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7-Modular Character of The Covering group \bar{S}_{23}

Ahmed Hussein Jassim

Math. Dept.

College of Science /Basrah University

e-mail: ahmedhussein1981@gmail.com

Abstract:

In this paper we find the modular characters of the covering group \bar{S}_{23} modulo $p=7$ which can give the irreducible modular spin characters for S_{23} modulo $p=7$, also we give the 7 –decomposition matrix of \bar{S}_{23}

Section (1)

Introduction(1.1):

The Symmetric group S_n has a covering group denoted by \bar{S}_n of order $2(n!)$, the projective characters of S_n is called the spin characters of S_n , which are the ordinary characters of \bar{S}_n indexed by the partitions of n with distinct parts.[I. Schur1911],[A.O. Morris1962].

For $p = 7$ Yaseen [A.K.Yaseen 1987] found the modular irreducible spin character of S_n ,and $7 \leq n \leq 13$, for $n = 14$ are found by Yaseen and Taban[A.K.Yaseen and S.A.Taban 1995], for $n = 16,17$ and 18 are found by Taban[S.A.Taban 1998, 2001 and 2004 respectively], for $n = 19$ by Najla'a[N.S.Abdullah 2009] for $n = 20$ by Jenan [J. A. Resan 2010] and $n = 21$ founded by A. H. Jassim [A. H. Jassim 2011]. Finally Nizar [N. M. Yacoob 2014] founded $n = 22$.

Preliminaries(1.2):

For any group there are three kinds of characters ordinary, modular (for a given prime p), and projective (for S_n called spin). The decomposition matrix is the relation between the ordinary and modular characters for a given prime p .

The characters of \bar{S}_n fall into two classes

- 1) The characters indexed by the partition of n
- 2) The characters indexed by the partition of n with distinct parts spin (modular).

Character of S_n can be written as a linear combination, with non-negative integer coefficients, of the irreducible spin (modular) characters [L. Dornhoff 1972]. Below some theorems we need to evaluate the decomposition matrix and modular spin characters for S_n :

1. Degree of the spin character $\langle \alpha \rangle = \langle \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m \rangle$ is:

$$\deg \langle \alpha \rangle = 2^{\lfloor \frac{n-m}{2} \rfloor} \frac{n!}{\prod_{i=1}^m (\alpha_i!)} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (\alpha_i - \alpha_j) / (\alpha_i + \alpha_j) \quad [A.O.Morris \ 1962], [A.O.Morris and A. K. Yaseen 1988].$$

2. Let B be the block of defect one and let b the number of p^a -conjugate characters to the irreducible ordinary character χ of G . Then [B. M. Puttaswamaiah and J. D. Dixon 1977]:
 - a) There exists a positive integer number N such that the irreducible ordinary characters of G are lying in the block B divided into two disjoint classes: $B_1 = \{\chi \in B \mid b \deg \chi \equiv N \pmod{p^a}\}$, $B_2 = \{\chi \in B \mid b \deg \chi \equiv -N \pmod{p^a}\}$.
 - b) Each coefficient of the decomposition matrix of the block B is 0 or 1.
 - c) If α_1 and α_2 are not p -conjugate characters and belong to the classes $(B_1$ and $B_2)$ respectively, then they have no irreducible modular character in common
 - d) For every irreducible ordinary character χ in B_1 , there exists

irreducible ordinary character φ in B_2 such that they have one irreducible modular character in common with one multiplicity .

3. If C is a principal character of G for a prime p , then $\deg C \equiv 0 \pmod{p^A}$, where $o(G) = p^A m, (p, m) = 1$ [S.A.Taban 1989],[J.F. Humphreys 1977].
4. If the decomposition matrix $D_{n-1,p} = (d_{ij})$ for S_{n-1} is known, then we can induce columns $(\psi_j \uparrow^{(r,\bar{r})} S_n)$ for S_n [A.K.Yaseen 1987], these columns are a linear combination with non-negative coefficients from the columns of $D_{n,p}$ [G.D.James and A.Kerber 1981].

Notation(1.3):

$\langle \lambda \rangle^{no}$	(no) mean the number of i.m.s. in $\langle \lambda \rangle$
i.m.s.	Irreducible modular spin character.
m.s.	Modular spin character.
p.i.s.	Principle indecomposable spin character.
p.s.	Principle spin character.

Decomposition matrix for S_{23} modulo $p=7$

The decomposition matrix for S_{23} modulo $p = 7$ of degree (156,105) [A.O.Morris 1962], [A.O.Morris and A.K.Yaseen 1988]. There are 13 blocks, the block B_1 of defect three, the blocks $B_2, B_3, B_4,$ and B_5 are of defect two, $B_6, B_7, B_8,$ are of defect one and $B_9, B_{10}, \dots, B_{13}$ are of defect zero.

Section (2) blocks of defect one

In this section, we determine the Brauer trees of the blocks $B_6, B_8,$ all i.m.s. are associate, in B_7 all i.m.s. of the decomposition matrix for this block is double [A.K.Yaseen 1987].

Lemma (2 . 1):

Brauer tree for the block B_8 is:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \langle 16,4,2,1 \rangle _ \langle 11,9,2,1 \rangle _ \langle 9,8,4,2 \rangle & \setminus & \langle 9,7,4,2,1 \rangle^* \\ \langle 16,4,2,1 \rangle' _ \langle 11,9,2,1 \rangle' _ \langle 9,8,4,2 \rangle' & / & \end{array}$$

Proof:

- $\deg(\langle 11,9,2,1 \rangle, \langle 11,9,2,1 \rangle', \langle 9,7,2,1 \rangle^*) \equiv 294 \pmod{7^3}$,
 $\deg(\langle 16,4,2,1 \rangle, \langle 16,4,2,1 \rangle', \langle 9,8,4,2 \rangle, \langle 9,8,4,2 \rangle') \equiv -294 \pmod{7^3}$.
- By using inducing of p.i.s. for S_{22} to S_{23} we have on p.i.s. we have:

$$D_{72} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = d_{95}, D_{73} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = d_{96} \text{ (no sub sum of them } \equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}\text{),}$$

and p.s.

$$D_{74} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = k_1, D_{75} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = k_2, D_{79} \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = k_3.$$

$\langle 9,8,4,2,1 \rangle$ and $\langle 9,8,4,2,1 \rangle'$ are p.i.s. of S_{24} (of defect 0 in $S_{24}, p = 7$) we have:

$$\langle 9,8,4,2,1 \rangle \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{23} = \langle 9,8,4,2 \rangle + \langle 9,7,4,2,1 \rangle^* = d_{99}$$

$$\langle 9,8,4,2,1 \rangle' \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{23} = \langle 9,8,4,2 \rangle' + \langle 9,7,4,2,1 \rangle^* = d_{100}$$

Since $k_3 = k_1 + k_2 - d_{99} - d_{100}$, either $(k_1 - d_{99}$ and $k_2 - d_{100})$ or $(k_1 - d_{100}$ and $k_2 - d_{99})$ are p.s. In any case we have k_2, k_3 are not p.i.s. so we take $d_{97} = k_1 - d_{100}$, $d_{98} = k_2 - d_{99}$. Hence, we have the Brauer tree for this block B_8 ■.

