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Let G be a finite group, let p be an odd prime, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$. If $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$, then there is a canonical correspondence between the irreducible complex characters of G of degree not divisible by p belonging to the principal block of G and the linear characters of P . As a consequence, we give a characterization of finite groups that possess a self-normalizing Sylow p -subgroup or a p -decomposable Sylow normalizer.

1. Introduction

The McKay conjecture, one of the main problems in the representation theory of finite groups, asserts that if G is a finite group and P is a Sylow p -subgroup of G , then $|\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)| = |\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P))|$, where $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ is the set of the irreducible complex characters of G that have degree not divisible by p . It is well known that, in general, no choice-free correspondence can exist between $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ and $\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P))$. (On the other hand, the existence of certain type of bijections between these two sets is the idea on which a possible solution of the McKay conjecture is nowadays based [Isaacs et al. 2007].)

A key case to consider and understand in the McKay conjecture is when P is self-normalizing or, even, when $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$. It is not often that a natural correspondence of characters is found.

Theorem A. *Let G be a finite group, let p be odd, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$. Suppose that $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$. If $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ lies in the principal block, then*

$$\chi_{N_G(P)} = \chi^* + \Delta,$$

where $\chi^* \in \text{Irr}(N_G(P))$ is linear in the principal block and Δ is either zero or a character whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p . Furthermore,

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the map $\chi \mapsto \chi^*$ is a bijection

$$\text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(G)) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(N_G(P))),$$

where $\text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(G))$ is the set of irreducible characters in the principal block of G of degree not divisible by p .

For $p = 2$, [Theorem A](#) is unfortunately false, as shown, for instance, by S_5 . (To prove the McKay conjecture for $p = 2$ for groups with a self-normalizing Sylow p -subgroup is still a challenge.) For p odd, [Theorem A](#) is also not true for p -blocks of maximal defect, as shown by the following example: $G = \text{SL}_2(27) \cdot C_3$ has a rational, faithful, irreducible character χ of degree 26 that belongs to the unique nonprincipal 3-block of maximal defect of G , and $\chi_{N_G(P)}$ contains two linear characters as irreducible constituents.

[Theorem A](#) yields the following immediate consequence.

Corollary B. *Let G be a finite group, let p be odd, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$. Suppose that $N_G(P) = P$. Then there is a natural bijection $\chi \mapsto \chi^*$ between $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ and the linear characters of P . In fact, if $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ and $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P)$ is linear, then χ and λ correspond under the bijection if and only if*

$$\chi_P = \lambda + \Delta,$$

where Δ is either zero or a character whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p . This happens if and only if

$$\lambda^G = \chi + \Xi,$$

where Ξ is either zero or a character whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p .

[Corollary B](#) was proved in [[Navarro 2003](#)] for p -solvable groups (although a different proof was later given in [[Isaacs and Navarro 2008](#)]).

We now mention several applications. A not very well-known consequence of the Galois version of the McKay conjecture [[Navarro 2004](#)] states that whenever G is a finite group and p is an odd prime, then $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$ if and only if the principal character 1_G is the unique p -rational p' -degree character in the principal block of G . If $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$, it follows by [Theorem A](#) that the fields of values of the p' -degree nontrivial irreducible characters in the principal block are cyclotomic fields \mathbb{Q}_{p^a} for $a > 0$, which implies one half of the statement above. (The other half will be treated separately in another paper.)

A consequence of [Theorem A](#) and [Corollary B](#) is the following (perhaps surprising) characterization of finite groups that possess a self-normalizing Sylow p -subgroup or a p -decomposable Sylow normalizer (i.e., $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$), for a given odd prime p .

Corollary C. *Let G be a finite group, let p be odd, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$.*

(a) $N_G(P) = P$ if and only if

$$(1_P)^G = 1_G + \Xi,$$

where Ξ is either zero or a character whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p .

(b) $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$ if and only if 1_G is the only irreducible constituent of $(1_{PC_G(P)})^G$ that has p' -degree and belongs to the principal p -block of G .

It is remarkable that **Corollary C(a)** gives the exact opposite of a recent result by G. Malle and Navarro [2012]: a finite group G has a normal Sylow p -subgroup if and only if all irreducible constituents of $(1_P)^G$ have degree not divisible by p .

Corollary C is false for $p = 2$, as shown again by $G = S_5$: in this case $(1_P)^G$ contains the trivial character of G and an irreducible character of degree 5.

Now, we come back to **Theorem A** and natural correspondences. Although it is entirely possible that, under the hypotheses of **Theorem A**, a natural correspondence exists between all the characters in $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ and $\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P))$ (not only the characters in the principal blocks), we have not been able to find it, except for p -solvable groups. In this case, our correspondence in **Theorem D** below extends the Glauberman correspondence (and the correspondence in **Theorem A**).

Theorem D. *Let G be a finite p -solvable group, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$. Suppose that $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$, and let $N = O_{p'}(G)$. Let $\text{Irr}_P(N)$ be the set of P -invariant characters $\theta \in \text{Irr}(N)$. Then, for every $\theta \in \text{Irr}_P(N)$ and linear $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P/P')$, there is a canonically defined character*

$$\lambda \star \theta \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G).$$

Furthermore, the map

$$\text{Irr}(P/P') \times \text{Irr}_P(N) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$$

given by $(\lambda, \theta) \mapsto \lambda \star \theta$ is a bijection. As a consequence, $N_G(P) = P \times C_N(P)$, and if $\theta^* \in \text{Irr}(C_N(P))$ is the Glauberman correspondent of $\theta \in \text{Irr}_P(N)$, then the map

$$\lambda \times \theta^* \mapsto \lambda \star \theta$$

is a natural bijection $\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P)) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$. Also, if $\theta = 1_N$ and $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P/P')$, then $\lambda \times \theta^*$ is the unique linear constituent of $(\lambda \star \theta)_{N_G(P)}$.

Theorem D suggests studying the blocks B of finite groups with defect group D satisfying $N_G(D, b_D) = DC_G(D)$, where (D, b_D) is a root of B . However, we will leave this for another place.

2. An extension theorem

We begin with a well-known lemma. If $N \triangleleft G$ and $\theta \in \text{Irr}(N)$, then $I_G(\theta)$ denotes the stabilizer of θ in G . In general, we follow the notation of [Isaacs 2006] for characters. If G is a finite group, $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ denotes the set of the irreducible complex characters of G whose degree $\chi(1)$ is not divisible by the prime p .

