

FLAT MANIFOLDS WITH HOLONOMY REPRESENTATION OF QUATERNIONIC TYPE

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ABSTRACT. We are interested in the question of the existence of flat manifolds for which all \mathbb{R} -irreducible components of the *holonomy representation* are either absolutely irreducible, of complex or of quaternionic type. In the first two cases such examples are well known. But the existence of the third type of flat manifolds was unknown to the authors. In this article we construct such an example. Moreover, we present a list of finite groups for which a construction of manifolds of quaternionic type is impossible.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let M^n be a flat Riemannian manifold of dimension n , i.e. a compact Riemannian manifold without boundary, with sectional curvature equal to zero. From the Bieberbach theorem [16] it is known that the torsion free fundamental group $\Gamma = \pi_1(M^n)$ of the manifold M^n defines a short exact sequence

$$(1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \Gamma \xrightarrow{p} G \rightarrow 0,$$

where \mathbb{Z}^n is the unique maximal abelian subgroup of finite index in Γ . The finite group G is the holonomy group of M^n . By the *holonomy representation* of the group Γ we shall understand a homomorphism $\varphi_\Gamma: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$ given by the formula

$$\forall_{g \in G, z \in \mathbb{Z}^n} \varphi_\Gamma(g)(z) = \gamma z \gamma^{-1},$$

where $\gamma \in \Gamma$ is any element such that $p(\gamma) = g$. Since \mathbb{Z}^n is a maximal abelian subgroup, φ_Γ is a faithful representation. Any short exact sequence (1) corresponds to an element $\alpha_\Gamma \in H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}^n)$, where G acts on \mathbb{Z}^n via φ_Γ . Moreover, an element $\alpha \in H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}^n)$ defines a flat manifold if and only if $\mathrm{res}_C^G \alpha \neq 0$ for any cyclic subgroup $C \subset G$. Such an element α is called special, see [16, p. 29, 36]. In this note we are interested in the question of the existence of flat manifolds for a special kind of holonomy representation. We shall need some definitions.

Let $h: G \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_m(\mathbb{R})$ be a faithful representation. Denote by W a left $\mathbb{R}[G]$ module which is defined by the representation h . We have a direct sum $W = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k$

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of $\mathbb{R}[G]$ -irreducible modules V_i for $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. It follows from [5, Theorem (73.9)] that there are three kinds of summands: absolutely irreducible, "complex" and "quaternionic" ones. An irreducible $\mathbb{R}[G]$ module V is "complex" if $\text{End}_{\mathbb{R}[G]}(V) = \mathbb{C}$ (the complex numbers) and it is "quaternionic" if $\text{End}_{\mathbb{R}[G]}(V) = \mathbb{H}$ (the quaternionic field). If $\text{End}_{\mathbb{R}[G]}(V) = \mathbb{R}$ then V is absolutely irreducible. Hence, we have a decomposition

$$(2) \quad W = W_{\mathbb{R}} \oplus W_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus W_{\mathbb{H}}$$

into isotypic components of real, complex and quaternionic type.

There exists a similar characterization of \mathbb{C} -irreducible representations. Let χ be character of G and

$$\nu_2(\chi) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g^2).$$

By definition $\nu_2(\chi)$ is the Frobenius-Schur indicator.

Let V be as above an $\mathbb{R}[G]$ -irreducible representation. Let U be a simple submodule of the $\mathbb{C}[G]$ -module $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} V$. Then either $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} V = U$, which means that V is absolutely irreducible or $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} V = U \oplus \bar{U}$, where \bar{U} denotes the conjugate module [15, pages 106-109]. In the latter case, if $U \not\cong \bar{U}$ then $\text{End}_{\mathbb{R}[G]}(V) = \mathbb{C}$ and if $U \cong \bar{U}$ then $\text{End}_{\mathbb{R}[G]}(V) = \mathbb{H}$. Let χ_U denote the character of U . From [10, p. 58] we have

$$\nu_2(\chi_U) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \text{ if } V \text{ is absolutely irreducible,} \\ 0 & , \text{ if } V \text{ is of complex type,} \\ -1 & , \text{ if } V \text{ is of quaternionic type.} \end{cases}$$

In this paper we are interested in the question of the existence of flat manifolds whose \mathbb{R} -irreducible components of the holonomy representation are either absolutely irreducible, or only of complex type or only of quaternionic type. Let us denote the above classes of flat manifolds by \mathbb{RT} , \mathbb{CT} and \mathbb{HT} respectively.

