

STRATIFICATION AND π -COSUPPORT: FINITE GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We introduce the notion of π -cosupport as a new tool for the stable module category of a finite group scheme. In the case of a finite group, we use this to give a new proof of the classification of tensor ideal localising subcategories. In a sequel to this paper, we carry out the corresponding classification for finite group schemes.

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INTRODUCTION

The theory of support varieties for finitely generated modules over the group algebra of a finite group began back in the nineteen eighties with the work of Alperin and Evens [1], Avrunin and Scott [2], Carlson [14, 15], among others. An essential ingredient in its development was Carlson’s anticipation that for elementary abelian p -groups the cohomological definition of support, which takes its roots in Quillen’s fundamental work on mod p group cohomology [22], gave the same answer as the “rank” definition through restriction to cyclic shifted subgroups.

To deal with infinitely generated modules, Benson, Carlson and Rickard [6] found that they had to introduce cyclic shifted subgroups for generic points of subvarieties, defined over transcendental extensions of the field of coefficients. Correspondingly, all the homogeneous prime ideals in the cohomology ring are involved, not just the maximal ones. This enabled them to classify the tensor ideal thick subcategories of the stable category $\text{stmod}(kG)$ of finitely generated kG -modules [7].

It seemed plausible that one should be able to use modifications of the same techniques to classify the tensor ideal localising subcategories of the stable category $\text{StMod}(kG)$ of all kG -modules, but there were formidable technical obstructions to realising this, and it was not until more than a decade later that this was achieved by

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the first three authors of this paper [10], using a rather different set of ideas than the ones in [7]. The basic strategy was a series of reductions, via changes of categories, that reduced the problem to that of classifying the localising subcategories of the derived category of differential graded modules over a polynomial ring, where it was solved using methods from commutative algebra. A series of papers [8, 9, 10, 11], established machinery required to execute this strategy.

In this paper we give an entirely new, and conceptually different, proof of the classification of the tensor ideal localising subcategories of $\mathbf{StMod}(kG)$ from [10]. It is closer in spirit to the proof of the classification of the tensor ideal thick subcategories of $\mathbf{stmod}(kG)$ from [7], and rooted essentially in linear algebra. The crucial new idea is to introduce and study π -cosupports for representations.

The inspiration for this comes from two sources. The first is the theory of π -points developed by Friedlander and the fourth author [18] as a suitable generalisation of cyclic shifted subgroups. Whereas Carlson’s original construction only applied to elementary abelian p -groups, and required an explicit choice of generators of the group algebra, π -points allow for a “rank variety” description of the cohomological support for any finite group scheme; see [18, Theorem 3.6] and Section 2 of this paper. Based on this, in [18] the π -support of a module over a finite group scheme G defined over a field k is introduced and used to classify the tensor ideal thick subcategories of $\mathbf{stmod}(kG)$ (with an error corrected in a sequel [12] to this paper). But the tensor ideal localising subcategories of $\mathbf{StMod}(kG)$ remained inaccessible by these techniques alone, even for finite groups.

What is required is a π -version of the notion of cosupports introduced in [11]. The relevance of π -cosupport is through the following formula for the module of homomorphisms, proved in Section 3. For any finite group scheme G over k , and kG -modules M and N , there is an equality

$$\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(\mathrm{Hom}_k(M, N)) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M) \cap \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(N).$$

To be able to apply this formula to cohomological cosupport developed in [9] one needs to identify the two notions of cosupport. Our strategy for making this identification is to prove that π -cosupport detects projectivity: a kG -module is projective if and only if its π -cosupport is empty. The desired classification result would then follow from general techniques developed in [12].

In Section 4 we prove such a detection theorem for projectivity for *finite groups*. Besides yielding the desired classification theorem for $\mathbf{StMod}(kG)$ from [10], it implies that cohomological support and cosupport coincide with π -support and π -cosupport, respectively. This remarkable fact is a vast generalisation of Carlson’s original anticipation. The different origins of the two notions are reflected in the fact that phenomena that are transparent, or at least easy to detect, for one may be rather opaque and difficult to verify for the other. See Section 5 for illustrations.

The corresponding detection theorem for arbitrary finite group schemes has turned out to be more challenging, and is dealt with in the sequel to this paper [12], using a different approach, where again π -support and π -cosupport play a crucial role. This brings us to the second purpose of this paper: To lay the groundwork for the proof in [12]. For this reason parts of this paper are written in the language of finite group schemes. However, we have attempted to present it in such a way that the reader only interested in finite groups can easily ignore the extra generality.

1. FINITE GROUP SCHEMES

This section summarises basic property of modules over affine group schemes; for details we refer the reader to Jantzen [20] and Waterhouse [24].

Let k be a field. An *affine group scheme* G over k is a functor from commutative k -algebras to groups, with the property that, considered as a functor to sets, it is representable as $\mathrm{Hom}_{k\text{-alg}}(R, -)$. The commutative k -algebra R has a comultiplication coming from the multiplicative structure of G , and an antipode coming from the inverse. This makes R into a commutative Hopf algebra called the *coordinate algebra* $k[G]$ of G . Conversely, if $k[G]$ is a commutative Hopf algebra over k then $\mathrm{Hom}_{k\text{-alg}}(k[G], -)$ is an affine group scheme. This work concerns only affine group schemes so henceforth we drop the qualifier ‘‘affine’’.

A group scheme G over k is *finite* if $k[G]$ is finite dimensional as a k -vector space. The k -linear dual of $k[G]$ is then a cocommutative Hopf algebra, called the *group algebra* of G , and denoted kG .

We identify modules over a finite group scheme G with modules over its group algebra kG ; this is justified by [20, I.8.6]. Thus, we will speak of kG -modules (rather than G -modules), and write $\mathrm{Mod} kG$ for the category of kG -modules.

Extending the base field. Let G be a finite group scheme over a field k . If K is a field extension of k , we write $K[G]$ for $K \otimes_k k[G]$, which is a commutative Hopf algebra over K . This defines a group scheme over K denoted G_K , and we have a natural isomorphism $KG_K \cong K \otimes_k kG$.

For each kG -module M , we set

$$M_K := K \otimes_k M \quad \text{and} \quad M^K := \mathrm{Hom}_k(K, M),$$

viewed as KG_K -modules. When K or M is finite dimensional over k , these are related as follows.

Remark 1.1. For any kG -module M , there is a natural map of KG_K -modules

$$\mathrm{Hom}_k(K, k) \otimes_k M \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_k(K, M).$$

This is a bijection when K or M is finite dimensional over k . Then M^K is a direct sum of copies of M_K as a KG_K -module, for $\mathrm{Hom}_k(K, k)$ is a direct sum of copies of K , as a K -vector space.

