

FINITE PERMUTATION RESOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT. We prove that every finite dimensional representation of a finite group over a field of characteristic p admits a finite resolution by p -permutation modules. The proof involves a reformulation in terms of derived categories.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper, G is a finite group and k is a field of characteristic $p > 0$, typically dividing the order of G . All modules are assumed finitely generated.

Permutation modules are those obtained by linearizing finite G -sets, see Recollection 1.9. Letting the group vary, the class of permutation modules is also the smallest one that contains free modules and that is closed under induction and restriction along arbitrary homomorphisms. Any permutation kG -module is isomorphic to $k(G/H_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus k(G/H_r)$ for some subgroups H_1, \dots, H_r of G , of which there are of course finitely many. Direct summands of permutation kG -modules are called *p -permutation* or *trivial source modules*. Despite their apparent simplicity, permutation modules play an important role in many areas of group representation theory, as recalled for instance in the introduction of Benson-Carlson [BC20]. Our own interest stems from the theory of Artin motives as in Voevodsky [Voe00, § 3.4].

Recall that projective resolutions of non-projective kG -modules are necessarily unbounded. Our Theorem 5.13 shows that p -permutation modules are significantly more flexible than projectives, in that they allow finite resolutions of all modules.

1.1. Theorem. *Every kG -module M admits a finite resolution by p -permutation kG -modules. In particular, for G a p -group, every module admits a finite resolution by permutation modules.*

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It is surprising that this result could be new, in such a mature part of mathematics. A possible explanation is that it runs contrary to intuition. Bouc-Stancu-Webb [BSW17] show that if bounded p -permutation resolutions exist and moreover remain acyclic on H -fixed points for all subgroups H of G then the p -Sylow subgroups of G are very special: either cyclic or dihedral. In broader terms, modular representation theory is well-known to be *wild* for most groups, whereas permutation modules, with their finitely many isomorphism types of indecomposables, may not seem ‘wild enough’ to control all kG -modules. In any case, conventional wisdom was that such a result would probably not hold for all finite groups.

Things changed with the partial result of [BB20], a weaker form of Theorem 1.1 ‘up to direct summands’, resolving $M \oplus N$ instead of M for some *ad hoc* complement N . No control on N was given in [BB20]. Our first proof of Theorem 1.1 followed [BB20] and was based on a reduction to elementary abelian groups via Carlson [Car00]; the latter in turn relies on Serre’s theorem on products of Bockstein [Ser65]. We present here a simpler proof, which is more self-contained. We do not need to reduce to elementary abelian groups and do not invoke [Ser65] at all.

Theorem 1.1 is an existence result, not a recipe to construct p -permutation resolutions. The proof does give a method to find them but it is convoluted. We leave the problem of finding effective constructions to the interested reader.

The overarching theme we explore in this paper and the sequel [BG20] is how representations are controlled by permutation ones, even with more general coefficients. So *let R be a commutative noetherian ring*. Consider the inclusion of the additive category of permutation RG -modules (Notation 1.8)

$$\text{perm}(G; R) \subseteq \text{mod}(RG)$$

inside the abelian category of finitely generated RG -modules. This inclusion induces a canonical functor $\Upsilon: \text{K}_b(\text{perm}(G; R)) \rightarrow \text{D}_b(RG) := \text{D}_b(\text{mod}(RG))$ from the bounded homotopy category of the former to the bounded derived category of the latter. The kernel of Υ is the thick subcategory $\text{K}_{b,ac}(\text{perm}(G; R))$ of *acyclic* complexes of permutation modules, studied in [BC20]. The functor Υ descends to the corresponding Verdier quotient and, after idempotent-completion $(-)^{\natural}$, yields

$$(1.2) \quad \tilde{\Upsilon}: \left(\frac{\text{K}_b(\text{perm}(G; R))}{\text{K}_{b,ac}(\text{perm}(G; R))} \right)^{\natural} \longrightarrow \text{D}_b(RG).$$

This canonical functor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ is our central object of study – hence the eye-catching notation Υ . The only formal property that $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ inherits by construction is being conservative. So the first surprise is:

1.3. Theorem. *The canonical functor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ of (1.2) is always fully faithful.*

See Theorem 4.3. This result employs a notion of ‘good’ (p -)permutation resolution of complexes, first introduced for modules in [BB20]. They are resolutions admitting sufficiently many projectives in low homological degrees. We discuss this more precisely in Section 2. An important property of ‘good’ resolutions, as opposed to naïve resolutions, is that the class of complexes which admit such ‘good’ resolutions forms a *triangulated* subcategory of $\text{D}_b(RG)$, denoted here

$$\mathcal{Q}(G; R).$$

A key fact is that the trivial RG -module R belongs to this subcategory $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ when G is a p -group. This occupies Section 3. For odd primes p we describe the

required ‘good’ resolution of R as an explicit Koszul complex. However, for $p = 2$ (and when $2 \neq 0$ in R), the terms in the Koszul complex need not be actual permutation modules because *signs* come in the way. We solve that issue via an induction on the order of the 2-group and a few tricks of technical nature.

In Section 4, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.3 and identify the essential image of $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ as the idempotent-completion of the aforementioned subcategory $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ of $D_b(RG)$. This is Theorem 4.3, which holds for any R , not just for fields.

Of course, (1.2) cannot be essentially surjective in general, even for G trivial, unless R is *regular*. Indeed, for $G = 1$ the functor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ boils down to the canonical inclusion $D_{\text{perf}}(R) \hookrightarrow D_b(R)$. Regularity of R turns out to be the only obstruction. We recover in this way an unpublished result of Rouquier [BV08, § 2.4]⁽¹⁾:

1.4. Theorem (Scholium 4.6). *Let R be a regular noetherian commutative ring. The canonical functor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ of (1.2) is a triangulated equivalence*

$$\left(\frac{K_b(\text{perm}(G; R))}{K_{b,ac}(\text{perm}(G; R))} \right)^{\natural} \xrightarrow{\sim} D_b(RG).$$

This theorem will also be an easy consequence of the companion paper [BG20], where we construct on $D_b(RG)$ an invariant that completely characterizes the complexes in the essential image of $\tilde{\Upsilon}$, for possibly singular rings R .

We now come full circle and return to coefficients $R = k$ in a field k of characteristic $p > 0$. Write $p\text{-perm}(G; k) := \text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural}$ for the category of p -permutation modules. In that situation, we have:

1.5. Theorem (Theorem 5.13). *The canonical functor is an equivalence*

$$\frac{K_b(p\text{-perm}(G; k))}{K_{b,ac}(p\text{-perm}(G; k))} \xrightarrow{\sim} D_b(kG).$$

Note that this is sharper than Theorem 1.4 for we do not need to idempotent-complete the quotient. (The confused reader might want to consult Remark 1.7.) The crux of the matter is the following. Theorem 1.4 tells us that our category $\mathcal{Q}(G; k)$ of complexes admitting ‘good’ p -permutation resolutions is a *dense* triangulated subcategory of the derived category, i.e. $\mathcal{Q}(G; k)^{\natural} = D_b(kG)$. Theorem 1.5 relies on the fact that we already have $\mathcal{Q}(G; k) = D_b(kG)$. We use Thomason’s classification of dense subcategories in triangulated categories to reduce the proof of $\mathcal{Q}(G; k) = D_b(kG)$ to an equality of Grothendieck groups: $K_0(\mathcal{Q}(G; k)) = G_0(kG)$. This is accomplished in Section 5, using Brauer’s Induction Theorem in the modular case, and it completes the proof of Theorem 1.5. Finally, for a kG -module M , the information that M belongs to $\mathcal{Q}(G; k)$ says more than just M being the homology in degree zero of a complex of p -permutation modules. It does say that M has a p -permutation resolution. This fact is another advantage of ‘good’ resolutions (Corollary 2.5) and we obtain Theorem 1.1 as a consequence.

Let us record an easy application to tensor-triangular geometry:

1.6. Corollary. *The homogeneous Zariski spectrum $\text{Spec}^h(\mathbf{H}^*(G, k))$ is an open subspace of the tt -spectrum of the tensor-triangulated category $K_b(\text{perm}(G; k))$.*

We shall return to the analysis of $\text{Spc}(K_b(\text{perm}(G; k)))$ and in particular of the closed complement of $\text{Spec}^h(\mathbf{H}^*(G, k))$ in forthcoming work on Artin motives.

¹ See also <https://www.math.ucla.edu/~rouquier/papers/perm.pdf>

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Notation and convention.

We write \simeq for isomorphisms and reserve \cong for canonical isomorphisms.

A commutative noetherian ring R is *regular* if it is locally of finite projective dimension. Most results reduce to the case where R is connected (not a product).

For a left-noetherian ring Λ , not necessarily commutative, we write $\text{mod}(\Lambda)$ for the category of finitely generated left Λ -modules.

We use homological notation for complexes $\cdots \rightarrow M_n \rightarrow M_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots$. We write Ch_b for categories of bounded complexes, K_b for homotopy categories of bounded complexes, and D_b for bounded derived categories. We abbreviate $\text{D}_b(\Lambda)$ for $\text{D}_b(\text{mod}(\Lambda))$. When we speak of a module M as a complex, we mean it concentrated in degree zero.

