On the Galois correspondence for Hopf Galois structures

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Abstract. We study the question of the surjectivity of the Galois correspondence from subHopf algebras to subfields given by the Fundamental Theorem of Galois Theory for abelian Hopf Galois structures on a Galois extension of fields with Galois group $\Gamma$, a finite abelian $p$-group. Applying the connection between regular subgroups of the holomorph of a finite abelian $p$-group $(G, +)$ and associative, commutative nilpotent algebra structures $A$ on $(G, +)$, we show that if $A$ gives rise to a $H$-Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$, then the $K$-subHopf algebras of $H$ correspond to the ideals of $A$. Among the applications, we show that if $G$ and $\Gamma$ are both elementary abelian $p$-groups, then the only Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$ of type $G$ for which the Galois correspondence is surjective is the classical Galois structure.

1. Introduction

The Fundamental Theorem of Galois Theory (FTGT) of Chase–Sweedler [ChaS69] states that if $L/K$ is a $H$-Hopf Galois extension of fields for $H$ a $K$-Hopf algebra, then there is an injection $F$ from the set of $K$-subHopf algebras of $H$ to the set of intermediate fields $K \subseteq E \subseteq L$ given by sending a $K$-subHopf algebra $J$ to $F(J) = L^J$. The strong form of the FTGT holds if the injection is also a surjection. For a classical Galois extension of fields

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with Galois group $\Gamma$, the FTGT holds in its strong form. It is known from \cite{GP87} that if $L/K$ is a (classical) Galois extension with nonabelian Galois group $\Gamma$, then there is a Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$ so that $\mathcal{F}$ maps onto the subfields $E$ of $L$ that are normal over $K$. So if $\Gamma$ is not a Hamiltonian group \cite[12.5]{Ha59}, then $L/K$ has a Hopf Galois structure for which the strong form of the FTGT does not hold. In particular, the strong form fails extremely for the unique \cite{By04} nonclassical Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$ when $\Gamma$ is a nonabelian simple group.

Nearly all of the examples examining the success or failure of the strong form of the FTGT for a nonclassical Hopf Galois structure on a classical Galois extension $L/K$ with Galois group $\Gamma$ involve nonabelian groups. Perhaps the only wholly abelian example of failure in the literature is in \cite{CrRV15}, 2.2, where $\Gamma \cong C_2 \times C_2$ and $L/K$ has a Hopf Galois structure by $H$, a $K$-Hopf algebra which is a $K$-form of $LC_4$. Then by classical Galois theory, there are three intermediate subfields between $K$ and $L$, but $LC_4$ has only one intermediate $L$-Hopf algebra, so $H$ can have at most one intermediate $K$-subHopf algebra. Hence the strong form of the FTGT cannot hold for that Hopf Galois structure.

Here we assume that $L/K$ is a Galois extension with Galois group an abelian $p$-group $\Gamma$ of order $p^n$. Suppose $L/K$ also has a $H$-Hopf Galois structure by an abelian (commutative and cocommutative)$K$-Hopf algebra $H$. We will characterize the $K$-sub-Hopf algebras of $H$. Since we know by the classical FTGT that the intermediate fields between $K$ and $L$ are bijective with the subgroups of $\Gamma$, it will be easy to compare the number of subgroups of $\Gamma$ with the number of $K$-sub-Hopf algebras of $G$, and thereby better understand how far the Galois correspondence for $H$ is from being surjective.

The new tool in our study is the correspondence between regular subgroups of the holomorph of a finite abelian $p$-group $G = (G, +)$ and associative, commutative nilpotent ring structures $A = (G, +, \cdot)$ on the additive group $G$. This correspondence was presented for $G$ an elementary abelian $p$-group by A. Caranti, F. Dalla Volta and M. Sala in \cite{CDVS06} and extended to all finite abelian $p$-groups in \cite{FCC12}.

This paper and \cite{FCC12}, \cite{Chi15} and \cite{Chi16} demonstrate in different ways the usefulness of the correspondence of \cite{CDVS06} in the Hopf Galois theory of Galois extensions of fields whose Galois group is a finite abelian $p$-group.

