

# THE WEIGHTED FUSION CATEGORY ALGEBRA AND THE $q$ -SCHUR ALGEBRA FOR $\mathrm{GL}_2(q)$

SEJONG PARK

ABSTRACT. We show that the weighted fusion category algebra of the principal 2-block of  $\mathrm{GL}_2(q)$  is the quotient of the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_2(q)$  by its socle, for  $q$  an odd prime power. As a consequence, we get a canonical bijection between the set of isomorphism classes of simple  $k\mathrm{GL}_2(q)b_0$ -modules and the set of conjugacy classes of  $b_0$ -weights in this case.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic  $l > 0$ . Let  $q$  be a prime power which is coprime to  $l$ . Consider two  $k$ -algebras associated with  $\mathrm{GL}_n(q)$ , namely the weighted fusion category algebra  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$  of the principal  $l$ -block  $b_0$  of  $\mathrm{GL}_n(q)$  defined by Linckelmann [7] and the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_n(q)$  introduced by Dipper and James [4]. Since both are quasi-hereditary and carry informations of representations of  $\mathrm{GL}_n(q)$  (Theorems 3 and 5), one may conjecture that there is a certain relation between them.

We give definitions and some properties of these algebras in Sections 2 and 3. In Section 4, we compute the Morita types of these algebras in a special case and find a relation between them:

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 2 and let  $q$  be an odd prime power. Then the weighted fusion category algebra  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$  over  $k$  of the principal 2-block  $b_0$  of  $\mathrm{GL}_2(q)$  is Morita equivalent to the quotient of the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_2(q)$  over  $k$  by its socle.*

Theorem 1 implies a canonical bijection between the set of isomorphism classes of simple  $k\mathrm{GL}_2(q)b_0$ -modules and the set of isomorphism classes of simple  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$ -modules, which in turn is in a bijective correspondence with the set of conjugacy classes of  $b_0$ -weights. We discuss this canonical bijection in more detail in Section 5.

## 2. THE WEIGHTED FUSION CATEGORY ALGEBRA

We summarize the construction of the weighted fusion category algebra and its basic properties, following Linckelmann [7]. We restrict our attention to the principal block case and avoid discussing the “twisting and gluing” procedure. (See [7, 4.1–4.4, 5.1])

Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic  $l > 0$  and let  $G$  be a finite group. Let  $b_0$  be the principal  $l$ -block of  $G$ , i.e. the unique primitive idempotent in the center  $Z(kG)$  of the group algebra  $kG$  which is not contained in the augmentation ideal of  $kG$ . Fix a defect group  $P$  of  $b_0$ , namely a Sylow  $l$ -subgroup of  $G$ . The *fusion system* of the block  $b_0$  (on  $P$ ) is the same as the fusion system of the group

$G$  (on  $P$ ): it is the category  $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_P(G)$  whose objects are the subgroups of  $P$  and such that for each pair  $Q, R$  of subgroups of  $P$  the morphism set  $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{F}}(Q, R)$  consists of the group homomorphisms from  $Q$  to  $R$  induced by conjugations in  $G$ . It is independent of the choice of a defect group  $P$ , up to equivalence of categories.

The *orbit category* of  $\mathcal{F}$  is the category  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$  whose objects are again the subgroups of  $P$  and such that for each pair  $Q, R$  of subgroups of  $P$  the morphism set  $\text{Hom}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(Q, R)$  consists of the orbits of the group of inner automorphisms  $\text{Inn}(R)$  of  $R$  in  $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{F}}(Q, R)$ .

A subgroup  $Q$  of  $P$  is called  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric if every subgroup  $R$  of  $P$  which is  $\mathcal{F}$ -isomorphic to  $Q$  is centric in  $P$ , i.e.  $C_P(R) = Z(R)$ . We denote by  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}^c$  the full subcategory of the orbit category  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$  consisting of  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric subgroups of  $P$ .

Let  $k\overline{\mathcal{F}}^c$  be the *category algebra* of  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}^c$  over  $k$ , that is, the  $k$ -algebra whose  $k$ -basis consists of morphisms of  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}^c$  and such that multiplication is induced by composition of morphisms.

