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Group Theory

Complete reducibility and Steinberg endomorphisms

Réductibilité complète et endomorphismes de Steinberg

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ABSTRACT

Let G be a connected reductive algebraic group defined over an algebraically closed field of positive characteristic. We study a generalization of the notion of G-complete reducibility in the context of Steinberg endomorphisms of G. Our main theorem extends a special case of a rationality result in this setting.

RÉSUMÉ

Soit G un groupe algébrique réductible connexe défini sur un corps algébriquement clos de caractéristique positive. Dans cette Note on étudie une généralisation de la notion de réductibilité G-complète dans le contexte des endomorphismes de Steinberg de G. Le théorème fondamental de la Note généralise un cas particulier d'un résultat de rationalité.

1. Introduction

Let p be a prime number and let $k = \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ be the algebraic closure of the field of p elements. Let G be a connected reductive linear algebraic group defined over k and let H be a closed subgroup of G. Let $\mathbb{F}_p \subseteq k' \subseteq k$ be a field extension of $\mathbb{F}_p$. Following Serre [12], we say that a k'-defined subgroup H of G is *G-completely reducible over k'* provided that whenever H is contained in a k'-defined parabolic subgroup P of G, it is contained in a k'-defined Levi subgroup of P. If $k' = k$, then H is G-completely reducible over k' if and only if H is G-completely reducible (or G-cr for short). For an overview of this concept see for instance [11] and [12].

The starting point for our discussion is the following special case of the rationality result [1, Theorem 5.8]. Let q be a power of p and let $\mathbb{F}_q$ be the field of q elements.

Theorem 1.1. *Suppose that both G and H are defined over $\mathbb{F}_q$. Then H is G-completely reducible if and only if it is G-completely reducible over $\mathbb{F}_q$.*

Let $\sigma : G \to G$ be a *Steinberg endomorphism* of G, i.e. a surjective endomorphism of G that fixes only finitely many points, see Steinberg [14] for a detailed discussion (for this terminology, see [6, Definition 1.15.1b]). The set of all Steinberg endomorphisms of G is a subset of all isogenies $G \to G$ (see [14, 7.1(a)]) that encompasses in particular all (generalized)

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Frobenius endomorphisms, i.e. endomorphisms of G some power of which are Frobenius endomorphisms corresponding to some $\mathbb{F}_q$-rational structure on G.

Example 1.2. Let F_1, F_2 be the Frobenius maps of $G = \mathrm{SL}_2$ given by raising coefficients to the pth and p^2th powers, respectively. Then the map $\sigma = F_1 \times F_2 : G \times G \to G \times G$ is a Steinberg morphism of $G \times G$ that is not a (generalized) Frobenius morphism, cf. the remark following [6, Theorem 2.1.11].

If G is almost simple, then σ is a (generalized) Frobenius map (e.g. see [6, Theorem 2.1.11]), and the possibilities for σ are well known ([14, §11], e.g. see [7, Theorem 1.4]): σ is conjugate to either σ_q, $\tau\sigma_q$, $\tau'\sigma_q$ or τ', where σ_q is a standard Frobenius morphism, τ is an automorphism of algebraic groups coming from a graph automorphism of types A_n, D_n or E_6, and τ' is a bijective endomorphism coming from a graph automorphism of type B_2 $(p = 2)$, F_4 $(p = 2)$ or G_2 $(p = 3)$.

Example 1.3. If G is not simple, then a generalized Frobenius map may fail to factor into a field and a graph automorphism as stated above. For example, let $p = 2$ and let H_1, H_2 be simple, simply connected groups of type B_n and C_n $(n \geqslant 3)$, respectively. Then there are special isogenies $\phi_1 : H_1 \to H_2$ and $\phi_2 : H_2 \to H_1$ whose composites $\phi_1 \circ \phi_2$ and $\phi_2 \circ \phi_1$ are standard Frobenius maps with respect to p on H_2, respectively H_1, see [4, p. 5 of Expose 24]. Let $G = H_1 \times H_2$ and define $\sigma : G \to G$ by $\sigma(h_1, h_2) = (\phi_2(h_2), \phi_1(h_1))$. Then σ is an example of such a more complicated generalized Frobenius map.

