

Zeitschrift: Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici
Herausgeber: Schweizerische Mathematische Gesellschaft
Band: 55 (1980)

Artikel: On the Euler class of representations of finite groups over real fields.
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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-42379>

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On the Euler class of representations of finite groups over real fields

BENO ECKMANN and GUIDO MISLIN

Introduction

For representations of finite groups over the rationals \mathbf{Q} there is a uniform bound, depending on the degree m of the representation only, for the order of the Euler class. This has been proved in [E–M], and the best possible such bound was shown there to be $E_m =$ denominator of B_m/m if m is even, where B_m is the m -th Bernoulli number (and, of course, $E_m = 2$ if m is odd). The Euler class of a representation $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbf{R})$ is an element of $H^m(G; \mathbf{Z}(\rho))$, $\mathbf{Z}(\rho)$ being the group of integers turned into a G -module by multiplication with $\mathrm{sgn} \det \rho$ and hence a trivial G -module if and only if ρ is “orientable.”

In the present paper we discuss analogous bounds for representations realizable over an arbitrary real field $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ instead of the rationals \mathbf{Q} . The universal bound is expressed in terms of a certain operator $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ on finite Abelian groups, depending on K and m only. $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ is defined (cf. Section 3.1), for each prime p , by its action on p -torsion. This action depends on the degree $\varphi_K(p)$ of the p -th cyclotomic extension of K , and on a further invariant $\gamma_K(p) \in \mathbf{N} \cup \infty$ attached to K and p , cf. Section 2.2. The main theorem states that if the representation ρ of a finite group G , of degree m , is realizable over K then

$$\mathcal{E}_K(m)e(\rho) = 0. \tag{*}$$

Moreover $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ is best possible in that sense.

We mention here some properties of the operator $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$. If m is not divisible by $\varphi_K(p)$, then $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ is the identity operator on p -torsion; thus (*) just expresses the fact (Proposition 2.1) that in that case the p -component of $e(\rho)$ is 0. If m is divisible by $\varphi_K(p)$, one has two different possibilities. Either $\gamma_K(p) = \infty$; then $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ annihilates p -torsion, and (*) tells nothing about the p -component of $e(\rho)$: in fact, there is, in that case, *no* universal bound for the order of the p -component of $e(\rho)$ (Corollary 2.4). Or $\gamma_K(p) < \infty$; then $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ is, on p -torsion, multiplication by $p^{\gamma_K(p) + \nu_p}$, where ν_p is the exponent of p in the prime decomposition of m .

If we assume $\gamma_K(p) < \infty$ for all primes p , and if $\varphi_K(p)$ divides m for a finite number of primes p only, then $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ can be replaced by multiplication with the integer $E_K(m) = \text{lcm}\{n \mid m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(n)}\}$. For $K = \mathbf{Q}$, $E_{\mathbf{Q}}(m) = E_m$ is the integer mentioned above. The assumption is fulfilled for all real number fields K . Statement (*) then tells that the order of $e(\rho)$ divides $E_K(m)$, for all finite groups and all K -representations of degree m ; and this bound is best possible.

If a representation $\rho : G \rightarrow GL_m(\mathbf{R})$ is not known to be realizable over a subfield of \mathbf{R} fixed in advance, we show that (*) still holds if one takes for K a field containing the values of the character of ρ (without assuming ρ to be defined over $K \subset \mathbf{R}$). In particular we show (Theorem 3.8) that

$$E_{\mathbf{Q}(\chi)}(m)e(\rho) = 0$$

where $\mathbf{Q}(\chi)$ denotes the field obtained from \mathbf{Q} by adjoining the values of the character χ of ρ .

We also obtain a bound for the order of $e(\rho)$ of an arbitrary real representation ρ in terms of the exponent $\exp(G)$ of G (Theorem 3.9):

$$\frac{m}{2} \exp(G)e(\rho) = 0$$

for $\rho : G \rightarrow GL_m(\mathbf{R})$, m even.