**Definition 2.** With the above notations, let  $\bar{e} = \sum_Q \bar{e}_Q$  where  $Q$  runs over all  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric subgroups of  $P$  and  $\bar{e}_Q$  denotes the sum of all defect zero blocks of  $k\text{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(Q)$ . Then the *weighted fusion category algebra* of the block  $b_0$  is the truncated algebra

$$\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0) = \bar{e}k\overline{\mathcal{F}}^c\bar{e}.$$

The significance of the weighted fusion category algebra is summarized in the following theorem:

**Theorem 3** ([7, 4.5, 5.1]). *Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic  $l > 0$  and let  $b_0$  be the principal  $l$ -block of a finite group  $G$ . Then the weighted fusion category algebra  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$  over  $k$  of the block  $b_0$  is quasi-hereditary and Alperin's weight conjecture for the block  $b_0$  is equivalent to the equality*

$$l(kGb_0) = l(\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0))$$

where  $l(A)$  denotes the number of isomorphism classes of simple  $A$ -modules for a finite dimensional  $k$ -algebra  $A$ .

*Remark.* We refer to Alperin's original paper [1] for the definition of weights and the statement of Alperin's weight conjecture. Note that, for an  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric subgroup  $Q$  of  $P$ , the defect zero blocks of  $k\text{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(Q)$  appearing in Definition 2 (if any) correspond to the  $b_0$ -weights having  $Q$  as their first component. Alperin's weight conjecture is positively confirmed for finite general linear groups by Alperin and Fong [2] in odd characteristics and by An [3] in characteristic 2.

### 3. THE $q$ -SCHUR ALGEBRA

We review the definition and some basic properties of the  $q$ -Schur algebra defined by Dipper and James [4], following the presentation of Mathas [8].

Let  $k$  be a field and let  $q$  be a nonzero element of  $k$ . The *Iwahori-Hecke algebra* of the symmetric group  $\Sigma_n$  on  $n$  letters is the  $k$ -algebra  $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_{k,q}(\Sigma_n)$  whose  $k$ -basis is  $\{T_w \mid w \in \Sigma_n\}$  and such that multiplication is given by

$$T_w T_s = \begin{cases} T_{ws}, & \text{if } l(ws) > l(w), \\ qT_{ws} + (q-1)T_w, & \text{if } l(ws) < l(w), \end{cases}$$

where  $w \in \Sigma_n$ ,  $s = (i, i+1) \in \Sigma_n$  for some  $0 < i < n$ , and  $l(w)$  is the length of  $w$ .

A *composition* of  $n$  is a sequence  $\mu = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots)$  of nonnegative integers  $\mu_i$  whose sum is equal to  $n$ . The *height* of a composition  $\mu$  is the smallest positive integer  $d$  such that  $\mu_{d+1} = \mu_{d+2} = \dots = 0$ . For a composition  $\mu$  of  $n$  with height  $d$ , let  $\Sigma_\mu$  be the corresponding *Young subgroup* of  $\Sigma_n$  isomorphic to  $\Sigma_{\mu_1} \times \Sigma_{\mu_2} \times \dots \times \Sigma_{\mu_d}$ . Set  $m_\mu = \sum_{w \in \Sigma_\mu} T_w$  and let  $M^\mu = m_\mu \mathcal{H}$ , the right  $\mathcal{H}$ -submodule of  $\mathcal{H}$  generated by  $m_\mu$ .

**Definition 4.** Let  $\Lambda(d, n)$  be the set of all compositions of  $n$  with height  $\leq d$ . Then the  $q$ -Schur algebra is the endomorphism algebra

$$\mathcal{S}_{d,n}(q) = \text{End}_{\mathcal{H}} \left( \bigoplus_{\mu \in \Lambda(d,n)} M^\mu \right).$$

We write  $\mathcal{S}_n(q) = \mathcal{S}_{n,n}(q)$ .

The  $q$ -Schur algebra has the following properties:

**Theorem 5** ([8, 4.16, 6.47]). *Let  $k$  be a field and let  $q$  be a nonzero element of  $k$ . Then the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_{d,n}(q)$  over  $k$  is quasi-hereditary. If  $\text{char } k = l > 0$  and  $q$  is a prime power which is coprime to  $l$ , then the decomposition matrix of  $k\text{GL}_n(q)$  is completely determined by the decomposition matrices of the  $q^r$ -Schur algebras  $\mathcal{S}_m(q^r)$  over  $k$  for  $rm \leq n$ .*

Gruber and Hiss [6] and Takeuchi [10] give an alternative way of computing the Morita types of the  $q$ -Schur algebras.

