

DEGREE BOUNDS AND THE REGULAR REPRESENTATION

DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF ANDERS J. FRANKILD [1971-2007].

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ABSTRACT. Let $\rho : G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(V)$ be a permutation representation of a finite group G . We describe universal algebra generating set for the associated ring of polynomial invariants over any field as long as the invariants are Cohen-Macaulay. This has many consequences for permutation invariants as well as for invariants of arbitrary representations. In particular, it implies Killius' Conjecture for permutation invariants and Schmid's Inequality for the general nonmodular case.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\rho : G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{F})$ be a faithful representation of a finite group G over a field \mathbb{F} . The representation ρ induces an action of G on the vector space $V = \mathbb{F}^n$ of dimension n and hence on the ring of polynomial functions $\mathbb{F}[V] = \mathbb{F}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, where we chose a basis x_1, \dots, x_n of the dual space V^* . Our interest is focused on the subring of invariants

$$\mathbb{F}[V]^G = \{f \in \mathbb{F}[V] \mid gf = f \ \forall g \in G\},$$

which is a graded connected Noetherian commutative algebra, see [11] for more information on rings of polynomial invariants of finite groups.

We denote by $\beta(\mathbb{F}[V]^G)$ the maximal degree of an \mathbb{F} -algebra generator of $\mathbb{F}[V]^G$ in a minimal homogeneous generating set. By Noether's Bound we have that

$$\beta(\mathbb{F}[V]^G) \leq |G|$$

in the nonmodular case (where $|G| \in \mathbb{F}^\times$), see Theorem 2.3.3 in [11]. Many refinements of this statement have been proven over the past years as well as many results valid in the modular case (where $|G| = 0 \in \mathbb{F}$), see [8] for a survey on these matters. This paper has been motivated by the question whether there is a "worst" representation.

In [12] Schmid showed that

$$\beta(\mathbb{F}[V]^G) \leq \beta(\mathbb{F}[\mathbb{F}G]^G)$$

whenever the ground field \mathbb{F} has characteristic zero. It is known that this inequality does not remain valid in the modular case, where $\mathrm{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p \mid |G|$, see Example 1 of Section 3.2 in [11] for a counterexample. However, it was a long standing conjecture

Received by the editors February 12, 2007.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 13A50, Secondary.

Key words and phrases. Invariant Theory of Finite Permutation Groups, Permutation Representation, Cohen-Macaulay, Regular Representation.

I would like to thank the referee for many helpful comments.

that Schmid's inequality holds in the general nonmodular case. Indeed, it was generalized to the strong nonmodular case (i.e., $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$ or $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) > |G|$) by Smith, see [15], and for abelian groups G in the general nonmodular case by Sezer, see [13]. Furthermore, Knop proved this result for nonmodular representations where the characteristic of the ground field is zero or $p > 3/8|G| + 1$, see Corollary 7.5 in [5].

In this paper we prove Schmid's inequality for the general nonmodular case. Indeed, the proof follows easily from Corollary 2.12. Section 2 of this paper is devoted to the proof of that result as well as of Theorem 2.11 which gives us precise information on the set of algebra generators. In Section 3 we deduce several results on degree bounds for polynomial invariants. In particular we prove Killius' Conjecture in Theorem 3.1 for permutation representations and we prove Schmid's Inequality in Theorem 3.2 for the general nonmodular case.

2. RINGS OF INVARIANTS OF PERMUTATION REPRESENTATIONS

Let $\rho : G \hookrightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{K})$ be a permutation representation of a finite group G . We note that ρ factorizes through the prime field $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{F}_p$, resp. $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{Q}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \rho : G & \hookrightarrow & \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{K}) \\ & \searrow & \uparrow \\ & & \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{F}). \end{array}$$

We obtain for the respective rings of invariants

$$\mathbb{K}[V]^G = \mathbb{K} \otimes_{\mathbb{F}} \mathbb{F}[V]^G.$$

Thus a minimal set of \mathbb{F} -algebra generators of $\mathbb{F}[V]^G$ minimally generates $\mathbb{K}[V]^G$ as an \mathbb{K} -algebra as well. Therefore we can assume in what follows that the fields involved are prime fields.