All triangulated subcategories are implicitly assumed to be replete. We abbreviate ‘thick’ for ‘triangulated and thick’ (*i.e.* closed under direct summands). We write $\text{thick}(\mathcal{A})$ for the smallest thick (triangulated) subcategory containing \mathcal{A} .

We denote by \mathcal{A}^\natural the idempotent-completion (Karoubi envelope) of an additive category \mathcal{A} , or its obvious realization in some ambient idempotent-complete category. See [BS01] for details, including the fact that $\text{K}_b(\mathcal{A}^\natural) \cong \text{K}_b(\mathcal{A})^\natural$.

1.7. *Remark.* The reader should distinguish the following three categories

$$\frac{\text{K}_b(\text{perm}(G; R))}{\text{K}_{b,\text{ac}}(\text{perm}(G; R))} \subseteq \frac{\text{K}_b(\text{perm}(G; R)^\natural)}{\text{K}_{b,\text{ac}}(\text{perm}(G; R)^\natural)} \subseteq \left(\frac{\text{K}_b(\text{perm}(G; R))}{\text{K}_{b,\text{ac}}(\text{perm}(G; R))} \right)^\natural.$$

The one on the right is the idempotent-completion of the other two. Moreover, if $R = k$ is a field then Theorem 1.5 implies that the middle one is already idempotent-complete so that the middle one and the one on the right coincide.

This subtlety is an important point to appreciate the present work. In general, the Verdier quotient of an idempotent-complete category does not necessarily remain idempotent-complete. In algebraic geometry, it was Thomason’s major insight in [TT90] that the only difference between the derived category $\text{D}_{\text{perf}}(U)$ of an open subscheme $U \subseteq X$ and the obvious Verdier quotient of $\text{D}_{\text{perf}}(X)$ was precisely an idempotent-completion. We return to Thomason’s ideas in Section 5.

We have already been using the following notation. We spell it out for clarity.

1.8. *Notation.* For a (finite) left G -set A we write $R(A)$ for the free R -module with G -action extended R -linearly from its basis A . An RG -module is called a *permutation module* if it is isomorphic to $R(A)$ for some G -set A . We denote by $\text{perm}(G; R) \subseteq \text{mod}(RG)$ the subcategory of permutation RG -modules. We use the phrase ‘ P is \natural -permutation’ to say that P belongs to $\text{perm}(G; R)^\natural$, that is, there exists Q such that $P \oplus Q$ is permutation. This is meant to evoke the following:

1.9. *Recollection.* If $R = k$ is a field of characteristic $p > 0$, then \natural -permutation modules are usually called *p -permutation modules*. They are characterized as those modules which restrict to permutation modules on p -Sylow subgroups, *i.e.* they are *trivial source modules*. (In particular, if G is a p -group then $\text{perm}(G; k)^\natural = \text{perm}(G; k)$; see [Gre59, Theorem 8].) This characterization is specific to fields of

characteristic p whereas the idempotent-completion $\text{perm}(G; R)^\natural$ makes sense for any ring R .

1.10. *Remark.* We tensor RG -modules over R and let G act diagonally. Note that the tensor of permutation modules remains permutation. Recall also that if P is free and M is such that $\text{Res}_1^G M$ is R -free then $P \otimes M$ is free, by Frobenius.

2. BOUNDED PERMUTATION RESOLUTIONS

In this section, all complexes are bounded except if explicitly stated otherwise. As in [BB20] we begin with a stronger notion of resolution.

2.1. *Definition.* Let X be a bounded complex of RG -modules and $m \in \mathbb{Z}$. An m -free permutation resolution of X is a quasi-isomorphism of complexes $s: P \rightarrow X$ where P is a bounded complex of permutation RG -modules which is m -free, meaning that P_i is free for all $i \leq m$. Clearly m' -free implies m -free when $m' \geq m$.

Similarly (Recollection 1.9) an m -projective \natural -permutation resolution is a quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow X$ where all P_i are \natural -permutation, and projective for $i \leq m$.

2.2. *Remark.* The statements of Lemma 2.4, Corollary 2.5 and Proposition 2.7 below also hold with the words ‘permutation’ replaced by ‘ \natural -permutation’ and with ‘free’ replaced by ‘projective’. We leave most of their proofs to the reader.

2.3. *Remark.* The word ‘resolution’ in Definition 2.1 can be misleading for the complex P is allowed to extend further to the right than X itself, even for $X = M[0]$, a single RG -module in degree zero. This can be corrected, when m is large enough:

2.4. **Lemma.** *Let $m \geq n$ be such that the complex X is acyclic strictly below degree n and such that X admits an m -free permutation resolution. Then X admits an m -free resolution $P \rightarrow X$ where moreover $P_i = 0$ for all $i < n$. (See Remark 2.2.)*

Proof. We can assume $n = 0$. So $m \geq 0$. Let $s: Q \rightarrow X$ be an m -free permutation (resp. m -projective \natural -permutation) resolution. Since s is a quasi-isomorphism, $H_i(Q) = 0$ for $i < 0$. Since Q_i is projective for $i < 0$, the complex Q ‘splits’ in negative degrees. So we have a decomposition $Q = Q' \oplus Q''$ where the subcomplex $Q' = \cdots \rightarrow Q_1 \rightarrow Q'_0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \cdots$ is concentrated in non-negative degrees whereas $Q'' = \cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow Q''_0 \rightarrow Q_{-1} \rightarrow \cdots$ lives in non-positive degrees and is acyclic, i.e. the composite $Q' \rightarrow Q \rightarrow X$ remains a quasi-isomorphism. At this stage Q'_0 is only projective but not necessarily free. (In the case of m -projective \natural -permutation resolutions, the proof stops here with $P = Q'$.) Since Q'' is split exact, we see that Q''_0 is stably free: $Q''_0 \oplus (\oplus_{i < 0, \text{even}} Q_i) \simeq \oplus_{i < 0, \text{odd}} Q_i$. Since $Q'_0 \oplus Q''_0 = Q_0$ is free, we see that Q'_0 is also stably free, namely $Q'_0 \oplus L$ is free for the free $L = \oplus_{i < 0, \text{odd}} Q_i$. Adding to Q' the complex $0 \rightarrow L \xrightarrow{1} L \rightarrow 0$ with L in degrees 1 and 0 (with zero map to X), we obtain a new complex P and a quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow X$, where now $P_0 = Q'_0 \oplus L$ is free and $P_1 = Q_1 \oplus L$ is permutation (and free if Q_1 was) and $P_i = Q_i$ for $i > 1$ and $P_i = 0$ for $i < 0$. This $P \rightarrow X$ is the desired resolution. \square

2.5. **Corollary.** *Let $M \in \text{mod}(RG)$ be such that, when viewed as a complex, M admits a 0-free permutation resolution in the sense of Definition 2.1. Then M admits a finite resolution by finitely generated permutation modules. (See Remark 2.2.)* \square

2.6. Lemma. *Let P, X, Y be bounded complexes, let $f: P \rightarrow X$ and $s: Y \rightarrow X$ be morphisms in $\text{Ch}_b(RG)$ such that s is a quasi-isomorphism:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \hat{f} & Y \\ & \dashrightarrow & \downarrow s \\ P & \xrightarrow{f} & X \end{array}$$

Suppose that $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ is such that $X_i = 0$ and $Y_i = 0$ for $i > m$ and P_i is projective for all $i \leq m$. Then there exists $\hat{f}: P \rightarrow Y$ such that $s\hat{f}$ is homotopic to f .

Proof. Let Z be an acyclic complex such that $Z_i = 0$ for $i > m + 1$. Then any map $P \rightarrow Z$ is null-homotopic, as one can build a homotopy using the usual induction argument, that only requires P_i projective for $i \leq m$ to lift against the epimorphism $Z_{i+1} \rightarrow \text{im}(Z_{i+1} \rightarrow Z_i)$. Now $Z := \text{cone}(s)$ is such a complex. So the composite $P \xrightarrow{f} X \rightarrow \text{cone}(s)$ is zero in $\text{K}_b(\text{mod}(RG))$. Hence f factors as claimed. \square

2.7. Proposition. *Let $s: Y \rightarrow X$ be a quasi-isomorphism. Then X admits m -free permutation resolutions for all $m \geq 0$ if and only if Y does. (See Remark 2.2.)*

Proof. From Y to X is trivial. So suppose that X has the property and let us show it for Y . Let $m \geq 0$. Increasing m if necessary, we can assume that $X_i = Y_i = 0$ for all $i > m$. Let then $f: P \rightarrow X$ be an m -free permutation resolution of X . By Lemma 2.6, there exists $\hat{f}: P \rightarrow Y$ such that $s\hat{f} \sim f$. By 2-out-of-3, $\hat{f}: P \rightarrow Y$ is a quasi-isomorphism, hence yields an m -free permutation resolution of Y . \square

So far we dealt with complexes on the nose, in $\text{Ch}_b(RG)$. The above proposition allows us to pass to the derived category, if we make sure to require the existence of m -free permutation resolutions for *all* $m \geq 0$.