The assignments $M \mapsto M_K$ and $M \mapsto M^K$ define functors from $\mathrm{Mod} kG$ to $\mathrm{Mod} KG_K$ that are left and right adjoint, respectively, to restriction of scalars along the homomorphism of rings $kG \rightarrow KG_K$. The result below collects some basic facts concerning how these functors interact with tensor products and homomorphisms. In what follows, the submodule of G -invariants of a kG -module M is denoted M^G ; see [20, I.2.10] for the construction.

Lemma 1.2. *Let G be a finite group scheme over k and K an extension of the field k . Let M and N be kG -modules.*

There are natural isomorphisms of KG_K -modules:

- (i) $(M \otimes_k N)_K \cong M_K \otimes_K N_K$.
- (ii) $(M \otimes_k N)^K \cong M_K \otimes_K N^K$ when M is finite dimensional over k .
- (iii) $\mathrm{Hom}_k(M, N)^K \cong \mathrm{Hom}_K(M_K, N^K)$.

There are also natural isomorphisms of K -vector spaces:

- (iv) $\mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(M, N)^K \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{KG_K}(M_K, N^K)$.
- (v) $(M^G)^K \cong (M^K)^{G_K}$.

Proof. The isomorphisms in (i), (iii) and (iv) are standard whilst (v) is the special case $M = k$ and $N = M$ of (iv). The isomorphism in (ii) can be realised as the composition of natural maps

$$(M \otimes_k K) \otimes_K \mathrm{Hom}_k(K, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} M \otimes_k \mathrm{Hom}_k(K, N) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_k(K, M \otimes_k N)$$

where the last map is an isomorphism as M is finite dimensional over k . \square

Examples of finite group schemes. We recall some important classes of finite group schemes relevant to this work.

Example 1.3 (Finite groups). A finite group G defines a finite group scheme over any field k . More precisely, the group algebra kG is a finite dimensional cocommutative Hopf algebra, and hence its dual is a commutative Hopf algebra which defines a group scheme over k ; it is also denoted G . A finite group E is an *elementary abelian p -group* if it is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/p)^r$, for some prime number p . The integer r is then the *rank* of E . Over a field k of characteristic p , there are isomorphisms of k -algebras

$$k[E] \cong k^{\times r} \quad \text{and} \quad kE \cong k[z_1, \dots, z_r]/(z_1^p, \dots, z_r^p).$$

The comultiplication on kE is determined by the map $z_i \mapsto z_i \otimes 1 + z_i \otimes z_i + 1 \otimes z_i$ and the antipode is determined by the map $z_i \mapsto (z_i + 1)^{p-1} - 1$.

Example 1.4 (Additive groups). Fix a positive integer r and let $\mathbb{G}_{a(r)}$ denote the finite group scheme whose coordinate algebra is

$$k[\mathbb{G}_{a(r)}] = k[t]/(t^{p^r})$$

with comultiplication defined by $t \mapsto t \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t$ and antipode $t \mapsto -t$. There is an isomorphism of k -algebras

$$k\mathbb{G}_{a(r)} \cong k[u_0, \dots, u_{r-1}]/(u_0^p, \dots, u_{r-1}^p).$$

We note that $\mathbb{G}_{a(r)}$ is the r th Frobenius kernel of the additive group scheme \mathbb{G}_a over k ; see, for instance, [20, I.9.4]

Example 1.5 (Quasi-elementary group schemes). Following Bendel [3], a group scheme over a field k of positive characteristic p is said to be *quasi-elementary* if it is isomorphic to $\mathbb{G}_{a(r)} \times (\mathbb{Z}/p)^s$. Its group algebra structure is the same as that of an elementary abelian p -group.

A finite group scheme G over a field k is *unipotent* if its group algebra kG is local. Quasi-elementary group schemes are unipotent. Also, the group scheme over a field of positive characteristic p defined by a finite p -group is unipotent.

2. π -POINTS

In the rest of this paper G denotes a finite group scheme defined over a field k of positive characteristic p . We recall the notion of π -points and basic results about them. The primary references are the papers of Friedlander and Pevtsova [17, 18].

π -points. A π -point of G , defined over a field extension K of k , is a morphism of K -algebras

$$\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \longrightarrow KG_K$$

that factors through the group algebra of a unipotent abelian subgroup scheme C of G_K , and such that KG_K is flat when viewed as a left (equivalently, as a right) module over $K[t]/(t^p)$ via α . It should be emphasised that C need not be defined over k ; see Examples 2.6. Restriction along α defines a functor

$$\alpha^*: \text{Mod } KG_K \longrightarrow \text{Mod } K[t]/(t^p).$$

The result below extends [18, Theorem 4.6], that dealt with M_K .

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG_K$ and $\beta: L[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow LG_L$ be π -points of G . Then the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) For any finite dimensional kG -module M , the module $\alpha^*(M_K)$ is projective if and only if $\beta^*(M_L)$ is projective.
- (ii) For any kG -module M , the module $\alpha^*(M_K)$ is projective if and only if $\beta^*(M_L)$ is projective.
- (iii) For any finite dimensional kG -module M , the module $\alpha^*(M^K)$ is projective if and only if $\beta^*(M^L)$ is projective.
- (iv) For any kG -module M , the module $\alpha^*(M^K)$ is projective if and only if $\beta^*(M^L)$ is projective.

Proof. The equivalence of (i) and (ii) is proved in [18, Theorem 4.6]. The equivalence of (iii) and (iv) can be proved in exactly the same way.

(i) \iff (iii) Since M is finite dimensional, M^K is a direct sum of copies of M_K , by Remark 1.1. Hence $\alpha^*(M^K)$ is projective if and only if $\alpha^*(M_K)$ is projective. The same is true of $\beta^*(M^L)$ and $\beta^*(M_L)$. \square

Definition 2.2. When π -points α and β satisfy the conditions of Theorem 2.1, they are said to be *equivalent*, and denoted $\alpha \sim \beta$.

For ease of reference, we list some basic properties of π -points.

Remark 2.3. (1) Let $\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG_K$ be a π -point and L a field extension of K . Then $L \otimes_K \alpha: L[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow LG_L$ is a π -point and it is easy to verify, say from condition (i) of Theorem 2.1, that $\alpha \sim L \otimes_K \alpha$.

(2) Every π -point of a subgroup scheme H of G is naturally a π -point of G . This follows from the fact that an embedding of group schemes always induces a flat map of group algebras.

(3) Every π -point is equivalent to one that factors through a quasi-elementary subgroup scheme over the same field extension; see [17, Proposition 4.2].

π -points and cohomology. The cohomology of G with coefficients in a kG -module M is denoted $H^*(G, M)$. It can be identified with $\text{Ext}_{kG}^*(k, M)$. Recall that $H^*(G, k)$ is a k -algebra that is graded-commutative (because kG is a Hopf algebra) and finitely generated, as was proved by Friedlander and Suslin [19, Theorem 1.1].