Lemma (2 . 2):

Brauer tree for the block B_7 is:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \langle 17,3,2,1 \rangle _ \langle 10,9,3,1 \rangle _ \langle 10,8,3,2 \rangle & & \\ \langle 17,3,2,1 \rangle' _ \langle 10,9,3,1 \rangle' _ \langle 10,8,3,2 \rangle' & \left. \begin{array}{l} \backslash \\ / \end{array} \right\} & \langle 10,7,3,2,1 \rangle^* \end{array}$$

Proof:

- $\deg(\langle 10,9,3,1 \rangle, \langle 10,9,3,1 \rangle', \langle 10,7,3,2,1 \rangle^*) \equiv 249 \pmod{7^3}$,
 $\deg(\langle 17,3,2,1 \rangle, \langle 17,3,2,1 \rangle', \langle 10,8,3,2 \rangle, \langle 10,8,3,2 \rangle') \equiv -294 \pmod{7^3}$.
- By using inducing of p.i.s. for S_{22} to S_{23} we have on p.i.s.:

$$D_{66} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = d_{89}, D_{97} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = d_{90} \text{ (no sub sum of them } \equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}\text{),}$$

and p.s.

$$D_{68} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = k_1, D_{69} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = k_2, D_{70} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = k_3, D_{93} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_4.$$

Since $\langle 10,8,3,2,1 \rangle$ and $\langle 10,8,3,2,1 \rangle'$ are p.i.s. of S_{24} (of defect 0 in $S_{24}, p = 7$) and:

$$\langle 10,8,3,2,1 \rangle \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{23} = \langle 10,8,3,2 \rangle + \langle 10,7,3,2,1 \rangle^* = d_{93}$$

$$\langle 10,8,3,2,1 \rangle' \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{23} = \langle 10,8,3,2 \rangle' + \langle 10,7,3,2,1 \rangle^* = d_{94}$$

then $k_3 = d_{93} + d_{94}$, and since $k_4 = k_1 + k_2 - d_{93} - d_{94}$, either $(k_1 - d_{93}$ and $k_2 - d_{94})$ or $(k_1 - d_{94}$ and $k_2 - d_{93})$ are p.s. In any case, we have k_2, k_3 are not p.i.s. so we take $d_{91} = k_1 - d_{94}$, $d_{92} = k_2 - d_{93}$. Hence, we have the Brauer tree for this block B_7 ■.

Lemma (2.3):

Brauer tree for the block B_6 is:

$$\langle 18,4,1 \rangle^* \text{---} \langle 11,8,4 \rangle^* \text{---} \langle 11,7,4,1 \rangle = \langle 11,7,4,1 \rangle' \text{---} \langle 11,5,4,2,1 \rangle^*.$$

Proof:

by $(4,4)$ -inducing of p.i.s D_9, D_{17}, D_{23} of S_{22} to S_{23} we get on the Brauer tree of the block B_6 . ■

Section (3) block of defect two

In this section, the decomposition matrices for blocks B_2, B_3 , and B_4 all i.m.s. are associate, and B_5 all i.m.s. of the decomposition matrix is double [A.K.Yaseen 1987].

Lemma(3.1):

The decomposition matrix for the block B_5 is $D_{23,7}^5$ (as in appendix 2).

Proof:

By using (r, \bar{r}) -inducing of p.i.s. for S_{22} to S_{23} we get:

$$D_8 \uparrow^{(3,5)} S_{23} = c_1, D_{11} \uparrow^{(3,5)} S_{23} = c_2, D_{15} \uparrow^{(3,5)} S_{23} = c_3, D_{48} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_4, D_{25} \uparrow^{(3,5)} S_{23} = c_5, D_{33} \uparrow^{(3,5)} S_{23} = c_6, D_{35} \uparrow^{(3,5)} S_{23} = c_7, D_{37} \uparrow^{(3,5)} S_{23} = c_8, D_{43} \uparrow^{(3,5)} S_{23} = c_9.$$

Now, on $(7, \alpha)$ -regular classes we have:

- 1) $\langle 14,5,3,1 \rangle = \langle 14,5,3,1 \rangle'$.
- 2) $\langle 12,7,3,1 \rangle = \langle 12,7,3,1 \rangle'$.
- 3) $\langle 10,7,5,1 \rangle = \langle 10,7,5,1 \rangle'$.
- 4) $\langle 8,7,5,3 \rangle = \langle 8,7,5,3 \rangle'$.
- 5) $\langle 10,5,4,3,1 \rangle^* = \langle 10,7,5,1 \rangle + \langle 17,5,1 \rangle^* - \langle 10,8,5 \rangle^* - \langle 12,10,1 \rangle^*$.
- 6) $\langle 8,6,5,3,1 \rangle^* = \langle 8,7,5,3 \rangle + \langle 10,8,5 \rangle - \langle 12,8,3 \rangle^* + \langle 15,5,3 \rangle + \langle 19,3,1 \rangle$.
- 7) $\langle 14,5,3,1 \rangle = \langle 12,7,3,1 \rangle - \langle 10,7,5,1 \rangle + \langle 8,7,5,3 \rangle$.
- 8) $\langle 8,7,5,3 \rangle = \langle 10,7,5,1 \rangle - \langle 12,7,3,1 \rangle + \langle 14,5,3,1 \rangle$.

Approximation matrix contains at most 9 columns since there are 8 equations corresponding to the spin characters of S_{23} in B_5 [A.K.Yaseen 1987], and Since c_1, \dots, c_9 are linearly independent, $c_i - c_j$ is not p.s to S_{23} for all $1 \leq i < j \leq 9$ then we get the decomposition matrix for B_5 ■.

Lemma(3.2):

The decomposition matrix for the block B_4 is $D_{23,7}^4$ (as in appendix 2).

Proof:

By using (r, \bar{r}) -inducing of p.i.s. for S_{22} to S_{23} we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{45} \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = k_1, & \quad D_{46} \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = k_2, & \quad D_{84} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_5, & \quad D_{85} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_6, \\
 D_{48} \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = k_3, & \quad D_{49} \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = k_4, & \quad D_{86} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_{11}, & \quad D_{87} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_{12}, \\
 D_{51} \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = k_5, & \quad D_{88} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_{15}, & \quad D_{89} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_{16}, & \quad D_{53} \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = k_6.
 \end{aligned}$$

Table(2)

	Ψ_1	Ψ_2	φ_5	φ_6	Ψ_3	Ψ_4	φ_{11}	φ_{12}	Ψ_5	φ_{15}	φ_{16}	Ψ_6	φ_1	φ_2
$\langle 19,4 \rangle$	1												a	
$\langle 19,4 \rangle'$	1													a
$\langle 18,5 \rangle$	1	1											b	
$\langle 18,5 \rangle'$	1	1												b
$\langle 14,5,4 \rangle^*$		2	1	1									c	c
$\langle 13,5,4,1 \rangle$			1		1								d	
$\langle 13,5,4,1 \rangle'$				1	1									d
$\langle 12,11 \rangle$		1				1								
$\langle 12,11 \rangle'$		1				1								
$\langle 12,7,4 \rangle^*$	2	2	1	1		2	1	1					f	f
$\langle 12,6,4,1 \rangle$			1		1		1		1				g	
$\langle 12,6,4,1 \rangle'$				1	1			1	1					g
$\langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle$					1				1				h	
$\langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle'$					1				1					h
$\langle 11,7,5 \rangle^*$	2					2	1	1		1	1		i	i
$\langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle$						2	1		1	1		1	j	
$\langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle'$						2		1	1		1	1		j
$\langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle$									1			1	m	
$\langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle'$									1			1		m
$\langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle$						2				1	1	1	n	
$\langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle'$						2				1	1	1		n
$\langle 7,6,5,4,1 \rangle^*$										1	1		z	z
	k_1	k_2	c_5	c_6	k_3	k_4	c_{11}	c_{12}	k_5	c_{15}	c_{16}	k_6	Y_1	Y_2