2. Some translations

Let $L/K$ be a Galois extension with Galois group $\Gamma$ and let $G$ be a group of the same cardinality as $\Gamma$. Let $H$ be a $K$-Hopf algebra and $H \otimes_K L \to L$ be an $H$-module algebra action that makes $L/K$ into an $H$-Hopf Galois extension. We will need three successive translations of the data: the $K$-Hopf algebra $H$, and the action of $H$ on $L$. 
The first translation. This is the main result of Greither and Pareigis [GP87]. By “base change” from $K$ to $L$, the $K$-Hopf algebra $H$ and its action on $L$ becomes the $L$-Hopf algebra $L \otimes_K H$ and the lifted action of $L \otimes_K H$ on $L \otimes_K L$. Since $L/K$ is a Galois extension with Galois group $\Gamma$, $L \otimes_K L \cong \Gamma L = \oplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} Le_\gamma$

where $\{e_\gamma : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is a dual basis to the elements $\gamma$ of $\Gamma$, and as Greither and Pareigis point out, it follows that $L \otimes_K H$ is a group ring $LN$ where $LN$ acts on $\Gamma L$ as a regular group of permutations of the dual basis of $\Gamma$, and $N \subset \text{Perm}(\Gamma)$ is normalized by the image $\lambda(\Gamma)$ of the left regular representation of $\Gamma$ in $\text{Perm}(\Gamma)$. This base change is bijective, because given a regular subgroup $N$ of $\text{Perm}(\Gamma)$ normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$ and an action of $LN$ on $\Gamma L$, the regularity of $N$ implies that the action of $LN$ on $\Gamma L$ makes the extension $\Gamma L/L$ into an $LN$-Hopf Galois extension. Since $N$ is normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$, Galois descent of the Hopf Galois extension over $L$ (that is, taking fixed subrings under the action of $\Gamma$ acting on $L$ by the action of the Galois group of $L/K$ and on $N$ by conjugation by $\lambda(\Gamma)$) yields $H$ and the original Hopf Galois structure of $H$ on $L$ over $K$.

Of relevance for us concerning this translation is a result of Crespo, Rio and Vela ([CrRV16], Proposition 2.2), that in the setting of the last paragraph, the $K$-subHopf algebras of $H$ correspond to the subgroups of $N$ that are normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$.

The second translation. Let $N$ be a regular subgroup of $\text{Perm}(\Gamma)$ normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$. Then $N$ has the same order as $\lambda(\Gamma)$. Let $G$ be an abstract group of the same cardinality of $\Gamma$ such that there is an isomorphism $\alpha: G \to N$. Then we say that the corresponding $K$-Hopf algebra $H$ has type $G$. Viewing $N$ as a subgroup of $\text{Perm}(\Gamma)$, the map $\alpha: G \to \text{Perm}(\Gamma)$ is a regular embedding of $G$ in $\text{Perm}(\Gamma)$.

As shown in [By96], a regular embedding $\alpha : G \to \text{Perm}(\Gamma)$ whose image $\alpha(G)$ is normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$ corresponds to a regular embedding

$$\beta : \Gamma \to \text{Hol}(G),$$

where

$$\text{Hol}(G) = \rho(G)\text{Aut}(G) \subset \text{Perm}(G)$$

is the normalizer of $\lambda(G)$ in $\text{Perm}(G)$. Here $\rho : G \to \text{Perm}(G)$ is the right regular representation of $G$ in $\text{Perm}(G)$. The relationship between $\alpha$ and $\beta$ is as follows:

Let $\beta : \Gamma \to \text{Hol}(G)$ be a regular embedding. Define $b : \Gamma \to G$ by

$$b(\gamma) = \beta(\gamma)(e_G)$$

for $\gamma$ in $\Gamma$, where $e_G$ is the identity element of $G$. Then for all $g$ in $G$,

$$\beta(\gamma)(g) = (b(\lambda(\gamma))b^{-1})(g) = (C(b)\lambda(\gamma))(g)$$
Define \( \alpha : G \to \text{Perm}(\Gamma) \) by
\[
\alpha(g)(\gamma) = (b^{-1}(\lambda(g))b)(\gamma) = (\lambda(b^{-1})\lambda(g))(\gamma).
\]
Then \( \alpha(g)(e_T) = b^{-1}(g) \) and \( C(b)\lambda(\gamma) = \beta \). Then \( \alpha(G) \) is normalized by \( \lambda(\Gamma) \). In fact,

**Proposition 2.1.** Suppose \( \beta : \Gamma \to \text{Hol}(\lambda(G)) \) is a regular embedding, and let \( \alpha = C(b^{-1})\lambda : G \to \text{Perm}(\Gamma) \) be the regular embedding corresponding to \( \beta \). Then for all \( \gamma \) in \( \Gamma \) and \( g \) in \( G \), there is some \( h \) in \( G \) so that
\[
\beta(\gamma)\lambda(g)\beta(\gamma)^{-1} = \lambda(h)
\]
and
\[
\lambda(\gamma)\alpha(g)\lambda(\gamma)^{-1} = \alpha(h).
\]

