

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

For the first three exercises let Q be a p -subgroup of G and let L be a subgroup of G containing $N_G(Q)$.

EXERCISE 33 (Lemma 29.2 (a)).

Suppose that V is an indecomposable KL -module with vertex Q and let U be a direct summand of $V \uparrow_L^G$ such that V is a direct summand of $U \downarrow_L^G$. Then Q is also a vertex of U .

EXERCISE 34 (Lemma 29.2 (b)).

Suppose that V is an indecomposable KL -module which is Q -projective and there exists an indecomposable direct summand U of $V \uparrow_L^G$ with vertex Q . Then V also has vertex Q .

EXERCISE 35.

An indecomposable module is called a **trivial source module** if it has the trivial module as a source. Let U be an indecomposable KG -module and let V be an indecomposable KL -module. Let f and g be the maps defined in the statement of the Green Correspondence. Prove that if U and V are trivial source modules, then $f(U)$ and $g(V)$ are trivial source modules.

EXERCISE 36.

Let A be a finitely generated algebra over a commutative ring R . Let P be a projective indecomposable A -module. Prove that there exists an idempotent $e \in A$ such that $P \cong Ae$ as A -modules.