Lemma 2.1. *Let G be a finite group, let p be a prime, let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$, and let $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$. Assume that $L \triangleleft G$. Then χ_L has a P -invariant irreducible constituent θ , and all such constituents are $N_G(P)$ -conjugate. In particular, if $N_{G/L}(PL/L) = PL/L$, then θ is unique.*

Proof. Let $\eta \in \text{Irr}(L)$ be any irreducible constituent, and let T be the inertia subgroup of η in G . By the Clifford correspondence, $|G : T|$ is not divisible by p , and therefore $P^{g^{-1}} \leq T$ for some $g \in G$, and thus P fixes $\eta^g = \theta$. If P fixes θ^x , then $P^{x^{-1}}$ and P are Sylow p -subgroups of $I = I_G(\theta)$, and $P^y = P^{x^{-1}}$ for some $y \in I$. Hence $yx \in N_G(P)$ and $\theta^x = \theta^{yx}$. The second part easily follows. \square

Lemma 2.2. *Let G be a finite group, let p be prime, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$. Let $L \triangleleft G$, and assume that $N_{G/L}(PL/L) = PL/L$. Let $\theta \in \text{Irr}(L)$ be P -invariant, let $T = I_G(\theta)$ be the stabilizer of θ in G and assume that $\psi \in \text{Irr}(T \setminus \theta)$ has p' -degree. Then*

$$(\psi^G)_{LP} = \psi_{LP} + \Delta,$$

where either $\Delta = 0$ or every irreducible constituent of Δ has degree divisible by p .

Proof. Let

$$G = \bigcup_{x \in D} T_x P$$

be a disjoint union of double cosets with $1 \in D$. Then, by Mackey’s formula, we have that

$$(\psi^G)_{LP} = \psi_{LP} + \sum_{1 \neq x \in D} ((\psi^x)_{T^x \cap LP})^{LP}.$$

Suppose that some irreducible constituent α of $((\psi^x)_{T^x \cap LP})^{LP}$ has degree not divisible by p for $1 \neq x \in D$. Hence $\alpha_L \in \text{Irr}(L)$ by Corollary (11.29) of [Isaacs 2006]. Thus the irreducible character $\alpha_{T^x \cap LP}$ lies under ψ^x . However $(\psi^x)_L = d\theta^x$, so we conclude that $\theta^x = \alpha_L$ is P -invariant. Then by Lemma 2.1, we have that $\theta^x = \theta$ and therefore $x \in T$. But this is impossible since $1 \neq x \in D$ is a representative of the double cosets of T and P in G . \square

The following theorem is key in this paper, and follows from deep results in [Navarro and Späth 2014] and [Späth 2013] on the McKay conjecture. Despite many efforts, we have been unable to find an elementary proof of it. Recall that a finite simple group X is *involved* in a finite group G if there exist $K \triangleleft H \leq G$ such

that $X \cong H/K$. The so-called *inductive Alperin–McKay condition* is defined in Definition 7.2 of [Späth 2013]. For character triples, see Chapter 11 of [Isaacs 2006].

Theorem 2.3. *Let G be a finite group, and let p be a prime. Let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$ and assume that $P = N_G(P)$. Let $L \triangleleft G$ and let $\theta \in \text{Irr}(L)$ be P -invariant of p' -degree. Suppose that $L \triangleleft H$ with H/L a p' -group. Assume that all nonabelian simple groups of order divisible by p involved in L satisfy the inductive Alperin–McKay condition for p . If θ is H -invariant, then θ extends to H . In particular, this holds if p is odd.*

Proof. We argue by induction on $|G|$. Let $Q = P \cap L$. We are going to use Theorem 7.1 of [Navarro and Späth 2014]. The notation $\text{Irr}_0(L | Q)$ in that theorem is defined in Notation 2.1 of the same article, and since $Q \in \text{Syl}_p(L)$, we have that $\text{Irr}_0(L | Q) = \text{Irr}_{p'}(L)$ in this case. Theorem 7.1 of [loc. cit.] implies now that there is a $N_G(Q)$ -equivariant bijection

$$\Pi_Q : \text{Irr}_{p'}(L) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(N_L(Q))$$

such that the character triples (T, L, θ) and $(N_T(Q), N_L(Q), \theta')$ are isomorphic, where $\theta' = \Pi_Q(\theta)$ and $T = I_G(\theta)$. (In Section 3 of [loc. cit.] the reader will find the appropriate definitions involved in Theorem 7.1 there.) Since Π_Q is $N_G(Q)$ -equivariant, we have that $N_T(Q) = I_{N_G(Q)}(\theta')$. Since $P \leq N_G(Q)$, we have that θ' is P -invariant. By character triple isomorphisms, we have that θ extends to H if and only if θ' extends to $N_H(Q)$. Also $N_H(Q)/N_L(Q)$ is a p' -group, so, arguing by induction, it is no loss to assume that $Q \triangleleft G$. Since $N_G(P) = P$, it follows that $C_{L/Q}(P) = 1$. Let $\eta \in \text{Irr}(Q)$ be P -invariant under θ , by Theorem (13.27) of [Isaacs 2006]. Let $I = I_G(\eta)$. Since θ is H -invariant, we have that $H = L(I \cap H)$ by using Clifford’s theorem. Let $\tau \in \text{Irr}(I \cap L | \eta)$ be the Clifford correspondent of θ over η . By the uniqueness in the Clifford correspondence, we have that τ is $I \cap H$ -invariant. If $I < G$, then by induction we have that τ has an extension $\rho \in \text{Irr}(I \cap H)$. Now,

$$(\rho^H)_L = (\rho_{I \cap L})^L = \epsilon^L = \theta,$$

and we are also done in this case. So we may assume that η is G -invariant. Since $C_{L/Q}(P) = 1$, by Problem (13.10) of [loc. cit.] θ is the unique P -invariant constituent of η^L . Now, we have that η has an extension $\hat{\eta} \in \text{Irr}(H)$ by Corollary (8.16) of [loc. cit.]. Since $(\hat{\eta})_L$ is P -invariant and lies over η , it coincides with θ by uniqueness. Hence θ extends to H , as required.