Let $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ denote the set of homogeneous prime ideals $H^*(G, k)$ that are properly contained in the maximal ideal of positive degree elements.

Given a π -point $\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG_K$ we write $H^*(\alpha)$ for the composition of homomorphisms of k -algebras.

$$H^*(G, k) = \text{Ext}_{kG}^*(k, k) \xrightarrow{K \otimes_k -} \text{Ext}_{KG_K}^*(K, K) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_{K[t]/(t^p)}^*(K, K),$$

where the second map is induced by restriction. By Frobenius reciprocity and the theorem of Friedlander and Suslin recalled above, $\text{Ext}_{K[t]/(t^p)}^*(K, K)$ is finitely generated as a module over $\text{Ext}_{KG_K}^*(K, K)$. Since the former is nonzero, it follows that the radical of the kernel of the map $\text{Ext}_{KG_K}^*(K, K) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{K[t]/(t^p)}^*(K, K)$ is a prime ideal different from $\text{Ext}_{KG_K}^{\geq 1}(K, K)$ and hence that the radical of $\text{Ker } H^*(\alpha)$ is a prime ideal in $H^*(G, k)$, different from $H^{\geq 1}(G, k)$.

Remark 2.4. Fix a point \mathfrak{p} in $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$. There exists a field K and a π -point

$$\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}: K[t]/(t^p) \longrightarrow KG_K$$

such that $\sqrt{\text{Ker } H^*(\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}})} = \mathfrak{p}$. In fact, there is such a K that is a finite extension of the degree zero part of the homogenous residue field at \mathfrak{p} ; see [18, Theorem 4.2].

It is shown in [18, Corollary 2.11] that $\alpha \sim \beta$ if and only if there is an equality

$$\sqrt{\text{Ker } H^*(\alpha)} = \sqrt{\text{Ker } H^*(\beta)}.$$

In this way, the equivalence classes of π -points are in bijection with $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$.

Theorem 2.5 ([18, Theorem 3.6]). *Let G be a finite group scheme over a field k . Taking a π -point α to the radical of $\text{Ker } H^*(\alpha)$ induces a bijection between the set of equivalence classes of π -points of G and $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$. \square*

We illustrate these ideas on the Klein four group that will be the running example in this work.

Example 2.6. Let $V = \mathbb{Z}/2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2$ and k a field of characteristic two. The group algebra kV is isomorphic to $k[x, y]/(x^2, y^2)$, where $x+1$ and $y+1$ correspond to the generators of V . Let $J = (x, y)$ denote the Jacobson radical of kV . It is well-known that $H^*(V, k)$ is the symmetric algebra on the k -vector space $\text{Hom}_k(J/J^2, k)$; see, for example, [4, Corollary 3.5.7]. Thus $H^*(V, k)$ is a polynomial ring over k in two variables in degree one and $\text{Proj } H^*(V, k) \cong \mathbb{P}_k^1$.

The π -point corresponding to a rational point $[a, b] \in \mathbb{P}_k^1$ (using homogeneous coordinates) is represented by the map of k -algebras

$$k[t]/(t^p) \longrightarrow k[x, y]/(x^2, y^2) \quad \text{where } t \mapsto ax + by.$$

More generally, for each closed point $\mathfrak{p} \in \mathbb{P}_k^1$ there is some finite field extension K of k such that \mathbb{P}_K^1 contains a rational point $[a', b']$ over \mathfrak{p} (with $\text{Aut}(K/k)$ acting transitively on the finite set of points over \mathfrak{p}). Then the π -point corresponding to \mathfrak{p} is represented by the map of K -algebras

$$K[t]/(t^p) \longrightarrow K[x, y]/(x^2, y^2) \quad \text{where } t \mapsto a'x + b'y.$$

Now let K denote the field of rational functions in a variable s . The generic point of \mathbb{P}_k^1 then corresponds to the map of K -algebras

$$K[t]/(t^p) \longrightarrow K[x, y]/(x^2, y^2) \quad \text{where } t \mapsto x + sy.$$

3. π -COSUPPORT AND π -SUPPORT

As before, G is a finite group scheme over a field k of positive characteristic p . In this section, we introduce a notion of π -cosupport of a kG -module, by analogy with the notion of π -support introduced in [18, §5]. The main result, Theorem 3.4, is a formula that computes the π -cosupport of a function object, in terms of the π -support and π -cosupport of its component modules.

Definition 3.1. The π -cosupport of a kG -module M is the subset of $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ defined by

$$\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M) := \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k) \mid \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}^*(\text{Hom}_k(K, M)) \text{ is not projective}\}.$$

Here $\alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG_K$ denotes a representative of the equivalence class of π -points corresponding to \mathfrak{p} ; see Remark 2.4. The definition is modelled on that of the π -support of M , introduced in [18] as the subset

$$\pi\text{-supp}_G(M) := \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k) \mid \alpha_{\mathfrak{p}}^*(K \otimes_k M) \text{ is not projective}\}.$$

This is denoted $\Pi(G)_M$ in [18]; our notation is closer to the one used in [8] for cohomological support.

Projectivity. For later use, we record the well-known property that the module of homomorphisms preserves and detects projectivity.

Lemma 3.2. *Let M and N be kG -modules.*

- (i) *If M or N is projective, then so is $\mathrm{Hom}_k(M, N)$.*
- (ii) *M is projective if and only if $\mathrm{End}_k(M)$ is projective.*

Proof. We repeatedly use the fact that a kG -module is projective if and only if it is injective; see, for example, [20, Lemma I.3.18].

(i) The functor $\mathrm{Hom}_k(M, -)$ takes injective kG -modules to injective kG -modules because it is right adjoint to an exact functor. Thus, when N injective, so is $\mathrm{Hom}_k(M, N)$. The same conclusion follows also from the projectivity of M because $\mathrm{Hom}_k(-, N)$ takes projective modules to injective modules, as follows from the natural isomorphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(-, \mathrm{Hom}_k(M, N)) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(- \otimes_k M, N) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(M \otimes_k -, N) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}_{kG}(M, \mathrm{Hom}_k(-, N)). \end{aligned}$$

The first and the last isomorphisms are by adjunction, and the one in the middle holds because kG is cocommutative.