2.8. Definition. We have well-defined replete subcategories of the derived category

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P}(G; R) &= \left\{ X \in \text{D}_b(RG) \left| \begin{array}{l} X \text{ admits } m\text{-free permutation resolutions} \\ \text{in the sense of Definition 2.1, for all } m \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \right\} \text{ and} \\ \mathcal{Q}(G; R) &= \left\{ X \in \text{D}_b(RG) \left| \begin{array}{l} X \text{ admits } m\text{-projective } \natural\text{-permutation resolutions} \\ \text{in the sense of Definition 2.1, for all } m \geq 0 \end{array} \right. \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

2.9. Proposition. *The two subcategories $\mathcal{P}(G; R) \subseteq \mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ above are triangulated subcategories of $\text{D}_b(RG)$.*

Proof. We prove it for $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$. The proof for $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ is similar. It suffices to show that if $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a morphism in $\text{D}_b(RG)$ with $X, Y \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$ then $\text{cone}(f) \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$. The morphism f is represented by a fraction $X \xleftarrow{s} Z \xrightarrow{g} Y$ in $\text{Ch}_b(RG)$ with s a quasi-isomorphism. By Proposition 2.7, we have $Z \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$. Since $\text{cone}(f) \simeq \text{cone}(g)$ in $\text{D}_b(RG)$, we can assume that $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a plain morphism of complexes. Let now $n \geq 0$. Since Y belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$, choose an n -free permutation resolution $t: Q \rightarrow Y$. Choose $m \gg n$ such that $Q_i = Y_i = 0$ for $i > m$, using that Q and Y are bounded. Since $X \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$, choose an m -free permutation resolution $s: P \rightarrow X$. We thus have the (plain) morphisms f, s, t :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} P & \dashrightarrow & Q \\ s \downarrow & \xrightarrow{h} & \downarrow t \\ X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array}$$

By Lemma 2.6, there exists $h: P \rightarrow Q$ such that $th \sim fs$. Since s and t are quasi-isomorphisms, so is the induced map $\text{cone}(h) \rightarrow \text{cone}(f)$. Now, the mapping cone of h is a complex of permutation modules that is free in degrees $\leq n$ since P and Q are. As $n \geq 0$ was arbitrary, we proved $\text{cone}(f) \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$ as claimed. \square

2.10. *Remark.* Let G be a p -group and $R = k$ a field of characteristic p . Then $D_b(kG)$ is generated as a triangulated subcategory by k . So, by Proposition 2.9, the triangulated subcategory $\mathcal{P}(G; k) = \mathcal{Q}(G; k)$ is equal to $D_b(kG)$ if and only if it contains k . In fact, we will prove in Theorem 5.13 that $\mathcal{Q}(G; k) = D_b(kG)$ holds, for all finite groups.

2.11. *Remark.* It is easy to deduce from Proposition 2.9 that an RG -module M belongs to $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ if and only if all its Heller loops (syzygies in a projective resolution) admit finite \natural -permutation resolutions. This can be sharpened as follows.

2.12. **Proposition.** *Let M be an RG -module such that M belongs to $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$. Let $\cdots \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_0 \xrightarrow{\pi} M \rightarrow 0$ be a possibly unbounded resolution of M by finitely generated projective RG -modules, viewed as a quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow M$. Then there exists a sequence of complexes $\{Q(n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\text{Ch}_{\geq 0}(RG)$ and a commutative diagram of quasi-isomorphisms*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} P & & & & & & \\ \pi \downarrow & \searrow & \cdots & \searrow & \cdots & \searrow & \\ M = Q(0) & \longleftarrow & Q(1) & \longleftarrow & \cdots & \longleftarrow & Q(n) & \longleftarrow & Q(n+1) & \longleftarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

such that for each $n \geq 1$:

- (1) The complex $Q(n)$ is bounded and consists of \natural -permutation RG -modules.
- (2) The map $P_d \rightarrow Q(n)_d$ is the identity for all $d < n$.

In particular, the sequence $\cdots \rightarrow Q(n) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Q(0)$ eventually stabilizes in each degree and P is the limit of that sequence in $\text{Ch}(RG)$.

Proof. Suppose we have the factorization via $Q(n)$ for $n \geq 0$ satisfying (1) and (2) if $n \geq 1$. Since $Q(n)$ is bounded, there exists $m \geq n$ such that the quasi-isomorphism $P \rightarrow Q(n)$ factors as $P \rightarrow P' \rightarrow Q(n)$ via the canonical m -truncation P' of P

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} P = & & \cdots & \longrightarrow & P_{m+2} & \longrightarrow & P_{m+1} & \longrightarrow & P_m & \longrightarrow & P_{m-1} & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \parallel & & \\ P' := & & \cdots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & P_m & \longrightarrow & P_{m-1} & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

where $N = \text{im}(P_{m+1} \rightarrow P_m)$. By Proposition 2.9, we know that N still belongs to $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ and in particular it admits a finite \natural -permutation resolution. Let $Q(n+1)$ be the complex obtained by replacing N in P' by this \natural -permutation resolution, via splicing. So we have the four (plain) quasi-isomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} P & \xrightarrow{\quad \exists \quad} & & & \\ \downarrow & \searrow & & \searrow & \\ Q(n) & \longleftarrow & P' & \longleftarrow & Q(n+1). \end{array}$$

There exists a dashed arrow $P \rightarrow Q(n+1)$ making the diagram commute because P is a complex of projectives. By construction, $Q(n+1)$ satisfies (1), as well as (2) since $m \geq n$ and since the maps $Q(n+1)_d \rightarrow P'_d \leftarrow P_d$ are the identity for all $d \leq m$. The map $Q(n+1) \rightarrow Q(n)$ is the above composite. \square

2.13. *Recollection.* A triangulated subcategory $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ is *dense* if every object X of \mathcal{T} is a direct summand of an object $X \oplus Y$ of \mathcal{A} . This amounts to $X \oplus \Sigma X \in \mathcal{A}$ since $X \oplus \Sigma X = \text{cone} \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} : X \oplus Y \rightarrow X \oplus Y \right)$. Hence the thick closure of \mathcal{A} is

$$\text{thick}(\mathcal{A}) = \{ X \in \mathcal{T} \mid \exists Y \in \mathcal{T} \text{ s.t. } X \oplus Y \in \mathcal{A} \} = \{ X \in \mathcal{T} \mid X \oplus \Sigma X \in \mathcal{A} \}.$$

When \mathcal{T} is idempotent-complete (like $D_b(RG)$ here) we have $\text{thick}(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{A}^\natural$.

2.14. **Proposition.** *The triangulated subcategory $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$ is dense in $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that for every $X \in \mathcal{Q}(G; R)$, we have $X \oplus \Sigma X \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$. By Definition 2.1, it suffices to show that if P is an m -projective complex of \natural -permutation RG -modules for some $m \geq 0$ then $P \oplus \Sigma P$ is homotopy equivalent to an m -free complex \tilde{P} of permutation RG -modules. For each i , since P_i is \natural -permutation (resp. projective for $i \leq m$), there exists Q_i such that $P_i \oplus Q_i$ is permutation (resp. free for $i \leq m$). Adding to $P \oplus \Sigma P$ short complexes $\cdots 0 \rightarrow Q_i \xrightarrow{1} Q_i \rightarrow 0 \cdots$, with Q_i in degrees $i+1$ and i , yields the wanted m -free complex \tilde{P} of permutation RG -modules. \square

2.15. *Remark.* The thick closure of the subcategory $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$ of $D_b(RG)$

$$\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural = \mathcal{Q}(G; R)^\natural = \text{thick}(\mathcal{P}(G; R)) = \text{thick}(\mathcal{Q}(G; R))$$

is a key player in this paper, as it will turn out (Theorem 4.3) to be the essential image of the functor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ in (1.2). We also want to decide when $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ or $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$ or $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ coincide with $D_b(RG)$; see Sections 4 and 5. More ambitiously, we want an invariant on $D_b(RG)$ that detects $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$. This is the subject of [BG20].

2.16. *Example.* For $G = 1$, we have $\mathcal{P}(1; R)^\natural = D_{\text{perf}}(R)$, the perfect complexes.

Let us start with generalities about the Mackey 2-functor $\mathcal{P}(?; R)$.

2.17. *Recollection.* Recall that for a subgroup $H \leq G$, induction is a two-sided adjoint to restriction. In particular, these functors preserve injectives and projectives and yield well-defined functors on derived categories without need to derive them on either side. Recall also that the composite (for Y a module or a complex over H)

$$(2.18) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} Y & \xrightarrow{\eta^\ell} & \text{Res}_H^G \text{Ind}_H^G(Y) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon^r} & Y \\ & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{id}} & & & \uparrow \end{array}$$

of the (usual) unit for the $\text{Ind} \dashv \text{Res}$ adjunction and the (usual) counit for the $\text{Res} \dashv \text{Ind}$ adjunction is the identity. The other composite (now for X over G)

$$(2.19) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\eta^r} & \text{Ind}_H^G \text{Res}_H^G(X) & \xrightarrow{\epsilon^\ell} & X \\ & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{[G:H]} & & & \uparrow \end{array}$$

of the (usual) $\text{Res} \dashv \text{Ind}$ unit and $\text{Ind} \dashv \text{Res}$ counit is multiplication by $[G : H]$.

