

What is...a local-global principle?

Or: Small determines big

Hasse's local-global principle



Hasse's local-global principle roughly asks when the following are equivalent:

- ▶ A Diophantine equation is solvable in \mathbb{Z} **global**
- ▶ A Diophantine equation is solvable modulo every p^k **local** + in \mathbb{R}

When can local solutions be joined to a global solution?

A local-global principle in rep theory?

```
T := CharacterTable(AlternatingGroup(5));  
Blocks(T,2);  
DefectGroup(T[1],2);
```

```
[  
  { 1, 2, 3, 5 },  
  { 4 }  
]
```

```
[ 2, 0 ]
```

Permutation group acting on a set of cardinality 5

Order = 4 = 2²

(1, 2)(3, 4)

(1, 3)(2, 4)

$\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

e.g. $N_{A_4}(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and only defect group is $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

► **Question** What can subgroups tell us about group reps?

► **Refined question** What can p subgroups tell us about group reps?

Brauer's local-global principle I

```
T := CharacterTable(DihedralGroup(6));  
Blocks(T,2);  
DefectGroup(T[1],2);  
DefectGroup(T[5],2);
```

```
[  
  { 1, 2, 3, 4 },  
  { 5, 6 }  
]  
[ 2, 1 ]  
Permutation group acting on a set of cardinality 6  
Order = 4 = 2^2  
  (1, 5)(2, 4)  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$   
  (1, 4)(2, 5)(3, 6)  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$   
Permutation group acting on a set of cardinality 6  
Order = 2  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$   
  (1, 4)(2, 5)(3, 6)  $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ 
```

e.g. $N_{D_6}(\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and only defect group is $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

Brauer's local-global principle I says that there is a bijection between:

- ▶ Blocks of G with defect group D **global**
- ▶ Blocks of $N_G(D)$ with defect group D **local**

For completeness: A formal statement

We have Brauer's three main theorems :

- ▶ **Brauer I** The one from the previous slide
 - ▶ **Brauer II** Roughly, an element t of prime order and a criterion for a block of $C_G(t)$ to correspond to a given block of G
 - ▶ **Brauer III** A strengthening/version of I for the principal block
-



More local-global in rep theory



Brauer's main theorems are just the tip of the iceberg

There are many (often conjectural) local-global principles in rep theory, e.g.:

- ▶ Brauer's height-zero conjecture
- ▶ McKay conjecture
- ▶ Broué's abelian defect group conjecture
- ▶ More...

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.