

SUBGROUPS OF p -DIVISIBLE GROUPS AND CENTRALIZERS IN SYMMETRIC GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We give a formula relating the transfer maps for the cohomology theories E_n and C_t to the transchromatic generalized character maps of a previous paper by the author. We then apply this to understand the effect of the transchromatic generalized character maps on Strickland’s isomorphism between the Morava E -theory of the symmetric group Σ_{p^k} (modulo a transfer ideal) and the global sections of the scheme that classifies subgroups of order p^k in the formal group associated to E_n . This provides an algebro-geometric interpretation to the C_t -cohomology of the class of groups arising as centralizers of finite sets of commuting elements in symmetric groups.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is a deep correspondence between the Morava E -theory of spaces and the algebraic geometry of the formal group associated to E_n . This is apparent in theorems such as Strickland’s work [10] that relates the E -theory of symmetric groups (modulo a transfer ideal) to the scheme classifying finite subgroup schemes of the formal group. It is also seen in the work of Behrens and Rezk [3] that provides an interpretation of the E -theory of the Steinberg summands $L(k)_q$ in terms of the modular isogeny complex of the formal group and in the work of Ando [2] relating isogenies of the formal group to power operations in E_n .

The character map of Hopkins, Kuhn, and Ravenel [4] provides a tool for understanding the Morava E -theory of finite groups. Not only is this map computationally useful, but it suggests a very close relationship between the chromatic filtration and the inertia groupoid functor (they call this $\text{Fix}(-)$). This relationship has been investigated by the author in [7] and [8] in which generalizations of the character map were constructed using the algebraic geometry of p -divisible groups.

In this paper we compute the effect of the transchromatic generalized characters of [7] on the Morava E -theory of symmetric groups. In order to provide an algebro-geometric description of the answer we must develop the relationship between transfers in E_n and transfers for the cohomology theory C_t constructed in [7]. This is a generalization to higher heights of Theorem D in [4], which provides a straightforward formula relating transfer maps and the generalized character map.

The computation indicates a close relationship between the cohomology of centralizers of tuples of commuting elements in symmetric groups and connected components of the scheme that classifies subgroup schemes of a particular p -divisible group. In particular, it provides algebro-geometric descriptions of the cohomology of a large class of finite groups that were without interpretation before. Although

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the computations in this paper make use of the cohomology theory C_t and the transchromatic generalized character maps of [7], we believe that they indicate more general phenomena.

Transfers and the character maps. The first part of the paper is devoted to understanding the relationship between the transfer maps for the cohomology theories E_n and C_t and the transchromatic generalized character maps of [7].

We need some setup. Fix a prime p . Let \mathbb{G}_{E_n} be the formal group associated to Morava E_n . We will view this as the p -divisible group

$$\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p] \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^2] \longrightarrow \dots$$

over $\text{Spec}(E_n^0)$. Let $0 \leq t < n$ and let $K(t)$ be Morava K -theory of height t . In [7], we construct the universal $L_{K(t)}E_n^0$ -algebra C_t equipped with an isomorphism

$$C_t \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n} \cong (C_t \otimes \mathbb{G}_{L_{K(t)}E_n}) \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}.$$

Let $\mathbb{G}_{C_t} = C_t \otimes \mathbb{G}_{L_{K(t)}E_n}$. Let X be a finite G -CW complex and let

$$\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)$$

be the set of continuous maps from \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} to G . This is a G -set by conjugation and we will write

$$\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim$$

for the quotient by the G -action.