On $(7, \alpha)$ -regular classes we have:

- 1) $\langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* = \langle 19,4 \rangle + \langle 19,4 \rangle' + \langle 12,6,4,1 \rangle + \langle 12,6,4,1 \rangle' + \langle 12,11 \rangle + \langle 12,11 \rangle' - \langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle - \langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle'$.
- 2) $\langle 11,7,5 \rangle^* = \langle 18,5 \rangle + \langle 18,5 \rangle' + \langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle + \langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle' - \langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle - \langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle' - \langle 12,11 \rangle - \langle 12,11 \rangle'$.
- 3) $\langle 14,5,4 \rangle^* = \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* + \langle 7,6,5,4,1 \rangle^* - \langle 11,7,5 \rangle^*$.
- 4) $\langle 7,6,5,4,1 \rangle^* = \langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle + \langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle' + \langle 18,5 \rangle + \langle 18,5 \rangle' + \langle 14,5,4 \rangle^* - \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* - \langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle - \langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle' - \langle 12,11 \rangle - \langle 12,11 \rangle'$.

So, there are 18 columns to the spin characters of S_{23} in B_4 .

Since $\langle 19,4 \rangle \neq \langle 19,4 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ -regular classes then k_1 is split or there are two columns. Suppose there are two columns such as Y_1 and Y_2 (table (2)). To describe columns Y_1 and Y_2 :

1. $\langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 18,4 \rangle^*)^1 + (\langle 19,3 \rangle^*)^1$ has 2 of i.m.s.(see appendix 1) so we have $a \in \{0,1\}$.

2. $\langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 17,5 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 18,4 \rangle^*)^1$ has 3 of i.m.s. so we have $b \in \{0,1\}$.
3. $\langle 14,5,4 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 13,5,4 \rangle)^1 + (\langle 13,5,4 \rangle')^1 + (\langle 14,5,3 \rangle)^2 + (\langle 14,5,3 \rangle')^2$ has 6 of i.m.s. we have $c \in \{0,1\}$, if $c = 2$ so we have a contradiction.
4. $\langle 13,5,4,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 12,5,4,1 \rangle^*)^1 + (\langle 13,5,3,1 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 13,5,4 \rangle)^1$ has 4 of i.m.s. so we have $d \in \{0,1,2\}$.
5. $\langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 11,7,4 \rangle)^2 + (\langle 11,7,4 \rangle')^2 + (\langle 12,6,4 \rangle)^2 + (\langle 12,6,4 \rangle')^2 + (\langle 12,7,3 \rangle)^5 + (\langle 12,7,3 \rangle')^5$ has 18 of i.m.s. so we have $f \in \{0,1, \dots, 4\}$.
6. $\langle 12,6,4,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 11,6,4,1 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 12,5,4,1 \rangle^*)^1 + (\langle 12,6,3,1 \rangle^*)^4 + (\langle 12,6,4 \rangle)^2$ has 9 of i.m.s. so we have $g \in \{0,1, \dots, 5\}$.
7. $\langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 11,5,4,2 \rangle^*)^1 + (\langle 12,5,3,2 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 12,5,4,1 \rangle^*)^1$ has 4 of i.m.s. so we have $h \in \{0,1,2\}$.
8. $\langle 11,7,5 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 10,7,5 \rangle)^4 + (\langle 10,7,5 \rangle')^4 + (\langle 11,6,5 \rangle)^2 + (\langle 11,6,5 \rangle')^2 + (\langle 11,7,4 \rangle)^2 + (\langle 11,7,4 \rangle')^2$ has 16 of i.m.s. so we have $i \in \{0,1, \dots, 4\}$.
9. $\langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 10,6,5,1 \rangle^*)^6 + (\langle 11,6,4,1 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 11,6,5 \rangle)^2$ has 10 of i.m.s. so we have $j \in \{0,1, \dots, 4\}$.
10. $\langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 10,5,4,3 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 11,5,4,2 \rangle^*)^1$ has 3 of i.m.s. so we have $m \in \{0,1\}$.
11. $\langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 7,6,5,4 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 8,6,5,3 \rangle^*)^5$ has 7 of i.m.s. so we have $n \in \{0,1,2\}$.
12. $\langle 7,6,5,4,1 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 7,6,5,3,1 \rangle)^1 + (\langle 7,6,5,3,1 \rangle')^1 + (\langle 7,6,5,4 \rangle^*)^2$ has 4 of i.m.s. so we have $z \in \{0,1\}$.

Take $a = 1$, since the restriction of the following intersections:

$$\langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 14,5,4 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,5,4,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 12,6,4,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \\ \langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22},$$

$\langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}$ and $\langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 7,6,5,4,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}$, has no i.m.s in the intersections, so we have $c = d = g = h = j = m = n = z = 0$.

- $\langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}$ has 2 of i.m.s for S_{22}
 $\therefore \langle 19,4 \rangle \cap \langle 18,5 \rangle = \Psi_1 + \varphi_1$ if $b = 1$,
 $= \Psi_1$ if $b = 0$.
- $\langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22}$ has 2 of i.m.s for S_{22}
 $\therefore \langle 19,4 \rangle \cap \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* = \Psi_1 + \varphi_1$ if $f \in \{1,2,3,4\}$,
 $= \Psi_1$ if $f = 0$.
- $\langle 19,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 11,7,5 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22}$ has 2 of i.m.s for S_{22}
 $\therefore \langle 19,4 \rangle \cap \langle 11,7,5 \rangle^* = \Psi_1 + \varphi_1$ if $i \in \{1,2,3,4\}$,
 $= \Psi_1$ if $i = 0$.

