On some properties of group rings

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is twofold. Firstly we show that there are only finitely many conjugacy classes of group bases in the integral group ring ZG of a finite group G. Secondly, as a generalization of the WHITCOMB's result [9] we prove that a finite metabelian group G is determined by the group ring RG where $R=\left\{\frac{a}{b}\middle| a, b\in Z,\ (b, |G|)=1\right\}$. We also apply the proof of this result to show that a group G of order 2^n, $n\leqq 7$, is determined by its integral group ring. For certain integral domains K we prove that any finite group which is the group of all units of some K-algebra is determined by the group ring KG.

In what follows KG denotes a group ring of a group G over an associative ring K with 1, $I(K, G)$ stands for the augmentation ideal of KG. The equality $KG=KH$ means that H is a normalised group bases of KG. We shall often write $I(G)$ instead of $I(K, G)$ when a precise situation will be clear from the context. If Λ is an ideal of KG and S is a subset of KG then put $G\cap 1+\Lambda=\{g\in G|g-1\in\Lambda\}$, $S+\Lambda=\{s+\Lambda|s\in S\}$. The group of all automorphisms of ZG and the group of inner automorphisms of ZG will be denoted by $\mathrm{Aut}\,(ZG)$ and $\mathrm{In}\,(ZG)$ respectively. Finally, O_p (respectively $Z_{(p)}$) stands for the ring of p-adic integers (respectively p-integral rationals) and $U(K)$ for the group of units in K.

2. Conjugacy classes of group bases in ZG

Let $ZG=ZH$ and let $G\cong H$. It is natural to ask whether there is *a* unit u in ZG such that $H=u^{-1}Gu$. That this is not always the case was first proved in 1966 by S. D. BERMAN and A. R. ROSSA ([2] Theorem 4). Therefore we are led to ask whether for an arbitrary finite group G the number of conjugacy classes of group bases in ZG is finite or infinite. The following theorem gives a positive answer to this question.

Theorem 1. *There are only finitely many conjugacy classes of group bases in ZG.*

PROOF. It follows from Theorems I and II of [4] that the group $\mathrm{Aut}\,(ZG)/\mathrm{In}\,(ZG)$ is finite. Let $\mathrm{Aut}\,(ZG)=\mathrm{In}\,(ZG)+\mathrm{In}(ZG)\varphi_2+\ldots+\mathrm{In}\,(ZG)\varphi_t$ be the coset decomposition of $\mathrm{Aut}\,(ZG)$ with respect to $\mathrm{In}\,(ZG)$. Suppose that H is an arbitrary group basis of ZG. Since $|H|=|G|$ there exists only a finite number of nonisomorphic group bases in ZG, say, $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n$. Hence $H \cong G_i$ for some $i \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ and therefore there exists $f \in \mathrm{Aut}(ZG)$ such that $f(G_i) = H$. Since $f = \Theta\varphi_j$ for some $\Theta \in \mathrm{In}(ZG)$ and some $j \in \{1, 2, \ldots, t\}$ then $f(G_i) = u^{-1}\varphi_j(G_i)u$ for some $u \in U(ZG)$, i.e. H is conjugate to $\varphi_j(G_i)$, proving the theorem.

3. The isomorphism problem for the group rings over some integral domains

The isomorphism problem for the group rings asks whether $KG = KH$ implies $G \cong H$. When this is so for a group G, G is said to be determined by the group ring KG. Call the ring K a $(*)$-ring if for every finite group G the coefficient of 1 in any periodic element x of $U(KG)$ is equal to 0 unless x is of the form $\alpha \cdot 1$ for some $\alpha \in K$.