The transchromatic generalized character map of [7] is a map of cohomology theories

$$\Phi_G^t : E_n^*(EG \times_G X) \longrightarrow C_t^*(EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X)),$$

where

$$\text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X) = \coprod_{\alpha \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)} X^{\text{im } \alpha}$$

and

$$C_t^*(X) := C_t \otimes_{L_{K(t)}E_n^0} L_{K(t)}E_n^*(X).$$

Because of the equivalence

$$EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X) \simeq \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha},$$

the character map can be viewed as landing in the product of rings

$$\Phi_G^t : E_n^*(EG \times_G X) \longrightarrow \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} C_t^*(EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha}),$$

where $C_G(\text{im } \alpha)$ is the centralizer in G of the image of α . We define

$$\Phi_G^t[\alpha] : E_n^*(EG \times_G X) \longrightarrow C_t^*(EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha})$$

to be Φ_G^t composed with projection onto the factor of $[\alpha]$.

For $H \subseteq G$ and a cohomology theory E , there is a transfer map

$$E^*(EH \times_H X) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}_E} E^*(EG \times_G X).$$

In Theorem 2.18 below, we provide a relationship between transfer maps for the cohomology theories E_n and C_t and the transchromatic generalized character maps:

Theorem. *Let $H \subseteq G$ and let X be a finite G -CW complex. Let Φ_G^t and Φ_H^t be the transchromatic generalized character maps associated to the groups H and G . Then for $x \in E_n^*(EH \times_H X)$ there is an equality*

$$\Phi_G^t[\alpha](\text{Tr}_{E_n}(x)) = \sum_{[gH] \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} / C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} \text{Tr}_{C_t}(\Phi_H^t[g^{-1}\alpha g](x)).$$

When $t = 0$ this recovers Theorem D of [4]. The transfer on the right is along the inclusion

$$gC_H(g^{-1} \text{im } \alpha)g^{-1} \subset C_G(\text{im } \alpha).$$

An application to the cohomology of symmetric groups. In the second part of the paper we apply Theorem 2.18 to Strickland’s isomorphism between the E_n -cohomology of symmetric groups (modulo a transfer ideal) and the scheme that classifies subgroups of the formal group \mathbb{G}_{E_n} . This produces an algebro-geometric description of the C_t -cohomology of centralizers of tuples of commuting elements in symmetric groups (modulo a transfer ideal).

Let $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p} \subseteq \Sigma_{p^k}$ be the obvious subgroup. Let $I_{tr} \subseteq E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})$ be the ideal generated by the image of the transfer along $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p} \subseteq \Sigma_{p^k}$. In [10], Strickland proves that

$$\text{Spec}(E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})/I_{tr}) \cong \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}),$$

where $\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ is the scheme that classifies subgroup schemes of order p^k in \mathbb{G}_{E_n} .

The transchromatic generalized character map and Theorem 2.18 provide an isomorphism

$$(1) \quad C_t \otimes_{E_n^0} E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})/I_{tr} \cong \prod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]},$$

in which the ideals $I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}$ in the codomain are constructed using Theorem 2.18. In Lemma 3.8 we prove that each of the factors in the codomain are connected and in Lemma 3.10 we give an explicit condition under which a factor is a non-zero ring.

There are also isomorphisms

$$C_t \otimes \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \cong \text{Sub}_k(C_t \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \cong \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}).$$

Thus applying $\text{Spec}(-)$ to the isomorphism (1) gives an isomorphism

$$(2) \quad \prod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} \text{Spec}(C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}) \cong \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}).$$

In Theorem 3.11 we prove the main theorem of the paper. It gives a purely algebro-geometric description of this decomposition:

Theorem. *The isomorphism (2) fits into a commutative triangle*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} \text{Spec}(C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) & & \end{array}$$

where the left map takes the component corresponding to $[\alpha]$ to the image of the Pontryagin dual

$$\alpha^* : (\text{im } \alpha)^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$$

and the right map is induced by the projection

$$\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}.$$

This implies the following: Fix a map $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \longrightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$ with the property that the associated \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} -set is a disjoint union of isomorphic transitive \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} -sets, and let $L \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ be the image of the Pontryagin dual $\alpha^* : \text{im } \alpha \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$. Consider the map induced on subgroups by the projection $\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$:

$$\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \longrightarrow \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}).$$

Let $\text{Sub}_k^L(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$ be the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sub}_k^L(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ * & \xrightarrow{L} & \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}). \end{array}$$

Then

$$\text{Spec}(C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}) \cong \text{Sub}_k^L(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}).$$

That is, the theorem above provides an algebro-geometric interpretation of

$$\text{Spec}(C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}).$$

It consists of the subgroups of order p^k in $\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ that project onto L in $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$.