If p is odd, then by Theorem A of [Guralnick et al. 2004], we have that all nonabelian composition factors of G of order divisible by p are $\text{PSL}_2(3^{3^a})$ with $a \geq 1$ and that $p = 3$. By elementary general group theory, if X is a simple group involved in G , then X is involved in a composition factor of G . By using the classification of the subgroups of $\text{PSL}_2(p^f)$ in Satz II.8.27 of [Huppert 1967], we have that the only simple groups involved in G of order divisible by p are $\text{PSL}_2(3^{3^b})$ (with $p = 3$

and $b \geq 1$). Now, the proof of Theorem 8.4 of [Späth 2013] shows that the simple groups $\text{PSL}_2(3^{3^b})$ with $b \geq 1$ satisfy the inductive Alperin–McKay condition. \square

Corollary 2.4. *Let G be a finite group, p any prime, $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$, and assume that $P = N_G(P)$. Let $L \triangleleft G$. Let $\chi \in \text{Irr}_p(G)$, and let $\theta \in \text{Irr}(L)$ be P -invariant under χ . Assume that all nonabelian simple groups of order divisible by p involved in L satisfy the inductive Alperin–McKay condition for p . Then θ extends to $I_G(\theta)$. In particular, this holds if p is odd.*

Proof. We may assume that θ is G -invariant. Now, χ_{PL} has some irreducible constituent $\xi \in \text{Irr}(PL)$ such that p does not divide $\xi(1)$. Then $\xi_L = \theta$, by Corollary (11.29) of [Isaacs 2006]. Suppose now that $q \neq p$ is another prime, and let Q/L be a Sylow q -subgroup of G/L . Then θ extends to Q by Theorem 2.3. Hence, we have that θ extends to G by Corollary (11.30) of [loc. cit.]. \square

3. A group theoretical result

Our aim in this Section is to prove Theorem 3.2 below. We start with the following lemma, whose parts (ii) and (iii) will be used in the proof of Theorem A.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $S := \text{PSL}_2(q)$ with $q = 3^{3^a}$ for some $a \geq 1$, $P \in \text{Syl}_3(\text{Aut}(S))$, and $Q := P \cap S \in \text{Syl}_3(S)$.*

(i) *Assume that Y is a $3'$ -subgroup of $\text{Aut}(S)$ that centralizes Q . Then $Y = 1$.*

(ii) *Assume that $Q \leq R \leq P$ and $C_{N_S(Q)/Q}(R) = 1$. Then $R = P$.*

(iii) *$\text{Irr}(S)$ contains exactly four P -invariant characters: the principal character 1_S , two irreducible Weil characters η^\pm of degree $(q - 1)/2$, and the Steinberg character of degree q . If $\alpha \in \{1_S, \eta^+, \eta^-\}$, then α_Q contains a unique P -invariant irreducible constituent α^* , which occurs with multiplicity one. Finally, the map $\alpha \mapsto \alpha^*$ is a bijection between $\{1_S, \eta^+, \eta^-\}$ and the set of P -invariant irreducible characters of Q .*

Proof. (i) Recall that $\text{Aut}(S) \cong \text{PGL}_2(q) \cdot C_{3^a}$. Since Y is a $3'$ -group, it embeds in $C_H(Q)$ for $H := \text{PGL}_2(q)$. But $C_H(Q) = Q$, hence the claim follows.

(ii) Without loss we may assume that Q is the image of the subgroup

$$\left\{ [x] := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & x \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mid x \in \mathbb{F}_q \right\}$$

in $\text{PSL}_2(q)$ and $P = \langle Q, \sigma \rangle$, where σ acts on S as the field automorphism raising every entry y of any matrix in $\text{SL}_2(q)$ to y^3 . Then the maximal subgroup $\langle Q, \sigma^3 \rangle$ of P centralizes a subgroup of order 13 of $N_S(Q)/Q$, namely, the one induced by $\{\text{diag}(z, z^{-1}) \mid z \in \mathbb{F}_{27}^\times\}$. Hence the claim follows.

(iii) We keep the notation of (ii). The character table of S is given, for instance, in [Digne and Michel 1991, Table 2]. Now, it is straightforward to check that $1_S, \eta^\pm$, and the Steinberg character (of degree q) are the only P -invariant irreducible characters of S . Next,

$$\text{Irr}(Q) = \{ \lambda_a : [x] \rightarrow \omega^{\text{tr}_{\mathbb{F}_q/\mathbb{F}_3}(ax)} \mid a \in \mathbb{F}_q \},$$

where $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$ is a fixed primitive cubic root of unity. Since σ acts on $\text{Irr}(Q)$ via $\lambda_a \mapsto \lambda_{a^3}$, the only P -invariant irreducible characters of Q are $1_Q = \lambda_0, \lambda_1$, and λ_{-1} . Relabeling η^+ and η^- if necessary, we have that

$$(\eta^+)_Q = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q^{\times 2}} \lambda_a, \quad (\eta^-)_Q = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{F}_q^\times \setminus \mathbb{F}_q^{\times 2}} \lambda_a.$$

Hence λ_1 and λ_{-1} are the only P -invariant irreducible constituents of $(\eta^+)_Q$ and $(\eta^-)_Q$, respectively, each occurring with multiplicity one. □

Theorem 3.2. *Let G be a finite group, let p be a prime, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$. Suppose that $N_G(P) = P \times X$. If p is odd or G is p -solvable, then $X \leq \mathbf{O}_{p'}(G)$. In particular, if $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$, then $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(N_G(P)) \leq \mathbf{O}_{p'}(G)$.*

Proof. We argue by induction on $|G|$. If $N \triangleleft G$, then

$$N_{G/N}(PN/N) = N_G(P)N/N = PN/N \times XN/N.$$

Hence, if $N > 1$, then we have that $XN/N \leq \mathbf{O}_{p'}(G/N)$. In particular, we may assume that $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(G) = 1$. Now, suppose that $N = \mathbf{O}_p(G) > 1$. Then we conclude that $X \leq \mathbf{O}_{pp'}(G) = M$. Since $[X, P] = 1$, then $[X, N] = 1$. However, using that $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(G) = 1$, we have that $C_M(N) = \mathbf{Z}(N) \times \mathbf{O}_{p'}(M) = \mathbf{Z}(N)$, and we conclude that $X = 1$, in this case. Hence, we may assume that G is not p -solvable, and that p is odd.