1. K -representations of finite p -groups

1.1. Let G be a finite group, and K a subfield of the field \mathbf{C} of complex numbers. For a complex character χ of G we denote by $K(\chi)$ the Galois field extension obtained by adjoining to K all values of χ . In case χ is \mathbf{C} -irreducible, $K(\chi)$ is isomorphic to the center of $A_K(\chi)$, the unique simple component of the group algebra $K[G]$ on which χ is non-zero. If χ_1 and χ_2 are two \mathbf{C} -irreducible characters of G , then $A_K(\chi_1) = A_K(\chi_2)$ if and only if χ_1 and χ_2 are *Galois-conjugate over K* , which means that there is a $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K(\chi_1)/K)$ such that $\chi_2(g) = \sigma\chi_1(g)$ for all $g \in G$. The K -irreducible characters of K -representations of G are the characters of the form

$$\psi = s_K(\chi) \sum_{\sigma} \sigma\chi$$

where χ is \mathbf{C} -irreducible and the sum is extended over all $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K(\chi)/K)$, and

where $s_K(\chi)$ denotes the Schur index of χ over K (we recall that $A_K(\chi)$ is a matrix algebra over a division algebra D , and that $s_K(\chi)^2$ is the dimension of D over its center $K(\chi)$).

1.2. The following result (cf. [E – M], Theorem 1.3) reduces the discussion of K -representations of finite p -groups to p -groups of very special types.

THEOREM 1.1. *Let G be a finite p -group, and $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_m(K)$ an irreducible representation over $K \subset \mathbf{C}$. Then either ρ is induced, or ρ factors through a faithful representation $\bar{\rho} : \bar{G} \rightarrow \text{GL}_m(K)$ of a factor group \bar{G} of G which is of one of the following types:*

- C_{p^α} , $\alpha \geq 0$ (cyclic of order p^α);
- Q_{2^α} , $\alpha \geq 3$ (generalized quaternion group of order 2^α);
- D_{2^α} , $\alpha \geq 4$ (dihedral group of order 2^α); or
- SD_{2^α} , $\alpha \geq 4$ (semidihedral group of order 2^α).

In order to determine the degrees of the faithful irreducible K -representations of these groups of special type, we use two invariants of K :

DEFINITION 1.2. Let $K(n)$ denote the “ n -th cyclotomic extension of K ”; i.e., the field obtained by adjoining to K the n -th roots of unity. Then we write $\varphi_K(n)$ for the dimension of $K(n)$ over K and we put

$$\gamma_K(p) = \sup \{ \alpha \mid K(p) = K(p^\alpha) \} \text{ for an odd prime } p,$$

and

$$\gamma_K(2) = \sup \{ \alpha \mid K(4) = K(2^{\alpha+1}) \}.$$

We write sometimes γ for $\gamma_K(p)$, if no confusion can arise; there are, of course, cases with $\gamma = \infty$.

If p is an odd prime and $\alpha \geq 1$ is such that $K(p^\alpha) \neq K(p^{\alpha+1})$ (i.e., $(K(p^{\alpha+1}) : K(p^\alpha)) = p$) then $K(p^{\alpha+1}) \neq K(p^{\alpha+2})$. This follows from the commutative diagram of Galois groups (the maps being induced by restriction)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Gal}(K(p^{\alpha+2})/K(p^\alpha)) & \rightarrow & \text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}(p^{\alpha+2})/\mathbf{Q}(p^\alpha)) \cong \mathbf{Z}/p^2\mathbf{Z} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Gal}(K(p^{\alpha+1})/K(p^\alpha)) & \rightarrow & \text{Gal}(\mathbf{Q}(p^{\alpha+1})/\mathbf{Q}(p^\alpha)) \cong \mathbf{Z}/p\mathbf{Z} \end{array}$$

Similarly, if $\alpha \geq 2$, then $K(2^\alpha) \neq K(2^{\alpha+1})$ implies $K(2^{\alpha+1}) \neq K(2^{\alpha+2})$. Note also that for $K \subset \mathbf{R}$, $\varphi_K(p)$ is even for p odd, and $(K(4) : K) = 2$. The following lemma is now immediate.

LEMMA 1.3. (a) For an odd prime p one has, for any $K \subset \mathbf{C}$,

$$\varphi_K(p^\alpha) = \begin{cases} \varphi_K(p) & \text{if } 1 \leq \alpha \leq \gamma = \gamma_K(p), \\ \varphi_K(p) \cdot p^{\alpha-\gamma} & \text{if } \alpha \geq \gamma. \end{cases}$$

(b) If $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ and $p = 2$, then

$$\varphi_K(2^\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \alpha = 1 \\ 2 & \text{if } 1 < \alpha \leq \gamma + 1 (\gamma = \gamma_K(2)), \\ 2^{\alpha-\gamma} & \text{if } \alpha \geq \gamma + 1. \end{cases}$$

1.3. We now describe the degrees of the faithful irreducible representations of the p -groups listed in Theorem 1.1, and their orientability.

