

# THE ISOMORPHISM PROBLEM FOR RATIONAL GROUP RINGS OF METACYCLIC GROUPS

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GROUPS, RINGS AND THE YANG-BAXTER EQUATION  
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# The Isomorphism Problem for Rational Group Rings

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First Proposed by Higman in 1940.

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- No, [M. Hertweck, 2001]

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- No, [D. García, L. Margolis, Á. del Río, 2021]

# Metacyclic Groups

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## Definition (Metacyclic)

*$G$  is metacyclic when  $\exists N \trianglelefteq G$  cyclic s.t.  $G/N$  is also cyclic.*

# Motivation I

Theorem (Olivieri, del Rio, Simon (2004))

Let  $G$  be a finite **metabelian** group and let  $A$  be a maximal abelian subgroup of  $G$  containing  $G'$ . Then **every Wedderburn component of  $\mathbb{Q}G$  is of the form  $\mathbb{Q}Ge(G, L, K)$  for subgroups  $L$  and  $K$  satisfying the following conditions:**

- 1  $L$  is a maximal element in the set  $\{B \leq G : A \leq B \text{ and } B' \leq K \leq B\}$ .
- 2  $L/K$  is cyclic.

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## "More information"

$$\mathbb{Q}Ge(G, L, K) \cong M_n(A(G, L, K))$$

$$A(G, L, K) \cong (\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)/F, \alpha, \zeta_m^y) = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)[\bar{u} \mid \zeta_m \bar{u} = \bar{u} \zeta_m^x, \bar{u}^k = \zeta_m^y].$$

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In particular,  $n = [G : N_G(K)]$ ,  $m = [L : K]$ .

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Subgroups	Wedderburn Components
$(L = G, K = \langle a \rangle)$	$\mathbb{Q}$
$(G, \langle a^2 \rangle)$	$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3)$
$(G, \langle a^3 \rangle)$	$\mathbb{Q}(i)$
$(G, \langle a^4 \rangle)$	$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_3)$
$(G, K = \langle a^6 \rangle)$	$\mathbb{Q}$
$(G, 1)$	$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{12})$

# Main tool

$$\mathbb{Q}G \cong \mathbb{Q}H, \quad A(G, L_1, K_1) = A(H, L_2, K_2)$$

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- 2 Prove that the conditions occur for a certain pair  $(L_0, K_0)$ .

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- 2 Prove that the conditions occur for a certain pair  $(L_0, K_0)$ .
- 3 Prove that a component that satisfies the conditions in (1) can **only** come from a pair as in (2).

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$p$ -group  $\rightarrow$  nilpotent  $\rightarrow$  general case

# The End

Thank you very much for your attention.