2.20. **Proposition.** *Let $H \leq G$ be a subgroup. Let $X \in D_b(RG)$ and $Y \in D_b(RH)$.*

- (a) *If the complex X belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ then $\text{Res}_H^G X$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(H; R)^\natural$.*
- (b) *The complex Y belongs to $\mathcal{P}(H; R)^\natural$ if and only if $\text{Ind}_H^G Y$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$.*
- (c) *If $\text{Res}_H^G X$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(H; R)^\natural$ and multiplication by $[G : H]$ is invertible on X (e.g. if $[G : H]$ is invertible in R) then X belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$.*

Proof. Direct from Res_H^G and Ind_H^G being exact and preserving permutation modules and free modules, using (2.18) in the ‘if’ part of (b) and using (2.19) in (c). \square

2.21. Corollary. *The following are equivalent for $X \in \mathrm{D}_b(RG)$:*

- (i) *The complex X belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$.*
- (ii) *Its restriction $\mathrm{Res}_H^G X$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(H; R)^\natural$ for every Sylow subgroup $H \leq G$.*

Proof. The implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is immediate from Proposition 2.20 (a). For the converse let H_p be a p -Sylow subgroup of G for each prime p dividing the order of G . The integers $\{|G : H_p| \mid p \text{ divides } |G|\}$ are coprime hence there exist integers a_p with $\sum_p a_p |G : H_p| = 1$. It follows that the sum of the modified composites (2.19)

$$X \xrightarrow{(a_p \cdot \eta^r)_p} \bigoplus_{p \text{ divides } |G|} \mathrm{Ind}_{H_p}^G \mathrm{Res}_{H_p}^G X \xrightarrow{(\epsilon^r)_p} X$$

is the identity. In particular, X is a direct summand of the sum of induced complexes in the middle. The claim now follows from Proposition 2.20 (b) and the fact that $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ is idempotent complete. \square

2.22. Definition. We say that a complex $X \in \mathrm{D}_b(RG)$ is *R -perfect* if the underlying complex $\mathrm{Res}_1^G(X)$ is perfect over R . This defines a thick subcategory of $\mathrm{D}_b(RG)$

$$\mathrm{D}_{R\text{-perf}}(RG) := \{ X \in \mathrm{D}_b(RG) \mid \mathrm{Res}_1^G(X) \in \mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{perf}}(R) \}.$$

2.23. Corollary. *We have $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural \subseteq \mathrm{D}_{R\text{-perf}}(RG)$. If the order $|G|$ is invertible in R , then $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural = \mathrm{D}_{R\text{-perf}}(RG)$.*

Proof. Immediate from Proposition 2.20 for $H = 1$ and from Example 2.16. \square

In view of Corollary 2.23, it is interesting to see what happens when we localize R .

2.24. Lemma. *Let $r \in R$ and set $R' = R[1/r]$. The canonical functor $R' \otimes_R - : \mathrm{Ch}_b(\mathrm{perm}(G; R)) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ch}_b(\mathrm{perm}(G; R'))$ is essentially surjective.*

Proof. Pick $P' \in \mathrm{Ch}_b(\mathrm{perm}(G; R'))$. We can assume $P_i = 0$ unless $0 \leq i \leq n$. Each $P'_i = R'(A_i)$ for some finite G -set A_i clearly comes from $R(A_i)$ over R . Let $N \geq 1$ and consider the following construction (note the changing powers of r , vertically):

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} P(N) := & \cdots & 0 & \longrightarrow & P'_n & \xrightarrow{\partial_n} & P'_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\partial_2} & P'_1 & \xrightarrow{\partial_1} & P'_0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \cdots \\ \downarrow s(N) := & & & & \downarrow r^{nN} & & \downarrow r^{(n-1)N} & & & & \downarrow r^N & & \downarrow 1 & & \\ P' = & \cdots & 0 & \longrightarrow & P'_n & \xrightarrow{\partial'_n} & P'_{n-1} & \xrightarrow{\partial'_{n-1}} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\partial'_2} & P'_1 & \xrightarrow{\partial'_1} & P'_0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \cdots \end{array}$$

where $\partial_i := r^N \partial'_i$. This is an isomorphism $s(N) : P(N) \xrightarrow{\sim} P'$ in $\mathrm{Ch}_b(\mathrm{perm}(G; R'))$. Increasing $N \gg 1$, one easily arranges that the maps ∂_i in $P(N)$ are defined over R , that they are RG -linear and finally that they form a complex, for all these properties only involve finitely many denominators. Then $P(N)$ provides a source of P' . \square

2.25. Proposition. *Let $r \in R$ and set $R' = R[1/r]$. Let $X \in \mathrm{D}_b(RG)$ be such that $R' \otimes_R X \in \mathrm{D}_b(R'G)$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R')$. Then there exists an exact triangle $P \rightarrow X \rightarrow T \rightarrow \Sigma P$ in $\mathrm{D}_b(RG)$ where $P \in \mathrm{Ch}_b(\mathrm{perm}(G; R))$ and $T \in \mathrm{D}_b^{r\text{-tors}}(RG)$ is r -torsion, meaning that $r^n \cdot \mathrm{id}_T = 0$ in $\mathrm{D}_b(RG)$ for $n \gg 1$.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.24, there exists $P \in \mathrm{Ch}_b(\mathrm{perm}(G; R))$ and an isomorphism $R' \otimes_R P \xrightarrow{\sim} R' \otimes_R X$ in $\mathrm{D}_b(R'G)$. By the usual localization sequence

$$\mathrm{D}_b^{r\text{-tors}}(RG) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{incl}} \mathrm{D}_b(RG) \xrightarrow{R' \otimes_R -} \mathrm{D}_b(R'G)$$

(see Keller [Kel99, Lemma 1.15]), we have $D_b(R'G) = D_b(RG)[1/r]$. So the isomorphism $R' \otimes_R P \xrightarrow{\sim} R' \otimes_R X$ is given by a fraction $P \xleftarrow{r^n} P \xrightarrow{f} X$ in $D_b(RG)$ for some $n \gg 1$ and some $f: P \rightarrow X$ such that $T := \text{cone}(f)$ belongs to $D_b^{r\text{-tors}}(RG)$. \square

2.26. Corollary. *Let G be a p -group for some prime p and let $X \in D_b(RG)$ be R -perfect (Definition 2.22). Then there exists an exact triangle in $D_b(RG)$*

$$P \rightarrow X \oplus \Sigma X \rightarrow T \rightarrow \Sigma P$$

where P belongs to $\text{Ch}_b(\text{perm}(G; R))$ and T is p -torsion in $D_b(RG)$.

Proof. We apply Proposition 2.25 for $r = p$, so $R' = R[1/p]$. It is easy to check that $X' := R' \otimes_R X \in D_b(R'G)$ remains R' -perfect. By Corollary 2.23, we have $X' \in \mathcal{P}(G; R')^\natural$ hence $X' \oplus \Sigma X' \in \mathcal{P}(G; R')$. We conclude by Proposition 2.25. \square

2.27. Remark. If X is p -torsion, say $p^n \cdot \text{id}_X = 0$, then the octahedron axiom gives

$$X \in \text{thick}(X \oplus \Sigma X) = \text{thick}(\text{cone}(X \xrightarrow{p^n} X)) \subseteq \text{thick}(\text{cone}(X \xrightarrow{p} X)).$$

3. PERMUTATION RESOLUTIONS OF THE TRIVIAL MODULE

The goal of this section is to prove:

3.1. Theorem. *Let R be a commutative ring and G be a p -group for some prime p . Then there exists a bounded acyclic complex of permutation RG -modules*

$$(3.2) \quad C_\bullet = \cdots 0 \rightarrow C_n \rightarrow C_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow C_1 \rightarrow C_0 \rightarrow 0 \cdots$$

such that $C_0 = R$ (with trivial G -action) and C_1 is a free RG -module.

We use tensor-induction; see for instance [Ben98, §I.3.15 and II.4.1].

3.3. Recollection. Let $H \triangleleft G$ be a normal subgroup of index n . Choose $g_1, \dots, g_n \in G$ a complete set of representatives of G/H . Using the bijection $\{1, \dots, n\} \xrightarrow{\sim} G/H$, $j \mapsto [g_j]$, the left G -action on G/H yields a group homomorphism $\sigma: G \rightarrow S_n$ to the symmetric group on n elements. Consider the action of S_n on H^n permuting the factors and the associated semi-direct product $S_n \ltimes H^n$. Define an injective group homomorphism

$$i: G \hookrightarrow S_n \ltimes H^n$$

by mapping $g \in G$ to $(\sigma g, h_1, \dots, h_n)$ where $g \cdot g_j = g_{(\sigma g)(j)} \cdot h_j$ for all $j = 1, \dots, n$.

We write i^* for the restriction of $(S_n \ltimes H^n)$ -sets or $R(S_n \ltimes H^n)$ -modules along i . The *tensor-induction* of an RH -module N is the RG -module that we denote

$$N^{\otimes G/H} := i^*(N^{\otimes n});$$

here $N^{\otimes n} = N \otimes_R \cdots \otimes_R N$, with $n = [G : H]$ factors, is acted upon by $S_n \ltimes H^n$ via permutation of factors for S_n and factorwise action for H^n , that is, $(h_1, \dots, h_n) \cdot (x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) = (h_1 x_1) \otimes \cdots \otimes (h_n x_n)$.