Now, let N be a minimal normal subgroup of G . By [Guralnick et al. 2004], we have that $N = S_1 \times \dots \times S_k$, where $\{S_1, \dots, S_k\}$ are transitively permuted by G and $S_1 = S = \text{PSL}_2(3^{3^d})$. Now $P \cap N = (P \cap S_1) \times \dots \times (P \cap S_k)$. Fix some index i . Since $[P, X] = 1$, we have $[Q_i, X] = 1$, where $1 < Q_i = P \cap S_i \in \text{Syl}_3(S_i)$. Now, if $x \in X$, then we have that $(S_i)^x = S_j$ for some j . However $Q_i^x \leq S_i^x \cap S_i = S_j \cap S_i$, so we conclude that $X \leq N_G(S_i)$ for all i with $[X, Q_i] = 1$. Let $Y_i = XC_G(S_i)/C_G(S_i)$, which is a $3'$ -subgroup of $\text{Aut}(S_i)$ centralizing the Sylow 3-subgroup Q_i of S_i . By Lemma 3.1(i), $Y_i = 1$, whence $X \leq C_G(S_i)$ for all i . Thus $X \leq C_G(N)$ for every minimal normal subgroup. Since $\mathbf{F}(G) = 1$, we have $\mathbf{F}^*(G) = \mathbf{E}(G) = E$. Since $\mathbf{Z}(E) = 1$, we have that E is semisimple and $C_G(E) = 1$ by Theorems 9.7 and 9.8 of [Isaacs 2008]. Now, E is a direct product of nonabelian simple groups K_i and the normal closure of K_i is a minimal normal subgroup of G (by Lemma 9.17 of [Isaacs 2008], for instance), and we conclude that $X \leq C_G(E) = 1$, as desired.

Finally, since $C_G(P) = Z(P) \times O_{p'}(N_G(P))$ (by the Schur–Zassenhaus theorem), it follows that if $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$, then $N_G(P) = P \times O_{p'}(N_G(P))$, and we apply the first part of the theorem. \square

Note that [Theorem 3.2](#) is not true for $p = 2$: If $G = E_6(11)$ and $P \in \text{Syl}_2(G)$, then $N_G(P) = P \times C_5$; see [[Kondratiev and Mazurov 2003](#), Theorem 6(c)].

4. Proof of main theorem

We will also need the following result.

Lemma 4.1 [[Navarro et al. 2007](#)]. *Suppose that a finite p -group P acts on a finite group G , stabilizing $N \triangleleft G$. Suppose that $Q/N \in \text{Syl}_p(G/N)$ is P -invariant, and assume that*

$$G/N = T_1/N \times \cdots \times T_a/N,$$

where the subgroups T_1, \dots, T_a are permuted by P . Let $Q_1 = Q \cap T_1$, and let P_1 be the stabilizer of T_1 in P . If $C_{N_G(Q)/Q}(P) = 1$, then $C_{N_{T_1}(Q_1)/Q_1}(P_1) = 1$.

Proof. This follows by applying Lemma 4.1 of [[Navarro et al. 2007](#)] to each of the P -orbits on $\{T_1, \dots, T_a\}$. \square

The proof of the following lemma is a trivial consequence of the fact that $O_{p'}(G)$ is contained in the kernel of all the irreducible characters in the principal block of G . (See, for instance, Theorem (6.10) of [[Navarro 1998](#)].)

Lemma 4.2. *Suppose that N is a normal subgroup of H , with $N \leq O_{p'}(H)$. Suppose that $H = NU$ for some $U \leq H$. Then restriction defines a bijection between the characters of the principal block of H and of the principal block of $U \cap N$.*

We are finally ready to prove the main result of this paper. The only way we have found to prove it is to use a strong induction using normal subgroups. [Theorem A](#) of the introduction will be recovered by letting $L = 1$ in the next result.

Theorem 4.3. *Let G be a finite group, and let p be an odd prime. Let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$, and suppose that $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$. Let $L \triangleleft G$. Let $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ lie in the principal block of G . Then $\chi_{LN_G(P)} = \chi^* + \Delta$, where $\chi^* \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(LN_G(P))$ lies in the principal block of $LN_G(P)$, and Δ is either zero or a character of $LN_G(P)$ whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p . Furthermore, the map $\chi \mapsto \chi^*$ is a bijection*

$$\text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(G)) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(LN_G(P))).$$

Proof. (I) Let (G, L) be a counterexample to the first part of the theorem with $|G| \cdot |G/L|$ as small as possible.

(a) Here we show that $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(G) = 1$ and $N_G(P) = P$. To this end, using [Theorem 3.2](#) we can write $N_G(P) = P \times X$, where $X \leq N := \mathbf{O}_{p'}(G)$. Write $\bar{G} = G/N$ and use the bar convention. Hence $\bar{L} = LN/N$, $\bar{P} = PN/N$ and $N_{\bar{G}}(\bar{P}) = \bar{P} \times \bar{X} = \bar{P}$, by elementary group theory. Now, $N \leq \ker(\chi)$. If $N > 1$, then, considering χ as a character of \bar{G} , by induction we have that

$$\chi_{\bar{L}N_{\bar{G}}(\bar{P})} = \chi_{\bar{L}\bar{P}} = \chi^* + \Delta,$$

where χ^* is an irreducible character of p' -degree in the principal block of $\bar{L}\bar{P} = LPN/N$ and either $\Delta = 0$ or Δ is a character of LPN/N such that every irreducible constituent of Δ has degree divisible by p . Now, [Lemma 4.2](#) applies, and we are done in this case. So we have that $N = 1$ and that $N_G(P) = P$. Hence, every p' -degree character of every subgroup H with $P \leq H \leq G$ (or of every quotient G/K of G) lies in the principal block of H (of G/K) by the first main theorem of Brauer (Theorem (4.17) of [\[Navarro 1998\]](#)).

(b) Next we show that $L = 1$. By [Lemma 2.1](#), let $\theta \in \text{Irr}(L)$ be P -invariant under χ . Let $T = I_G(\theta)$ be the stabilizer of θ in G , and let $\psi \in \text{Irr}(T \mid \theta)$ be the Clifford correspondent of χ over θ . Assume that $T < G$. By the choice of G , we have that

$$\psi_{LP} = \psi^* + \Xi,$$

where ψ^* has p' -degree and either $\Xi = 0$ or the irreducible constituents of Ξ have degree divisible by p . Now, we use [Lemma 2.2](#) to conclude that we may assume that θ is G -invariant. By [Corollary 2.4](#), we then have that θ has an extension $\tilde{\theta} \in \text{Irr}(G)$. Now, by Gallagher's corollary [\[Isaacs 2006, Corollary \(6.17\)\]](#), we have that $\chi = \beta\tilde{\theta}$, for some $\beta \in \text{Irr}(G/L)$. Now if $L \neq 1$, then the theorem holds for G/L , whence we have that β_{PL} is the sum of a p' -degree irreducible character β^* of PL/L (and hence linear) plus some character Δ of PL/L such that all of its irreducible constituents have degree divisible by p , or $\Delta = 0$. Then

$$\chi_{LP} = (\beta^*)\tilde{\theta}_{LP} + \Delta\tilde{\theta}_{LP},$$

and, using Gallagher's corollary, we see that we are done again. Hence $L = 1$, as desired.