**Proof.** The first formula follows because \( \beta \) maps \( \Gamma \) into \( \text{Hol}(G) \), the normalizer of \( \lambda(G) \) in \( \text{Perm}(G) \). Since \( C(b^{-1})\beta(\gamma) = \lambda(\gamma) \) and \( C(b^{-1})\lambda(g) = \alpha(g) \), the second formula follows from the first by applying \( C(b^{-1}) \) to the first formula. \( \square \)

**The third translation.** Here is the result of Caranti, et. al. from [FCC12].

**Proposition 2.2.** Let \( (G,+) \) be a finite abelian \( p \)-group. Then each regular subgroup of \( \text{Hol}(G) \) is isomorphic to the group \( (G,\circ) \) induced from a structure \( (G,+,\cdot) \) of a commutative, associative nilpotent ring (hereafter, “nilpotent”) on \( (G,+) \), where the operation \( \circ \) is defined by \( g \circ h = g + h + g \cdot h \).

The idea is the following: Let \( (G,+) \) be an abelian group of order \( p^n \), and suppose that \( A = (G,+,\cdot) \) is a nilpotent ring structure on \( (G,+) \) yielding the operation \( \circ \). Define \( \tau : (G,\circ) \to \text{Hol}(G,+) \) by \( \tau(g)(x) = g \circ x \). Then \( \tau(g)(0) = g \), and
\[
\tau(g)\tau(g')(x) = \tau(g)(g' \circ x) = g \circ (g' \circ x) = (g \circ g') \circ x = \tau(g \circ g')(x).
\]
Thus \( \tau \) is an isomorphism from \( (G,\circ) \) into \( \text{Perm}(G,+) \). Since
\[
\tau(g)\lambda(g')\tau(g)^{-1} = \lambda(g' + gg'),
\]
the image \( \tau(G,\circ) = T \) is a regular subgroup of \( \text{Hol}(G) \). This process is reversible: given a regular subgroup \( T \) of \( \text{Hol}(G,+) \), there is a nilpotent ring structure \( A = (G,+,\cdot) \) on \( G \), which defines the \( \circ \) operation as above and yields a unique isomorphism \( \tau : (G,\circ) \to T \) so that \( \tau(g)(x) = g \circ x \).

3. **Sub-Hopf algebras of \( H \)**

Suppose \( L/K \) be a Galois extension with Galois group \( \Gamma \), a finite abelian \( p \)-group of order \( p^n \). Suppose there is a Hopf Galois structure on \( L/K \) by \( H \) so that \( L \otimes_K H = LN \).

Let \( \alpha : G \to N \) be an isomorphism and let \( \beta : \Gamma \to T \subset \text{Hol}(G) \) be the regular embedding of \( \Gamma \) in \( \text{Hol}(G) \) corresponding to \( \alpha \). Let \( A = (G,+,\cdot) \) be the nilpotent ring structure on \( (G,+) \) corresponding to \( T \). Let \( (G,\circ) \) be the
set $G$ with the operation $\circ$ from $A$, let $\tau : A = (G, \circ) \to T \subseteq \text{Hol}(G)$ so that $\tau(g)(x) = g \circ x$, and let $\xi : \Gamma \to (G, \circ)$ be an isomorphism so that $\beta = \tau \xi$.

**Theorem 3.1.** Suppose the nilpotent algebra $A = (G, +, \cdot)$ yields the regular embedding $\alpha : (G, +) \to \text{Perm}(\Gamma)$ whose image is normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$. Let $L/K$ be a Galois extension of fields with Galois group $\Gamma$ which is a $H$-Hopf Galois extension where $H$ corresponds to $\alpha(G, +)$. Then the lattice (under inclusion) of $\lambda(\Gamma)$-invariant subgroups of $\alpha(G)$, and hence the lattice of $K$-sub-Hopf algebras of $H$, is isomorphic to the lattice of ideals of $A$.

**Proof.** First, $\alpha : G \to \text{Perm}(\Gamma)$ is an injective homomorphism from $(G, +)$ to $\text{Perm}(\Gamma)$. Since $\alpha$ is injective, there is a bijection between subgroups of $(G, +)$ and subgroups of $\alpha(G)$. Clearly $J_1 \subseteq J_2$ iff $\alpha(J_1) \subseteq \alpha(J_2)$, so the bijection is lattice-preserving.