3.4. Example. Consider the $(S_n \ltimes H^n)$ -set $A = \sqcup_{j=1}^n H$ on which S_n acts by permuting the summands and H^n acts via $(h_1, \dots, h_n) \cdot x = h_j \cdot x$ if x belongs to the j -th summand H of A . Although A is not free, one can check that i^*A is a free G -set. Linearizing, let $N = R(A) = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n RH$ with S_n permuting the summands and H^n acting via $(h_1, \dots, h_n) \cdot (x_1, \dots, x_n) = (h_1 x_1, \dots, h_n x_n)$. Again, N is not necessarily $R(S_n \ltimes H^n)$ -free but i^*N is RG -free.

3.5. *Recollection.* One can perform the above construction in other symmetric monoidal categories instead of $\text{mod}(R)$, since we only need S_n to act on $N^{\otimes n}$. Explicitly, it suffices to know what transpositions do on $N^{\otimes n}$, and this is the swap of factors given in the symmetric monoidal structure. We can then do this for \otimes_R in $\text{Ch}_b(R)$ for instance. This is straightforward but makes signs appear.

So, with the above notation for $H \triangleleft G$ of index n , if we take a bounded complex $C \in \text{Ch}_b(RH)$ of RH -modules then we write

$$C^{\otimes G/H} = i^*(C^{\otimes n})$$

where the action of S_n on $C^{\otimes n}$ involves signs, following the Koszul rule. This $C^{\otimes G/H}$ is a bounded complex of RG -modules, which in degree s is

$$\bigoplus_{\substack{r_1, \dots, r_n \\ r_1 + \dots + r_n = s}} C_{r_1} \otimes_R \cdots \otimes_R C_{r_n}$$

and whose G -action is restricted via $i: G \hookrightarrow S_n \times H^n$ from the ‘obvious’ action of $S_n \times H^n$ as above. For instance, a transposition $(k\ell)$ will swap the factors C_{r_k} and C_{r_ℓ} and leave the others unchanged (typically landing in another term of the above direct sum), multiplied by a sign if both r_k and r_ℓ are odd.

The above construction motivates the following definition.

3.6. *Definition.* An RG -module M is called *sign-permutation* if it admits a *sign-permutation basis*, that is, an R -basis A such that $G \cdot A \subseteq A \cup (-A)$.

3.7. *Example.* Consider the case $H = 1$, so $n = |G|$. Then $C^{\otimes G/1}$ is $C^{\otimes n}$ where G acts by ‘permuting the indices’, with Koszul rule. This depends on an ordering of the elements of G . Let us take a special case where $C = (0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{1} R \rightarrow 0)$ concentrated in degrees one and zero. Then direct inspection shows that $C^{\otimes G/1}$ is the Koszul complex $\text{Kos}(G; R)$ associated with the augmentation morphism $\epsilon: RG \rightarrow R$ considered as a morphism of R -modules $R^n \rightarrow R$ which is the identity on each summand. Explicitly, $\text{Kos}(G; R)$ is concentrated in degrees $n, \dots, 0$, and in degree s is the exterior power $\Lambda_R^s(RG)$ with action given by $g \cdot (v_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge v_s) = (g v_1) \wedge \cdots \wedge (g v_s)$. Note that $\text{Kos}(G; R)_s$ has the standard R -basis given by $A_s := \{g_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge g_{i_s} \mid 1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_s \leq n\}$ in the chosen numbering g_1, \dots, g_n of the elements of G . The action of $S_n \times H^n = S_n$ and therefore of G (via i) essentially permutes this basis A_s , except that it introduces signs. The differential $\text{Kos}(G; R)_s \rightarrow \text{Kos}(G; R)_{s-1}$ sends a basis element $g_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge g_{i_s}$ to the sum

$$\sum_{j=1}^s (-1)^{j-1} g_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge \widehat{g_{i_j}} \wedge \cdots \wedge g_{i_s}$$

where the factor $\widehat{g_{i_j}}$ is removed. We conclude that $\text{Kos}(G; R)$ is an acyclic complex of sign-permutation modules in the sense of Definition 3.6. Note also that $\text{Kos}(G; R)_0 = R$ and $\text{Kos}(G; R)_1 = RG$.

The proof of Theorem 3.1 will differ depending on p being even or odd.

3.8. **Lemma.** *Let p be an odd prime and G be a p -group. Every sign-permutation RG -module is a permutation module.*

Proof. If $1 = -1$ in R there is nothing to prove. So assume $1 \neq -1$. Let M be an RG -module with sign-permutation basis A . Let $m = \dim_R(M) = |A|$, so that

$M \simeq R^m$ as R -module. Embed the elementary abelian 2-group $(C_2)^m \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Gl}_m(R)$ as $\{\pm 1\}^m$ diagonally and the symmetric group $S_m \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Gl}_m(R)$ as permutation matrices and let $\Gamma = (C_2)^m \cdot S_m \leq \mathrm{Gl}_m(R)$ the subgroup of matrices that have exactly one ± 1 entry in each row and each column and all other entries zero. One shows easily that $\Gamma = S_m \rtimes (C_2)^m$ and in any case $[\Gamma : S_m] = 2^m$. The basis A yields a group homomorphism $f: G \rightarrow \mathrm{Gl}_m(R)$ that lands inside Γ by hypothesis.

Now $f(G)$ is a p -subgroup of Γ , hence is contained in a p -Sylow. Since $[\Gamma : S_m] = 2^m$ is prime to p , the image $f(G)$ is Γ -conjugate to a subgroup of S_m . This means that, up to reordering and changing some signs in the basis A , we can assume that G acts on A via the action of S_m on R^m , that is, by permuting the basis. \square

3.9. Lemma. *Let G be a 2-group and $H \triangleleft G$ be a subgroup of index 2. Let $L = \mathrm{Infl}_{G/H}^G(R_{\mathrm{sgn}})$ be the one-dimensional sign representation R_{sgn} of the cyclic group G/H of order 2, on which G acts via $G \rightarrow G/H$. Let M be an RG -module with a sign-permutation basis A (Definition 3.6) and suppose that A is permuted by H , that is, $H \cdot A \subseteq A$ without signs. Then there exists a decomposition of M*

$$M = M^+ \oplus (L \otimes M^-)$$

as an RG -module, where M^+ and M^- are permutation RG -modules.

Proof. Again we can assume $1 \neq -1$ in R . Pick $g \in G \setminus H$. Decompose $A = A^+ \sqcup A^-$ for the subsets $A^+ = \{a \in A \mid g \cdot a \in A\}$ and $A^- = \{a \in A \mid g \cdot a \in -A\}$. Both A^+ and A^- are H -subsets of A because of the assumption on the H -action and because H is normal in G . Consider the R -submodules M^+ and N generated inside M by A^+ and by A^- respectively. It is easy to see that M^+ is an RG -submodule. In fact, $N = RA^-$ is also an RG -submodule, because $g^2 \in H$ gives us $g \cdot A^- \subseteq -A^-$. Hence $M = M^+ \oplus N$ as RG -module and $M^+ = R(A^+)$ is a permutation RG -module. The submodule $N = RA^-$ is not permutation because g , and in fact any element of $G \setminus H$, acts on A^- by a permutation of A^- times -1 . Therefore $M^- := L \otimes N$ is permutation and $M = M^+ \oplus N = M^+ \oplus (L \otimes M^-)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1. The case of p odd is immediate from the sign-permutation resolution $\mathrm{Kos}(G; R) = (0 \rightarrow R \xrightarrow{1} R \rightarrow 0)^{\otimes G/1}$ of Example 3.7 and Lemma 3.8.

So suppose that $p = 2$ and proceed by induction on the order of the 2-group G . By induction hypothesis, we can assume the result for any index-2 subgroup $H \triangleleft G$. Let D be a bounded complex as in (3.2) but for H ; so we have $D_0 = R$ and D_1 is RH -free and all D_j are permutation RH -modules. Consider now for $m \geq 0$:

Claim $(\Delta)_m$: There exists an acyclic complex C of RG -modules concentrated in non-negative degrees such that:

- (1) C_0 is either R or $L = \mathrm{Infl}_{G/H}^G(R_{\mathrm{sgn}})$ the sign representation of Lemma 3.9,
- (2) $C_1 \neq 0$ is free,
- (3) each C_j is sign-permutation, and
- (4) each C_j for $j \geq m$ is permutation.

The claim $(\Delta)_0$ is the theorem. We proceed by descending induction on m . First, let $C = D^{\otimes G/H}$ be the tensor-induced of the complex for H as in Recollection 3.5. Note that here $n = 2$ and $S_n = C_2 \cong G/H$ and we have tacitly chosen representatives, say $1, g$, of $G/H = \{[1], [g]\}$. Since C is a bounded complex, let m be big enough so that $C_j = 0$ for $j \geq m$, making (4) trivially true. Now, (1) is easy: $C_0 = D_0^{\otimes n} = R^{\otimes 2} \cong R$ and S_n acts trivially as everything comes from even

degree (zero). For (2) and (3), given permutation bases B_j of D_j over H , consider for every degree d the following R -basis of C_d :

$$A_d = \bigsqcup_{0 \leq j \leq d} B_j \otimes B_{d-j} \subseteq C_d.$$

This set is preserved by the (diagonal) action of H . For the G -action, we only need to check what g does and it acts via $[g] \in G/H \cong C_2$ as the swap of factors with Koszul sign rule. It follows that A_d is a sign-permutation basis for C_d . When $d = 1$, the only possible j are 0 and 1 and then one of j or $d-j$ is even, so no sign appears. One can check, as in Example 3.4, that $i^*(A_1)$ is a free G -set, that is, $C_1 = R(A_1)$ is a free RG -module. This establishes the base for induction for $m \gg 0$.