(c) Now we can show that $p = 3$, $E := \mathbf{F}^*(G) = \mathbf{E}(G) = S_1 \times \cdots \times S_n$ with $S_i \cong \text{PSL}_2(q_i)$ for some $q_i = 3^{3a_i}$, a_i , $n \geq 1$, and $E \triangleleft G \leq \text{Aut}(E)$. Indeed, suppose that $K := \mathbf{O}_p(G) \neq 1$. Since $|G/K| < |G| = |G/L|$, the first statement of the theorem holds for (G, K) and so for (G, L) as well (since $KP = P$), contradicting the choice of (G, L) . Thus $\mathbf{O}_p(G) = 1$. Since $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(G) = 1$, we have now that $\mathbf{F}(G) = 1$ and so $E = \mathbf{F}^*(G) = \mathbf{E}(G)$. Next, $\mathbf{Z}(E) \leq \mathbf{F}(G) = 1$, whence $E = S_1 \times \cdots \times S_n$ is a direct product of nonabelian simple groups and $\mathbf{C}_G(E) = 1$, yielding $E \triangleleft G \leq \text{Aut}(E)$.

Since $N_G(P) = P$ and p is odd, we have that $p = 3$ and $S_i \cong \text{PSL}_2(q_i)$ with $q_i = 3^{3^{a_i}}$ by the main result of [Guralnick et al. 2004].

(d) Let $Q := P \cap E \in \text{Syl}_p(E)$ and write $Q = Q_1 \times \cdots \times Q_n$ with $Q_i \in \text{Syl}_p(S_i)$. Since P is self-normalizing in EP , by [Navarro et al. 2007, Lemma 2.1(ii)], $C_{N_E(Q)/Q}(P) = 1$. This in turn implies by Lemma 4.1 that $C_{N_{S_i}(Q_i)/Q_i}(P_i) = 1$ for $P_i := N_P(S_i)$. It follows by Lemma 3.1(ii) that P_i must induce the full subgroup $C_{3^{a_i}}$ of field automorphisms of S_i . Applying Lemma 3.1(iii) to S_i , we see that the P_i -invariant irreducible characters of p' -degree of S_i are $\alpha_i := 1_{S_i}$ and the two Weil characters η_i^\pm of degree $(q_i - 1)/2$. Furthermore, for each $\alpha \in \{\alpha_i, \eta_i^\pm\}$, P_i fixes a unique irreducible constituent α^* of α_{Q_i} , occurring with multiplicity one. Moreover, the map $\alpha \mapsto \alpha^*$ is a bijection between the set of irreducible P_i -invariant characters of p' -degree of S_i and that of Q_i .

(e) Since the theorem holds for (G, E) ,

$$\chi_{EP} = \chi^* + \Delta,$$

where $\chi^* \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(EP)$ and all the irreducible constituents of Δ (if any) have degree divisible by p . In particular, $\theta := (\chi^*)_E$ is irreducible. Write

$$\theta = \theta_1 \times \cdots \times \theta_n,$$

with $\theta_i \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(S_i)$. Since θ is P -invariant, it follows that θ_i is P_i -invariant of p' -degree, and so $\theta_i \in \{\alpha_i, \eta_i^\pm\}$ by (d). As mentioned above,

$$(\theta_i)_{Q_i} = \theta_i^* + \delta_i,$$

where $\theta_i^* \in \text{Irr}(Q_i)$ is P_i -invariant and δ_i is a sum of non- P_i -invariant irreducible characters of Q_i . Setting

$$\tilde{\theta} := \theta_1^* \times \cdots \times \theta_n^*,$$

we see that each irreducible constituent of $\theta_Q - \tilde{\theta}$ is non- P -invariant and so must lie under an irreducible character of P of degree divisible by p . But $p \nmid \theta(1)$. Hence θ_P contains a unique linear constituent which lies above $\tilde{\theta}$. Denote this constituent by θ^* . We have shown that every irreducible constituent of $\theta_P - \theta^* = (\chi^*)_P - \theta^*$ is of degree divisible by p , whereas $\theta^*(1) = 1$.

(f) It remains to show that every irreducible constituent of Δ_P has degree divisible by p . Assume the contrary: Δ_P contains a linear constituent λ , and write

$$\lambda_Q = \lambda_1 \times \cdots \times \lambda_n,$$

with $\lambda_i \in \text{Irr}(Q_i)$. Let $\gamma \in \text{Irr}(EP)$ be an irreducible constituent of Δ that contains λ upon restriction to P . Also, let

$$\beta = \beta_1 \times \cdots \times \beta_n \in \text{Irr}(E)$$

lie under γ and above λ_Q . Since $E \triangleleft G$ and both θ and β are irreducible constituents of χ_E , β is G -conjugate to θ . Recall that $\theta = \theta_1 \times \cdots \times \theta_n$, with $\theta_i \in \{\alpha_i, \eta_i^\pm\}$. Also, note that the set $\{\alpha_i, \eta_i^\pm\}$ is $\text{Aut}(S_i)$ -invariant. It follows that $\beta_i \in \{\alpha_i, \eta_i^\pm\}$. As mentioned in (d), $(\beta_i)_{Q_i}$ contains a unique P_i -invariant irreducible constituent β_i^* , and each irreducible constituent of $(\beta_i)_{Q_i} - \beta_i^*$ is non- P_i -invariant. Denoting

$$\tilde{\beta} := \beta_1^* \times \cdots \times \beta_n^*,$$

we see that no irreducible constituent of $\beta_Q - \tilde{\beta}$ can be invariant under P . But λ_Q lies under β_Q and is P -invariant. Hence $\lambda_Q = \tilde{\beta}$ and $\lambda_i = \beta_i^*$.