We now give an extension of Serre's notion of G-complete reducibility in this setting of Steinberg endomorphisms: Let σ be a Steinberg endomorphism of G and let H be a subgroup of G. We say that H is *σ-completely reducible* (or σ-cr for short), provided that whenever H lies in a σ-stable parabolic subgroup P of G, it lies in a σ-stable Levi subgroup of P. This notion is motivated as follows: If σ_q is a standard Frobenius morphism of G, then a subgroup H of G is defined over $\mathbb{F}_q$ if and only if it is σ_q-stable and if so, H is G-completely reducible over $\mathbb{F}_q$ if and only if it is σ_q-completely reducible. In view of this new notion, the goal of this note is the following generalization of Theorem 1.1 to arbitrary Steinberg endomorphisms of G (the special case of Theorem 1.4 when $\sigma = \sigma_q$ gives Theorem 1.1).

Theorem 1.4. *Let σ be a Steinberg endomorphism of G. Let H be a σ-stable subgroup of G. Then H is G-completely reducible if and only if H is σ-completely reducible.*

Theorem 1.4 follows from Theorems 2.4 and 2.5 proved in the next section.

Example 1.5. Theorem 1.4 is false without the σ-stability condition on H. For instance, a maximal torus T of G is always G-cr, cf. [1, Lemma 2.6]. But it may happen that T is contained in a σ-stable Borel subgroup of G, without being itself σ-stable. Then T clearly fails to be σ-cr. In the other direction, G may contain a maximal parabolic subgroup P of G that is not σ-stable. The only σ-stable parabolic subgroup of G containing P is G itself. Then P is σ-cr for trivial reasons, whereas a proper parabolic subgroup of G is not G-cr.

Remark 1.6. Even if H is not σ-stable, Theorem 1.4 gives some information about the notion of σ-complete reducibility, as follows. Let $\overline{H}^\sigma$ be the algebraic subgroup of G generated by all translates $\sigma^i H$, $i \geqslant 0$. Then $\overline{H}^\sigma$ is σ-stable and contained in the same σ-stable subgroups of G as H. In particular, H is σ-cr if and only if $\overline{H}^\sigma$ is σ-cr. Thus, by Theorem 1.4, this is equivalent to $\overline{H}^\sigma$ being G-cr.

2. Proof of Theorem 1.4

In addition to the notation already fixed in the Introduction, $\sigma : G \to G$ is always a Steinberg endomorphism of G and from now on the subgroup H of G is assumed to be σ-stable. We begin with a generalization of (a special case of) [8, Proposition 2.2 and Remark 2.4]. The proof of Proposition 2.1 consists in a reduction to the case when H is finite, covered in [8, Proposition 2.2 and Remark 2.4].

Proposition 2.1. *If H is not G-completely reducible, then there exists a proper σ-stable parabolic subgroup of G containing H.*

Proof. First we assume that G is almost simple. We want to reduce to the case where H is a finite, σ-stable subgroup of G, and then apply [8, Proposition 2.2 and Remark 2.4]. Since G is almost simple, we can assume that $\sigma^m = \sigma_q$ is a standard Frobenius map for some positive integer m. We choose a closed embedding $G \to \mathrm{GL}_n(k)$ so that σ_q is the restriction of the standard Frobenius map of $\mathrm{GL}_n(k)$ that raises coefficients to the qth power (see [5, Proposition 4.1.11]). For $r \in \mathbb{Z}, r \geqslant 1$, let $\tilde{H}(r) = H \cap \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{F}_{q^{r!}})$. Then we can write H as the directed union of finite subgroups $H = \bigcup_{r\geqslant 1} \tilde{H}(r)$. Note that the union is indeed directed, that is

$$\tilde{H}(r) \subseteq \tilde{H}(r+1) \quad \forall r \geqslant 1. \tag{2.2}$$

We wish to construct a similar, but σ-stable filtration of H. For this purpose we set $H(r)=\bigcap_{l=0}^{m-1}\sigma^l\tilde{H}(r)$. Then each $H(r)$ is a finite, σ-stable subgroup of H (for the σ-stability, we use that each $\tilde{H}(r)$ is stable under $\sigma^m=\sigma_q$). Moreover, we claim that H is the directed union $H=\bigcup_{r\geqslant 1}H(r)$. Indeed, if $h\in H$, then the identities $H=\sigma H$ and $H=\bigcup_{r\geqslant 1}\tilde{H}(r)$ imply that for each $l=0,\dots,m-1$ we can find some r_l such that $h\in\sigma^l\tilde{H}(r_l)$. But then (2.2) implies that $h\in H(r)$ for $r\geqslant\max\{r_0,\dots,r_{m-1}\}$. It follows from the argument in the proof of [1, Lemma 2.10] that there is an integer r' so that $H(r')$ has the following property: H is contained in a parabolic subgroup P of G (respectively a Levi subgroup L of G) if and only if $H(r')$ is contained in P (respectively in L). Therefore, if H is not G-cr, then neither is $H(r')$, and we can apply [8, Proposition 2.2 and Remark 2.4] to obtain a proper σ-stable parabolic subgroup P of G that contains $H(r')$. But then P also contains H.