**Theorem 6** ([6], [10]). *Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic  $l > 0$  and let  $q$  be a prime power which is coprime to  $l$ . Let  $G = \text{GL}_n(q)$  and let  $B$  be the set of all upper triangular matrices in  $G$ . Then the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_n(q)$  over  $k$  is Morita equivalent to the image of the  $k$ -algebra homomorphism*

$$kG \rightarrow \text{End}_k(k[G/B])$$

*sending  $a \in kG$  to the  $k$ -linear endomorphism of  $k[G/B]$  given by left multiplication by  $a$  on  $k[G/B]$ .*

#### 4. THE CASE $G = \text{GL}_2(q)$ , $q$ ODD, IN CHARACTERISTIC 2

Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 2 and let  $q$  be an odd prime power. In this case, we have

**Proposition 7.** *The weighted fusion category algebra  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$  over  $k$  of the principal 2-block  $b_0$  of  $\text{GL}_2(q)$  is Morita equivalent to the path algebra of the quiver*

$$1 \bullet \xleftarrow{\alpha} \bullet^2$$

**Proposition 8** ([5, 3.3(A)]). *The  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_2(q)$  over  $k$  is Morita equivalent to the path algebra of the quiver*

$$1 \bullet \xrightleftharpoons[\gamma]{\beta} \bullet^2$$

*with relation  $\beta\gamma = 0$ .*

A proof of Proposition 7 is given in Sections 4.1 and 4.2. Proposition 8 is a consequence of more general results of Erdmann and Nakano [5]. For the convenience of the reader, we sketch a proof of Proposition 8 in Section 4.3. Theorem 1 follows immediately from Propositions 7 and 8.

**4.1. Proof of Proposition 7 when  $q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ .** Let  $G = \mathrm{GL}_2(q)$  where  $q$  is a prime power such that  $q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ . Let  $2^{m-2}$  be the highest 2-power dividing  $q+1$  and let  $\xi$  be a primitive  $2^{m-1}$ th root of unity in  $\mathbb{F}_{q^2}$ . Note that  $m \geq 4$ . Then the subgroup  $P$  of  $G$  generated by

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad t = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (a = \xi + \xi^q)$$

is a Sylow 2-subgroup of  $G$ . One immediately checks that  $x$  and  $t$  are of order  $2^{m-1}$  and 2, respectively, and

$$txt = x^{2^{m-2}-1}.$$

In other words,  $P$  is the semidihedral group  $\mathrm{SD}_{2^m}$  of order  $2^m$ .

Let  $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_P(G)$ . Then the  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric subgroups of  $P$  are as follows:

- (1)  $C_2 \times C_2 \cong \langle x^{2^{m-2}}, tx^{2i} \rangle$
- (2)  $D_{2^k} \cong \langle x^{2^{m-k}}, tx^{2i} \rangle$  where  $3 \leq k \leq m-1$
- (3)  $Q_{2^k} \cong \langle x^{2^{m-k}}, tx^{2i+1} \rangle$  where  $3 \leq k \leq m-1$
- (4)  $C_{2^{m-1}} \cong \langle x \rangle$
- (5)  $P$

Recall that the automorphism groups of cyclic, dihedral, semidihedral, and (generalized) quaternion 2-groups of order  $\geq 4$  are all nontrivial 2-groups except for

$$\mathrm{Aut}(C_2 \times C_2) \cong \Sigma_3, \quad \mathrm{Aut}(Q_8) \cong \Sigma_4.$$

So the  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ -automorphism group of an  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric subgroup  $R$  of  $P$  of type (2), (3) with  $k > 3$ , (4), or (5) is a (possibly trivial) 2-group. If  $R = P$ , then since  $\mathrm{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(P)$  is also a 2'-group, we have  $\mathrm{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(P) = \{\mathrm{id}_P\}$  and hence  $\bar{e}_P = 1$ . Let  $e_1 = \bar{e}_P$ . If  $R < P$ , then we have  $\mathrm{Inn}(R) < \mathrm{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(R)$  and hence  $\mathrm{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(R)$  is a nontrivial 2-group. Therefore  $\bar{e}_R = 0$ .