Suppose the image $\alpha(G)$ of $\alpha$ is normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$, so for all $\gamma$ in $\Gamma$, $g$ in $G$, there is some $h$ in $G$ so that

$$\lambda(\gamma) \alpha(g) \lambda(\gamma)^{-1} = \alpha(h).$$

By Proposition 2.1, this equation holds iff

$$\beta(\gamma) \lambda(g) = \lambda(h) \beta(\gamma).$$

Recalling that $A = (G, +, \cdot) = (G, \circ)$, factor $\beta = \tau \xi$ where

$$\xi : \Gamma \to A = (G, \circ)$$

is an isomorphism and $\tau : A = (G, \circ) \to \text{Hol}(G)$ sends $k$ in $G$ to $\tau(k)$ where $\tau(k)(y) = k \circ y$ for $y$ in $G$. Let $\xi(\gamma) = k$ in $A$. Then the last equation is

$$\tau(k) \lambda(g) = \lambda(h) \tau(k),$$

and applying this to $x$ in $G$ gives

$$\tau(k)(g + x) = h + \tau(k)(x).$$

Since $\tau(k)(x) = k \circ x$, we have

$$k \circ (g + x) = h + k \circ x.$$  

Viewing this equation in $A$, where $a \circ b = a + b + a \cdot b$, we have

$$k + (g + x) + k \cdot g + k \cdot x = h + k + x + k \cdot x.$$  

This last equation reduces to

$$h = g + k \cdot g.$$  

Now suppose $J$ is an ideal of $A$ and $g$ is in $J$. Then $k \cdot g$ is in $J$, so $h$ is in $J$, and so $\lambda(\gamma)$ conjugates $\alpha(g)$ in $\alpha(J)$ to an element of $\alpha(J)$. So $\alpha(J)$ is normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$ in $\text{Perm}(\Gamma)$.

Conversely, suppose $J$ is an additive subgroup of $(G, +, \cdot) = A$ and $\alpha(J)$ is normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$. Then for all $\gamma$ in $G$, $g$ in $J$,

$$\lambda(\gamma) \alpha(g) \lambda(\gamma)^{-1} = \alpha(h).$$
and $\alpha(h)$ is in $\alpha(J)$. So $h$ is in $J$. Then by Proposition 2.1 as above, for all $k = \xi(\gamma)$ in $G$, and $g$ in $J$, $h = g + k \cdot g$ is in $J$. Now $J$ is an additive subgroup of $A$, so $k \cdot g$ is in $J$ for all $k$ in $G$, $g$ in $J$. Thus $J$ is an ideal of $A$. \hfill \square

4. Examples

Theorem 3.1 transforms the problem of describing the image of the Galois correspondence map $F$ on a $H$-Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$ to the study of the ideals of the nilpotent algebra associated to $H$. In this section we look at some examples.

Theorem 4.1. Let $L/K$ be a Galois extension of fields with Galois group $\Gamma$ an elementary abelian $p$-group of order $p^n$. Let $L/K$ have a Hopf Galois structure by an abelian Hopf algebra $H$ of type $G$ where $G$ is an elementary abelian $p$-group. Let $A$ be the nilpotent ring structure yielding the regular subgroup $T \cong (G, o) \subset \text{Hol}(G)$ corresponding to $H$, where $(G, o) \cong \Gamma$. Then the $H$-Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$ satisfies the strong form of the FTGT if and only if $H$ is the classical Galois structure by $K[\Gamma]$ on $L/K$.

Proof. If $A^2 = 0$, then $(G, o) = (G, +)$, so the regular subgroup $T$ acts on $G$ by $\tau(g)(h) = g \circ h = g + h$, hence $T = \lambda(G)$. Since $G$ is abelian, the corresponding Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$ is the classical structure by the $K$-Hopf algebra $K[\Gamma]$. So the Galois correspondence holds in its strong form.

For the converse, view $(G, +)$ as an $n$-dimensional $\mathbb{F}_p$-vector space. Suppose $A^2 \neq 0$. Then for some $a, b$ in $A$, $ab \neq 0$. Then the subspace $\mathbb{F}_p a$ does not contain $ab$. For if $ab = ra$ for $r \neq 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, then $a = sba$ for $s \neq 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$. Then

$$a = (sb)a = (sb)^2a = \ldots = (sb)^{n+1}a = 0$$

since $A$ is nilpotent of dimension $n$, hence $(sb)^{n+1} = 0$. Thus the subspace $\mathbb{F}_p a$ is not an ideal of $A$.