2. TRANSFER MAPS

We recall the formula provided in Theorem D of [4] and construct a generalization. Following Adams' advice at the end of Chapter 4 of [1], we avoid mentioning the words "double cosets".

2.1. Recollections. Fix a prime p and an integer $0 \leq t < n$. Let E_n be Morava E -theory of height n with associated formal group \mathbb{G}_{E_n} . Let $L_{K(t)}E_n$ be the localization of E_n with respect to height t Morava K -theory $K(t)$. Also we will always write $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ for $(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)^{n-t}$. Recall from Section 3 of [7] that

$$C'_t = \text{colim}_k L_{K(t)}E_n^0 \otimes_{E_n^0} E_n^0(B(\mathbb{Z}/p^k)^{n-t})$$

and

$$C_t = S^{-1}C'_t,$$

where S is essentially the image of $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ inside of $\mathbb{G}_{E_n}(C'_t)$. By Corollary 2.18 of [7] the ring C_t is the universal $L_{K(t)}E_n^0$ -algebra equipped with an isomorphism

$$C_t \otimes (L_{K(t)}E_n^0 \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \cong (C_t \otimes \mathbb{G}_{L_{K(t)}E_n}) \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}.$$

Parting from the notation in [7], we will often write \mathbb{G}_{C_t} for $C_t \otimes \mathbb{G}_{L_{K(t)}E_n}$. Recall that for a finite G -space (a space equivalent to a finite G -CW complex) X ,

$$\text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X) = \coprod_{\alpha \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)} X^{\text{im } \alpha}.$$

The main construction of [7] is the transchromatic generalized character map

$$\Phi_G^t : E_n^*(EG \times_G X) \longrightarrow C_t \otimes_{L_{K(t)} E_n^0} L_{K(t)} E_n^*(EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X)).$$

It recovers the generalized character map of [4] when $t = 0$. We will denote the codomain as

$$C_t^*(EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X)).$$

Recall that the character map Φ_G^t is the composite of two maps. The first is induced by a map of topological spaces

$$B\Lambda_k \times EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X) \xrightarrow{T} EG \times_G X,$$

which is induced by a map of topological groupoids

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda_k \times G \times \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X) & \xrightarrow{T_{\text{mor}}} & G \times X \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X) & \xrightarrow{T_{\text{ob}}} & X. \end{array}$$

The map T_{ob} is just the inclusion on each component. The map T_{mor} is defined by

$$(l, g, x \in X^{\text{im } \alpha}) \mapsto (g\alpha(l), x).$$

More details can be found in Section 3.1 of [7] or Section 4.1 of [8].

In [4], Hopkins, Kuhn, and Ravenel provide a formula for the relationship between transfers for Morava E_n and their character map (the case $t = 0$ above).

Theorem 2.2 ([4], Theorem D). *Let X be a finite G -space, $H \subseteq G$, $x \in E_n^0(EH \times_H X)$, $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \rightarrow G$, and*

$$\text{Tr}_{E_n} : E_n^*(EH \times_H X) \longrightarrow E_n^*(EG \times_G X)$$

the transfer map in E_n . Let Φ_G^0 be the Hopkins-Kuhn-Ravenel character map of [4] (so $t = 0$) and $\Phi_G^0(\alpha)$ the character map followed by the projection onto the α -factor. Then

$$\Phi_G^0(\alpha)(\text{Tr}(x)) = \sum_{gH \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha}} \Phi_H^0(g^{-1}\alpha g)(x).$$

The purpose of this section is to extend their proof methods in order to generalize their result to $t > 0$.