Also, since  $x^{2^{m-2}} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \in Z(G)$  and  $tx^{2i}, -tx^{2i}$  are  $G$ -conjugate, the  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ -automorphism group of a Klein four subgroup  $R$  of  $P$  is isomorphic to  $C_2$ , yielding  $\bar{e}_R = 0$ . Thus it remains to consider the quaternion subgroups of order 8. Set

$$Q_i = \langle x^{2^{m-3}}, tx^{2i+1} \rangle, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, 2^{m-4} - 1.$$

First observe that all  $Q_i$  are  $P$ -conjugate. Indeed, for each pair of indices  $i, j$ , let  $k = (2^{m-3} - 1)(j - i)$ . Then

$$x^k tx^{2i+1} x^{-k} = tx^{(2^{m-2}-1)k} x^{2i+1-k} = tx^{2j+1}.$$

So it suffices to consider only  $Q := Q_0 = \langle x^{2^{m-3}}, tx \rangle$ . We have  $\mathrm{Aut}_P(Q) \cong D_8$  and  $\mathrm{Aut}(Q) \cong \Sigma_4$ . Thus  $\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(Q)$  is either  $\mathrm{Aut}_P(Q)$  or  $\mathrm{Aut}(Q)$ . Since  $x^{2^{m-3}}$  and  $tx$  are  $G$ -conjugate but automorphisms in  $\mathrm{Aut}_P(Q)$  do not send  $x^{2^{m-3}}$  to  $tx$ , one finds that

$$\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(Q) = \mathrm{Aut}(Q) \cong \Sigma_4.$$

(Note that this also follows from the Frobenius normal  $p$ -complement theorem.) Now  $\mathrm{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(Q) = \mathrm{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(Q)/\mathrm{Aut}_Q(Q)$  and  $\mathrm{Aut}_Q(Q) \cong C_2 \times C_2$ . Thus we have

$$\mathrm{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(Q) \cong \Sigma_3.$$

Since  $k\Sigma_3 \cong kC_2 \times M_2(k)$  as  $k$ -algebras, one finds that  $\bar{e}_Q k \mathrm{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(Q) \bar{e}_Q \cong M_2(k)$ . Let  $e_2$  be the element of  $\bar{e}_Q k \mathrm{Aut}_{\overline{\mathcal{F}}}(Q) \bar{e}_Q$  which corresponds to  $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  via this isomorphism.

Set  $A := \bar{e}k\bar{\mathcal{F}}^c\bar{e}$  where  $\bar{e} = \bar{e}_P + \bar{e}_Q$ . Then  $A$  is Morita equivalent to  $\bar{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$ . We have a decomposition as  $k$ -vector spaces

$$A = A_1 \oplus A_2 \oplus J$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \bar{e}_P k \text{Aut}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(P) \bar{e}_P \cong k, \\ A_2 &= \bar{e}_Q k \text{Aut}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(Q) \bar{e}_Q \cong M_2(k), \\ J &= \bar{e}_P k \text{Hom}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(Q, P) \bar{e}_Q. \end{aligned}$$

Since  $J^2 = 0$  and  $A/J \cong k \times M_2(k)$ ,  $J$  is the Jacobson radical of  $A$  and there are exactly two nonisomorphic simple  $A$ -modules  $S_1, S_2$  with corresponding projective indecomposable  $A$ -modules  $P_1 = Ae_1, P_2 = Ae_2$ . Note that  $P_1 = S_1 \cong k$  and  $JP_2/J^2P_2 = k \text{Hom}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(Q, P)e_2 \cong S_1$ . Therefore we get the desired result.

**4.2. Proof of Proposition 7 when  $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ .** Let  $G = \text{GL}_2(q)$  where  $q$  is a prime power such that  $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ . Let  $2^m$  be the highest 2-power dividing  $q - 1$  and let  $\eta$  be a primitive  $2^m$ th root of unity in  $\mathbb{F}_q$ . Note that  $m \geq 2$ . Then the subgroup  $P$  of  $G$  generated by

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} \eta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \eta \end{pmatrix}, \quad t = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is a Sylow 2-subgroup of  $G$ . Since  $x, y$  commute and  $txt = y$ , we see that  $P \cong C_{2^{m-1}/2} \wr \Sigma_2$ . Note that  $Z_0 := Z(P) = Z(G) \cap P = \langle xy \rangle \cong C_{2^m}$ .

Let  $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_P(G)$ . Then the  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric subgroups of  $P$  are as follows:

- (1)  $\langle x, y \rangle$
- (2)  $\langle xy, tx^i \rangle$  where  $\eta^i \neq \eta^{2^j}$  for any integer  $j$
- (3)  $\langle xy, x^{2^i}, tx^j \rangle$  where  $0 \leq i \leq m-1, 0 \leq j < 2^i$

Let  $R$  be an  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric subgroup of  $P$ . If  $R = \langle x, y \rangle$ , then we have

$$\text{Aut}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(R) \cong N_G(R)/RC_G(R) = L\Sigma_2/L \cong \Sigma_2,$$

where  $L$  denotes the diagonal subgroup of  $G$  and  $\Sigma_2$  is viewed as the subgroup of the permutation matrices in  $G$ .