(g) Now we consider two cases.

Case 1: β is not P -invariant. In this case, there is some $g \in P$ such that $\beta^g \neq \beta$. Then β^g lies above $(\lambda_Q)^g = \lambda_Q$ and under γ . Writing $\beta^g = \beta_1' \times \cdots \times \beta_n'$ and arguing as in (f), we see that $\beta_i' \in \{\alpha_i, \eta_i^\pm\}$ and, moreover,

$$\beta_i^* = \lambda_i = (\beta_i')^*.$$

As mentioned in (d), the map $\alpha \mapsto \alpha^*$ is a bijection. It follows that $\beta_i = \beta_i'$ and so $\beta = \beta^g$, a contradiction.

Case 2: β is P -invariant. Then, by [Corollary 2.4](#), β extends to $\hat{\beta} \in \text{Irr}(EP)$. Since γ lies above β , by Gallagher's corollary we have that $\gamma = \hat{\beta}\mu$, where $\mu \in \text{Irr}(P/Q)$ is considered as a character of EP/E . Note that $p \mid \gamma(1)$, as γ is an irreducible constituent of Δ . On the other hand, $p \nmid \hat{\beta}(1) = \beta(1)$. It follows that $p \mid \mu(1)$. As shown in (f), no irreducible constituent of

$$\hat{\beta}_Q - \lambda_Q = \beta_Q - \lambda_Q$$

can be P -invariant. Hence λ is the unique linear constituent of $\hat{\beta}_P$. Certainly, $\mu\lambda$ is irreducible over P and nonlinear. Furthermore, again as shown in (f), every irreducible constituent of

$$(\gamma_P - \mu\lambda)_Q = \mu(1) \cdot (\beta_Q - \lambda_Q)$$

is non- P -invariant and so must lie under an irreducible P -character of degree divisible by p . Thus the degree of every irreducible constituent of $\gamma_P - \mu\lambda$ is divisible by p , and the same is true for $\mu\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P)$. Consequently, the linear character λ cannot be a constituent of γ_P , again a contradiction.

Thus we have completed the proof of the first statement of the theorem.

(II) Now we prove that our map $\chi \mapsto \chi^*$ is a bijection. Recall that $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(N_G(P)) \leq \mathbf{O}_{p'}(G)$ by [Theorem 3.2](#) and that $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(G)$ is contained in the kernel of any $\psi \in \text{Irr}(B_0(G))$. Modding out by $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(G)$, we may assume that $\mathbf{O}_{p'}(G) = 1$ and so $N_G(P) = P$. Hence the principal block is the only block of maximal defect of G , and the same is true for LP . Since all the nonabelian composition factors of G

of order divisible by p are $\text{PSL}_2(3^{3^a})$ with $a \geq 1$, we know by [Isaacs et al. 2007, Theorem A] that the McKay conjecture is true for G and for LP . Hence

$$|\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)| = |\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P))| = |\text{Irr}(P/P')| = |\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_{LP}(P))| = |\text{Irr}_{p'}(LP)|.$$

Now, if $\delta \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(LP)$, then some irreducible constituent χ of δ^G has p' -degree. Therefore χ_{LP} contains δ and, by the first statement of the theorem, we necessarily have that $\chi^* = \delta$. Thus the map $\chi \mapsto \chi^*$ is surjective, and therefore injective. \square

The proof of Corollary B, which we restate below, is now immediate.

Corollary B. *Let G be a finite group, let p be odd, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$. Suppose that $N_G(P) = P$. Then there is a natural bijection $\chi \mapsto \chi^*$ between $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ and the linear characters of P . In fact, if $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ and $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P)$ is linear, then χ and λ correspond under the bijection if and only if*

$$\chi_P = \lambda + \Delta,$$

where Δ is either zero or a character whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p . This happens if and only if

$$\lambda^G = \chi + \Xi,$$

where Ξ is either zero or a character whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p .

Proof. If $N_G(P) = P$, then the principal block is the unique block of maximal defect by Brauer's first main theorem. Hence, the first part of the corollary follows from Theorem 4.3 by letting $L = 1$. For the second part, if $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P)$ is linear, then λ^G has degree not divisible by p , and therefore λ^G has a constituent $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$. Then $[\chi_P, \lambda] \neq 0$ and it follows that necessarily $\lambda = \chi^*$. It also follows that χ is unique, because our map is injective. \square

Next is Corollary C.

Corollary C. *Let G be a finite group, let p be odd, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$.*

(a) $N_G(P) = P$ if and only if

$$(1_P)^G = 1_G + \Xi,$$

where Ξ is either zero or a character whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p .

(b) $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$ if and only if 1_G is the only irreducible constituent of $(1_{PC_G(P)})^G$ that belongs to $\text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(G))$.

Proof. Both proofs are very similar. We start with (a). One implication follows from [Corollary B](#). Assume now that

$$(1_P)^G = 1_G + \Xi,$$

where Ξ is either zero or a character whose irreducible constituents all have degree divisible by p , but $N := N_G(P) > P$. Then there exists a nonprincipal character $\gamma \in \text{Irr}(N/P)$, which can be viewed as an N -character. Since γ has p' -degree (because N/P is a p' -group), it follows that γ^G possesses an irreducible constituent $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$. Now, χ lies over $\gamma \neq 1_N$ and therefore $1_G \neq \chi$ lies over 1_P , a contradiction.

Next, we prove (b). Write $C = C_G(P)$. One implication follows from [Theorem 4.3](#). Assume now that 1_G is the unique irreducible constituent of $(1_{PC})^G$ that belongs to $\text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(G))$ and that $N := N_G(P) > PC$. Then there exists a nonprincipal character $\gamma \in \text{Irr}(N/PC)$, which can be viewed as an N -character. Since N is p -solvable, and $O_{p'}(N) \leq C \leq \ker \gamma$, it follows that γ lies in the principal block of N by [[Navarro 1998](#), Theorem (10.20)]. Also, γ has p' -degree, because N/PC is a p' -group. If b is now the principal block of N , we know that $b^G = B = B_0(G)$ is the principal block of G , by Brauer's third main theorem [[loc. cit.](#), Theorem (6.7)]. Write

$$(\gamma^G)_B = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(B)} [\gamma^G, \chi] \chi.$$

(This is called the B -part of γ^G ; see page 72 of [[loc. cit.](#)].) Now, by [[loc. cit.](#), Corollary (6.4)], we have that

$$1 = (\gamma^G(1))_p = ((\gamma^G)_B(1))_p,$$

where n_p is the largest power of p dividing the integer n . It then follows that some irreducible constituent χ of γ^G lies in $\text{Irr}_{p'}(B)$. We now have that χ lies over γ and therefore over 1_{PC} . Since $\gamma \neq 1_N$, it follows that $\chi \neq 1_G$, and this is a contradiction. □

5. p -solvable groups

Our proof of [Theorem D](#) is short but uses deep character theory of p -solvable groups. We assume that the reader is familiar with π -special characters (i.e., the characters of π -degree whose subnormal irreducible constituents have determinantal π -order; see [[Gajendragadkar 1979](#)]).