2.3. Two pullback squares. Fix a finite group G , a subgroup H , and an integer k such that every continuous map $\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \rightarrow G$ factors through $\Lambda_k = (\mathbb{Z}/p^k)^{n-t}$.

Lemma 2.4. *For $\alpha : \Lambda_k \rightarrow G$, let $gH \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \subseteq \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(G/H)$. Then $\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g \subseteq H$.*

Proof. Let $a \in \text{im } \alpha$. Then $agH = gH$ implies that $g^{-1}agH = H$. Now $g^{-1}ag$ fixes H implies that $g^{-1}ag \in H$. □

For $\alpha : \Lambda_k \rightarrow G$, let $C(\text{im } \alpha)$ be the centralizer of the image of α . When multiple groups are in use we may write $C_H(\text{im } \alpha)$ to mean the centralizer of $\text{im } \alpha$ inside of H . Let X be a finite G -space. Recall that $X^{\text{im } \alpha}$ is a $C_G(\text{im } \alpha)$ -space. There is an equivalence of spaces

$$EH \times_H X \simeq EG \times_G (G \times_H X),$$

where $G \times_H X$ is the obvious coequalizer. Recall that there is a homeomorphism of G -spaces

$$G \times_H X \cong G/H \times X$$

induced by the map

$$(g, x) \mapsto (gH, gx).$$

Fix a map $\alpha : \Lambda_k \rightarrow G$. The above homeomorphism induces a homeomorphism of $C(\text{im } \alpha)$ -spaces

$$(G \times_H X)^{\text{im } \alpha} \cong (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha} \cong (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}.$$

There is also an equivalence of spaces

$$w : \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} EC(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha} \simeq EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X),$$

where the disjoint union is taken over conjugacy classes of maps. The description on the left is given by fixing representatives of conjugacy classes. This equivalence follows from Proposition 4.13 in [8]. Given a representative $\alpha \in [\alpha]$, the map is induced by the inclusion $C(\text{im } \alpha) \subseteq G$.

Proposition 2.5. *There is a pullback of spaces*

$$\begin{CD} B\Lambda_k \times EH \times_H \text{Fix}_{n-t}^H(X) @>T>> EH \times_H X \\ @VVV @VVV \\ B\Lambda_k \times EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(G/H \times X) @>T>> EG \times_G (G/H \times X). \end{CD}$$

Proof. Begin by viewing the spaces as the realizations of topological groupoids. The right hand map is induced by $x \mapsto (eH, x)$. The diagram of topological groupoids is a pullback. It is trivial to see this on the level of objects. The bottom arrow on morphisms is

$$(l, g, (gH, x)) \in (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha} \mapsto (g\alpha(l), (gH, x)).$$

The image of this is only hit by (h, x) if $\text{im } \alpha \subseteq H$ and $g \in H$ in which case it is hit by $(g\alpha(l), x)$. This completes the proof as realization commutes with pullbacks (see Chapter 11 of [6]). □

Corollary 2.6. *There is a homotopy commutative diagram*

$$\begin{CD} B\Lambda_k \times \coprod_{[\beta] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, H)/\sim} EC_H(\text{im } \beta) \times_{C_H(\text{im } \beta)} X^{\text{im } \beta} @>>> EH \times_H X \\ @VVV @VVV \\ B\Lambda_k \times \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha} @>>> EG \times_G (G/H \times X). \end{CD}$$

Proof. This follows immediately from the previous proposition and the equivalence w . □

Note that the right map is an equivalence. In the next section we will spend a significant amount of space analyzing the left map. We will show that it is an equivalence and give a formula for the map.

Proposition 2.7. *There is a pullback of spaces*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} E(\Lambda_k \times C(\text{im } \alpha)) \times_{\Lambda_k \times C(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}) & \longrightarrow & EG \times_G (G/H \times X) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} B\Lambda_k \times EC(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha} & \xrightarrow{T \circ (B\Lambda_k \times w)} & EG \times_G X,
 \end{array}$$

where the map on the right is induced by the projection and the map on the bottom is the topological part of the character map.