Then, we have:

$$Y_1 = \langle 19,4 \rangle + b \langle 18,5 \rangle + f \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* + i \langle 11,7,5 \rangle^*, Y_2 = \langle 19,4 \rangle' + b \langle 18,5 \rangle' + f \langle 12,7,4 \rangle'^* + i \langle 11,7,5 \rangle'^*; \text{ such that } b \in \{0,1\}, f \in \{0,1,2,3,4\}, i \in \{0,1,2,3,4\}.$$

Since inducing m.s. is m.s. [J. F. Humphreys 1977], so we have

- $(\langle 17,5 \rangle^* - \langle 19,3 \rangle^*) \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = \langle 18,5 \rangle + \langle 18,5 \rangle' - \langle 19,4 \rangle - \langle 19,4 \rangle'$,
 $\therefore b \geq a \Rightarrow b = a = 1 \dots\dots\dots(3.1).$
- $(\langle 12,7,3 \rangle - \langle 19,3 \rangle^*) \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = \langle 12,7 \rangle - \langle 19,4 \rangle - \langle 19,4 \rangle'$,
 $\therefore f \geq a \dots\dots\dots(3.2).$
- $(\langle 19,3 \rangle^* - \langle 12,7,3 \rangle + \langle 12,10 \rangle^* + \langle 12,6,3,1 \rangle^*) \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = \langle 19,4 \rangle + \langle 19,4 \rangle' - \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* + \langle 12,11 \rangle + \langle 12,11 \rangle' + \langle 12,6,4 \rangle + \langle 12,6,4 \rangle'$,
 $\therefore a \geq f \dots\dots\dots(3.3).$
 $\Rightarrow f = a = 1 \dots\dots\dots(3.4)$ (from(3.2)&(3.3)).
- $(\langle 19,3 \rangle^* - \langle 10,7,5 \rangle + \langle 10,6,5,1 \rangle^*) \uparrow^{(4,4)} S_{23} = \langle 19,4 \rangle + \langle 19,4 \rangle' - \langle 11,7,5 \rangle^* + \langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle + \langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle'$,
 $\therefore a \geq i \Rightarrow i = a = 1 \dots\dots\dots(3.5),$

From (3.1), (3.4), and (3.5) we get on $a = b = f = i = 1$ so k_1 splits.

Since $\langle 18,5 \rangle \neq \langle 18,5 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then either k_2 is split or there are two columns, we take $b = 1$ ($a = 0$) and since:

$$\langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,5,4,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 12,6,4,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22},$$

$$\langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 11,6,5,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}$$

and $\langle 18,5 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 7,6,5,4,1 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22}$, has no i.m.s in the intersections, so we have $d = g = h = j = m = n = z = 0$, then we have:

$$Y_1 = \langle 18,5 \rangle + c\langle 14,5,4 \rangle^* + f \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* + i \langle 11,7,5 \rangle^*; Y_2 = \langle 18,4 \rangle' + c\langle 14,5,4 \rangle^* + f \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* + i \langle 11,7,5 \rangle^*;$$

such that $c \in \{0,1\}$, $f \in \{0,1,2,3,4\}$, and $i \in \{0,1,2,3,4\}$,

And same discussion, we have on $b = c = f = 1$, so we have:

$$Y_1 = \langle 18,4 \rangle + \langle 14,5,4 \rangle^* + \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* + i\langle 11,7,5 \rangle^*, Y_2 = \langle 18,4 \rangle' + \langle 14,5,4 \rangle^* + \langle 12,7,4 \rangle^* + i\langle 11,7,5 \rangle^*$$

which is not p.s. since $\deg Y_1 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ and $\deg Y_2 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$, $\forall i \in \{0,1, \dots, 4\}$, so k_2 splits.

Since $\langle 12,11 \rangle \neq \langle 12,11 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes and since

$$\langle 12,11 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 12,10 \rangle^*)^2$$

and from table(2) then k_4 must splits .

Since $\langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle \neq \langle 12,5,4,2 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then k_3 or k_5 splits or there are another two columns.

Suppose there are other two columns Y_1, Y_2 see table (1).

Let $h \in \{1,2\}$ and same discussion we have on $h = d = g$, then k_3 is splits.

the second probability leads to the first probability then either k_3 or k_5 splits suppose k_5 splits, since $\langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle \neq \langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then k_6 splits or there are other two columns but $\langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle \neq \langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then either k_6 splits or there are other two columns these in two cases we get contradiction.

If k_6 splits and $\langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle \neq \langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then we must find another two columns so we have contradiction, then k_3 must is splits.

Since $\langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle \neq \langle 11,5,4,3 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then k_5 or k_6 splits or there are other two columns.

Suppose there are two columns. Let $m=1$ and same discussion we have on $n = j = m$. then k_6 splits.

Since $\langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle \neq \langle 8,6,5,4 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then so k_5 must splits so we get the decomposition matrix for B_4 ■.

Lemma(3.3):

Decomposition matrix for the block B_3 is $D_{23,7}^3$ (as in appendix 2).

Proof:

By using (r, \bar{r}) -inducing of p.i.s. for S_{22} to S_{23} we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_{45} \uparrow^{(6,2)} S_{23} = k_1, & \quad D_{46} \uparrow^{(6,2)} S_{23} = k_2, & \quad D_{90} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_5, & \quad D_{91} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_6, \\
 D_{49} \uparrow^{(6,2)} S_{23} = k_3, & \quad D_{50} \uparrow^{(6,2)} S_{23} = k_4, & \quad D_{59} \uparrow^{(5,3)} S_{23} = k_5, & \quad D_{60} \uparrow^{(5,3)} S_{23} = k_6, \\
 D_{52} \uparrow^{(6,2)} S_{23} = k_7, & \quad D_{53} \uparrow^{(6,2)} S_{23} = k_8.
 \end{aligned}$$

Table(3)

	Ψ_1	Ψ_2	φ_5	φ_6	Ψ_3	Ψ_4	Ψ_5	Ψ_6	Ψ_7	Ψ_8	φ_1	φ_2
$\langle 20,3 \rangle$	1										a	
$\langle 20,3 \rangle'$	1											a
$\langle 17,6 \rangle$	1	1									b	
$\langle 17,6 \rangle'$	1	1										b
$\langle 14,6,3 \rangle^*$		2	1	1							c	c
$\langle 13,10 \rangle$		1			1						d	
$\langle 13,10 \rangle'$		1			1							d
$\langle 13,7,3 \rangle^*$	2	2	1	1	2	2					e	e
$\langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle$			1			1	1				f	
$\langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle'$				1		1	1					f
$\langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle$							1				g	
$\langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle'$							1					g
$\langle 12,6,3,2 \rangle$						1	1	1			h	
$\langle 12,6,3,2 \rangle'$						1	1	1				h
$\langle 10,7,6 \rangle^*$	2				2	2			2		i	i
$\langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle$					2	1		1	1	1	j	
$\langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle'$					2	1		1	1	1		j
$\langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle$								1		1	m	
$\langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle'$								1		1		m
$\langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle$					2				2	1	n	
$\langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle'$					2				2	1		n
$\langle 7,6,5,3,2 \rangle^*$									2		z	z
	k_1	k_2	c_5	c_6	k_3	k_4	k_5	k_6	k_7	k_8	Y_1	Y_2

Now, on $(7, \alpha)$ -regular classes we have:

- 1) $\langle 7,6,5,3,2 \rangle^* = \langle 10,7,6 \rangle^* - \langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* + \langle 14,6,3 \rangle^*$;
- 2) $\langle 10,7,6 \rangle^* = \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle + \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle' - \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle - \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle' - \langle 13,10 \rangle - \langle 13,10 \rangle' + \langle 17,6 \rangle + \langle 17,6 \rangle'$;
- 3) $\langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* = \langle 13,6,3 \rangle + \langle 13,6,3 \rangle' + \langle 13,10 \rangle + \langle 13,10 \rangle' + \langle 20,3 \rangle + \langle 20,3 \rangle' - \langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle - \langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle'$ and,
- 4) $\langle 14,6,3 \rangle^* = \langle 13,10 \rangle + \langle 13,10 \rangle' + \langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle + \langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle' - \langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle - \langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle' - \langle 10,7,4 \rangle^* + \langle 20,3 \rangle + \langle 20,3 \rangle'$.

