(G))$ iff each $z_{(E,c)}$ is an orthogonal unit of $\mathbb{Z}[\mu]$. That is $z_{(E,c)}^{-1} = \sigma_{-1}(z_{(E,c)})$, and therefore $z_{(E,c)}\sigma_{-1}(z_{(E,c)}) = 1$. Now Theorem 4.12 in [11] implies that in this situation $z_{(E,c)}$ is a root of unity in \mathcal{O} , and if $e = \exp(G)_{p'}$, we have $U_o(\tilde{T}_F(G)) = (\prod_{(E,c) \in \mathcal{S}_p(G)} \{\pm \mu^f : f = 0, \dots, e - 1\})^{G \times \Delta}$. This is then just the torsion subgroup of $\tilde{T}_F(G)^\times$. Now since τ_G is an injective ring morphism that preserves duals, we see also that $U_o(T_F(G))$ is precisely the torsion subgroup of $T_F(G)^\times$.

We can similarly define orthogonal unit groups for the other representation rings and their ghost rings. In all cases, we see that the group of orthogonal units is just the torsion subgroup of the full unit group. So restricting further to the torsion subgroup of the group of units, we get sub-inflation functors for all representation and ghost rings. Notice that $U_o(B(G)) = B(G)^\times$ since every element of $B(G)^\times$ has finite order, in fact has order dividing 2. The theory of biset functors has been instrumental in studying $B(G)^\times$. The hope is that we can similarly study $U_o(T_F(G))$ using this inflation functor theory. Now also, we have $U_o(R_K(G)) = \{\chi \in R_K(G)^\times : \chi^{-1} = \chi^\circ\}$, and similarly

$U_o(R_F(G))$. These two orthogonal unit groups can be determined quite easily, and we finish with these results.

We let \hat{G} denote the group of linear characters of G . That is, \hat{G} is the set of homomorphisms $G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^\times$. This is a group under pointwise multiplication. In [12], Kenichi Yamauchi proved that $U_o(R_K(G)) = \{\pm\chi : \chi \in \hat{G}\}$. Hence $U_o(R_K(G))$ is a finite group of order $2[G : G']$, where G' denotes the commutator subgroup of G . Now to determine, $U_o(R_F(G))$ recall that d_G is surjective and has a section $m_G : R_F(G) \rightarrow R_K(G)$ defined by $m_G(\psi)(x) = \psi(x_{p'})$ for all $x \in G$. We see in [7] that m_G is a ring morphism that preserves duals. Hence $m_G(U_o(R_F(G))) \leq U_o(R_K(G))$. On the other hand, since d_G is a ring morphism preserving duals, we also have $U_o(R_F(G)) = d_G(m_G(U_o(R_F(G)))) \leq d_G(U_o(R_K(G))) \leq U_o(R_F(G))$. So we have $d_G(U_o(R_K(G))) = U_o(R_F(G))$. Hence every element of $U_o(R_F(G))$ is just the restriction of an element of $U_o(R_K(G))$ to the set of p' -elements of G . We have thus proven the following theorem:

Theorem 9.1. $U_o(R_F(G)) = \{\pm\chi|_{\mathcal{E}_p(G)} : \chi \in \hat{G}\}$.

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