The subgroup $\alpha(\mathbb{F}_p a)$ of $\alpha(G)$ is then not normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$. But $\Gamma \cong G$, so there are bijections between subgroups of $\alpha(G)$, subgroups of $G$, subgroups of $\Gamma$ and (by classical Galois theory) subfields of $L$ containing $K$. If some subgroup of $\alpha(G)$ is not normalized by $\lambda(\Gamma)$, then the number of $K$-subHopf algebras of $H = L[\alpha(G)]^G$ is strictly smaller than the number of subfields between $K$ and $L$. So the Galois correspondence for the $H$-Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$ does not hold in its strong form. \hfill \square

There are many examples. If $G$ is an elementary abelian $p$-group of order $p^n$ with $p$ odd, and $T \cong (G, o)$ is a regular subgroup of $\text{Hol}(G)$ corresponding to a nilpotent ring structure $A = (G, +, \cdot)$ with $A^p = 0$, then $(G, o)$ is an abelian group of exponent $p$ by Caranti’s Lemma ([Chi15], Proposition 2.2), so is isomorphic to $G$. Hence every isomorphism type of nilpotent $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra $A$ of dimension $n$ with $A^p = 0$ yields a Hopf Galois structure on a Galois
extension $L/K$ with Galois group $\Gamma \cong G$. As $n$ goes to infinity, the number of such Hopf Galois structures is asymptotic to $p^{\frac{2}{\gamma} n^3}$ ([Chi15], Theorem 10.3).

By choosing a particular nilpotent algebra structure on $(\mathbb{F}_p^n, +)$ we can see how badly the Galois correspondence can fail to be surjective.

Let $A$ be the primitive n-dimensional nilpotent $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra generated by $z$ with $z^{n+1} = 0$. Then $(A, +) \cong (\mathbb{F}_p^n, +)$ and so the multiplication on $A$ yields a nilpotent $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra structure on $(G, +) = (\mathbb{F}_p^n, +)$. Let $G = (\mathbb{F}_p^n, o)$ where the operation $\circ$ is defined using the multiplication on $A$ by $ab = a + b + a \cdot b$.

**Theorem 4.2.** Let $G$ be an elementary abelian $p$-group of order $p^n$. Let $A$ be a primitive $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra structure on $G$, and let $(G, o)$ be the corresponding group structure on $\mathbb{F}_p^n$. Suppose $L/K$ is a Galois extension of fields with Galois group $\Gamma \cong (G, o)$. Then the primitive nilpotent $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra $A$ corresponds to an $H$-Hopf Galois structure on $L/K$ for some $K$-Hopf algebra $H$, and the $K$-subHopf algebras of $H$ form a descending chain

$$H = H_1 \supset H_2 \supset \ldots \supset H_n \supset K.$$ 

Hence the Galois correspondence $\mathcal{F}$ for $H$ maps onto exactly $n + 1$ fields $F$ with $K \subseteq F \subseteq L$.

**Proof.** Given Theorem 3.1, we just need to show that ideals of $A$ are $J_i = \langle z^i \rangle$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Suppose $J$ is a nonzero ideal of $A$ and contains $s(z^k + z^{k+r}b)$ of minimal degree $k$, where $s \neq 0$ in $\mathbb{F}_p$, $b$ in $A$ and $r \geq 1$. Then $J$ also contains

$$z^k + z^{k+r}b$$

and

$$(z^k + z^{k+r}b)(-z^{r}b) = -z^{k+r}b - z^{k+2r}b^2,$$

hence their sum,

$$z^k - z^{k+2r}b^2 = z^k + z^{k+r' b'}$$

for some $b'$ in $A$, where $r' > r$. Repeating this argument until $r' > n$ shows that $J$ contains $z^k$, hence $J \supset J_k = \langle z^k \rangle$. Since $J_k = \langle z^k \rangle$ contains every element of degree $k$, $J = J_k$. Thus $A$ has exactly $n + 1$ ideals. Since the correspondence between ideals of $A$ and $\lambda(\Gamma)$ invariant subgroups of $\alpha(G)$ is lattice-preserving, we have a single filtration

$$\alpha(G) = \alpha(J_1) \supset \alpha(J_2) \supset \ldots \supset \alpha(J_n) \supset 0.$$ 

of $\lambda(G)$-invariant subgroups of $\alpha(G)$. If $H$ is the corresponding $K$-Hopf algebra making $L/K$ into a Hopf Galois extension, then $H$ has a unique filtration of $K$-sub-Hopf algebras,

$$H = H_1 \supset H_2 \supset \ldots \supset H_n \supset K.$$ 

For $A$ a primitive nilpotent $\mathbb{F}_p$-algebra with $A^{n+1} = 0$, the corresponding group $(G, o)$ is isomorphic (by $a \mapsto 1 + a$) to the group of principal units of the truncated polynomial ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^{n+1}\mathbb{F}_p[x])$. The structure of that
group is described in Corollary 3 of [Chi07]. In particular \((G, \circ)\), hence \(\Gamma\), is an elementary abelian \(p\)-group if and only if \(p > n\).