Lemma 5.1. *Suppose that $L \triangleleft G$, $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$ and $N_{G/L}(PL/L) = PL/L$. Assume that G/L is p -solvable. Let $\theta \in \text{Irr}(L)$ be P -invariant and p' -special. Then there exists a unique $\hat{\theta} \in \text{Irr}(G \mid \theta)$ such that $\hat{\theta}$ is p' -special.*

Proof. We argue by induction on $|G : L|$. Let K/L be a chief factor of G , and notice that G/K has a self-normalizing Sylow p -subgroup, by elementary group theory. Assume first that K/L is a p -group, and let $\eta \in \text{Irr}(K \mid \theta)$ be the unique p' -special character lying over θ , by using Proposition 4.3 of [Gajendragadkar 1979]. By uniqueness, η is P -invariant, and by induction, there is a unique p' -special character $\hat{\eta} \in \text{Irr}(G)$ that lies over η (and therefore over θ). Now, if $\hat{\theta}$ is any other p' -special character of G lying over θ and $\psi \in \text{Irr}(K)$ lies under $\hat{\theta}$ and over θ , we have that ψ is p' -special by Proposition 4.1 of [Gajendragadkar 1979], and therefore $\psi = \eta$, by uniqueness. But in this case, $\hat{\theta} = \hat{\eta}$, by using the inductive hypothesis.

Suppose finally that K/L is a p' -group. Then $C_{K/L}(PL/L) = 1$, using that PL/L is self-normalizing. Hence, by Problem (13.10) of [Isaacs 2006], there exists a unique P -invariant $\tau \in \text{Irr}(K \mid \theta)$. Also, τ is p' -special by Lemma 4.4 of [Gajendragadkar 1979]. By induction, there exists a unique p' -special character $\hat{\tau}$ lying over τ (and therefore over θ). Suppose now that $\gamma \in \text{Irr}(G)$ is any other p' -special character lying over θ . By Lemma 2.1, let $\phi \in \text{Irr}(K)$ be P -invariant under γ , and, by Theorem (13.27) of [Isaacs 2006], let $\rho \in \text{Irr}(L)$ be P -invariant under ϕ . Then ρ and θ are P -invariant and lie under γ , so $\rho = \theta$ by Lemma 2.1. Then $\phi = \tau$ by the uniqueness of τ , and hence $\gamma = \hat{\tau}$ by induction. \square

We restate Theorem D for the reader's convenience.

Theorem D. *Let G be a finite p -solvable group, and let $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$. Suppose that $N_G(P) = PC_G(P)$, and let $N = O_{p'}(G)$. Let $\text{Irr}_P(N)$ be the set of P -invariant $\theta \in \text{Irr}(N)$. Then for every $\theta \in \text{Irr}_P(N)$ and linear $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P/P')$, there is a canonically defined character*

$$\lambda \star \theta \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G).$$

Furthermore, the map

$$\text{Irr}(P/P') \times \text{Irr}_P(N) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$$

given by $(\lambda, \theta) \mapsto \lambda \star \theta$ is a bijection. As a consequence, $N_G(P) = P \times C_N(P)$, and if $\theta^* \in \text{Irr}(C_N(P))$ is the Glauberman correspondent of $\theta \in \text{Irr}_P(N)$, then the map

$$\lambda \times \theta^* \mapsto \lambda \star \theta$$

is a natural bijection $\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P)) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$. Also, if $\theta = 1_N$ and $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P/P')$, then $\lambda \times \theta^*$ is the unique linear constituent of $(\lambda \star \theta)_{N_G(P)}$.

Proof. By Theorem 3.2, we can write $N_G(P) = P \times X$, where $X := C_N(P)$. Let $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(P)$ be linear and let $\theta \in \text{Irr}_P(N)$. Since $P \cap N = 1$, we trivially have that λ extends to PN . Now, by Theorem 2.1 of [Isaacs and Navarro 2008] (or see Corollary 2.2 of [Isaacs and Navarro 2001] for a self-contained proof), there exists a maximal subgroup $P \subseteq W \subseteq G$ such that λ extends to W . Hence $PN \subseteq W$. Now,

by elementary character theory, let $\hat{\lambda} \in \text{Irr}(W)$ be the unique linear character of p -power order that extends λ . Now, $N_{W/N}(PN/N) = PN/N$, and by [Lemma 5.1](#), there exists a unique p' -special $\hat{\theta} \in \text{Irr}(W)$ lying over θ . Now, by [Theorem 2.2 of \[Isaacs and Navarro 2008\]](#) and [Theorem C of \[Navarro 1997\]](#) we have that

$$\lambda \star \theta := (\hat{\theta}\hat{\lambda})^G \in \text{Irr}(G).$$

Notice that $\lambda \star \theta$ has p' -degree, because $\hat{\theta}$ has p' -degree and $|G : W|$ is not divisible by p . (We notice for the record that $(\lambda \star \theta)_W$ contains $\hat{\theta}\hat{\lambda}$, and therefore, when restricted to N , we have that $(\lambda \star \theta)$ lies over θ . It is not in general true that $\lambda \star \theta$ lies over λ , on the other hand.)

We have now defined a map

$$\text{Irr}(P/P') \times \text{Irr}_P(N) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$$

given by $(\lambda, \theta) \mapsto \lambda \star \theta$.