(ii) When M is projective, so is $\mathrm{End}_k(M)$, by (i). For the converse, observe that when $\mathrm{End}_k(M)$ is projective, so is $\mathrm{End}_k(M) \otimes_k M$, since $- \otimes_k M$ preserves projectivity being the left adjoint of an exact functor. It remains to note that M is a direct summand of $\mathrm{End}_k(M) \otimes_k M$, because the composition of the homomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} M &\xrightarrow{\nu} \mathrm{End}_k(M) \otimes_k M \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} M, \quad \text{where} \\ \nu(m) &= \mathrm{id}_M \otimes m \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon(f \otimes m) = f(m), \end{aligned}$$

of kG -modules equals the identity on M . □

We now work towards Theorem 3.4 that gives a formula for the cosupport of a function object, and the support of a tensor product. These are useful for studying modules over finite group schemes, as will become clear in Section 5; see also [12].

Function objects and tensor products. The proof of Theorem 3.4 is complicated by the fact that, in general, a π -point $\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG_K$ does not preserve Hopf structures, so restriction along α does not commute with taking tensor products, or the module of homomorphisms. To deal with this situation, we adapt an idea from the proof of [17, Lemma 3.9]—see also [15, Lemma 6.4] and [23, Lemma 6.4]—where the equivalence of (i) and (iii) in the following result is proved. The hypothesis on the algebra A is motivated by Remark 2.3(3) and Example 1.5.

Lemma 3.3. *Let K be a field of positive characteristic p and A a cocommutative Hopf K -algebra that is isomorphic as an algebra to $K[t_1, \dots, t_r]/(t_1^p, \dots, t_r^p)$. Let*

$$\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \longrightarrow A$$

be a flat homomorphism of K -algebras. For any A -modules M and N , the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) *$\alpha^*(M \otimes_K N)$ is projective.*
- (ii) *$\alpha^*(\mathrm{Hom}_K(M, N))$ is projective.*
- (iii) *$\alpha^*(M)$ or $\alpha^*(N)$ is projective.*

Proof. As noted before, (i) \iff (iii) is [17, Lemma 3.9]; the hypotheses of *op. cit.* includes that M and N are finite dimensional, but that is not used in the proof. We employ a similar argument to verify that (ii) and (iii) are equivalent.

Let $\sigma: A \rightarrow A$ be the antipode of A , $\Delta: A \rightarrow A \otimes_K A$ its comultiplication, and set $I = \text{Ker}(A \rightarrow K)$, the augmentation ideal of A . Identifying t with its image in A , one has

$$(1 \otimes \sigma)\Delta(t) = t \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes t + w \quad \text{with } w \in I \otimes_K I;$$

see [20, I.2.4]. Recall that the action of $a \in A$ on $\text{Hom}_K(M, N)$ is given by multiplication with $(1 \otimes \sigma)\Delta(a)$, so that for $f \in \text{Hom}_K(M, N)$ and $m \in M$ one has

$$(a \cdot f)(m) = \sum a' f(\sigma(a'')m) \quad \text{where } \Delta(a) = \sum a' \otimes a''.$$

Given a module over $A \otimes_K A$, we consider two $K[t]/(t^p)$ -structures on it: One where t acts via multiplication with $(1 \otimes \sigma)\Delta(t)$ and another where it acts via multiplication with $t \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes t$. We claim that these two $K[t]/(t^p)$ -modules are both projective or both not projective. This follows from a repeated use of [17, Proposition 2.2] because w can be represented as a sum of products of nilpotent elements of $A \otimes_K A$, and each nilpotent element x of $A \otimes_K A$ satisfies $x^p = 0$.

We may thus assume that t acts on $\text{Hom}_K(M, N)$ via $t \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes t$. There is then an isomorphism of $K[t]/(t^p)$ -modules

$$\alpha^*(\text{Hom}_K(M, N)) \cong \text{Hom}_K(\alpha^*(M), \alpha^*(N)),$$

where the action of $K[t]/(t^p)$ on the right hand side is the one obtained by viewing it as a Hopf K -algebra with comultiplication defined by $t \mapsto t \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t$ and antipode $t \mapsto -t$. It remains to observe that for any $K[t]/(t^p)$ -modules U, V , the module $\text{Hom}_K(U, V)$ is projective if and only if one of U or V is projective.

Indeed, if U or V is projective, so is $\text{Hom}_K(U, V)$, by Lemma 3.2. As to the converse, every $K[t]/(t^p)$ -module is a direct sum of cyclic modules, so when U and V are not projective, they must have direct summands isomorphic to $K[t]/(t^u)$ and $K[t]/(t^v)$, respectively, for some $1 \leq u, v < p$. Then $\text{Hom}_K(K[t]/(t^u), K[t]/(t^v))$ is a direct summand of $\text{Hom}_K(U, V)$. The former cannot be projective as a $K[t]/(t^p)$ -module because its dimension as a K -vector space is uv , while the dimension of any projective module must be divisible by p : projective $K[t]/(t^p)$ -modules are free. \square

The first part of the result below is [18, Proposition 5.2].

Theorem 3.4. *Let M and N be kG -modules. Then there are equalities*

- (i) $\pi\text{-supp}_G(M \otimes_k N) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M) \cap \pi\text{-supp}_G(N)$,
- (ii) $\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(\text{Hom}_k(M, N)) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M) \cap \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(N)$.

Proof. We prove part (ii). Part (i) can be proved in the same fashion; see [18, Proposition 5.2].

Fix a π -point $\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG_K$. By Remark 2.3(3), we can assume α factors as $K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KC \rightarrow KG_K$, where C is a quasi-elementary subgroup scheme of G_K . As noted in Lemma 1.2(iii), there is an isomorphism of KG_K -modules

$$\text{Hom}_k(M, N)^K \cong \text{Hom}_K(M_K, N^K).$$

We may restrict a KG_K module to $K[t]/(t^p)$ by first restricting to KC , and $\text{Hom}_k(-, -)$ commutes with this operation. Thus the desired result follows from the equivalence of (ii) and (iii) in Lemma 3.3, applied to the map $K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KC$, keeping in mind the structure of KC ; see Example 1.5. \square

Basic computations. Next we record, for later use, some elementary observations concerning support and cosupport. The converse of (i) in the result below also holds. For finite groups this is proved in Theorem 4.4 below, and for finite group schemes this is one of the main results of [12].

Lemma 3.5. *Let M be a kG -module.*

- (i) $\pi\text{-supp}_G(M) = \emptyset = \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M)$ when M is projective.
- (ii) $\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M)$ when M is finite dimensional.
- (iii) $\pi\text{-supp}_G(k) = \text{Proj } H^*(G, k) = \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(k)$.

Proof. Part (ii) is immediate from definitions, given Remark 1.1. For the rest, fix a π -point $\alpha: K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow KG_K$.

(i) When M is projective, so are the KG_K -modules $K \otimes_k M$ and $\text{Hom}_k(K, M)$, and restriction along α preserves projectivity, as α is a flat map. This justifies (i).