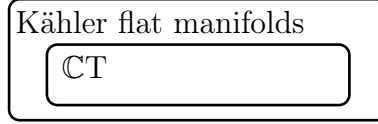
Equivalently, we are looking for a faithful $\mathbb{Z}G$ module W such that $H^2(G, W)$ contains a special element and $\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} W = (\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} W)_F$ for $F = \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}$ respectively in the decomposition (2).

In the first two cases (i.e. $F = \mathbb{R}$ and $F = \mathbb{C}$) such examples are well known and we shall present them in the next section. For example any Hantzsche-Wendt manifold has holonomy representation whose \mathbb{R} -irreducible components are all absolutely irreducible. Similarly, any flat manifold with holonomy group $(\mathbb{Z}_3)^k$ and the first Betti number equal to zero and dimension $2(2+k)$ ([16, Th. 4.2]) has holonomy representation with \mathbb{R} -irreducible components only of complex type.

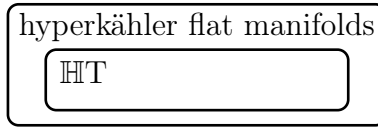
However in the case $F = \mathbb{H}$ such examples were unknown. One of our main results (Theorem 3.1) is a construction of a flat manifold in the class \mathbb{HT} . In the final section we shall give a list of finite groups which are not holonomy groups of flat manifolds in the class \mathbb{HT} .

An even dimensional flat manifold M^{2n} is Kähler if and only if all \mathbb{R} -irreducible summands of the holonomy representation $\varphi_{\pi_1(M^{2n})}$, which are also \mathbb{C} -irreducible

occur with even multiplicity, see [16, Prop. 7.2]. By the above definition any flat manifold in the class $\mathbb{C}T$ is Kähler. On the other hand, any Kähler flat manifold with non-zero first Betti number does not belong to the class $\mathbb{C}T$.



Similarly, any flat manifold M^{4n} of dimension $4n$ of the class $\mathbb{H}T$ is hyperkähler, i.e. $\varphi_{\pi_1(M^{4n})}(G) \subset \text{Sp}(4n)$, see [9]. In fact, from (cf. [10, p.58]) it is well known that any irreducible complex representation V with $\nu_2(V) = -1$, has even dimension and carries a G -invariant, non-degenerate symplectic form. However, any hyperkähler flat manifold with the first Betti number different from zero is not $\mathbb{H}T$. See also [19] and [3].



For any finite group G , it has been observed (see [11] and [3, Prop. 3.2]) that using "the double" construction it is possible to define Kähler and hyperkähler manifolds with holonomy group G .

2. REAL AND COMPLEX CASE

To begin with, we shall present a class of examples of flat manifolds whose *holonomy representations* have a decomposition (2) with only absolutely irreducible components. Any flat manifold with holonomy group $(\mathbb{Z}_2)^k, k \geq 2$ has such property. The simplest ones are the Klein Bottle and the 3-dimensional Hantzsche-Wendt manifold whose fundamental group is defined as follows, see [16]:

$$\Gamma = \langle \gamma_1 = (A, (1/2, 1/2, 0)), \gamma_2 = (B, (0, 1/2, 1/2)) \rangle \subset \text{SO}(3) \times \mathbb{R}^3,$$

where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ and $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$.

Let us present an example of a flat manifold M_k where all components of the holonomy representation are of "complex" type (have Frobenius-Schur indicator equal to 0). The manifold M_k has holonomy group $(\mathbb{Z}_3)^k$, first Betti number zero and dimension equal to $2(k+2), k \geq 2$.