PROPOSITION 1.4. Let K be a subfield of \mathbf{R} , and let ρ be a faithful irreducible K -representation of one of the p -groups G of special type. Then the degree m of ρ is:

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \varphi_K(p^\alpha) && \text{in case } G = C_{p^\alpha} (\alpha \geq 0); \\ m &= 2\varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1}) && \text{in case } G = Q_{2^\alpha} (\alpha \geq 3); \\ m &= \varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1}) && \text{in case } G = D_{2^\alpha} (\alpha \geq 4); \\ m &= \varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1}) \text{ or } 2\varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1}) && \text{in case } G = SD_{2^\alpha} (\alpha \geq 4). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, ρ is orientable (i.e., lies in $SL_m(K)$) except for $G = C_2$.

Proof. The character ψ of ρ is of the form $\psi = s_K(\chi) \sum \sigma \chi$, $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K(\chi)/K)$, where χ is faithful and \mathbf{C} -irreducible. The faithful and \mathbf{C} -irreducible representations of the groups of special types were discussed in [E-M]; we will make use of their properties without further reference. The following four cases have to be considered.

C_{p^α} : $s_K(\chi) = 1$, χ is of degree one and $K(\chi) = K(p^\alpha)$. The degree of ψ is therefore $m = |\text{Gal}(K(p^\alpha)/K)| = \varphi_K(p^\alpha)$.

Q_{2^α} : for any $K \subset \mathbf{R}$, one has $s_K(\chi) = 2$, and χ has degree 2. Since $K(\chi) = K(2^{\alpha-1}) \cap \mathbf{R}$ and $\alpha \geq 3$, we have $(K(2^{\alpha-1}):K(\chi)) = 2$. The degree of ψ is thus given by $m = 2 \cdot 2 \cdot |\text{Gal}(K(\chi)/K)| = 2|\text{Gal}(K(2^{\alpha-1})/K)| = 2\varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1})$.

D_{2^α} (or SD_{2^α} respectively): $s_K(\chi) = 1$ and χ has degree 2. Again we have $(K(2^{\alpha-1}):K(\chi)) = 2$ (or possibly $K(2^{\alpha-1}) = K(\chi)$ in the case SD_{2^α}) and thus $m = 2|\text{Gal}(K(\chi)/K)| = \varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1})$ (or possibly $2\varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1})$ in the case SD_{2^α}).

If p is odd, ρ is certainly orientable. For $p = 2$ we note that, except for the faithful representation of C_2 of degree 1, ψ is a sum of an even number of Galois conjugate representations $\sigma\chi$ which are all orientable in cases C_{2^α} , $\alpha \geq 2$ and Q_{2^α} , $\alpha \geq 3$; and which are all non-orientable in the other cases (cf. [E-M]). Hence ψ is orientable except for $G = C_2$.

COROLLARY 1.5. *Let K be a subfield of \mathbf{R} . The degree of a K -irreducible representation ρ of a finite p -group G is either 1 or of the form $\varphi_K(p)p^\beta$, $\beta \geq 0$.*

Proof. We consider the alternative in Theorem 1.1.

If ρ is induced from a representation τ of degree 1, then $p = 2$ and therefore the degree of ρ is of the form $2^\beta = \varphi_K(2)2^\beta$ (p odd would imply that τ is a permutation representation, thus reducible). If ρ is induced from a representation τ of degree > 1 , the degree of τ is of the form $\varphi_K(p)p^\beta$, by induction, and thus the degree of ρ has the desired form.

If ρ factors through a faithful representation $\bar{\rho}$ of C_{p^α} , Q_{2^α} , D_{2^α} or SD_{2^α} , the degree of $\bar{\rho}$ is $\varphi_K(p^\alpha)$, $2\varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1})$ or $\varphi_K(2^{\alpha-1})$, which is 1 or of the form $\varphi_K(p)p^\beta$, $\beta \geq 0$. The assertion of the Corollary thus follows.

2. The Euler class of K -representations of p -groups

2.1. For a K -representation $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_m(K)$, where K is a subfield of \mathbf{R} , the Euler class $e(\rho) \in H^m(G; \mathbf{Z}(\rho))$ is defined as the Euler class of the flat real vector bundle over $K(G, 1)$, associated with $\rho \otimes \mathbf{R}$; $\mathbf{Z}(\rho)$ stands for the G -module \mathbf{Z} with G -action defined by $g \cdot 1 = \text{sgn det } \rho(g)$. The general properties of this (twisted) Euler class were discussed in [E-M].