(iii) Evidently, k_K equals K and $\alpha^*(K)$ is non-projective. Since α was arbitrary, one deduces that $\pi\text{-supp}_G(k)$ is all of $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$. That this also equals the π -cosupport of k now follows from (ii). \square

Corollary 3.6. *If M is a kG -module, then there is an equality*

$$\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(\text{Hom}_k(M, k)) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M).$$

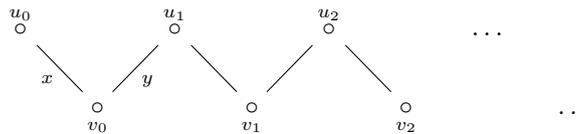
Proof. This follows from Theorem 3.4 (ii) and Lemma 3.5 (iii). \square

The equality of π -support and π -cosupport for finite dimensional modules, which holds by Lemma 3.5(ii), may fail for infinite dimensional modules. We describe an example over the Klein four group; see Example 5.5 for a general construction.

Example 3.7. Let V be the Klein four group $\mathbb{Z}/2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2$ and k a field of characteristic two. The π -points of kV were described in Example 2.6. We keep the notation from there. Let M be the infinite dimensional kG -module with basis elements u_i and v_i for $i \geq 0$ and kG -action defined by

$$xu_i = v_i, \quad yu_i = v_{i-1}, \quad xv_i = 0, \quad yv_i = 0$$

where v_{-1} is interpreted as the zero vector. A diagram for this module is as follows:



Claim. The π -support of M is the closed point $\{[0, 1]\}$ of \mathbb{P}_k^1 whilst its π -cosupport contains also the generic point.

Given a finite field extension K of k , it is not hard to verify that for any rational point $[a, b] \in \mathbb{P}_K^1$ the image of multiplication by $ax + by$ on M_K is its socle, that is spanned by the elements $\{v_i\}_{i \geq 0}$. For $[a, b] \neq [0, 1]$, this is also the kernel of $ax + by$, whilst for $[a, b] = [0, 1]$ it contains, in addition, the element u_0 . In view of Remark 1.1, this justifies the assertions about the closed points of \mathbb{P}_k^1 .

For the generic point let K denote the field of rational functions in a variable s . It is again easy to check that the kernel of $x + sy$ and the image of multiplication by $x + sy$ on M_K are equal to its socle. So the generic point is not in $\pi\text{-supp}_V(M)$.

For cosupport, consider the k -linear map $f: K \rightarrow M$ defined as follows. Given a rational function $\phi(s)$, its partial fraction expansion consists of a polynomial $\psi(s)$ plus the negative parts of the Laurent expansions at the poles. If $\psi(s) = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 s + \dots$ we define $f(\phi)$ to be $\alpha_0 u_0 + \alpha_1 u_1 + \dots$. By definition, $(x + sy)(f)(a) =$

$xf(a) + yf(sa)$; using this it is easy to calculate that f is in the kernel of $x + sy$. On the other hand, any function in the image of $x + sy$ lands in the socle of M . It follows that the kernel of $x + sy$ is strictly larger than the image, and so the generic point is in the π -cosupport of M .

4. FINITE GROUPS

The focus of the rest of the paper is on finite groups. In this section we prove that a module over a finite group is projective if and only if it has empty π -cosupport. The key ingredient is a version of Dade's lemma for elementary abelian groups. This in turn is based on an analogue of the Kronecker quiver lemma [6, Lemma 4.1].

Lemma 4.1. *Let k be an algebraically closed field, ℓ a non-trivial extension field of k , and let V, W be k -vector spaces. If there exist k -linear maps $f, g: V \rightarrow W$ with the property that for every pair of scalars λ and μ in ℓ , not both zero, the linear map $\lambda f + \mu g: \text{Hom}_k(\ell, V) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(\ell, W)$ is an isomorphism, then $V = 0 = W$.*

Remark 4.2. Note that $\lambda f + \mu g$ here really means $\text{Hom}_k(\lambda, f) + \text{Hom}_k(\mu, g)$ since this is the way ℓ acts on homomorphisms.

Proof. Since k is algebraically closed, we may as well assume that $\ell = k(s)$, a simple transcendental extension of k , since further extending the field only strengthens the hypothesis without changing the conclusion.

Use g to identify V and W . Then f is a k -endomorphism of V with the property that for all $\mu \in \ell$ the endomorphism $\text{Hom}_k(1, f) + \text{Hom}_k(\mu, \text{id})$ of $\text{Hom}_k(\ell, V)$ is invertible. The action of f makes V into a $k[t]$ -module, with t acting as f does. Since $f + \mu \cdot \text{id}$ is invertible for all $\mu \in k$, and k is algebraically closed, V is a $k(t)$ -module.

Consider the homomorphism $k(t) \otimes_k k(s) \rightarrow k(t)$ of rings that is induced by the assignment $p(t) \otimes q(s) \mapsto p(t)q(t)$. It is not hard to verify that its kernel is the ideal generated by $t - s$, so there is an exact sequence of $k(t) \otimes_k k(s)$ -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow k(t) \otimes_k k(s) \xrightarrow{t-s} k(t) \otimes_k k(s) \longrightarrow k(t) \longrightarrow 0$$

Applying $\text{Hom}_{k(t)}(-, k(t))$ and using adjunction yields an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow k(t) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_k(k(s), k(t)) \xrightarrow{t-s} \text{Hom}_k(k(s), k(t)) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Thus $t - s$ is not invertible on $\text{Hom}_k(k(s), k(t))$. If V is nonzero then it has $k(t)$ as a summand as a $k(t)$ -module, so that $t - s$, that is to say, $\text{Hom}_k(1, t) + \text{Hom}_k(-s, \text{id})$, is not invertible. This contradicts the hypothesis. \square

Dade's lemma for cosupport. The result below, and its proof, are modifications of [6, Theorem 5.2]. Given a k -algebra R and an extension field K of k , we write R_K for the K -algebra $K \otimes_k R$ and M^K for the R_K -module $\text{Hom}_k(K, M)$.

Theorem 4.3. *Let k be a field of positive characteristic p and set*

$$R = k[t_1, \dots, t_r]/(t_1^p, \dots, t_r^p).$$

Let K be an algebraically closed field of transcendence degree at least $r - 1$ over k . Then an R -module M is projective if and only if for all flat maps $\alpha: K[t]/(t^r) \rightarrow R_K$ the module $\alpha^(M^K)$ is projective.*

Proof. If M is projective as an R -module, then M^K is projective as an R_K -module, and because α is flat, it follows that $\alpha^*(M^K)$ is projective.

Assume that $\alpha^*(M^K)$ is projective for all α as in the statement of the theorem. We verify that M is projective as an R -module by induction on r , the case $r = 1$ being trivial. Assume $r \geq 2$ and that the theorem is true with r replaced by $r - 1$.