For example, to define the manifold M_2 we shall need matrices:

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} I_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & C & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C \end{bmatrix}, E = \begin{bmatrix} C & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & C & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & C^2 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ where } C = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

and I_k is the identity $k \times k$ matrix, for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Thus D and E are invertible integer matrices of degree 8. We define two elements

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_D &= (D, (-2/3, 1/3, 0, 0, -2/3, 1/3, -2/3, 1/3)), \\ \gamma_E &= (E, (0, 0, -2/3, 1/3, 0, 0, 0, 0))\end{aligned}$$

of the group $SO(8) \ltimes \mathbb{R}^8$. Let $\Gamma_2 = \langle \gamma_D, \gamma_E, (I_8, x) : x \in \mathbb{Z}^8 \rangle$ and $M_2 = \mathbb{R}^8 / \Gamma_2$. We have (see [16]) that $\pi_1(M_2) = \Gamma_2$.

3. A FLAT MANIFOLD IN THE CLASS \mathbb{HT}

In this section we present one of the main results of our article.

Theorem 3.1. *There exists a flat manifold with holonomy representation of quaternionic type.*

Proof. Let the presentation of a group G be given as follows. G fits into the central extension

$$1 \longrightarrow C_2^2 \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow C_2^4 \longrightarrow 1,$$

it is generated by the elements a, b, c, d of order 4, such that $a^2 = c^2$ and $b^2 = d^2$ generate the center $Z(G)$ and we have commutator relations:

$$\begin{aligned}[a, b] &= a^2 & [a, c] &= a^2 b^2 & [a, d] &= b^2 \\ [b, c] &= a^2 & [b, d] &= a^2 b^2 & [c, d] &= 1\end{aligned}$$

This is an example of a skew group, i.e. a group for which we have

$$\forall \chi \in \text{Irr}(G) \chi(1) = 1 \vee \nu_2(\chi) = -1,$$

where $\text{Irr}(G)$ denotes the set of complex irreducible characters of G . In the library of small groups of GAP [7] G is labeled as [64,245].

	1	a^2	b^2	$a^2 b^2$
χ_1	4	4	-4	-4
χ_2	4	-4	4	-4
χ_3	4	-4	-4	4

TABLE 1. List of nonzero values of characters χ_1, χ_2, χ_3 .

G has exactly 3 characters χ_1, χ_2, χ_3 with Frobenius-Schur indicator equal to -1 . They are distinguished by their values on the center only, since on every element of the set $G \setminus Z(G)$ each of them is equal to zero. The non-zero values are presented in Table 1. Moreover, the characters are conjugate one to another, which means that for every $1 \leq i < j \leq 3$ there exists an automorphism $f_{ij} \in \text{Aut}(G)$ such that $\chi_j = \chi_i \circ f_{ij}$. Let us introduce a notation for two of those automorphisms:

$$(3) \quad f_2 := f_{12}, f_3 := f_{13}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^2(G, M) & \xrightarrow{f^*} & H^2(G, M^f) \\
 \downarrow \text{res}_{f(H)} & & \downarrow \text{res}_H \\
 H^2(f(H), \text{res}_{f(H)} M) & \xrightarrow{(f|_H)^*} & H^2(H, \text{res}_H M^f)
 \end{array}$$

DIAGRAM 1

From Table 1 and the fact that the center $Z(G)$ is a characteristic subgroup of G we have that

$$f_2(b^2) = f_3(a^2b^2) = a^2.$$

Now, for every $f \in \text{Aut}(G)$, let M^f denote the G -module twisted by f , i.e. $M^f = M$ and the action \cdot_f comes from the original action of G on M as follows:

$$g \cdot_f m = f(g)m,$$

where $g \in G, m \in M^f$. Moreover, for every such automorphism f and every subgroup H of G we have Diagram 1, where $(f|_H)^*$ is an isomorphism. Hence, if we can find a G -lattice M and an element $\alpha \in H^2(G, M)$ such that $\text{res}_{C_1} \alpha \neq 0$, then

$$\text{res}_{C_i} f_i^*(\alpha) = (f_i|_{C_i})^* \text{res}_{C_1} \alpha \neq 0,$$

for $i = 2, 3$, where $C_i = \ker \chi_i$ is the group generated by a^2, b^2 and a^2b^2 , for $i = 1, 2, 3$ respectively. Hence the element

$$(4) \quad \alpha + f_2^*(\alpha) + f_3^*(\alpha) \in H^2(G, M \oplus M^{f_2} \oplus M^{f_3})$$

is special, since non-trivial elements of $Z(G)$ are the only elements of G of order 2.