Furthermore, any permutation representation $\rho : G \hookrightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Q})$ factorizes through $\text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \rho : G & \hookrightarrow & \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Q}) \\ & \searrow & \uparrow \\ & & \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{Z}). \end{array}$$

Taking coefficients mod p we obtain a faithful representation $G \hookrightarrow \text{GL}(n, \mathbb{F}_p)$ which we will call ρ also. Our goal is to explicitly describe a common algebra generating set for both rings, $\mathbb{Q}[V]^G$ and $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$, in the case that both rings are Cohen-Macaulay. (Of course, $\mathbb{Q}[V]^G$ is always Cohen-Macaulay, see Theorem 5.5.2 in [11].)

We note that any element in a ring of permutation invariants is a sum of orbit sums. Therefore, we can consider any invariant $f \in \mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$ as an element in $\mathbb{Z}[V]^G \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[V]^G$. On the other hand, after clearing denominators we can consider an invariant $f \in \mathbb{Q}[V]^G$ as a (possibly zero) element $f \in \mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$.

Let $s_1, \dots, s_m \in \mathbb{Z}[V] \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[V]$. We note that s_1, \dots, s_m are algebraically independent in $\mathbb{Z}[V]$ if and only if they are algebraically independent in $\mathbb{Q}[V]$. We have the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $s_1, \dots, s_m \in \mathbb{Z}[V] \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[V]$. If s_1, \dots, s_m are algebraically independent in $\mathbb{F}_p[V]$, then they are algebraically independent in $\mathbb{Q}[V]$.*

Proof. Let $s_1, \dots, s_m \in \mathbb{F}_p[V]$ be algebraically independent. Assume there is a polynomial $P(X_1, \dots, X_m) \in \mathbb{Q}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$ such that

$$P(s_1, \dots, s_m) = 0.$$

By clearing denominators we can assume that $P(X_1, \dots, X_m) \in \mathbb{Z}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$. Without loss of generality we assume that the greatest common divisor of the coefficients of $P(X_1, \dots, X_m)$ is 1 (or $P(X_1, \dots, X_m) = 0$). Since the s_j 's are algebraically independent over \mathbb{F}_p we have that $P(X_1, \dots, X_m) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. This implies that the coefficients of $P(X_1, \dots, X_m)$ are divisible by $p > 1$. Hence $P(X_1, \dots, X_m) = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}[X_1, \dots, X_m]$. \square

We note that a ring of polynomial invariants $\mathbb{F}[V]^G$ of a permutation representation is a finite module over the ring of invariants of the full symmetric group in n letters, Σ_n , in its defining representation, i.e., the extension

$$\mathbb{F}[V]^{\Sigma_n} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{F}[V]^G$$

is finite, see Exercise (1) in Section 12.6 of [9]. Denote by e_1, \dots, e_n the elementary symmetric functions in x_1, \dots, x_n . Then

$$\mathbb{F}[V]^{\Sigma_n} = \mathbb{F}[e_1, \dots, e_n]$$

is a Noether normalization for $\mathbb{F}[V]^G$. We note that this is true for any ground field, i.e., the elementary symmetric functions form a universal system of parameters for any ring of permutation invariants over any field \mathbb{F} . Furthermore we have

$$\mathbb{F}[V]^G = \sum_{i=1}^k \mathbb{F}[e_1, \dots, e_n] f_i$$

for some homogeneous invariants f_1, \dots, f_k . We note that this sum is direct if and only if $\mathbb{F}[V]^G$ is Cohen-Macaulay, see Theorem 5.1.3 in [11].

Next we show that we can choose also a universal set of secondary invariants across characteristics as long as the rings of invariants involved remain Cohen-Macaulay.

Proposition 2.2. *Assume that $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$ is Cohen-Macaulay. Let $s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_k$ be homogeneous invariant polynomials of positive degree. If*

$$(\bullet) \quad \mathbb{F}_p[V]^G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n] f_i,$$

then

$$(\circ) \quad \mathbb{Q}[V]^G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n] f_i.$$

Proof. Assume that $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n] f_i$. Consider the extension

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n] f_i \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[V]^G.$$

We note that $\mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n]$ remains a polynomial algebra by Lemma 2.1. Since Poincaré series of rings of permutation invariants are independent of the characteristic of the ground field (see Proposition 3.2.7 in [11]), it is enough to show that this sum is direct.