Next we drop the simplicity assumption on G. Then we can use the almost simple components of G to reduce to the almost simple case: Let $\pi: G' := Z(G)^\circ\times G_1\times\cdots\times G_r\to G$ be the product map, where $G_1,\dots,G_r$ are the almost simple components of the semisimple group $[G,G]$ and let $\pi_i: G'\to G_i$ be the projection ($1\leqslant i\leqslant r$). Then π is an isogeny. Let $H'=\pi^{-1}(H)$. Using [1, Lemma 2.12] and the fact that $Z(G)^\circ$ is a torus, we find that there is some index i such that $H_i:=\pi_i(H')\subseteq G_i$ is not G_i-cr. We can assume that $i=1$. We are now in the situation of the first part of the proof (for $H_1\subseteq G_1$), except that we have yet to specify a Steinberg endomorphism of G_1 that stabilizes H_1. Since σ stabilizes $[G,G]$ and maps components to components [4, Expose 18, Proposition 2], we can assume that σ permutes $G_1,\dots,G_s$ cyclically for some $s\leqslant r$. Moreover, σ stabilizes $Z(G)^\circ=R(G)$ (because σ is an isogeny). Using the restrictions $\sigma|_{Z(G)^\circ}$ and $\sigma|_{[G,G]}$, we can define a Steinberg endomorphism $\sigma': G'\to G'$ of G' such that $\pi\circ\sigma'=\sigma\circ\pi$. We denote by H'' the image (under the projection) of H' in $G'':=G_1\times\cdots\times G_s$. Now let $\tau=\sigma^s|_{G_1}: G_1\to G_1$ denote the generalized Frobenius map on G_1 induced by σ [6, Theorems 2.1.2(g) and 2.1.11]. Then H_1 is τ-stable, since H is σ^s-stable. We apply the first part of the proof to $H_1\subseteq G_1$ to obtain a proper τ-stable parabolic subgroup P_1 of G_1 containing H_1. Then $P'':=P_1\times\sigma P_1\times\cdots\times\sigma^{s-1}P_1\subseteq G''$ is a proper $\sigma'|_{G''}$-stable parabolic subgroup of G'' [13, Corollary 6.2.8]. The bijectivity of $\sigma^s|_{H_i}: H_i\to H_i$ for $1\leqslant i\leqslant s$ implies that $H_i=\sigma^{i-1}H_1$ for $1\leqslant i\leqslant s$. We get that P'' contains H'', since we have $H''\subseteq H_1\times H_2\times\cdots\times H_s$ and $H_1\subseteq P_1$. Consequently, $P'=Z(G)^\circ\times P''\times G_{s+1}\times\cdots\times G_r$ is a proper σ'-stable parabolic subgroup of G' containing H'. Finally, $P=\pi(P')$ is a proper σ-stable parabolic subgroup of G containing H, as desired. □

Remark 2.3. In [8, Proposition 2.2 and Remark 2.4], Liebeck, Martin and Shalev prove the following: Let G be an almost simple algebraic group over k as above. Let $\mathrm{Aut}^{\#}(G)$ denote the group of abstract automorphisms of G that is generated by inner automorphisms of G, together with p^i power field morphisms ($i\geqslant 1$), and abstract graph automorphisms (which may include the bijective algebraic endomorphisms coming from a graph automorphism of type B_2 ($p=2$), F_4 ($p=2$) or G_2 ($p=3$)). (Note that $\mathrm{Aut}^{\#}(G)$ is an extension of the group $\mathrm{Aut}^{+}(G)$ from [8, p. 455].) Let S be a subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}^{\#}(G)$ and suppose that $H\subseteq G$ is a finite, S-stable subgroup that is not G-cr. Then H is contained in a proper S-invariant parabolic subgroup of G (note that the notion of strongly reductive subgroups in G is equivalent to the notion of G-completely reducible subgroups, cf. [1, Theorem 3.1]). If we take S to be generated by a (generalized) Frobenius endomorphism σ of G, then we get the assertion of Proposition 2.1 for G almost simple and H finite.