Now suppose that  $R$  is of type (2) or (3). Since  $Z_0 \subseteq Z(G)$ , elements of  $Z_0$  are fixed by any  $\mathcal{F}$ -morphism. So every  $\mathcal{F}$ -automorphism of  $R$  induces an automorphism of  $R/Z_0$ , giving rise to a surjective group homomorphism

$$\Phi : \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(R) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Aut}_{G/Z_0}(R/Z_0).$$

Note that the kernel  $\text{Ker}(\Phi)$  of  $\Phi$  is isomorphic to a certain subgroup of the group  $\text{Hom}(R, Z_0)$  whose multiplication is given by pointwise multiplication. In particular  $\text{Ker}(\Phi)$  is an abelian 2-group.

If  $R$  is of type (2), then  $R/Z_0 \cong C_2$ , so  $\text{Aut}(R/Z_0) = \{\text{id}_{R/Z_0}\}$ . One can easily check that  $\text{Ker}(\Phi) \cong C_2$  in this case. Since  $R$  is abelian, it follows that  $\text{Aut}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(R) \cong C_2$ .

Suppose that  $R$  is of type (3). Then  $R/Z_0$  is a dihedral 2-group of order  $\geq 4$ ; it is of order 4 (i.e. a Klein four group) if and only if  $i = m-1$ . So if  $i \neq m-1$ , then  $R/Z_0$  is a dihedral 2-group of order  $\geq 8$ , and hence its automorphism group is a (nontrivial) 2-group. Thus  $\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(R)$  is a 2-group. Now if  $R < P$ , then  $\text{Inn}(R) < \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(R)$ , so  $\text{Aut}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(R)$  is a nontrivial 2-group; if  $R = P$ , then  $\text{Aut}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(P)$  is also a 2'-group and hence  $\text{Aut}_{\bar{\mathcal{F}}}(P) = \{\text{id}_P\}$ .

Finally, let  $R$  be of type (3) with  $i = m - 1$ . There are two  $P$ -conjugacy classes among these  $\mathcal{F}$ -centric subgroups. Indeed, for any  $j$ ,

$$\langle xy, x^{2^{m-1}}, tx^j \rangle \cong \langle xy, x^{2^{m-1}}, tx^{j+2} \rangle$$

because  $x^{-1}(tx^{j+1}y)x = tx^{j+2}$ . Set

$$R_1 = \langle xy, x^{2^{m-1}}, t \rangle, \quad R_2 = \langle xy, x^{2^{m-1}}, tx \rangle.$$

Since  $R_i/Z_0$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) is a Klein four group, its full automorphism group is isomorphic to  $\Sigma_3$ , permuting its three nonidentity elements. Those three nonidentity elements of  $R_1/Z_0$  are all  $G$ -conjugate; in  $R_2/Z_0$ , the elements  $txZ_0$  and  $tx^{2^{m-1}+1}Z_0$  are  $G$ -conjugate but  $x^{2^{m-1}}Z_0$  is not  $G$ -conjugate to these two. For both  $i = 1, 2$ , we have  $\text{Ker}(\Phi) = \text{Inn}(R_i) \cong C_2 \times C_2$ . Thus

$$\text{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(R_1) \cong \Sigma_3, \quad \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{F}}(R_2) \cong C_2.$$

Therefore we get the same quiver as in Proposition 7.

**4.3. Proof of Proposition 8.** Let  $B$  be the set of all upper triangular matrices in  $G$ . For  $u \in \mathbb{F}_q$ , set

$$[u] := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & u \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Also set

$$t := \begin{pmatrix} \epsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad w := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $\epsilon$  is a generator of the multiplicative group  $\mathbb{F}_q^\times$ . Then we have

$$G/B = \{ B, wB, [\epsilon^i]wB \}_{1 \leq i \leq q-1}.$$

Let

$$kG \rightarrow \text{End}_k(k[G/B])$$

be the  $k$ -algebra homomorphism of Theorem 6 and denote its image by  $S$ . This map is the  $k$ -linear extension of the group homomorphism

$$\psi : G \rightarrow \Sigma_{G/B} \hookrightarrow \text{GL}_k(k[G/B])$$

where the first homomorphism sends  $g \in G$  to the permutation of  $G/B$  induced by left multiplication by  $g$  and the second inclusion sends permutations of  $G/B$  to corresponding permutation matrices. Observe that the following correspondence

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} B & wB & [\epsilon]wB & [\epsilon^2]wB & \cdots & [\epsilon^{q-1}]wB \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \uparrow & \cdots & \uparrow \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon^2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} & \cdots & \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon^{q-1} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

respects the  $G$ -action on  $G/B$  by left multiplication and the natural  $G$ -action on the projective line over  $\mathbb{F}_q$ , where  $\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix}$  denotes the image of  $\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$  in the projective line.