So there are 18 columns to the spin characters of S_{23} in B_3 .

Since $\langle 20,3 \rangle \neq \langle 20,3 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ -regular classes then k_1 is split or there are two columns.

Suppose there are two columns such as Y_1 and Y_2 (Table (3)). To describe columns Y_1 and Y_2 :

1. $\langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 19,3 \rangle^*)^1 + (\langle 20,2 \rangle^*)^1$ has 2 of i.m.s.(see appendix 1) so we have $a \in \{0,1\}$.
2. $\langle 17,6 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 16,6 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 17,5 \rangle^*)^2$ has 4 of i.m.s. so we have $b \in \{0,1,2\}$.
3. $\langle 14,6,3 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 13,6,3 \rangle)^1 + (\langle 13,6,3 \rangle')^1 + (\langle 14,5,3 \rangle)^2 + (\langle 14,5,3 \rangle')^2 + (\langle 14,6,2 \rangle)^2 + (\langle 14,6,2 \rangle')^2$ has 10 of i.m.s. we have $c \in \{0,1,2,3\}$.
4. $\langle 13,10 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 12,10 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 13,9 \rangle^*)^2$ has 4 of i.m.s. so we have $d \in \{0,1,2\}$.
5. $\langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 12,7,3 \rangle)^5 + (\langle 12,7,3 \rangle')^5 + (\langle 13,6,3 \rangle)^1 + (\langle 13,6,3 \rangle')^1 + (\langle 13,7,2 \rangle)^5 + (\langle 13,7,2 \rangle')^5$ has 22 of i.m.s. so we have $e \in \{0,1, \dots, 6\}$.
6. $\langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 12,6,3,1 \rangle^*)^4 + (\langle 13,5,3,1 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 13,6,2,1 \rangle^*)^3 + (\langle 13,6,3 \rangle)^1$ has 10 of i.m.s. so we have $f \in \{0,1, \dots, 7\}$.
7. $\langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 12,5,3,2 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 13,4,3,2 \rangle^*)^1 + (\langle 13,5,3,1 \rangle^*)^2$ has 5 of i.m.s. so we have $g \in \{0,1,2,3,4\}$.
8. $\langle 12,6,3,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 11,6,3,2 \rangle^*)^3 + (\langle 12,5,3,2 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 12,6,3,1 \rangle)^4$ has 9 of i.m.s. so we have $h \in \{0,1, \dots, 6\}$.
9. $\langle 10,7,6 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 9,7,6 \rangle)^4 + (\langle 9,7,6 \rangle')^4 + (\langle 10,7,5 \rangle)^4 + (\langle 10,7,5 \rangle')^4$ has 16 of i.m.s. so we have $i \in \{0,1,2, \dots, 4\}$.
10. $\langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 9,6,5,2 \rangle^*)^6 + (\langle 10,6,4,2 \rangle^*)^3 + (\langle 10,6,5,1 \rangle^*)^6$ has 15 of i.m.s. so we have $j \in \{0,1,2, \dots, 9\}$.
11. $\langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 9,6,4,3 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 10,5,4,3 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 10,6,4,2 \rangle^*)^3$ has 7 of i.m.s. so we have $m \in \{0,1,2, \dots, 5\}$.
12. $\langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 8,6,5,3 \rangle^*)^5 + (\langle 9,6,4,3 \rangle^*)^2 + (\langle 9,6,5,2 \rangle^*)^6$ has 13 of i.m.s. so we have $n \in \{0,1,2, \dots, 8\}$.
13. $\langle 7,6,5,3,2 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22} = (\langle 7,6,4,3,2 \rangle)^1 + (\langle 7,6,4,3,2 \rangle')^1 + (\langle 7,6,5,3,1 \rangle)^1 + (\langle 7,6,5,3,1 \rangle')^1$ has 4 of i.m.s. so we have $z \in \{0,1\}$.

Take $a = 1$, and since :

$$\langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 14,6,3 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,10 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22},$$

$$\langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 12,6,3,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22},$$

$$\langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \text{ and, } \langle 20,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 7,6,5,3,2 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22},$$

has no i.m.s in the intersections, so we have $c = d = f = g = h = j = m = n = z = 0$, then have:

$$Y_1 = \langle 20,3 \rangle + b \langle 17,6 \rangle + e \langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* + i \langle 10,7,6 \rangle^*;$$

$$Y_2 = \langle 20,3 \rangle' + b \langle 17,6 \rangle' + e \langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* + i \langle 10,7,6 \rangle^*;$$

such that $b \in \{0,1,2\}$, $e \in \{0,1,2, \dots, 6\}$, $i \in \{0,1,2,3,4\}$,

and same discussion we have on $a = b = e = i = 1$, so k_1 splits .

Since $\langle 17,6 \rangle \neq \langle 17,6 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then either k_2 is split or there are two columns, we take $b \in \{1,2\}$ and Since:

$$\langle 17,6 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 17,6 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 17,6 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 12,6,3,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \\ \langle 17,6 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \langle 17,6 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \langle 17,6 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}$$

and $\langle 17,6 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 7,6,5,3,2 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22}$, has no i.m.s in the intersections, so we have $f = g = h = j = m = n = z = 0$, so we have:

$$Y_1 = b \langle 17,6 \rangle + c \langle 14,6,3 \rangle^* + d \langle 13,10 \rangle + e \langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* + i \langle 10,7,6 \rangle^*;$$

$$Y_2 = b \langle 17,6 \rangle' + c \langle 14,6,3 \rangle^* + d \langle 13,10 \rangle' + e \langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* + i \langle 10,7,6 \rangle^*;$$

such that $b \in \{1,2\}$, $c \in \{0,1,2,3\}$, $d \in \{0,1,2\}$, $e \in \{0,1, \dots, 6\}$ and $i \in \{0,1, \dots, 4\}$,

and same discussion we have on $b = c = d = e$ and $i \in \{0,1,2\}$.

But $\deg Y_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ and $\deg Y_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ only when $c = d = e = b$ and $i = 0$, so k_2 splits.

Since $\langle 13,10 \rangle \neq \langle 13,10 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then either k_3 is split or there are two columns, we take $d \in \{1,2\}$ and since:

$$\langle 13,10 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 13,10 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \quad \langle 13,10 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 12,6,3,2 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \\ \langle 13,10 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle \downarrow S_{22}, \text{ and } \langle 13,10 \rangle \downarrow S_{22} \cap \langle 7,6,5,3,2 \rangle^* \downarrow S_{22},$$

Has no i.m.s in the intersections so we have $f = g = h = m = z = 0$.

So we have:

$$Y_1 = c \langle 14,6,3 \rangle^* + d \langle 13,10 \rangle + e \langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* + i \langle 10,7,6 \rangle^* + j \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle + n \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle;$$

$$Y_2 = c \langle 14,6,3 \rangle^* + d \langle 13,10 \rangle' + e \langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* + i \langle 10,7,6 \rangle^* + j \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle' + n \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle';$$

such that $c \in \{0,1,2,3\}$, $d \in \{1,2\}$, $e \in \{0,1, \dots, 6\}$, $i \in \{0,1, \dots, 4\}$, $j \in \{0,1, \dots, 9\}$ and $n \in \{0,1, \dots, 4\}$.

and same discussion we have on $d = e = i$, $c \in \{0,1,2\}$, $j \in \{2,4\}$, $n = j$.