We proceed by induction on k . Let $k = 1$ and assume that

$$(1) \quad \alpha_1 f_1 = 0$$

for some $\alpha_1 = \alpha_1(s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n]$. By clearing denominators we can assume that

$$\alpha_1(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in \mathbb{Z}[X_1, \dots, X_n].$$

Without loss of generality we assume that $p \nmid \alpha_1(X_1, \dots, X_n)$. From Equation (1) we have that $\alpha_1 f_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. By assumption it follows that $\alpha_1(s_1, \dots, s_n) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Since s_1, \dots, s_n are algebraically independent in $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$ it follows that $\alpha_1(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in \mathbb{F}_p[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ is the zero polynomial. Since p does not divide $\alpha_1(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ we have that $\alpha_1(X_1, \dots, X_n) = 0$ and hence $\alpha_1(s_1, \dots, s_n) = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}[s_1, \dots, s_n] \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n]$ as claimed.

Next let $k > 1$ and assume there is a relation

$$(2) \quad \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i f_i = 0$$

for some $\alpha_i = \alpha_i(s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n]$, $i = 1, \dots, k$. By clearing denominators we assume that the polynomials $\alpha_i(X_1, \dots, X_n)$ have integer coefficients. By Equation (2) it follows that $\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i f_i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Since the sum (\bullet) is direct it follows that

$$\alpha_i(s_1, \dots, s_n) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Since s_1, \dots, s_n are algebraically independent in $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$, it follows that the polynomials $\alpha_i(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in \mathbb{F}_p[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ are zero. Thus

$$\alpha_i(X_1, \dots, X_n) = p^{d_i} \alpha'_i(X_1, \dots, X_n) \in \mathbb{Z}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$$

for some $d_i \in \mathbb{N}$ with $p \nmid \alpha'_i(X_1, \dots, X_n)$. Without loss of generality set $d_k = \min\{d_1, \dots, d_k\}$. Dividing the Equation (2) by p^{d_k} leads to

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \alpha''_i f_i = 0$$

where p does not divide $\alpha''_k = \alpha'_k(s_1, \dots, s_n)$. Hence $\alpha_k(s_1, \dots, s_n) = 0$ and we are done by induction. \square

Remark 2.3. The preceding result shows that a set of invariants s_1, \dots, s_n forming a homogeneous system of parameters for $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$, forms also a system of parameters for $\mathbb{Q}[V]^G$. Furthermore once we have chosen a universal system of parameters we obtain a universal set of homogeneous secondary generators f_1, \dots, f_k across characteristics as long as the ring of invariants remains Cohen-Macaulay.

Remark 2.4. The converse of the preceding result remains true if and only if s_1, \dots, s_n remain algebraically independent as elements in $\mathbb{F}[V]$.

Remark 2.5. If the system of parameters $s_1, \dots, s_n \in \mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$ is not homogeneous, but none of the s_i 's has a constant term, then the preceding result remains true with some slight modification: By assumption the system of parameters s_1, \dots, s_n is contained in the irrelevant ideal $\mathfrak{m} \subset \mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$. Thus by localizing we obtain

$$\mathbb{F}_p[V]_{\mathfrak{m}}^G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n]_{\mathfrak{n}} f_i$$

where $\mathfrak{n} = \mathfrak{m} \cap \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n]$, see Proposition 2.2.11 in [2]. The preceding proof then shows that

$$\mathbb{Q}[V]_{\mathfrak{m}'}^G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n]_{\mathfrak{n}'} f_i$$

for $\mathfrak{m}' \subseteq \mathbb{Q}[V]^G$ the irrelevant ideal and $\mathfrak{n}' = \mathfrak{m}' \cap \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n]$ its contraction.

Thus we have found a common set of primary and secondary invariants. Of course it follows that

$$\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G = \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_k]$$

and

$$\mathbb{Q}[V]^G = \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_k].$$

However, in both cases the set of algebra generators given should not be minimal. Our next goal is to show that in both rings the same secondary invariants can be deleted from the list of algebra generators.