We will now prove the induction step $(\Delta)_{m+1} \Rightarrow (\Delta)_m$ with $m \geq 0$. We can inflate from G/H the acyclic complex $0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow R(G/H) \rightarrow R_{\text{sgn}} \rightarrow 0$ to obtain the following quasi-isomorphism s of complexes of RG -modules:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} C' := & \cdots & 0 & \longrightarrow & R & \longrightarrow & R(G/H) & \longrightarrow & 0 & \cdots \\ s \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & \\ L = & \cdots & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & L & \longrightarrow & 0 & \cdots \end{array}$$

Note that C' is a complex of permutation modules. Let C be a complex as in $(\Delta)_{m+1}$ and consider the sign-permutation module C_m in degree m . By Lemma 3.9, we know that C_m decomposes as $C_m = C_m^+ \oplus (L \otimes C_m^-)$, where both C_m^+ and C_m^- are permutation modules. (To be picky, in the border case of $m = 1$ take $C_1^+ = C_1$ and $C_1^- = 0$, not some fantasy.) There exists a quasi-isomorphism t as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} C'' := & \cdots & \longrightarrow & C_{m+2} & \longrightarrow & C_{m+1} & \longrightarrow & C_m^+ & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ t \downarrow & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ C''' := & \cdots & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & L \otimes C_m^- & \longrightarrow & C_{m-1} & \longrightarrow & C_{m-2} & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

whose cone is our acyclic complex C . Observe how the degree m part is split between the permutation part (top) and the part twisted by L (bottom). But those two quasi-isomorphisms of bounded complexes of RG -modules s and t only involve free R -modules, hence tensoring them yields a quasi-isomorphism $s \otimes t: C' \otimes C'' \rightarrow L \otimes C'''$. Since both C' and C'' are already complexes of permutation modules, so is $C' \otimes C''$. Note that at the bottom, $L \otimes C'''$ now admits a permutation module in degree m , namely the module $L \otimes L \otimes C_m^- \cong C_m^-$. Let $C^{\text{new}} = \text{cone}(s \otimes t)$. Then this complex is acyclic, consists of sign-permutation modules, and has permutation modules in degrees $\geq m$. It is clear that $C_0^{\text{new}} \cong L \otimes C_0$ is still R or L and it is easy to see that C_1^{new} remains free by Frobenius (Remark 1.10). Thus C^{new} witnesses the truth of $(\Delta)_m$ and this completes the proof. \square

We finish this section with some consequences of Theorem 3.1 and its proof. Recall from Definition 2.8 the subcategories $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ of $D_b(RG)$.

3.10. Proposition. *The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The trivial RG -module R belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$.*
- (ii) *It admits a 0-free permutation resolution (Lemma 2.4): There is a resolution $0 \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow P_0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow 0$ by permutation RG -modules with P_0 free.*

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is Lemma 2.4. For (ii) \Rightarrow (i), let $s: P \rightarrow R$ be a 0-free permutation resolution and fix $m \geq 1$. We claim that $s^{\otimes m}: P^{\otimes m} \rightarrow R^{\otimes m} \cong R$ is an $(m-1)$ -free permutation resolution. Indeed, since the modules are all R -flat, $s^{\otimes m}$ is a

quasi-isomorphism. Then $P^{\otimes m}$ remains a complex of permutation modules. (See Remark 1.10.) And if $\ell \leq m - 1$ then every summand $P_{\ell_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes P_{\ell_m}$ of $(P^{\otimes m})_\ell$ with $\ell = \ell_1 + \cdots + \ell_m$ is free since at least one of the ℓ_i must satisfy $\ell_i \leq 0$. \square

3.11. *Remark.* A similar characterization of when R belongs to $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ holds with a 0-projective \natural -permutation resolution in (ii), with the same proof.

3.12. **Corollary.** *Let G be a p -group for some prime p . Then $R \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$.*

Proof. The criterion of Proposition 3.10 (ii) is precisely Theorem 3.1. \square

3.13. **Corollary.** *Let G be an arbitrary finite group. Then we have $R \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$.*

Proof. We reduce to Sylow subgroups (Corollary 2.21) and use Corollary 3.12. \square

3.14. *Remark.* If G is abelian, then $R \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$ as well. See [BB20, Proposition 7].

To end this section, we note a generalization of Lemma 3.8 when R is a field (cf. [Dre75, Theorem 1]).

3.15. **Lemma.** *Let k be a field of positive characteristic p and G an arbitrary finite group. Every sign-permutation kG -module M (Definition 3.6) is p -permutation.*

Proof. If $p = 2$ then $-1 = 1$ and M is permutation. If p is odd, M restricts to a permutation module over a p -Sylow, by Lemma 3.8. Then use Recollection 1.9. \square

3.16. **Corollary.** *Let G be a finite group and assume that k is a field of positive characteristic. Then $k \in \mathcal{Q}(G; k)$.*

Proof. Consider the Koszul complex $\text{Kos}(G; k)$ of Example 3.7. By Lemma 3.15 it defines a 0-free p -permutation resolution of k . We conclude by Remark 3.11. \square

4. COMPLEXES OF PERMUTATION MODULES IN THE DERIVED CATEGORY

Recall the thick subcategory of $D_b(RG)$ from Section 2 (Remark 2.15):

$$(4.1) \quad \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural = \mathcal{Q}(G; R)^\natural = \left\{ X \mid \begin{array}{l} X \oplus \Sigma X \text{ admits } m\text{-free permutation} \\ \text{resolutions (Def. 2.1) for all } m \geq 0 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Our main goal in this section is to prove that the canonical functor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ of (1.2) in the Introduction is fully-faithful, with $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ as essential image (Theorem 4.3). Moreover, we will prove that $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural = D_b(RG)$ for R a field (Corollary 4.5) and for R regular (Scholium 4.6). But first, let us verify that $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ does at least land inside $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$. This is a consequence of our work in the previous section.

4.2. **Corollary.** *Let X be a bounded complex of permutation modules viewed as an object of $D_b(RG)$. Then $X \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$.*

Proof. As $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ is triangulated, it suffices to show $\text{Ind}_H^G(R) \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ for each subgroup $H \leq G$. This is immediate from $R \in \mathcal{P}(H; R)^\natural$, as seen in Corollary 3.13, and stability under induction, seen in Proposition 2.20 (b). \square

4.3. **Theorem.** *Let G be a finite group and R a commutative noetherian ring. The canonical functor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ of (1.2) restricts to an exact equivalence*

$$(4.4) \quad \tilde{\Upsilon}: \left(\frac{\text{K}_b(\text{perm}(G; R))}{\overline{\text{K}}_{b, \text{ac}}(\text{perm}(G; R))} \right)^\natural \xrightarrow{\simeq} \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural.$$

In other words, $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ is fully faithful and its essential image in $D_b(RG)$ is $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$.

Proof. By Corollary 4.2, the canonical functor $K_b(\text{perm}(G; R)) \rightarrow D_b(RG)$ lands inside $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$. Since the latter is idempotent-complete there exists a well-defined exact functor $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ as in (4.4). By Definition 2.1 (for $m = 0$), it is clear that $\tilde{\Upsilon}$ is surjective-up-to-direct-summands, hence it suffices to prove that the functor

$$\tilde{\mathcal{K}} := \frac{K_b(\text{perm}(G; R))}{K_{b,ac}(\text{perm}(G; R))} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\Upsilon}} D_b(RG)$$

is fully faithful. As every X is a retract of $X \oplus \Sigma X$, it suffices to prove that the homomorphism $\tilde{\Upsilon}: \text{Hom}_{\tilde{\mathcal{K}}}(X \oplus \Sigma X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{D_b(RG)}(X \oplus \Sigma X, Y)$ is an isomorphism for every $X, Y \in K_b(\text{perm}(G; R))$. Again by Corollary 4.2, we know that such a complex X belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ hence $X \oplus \Sigma X \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$. So it suffices to show that for every $X, Y \in K_b(\text{perm}(G; R))$ such that $X \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)$, the homomorphism

$$\tilde{\Upsilon}: \text{Hom}_{\tilde{\mathcal{K}}}(X, Y) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{D_b(RG)}(X, Y)$$

is a bijection. For surjectivity, let $fs^{-1}: X \rightarrow Y$ be represented by a fraction $X \xleftarrow{s} Z \xrightarrow{f} Y$ in $\text{Ch}_b(RG)$ where s is a quasi-isomorphism. Since X belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$, so does Z by Proposition 2.7. So Z admits a 0-free permutation resolution, i.e. there exists a quasi-isomorphism $t: P \rightarrow Z$ with $P \in \text{Ch}_b(\text{perm}(G; R))$. Hence our morphism $fs^{-1} = (ft)(st)^{-1}$ comes from $X \xleftarrow{st} P \xrightarrow{ft} Y$ in $\text{Hom}_{\tilde{\mathcal{K}}}(X, Y)$. Injectivity is similar (or follows from conservativity and fullness of $\tilde{\Upsilon}$). \square

4.5. Corollary. *Let k be a field. Then $\mathcal{P}(G; k)^\natural = D_b(kG)$ and (1.2) is an equivalence. If moreover G is a p -group where $p = \text{char}(k)$ then $\mathcal{P}(G; k) = D_b(kG)$.*

Proof. For the first statement, by Corollary 2.21, we can assume that G is a p -group. If p is invertible in k , we are done by Corollary 2.23. So it suffices to prove the second statement. If $\text{char}(k) = p$ and G is a p -group then $k \in \mathcal{P}(G; k)$ by Corollary 3.12 and k generates $D_b(kG)$ as a triangulated category (see Remark 2.10). \square

We have all the ingredients to extend Corollary 4.5 to regular coefficients.