The construction of the lattice M which works for the group C_1 in the above sense is as follows. Let $S_1 = \text{ind}_{C_1}^G \mathbb{Z}$ be induced from the trivial C_1 -module \mathbb{Z} . If we denote by χ the character of the G -module S_1 , then direct calculations show that

$$\langle \chi, \chi_1 \rangle = 4 \text{ and } \langle \chi, \chi_2 \rangle = \langle \chi, \chi_3 \rangle = 0.$$

This means that there is a homogeneous component of the $\mathbb{C}G$ -module $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} S_1$ of dimension 16, which contains quaternionic summands only. Moreover, since χ_1 is not the character of a real module, by [10, Corollary 10.14] we get that $2\chi_1$ is the character of some $\mathbb{Q}G$ -module. If $\rho_1: G \rightarrow \text{GL}(32, \mathbb{Z})$ is a permutation representation corresponding to the G -module S_1 (see below), then the procedure of finding homogeneous components in representations, presented in [15, Section 2.6], allows us to find a basis of the submodule of S_1 with character $4\chi_1$. To be more precise, 16 columns of the matrix

$$B = \frac{2\chi_1(1)}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \overline{2\chi_1(g)} \rho_1(g),$$

up to multiplication by a rational constant, form a \mathbb{Z} -basis of a pure \mathbb{Z} -submodule of S_1 , which admits a G action. If we denote this module by M then $M \cong \mathbb{Z}^{16}$

and computer calculations show that $H^2(G, M) = \langle \alpha \rangle \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2$. Moreover, $\text{res}_{C_1}^G \alpha \neq 0$ and the formula (4) defines a special element which corresponds to the torsion-free extension

$$0 \longrightarrow M \oplus M^{f_2} \oplus M^{f_3} \longrightarrow \Gamma \longrightarrow G \longrightarrow 1.$$

Since the character of the G -module $M \oplus M^{f_2} \oplus M^{f_3}$ is equal to $4(\chi_1 + \chi_2 + \chi_3)$, it must be faithful, cf. Table 1, and Γ is a Bieberbach group.

The representation ρ_1 may be defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a &\mapsto P_{(1\ 13)(2\ 14)(3\ 9)(4\ 10)(5\ 21)(6\ 22)(7\ 11)(8\ 12)(15\ 24)(16\ 23)(17\ 26)(18\ 25)(19\ 27)(20\ 28)(29\ 31)(30\ 32)}, \\ b &\mapsto P_{(1\ 3\ 2\ 4)(5\ 18\ 6\ 17)(7\ 15\ 8\ 16)(9\ 14\ 10\ 13)(11\ 24\ 12\ 23)(19\ 30\ 20\ 29)(21\ 25\ 22\ 26)(27\ 32\ 28\ 31)}, \\ c &\mapsto P_{(1\ 5)(2\ 6)(3\ 18)(4\ 17)(7\ 20)(8\ 19)(9\ 26)(10\ 25)(11\ 27)(12\ 28)(13\ 22)(14\ 21)(15\ 29)(16\ 30)(23\ 31)(24\ 32)}, \\ d &\mapsto P_{(1\ 8\ 2\ 7)(3\ 15\ 4\ 16)(5\ 19\ 6\ 20)(9\ 23\ 10\ 24)(11\ 14\ 12\ 13)(17\ 30\ 18\ 29)(21\ 28\ 22\ 27)(25\ 32\ 26\ 31)}, \end{aligned}$$

