

Throughout G denotes a finite group and K a field of characteristic p . All KG -modules considered are assumed to be finitely generated.

EXERCISE 29.

Let $H \leq G$. Suppose that V is a relatively H -free KG -module with respect to a KH -submodule X , and suppose that W is a relatively H -free KG -module with respect to a KH -submodule Y . Prove that if $X \cong Y$ as KH -modules, then $V \cong W$ as KG -modules.

EXERCISE 30.

Let $H \leq J \leq G$. Let U be a KG -module and let V be a KJ -module. Prove the following statements.

- (a) If U is H -projective then U is J -projective.
- (b) If U is a summand of $V \uparrow_J^G$ and V is H -projective, then U is H -projective.
- (c) For any $g \in G$, U is H -projective if and only if gU is gH -projective.

EXERCISE 31.

Let $H \leq G$ and $J \leq G$. Let U be a KG -module.

- (a) Prove that if U is H -projective and W is a KG -module, then $U \otimes_K W$ is H -projective.
- (b) Prove that if U is H -projective and W is an indecomposable summand of $U \downarrow_J^G$ then W is $J \cap {}^gH$ -projective for some element $g \in G$, and there is a vertex of W that is contained in this subgroup $J \cap {}^gH$.

EXERCISE 32 (Corrected Jan 6th 2020).

Let U be an indecomposable KG -module with vertex Q and KQ -source S and let L be a subgroup of G containing Q . Prove that there exists an indecomposable direct summand of $U \downarrow_L^G$ with vertex Q .