But the $\deg Y_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ and $\deg Y_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ only when $c = 0$, $d = e = i = 1$ and $n = 2$, or $c = 0$, $d = e = i = 2$ and $n = 4$ so k_3 splits.

Since $\langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle \neq \langle 13,5,3,2 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then k_5 splits or there are other two columns.

Suppose there are two columns, we take $g \in \{1,2,3,4\}$ and same discussion we have on $g = h = f$ then k_5 splits.

Since $\langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle \neq \langle 13,6,3,1 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then k_4 splits or there are other two columns.

Suppose there are two columns, and we take $f \in \{1,2, \dots, 7\}$ and same discussion we have on

$e = h = i = j = f$, then k_4 splits.

Since $\langle 12,6,3,2 \rangle \neq \langle 12,6,3,2 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then k_6 splits or there are other two columns.

Suppose there are two columns, and we take $h \in \{1,2, \dots, 6\}$, and we get $\deg Y_1 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ and $\deg Y_2 \not\equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ when $i \neq 0$ and same discussion we have on $m = j = h$, then k_6 splits.

Since $\langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle \neq \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then k_8 splits or there are other two columns.

Suppose there are two columns,

$$Y_1 = j\langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle + m\langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle + n\langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle;$$

$$Y_2 = j\langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle' + m\langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle' + n\langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle';$$

such that $j \in \{0,1, \dots, 9\}$, $m \in \{1,2, \dots, 5\}$, and $n \in \{0,1, \dots, 8\}$.

Let $m \in \{1,2, \dots, 5\}$, and since:

- $(\langle 9,6,5,2 \rangle^* - \langle 9,6,4,3 \rangle^* + \langle 7,6,4,3,2 \rangle) \uparrow^{(5,3)} S_{23} = \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle + \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle' + \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle + \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle' - \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle - \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle' - \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle - \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle' + \langle 7,6,5,3,2 \rangle^*$,
 $\therefore j \geq m$ (3.6).
- $(\langle 9,6,4,3 \rangle^* + \langle 7,6,4,3,2 \rangle - \langle 9,6,5,2 \rangle^* + \langle 13,7,2 \rangle + \langle 13,9 \rangle^*) \uparrow^{(5,3)} S_{23} = \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle + \langle 10,6,4,3 \rangle' + \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle + \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle' + \langle 7,6,5,3,2 \rangle' - \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle - \langle 10,6,5,2 \rangle' - \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle - \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle' + \langle 13,7,3 \rangle^* + \langle 13,10 \rangle + \langle 13,10 \rangle'$,
 $\therefore m \geq j$ (3.7).
 $\Rightarrow m = j$ (3.8) (from(3.6)&(3.7)).

Then we have $\deg Y_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ and $\deg Y_2 \equiv 0 \pmod{7^3}$ only when $j = m = n$ so k_8 splits.

Since $\langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle \neq \langle 9,6,5,3 \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ - regular classes then so k_7 must splits so we get the decomposition matrix for B_3 ■

Lemma (3.4):

Decomposition matrix for the block B_2 is $D_{23,7}^2$ (see appendix 2).

Proof:

By using (1,0)-inducing of p.i.s. for S_{22} to S_{23} we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
 D_3 \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= k_1, & D_{13} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= k_2, & D_{11} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_5, & D_{12} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_6, \\
 D_9 \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_7, & D_{10} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_8, & D_{25} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_9, & D_{26} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_{10}, \\
 D_5 \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_{11}, & D_6 \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_{12}, & D_{27} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= k_3, & D_{28} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= k_4, \\
 D_7 \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_{13}, & D_8 \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_{14}, & D_{39} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= k_5, & D_{43} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} &= c_{17}, \\
 D_3 \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{44} &= c_{18},
 \end{aligned}$$

Now we have $k_5 = k_3 + k_4 - c_{11} - c_{12}$ either $k_3 - c_{11}, k_4 - c_{12}$ are principal.

Let $c_{15} = k_4 - c_{12}$ and $c_{16} = k_3 - c_{11}$.

Table(4)

$\langle 22,1 \rangle$	1															
$\langle 22,1' \rangle$	1															
$\langle 15,8 \rangle$	1	2														
$\langle 15,8' \rangle$	1	2														
$\langle 15,7,1 \rangle^*$	4	4	1	1												
$\langle 15,5,2,1 \rangle$			1		1											
$\langle 15,5,2,1' \rangle$				1		1										
$\langle 15,4,3,1 \rangle$					1											
$\langle 15,4,3,1' \rangle$						1										
$\langle 14,8,1 \rangle^*$	4	4	1	1			1	1								
$\langle 12,8,2,1 \rangle$	2		1		1		1		1							
$\langle 12,8,2,1' \rangle$	2			1		1		1		1						
$\langle 11,8,3,1 \rangle$					1				1		1					
$\langle 11,8,3,1' \rangle$						1				1		1				
$\langle 10,8,4,1 \rangle$									1		1		1			
$\langle 10,8,4,1' \rangle$										1		1		1		
$\langle 9,8,5,1 \rangle$	2						1	1	1				1		1	1
$\langle 9,8,5,1' \rangle$	2						1	1		1				1	1	1
$\langle 8,7,5,2,1 \rangle^*$							1	1					1	1	1	1
$\langle 8,7,4,3,1 \rangle^*$													1	1	1	1
$\langle 8,5,4,3,2,1 \rangle$															1	
$\langle 8,5,4,3,2,1' \rangle$																1
	k_1	k_2	c_5	c_6	c_7	c_8	c_9	c_{10}	c_{11}	c_{12}	c_{13}	c_{14}	c_{15}	c_{16}	c_{17}	c_{18}

Now k_1 is split to c_1 and c_2 [A.O.Morris and A.K.Yassen 1988].

Since $\langle 15,8,1 \rangle$ and $\langle 15,8,1' \rangle$ are projective indecomposable spin characters of S_{24} (of defect 0 in $S_{24}, p = 7$) and :

$$\langle 15,8,1 \rangle \downarrow S_3 = \langle 15,8 \rangle + \langle 15,7,1 \rangle^* + \langle 14,8,1 \rangle^*,$$

$$\langle 15,8,1' \rangle \downarrow S_3 = \langle 15,8' \rangle + \langle 15,7,1 \rangle^* + \langle 14,8,1 \rangle^*.$$

and since $(\frac{1}{2})k_2$ is a principal character of S_{23} [G.D.James and A.Kerber 1981] then $(\frac{1}{2})k_2$ must split to c_3 and c_4 .

Case : $c_3 \notin c_1$:

Suppose c_3 is subtracted from c_1 , then;

$$(c_1 - c_3) \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{22} = D_1 + D_{14} - D_{13},$$

is not p.s. for S_{22} (see appendix1) hence: c_3 is not subtracted from c_1 . Since c_1, c_2 are associated columns and c_3, c_4 are associated columns, then c_4 is not subtracted from c_2 , so we get the decomposition matrix for B_2 ■

Section (4) block of defect three

All i.m.s. of the decomposition matrix for the block B_1 are double we have $\langle \beta \rangle = \langle \beta \rangle'$ on $(7, \alpha)$ –regular classes.