Proof. Once again, viewing the spaces as the realization of topological groupoids makes this easy to see. It is clearly a pullback on the level of spaces of objects and spaces of morphisms. It is important to note that $C(\text{im } \alpha)$ acts diagonally on $G/H \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}$ and that Λ_k need not act trivially on the elements of G/H . This is why $B\Lambda_k$ does not split off as a factor in the pullback. \square

Following the proof of Theorem D in [4], consider the decomposition of $\Lambda_k \times C(\text{im } \alpha)$ spaces

$$G/H \times X^{\text{im } \alpha} \cong ((G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}) \coprod ((G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \times X^{\text{im } \alpha})^c,$$

where $(-)^c$ denotes the complement. This splits $G/H \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}$ into the part fixed by the action of Λ_k through α and the part that is not fixed.

Note that we can use this to decompose the pullback

$$\coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} E(\Lambda_k \times C(\text{im } \alpha)) \times_{\Lambda_k \times C(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X^{\text{im } \alpha})$$

as the disjoint union of

$$B\Lambda_k \times \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} EC(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha}$$

and

$$\coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} E(\Lambda_k \times C(\text{im } \alpha)) \times_{\Lambda_k \times C(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}{}^c.$$

Also note that when the top map in Proposition 2.7 is restricted to

$$B\Lambda_k \times \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} EC(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha},$$

then it is just $T \circ w$ for the G -space $G/H \times X$.

2.8. Some computations. For applications it is useful to be able to explicitly compute the left vertical map of Corollary 2.6.

Let $i : H \hookrightarrow G$ be the inclusion. Let

$$\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim$$

be the set of conjugacy classes of map from \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} to G under conjugation by G .

Consider the map

$$i_* : \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, H)/\sim \longrightarrow \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim$$

induced by i . Then

$$i_*^{-1}([\alpha]) = \{[\beta] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, H) / \sim \mid [i \circ \beta] = [\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G) / \sim\}.$$

Proposition 2.9. *There is a bijection*

$$(G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} / C(\text{im } \alpha) \cong i_*^{-1}([\alpha]).$$

Proof. Let $gH \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha}$. Send gH to $[g^{-1}\alpha g]$. Since gH is fixed by $\text{im } \alpha$, Lemma 2.4 implies that $g^{-1}\alpha g \subseteq H$. Let $kH \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha}$ with $kH \neq gH$. If $kH = cgH$ for $c \in C(\text{im } \alpha)$, then there exists $h \in H$ such that

$$kh = cg$$

and

$$[h^{-1}k^{-1}\alpha kh] = [k^{-1}\alpha k] = [g^{-1}c^{-1}\alpha cg] = [g^{-1}\alpha g]$$

in $\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, H) / \sim$. However, if $kH \neq cgH$ for some $c \in C(\text{im } \alpha)$, then

$$[k^{-1}\alpha k] \neq [g^{-1}\alpha g] \text{ in } \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, H) / \sim$$

but

$$[g^{-1}kk^{-1}\alpha kk^{-1}g] = [g^{-1}\alpha g] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G) / \sim.$$

□

Fix an $[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G) / \sim$. The homotopy equivalence w of Section 2.3 restricted to the component of $[\alpha]$ gives the homotopy equivalence

$$w_{[\alpha]} : EC(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \times X^{\text{im } \alpha} \xrightarrow{\cong} EG \times_G \prod_{\gamma \in [\alpha]} (G/H)^{\text{im } \gamma} \times X^{\text{im } \gamma}.$$

We analyze the inverse equivalences.

Proposition 2.10. *Let g_1, \dots, g_h be elements of G such that*

$$\{g_1\alpha g_1^{-1}, \dots, g_h\alpha g_h^{-1}\} = [\alpha].$$

Then g_1, \dots, g_h determine an inverse equivalence to $w_{[\alpha]}$.