Denote above elements by  $v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{q+1}$ , respectively, and write  $V = k[G/B] = kv_1 \oplus kv_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus kv_{q+1}$ . Then  $\psi$  factors through

$$\text{PGL}_2(q) \cong G/Z(G) \hookrightarrow \text{GL}_k(V),$$

and hence

$$S = \text{Im}(k\text{PGL}_2(q) \rightarrow \text{End}_k(V)).$$

$V$  is a  $(q+1)$ -dimensional  $S$ -module with the natural  $S$ -action. Now we find its composition series. First of all,  $V$  has an obvious 1-dimensional simple  $S$ -submodule

$$V_1 = k(v_1 + v_2 + \cdots + v_{q+1}).$$

Let us denote the elements of the quotient module  $V/V_1$  as

$$[\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{q+1}] := \lambda_1 v_1 + \lambda_2 v_2 + \cdots + \lambda_{q+1} v_{q+1} + V_1$$

with  $\lambda_i \in k$ . Then the  $(q-1)$ -dimensional  $S$ -submodule  $V_2$  of  $V/V_1$  given by

$$V_2 = \{ [\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_{q+1}] \mid \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \cdots + \lambda_{q+1} = 0 \}$$

is also simple because  $\mathrm{PGL}_2(q)$  acts 3-transitively on  $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{q+1}\}$ . (See [9, Table 1]) Let  $W$  be the inverse image in  $V$  of  $V_2$ . Observe that  $V, W$  are uniserial  $S$ -modules with composition series  $(V_1, V_2, V_1), (V_2, V_1)$ , respectively. In particular, both  $V$  and  $W$  are indecomposable.

It is well known that  $V = k[G/B]$  is a projective  $S$ -module and that there are exactly two simple  $S$ -modules up to isomorphism. Then, since  $S$  is quasi-hereditary, it follows from the composition series of  $V$  that the standard modules for  $V_1$  and  $V_2$  are  $V_1$  and  $W$ , respectively, and  $W$  is also projective. Therefore we conclude that  $S$ , and hence the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_2(q)$ , is Morita equivalent to the path algebra of the quiver given in Proposition 8.

## 5. A REMARK ON A CANONICAL BIJECTION OF SIMPLE MODULES

Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field of characteristic 2 and let  $q$  be an odd prime power. Let  $b_0$  be the principal 2-block of  $G = \mathrm{GL}_n(q)$ . The algebra homomorphism in Theorem 6 restricts to the surjective algebra homomorphism

$$kGb_0 \twoheadrightarrow S$$

where  $S$  is a  $k$ -algebra which is Morita equivalent to the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_n(q)$ . On the other hand, in Theorem 1 we showed that there is another surjective algebra homomorphism

$$S_0 \twoheadrightarrow T_0$$

where  $S_0$  and  $T_0$  are, respectively, the basic algebras of the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $\mathcal{S}_n(q)$  and the weighted fusion category algebra  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$  when  $n = 2$ . Combining these two surjective algebra homomorphisms, we see that simple  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$ -modules can be viewed as simple  $kGb_0$ -modules when  $n = 2$ . Since we have

$$l(\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)) = \text{number of partitions of } n = l(kGb_0)$$

for  $n = 2$  (in fact, for every  $n$  by An [3]), we get a canonical bijection between simple  $kGb_0$ -modules and simple  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$ -modules in this case. But, as mentioned in the remark after Theorem 3, there is a canonical bijection between the set of isomorphism classes of simple  $\overline{\mathcal{F}}(b_0)$ -modules and the set of conjugacy classes of  $b_0$ -weights. Thus we get a canonical bijection between the set of isomorphism classes of simple  $kGb_0$ -modules and the set of conjugacy classes of  $b_0$ -weights when  $n = 2$ .

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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, ABERDEEN, UK AB24 3UE

*E-mail address:* `spark@maths.abdn.ac.uk`