Lemma 1. *Let N be a normal subgroup of a finite group G and let $\pi: KG \to K(G/N)$ be a canonical homomorphism where K is a $(*)$-ring. If $KG = KH$ then the following properties hold:*

(1) $K(G/N) = K\pi(H)$, $KG \cdot I(N) = KH \cdot I(N^*)$ *and* $|N| = |N^*|$ *where* $N^* = H \cap 1 + KG \cdot I(N)$. *Moreover, every normal subgroup of H is of the form N^* for some $N \lhd G$.*

(2) *Periodic elements of the centre of $U(KG)$ are trivial.*

By applying the same arguments as in the proof of Lemma 3.1 of [3] we see that $\pi(H)$ is a linearly independent set of the group ring $K(G/N)$. Hence $K(G/N) = K\pi(H)$ and therefore π can be regarded as the extension of the epimorphism $H \to \pi(H)$ by K-linearity. This shows that $\mathrm{Ker}\,\pi = KH \cdot I(N^*) = KG \cdot I(N)$. The equality $|N| = |N^*|$ is a consequence of the isomorphism $\pi(H) \cong H/N^*$.

Now if $S \lhd H$ then there exists $N \triangle G$ such that $KG \cdot I(N) = KH \cdot I(S)$. Hence $KH \cdot I(S) = KH \cdot I(N^*)$ and therefore $S = H \cap 1 + KH \cdot I(S) = H \cap 1 + KH \cdot I(N^*) = N^*$, proving (1). The proof of (2) is evident.

Let K be a commutative ring. We call a group G a unit group over K if G is isomorphic to the group of all units of some K-algebra. By taking the case $K = Z$ in the following theorem we obtain another proof of the characterization theorem for the unit groups due to R. Sandling [7].

Theorem 2. *Let G be a finite group and let A be a K-algebra, where K is an integral domain of characteristic 0 in which no prime dividing the order of G is invertible. If $KG = KH$ and if $\mu: G \to U(A)$ is a monomorphism then the mapping $\mu': H \to U(A)$, given by $\mu\left(\sum_g \alpha_g g\right) = \sum_g \alpha_g \mu(g)$ for any $h = \sum_g \alpha_g g \in H$ is also a monomorphism. In particular, a finite group G which is a unit group over K is determined by the group ring KG.*

Proof. Let $\mu^*: KG \to A$ be the homomorphism of K-algebras obtained from μ by extension by K-linearity. Then μ' is the restriction of μ^* to H and therefore μ' is a homomorphism. It follows from [6] that K is a $(*)$-ring. Therefore by Lemma 1 we have $\mathrm{Ker}\,\mu' = N_1^*$ and $KG \cdot I(N_1) = KH \cdot I(N_1^*)$ for some $N_1 \lhd G$. Since $I(N_1^*) \subseteq \mathrm{Ker}\,\mu^*$ then $I(N_1) \subseteq \mathrm{Ker}\,\mu^*$ and therefore $N_1 \subseteq \mathrm{Ker}\,\mu = 1$. Thus $N_1^* = 1$, proving the theorem.

Corollary. *Let $\bar{B}$ be a subgroup of a finite abelian group B and let G be isomorphic to the group L of all automorphisms of B which leave $\bar{B}$ invariant (as a set). Then G is determined by its integral group ring.*

PROOF. Let $A=\mathrm{Hom}(B, B)$. Then the isomorphism $G\cong L$ induces monomorphism $G\to U(A)$. By Theorem 2 (with $K=Z$), the equality $ZG=ZH$ implies $\mu(G)=\mu'(H)$ and therefore $G\cong H$.

For the proof of our next theorem we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 2. *Let G be an arbitrary group, K an arbitrary ring with 1, N arbitrary subgroup of G. Then in the group ring KG the following equalities hold:*

$$I(G)\cdot I(N)\cap I(N) = I(N)^2 \tag{3}$$

$$G\cap 1+I(G)\cdot I(N) = N\cap 1+I(N)^2. \tag{4}$$

PROOF. Since $G\cap 1+KG\cdot I(N)=N$ it follows that $G\cap 1+I(G)\cdot I(N)=N\cap 1+ +I(G)\cdot I(N)=N\cap 1+\big(I(G)\cdot I(N)\cap I(N)\big)$ and therefore $(3)\Rightarrow(4)$. Let T be a full set of cosets representatives of G with respect to N.