Thus in Theorem 4.2, when \(p > n\), then \(L/K\) is classically Galois with Galois group \(\Gamma \cong (\mathbb{F}_p^n, +)\). So the number of subgroups of \(\Gamma\), and hence the number of subfields \(E\) with \(K \subseteq E \subseteq L\), is equal to the number of subspaces of \(\mathbb{F}_p^n\), namely

\[
\sum_{r=1}^{n} \frac{(p^n - 1)(p^n - p) \cdots (p^n - p^{r-1})}{(p^r - 1)(p^r - p) \cdots (p^r - p^{r-1})} \geq p^{\lfloor n/2 \rfloor}.
\]

So the Galois correspondence map \(\mathcal{F}\) is extremely far from being surjective for a Hopf Galois structure corresponding to a nilpotent algebra structure \(A\) with \(\dim(A/A^2) = 1\).

By contrast:

**Proposition 4.3.** Let \(L/K\) be a Galois extension of fields with Galois group \(\Gamma\) cyclic of order \(p^n\), \(p\) odd. Let the \(K\)-Hopf algebra \(H\) give a Hopf Galois structure on \(L/K\). Then \(H\) has type \(G\) where \(G \cong \Gamma\), and the Galois correspondence for that Hopf Galois structure holds in its strong form.

**Proof.** From [Ko98] it is known that if \(\Gamma\) is cyclic of order \(p^n\) then every Hopf Galois structure must have type \(G \cong \Gamma\). So let \(G\) be cyclic of order \(p^n\), which we identify with \((\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}, +)\). Then we view \(\text{Hol}(G) = G \rtimes \text{Aut}(G)\) as the set of pairs \((a, g)\) where \(a\) and \(g\) are modulo \(p^n\) and \((g, p) = 1\), or equivalently as the set of matrices

\[
\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\]

in \(\text{Aff}_1(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}) \subset \text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})\), acting on \(s\) in \(G\) by

\[
\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} s \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} gs + a \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.
\]

View \(\Gamma\) as the free \(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}\)-module with basis \(y\). From Proposition 2 of [Chi11], the \(p^{n-1}\) regular embeddings \(\beta : \Gamma = (\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z})y \rightarrow \text{Hol}(G)\) are determined by \(\beta(y)\) where

\[
\beta(y) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + pd & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}
\]

for some \(d\) modulo \(p^{n-1}\). So in the notation above Theorem 3.1, \(\xi(y) = -1\) in \(G = \mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}\) and

\[
\tau(-1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + pd & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},
\]

which acts on \(s\) in \(G\) as above. That action defines the operation \(\circ\) on \(G\) by

\[
(-1) \circ s = (1 + pd)s - 1 = -1 + s + pds.
\]
The multiplication on \((G, +)\) to make \((G, +, \cdot) = A\) a nilpotent algebra is then defined by

\[
(-1) \cdot s = (-1) \circ s - ((-1) + s) = (-1 + s + pds) + 1 - s = pds.
\]

By distributivity, for every \(r, s\) in \(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}\),

\[
-r \cdot s = rspd.
\]

Replacing \(d\) by \(-d\), let \(A_d\) be the commutative nilpotent algebra structure on \((\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}, +)\) with multiplication

\[
r \cdot s = rspd
\]

for all \(r, s\) in \(\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}\). It is then easy to check that the ideals of \(A_d\) are the principal ideals generated by \(p^r\), for \(r = 0, \ldots, n\). Since those are also the additive subgroups of \((A_d, +) = (\mathbb{Z}/p^n\mathbb{Z}, +)\), it follows by Theorem 3.1 that for every Hopf Galois structure on \(L/K\), the Galois correspondence holds in its strong form.

Information on finite commutative nilpotent \(\mathbb{F}_p\)-algebras may be found in [Chi15] and the references listed there, notably [Po08].

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References


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