Proposition 2.6. *We continue with the same notation as above. Assume that the invariants $s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_k$ are homogeneous. Then*

$$f_k \in \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_{k-1}]$$

if and only if

$$f_k \in \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_{k-1}].$$

Proof. Assume that

$$f_k \in \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_{k-1}].$$

We write

$$(\star) \quad f_k = \sum_I p_I(s_1, \dots, s_n) f^I$$

where $f^I = f_1^{i_1} \cdots f_{k-1}^{i_{k-1}}$ and p_I are polynomials in the elements of the system of parameters. For degree reasons we have for each I appearing in the sum (\star)

$$(*) \quad f^I = \lambda_I f_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} q_{I,i}(s_1, \dots, s_n) f_i$$

for some coefficients $\lambda_I \in \mathbb{Q}$. By linear independence we obtain

$$\sum_I \lambda_I = 1.$$

Thus for all I_0 such that $\lambda_{I_0} \neq 0$ we have

$$f_k = \lambda_{I_0}^{-1} f^{I_0} + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \lambda_{I_0}^{-1} q_{I_0,i} f_i$$

and hence

$$\mathbb{Q}[V]^G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k-1} \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n] f_i \oplus \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n] f^{I_0}$$

whenever $\lambda_{I_0} \neq 0$. We claim that there exists at least one I_0 so that we can do the same over the prime field \mathbb{F}_p . For that we multiply Equation (*) by a minimal $\mu \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\mu f^{I_0} = (\mu \lambda_{I_0}) f_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \mu q_{I_0, i} f_i$$

is an equation with integer coefficients. We reduce modulo p . If $\mu \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ then

$$\mu \lambda_{I_0} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

as well as

$$\mu q_{I_0, i} \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$$

because the sum (\bullet) is direct. This contradicts that μ was chosen to be minimal. Thus μ is not divisible by p . We find

$$\mu f^{I_0} = (\mu \lambda_{I_0}) f_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \mu q_{I_0, i} f_i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}.$$

Since $\sum \lambda_{I_0} = 1$ and no denominator of Equation (*) is divisible by p (recall $\mu \neq 0 \pmod{p}$), there exists an index I_0 such that $\mu \lambda_{I_0} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Therefore

$$f_k \equiv (\mu \lambda_{I_0})^{-1} \mu f^{I_0} - \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (\mu \lambda_{I_0})^{-1} \mu q_{I_0, i} f_i \pmod{p},$$

and

$$\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{k-1} \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n] f_i \oplus \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n] f^{I_0}$$

as desired.

We prove the converse and assume that

$$f_k \equiv \sum_I p_I(s_1, \dots, s_n) f^I \pmod{p},$$

for some polynomials $p_I(s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n]$ and $I = (i_1, \dots, i_{k-1})$. For every multi-index I appearing in this sum we have

$$f^I \equiv \lambda_I f_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} q_{I, i}(s_1, \dots, s_n) f_i \pmod{p}$$

with $\sum_I \lambda_I \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. Thus for all I_0 such that $\lambda_{I_0} \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ we can write

$$f_k = \lambda_{I_0}^{-1} f^{I_0} - \lambda_{I_0}^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} q_{I_0, i}(s_1, \dots, s_n) f_i \pmod{p}.$$

Lifting to $\mathbb{Z}[V]^G$ gives the equation

$$f^{I_0} = \lambda_{I_0} f_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} q_{I_0, i}(s_1, \dots, s_n) f_i + pH$$

for some invariant $H \in \mathbb{Z}[V]^G$. Thus as a rational invariant we can write H as

$$H = \mu f_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} q_{H, i}(s_1, \dots, s_n) f_i$$

for suitable $\mu \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $q_{H,i}(s_1, \dots, s_n) \in \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n]$. Thus we have

$$f^{I_0} = (\lambda_{I_0} + p\mu)f_k + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} q_{I_0,i}f_i + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} pq_{H,i}f_i.$$

If $\lambda_{I_0} + p\mu \neq 0$ for some index I_0 we are done. Otherwise we have $\mu = -\frac{\lambda_{I_0}}{p}$ and thus

$$f^{I_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} q_{I_0,i}f_i + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} pq_{H,i}f_i$$

for all I_0 . We multiply this equation with the minimal $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$\alpha f^{I_0} = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \alpha q_{I_0,i}f_i + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \alpha pq_{H,i}f_i$$

has integer coefficients. Modulo p this relation has to become trivial (for otherwise $f^{I_0} \in \oplus_{i=1}^{k-1} \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n]f_i$) and thus $\alpha \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Let $\alpha = p^s \alpha'$ such that $p \nmid \alpha'$. Then p^{s+1} is the maximal p -power dividing a denominator in $q_{H,i}$. Thus there is an i_0 such that $\alpha pq_{H,i_0}$ is not zero modulo p . This is a contradiction, because the sum (\bullet) is direct. \square