If $g=tn$ where $n\in N$, $t\in T$ then for $n'\in N$ we have $(g-1)(n'-1)= =(t-1)(n-1)(n'-1)+(t-1)(n'-1)+(n-1)(n'-1)$. Since the first and the second summands belong to $(t-1)\cdot I(N)$ and since $(n-1)(n'-1)\in I(N)^2$ then

$$(g-1)(n'-1)\in I(N)^2+(t-1)I(N)$$

from which follows that

$$I(G)\cdot I(N) = I(N)^2+\sum_{1\neq t\in T}(t-1)I(N).$$

Let

$$x = y+(t_1-1)[\alpha_{11}(n_1-1)+\ldots+\alpha_{1s}(n_s-1)]+\ldots+(t_k-1)[\alpha_{s1}(n_1-1)+\ldots+\alpha_{ss}(n_s-1)]$$

where $y\in I(N)^2$, $t_j\in T$, $n_i\in N$, $1\leqq i\leqq s$, $1\leqq j\leqq k$. If $x\in I(N)$ then $z=\alpha_{11}t_1(n_1-1)+ +\ldots+\alpha_{1s}t_s(n_s-1)+\ldots+\alpha_{ss}t_k(n_s-1)\in I(N)$ and since all elements of N have coefficient 0 in z, then $z=0$. But $\{t_1(n_1-1), \ldots, t_s(n_s-1)\}$ is a linearly independent set and therefore $\alpha_{11}=\ldots=\alpha_{1s}=\ldots=\alpha_{ss}=0$. Hence $x=y\in I(N)^2$, proving the lemma.

Lemma 3. *Let G be a group containing an abelian subgroup A of a finite exponen: n and let $K=Z/mZ$ where $m\equiv 0 \pmod n$. Then the following properties holdt*

$$G\cap 1+I(G)\cdot I(A) = 1. \tag{5}$$

(6) If $x\in KG$ and if $x\equiv g\big(\mathrm{mod}\ KG\cdot I(A)\big)$ for some $g\in G$ then there exists an element $g_x=ga(a\in A)$ such that $x\equiv g_x\big(\mathrm{mod}\ I(G)\cdot I(A)\big)$.

PROOF. As in the case $K=Z$, the formula

$f\Big(\sum_{\alpha\in A}(\alpha_a\cdot 1)(a-1)\Big) = \prod_{a\in A} a^{\alpha_a}(\alpha_a\in Z)$ defines a homomorphism of $I(A)$

onto A with kernel $I(A)^2$. From this follows that $A\cap 1+I(A)^2=1$ and the application of (3) yields (5).

Since $f(\sum_{a\in A}(\alpha_a\cdot 1)(a-1))=f(\prod_{a\in A}a^{\alpha_a}-1)$ then

$$\sum_{a\in A}(\alpha_a\cdot 1)(a-1)\equiv\prod_{a\in A}a^{\alpha_a}-1 \pmod{I(A)^2}(\alpha_a\in Z). \tag{7}$$

Note also that $KG=K+I(G)$ whence $KG\cdot I(A)=I(A)+I(G)\cdot I(A)$ and $x\equiv g+ +t(\operatorname{mod} I(G)\cdot I(A))$ for some $t=\sum_{s\in A}(\alpha_s\cdot 1)(s-1)\in I(A)$. Applying (7) we obtain

$$x\equiv g+(a-1)=(1-g)(a-1)+ga\equiv g_x \pmod{I(G)\cdot I(A)}$$

where $a=\prod_{s\in A}s^{\alpha_s}$. This completes the proof of the lemma.

Let K be a commutative ring and let $\varphi\colon K-\bar K$ be the ring epimorphism. If $x=\sum_g \alpha_g g\in KG$ then put $\bar x=\sum_g \bar a_g g$ where $\bar a_g=\varphi(\alpha_g)$.