Our main objective is to find universal bounds, depending on the field $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ and the degree m only, for the order of the Euler class of K -representations of finite groups. We proceed by dealing first with p -groups and then (Section 3) with arbitrary finite groups.

2.2. We start with the following simple observation.

PROPOSITION 2.1 *Let G be a finite p -group and let $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_m(K)$ be a representation of degree $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$. Then the Euler class of ρ is $= 0$.*

Proof. The assumption implies that $\varphi_K(p) > 1$ and thus p odd ($\varphi_K(2) = 1$). Let $\rho = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \rho_i$, with ρ_i irreducible; then $e(\rho) = e(\rho_1)e(\rho_2) \cdots e(\rho_n)$. At least one of the ρ_i must have degree 1, for otherwise m would be divisible by $\varphi_K(p)$ (Corollary 1.5). Thus the corresponding $e(\rho_i)$ is 0 and whence $e(\rho) = 0$.

We may thus, for a p -group G , assume that the degree m of ρ is $\equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$. It turns out that the situation is quite different according to whether $\gamma_K(p)$ is finite or infinite.

Let m be even and $\equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$, and assume $\gamma_K(p) = \infty$. Then no uniform bound can exist for the order of the Euler class of K -representations of p -groups. This will be illustrated by Corollary 2.4 below. We first prove a lemma concerning the cyclic group C_n .

LEMMA 2.3. *Let $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ be an arbitrary real field. There exists, for any integer $l > 0$, a K -representation ρ of C_n of degree $l\varphi_K(n)$ and with Euler class $e(\rho)$ of (maximal possible) order n .*

Proof. C_n has a faithful irreducible representation τ over K of degree $m = \varphi_K(n)$ (its character is $= \sum_{\sigma} \sigma\chi$, where χ is faithful \mathbf{C} -irreducible and σ varies through $\text{Gal}(K(n)/K)$). For the Euler class $e(\tau)$ one has $e(\tau)^2 = \pm c_m(\tau \otimes \mathbf{C})$, the top Chern class of $\tau \otimes \mathbf{C}$; since $\tau \otimes \mathbf{C}$ is a sum of m faithful one-dimensional \mathbf{C} -representations, $c_m(\tau \otimes \mathbf{C})$ has order n , and so has $e(\tau)$. If we take for ρ the l -fold direct sum of such K -representations τ , the order of $e(\rho)$ will be n and the degree $l \cdot \varphi_K(n)$.

COROLLARY 2.4. *Let $K \subset \mathbf{R}$, and let p be a prime such that $\gamma_K(p) = \infty$. If m is even and $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$, then there exists an m -dimensional K -representation of C_{p^α} with Euler class of order p^α .*

Proof. If p is odd, $\gamma_K(p) = \infty$ implies that $\varphi_K(p) = \varphi_K(p^\alpha)$ for $\alpha \geq 1$ and the result follows from Lemma 2.3. If $p = 2$, $\varphi_K(2^\alpha) = 2$ or 1 for $\alpha \geq 1$. Hence for any even m one can find a K -representation of C_{2^α} of degree m and Euler class of order 2^α (cf. Lemma 2.3).

2.3. We now turn to the case $\gamma_K(p) < \infty$, where the situation is different.

THEOREM 2.5. *Let K be a subfield of \mathbf{R} and p a prime with $\gamma = \gamma_K(p) < \infty$. For any finite p -group G and any K -representation $\rho : G \rightarrow \text{GL}_m(K)$ the Euler class $e(\rho) \in H^m(G; \mathbf{Z}(\rho))$ satisfies*

$$p^\gamma m e(\rho) = 0.$$

Proof. We first assume that ρ is irreducible. According to Theorem 1.2 we distinguish two possibilities.