Remark 2.7. The preceding result actually shows that a secondary invariant f_k that is redundant as an algebra generator can be replaced by some $f^{I_0} = f_1^{i_1} \dots f_{k-1}^{i_{k-1}}$. Thus inductively we find

$$\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G = \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_l]$$

if and only if

$$\mathbb{Q}[V]^G = \mathbb{Q}[s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_l].$$

Remark 2.8. Assume that the invariants $s_1, \dots, s_n, f_1, \dots, f_k$ are inhomogeneous, but have no constant terms. Then they are contained in the maximal ideal generated by all homogeneous invariants of positive degree. By localizing at that maximal ideal, the preceding proof extends to that case, cf. Remark 2.5.

We are now prepared to prove that a minimal algebra generating set of $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$ generates also $\mathbb{Q}[V]^G$.

Proposition 2.9. *Let $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G = \mathbb{F}_p[h_1, \dots, h_m]$. Then*

$$\mathbb{Q}[V]^G = \mathbb{Q}[h_1, \dots, h_m].$$

Proof. By assumption we have

$$\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G = \bigoplus_{i=1}^k \mathbb{F}_p[s_1, \dots, s_n]f_i = \mathbb{F}_p[h_1, \dots, h_m].$$

Without loss of generality we assume that none of the h_i 's is redundant. Since this ring of invariants is Cohen-Macaulay there are \mathbb{F}_p -linear combinations of the h_i 's

$$L_j(h_1, \dots, h_m) \quad j = 1, \dots, n$$

such that $L_1, \dots, L_n \in \mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$ forms a system of parameters. If the L_i 's are not homogeneous we need to localize at the irrelevant ideal in order to be able to

proceed. To simplify notation we assume they are homogeneous and write

$$\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G = \mathbb{F}_p[L_1, \dots, L_n, h_{n+1}, \dots, h_m] = \bigoplus_{i=n+1}^m \mathbb{F}_p[L_1, \dots, L_n]h_i \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^l \mathbb{F}_p[L_1, \dots, L_n]F_i$$

for suitable invariants F_i . By Proposition 2.2 we have

$$\mathbb{Q}[V]^G = \bigoplus_{i=n+1}^m \mathbb{Q}[L_1, \dots, L_n]h_i \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^l \mathbb{Q}[L_1, \dots, L_n]F_i.$$

Thus by Lemma 2.6 we have

$$\mathbb{Q}[V]^G = \mathbb{Q}[L_1, \dots, L_n, h_{n+1}, \dots, h_m]$$

as desired. \square

Remark 2.10. We could try to reverse the preceding proof, and construct linear combinations of the algebra generators $L_1, \dots, L_n \in \mathbb{Q}[V]^G$. The proof then goes through if and only if L_1, \dots, L_n remain algebraically independent in $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$.

Let

$$\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} = B_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup B_r$$

be a decomposition into disjoint G -orbits. We denote by e_{ij} the j th elementary symmetric function in the elements of B_i . Then the e_{ij} 's form a homogeneous system of parameters for $\mathbb{F}[V]^G$ over any field \mathbb{F} . Thus the preceding results can be combined to the following:

Theorem 2.11. *Let \mathbb{F} and \mathbb{K} be fields. Let $\rho : G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{F})$ be a permutation representation of a finite group G and consider the “same” representation over the field \mathbb{K} . Assume both rings of invariants, $\mathbb{F}[V]^G$ and $\mathbb{K}[V]^G$, are Cohen-Macaulay. Then*

$$\mathbb{F}[V]^G = \mathbb{F}[s_{11}, \dots, s_{r|B_r|}, f_1, \dots, f_l]$$

if and only if

$$\mathbb{K}[V]^G = \mathbb{K}[s_{11}, \dots, s_{r|B_r|}, f_1, \dots, f_l].$$

Proof. \square

From this description we find the following degree bound for the algebra generators.

Corollary 2.12. *Assume that G acts by permutations and $\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G$ is Cohen-Macaulay. Then*

$$\beta(\mathbb{F}_p[V]^G) = \max\{\beta(\mathbb{Q}[V]^G), \delta_V\},$$

where δ_V is the maximal degree of an elementary symmetric function in the orbit elements of B_1, \dots, B_r that is not redundant as algebra generator.