It is clear that the mapping $\lambda\colon KG\to\bar KG$, defined by $\lambda(x)=\bar x$ for any $x\in KG$ is a ring epimorphism. We cal λ the projection of KG onto $\bar KG$. Suppose that Λ is an ideal of the group algebra $\bar KG$. Then the ring $\bar KG/\Lambda$ can be regarded as a K-algebra in the obvious way. Moreover, the mapping $\varphi^*\colon KG\to\bar KG/\Lambda$ defined by $\varphi^*(x)=\bar x+\Lambda$ is a K-algebra homomorphism. We are now ready to prove the following result.

Theorem 3. *A finite metabelian group G is determined by the group ring RG where* $R=\left\{\frac{a}{b}\,\middle|\, a,b\in Z,\ (b,|b|)=1\right\}$.

PROOF. Let $RG=RH$. The mapping $\varphi\colon R\to\bar R=Z/|G|Z$ defined by $\varphi\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)= =\bar a(\bar b)^{-1}$ where $\bar a=a+|G|Z$ is a ring epimorphism. Consider the mapping φ^* defined as above by taking $\Lambda=I(\bar R,G)\cdot I(\bar R,G')$. It follows from (5) and the Theorem 2 that the restrictions of φ^* to G and H induce group isomorphisms $G\to\varphi^*(G)$ and $H\to\varphi^*(H)$, where $\varphi^*(G)=G+\Lambda$, $\varphi^*(H)=\bar H+\Lambda$, $\bar H=\{\bar h|h\in H\}$. Since R is a $(*)$-ring [6] the application of (2) to $R(G/G')$ yields $G+RG\cdot I(R,G')=H+ +RG\cdot I(R,G')$.

Therefore projecting RG onto $\bar RG$ we obtain $G+\bar RG\cdot I(\bar R,G')=\bar H+\bar RGI(\bar R,G')$. It follows from (6) that in this case $\bar H+\Lambda\subseteqq G+\Lambda$, i.e. $\varphi^*(H)\subseteqq\varphi^*(G)$. But $|G|= =|H|$ and therefore $G\cong H$, proving the theorem.

In [8] W. R. WELLER proved that there are only two nonconjugate classes of normalised group bases of ZD_4, where D_4 is a dihedral group of order 8. By combining this result with the Theorem 4 of [2] we obtain the following property:

(8) *Every two normalised group bases of ZD_4 are conjugate in $U(Z_{(2)}D_4)$.*

Theorem 4. *Let $|G|=2^n$, $n\leqq 7$. Then the group G is determined by its integral group ring.*

PROOF. Every group of order 2^n, $n\leqq 6$ is metabelian and a group G of order 2^7 has a normal abelian subgroup A of index 8 ([5], p. 120). Hence we can restrict ourselves to the case when $|G|=2^7$ and the factor group G/A is nonabelian of order 8. Let $ZG=ZH$. It follows from the proof of Theorem 3 that

(9) $$G \cong H \quad \text{whenever} \quad G+RG\cdot I(R, A) = H+RG\cdot I(R, A).$$

If G/A is the quaternion group then by [1] $G+ZG\cdot I(Z, A)=H+ZG\cdot I(Z, A)$. Thus we have only to consider the case when $G/A\cong D_4$. Let π: $ZG\to Z(G/A)$ be the canonical homomorphism. It follows from (1) that $Z\pi(G)=Z\pi(H)$ and therefore $Z_{(2)}\pi(G)=Z_{(2)}\pi(H)$.

By (8) there exists a unit $u\in Z_{(2)}\pi(G)$ such that $u^{-1}\pi(H)u=\pi(G)$ and since $Z_{(2)}D_4$ is a local ring then $u=\pi(t)$ for some $t\in Z_{(2)}G$. Therefore $\pi(t^{-1}Ht)=\pi(G)$ and $t^{-1}Ht+RG\cdot I(R, A)=G+RG\cdot(IR, A)$ for $R=Z_{(2)}$. It follows from (9) that in this case $G\cong t^{-1}Ht$, proving the theorem.

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