(a) ρ factors as $G \rightarrow \bar{G} \xrightarrow{\bar{\rho}} \text{GL}_m(K)$ where \bar{G} is one of the p -groups of special type and $\bar{\rho}$ faithful. If \bar{G} is of order p^α , $\alpha \leq \gamma$ then plainly $p^\gamma m e(\rho) = 0$;

thus we may assume $\alpha > \gamma$. If p is odd, ρ is of degree $m = \varphi_K(p^\alpha) = \varphi_K(p) \cdot p^{\alpha-\gamma}$, and hence $p^\gamma me(\rho) = 0$. In case $p = 2$ and $\alpha = \gamma + 1$, 2^α divides $2^\gamma m$ for m even; thus $2me(\rho) = 0$ (the case m odd is trivial, since then always $2e(\rho) = 0$). It remains to consider the case $p = 2$, $\alpha \geq \gamma + 2$. According to Proposition 1.4 the degree of ρ is then $2^{\alpha-\gamma}$ for the groups C_{2^α} , Q_{2^α} ; and $2^{\alpha-\gamma-1}$ for D_{2^α} , $2^{\alpha-\gamma}$ or $2^{\alpha-\gamma-1}$ for SD_{2^α} . For the first two groups, $2^\gamma \cdot 2^{\alpha-\gamma} = 2^\alpha = |\bar{G}|$ annihilates $e(\rho)$, and for the latter ones $2^\gamma \cdot 2^{\alpha-\gamma-1} = 2^{\alpha-1} = |\bar{G}|/2$ annihilates $e(\rho)$ (since the cohomology of D_{2^α} and SD_{2^α} with \mathbf{Z} -coefficients contains no elements of order 2^α).

(b) ρ is induced from $\tau: H \rightarrow GL_{m/p}(K)$, where $H \subset G$ is of index p . Let tr denote the cohomology transfer. The Euler class of the restriction ρ_H satisfies $tr e(\rho_H) = pe(\rho)$. Since we may assume by induction that $p^\gamma(m/p)e(\tau) = 0$, and since ρ_H is of the form $\tau \oplus \nu$, we infer $p^\gamma(m/p)e(\rho_H) = p^\gamma(m/p)e(\tau)e(\nu) = 0$. It follows that

$$p^\gamma me(\rho) = \text{tr} \left(p^\gamma \frac{m}{p} e(\rho_H) \right) = 0.$$

We now assume that ρ is reducible, $\rho = \rho_1 \oplus \rho_2 \oplus \dots \oplus \rho_k$, the ρ_i being K -irreducible. Then $e(\rho) = e(\rho_1)e(\rho_2) \dots e(\rho_k)$, and

$$p^\gamma me(\rho) = p^\gamma m_1 e(\rho_1)e(\rho_2) \dots e(\rho_k) + \dots + p^\gamma m_k e(\rho_1)e(\rho_2) \dots e(\rho_k)$$

where m_i is the degree of ρ_i . Since ρ_i is irreducible, we have $p^\gamma m_i e(\rho_i) = 0$, and thus $p^\gamma me(\rho) = 0$.

Remark 2.6. If m is even, $m = \varphi_K(p)p^\beta \cdot f$ with $(f, p) = 1$ and $\gamma_K(p) = \gamma < \infty$, then there exists a K -representation of $C_{p^{\gamma+\beta}}$ of degree m with Euler class satisfying $p^{\gamma-1}me(\rho) \neq 0$. This follows immediately from Lemma 2.3.

3. Arbitrary finite groups

3.1. We define for a subfield K of \mathbf{R} and an integer $m > 0$, an additive operator $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ on finite Abelian groups. If m is odd, $\mathcal{E}_K(m): A \rightarrow A$ is multiplication by 2. For m even, $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ is given by its action on p -torsion groups as follows.

- (1) $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ is the identity on p -torsion, if $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$.
- (2) $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ is zero on p -torsion if $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$ and $\gamma_K(p) = \infty$.
- (3) $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ is multiplication by $p^{\gamma+\alpha}$ on p -torsion, if $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$, $\gamma = \gamma_K(p) < \infty$ and $m = p^\alpha \cdot f$, f prime to p .

For instance, if $K = \mathbf{R}$, then $\mathcal{E}_{\mathbf{R}}(m)$ is the zero operator for all even m .