4.6. Scholium. Let us see that $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural = D_b(RG)$ when R is regular. Together with Theorem 4.3 this implies Theorem 1.4 in the Introduction.

Pick $X \in D_b(RG)$ and let us show that X belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$. As before, we reduce to the case of G a p -group by Corollary 2.21, for some prime p . Note that X is automatically R -perfect since R is regular and therefore, by Corollary 2.26, there exists an exact triangle

$$P \rightarrow X \oplus \Sigma X \rightarrow T \rightarrow \Sigma P$$

in $D_b(RG)$ where P is a complex of permutation modules, and T is p -torsion. In particular $P \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ already, by Corollary 4.2. So it suffices to prove $T \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$, i.e. we can assume that $p^n \cdot X = 0$ for some $n \gg 1$. By Remark 2.27 we then have $X \in \text{thick}(\text{cone}(X \xrightarrow{p} X))$. But $\text{cone}(X \xrightarrow{p} X) \cong \text{cone}(R \xrightarrow{p} R) \otimes_R^L X \cong i_* \mathbb{L}i^*(X)$ by the projection formula for the adjunction

$$\begin{array}{ccc} D_b(RG) & & \\ \mathbb{L}i^* = \bar{R} \otimes_R^L - \downarrow \uparrow i_* & & \\ D_b(\bar{R}G) & & \end{array}$$

given by the usual extension and restriction of scalars along $R \rightarrow \bar{R} := R/p$. Hence

$$(4.7) \quad X \in \text{thick}(i_*(D_b(\bar{R}G))).$$

We claim that the image of $D_b(\bar{R})$ under $\text{Infl}_1^G : D_b(\bar{R}) \rightarrow D_b(\bar{R}G)$ generates the whole of $D_b(\bar{R}G)$ as a thick subcategory. This uses nilpotence of the augmentation ideal $I := \text{Ker}(\bar{R}G \rightarrow \bar{R})$, and the associated finite filtration $\cdots I^{\ell+1}N \subseteq I^\ell N \cdots$ of any $\bar{R}G$ -module N , in which every $I^\ell N / I^{\ell+1}N$ has trivial G -action. Then one uses regularity of R one more time and the commutativity of the following square

$$(4.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} D_b(\bar{R}) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & D_b(R) = D_{\text{perf}}(R) = \text{thick}(R) \\ \text{Infl}_1^G \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Infl}_1^G \\ D_b(\bar{R}G) & \xrightarrow{i_*} & D_b(RG) \end{array}$$

to continue from (4.7) and deduce

$$X \in \text{thick}(i_*(\text{Infl}_1^G D_b(\bar{R}))) \underset{(4.8)}{\subseteq} \text{thick}(\text{Infl}_1^G R) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$$

where the last inclusion holds because $R \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$ by Corollary 3.13.

4.9. *Remark.* Using Scholium 4.6 and Carlson [Car00] one can easily show a form of Chouinard's theorem for $\mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$, namely if a complex $X \in D_b(RG)$ is such that $\text{Res}_E^G(X)$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(E; R)^\natural$ for all elementary abelian subgroups $E \leq G$, then $X \in \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural$. Indeed, by [Car00], the trivial module \mathbb{Z} belongs to the thick subcategory of $D_b(\mathbb{Z}G)$ generated by modules induced from elementary abelian subgroups. Hence $X \cong \mathbb{Z} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^L X$ belongs to the thick subcategory of $D_b(RG)$ generated by complexes in $\text{Ind}_E^G(D_b(\mathbb{Z}E) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^L \text{Res}_E^G X)$ (use the projection formula for $\text{Ind}_E^G \dashv \text{Res}_E^G$). We then conclude from $\mathcal{P}(E; \mathbb{Z})^\natural = D_b(\mathbb{Z}E)$ by Scholium 4.6.

5. DENSITY AND GROTHENDIECK GROUP

We want to use Thomason's classification of dense subcategories to derive consequences from the results of previous sections. Let us remind the reader.

5.1. *Recollection.* Given an essentially small triangulated category \mathcal{T} we may consider its Grothendieck group, $K_0(\mathcal{T})$, the free abelian group generated by isomorphism classes of objects in \mathcal{T} quotiented by the relation $[X] + [Z] = [Y]$ for each exact triangle $X \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow \Sigma X$ in \mathcal{T} . In particular $-[X] = [\Sigma X]$.

For each dense triangulated subcategory $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{T}$ (Recollection 2.13) the map $K_0(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathcal{T})$ is injective ([Tho97, Corollary 2.3]) hence $K_0(\mathcal{A})$ defines a subgroup of $K_0(\mathcal{T})$. Conversely, each subgroup $S \subseteq K_0(\mathcal{T})$ defines a dense subcategory

$$\mathcal{A}(S) := \{ X \in \mathcal{T} \mid [X] \in S \text{ in } K_0(\mathcal{T}) \}.$$

By [Tho97, Theorem 2.1] these constructions yield a well-defined bijection

$$\{ \text{dense triangulated subcategories of } \mathcal{T} \} \xleftrightarrow{\sim} \{ \text{subgroups of } K_0(\mathcal{T}) \}.$$

Recall the triangulated subcategories $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$ of Definition 2.8 and recall that $\text{Im}(\tilde{\Upsilon}) = \mathcal{P}(G; R)^\natural = \mathcal{Q}(G; R)^\natural$ by Theorem 4.3 and Proposition 2.14.

5.2. **Corollary.** *Let $M \in \text{mod}(RG)$ and $\Omega(M) = \text{Ker}(RG \otimes M \rightarrow M)$. Suppose that M belongs to $\text{Im}(\tilde{\Upsilon})$. Then $M \oplus \Omega(M)$ belongs to $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$. If furthermore M is R -free then $M \oplus \Omega(M)$ belongs to $\mathcal{P}(G; R)$.*

Proof. We need to prove that in the group $K_0(\mathcal{Q}(G; R)^{\natural})$ the class $[M \oplus \Omega(M)] = [RG \otimes M]$ belongs to the subgroup $K_0(\mathcal{Q}(G; R))$. Since projective modules belong to $\mathcal{Q}(G; R)$, we have $D_{\text{perf}}(RG) \subseteq \mathcal{Q}(G; R)$. So it suffices to show that $RG \otimes M$ is perfect over RG . But $\text{Res}_1^G(M)$ is perfect (Corollary 2.23) and by Frobenius $RG \otimes M \cong \text{Ind}_1^G \text{Res}_1^G M \in D_{\text{perf}}(RG)$. Hence the first claim. Similarly, if M is moreover R -free then $RG \otimes M$ is RG -free and $[M \oplus \Omega(M)] \in K_0(\mathcal{P}(G; R))$. \square

We record the following statement for later use in [BG20]:

5.3. Corollary. *Let M be an RG -module that belongs to $\text{Im}(\tilde{\Upsilon})$. Then there exists a sequence of quasi-isomorphisms of bounded complexes in $\text{Ch}_{\geq 0}(RG)$*

$$\cdots \rightarrow Q(n+1) \rightarrow Q(n) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Q(1) \rightarrow M \oplus \Omega(M)$$

such that $Q(n)$ consists of \natural -permutation RG -modules, and in the range $0 \leq d < n$, the module $Q(n)_d$ is projective and $Q(n+1)_d \rightarrow Q(n)_d$ is the identity. In particular, the sequence $\cdots \rightarrow Q(n) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow Q(1)$ is eventually stationary in each degree and $P = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Q(n)$, computed degreewise, is a projective resolution of $M \oplus \Omega(M)$.

Proof. By Corollary 5.2 we can apply Proposition 2.12 to $M \oplus \Omega(M)$. \square

We now turn our attention to the case of a field k of positive characteristic p .

5.4. Remark. We want to apply Thomason's Theorem to the triangulated subcategories $\mathcal{P}(G; k)$ and $\mathcal{Q}(G; k)$ of $\mathcal{T} = D_b(kG)$ introduced in Definition 2.8, which are dense by Corollary 4.5. The Grothendieck group of $D_b(kG)$ as a triangulated category coincides with the Grothendieck group of $\text{mod}(kG)$ as an abelian category

$$K_0(D_b(\text{mod}(kG))) \cong K_0(\text{mod}(kG)) = G_0(kG).$$

This Grothendieck group is free abelian on the set of isomorphism classes of simple kG -modules.⁽²⁾ We have the inclusions of subgroups in $G_0(kG)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z} \cdot [kG] & \subseteq & K_0(kG) = K_0(\text{proj}(kG)) \\ \text{\scriptsize } \uparrow \cap & & \text{\scriptsize } \uparrow \cap \\ K_0^{\mathcal{P}}(G; k) := K_0(\mathcal{P}(G; k)) & \subseteq & K_0^{\mathcal{Q}}(G; k) := K_0(\mathcal{Q}(G; k)) \subseteq G_0(kG). \end{array}$$

Injectivity of $K_0^{\mathcal{P}}(G; k) \rightarrow G_0(kG)$ and $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}}(G; k) \rightarrow G_0(kG)$ follows from density (Corollary 4.5) and Recollection 5.1. All inclusions displayed above are then straightforward, already for the corresponding categories.