Next we show that our map is surjective. Let $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$. By [Theorem 3.6 of \[Isaacs and Navarro 2008\]](#), we have that χ is a *satellite* of some $\psi \in B_p(G)$ of p' -degree (see [Section 3 of \[Isaacs and Navarro 2008\]](#) for the necessary definitions). In other words, this means that there is some linear character $\delta \in \text{Irr}(P)$ and a p' -special character $\alpha \in \text{Irr}(U)$, where U is the maximal subgroup of G to which δ extends, such that

$$\chi = (\hat{\delta}\alpha)^G,$$

where the order of $\hat{\delta}$ is a p -power and $\hat{\delta}$ extends δ . Now, α_N contains a (unique) P -invariant character $\mu \in \text{Irr}_P(N)$ by [Lemma 2.1](#), and it follows that α is the unique p' -special character of U lying over μ by [Lemma 5.1](#). It follows then that $\chi = \delta \star \mu$, and, therefore, that our map is surjective.

Recall that the Glauberman correspondence [\[Isaacs 2006, Theorem \(13.1\)\]](#) provides a natural bijection

$$\text{Irr}_P(N) \rightarrow \text{Irr}(C_N(P)).$$

Since the McKay conjecture is true for p -solvable groups (see for instance [\[Isaacs et al. 2007\]](#)) we have that

$$|\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)| = |\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P))| = |\text{Irr}(P/P')| |\text{Irr}(C_N(P))| = |\text{Irr}(P/P')| |\text{Irr}_P(N)|.$$

It then follows that our map is bijective.

In the case where $\theta = 1_N$, the second part of the theorem easily follows from [Theorem 3.1 of \[Isaacs and Navarro 2008\]](#) applied in the group G/N . □

Under the hypothesis of the previous theorem, we notice that the blocks with defect group $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$ of G can be parametrized by the P -invariant irreducible characters of $N = \mathcal{O}_{p'}(G)$. The fact that in this case $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G|\theta)$ and $\text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P)|\theta^*)$

have the same cardinality is a consequence of [Okuyama and Wajima 1980]. Our hypothesis, however, allows us to obtain a canonical bijection in our case.

6. A non- p -solvable example

To finish the paper, it might be interesting to show the reader how to construct a natural bijection $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P))$ in the paradigmatic case where $G = \text{SL}_2(3^{3^a}) \cdot C_{3^a}$ and $p = 3$, with $P \in \text{Syl}_p(G)$ as usual.

Let $S := [G, G] = \text{SL}_2(q)$ with $q = 3^{3^a}$, and let σ denote the field automorphism of S of order $t := 3^a$, so that $G = S \rtimes \langle \sigma \rangle$. Using [Digne and Michel 1991, Table 2], it is easy to check that $\text{Irr}_{p'}(S)$ contains exactly six σ -invariant characters: 1_S , two Weil characters $\eta_{1,2}$ of degree $(q - 1)/2$ (denoted χ_b^\pm in [Isaacs et al. 2007, §15]), two Weil characters $\xi_{1,2}$ of degree $(q + 1)/2$ (denoted χ_a^\pm in that work), and a unique rational-valued character ψ of degree $q - 1$. Here, the three former characters are nonfaithful, and the three latter ones are faithful. Furthermore, one can label $\xi_{1,2}$ such that

$$\xi_i(x) = \eta_i(x) + 1$$

for any element $x \in S$ of order 3 and $i = 1, 2$. Since G/S is cyclic (and generated by σ), it follows that all these 6 characters extend to G , and the $6t$ extensions are precisely the characters in $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$. In particular, 1_S extends to λ_j , $1 \leq j \leq t$, with $\lambda_1 = 1_G$. Next, we will single out a “canonical” extension for each of the remaining five characters of S . As shown in [Navarro and Tiep 2014, §3], G embeds in $H := \text{Sp}_{2t}(3)$ in such a way that η_i extends to a Weil character of H that takes value 1 at σ . We will denote the restriction of this character of H to G by $\tilde{\eta}_i$, so that

$$\tilde{\eta}_i(\sigma) = 1, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Likewise, ξ_i extends to a Weil character of H that takes value 2 at σ , and we will denote the restriction of this character of H to G by $\tilde{\xi}_i$, so that

$$\tilde{\xi}_i(\sigma) = 2, \quad i = 1, 2.$$

Finally, by [Navarro and Tiep 2008, Corollary 2.2], there is a unique rational-valued extension $\tilde{\psi}$ of ψ to G .

Let 1_Z and ν denote the two linear characters of $Z := \mathbf{Z}(G) \cong C_2$. For any $\gamma \in \text{Irr}(Z)$, let $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G \mid \gamma)$ denote the set of characters $\chi \in \text{Irr}_{p'}(G)$ that lie above γ , and similarly for $N := N_G(P) = P \times Z$. Now we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Irr}_{p'}(G \mid 1_Z) &= \{\lambda_j, \tilde{\eta}_i \lambda_j \mid 1 \leq i \leq 2, 1 \leq j \leq t\}, \\ \text{Irr}_{p'}(G \mid \nu) &= \{\tilde{\psi} \lambda_j, \tilde{\xi}_i \lambda_j \mid 1 \leq i \leq 2, 1 \leq j \leq t\}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the first set is contained in the principal 3-block $B_0(G)$ of G and the second set is contained in the other 3-block of maximal defect $B_1(G)$ of G . [Theorem A](#) yields a natural correspondence $\text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(G)) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(N))$. To get a natural correspondence $\text{Irr}_{p'}(B_1(G)) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(B_1(N))$, it therefore suffices to define a natural correspondence between $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G | 1_Z) = \text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(G))$ and $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G | \nu) = \text{Irr}_{p'}(B_1(G))$, which can be given by

$$\lambda_j \mapsto \tilde{\psi} \lambda_j, \quad \tilde{\eta}_i \lambda_j \mapsto \tilde{\xi}_i \lambda_j,$$

and a natural correspondence between $\text{Irr}_{p'}(N | 1_Z) = \text{Irr}_{p'}(B_0(N))$ and $\text{Irr}_{p'}(N | \nu) = \text{Irr}_{p'}(B_1(N))$, which can be given by

$$\mu \times 1_Z \mapsto \mu \times \nu$$

for all $\mu \in \text{Irr}(P/P')$.

Note that an equivariant bijection $\pi : \text{Irr}_{p'}(S) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(N_S(P \cap S))$ was constructed in [\[Isaacs et al. 2007, \(15F\)\]](#). Choosing $\pi(\chi_a^\pm)$ and $\pi(\chi_b^\pm)$ suitably, one can check that π extends (from S to G) to our bijection $\text{Irr}_{p'}(G) \rightarrow \text{Irr}_{p'}(N_G(P))$.

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