It is easy to verify that the hypothesis and the conclusion of the result are unchanged if we pass from k to any extension field in K . In particular, replacing k by its algebraic closure in K we may assume that k is itself algebraically closed. The plan is to use Lemma 4.1 to prove that $\text{Ext}_R^1(k, M) = 0$. Since R is Artinian it would then follow that M is injective, and hence also projective, because R is a self-injective algebra.

We first note that for any extension field ℓ of k , tensoring with ℓ gives a one-to-one map $\text{Ext}_R^*(k, k) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^*(\ell, \ell)$, which we view as an inclusion, and a natural isomorphism of ℓ -vector spaces

$$\text{Ext}_R^i(k, M)^\ell \cong \text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^i(\ell, M^\ell) \quad \text{for } i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

These remarks will be used repeatedly in the argument below. They imply, for example, that $\text{Ext}_R^i(k, M) = 0$ if and only if $\text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^i(\ell, M^\ell) = 0$.

Let $\beta: \text{Ext}_R^1(k, k) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_R^2(k, k)$ be the Bockstein map; see [5, §4.3] or, for a slightly different approach, [20, I.4.22]. Recall that this map is semilinear through the Frobenius map, in the sense that

$$\beta(\lambda\varepsilon) = \lambda^p\beta(\varepsilon) \quad \text{for } \varepsilon \in \text{Ext}_R^1(k, k) \text{ and } \lambda \in k.$$

Fix an extension field ℓ of k in K that is algebraically closed and of transcendence degree 1. Choose linearly independent elements ε and γ of $\text{Ext}_R^1(k, k)$. The elements $\beta(\varepsilon)$ and $\beta(\gamma)$ of $\text{Ext}_R^2(k, k)$ induce k -linear maps

$$f, g: \text{Ext}_R^1(k, M) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_R^3(k, M).$$

Let λ and μ be elements in ℓ , not both zero, and consider the element

$$(4.1) \quad \lambda^{1/p}\varepsilon + \mu^{1/p}\gamma \in \text{Ext}_R^1(\ell, \ell) \cong \text{Hom}_\ell(J/J^2, \ell),$$

where J is the radical of the ring R_ℓ . It defines a linear subspace of codimension one in the ℓ -linear span of t_1, \dots, t_r in R_ℓ . Let S be the subalgebra of R_ℓ generated by this subspace and view M^ℓ as an S -module, by restriction of scalars.

Claim. As an S -module, M^ℓ is projective.

Indeed, S is isomorphic to $\ell[z_1, \dots, z_{r-1}]/(z_1^p, \dots, z_{r-1}^p)$, as an ℓ -algebra. It is not hard to verify that the hypotheses of the theorem apply to the S -module M^ℓ and the extension field $\ell \subset K$. Since the transcendence degree of K over ℓ is $r - 2$, the induction hypothesis yields that the S -module M^ℓ is projective, as claimed.

We give R_ℓ the structure of a Hopf algebra by making the generators t_i primitive: that is, comultiplication is determined by the map $t_i \mapsto t_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_i$ and the antipode is determined by the map $t_i \mapsto -t_i$. Note that $R_\ell \otimes_S \ell$ has a natural structure of an R_ℓ -module, with action induced from the left hand factor.

Claim. The R_ℓ -module $(R_\ell \otimes_S \ell) \otimes_\ell M^\ell$, with the diagonal action, is projective.

Indeed, it is not hard to see the comultiplication on R_ℓ induces one on S , so the latter is a sub Hopf-algebra of the former. As M^ℓ is projective as an S -module, by the previous claim, so is $\text{Hom}_\ell(M^\ell, N)$ for any S -module N ; see Lemma 3.2. Since projective S -modules are injective, the desired claim is then a consequence of the following standard isomorphisms of functors

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{R_\ell}((R_\ell \otimes_S \ell) \otimes_\ell M^\ell, -) &\cong \text{Hom}_{R_\ell}(R_\ell \otimes_S \ell, \text{Hom}_\ell(M^\ell, -)) \\ &\cong \text{Hom}_S(\ell, \text{Hom}_\ell(M^\ell, -)) \end{aligned}$$

on the category of R_ℓ -modules.

The Bockstein of the element (4.1) is

$$\lambda\beta(\varepsilon) + \mu\beta(\gamma) \in \text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^2(\ell, \ell),$$

and is represented by an exact sequence of the form

$$(4.2) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \ell \longrightarrow R_\ell \otimes_S \ell \longrightarrow R_\ell \otimes_S \ell \longrightarrow \ell \longrightarrow 0.$$

For any R_ℓ -module N the Hopf algebra structure on R_ℓ gives a map of ℓ -algebras $\text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^*(\ell, \ell) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^*(N, N)$ such that the two actions of $\text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^*(\ell, \ell)$ on $\text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^*(\ell, N)$ coincide, up to the usual sign [4, Corollary 3.2.2]. What this entails is that the map

$$\lambda f + \mu g: \text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^1(\ell, M^\ell) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}_{R_\ell}^3(\ell, M^\ell)$$

may be described as splicing with the extension

$$0 \longrightarrow M^\ell \longrightarrow (R_\ell \otimes_S \ell) \otimes_\ell M^\ell \longrightarrow (R_\ell \otimes_S \ell) \otimes_\ell M^\ell \longrightarrow M^\ell \longrightarrow 0,$$

which is obtained from the exact sequence (4.2) by applying $-\otimes_\ell M^\ell$. By the preceding claim, the modules in the middle are projective, and so the element $\lambda\beta(\varepsilon) + \mu\beta(\gamma)$ induces a stable isomorphism

$$\Omega^2(M^\ell) \xrightarrow{\sim} M^\ell.$$

It follows that $\lambda f + \mu g$ is an isomorphism for all λ, μ in l not both zero. Thus Lemma 4.1 applies and yields $\text{Ext}_R^1(k, M) = 0$ as desired. \square

Support and cosupport detect projectivity. The theorem below is the main result of this work. Several consequences are discussed in the subsequent sections.

Theorem 4.4. *Let k be a field and G a finite group. For any kG -module M , the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) M is projective.
- (ii) $\pi\text{-supp}_G(M) = \emptyset$
- (iii) $\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M) = \emptyset$.

Proof. We may assume that the characteristic of k , say p , divides the order of G . The implications (i) \implies (ii) and (i) \implies (iii) are by Lemma 3.5.

(iii) \implies (i) Let E be an elementary abelian p -subgroup of G and let $M \downarrow_E$ denote M viewed as a kE -module. The hypothesis implies $\pi\text{-cosupp}_E(M \downarrow_E) = \emptyset$, by Remark 2.3(2), and then it follows from Theorem 4.3 that $M \downarrow_E$ is projective. Chouinard's theorem [16, Theorem 1] thus implies that M is projective.