Proof. This is immediate from the description given in Theorem 2.11. \square

3. APPLICATIONS TO GENERAL INVARIANT THEORY

We apply the results of the preceding sections to several problems of degree bounds in invariant theory of arbitrary representations of finite groups.

First we note that we can prove Killius' Conjecture for permutation representations, see [4] or Problem 7.3 in [8].

Theorem 3.1 (Killius' Conjecture for Permutation Invariants). *Let $\rho : G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{F})$ be a permutation representation of a finite group G . Assume that $\mathbb{F}[V]^G$ is Cohen-Macaulay. Then*

$$\beta(\mathbb{F}[V]^G) \leq |G|.$$

Proof. Since the length of an orbit B_i does not exceed the group order this result follows from Corollary 2.12. \square

Theorem 3.2. *Let $\rho : G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{F})$ be a faithful representation of a finite group. Let $V = \mathbb{F}^n$ be a projective $\mathbb{F}G$ -module and let $\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G$ be Cohen-Macaulay. Then*

$$\beta(\mathbb{F}[V]^G) \leq \beta(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G).$$

Proof. Since V is a projective $\mathbb{F}G$ -module, the Noether map

$$\eta_G^V : \mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}[V]^G$$

is surjective, see Proposition 3.1 in [10]. Thus $\beta(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G) \geq \beta(\mathbb{F}[V]^G)$, cf. proof of Proposition 4.1 in [10].

By Corollary 2.12 we have

$$\beta(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G) = \max\{\beta(\mathbb{Q}[n\mathbb{Q}G]^G), \delta_{n\mathbb{F}G}\} = \max\{\beta(\mathbb{C}[n\mathbb{C}G]^G), \delta_{n\mathbb{F}G}\}.$$

By Weyl's Theorem the invariants of the n -fold regular representation are generated by polarizations and hence

$$\beta(\mathbb{C}[n\mathbb{C}G]^G) = \beta(\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}G]^G).$$

Since $\mathbb{F}G \hookrightarrow n\mathbb{F}G$ is a direct summand we have by Theorem 1.2 in [7] that

$$\mathrm{CM} - \mathrm{defect}(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G) \leq \mathrm{CM} - \mathrm{defect}(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G) = 0.$$

Thus $\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G$ is Cohen-Macaulay, and a second application of Corollary 2.12 gives

$$\beta(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G) = \max\{\beta(\mathbb{Q}[\mathbb{Q}G]^G), \delta_{\mathbb{F}G}\} = \max\{\beta(\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}G]^G), \delta_{\mathbb{F}G}\}.$$

Combining these inequalities gives

$$\begin{aligned} \beta(\mathbb{F}[V]^G) &\leq \beta(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G) = \max\{\beta(\mathbb{C}[n\mathbb{C}G]^G), \delta_{n\mathbb{F}G}\} \\ &= \max\{\beta(\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}G]^G), \delta_{n\mathbb{F}G}\} \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \max\{\beta(\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{C}G]^G), \delta_{\mathbb{F}G}\} = \beta(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G), \end{aligned}$$

where (1) follows since an elementary symmetric function is irredundant as an algebra generator for $\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G$ if it is so for $\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G$. \square

Theorem 3.3 (Schmid's Inequality). *Let $\rho : G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{F})$ be a faithful representation of a finite group G . Assume that the ground field \mathbb{F} has characteristic zero or $p \nmid |G|$. Then $\beta(\mathbb{F}[V]^G) \leq \beta(\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G)$.*

Proof. Since ρ is a nonmodular representation the $\mathbb{F}G$ -module $V = \mathbb{F}^n$ is projective, and $\mathbb{F}[n\mathbb{F}G]^G$ is Cohen-Macaulay. Thus the Theorem 3.2 applies. \square

Remark 3.4. We note that the argument used in the preceding proof shows that rings of invariants of sums of permutation representations that are Cohen-Macaulay are generated by polarizations independent of the ground field, see [3], [5], and [14] for recent progress on polarizations.

Remark 3.5. Finally, note that the preceding results yield also that the relative Noether bound holds for Cohen-Macaulay permutation invariants, cf. [8].

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