The quotient $G_0(kG)/K_0(kG)$ is well-known to be a finite abelian p -group, whose exponent is a power of p dividing $|G|$. See [Ser77, §16, Theorem 35]⁽³⁾. Hence the same is true for $G_0(kG)/K_0^{\mathcal{Q}}(G; k)$ but we shall prove more in Corollary 5.12, namely that $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}}(G; k) = G_0(kG)$.

The subgroup $K_0^{\mathcal{P}}(G; k) \subseteq G_0(kG)$ is not of finite index in general, simply because permutation modules are defined integrally. The subgroup $K_0^{\mathcal{P}}(G; k)$ is always contained in the image of $G_0(\mathbb{F}_p G)$ inside $G_0(kG)$ that can have infinite index when kG has simple modules not defined over \mathbb{F}_p .

²In the classic reference [Ser77], Serre writes $R_k(G)$ for $G_0(kG)$ and $P_k(G)$ for the Grothendieck group $K_0(kG)$ of projective modules. We do *not* adopt this notation to avoid confusion with our coefficient ring R and the category $\mathcal{P}(G; k)$.

³The general assumptions of [Ser77, p. 115] hold for any k by [Hoc17, Theorem, p. 23].

5.5. *Example.* The cokernel of the ‘Cartan homomorphism’ $K_0(RG) \rightarrow G_0(RG)$ is not always of finite exponent when R is not a field, even for a DVR. Take $R = \mathbb{Z}_{(2)}$ and $G = C_2$ cyclic of order 2. Then $K_0(RC_2) = \mathbb{Z} \cdot [RC_2]$ since RC_2 is local. Let $R^+ = R$ with trivial C_2 -action. Rationally, in $G_0(\mathbb{Q}C_2) \cong \mathbb{Z} \cdot [\mathbb{Q}^+] \oplus \mathbb{Z} \cdot [\mathbb{Q}^-]$ for \mathbb{Q}^+ trivial and $\mathbb{Q}^- = \mathbb{Q}$ with sign action, our $[R^+]$ maps to $[\mathbb{Q}^+]$ but $[RC_2]$ maps to $[\mathbb{Q}^+] + [\mathbb{Q}^-]$. So no non-zero multiple of $[R^+] \in G_0(RC_2)$ belongs to $K_0(RC_2)$.

Applying Thomason’s classification (Recollection 5.1) to the situation of Remark 5.4 we get for instance:

5.6. **Corollary.** *An $M \in \text{mod}(kG)$ admits m -free permutation resolutions for all $m \geq 0$ if and only if its class $[M] \in G_0(kG)$ belongs to the subgroup $K_0^{\mathcal{P}}(G; k)$. \square*

We do not have a description of $K_0^{\mathcal{P}}(G; k)$ in general but it is already remarkable to have a condition in terms of the class of M in the Grothendieck group. Using only that free modules belong to $\mathcal{P}(G; k)$ we get some interesting consequences.

5.7. **Corollary.** *Let $M \in \text{mod}(kG)$ and consider $\Omega(M) = \text{Ker}(kG \otimes M \rightarrow M)$. Then $M \oplus \Omega(M)$ admits m -free permutation resolutions for all $m \geq 0$. In particular, $M \oplus \Omega(M)$ admits a finite resolution by finitely generated permutation modules.*

Proof. The first part follows from Corollary 5.2, since every M is k -free. The second part follows from Corollary 2.5. \square

5.8. *Remark.* The essential images of the canonical functors $K_b(\text{perm}(G; k)) \rightarrow D_b(kG)$ and $K_b(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural}) \rightarrow D_b(kG)$ are also dense triangulated subcategories. Indeed, these essential images are the same as those of the functors

$$\frac{K_b(\text{perm}(G; k))}{K_{b,ac}(\text{perm}(G; k))} \rightarrow D_b(kG) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{K_b(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural})}{K_{b,ac}(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural})} \rightarrow D_b(kG).$$

As these functors are full (and faithful) by Theorem 4.3, their images are triangulated subcategories. As these images contain $\mathcal{P}(G; k)$, they are dense by Corollary 4.5. In fact, the right-hand functor is already essentially surjective, as we shall see in Theorem 5.13. By Thomason, it suffices to understand what happens on K_0 .

5.9. **Proposition** (Boltje/Bouc). *The canonical homomorphism*

$$K_0(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural}) \rightarrow G_0(kG)$$

from the additive Grothendieck group of p -permutation modules (a. k. a. the p -permutation ring [BT10], or trivial source ring [Bol98]) is a surjection onto $G_0(kG)$. ⁽⁴⁾

Proof. Brauer’s Theorem in the modular case [Ser77, § 17.2] asserts that

$$\text{Ind} : \oplus_H G_0(kH) \twoheadrightarrow G_0(kG)$$

is surjective, where H runs through the so-called Γ_K -elementary subgroups of G (with notation of [Ser77, § 12.4]). So it suffices to prove the result for G of that type. In that case, we prove that every *simple* kG -module M is p -permutation.

In the ‘easy case’ where $G = C \rtimes Q$ with C (cyclic) of order a power of p and Q of order prime to p , we can consider the non-zero submodule M^C of M . As C is normal in G , it follows that M^C is a kG -submodule of M , hence equal to it. In short, M has trivial restriction to the p -Sylow C of G , hence is p -permutation.

⁴This homomorphism is rarely injective: Already for $G = C_p$ we get $\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^2 - px) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$.

The ‘tricky case’ is when $G = C \rtimes P$ where P is a p -Sylow and C is cyclic of order m prime to p . Using induction on $|G|$ as in the proof of [Ser77, § 17.3, Theorem 41], we reduce to the case where M is a finite extension $k' = k[X]/f(X)$ where f is an irreducible factor of $X^m - 1$, on which P acts through k -automorphisms of the field k' . As m and p are coprime, the cyclotomic extension k'/k is separable and hence Galois. It follows from the normal basis theorem that the $k[P]$ -module k' is permutation, and we conclude as before (see Recollection 1.9). \square

5.10. *Remark.* If we assume the field k ‘sufficiently large’ (cf. [Ser77, p. 115]), e.g. algebraically closed, the above Γ_K -elementary subgroups are q -elementary for a prime q , i.e. of the form $C \times Q$ for a q -group Q and a cyclic group C of order prime to q . In that case, the p -Sylow of G is normal and we can apply the ‘easy case’ of the above proof. (In an early version of this paper, we assumed k sufficiently large for that reason.) The ‘tricky case’ was communicated to us by Serge Bouc.

5.11. *Remark.* Robert Boltje gave us a different argument to remove ‘ k sufficiently large’ in Proposition 5.9, building a natural section of $K_0(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural}) \rightarrow G_0(kG)$. This uses the canonical induction formula for the Brauer character ring, as well as Galois descent to reduce to the case of k sufficiently large discussed above.

5.12. **Corollary.** *We have $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}}(G; k) = G_0(kG)$ and therefore $\mathcal{Q}(G; k) = D_b(kG)$.*

Proof. First, we claim that the subgroup $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}}(G; k) \subseteq G_0(kG)$ is an ideal. Indeed, by Proposition 5.9, it suffices to show that $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}}(G; k)$ is closed under multiplying by the class of a p -permutation module, which is straightforward. We are therefore reduced to show that $1 = [k]$ belongs to this ideal $K_0^{\mathcal{Q}}(G; k)$. This is true by Corollary 3.16. The last statement follows by Thomason (Recollection 5.1). \square

Summarizing the situation, we have our main result:

5.13. **Theorem.** *Let G be a finite group, and k a field of characteristic $p > 0$. Then every kG -module admits a finite p -permutation resolution. Moreover, the canonical functor (see Recollection 1.9)*

$$\frac{K_b(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural})}{K_{b,ac}(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural})} \xrightarrow{\sim} D_b(kG)$$

is an equivalence. Hence the left-hand quotient is already idempotent-complete.

Proof. Every module $M \in \text{mod}(kG)$ belongs to $\mathcal{Q}(G; k)$ by Corollary 5.12. It follows that M admits a p -permutation resolution by Corollary 2.5. For the equivalence, we resume the discussion of Remark 5.8. By Theorem 4.3 and Corollary 4.5, the quotient $K_b(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural})/K_{b,ac}(\text{perm}(G; k)^{\natural})$ is a dense subcategory of $D_b(kG)$. As every object in $\mathcal{Q}(G; k)$ is quasi-isomorphic to a complex of \natural -permutation modules, this quotient contains $\mathcal{Q}(G; k)$. By Corollary 5.12, it therefore coincides with $D_b(kG)$. \square

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