(ii) \implies (i) When $\pi\text{-supp}_G(M) = \emptyset$, it follows from Theorem 3.4 that

$$\pi\text{-cosupp}_G \text{End}_k(M) = \emptyset.$$

The already settled implication (iii) \implies (i) now yields that $\text{End}_k(M)$ is projective. Hence M is projective, by Lemma 3.2. \square

5. COHOMOLOGICAL SUPPORT AND COSUPPORT

The final part of this paper is devoted to applications of Theorem 4.4. We proceed in several steps and derive global results about the module category of a finite group from local properties, including a comparison of π -support and π -cosupport with cohomological support and cosupport. In the next section we consider the classification of thick and localising subcategories of the stable module category.

From now on G denotes a finite group, k a field of positive characteristic dividing the order of G . Let $\text{StMod}(kG)$ be the stable module category of all (meaning, also infinite dimensional) kG -modules modulo the projectives; see, for example, [4,

§2.1]. This is not an abelian category; rather, it has the structure of a compactly generated tensor triangulated category and comes equipped with a natural action of the cohomology ring $H^*(G, k)$; see [8, Section 10]. This yields the notion of cohomological support and cosupport developed in [8, 11]. More precisely, for each homogeneous prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of $H^*(G, k)$ that is different from the maximal ideal of positive degree elements, there is a distinguished object $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k$. Using this one defines for each kG -module M its *cohomological support*

$$\text{supp}_G(M) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k) \mid \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k \otimes_k M \text{ is not projective}\}$$

and its *cohomological cosupport*

$$\text{cosupp}_G(M) = \{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k) \mid \text{Hom}_k(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k, M) \text{ is not projective}\}.$$

The result below reconciles these notions with the corresponding notions defined in terms of π -points.

Theorem 5.1. *Let G be a finite group and M a kG -module. Then*

$$\text{cosupp}_G(M) = \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{supp}_G(M) = \pi\text{-supp}_G(M),$$

regarded as subsets of $\text{Proj } H^(G, k)$.*

Proof. We use the fact that $\pi\text{-supp}_G(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k) = \{\mathfrak{p}\}$; see [18, Proposition 6.6]. Then using Theorems 4.4 and 3.4 (ii) one gets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{p} \in \text{cosupp}_G(M) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \text{Hom}_k(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k, M) \text{ is not projective} \\ &\stackrel{4.4}{\iff} \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(\text{Hom}_k(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k, M)) \neq \emptyset \\ &\stackrel{3.4}{\iff} \pi\text{-supp}_G(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k) \cap \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M) \neq \emptyset \\ &\iff \mathfrak{p} \in \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M). \end{aligned}$$

This gives the equality involving cosupports.

In the same vein, using Theorems 4.4 and 3.4 (i) one gets

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{p} \in \text{supp}_G(M) &\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k \otimes_k M \text{ is not projective} \\ &\stackrel{4.4}{\iff} \pi\text{-supp}_G(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k \otimes_k M) \neq \emptyset \\ &\stackrel{3.4}{\iff} \pi\text{-supp}_G(\Gamma_{\mathfrak{p}}k) \cap \pi\text{-supp}_G(M) \neq \emptyset \\ &\iff \mathfrak{p} \in \pi\text{-supp}_G(M). \end{aligned}$$

This gives the equality involving supports. \square

Here is a first consequence of this result; we are unable to verify it directly, except for closed points in the π -support and π -cosupport.

Corollary 5.2. *For any kG -module M the maximal elements, with respect to inclusion, in $\pi\text{-cosupp}_G(M)$ and $\pi\text{-supp}_G(M)$ coincide.*

Proof. Given Theorem 5.1, this follows from [11, Theorem 4.13]. \square

We continue with two useful formulas for computing cohomological supports and cosupports; they are known from previous work [6, 11] and are now accessible from the perspective of π -points.

Corollary 5.3. *For all kG -modules M and N there are equalities*

- (i) $\text{supp}_G(M \otimes_k N) = \text{supp}_G(M) \cap \text{supp}_G(N)$.
- (ii) $\text{cosupp}_G(\text{Hom}_k(M, N)) = \text{supp}_G(M) \cap \text{cosupp}_G(N)$.

Proof. This follows from Theorems 3.4 and 5.1. \square

We wrap up this section with a couple of examples. The first one shows that the π -support of a module M may be properly contained in that of $\text{End}_k(M)$.

Example 5.4. Let V be the Klein four group $\mathbb{Z}/2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2$ and k a field of characteristic two. Thus, $\text{Proj } H^*(V, k) = \mathbb{P}_k^1$, and a realisation of points of \mathbb{P}_k^1 as π -points of kV was given in Example 2.6. Let M be the infinite dimensional kV -module described in Example 3.7. As noted there, the π -support of M consists of a single point, namely, the closed point $[0, 1]$. We claim

$$\pi\text{-supp}_V(\text{End}_k(M)) = \{[0, 1]\} \cup \{\text{generic point of } \mathbb{P}_k^1\}.$$

Indeed, since the π -cosupport of M contains $[0, 1]$, by Example 3.7, it follows from Theorem 3.4 that the π -cosupport of $\text{End}_k(M)$ is exactly $\{[0, 1]\}$. Corollary 5.2 then implies that $[0, 1]$ is the only closed point in the π -support of $\text{End}_k(M)$. It remains to verify that the latter contains also the generic point.

Let K be the field of rational functions in a variable s . The π -point defined by $K[t]/(t^p) \rightarrow K[x, y]/(x^2, y^2)$ with $t \mapsto x + sy$ corresponds to the generic point of \mathbb{P}_k^1 ; see Example 2.6. The desired result follows once we verify that the element $1 \otimes \text{id}^M$ of $\text{End}_k(M)_K$ is in the kernel of $x + sy$ but not in its image. It is in the kernel because id^M is a kV -module homomorphism. Suppose there exists an f in $\text{End}_k(M)_K$ with $(x + sy)f = 1 \otimes \text{id}^M$. Then for each $n \geq 0$, the identity $((x + sy)f)(u_n) = u_n$ yields

$$f(v_n) + sf(v_{n-1}) = u_n + (x + sy)f(u_n).$$

Noting that $v_{-1} = 0$, by convention, it follows that

$$f(v_n) \equiv u_n + su_{n-1} + \cdots + s^n u_0$$

modulo the submodule $K(v_0, v_1, \dots)$ of M_K . This cannot be, as f is in $\text{End}_k(M)_K$.

In Example 3.7 it is proved that, for M as above, $\pi\text{-supp}_V(M) \neq \pi\text{-cosupp}_V(M)$. The remark below is a conceptual explanation of this phenomenon, since M is of the form $T(I_{\mathfrak{p}})$ for $\mathfrak{p} = [0, 1]$ in \mathbb{P}_k^1 .