Theorem 2.4. *If H is σ-completely reducible, then it is G-completely reducible.*

Proof. If H is not contained in any proper σ-stable parabolic subgroup of G, then it is G-cr according to Proposition 2.1. So we can assume that there is a proper σ-stable parabolic subgroup P of G containing H. We choose P minimal with these properties. Since H is σ-cr, it is contained in a σ-stable Levi subgroup L of P. Suppose there is a proper σ-stable parabolic subgroup P_L of L containing H. Then $P'=P_LR_u(P)\subsetneq P$ is another parabolic subgroup of G (see [3, Proposition 4.4(c)]) containing H, and P' is σ-stable (σ stabilizes $R_u(P)$ as any isogeny does). But this contradicts our choice of P. So we can use Proposition 2.1 again to deduce that H is L-cr, which in turn implies that H is G-cr [1, Corollary 3.22]. □

For the converse of Theorem 2.4 we argue as in the last part of the proof of [9, Theorem 9]. But first we recall a parametrization of the parabolic and Levi subgroups of G in terms of cocharacters of G, e.g. see [1, Lemma 2.4]: Given a parabolic subgroup P of G and any Levi subgroup L of P, there exists some cocharacter λ of G such that P and L are of the form $P=P_\lambda=\{g\in G\mid \lim_{t\to 0}\lambda(t)g\lambda(t)^{-1}\text{ exists}\}$ and $L=L_\lambda=C_G(\lambda(k^*))$, respectively. The unipotent radical of P_λ is then given by $R_u(P_\lambda)=\{g\in G\mid \lim_{t\to 0}\lambda(t)g\lambda(t)^{-1}=1\}$.

Theorem 2.5. *If H is G-completely reducible, then it is σ-completely reducible.*

Proof. Suppose that P is a σ-stable parabolic subgroup of G containing H. Since H is G-cr, there is some Levi subgroup L of P that contains H. Let $U=R_u(P)$. Then $\Lambda=\{uLu^{-1}\mid u\in U,\ H\subseteq uLu^{-1}\}$ is the set of all Levi subgroups of P that contain H. Clearly, Λ is σ-stable, since H and P are. We need to prove that Λ contains an element fixed by σ.

If uLu^{-1} is in Λ, then $u^{-1}Hu\subseteq L\cap UH=H$, so that u normalizes H. In fact, u centralizes H, since $[N_U(H),H]\subseteq H\cap U=\{1\}$. So the group $C=C_U(H)$ acts transitively on Λ. We claim that C is connected. In order to prove this, write $P=P_\lambda$, $L=L_\lambda$ and $U=R_u(P_\lambda)$ for some suitable cocharacter λ of G. The torus $\lambda(k^*)$ normalizes $C_G(H)$ (because H is contained in L) and U, hence it normalizes C. Whence, for any fixed $c \in C$, the map $\phi_c : k^* \to C$, given by $t \mapsto \lambda(t)c\lambda(t)^{-1}$, is well-defined. Moreover, $C \subseteq U$ implies that ϕ_c extends to a morphism $\hat{\phi}_c : k \to C$ that maps 0 to 1 and 1 to c. Since the image of $\hat{\phi}_c$ is connected, we get $c \in C^\circ$. It follows that $C = C^\circ$. But now we can apply the Lang–Steinberg theorem (see [14, Theorem 10.1]) to conclude that Λ contains an element fixed by σ. □

Remark 2.6. We conclude by outlining a short alternative approach to Proposition 2.1; the latter was crucial in the proof of Theorem 2.4. This variant utilizes the so-called *Centre Conjecture* for spherical buildings due to J. Tits from the 1950s. This deep conjecture has recently been established by work of Leeb and Ramos-Cuevas, e.g. see [2, §2] and the references therein for further details. This conjecture states that in the building $\Delta = \Delta(G)$ of G any convex contractible subcomplex Σ has a simplex which is fixed under any building automorphism of Δ which stabilizes Σ as a subcomplex. Such a fixed simplex is often referred to as a *centre* giving this conjecture its name. Here is a sketch of a building theoretic alternative to the proof of Proposition 2.1: Let H be a σ-stable subgroup of G which is not G-cr. Consider the subcomplex Δ^H of H-fixed points of the building Δ, i.e., Δ^H corresponds to the set of all parabolic subgroups of G that contain H. Note that Δ^H is always convex [12, Proposition 3.1] and since H is not G-cr, Δ^H is also contractible [10, Theorem 2]. The Steinberg morphism σ of G affords a building automorphism of Δ, also denoted by σ. Since H is σ-stable, so is Δ^H. Now since Δ^H is convex and contractible, the Centre Conjecture asserts the existence of a centre of Δ^H with respect to the action of σ which corresponds to a proper parabolic subgroup of G which is σ-stable and contains H. This is precisely the conclusion of Proposition 2.1.

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