where P_s denotes the permutation matrix of degree 32 of an element s of S_{32} , the symmetric group on 32 letters. With this specific representation a basis of the module M consists of the elements

$$e_1 - e_2, e_3 - e_4, \dots, e_{31} - e_{32},$$

where e_i denotes the i -th column of the identity matrix of degree 32. In this case the structure of the G -module $M = \mathbb{Z}^{16}$ is given by the integral representation $\rho_M: G \rightarrow \text{GL}(16, \mathbb{Z})$ defined as follows

$$\begin{aligned} a &\mapsto P_{(1\ 7)(2\ 5)(3\ 11)(4\ 6)(8\ 12)(9\ 13)(10\ 14)(15\ 16)}^{8,9,12,13}, \\ b &\mapsto P_{(1\ 2)(3\ 9)(4\ 8)(5\ 7)(6\ 12)(10\ 15)(11\ 13)(14\ 16)}^{2,3,5,6,8,10,13,14}, \\ c &\mapsto P_{(1\ 3)(2\ 9)(4\ 10)(5\ 13)(6\ 14)(7\ 11)(8\ 15)(12\ 16)}^{2,4,5,7,9,10,11,13}, \\ d &\mapsto P_{(1\ 4)(2\ 8)(3\ 10)(5\ 12)(6\ 7)(9\ 15)(11\ 14)(13\ 16)}^{1,6,8,9,10,11,12,13}, \end{aligned}$$

where the superscripts define rows of a permutation matrix which should be multiplied by -1 . The cocycle $\hat{\alpha}$ which defines non-zero cohomology class α in the group $H^1(G, \mathbb{Q}^{16}/\mathbb{Z}^{16}) \cong H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}^{16})$ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} a &\mapsto \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right) + \mathbb{Z}^{16}, \\ b &\mapsto \left(0, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \mathbb{Z}^{16}, \\ c &\mapsto \left(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \mathbb{Z}^{16}, \\ d &\mapsto (0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0) + \mathbb{Z}^{16}. \end{aligned}$$

One gets that $\rho_M(a^2) = I_{16}$, the identity matrix of degree 16, and that

$$\hat{\alpha}(a^2) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) + \mathbb{Z}^{16},$$

hence $\text{res}_{C_1} \alpha \neq 0$.

The calculations are presented in more detail on the web page [13]. □

4. HOLONOMY GROUPS OF FLAT MANIFOLDS FROM THE CLASS \mathbb{HT}

Let \mathcal{HT} denote the class of holonomy groups of manifolds from the class \mathbb{HT} . This section is motivated by the search for further examples in \mathcal{HT} . We will present some necessary conditions for a group G to belong to \mathcal{HT} . Then we will exclude certain simple groups from the class \mathcal{HT} . Finally, we comment on 2-groups.

4.1. Some necessary conditions.

Definition 4.1 ([16, Definition 4.2]). *We say that a finite group is primitive if it is a holonomy group of a flat manifold with first Betti number equal to zero.*

Since the holonomy representation of any flat manifold with non-zero first Betti is of non-quaternionic type, a group in \mathcal{HT} is primitive. Moreover by [16, Theorem 4.1] a finite group is primitive if and only if no non-trivial cyclic Sylow p -subgroup of G has a normal complement.

Example 4.2. *By [16, Proposition 4.2] the following groups are non-primitive:*

- (i) metacyclic groups $\mathbb{Z}_n \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_m$, $(m, n) = 1$;
- (ii) the Borel subgroup $\mathbb{Z}_q \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_{q-1} \subset \mathrm{SL}_2(q)$, where q is power of a prime p ;
- (iii) the group $\mathrm{SL}_2(3)$ (it has a normal 3-complement).