Theorem (4 . 1):

Decomposition matrix for S_{23} is [appendix 2].

Proof:

We determine all except the block B_1 . Now we find the decomposition matrix for the block B_1 By using (r, \bar{r}) -inducing of p.i.s. of S_{22} to S_{23} we get on:

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_1, & \quad D_{54} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_2, & \quad D_5 \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_3, & \quad D_7 \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_4, \\ D_{72} \uparrow^{(5,3)} S_{23} = c_5, & \quad D_{13} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_6, & \quad D_{11} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = 2c_7, & \quad D_{17} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_8, \\ D_{56} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = 2c_9, & \quad D_{57} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_{10}, & \quad D_{58} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_{11}, & \quad D_{23} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_{12}, \\ D_{25} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = 2c_{13}, & \quad D_{29} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_{14}, & \quad D_{31} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_{15}, & \quad D_{74} \uparrow^{(5,3)} S_{23} = c_{16}, \\ D_{33} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_{17}, & \quad D_{35} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_{18}, & \quad D_{37} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = c_{19}, & \quad D_{61} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_{20}, \\ D_{62} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = c_{21}, & \quad D_{43} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = 2c_{22}, & \quad D_3 \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_1, & \quad D_9 \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_2, \\ D_{15} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_3, & \quad D_{19} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_4, & \quad D_{21} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_5, & \quad D_{27} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_6, \\ D_{39} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_7, & \quad D_{41} \uparrow^{(2,6)} S_{23} = k_8. & \quad D_{55} \uparrow^{(1,0)} S_{23} = k_9 \end{aligned}$$

Now we have

$$k_1 = c_2 + c_7 + c_{13}, \quad k_2 = c_5 + c_7, \quad k_3 = c_7 + c_9, \quad k_4 = c_{10} + c_{13}, k_5 = c_{11} + 2c_{13}, \quad k_6 = c_{13} + c_{16},$$

$$k_7 = c_{20} + c_{22}, k_8 = c_{21} + c_{22} \text{ and } k_9 = c_6 + c_9.$$

Since $(c_3 - c_4) \downarrow_{(2,6)} S_{22}, (c_1 - c_6) \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{22}, (c_{11} - c_{18}) \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{22}, (c_{14} - c_{17}) \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{22}$ and $(c_{15} - c_{18}) \downarrow_{(1,0)} S_{22}$, are not p.s. , so $c_4 \notin c_3, c_6 \notin c_1, c_{18} \notin c_{11}, c_{17} \notin c_{14}$ and $c_{18} \notin c_{15}$, so we get the approximation matrix.

$\langle 23 \rangle^*$	1																		
$\langle 21, 2 \rangle$	1	1																	
$\langle 21, 2 \rangle'$	1	1																	
$\langle 20, 2, 1 \rangle^*$			1	1															
$\langle 18, 3, 2 \rangle^*$				1	1														
$\langle 17, 4, 2 \rangle^*$					1	1	1												
$\langle 16, 7 \rangle$	1	1						1											
$\langle 16, 7 \rangle'$	1	1						1											

$\langle 12, 10 \rangle^*$		1			1				
$\langle 12, 7, 3 \rangle$	1	1	1		1	1			
$\langle 12, 7, 3 \rangle'$	1	1	1		1	1			
$\langle 12, 6, 3, 1 \rangle^*$			1	1		1	1		
$\langle 12, 5, 3, 2 \rangle^*$				1			1		
$\langle 10, 7, 5 \rangle$	1				1	1		1	
$\langle 10, 7, 5 \rangle'$	1				1	1		1	
$\langle 10, 6, 5, 1 \rangle^*$					2	1	1	1	1
$\langle 10, 5, 4, 3 \rangle^*$							1		1
$\langle 8, 6, 5, 3 \rangle^*$					2			2	1
$\langle 7, 6, 5, 3, 1 \rangle$								1	
$\langle 7, 6, 5, 3, 1 \rangle'$								1	
	D_{45}	D_{46}	D_{47}	D_{48}	D_{49}	D_{50}	D_{51}	D_{52}	D_{53}

The spin characters	The decomposition matrix for the block B_3								
$\langle 20, 2 \rangle^*$	1								
$\langle 16, 6 \rangle^*$	1	1							
$\langle 14, 6, 2 \rangle$		1	1						
$\langle 14, 6, 2 \rangle'$		1	1						
$\langle 13, 9 \rangle^*$		1		1					
$\langle 13, 7, 2 \rangle$	1	1	1	1	1				
$\langle 13, 7, 2 \rangle'$	1	1	1	1	1				
$\langle 13, 6, 2, 1 \rangle^*$			1		1	1			
$\langle 13, 4, 3, 2 \rangle^*$						1			
$\langle 11, 6, 3, 2 \rangle^*$					1	1	1		
$\langle 10, 6, 4, 2 \rangle^*$					1		1	1	
$\langle 9, 7, 6 \rangle$	1			1	1				1
$\langle 9, 7, 6 \rangle'$	1			1	1				1
$\langle 9, 6, 5, 2 \rangle^*$				2	1			1	2
$\langle 9, 6, 4, 3 \rangle^*$								1	1
$\langle 7, 6, 4, 3, 2 \rangle$									1
$\langle 7, 6, 4, 3, 2 \rangle'$									1
	D_{54}	D_{55}	D_{56}	D_{57}	D_{58}	D_{59}	D_{60}	D_{61}	D_{62}

The spin characters	Decomposition matrix for the block B_4		
$\langle 18, 4 \rangle^*$	1		
$\langle 11, 7, 4 \rangle$	1	1	
$\langle 11, 7, 4 \rangle'$	1	1	
$\langle 11, 6, 4, 1 \rangle^*$		1	1
$\langle 11, 5, 4, 2 \rangle^*$			1
	D_{63}	D_{64}	D_{65}

The spin characters	Decomposition matrix for the block B_5					
$\langle 17, 3, 2 \rangle$	1					
$\langle 17, 3, 2 \rangle'$		1				
$\langle 10, 9, 3 \rangle$	1		1			
$\langle 10, 9, 3 \rangle'$		1		1		
$\langle 10, 7, 3, 2 \rangle^*$			1	1	1	1
$\langle 10, 6, 3, 2, 1 \rangle$					1	
$\langle 10, 6, 3, 2, 1 \rangle'$						1
	D_{66}	D_{67}	D_{68}	D_{69}	D_{70}	D_{71}

The spin characters	Decomposition matrix for the block B_6				
$\langle 16, 4, 2 \rangle$	1				
$\langle 16, 4, 2 \rangle'$		1			
$\langle 11, 9, 2 \rangle$	1		1		

The spin characters	Decomposition matrix for the block B_7			
$\langle 16, 3, 2, 1 \rangle^*$	1			
$\langle 10, 9, 2, 1 \rangle^*$	1	1		
$\langle 9, 8, 3, 2 \rangle^*$			1	1