If K is a field such that $\gamma_K(p) < \infty$ for all p , and if only finitely many $\varphi_K(p)$ divide m , we define a numerical function by

$$E_K(m) = \text{lcm}\{n \mid m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(n)}\}.$$

Note that, for any prime p , p^β divides $E_K(m)$ if and only if $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p^\beta)}$. In one direction this is part of the definition; conversely, if p^β divides $E_K(m)$ there is an n divisible by p^β with $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(n)}$ and thus, since $\varphi_K(p^\beta)$ divides $\varphi_K(n)$, one has $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p^\beta)}$. The prime decomposition of $E_K(m)$ is now obtained as follows, for $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ and m even ($E_K(m) = 2$ if m is odd):

Let $m = \prod p^{\nu_p}$ be the decomposition of m into powers of different primes. By Lemma 1.3, $\varphi_K(p^{\beta+\gamma}) = \varphi_K(p)p^\beta$ ($\gamma = \gamma_K(p)$, $\beta \geq 0$ in case p odd, and $\beta \geq 1$ if $p = 2$); thus, for a prime p with $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$, m even, the greatest power dividing $E_K(m)$ is $p^{\nu_p+\gamma}$. We thus have

PROPOSITION 3.1. *If for $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ and $m = \prod p^{\nu_p}$ the integer $E_K(m)$ is defined, then*

$$E_K(m) = 2 \text{ if } m \text{ is odd,}$$

$E_K(m) = \prod' p^{\nu_p+\gamma_K(p)}$ if m is even, the product \prod' being taken over all those primes p for which $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$.

Remarks. (1) If $K = \mathbf{Q}$, $E_{\mathbf{Q}}(m) = E_m$, the numerical function considered in [E-M] (which is equal to the denominator of B_m/m , m even).

(2) $E_K(m)$ is defined for all m if K is an algebraic number field.

COROLLARY 3.2. *If for $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ the integer $E_K(m)$ is defined, then the operator $\mathcal{E}_K(m): A \rightarrow A$ differs from “multiplication with $E_K(m)$ ” only by a canonical automorphism of A . In particular, $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ and multiplication by $E_K(m)$ have the same kernel.*

We will make use later on of the following special case.

COROLLARY 3.3. *Let $K = \mathbf{Q}(4n) \cap \mathbf{R}$ and p a prime dividing $4n$. Then for even m the operator $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ has the same kernel on any p -torsion group as multiplication by $2nm$.*

Proof. Let $m = \prod p^{\nu_p(m)}$ and $n = \prod p^{\nu_p(n)}$ be the prime decompositions. Since $p \mid 4n$ we have, for p odd, $\varphi_K(p) = 2$. Further we have $\gamma_K(p) = \nu_p(n)$ for p odd and $\gamma_K(2) = \nu_2(n) + 1$. Hence, for m even, $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ acts on p -torsion by multiplication with $p^{\nu_p(n)+\nu_p(m)}$ if p is odd, and with $2^{\nu_2(n)+1+\nu_2(m)}$ if $p = 2$. Thus the kernel of $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ on p -torsion is the same as the kernel of multiplication by $2nm$.

3.2. We now state and prove our main theorem.

THEOREM 3.4. *Let $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ be a real field and $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_m(K)$ a K -representation of degree m of a finite group G . Then the Euler class $e(\rho) \in H^m(G; \mathbf{Z}(\rho))$ satisfies*

$$\mathcal{E}_K(m)e(\rho) = 0.$$

In particular, if $E_m(K)$ is defined (e.g., if K is a number field) the order of $e(\rho)$ divides $E_K(m)$.

Proof. Let $G(p)$ denote a p -Sylow subgroup of G . Since the cohomology restriction from G to $G(p)$ is injective on the p -primary component, it suffices to prove the theorem in the case where G is a p -group. If m is odd, $2e(\rho) = \mathcal{E}_K(m)e(\rho) = 0$. If m is even and $m \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$, $e(\rho) = 0$ by Proposition 2.1. It remains to consider the case m even, $m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(p)}$: If $\gamma_K(p) = \infty$, then $\mathcal{E}_K(m)e(\rho) = 0$ by definition of $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$. If $\gamma = \gamma_K(p) < \infty$, we have $p^\gamma m e(\rho) = 0$ by Theorem 2.5; since, for a p -group G , $p^\gamma m e(\rho)$ and $p^{\gamma + \nu_p(m)} e(\rho)$ have the same order, we infer $\mathcal{E}_K(m)e(\rho) = 0$. In case $E_K(m)$ is defined, $E_K(m)e(\rho) = 0$ by Corollary 3.2.