Proof. We write down the inverse equivalence in terms of the associated topological groupoids. On objects we send

$$(gH, x) \in (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } g_i\alpha g_i^{-1}} \mapsto (g_i^{-1}gH, g_i^{-1}x) \in (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha}.$$

The map on morphisms is a bit more complicated. We construct it by using what it needs to do on objects. Recall that $k \in G$ acts on $(G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \gamma}$ by sending

$$k : (gH, x) \mapsto (kgH, kx) \in (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } k\gamma k^{-1}}.$$

We may assume that $kg_i\alpha(kg_i)^{-1} = g_j\alpha g_j^{-1}$ where $g_j \in \{g_1, \dots, g_h\}$. In order to determine where the morphism $(k, gH, x) \in G \times (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } g_i\alpha g_i^{-1}}$ must map to in $C(\text{im } \alpha) \times (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha}$ consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (gH, x) & \xrightarrow{k} & (kgH, kx) \\ \downarrow g_i^{-1} & & \downarrow g_j^{-1} \\ (g_i^{-1}gH, g_i^{-1}x) & & (g_j^{-1}kgH, g_j^{-1}kx). \end{array}$$

The composite of the horizontal and then right map is the target composed with the map on objects. The left map is the source (projection) and then the map on objects. We see from this diagram that we must map

$$(k, gH, x) \in G \times (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } g_i \alpha g_i^{-1}} \mapsto (g_j^{-1} k g_i, g_i^{-1} gH, g_i^{-1} x) \in C(\text{im } \alpha) \times (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha}.$$

We check that $g_j^{-1} k g_i \in C(\text{im } \alpha)$: Let $a \in \text{im } \alpha$; then

$$g_j^{-1} k g_i a (g_j^{-1} k g_i)^{-1} = g_j^{-1} k g_i a g_i^{-1} k^{-1} g_j = g_j^{-1} g_j a g_j^{-1} g_j = a.$$

It is not hard (but takes a lot of space) to show that this is in fact an inverse equivalence. □

We can now provide a formula for the left map in Corollary 2.6:

$$\coprod_{[\beta] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, H)/\sim} EC_H(\text{im } \beta) \times_{C_H(\text{im } \beta)} X^{\text{im } \beta} \downarrow \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha}.$$

We do this by tracing through the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod_{[\beta] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, H)/\sim} EC_H(\text{im } \beta) \times_{C_H(\text{im } \beta)} X^{\text{im } \beta} & \xrightarrow{w} & EH \times_H \text{Fix}_{n-t}^H(X) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha} & \xrightarrow{w} & EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X) \end{array}$$

using the inverse equivalence described in the previous proposition.

Fix an $[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim$ such that $(G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \neq \emptyset$. Let g_1, \dots, g_h be elements of G such that

$$\{g_1 \alpha g_1^{-1}, \dots, g_h \alpha g_h^{-1}\} = [\alpha]$$

as in the previous proposition. Let l be the cardinality $i^*([\alpha])$. Without loss of generality, let

$$\beta_i := g_i^{-1} \alpha g_i, \text{ where } i \in 1, \dots, l,$$

be representatives for the elements of $i^*([\alpha])$. Even more, to simplify the formulas, let us take these representatives to be the chosen ones in the top left corner.

By using the topological groupoid model for these spaces, we compute the map

$$\coprod_{\{[\beta_1], \dots, [\beta_l]\}} EC_H(\text{im } \beta_i) \times_{C_H(\text{im } \beta_i)} X^{\text{im } \beta_i} \longrightarrow EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}.$$

Let $(c, x) \in C_H(\text{im } \beta_i) \times X^{\text{im } \beta_i}$; then we have (on morphism sets)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (c, x) \in C_H(\text{im } \beta_i) \times X^{\text{im } \beta_i} & \longmapsto & (c, x) \in H \times X^{\text{im } \beta_i} \\ & & \downarrow \\ (g_i c g_i^{-1}, g_i H, g_i x) \in C_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha} & \longleftarrow & (c, eH, x) \in G \times (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \beta_i}. \end{array}$$

We are using the fact that $c \in C_H(\text{im } \beta_i)$ to compute the bottom arrow.