$\langle 17, 6 \rangle'$		1		1															
$\langle 14, 6, 3 \rangle^*$			1	1	1	1													
$\langle 13, 10 \rangle$			1				1												
$\langle 13, 10 \rangle'$				1				1											
$\langle 13, 7, 3 \rangle^*$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1									
$\langle 13, 6, 3, 1 \rangle$					1				1		1								
$\langle 13, 6, 3, 1 \rangle'$						1				1		1							
$\langle 13, 5, 3, 2 \rangle$											1								
$\langle 13, 5, 3, 2 \rangle'$												1							
$\langle 12, 6, 3, 2 \rangle$									1		1		1						
$\langle 12, 6, 3, 2 \rangle'$										1		1		1					
$\langle 10, 7, 6 \rangle^*$	1	1					1	1	1	1					1	1			
$\langle 10, 6, 5, 2 \rangle$							2		1				1		1		1		
$\langle 10, 6, 5, 2 \rangle'$								2		1				1		1		1	
$\langle 10, 6, 4, 3 \rangle$													1					1	
$\langle 10, 6, 4, 3 \rangle'$														1					1
$\langle 9, 6, 5, 3 \rangle$							2									2		1	
$\langle 9, 6, 5, 3 \rangle'$								2									2		1
$\langle 7, 6, 5, 3, 2 \rangle^*$															1	1			
	d_{41}	d_{42}	d_{43}	d_{44}	d_{45}	d_{46}	d_{47}	d_{48}	d_{49}	d_{50}	d_{51}	d_{52}	d_{53}	d_{54}	d_{55}	d_{56}	d_{57}	d_{58}	

The spin characters	The decomposition matrix for the block B_4																		
$\langle 19, 4 \rangle$	1																		
$\langle 19, 4 \rangle'$		1																	
$\langle 18, 5 \rangle$	1		1																
$\langle 18, 5 \rangle'$		1		1															
$\langle 14, 5, 4 \rangle^*$			1	1	1	1													
$\langle 13, 5, 4, 1 \rangle$					1		1												
$\langle 13, 5, 4, 1 \rangle'$						1		1											
$\langle 12, 11 \rangle$			1						1										
$\langle 12, 11 \rangle'$				1						1									
$\langle 12, 7, 4 \rangle^*$	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1							
$\langle 12, 6, 4, 1 \rangle$					1		1				1		1						
$\langle 12, 6, 4, 1 \rangle'$						1		1				1		1					
$\langle 12, 5, 4, 2 \rangle$							1						1						
$\langle 12, 5, 4, 2 \rangle'$								1						1					
$\langle 11, 7, 5 \rangle^*$	1	1							1	1	1	1			1	1			
$\langle 11, 6, 5, 1 \rangle$									2		1		1		1		1		
$\langle 11, 6, 5, 1 \rangle'$										2		1		1		1		1	
$\langle 11, 5, 4, 3 \rangle$													1					1	
$\langle 11, 5, 4, 3 \rangle'$														1					1
$\langle 8, 6, 5, 4 \rangle$								2							1	1	1		
$\langle 8, 6, 5, 4 \rangle'$									2						1	1			1
$\langle 7, 6, 5, 4, 1 \rangle$															1	1			
	d_{59}	d_{60}	d_{61}	d_{62}	d_{63}	d_{64}	d_{65}	d_{66}	d_{67}	d_{68}	d_{69}	d_{70}	d_{71}	d_{72}	d_{73}	d_{74}	d_{75}	d_{76}	

The spin characters	The decomposition matrix for the block B_5								
$\langle 19, 3, 1 \rangle^*$	1								
$\langle 17, 5, 1 \rangle^*$	1	1							

$\langle 15, 5, 3 \rangle^*$		1	1						
$\langle 14, 5, 3, 1 \rangle$			1	1					
$\langle 14, 5, 3, 1 \rangle'$			1	1					
$\langle 12, 10, 1 \rangle^*$		1			1				
$\langle 12, 8, 3 \rangle^*$	1	1	1		1	1			
$\langle 12, 7, 3, 1 \rangle$			1	1		1	1		
$\langle 12, 7, 3, 1 \rangle'$			1	1		1	1		
$\langle 12, 5, 3, 2, 1 \rangle^*$				1			1		
$\langle 10, 8, 5 \rangle^*$	1					1		1	
$\langle 10, 7, 5, 1 \rangle$					1	1	1	1	1
$\langle 10, 7, 5, 1 \rangle'$					1	1	1	1	1
$\langle 10, 5, 4, 3, 1 \rangle^*$							1		1
$\langle 8, 7, 5, 3 \rangle$					1			1	1
$\langle 8, 7, 5, 3 \rangle'$					1			1	1
$\langle 8, 6, 5, 3, 1 \rangle^*$								2	1
	d_{77}	d_{78}	d_{79}	d_{80}	d_{81}	d_{82}	d_{83}	d_{84}	d_{85}

The spin characters	Decomposition matrix for the block B_6		
$\langle 18, 4, 1 \rangle^*$	1		
$\langle 11, 8, 4 \rangle^*$	1	1	
$\langle 11, 7, 4, 1 \rangle$		1	1
$\langle 11, 7, 4, 1 \rangle'$		1	1
$\langle 11, 5, 4, 2, 1 \rangle$			1
	d_{86}	d_{87}	d_{88}

The spin characters	The decomposition matrix for the block B_7					
$\langle 17, 3, 2, 1 \rangle$	1					
$\langle 17, 3, 2, 1 \rangle'$		1				
$\langle 10, 9, 3, 1 \rangle$	1		1			
$\langle 10, 9, 3, 1 \rangle'$		1		1		
$\langle 10, 8, 3, 2 \rangle$			1		1	
$\langle 10, 8, 3, 2 \rangle'$				1		1
$\langle 10, 7, 3, 2, 1 \rangle^*$					1	1
	d_{89}	d_{90}	d_{91}	d_{92}	d_{93}	d_{94}

The spin characters	The decomposition matrix for the block B_8					
$\langle 16, 4, 2, 1 \rangle$	1					
$\langle 16, 4, 2, 1 \rangle'$		1				
$\langle 11, 9, 2, 1 \rangle$	1		1			
$\langle 11, 9, 2, 1 \rangle'$		1		1		
$\langle 9, 8, 4, 2 \rangle$			1		1	
$\langle 9, 8, 4, 2 \rangle'$				1		1
$\langle 9, 7, 4, 2, 1 \rangle^*$					1	1
	d_{95}	d_{96}	d_{97}	d_{98}	d_{99}	d_{100}

The blocks of defect 0 are:

$$\langle 13, 6, 4 \rangle^* = d_{101}, \quad \langle 12, 6, 5 \rangle^* = d_{102},$$

$$\langle 11, 6, 4, 2 \rangle = d_{103}, \quad \langle 11, 6, 4, 2 \rangle' = d_{104} \text{ and } \langle 9, 8, 3, 2, 1 \rangle^* = d_{105}$$

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المشخصات المعيارية قياس $p = 7$ لزمرة التمثيل \bar{S}_{23}

احمد حسين جاسم

قسم الرياضيات

كلية العلوم/ جامعة البصرة

البريد الالكتروني: ahmedhussein1981@ymail.com

الملخص:

في هذا البحث تم ايجاد المشخصات المعيارية للزمر التمثيلية (زمرة الغطاء) \bar{S}_{23} قياس $p = 7$ والتي نحصل منها على المشخصات المعيارية الأسقاطية غير القابلة للتحليل للزمرة S_{23} قياس $p = 7$, كذلك اعطينا مصفوفة التجزئة قياس $p = 7$ للزمرة \bar{S}_{23} .