Remark 3.5. The operator $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$ in Theorem 3.4 is best possible in the following obvious sense. Suppose $\mathcal{E}'_K(m)$ is another such operator (i.e., a natural transformation of the identity functor on the category of finite Abelian groups, such that $\mathcal{E}'_K(m)e(\rho) = 0$ for all K -representations ρ of degree m of finite groups) then

$$\ker(\mathcal{E}_K(m): A \rightarrow A) \subset \ker(\mathcal{E}'_K(m): A \rightarrow A) \tag{*}$$

for all finite Abelian groups A . In order to prove this we observe that it suffices to check (*) in case A is a cyclic p -group; for that case (*) is an easy consequence of Lemma 2.3 and Remark 2.6 together with the definition of $\mathcal{E}_K(m)$.

In particular, if K is a number field, we obtain the following.

COROLLARY 3.6. *Let $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ be a number field. Then the least common multiple of the orders of the Euler classes $e(\rho)$, where ρ ranges over all K -representations of degree m of finite groups, is equal to $E_K(m) = \text{lcm}\{n \mid m \equiv 0 \pmod{\varphi_K(n)}\}$.*

3.3. If a representation $\rho: G \rightarrow GL_m(\mathbf{R})$ is not known to be realizable over some subfield $K \subset \mathbf{R}$ fixed in advance, one can still obtain a bound on the order of $e(\rho)$, depending on the character field $\mathbf{Q}(\chi)$ (i.e. the field obtained from \mathbf{Q} by adjoining the values of the character χ of ρ). We need first the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.7. *Let $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbf{R})$ be a real representation of a finite p -group G . Then ρ is equivalent to a representation defined over $\mathbf{Q}(\chi)$, where χ is the character of ρ .*

Proof. If p is odd, all \mathbf{C} -irreducible characters ψ of G have Schur index 1 over \mathbf{Q} , and therefore ρ is defined over $\mathbf{Q}(\chi)$ (cf. [R]). In case $p = 2$, the Schur index $s_{\mathbf{Q}}(\psi)$ is one or two; by [F; Prop. 4.2], $s_{\mathbf{Q}}(\psi) = s_{\mathbf{R}}(\psi)$ and therefore $s_K(\psi) = s_{\mathbf{R}}(\psi)$ for any subfield $K \subset \mathbf{R}$. It follows that an \mathbf{R} -representation of a 2-group whose character takes values in $K \subset \mathbf{R}$, is realizable over K .

THEOREM 3.8. *Let $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbf{R})$ be a real representation of an arbitrary finite group G . Then the Euler class $e(\rho)$ satisfies*

$$E_{\mathbf{Q}(\chi)}(m)e(\rho) = 0$$

where $\mathbf{Q}(\chi)$ denotes the field obtained from \mathbf{Q} by adjoining the values of the character χ of ρ .

Proof. Let ρ' denote the restriction of ρ to a p -Sylow subgroup of G , and denote by χ' the character of ρ' . From Theorem 3.4 and Lemma 3.7 we infer that $E_{\mathbf{Q}(\chi')}e(\rho') = 0$ and, as $\mathbf{Q}(\chi') \subset \mathbf{Q}(\chi)$, $E_{\mathbf{Q}(\chi)}e(\rho') = 0$. The assertion of the theorem now follows, since the cohomology restriction from G to a p -Sylow subgroup is injective on the p -primary component.

3.4. Using Corollary 3.3 we can get bounds for the order of Euler classes of arbitrary real representations, in terms of the exponent of G .

THEOREM 3.9. *Let G be a finite group of exponent $\exp(G)$ and $\rho: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbf{R})$ a real representation of even degree m . Then the Euler class satisfies*

$$\frac{m}{2} \exp(G)e(\rho) = 0.$$

Proof. Since the cohomology restriction from G to a p -Sylow subgroup is injective on the p -primary component, we may assume that G is a p -group. Then ρ is realizable over $\mathbf{Q}(\exp(G)) \cap \mathbf{R}$ since the character of ρ takes its values in that field (Lemma 3.7). If p is odd, we apply Corollary 3.3 with $K = \mathbf{Q}(4 \exp(G)) \cap \mathbf{R}$ and obtain $2m \exp(G)e(\rho) = 0$; thus $(m/2) \exp(G)e(\rho) = 0$, $e(\rho)$ being a p -torsion element. If $p = 2$ and $\exp(G) \leq 2$, then G is an elementary Abelian 2-group and thus even $\exp(G)e(\rho) = 0$. If $p = 2$ and $\exp(G) = 4n \geq 4$, we infer from Corollary 3.3 (with $K = \mathbf{Q}(4n) \cap \mathbf{R}$) that $2nme(\rho) = 0$, whence the assertion.

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Received September 18, 1979.