Example 5.5. Given $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$, there is a kG -module $T(I_{\mathfrak{p}})$ which is defined in terms of the following natural isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{H^*(G, k)}(\widehat{H}^*(G, -), I_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cong \underline{\text{Hom}}_{kG}(-, T(I_{\mathfrak{p}}))$$

where $I_{\mathfrak{p}}$ denotes the injective envelope of $H^*(G, k)/\mathfrak{p}$, $\widehat{H}^*(G, -)$ is Tate cohomology, and $\underline{\text{Hom}}_{kG}(-, -)$ is the set of homomorphisms in $\text{StMod } kG$; see [13, §3]. The cohomological support and cosupport of this module have been computed in [10, Lemma 11.10] and [11, Proposition 5.4], respectively. Combining this with Theorem 5.1 gives

$$\pi\text{-supp}_G(T(I_{\mathfrak{p}})) = \{\mathfrak{p}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi\text{-cosupp}_G(T(I_{\mathfrak{p}})) = \{\mathfrak{q} \in \text{Proj } H^*(G, k) \mid \mathfrak{q} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}\}.$$

6. STRATIFICATION

The results of this section concern the triangulated category structure of the stable module category, $\text{StMod}(kG)$. Recall that a full subcategory \mathcal{C} of $\text{StMod}(kG)$ is *localising* if it is a triangulated subcategory and is closed under arbitrary direct sums. In a different vein, \mathcal{C} is *tensor ideal* if for all C in \mathcal{C} and arbitrary M , the kG -module $C \otimes_k M$ is in \mathcal{C} .

Following [10, §3], we say that the stable module category $\text{StMod}(kG)$ is *stratified* by $H^*(G, k)$ if for each homogeneous prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of $H^*(G, k)$ that is different from the maximal ideal of positive degree elements the localising subcategory

$$\{M \in \text{StMod}(kG) \mid \text{supp}_G(M) \subseteq \{\mathfrak{p}\}\}$$

admits no proper non-zero tensor ideal localising subcategory.

We are now in the position to give a simplified proof of [10, Theorem 10.3]. We refer the reader to [10, Introduction] for a version of this result dealing entirely with the (abelian) category of kG -modules.

Theorem 6.1. *Let k be a field and G a finite group. Then the stable module category $\text{StMod}(kG)$ is stratified as a tensor triangulated category by the natural action of the cohomology ring $H^*(G, k)$. Therefore the assignment*

$$(6.1) \quad \mathcal{C} \longmapsto \bigcup_{M \in \mathcal{C}} \text{supp}_G(M)$$

induces a one to one correspondence between the tensor ideal localising subcategories of $\text{StMod}(kG)$ and the subsets of $\text{Proj } H^(G, k)$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that $\underline{\text{Hom}}_{kG}(M \otimes_k -, N) \neq 0$ whenever M, N are kG -modules with $\text{supp}_G(M) = \{\mathfrak{p}\} = \text{supp}_G(N)$; see [10, Lemma 3.9]. By adjointness, this is equivalent to $\text{Hom}_k(M, N)$ being non-projective. Thus the assertion follows from Corollary 5.3, once we observe that $\text{supp}_G(N) = \{\mathfrak{p}\}$ implies $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{cosupp}_G(N)$. But this is again a consequence of Corollary 5.3, since $\text{End}_k(N)$ is non-projective by Lemma 3.2.

The second part of the assertion is a formal consequence of the first; see [10, Theorem 3.8]. The inverse map sends a subset \mathcal{V} of $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ to the subcategory consisting of all kG -modules M such that $\text{supp}_G(M) \subseteq \mathcal{V}$. \square

The next results concern $\text{stmod}(kG)$, the full subcategory of $\text{StMod } G$ consisting of finite dimensional modules. A *tensor ideal thick subcategory* \mathcal{C} of $\text{stmod}(kG)$ is a triangulated subcategory that is closed under direct summands and has the property that for any C in \mathcal{C} and finite dimensional kG -module M , the kG -module $C \otimes_k M$ is in \mathcal{C} . The classification of the tensor ideal thick subcategories of $\text{stmod}(kG)$ is the main result of [7] and can be deduced from the classification of the tensor ideal localising subcategories of $\text{StMod}(kG)$. This is based on the following lemma.

Lemma 6.2. *Let M be a finite dimensional kG -module. Then $\text{supp}_G(M)$ is a Zariski-closed subset of $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$. Conversely, each Zariski-closed subset of $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ is of this form.*

Proof. The first statement follows from [8, Theorem 5.5] and the second from [9, Lemma 2.6]. \square

Theorem 6.3. *Let G be a finite group and k a field. Then the assignment (6.1) induces a one to one correspondence between the tensor ideal thick subcategories of $\text{stmod}(kG)$ and the specialisation closed subsets of $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$.*

Proof. Let σ be the assignment (6.1). By Lemma 6.2, when \mathcal{C} is a tensor ideal thick subcategory of $\text{stmod}(kG)$, the subset $\sigma(\mathcal{C})$ of $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ is a union of Zariski-closed subsets, and hence specialisation closed. Thus σ restricted to $\text{stmod } G$ has the desired image. Let τ be the map from specialisation closed subsets of $\text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ to $\text{stmod } G$ that assigns \mathcal{V} to the subcategory with objects

$$\{M \in \text{stmod } G \mid \text{supp}_G M \subseteq \mathcal{V}\}.$$

This is readily seen to be a tensor ideal thick subcategory. The claim is that σ and τ are inverses of each other.

Indeed for any $\mathcal{V} \subseteq \text{Proj } H^*(G, k)$ there is an inclusion $\sigma\tau(\mathcal{V}) \subseteq \mathcal{V}$; equality holds if \mathcal{V} is closed, by Lemma 6.2, and hence also if \mathcal{V} is specialisation closed.

Fix a tensor ideal thick subcategory \mathbf{C} of $\text{stmod } G$. Evidently, there is an inclusion $\mathbf{C} \subseteq \tau\sigma(\mathbf{C})$. To prove that equality holds, it suffices to prove that if M is a finite dimensional G -module with $\text{supp}_G(M) \subseteq \sigma(\mathbf{C})$, then M is in \mathbf{C} . Let \mathbf{C}' be the tensor ideal localising subcategory of $\text{StMod}(kG)$ generated by \mathbf{C} . From the properties of support, it is easy to verify that $\sigma(\mathbf{C}') = \sigma(\mathbf{C})$, and then Theorem 6.1 implies M is in \mathbf{C}' . Since M is compact when viewed as an object in $\text{StMod } G$, it follows by an argument analogous to the proof of [21, Lemma 2.2] that M is in \mathbf{C} , as desired. \square

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