Proposition 4.3. *Let $G \in \mathcal{HT}$. Then all of the following hold:*

1. G has even order.
2. G is non-abelian.
3. $Z(G)$ is an elementary abelian 2-group.
4. If p is a prime such that $p \mid G$ and a Sylow p -subgroup of G is cyclic then G does not have a normal p -complement.
5. The Sylow 2-subgroup of G is non-cyclic.
6. Put $I(G) := |\{g \in G \mid g^2 = 1\}|$. Then

$$I(G) < \sum_{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}(G)} \chi(1) \text{ and } I(G) \leq |G|/2.$$

7. $|\{\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}(G) \mid \nu_2(\chi) = -1\}| \geq 2$.
8. Suppose $z \in Z(G)$ with $|z| = 2$. Then there exist $\chi, \psi \in \mathrm{Irr}(G)$ with $\nu_2(\chi) = \nu_2(\psi) = -1$ and $\chi(z) = \chi(1), \psi(z) = -\psi(1)$.

Proof. **Ad. 1:** Assume $|G|$ is odd. By assumption the map $g \mapsto g^2$ is a bijection. Hence $\nu_2(\chi) \neq -1$ for any $\chi \in \mathrm{Irr}(G)$. In fact $\nu_2(\chi) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g^2) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{g \in G} \chi(g) = \langle \chi, 1 \rangle$. Here \langle, \rangle denotes the scalar product of characters, and 1 the trivial character.

Ad. 2: The Frobenius-Schur indicator of every character of every abelian group is equal to 0 or 1.

Ad. 3: Suppose that $Z(G)$ contains an element z with $|z| = 4$ or $|z| = p$ for some odd prime p . Let ψ be a faithful complex character of G . Then there is

some irreducible constituent χ of ψ such that z^2 is not in the kernel of χ . As $\text{res}_{Z(G)} \chi = \chi(1)\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in \text{Irr}(Z(G))$, we obtain $\chi(z) \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$. Hence $\chi \neq \overline{\chi}$ and so G cannot have a faithful quaternionic representation.

Ad. 4: This is in fact a definition of a primitive group (see above).

Ad. 5: This follows from 4 and [17, Theorem 1].

Ad. 6: By [18, Lemma 2 on p. 252] and [1, p. 155], if any of given conditions does not hold then for every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ we have $\nu_2(\chi) = 1$.

Ad. 7: The fact that the holonomy representation of a flat manifold with non-trivial holonomy group is non-homogeneous is the main result of [12].

Ad. 8: By assumption there exists a faithful G lattice L and a special element $\alpha \in H^2(G, L)$. If $\chi(z) = \chi(1)$ for all $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$, then z is in the kernel of $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} L$, i.e. z acts trivially on L , and we have a contradiction. Suppose that $\chi(z) = -\chi(1)$ for all $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$. Then z acts as -1 on $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} L$, hence z acts as -1 on L . But then $H^2(G, L)$ cannot contain a special element, since $H^2(\langle z \rangle, \text{res}_{\langle z \rangle} L) = 0$.

□

4.2. Some simple groups and their covering groups.

Lemma 4.4. *Let G be a finite group and p a prime number. Let $O_{p'}(G)$ denote the maximal normal subgroup of order prime to p . Then $O_{p'}(G)$ is contained in the kernel of every $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ in the principal p -block.*

Proof. Follows from [6, Lemma (4.12)(ii)].

□

Lemma 4.5. *Let G be a finite group and L be a G -lattice. If $H^2(G, L)$ contains a special element then for every prime divisor p of $|G|$ there exists a constituent of $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} L$ which lies in the principal p -block of G .*

Proof. Follows from proofs of Lemmas 2.1 and 2.2.a of [8].

□

Proposition 4.6. *The following groups do not belong to \mathcal{HT} :*

- (i) $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q), \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{F}_q)$, where q is a power of a prime;
- (ii) $A_n, 2.A_n, S_n, 2.S_n, n \geq 5$;
- (iii) a perfect central extension of a sporadic simple group.

Proof. **Ad i:** These groups are excluded by Lemma 4.4, as all characters χ with $\nu_2(\chi) = -1$ satisfy $\chi(z) = -\chi(1)$ for $z \in Z(G), |z| = 2$ and hence $O_{p'}(G) \not\subseteq \ker \chi$ for any prime $p \neq 2$.

Ad. ii: Let $n \geq 5$. Then S_n and A_n do not have irreducible representations of quaternionic type. For example all \mathbb{C} -irreducible representations of S_n are afforded by real representations, [10, page 56, Corollary 4.15]. Similar properties have irreducible \mathbb{C} -representations of a dihedral group. For the alternating group we shall use properties of complex irreducible representations of symmetric groups and Clifford theory, see [10, page 79]. Let W be an $\mathbb{R}S_n$ -irreducible module. We shall consider two cases.

Case 1: $\text{Res}_{A_n}^{S_n}(W) \simeq V_1 \oplus V_2$ where the V_i are irreducible. That means $(\mathbb{C} \otimes V_1) \oplus (\mathbb{C} \otimes V_2) \simeq \text{Res}_{A_n}^{S_n}(\mathbb{C} \otimes W)$. By Clifford's Theorem the $\mathbb{C} \otimes V_i, i = 1, 2$ are irreducible i.e. the V_i are absolutely irreducible

Case 2: $V := \text{Res}_{A_n}^{S_n}(W)$ is an irreducible $\mathbb{R}G$ -module. Then:

- (i) $\mathbb{C} \otimes V$ is irreducible. This means that V is absolutely irreducible.
- (ii) $\mathbb{C} \otimes V = U \oplus \bar{U}$. Since the index of A_n in S_n is equal 2, then by [10, Corollary 6.19] $U \not\cong \bar{U}$. By definition, we can conclude that V is of "complex type".

For the groups $2.A_n$ and $2.S_n$ we argue as in the proof of i.

Ad. iii: Assume first that G is simple. Using the Atlas [2] we find that $\nu_2(\chi) \in \{0, 1\}$ for all $\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)$ except if $G = \text{McL}$ and $\chi \in \{\chi_{11}, \chi_{13}\}$. A calculation in GAP [7] shows that χ_{11} and χ_{13} do not belong to the principal 11-block of G . Hence $\text{McL} \notin \mathcal{HT}$ by Lemma 4.5. If G is non-simple, by Proposition 4.3.3 we get that $G = 2.S$ for a simple group $S \not\cong \text{McL}$ (Schur multiplier of McL is of order 3). Then $G \notin \mathcal{HT}$ by Proposition 4.3.8. This concludes the proof. □

4.3. 2-groups. The following proposition shows the importance of the family of 2-groups in our investigation.

Proposition 4.7 ([14, Theorem 1] and [20, Satz]). *If a finite group G is non-abelian and all its non-linear characters have Frobenius-Schur indicator equal to -1 then G is a 2-group.*

Proof. We follow [14, p.354]. Let G be a minimal counter example to the theorem. First, since all non-linear irreducible characters have even degree, [17, Theorem 1] shows that G has a normal 2-complement K . Let T be a Sylow 2-subgroup of G . Then $T \simeq G/K$, therefore G and T have the same number of linear characters of order 2 and all irreducible characters of T can be considered as characters of G . The Frobenius-Schur formula

$$(5) \quad I(G) = \sum_{\chi \in \text{Irr}(G)} \nu_2(\chi) \chi(1),$$

shows that T has at least as many involutions as G has. This is possible only if G and T have the same number of involutions, and then (5) implies that all non-linear irreducible characters of G are characters of T , which means that K is contained in the kernels of all these characters. But then $K = 1$ and G is a 2-group. □

Example 4.8. *Let E be an extraspecial 2-group of order $2^{2m+1}, m \geq 1$. Then E/E' is elementary abelian and there is a unique irreducible character of degree 2^m (see [10, Problem 2.13]).*

There are two non-isomorphic such groups and $\nu_2(\chi) = -1$ in one of these copies (if E is a central product of the quaternion group of order 8 and several dihedral groups of order 8).

In particular, E does not belong to \mathcal{HT} by the main result of [12].

Remark 4.9. Proposition 4.3 may be used to show that the group [64, 245], defined in the proof of Theorem 3.1, is the only group of order less than or equal to 64, which is the holonomy group of a flat manifold from the class \mathbb{HT} .

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