To show that the map is an equivalence we will show that it is essentially surjective and fully faithful. Essential surjectivity follows easily from Lemma 2.4. Thus it suffices to show that the map induces an isomorphism on automorphism groups. Let $(gH, gx) \in (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha}$ be hit by $x \in X^{\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g}$ under the map defined above. Consider the stabilizers $\text{Stab}(gH, gx) \subseteq C_G(\text{im } \alpha)$ and $\text{Stab}(x) \subseteq C_H(\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g)$. These map to each other by conjugation by g . This is clearly injective. We show that conjugation by g^{-1} produces an isomorphism. Consider $c \in \text{Stab}(gH, gx) \subseteq C_G(\text{im } \alpha)$. We have that

$$cgx = gx$$

and thus $g^{-1}cg$ stabilizes x . This is not enough though; we must show that $g^{-1}cg \in C_H(\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g)$. Clearly $g^{-1}cg$ centralizes $\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g$ and also

$$cgH = gH$$

implies that $g^{-1}cg \in H$. We have proved the following:

Proposition 2.11. *Fix an $[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim$ such that $(G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \neq \emptyset$. Let g_1, \dots, g_h be elements of G such that*

$$\{g_1\alpha g_1^{-1}, \dots, g_h\alpha g_h^{-1}\} = [\alpha].$$

This determines an equivalence

$$\coprod_{[\beta] \in i_*^{-1}[\alpha]} EC_H(\text{im } \beta) \times_{C_H(\text{im } \beta)} X^{\text{im } \beta} \simeq EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X)^{\text{im } \alpha}.$$

Remark 2.12. One of the main things to take away from this discussion is the following: Consider $(G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha}$ with the action by $C_G(\text{im } \alpha)$. Let $gH \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha}$; then the stabilizer of gH is precisely $gC_H(g^{-1}\text{im } \alpha g)g^{-1}$.

It is important to note that, even if $\text{im } \alpha \subseteq H$ and $gH \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha}$, the inclusion

$$C_H(\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g) \subseteq g^{-1}C_H(\text{im } \alpha)g$$

need not be an equality because g is not necessarily in H .

2.13. Properties of transfers. Taking our cue from Section 6.5 of [4] (who follow [1], Chapter 4), we consider the following properties of the transfer map associated to a finite covering of spaces $W \rightarrow Z$ for a cohomology theory E :

- (1) the transfer associated to the identity map is the identity map;
- (2) if $W_1 \coprod W_2 \rightarrow Z$ is a disjoint union of finite coverings, then the transfer map

$$E^*(W_1) \oplus E^*(W_2) \rightarrow E^*(Z)$$

is the sum of the transfer maps associated to the coverings $W_1 \rightarrow Z$ and $W_2 \rightarrow Z$;

- (3) the transfer $E^*(W) \rightarrow E^*(Z)$ is a map of $E^*(Z)$ -modules;
- (4) if

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W_1 & \longrightarrow & W \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Z_1 & \longrightarrow & Z \end{array}$$

is a fiber square, then the diagram

$$\begin{CD} E^*(W_1) @<< E^*(W) \\ @VV \text{Tr} V @VV \text{Tr} V \\ E^*(Z_1) @<< E^*(Z) \end{CD}$$

commutes.

We also need direct analogues of Lemma 6.12 and Corollary 6.13 of [4].

Proposition 2.14. *If $A \subset \Lambda_k$ is a proper subgroup, then the composite*

$$E_n^*(BA) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}} E_n^*(B\Lambda_k) \longrightarrow C_t^*$$

is zero.

Proof. Recall that $\Lambda_k = (\mathbb{Z}/p^k)^{n-t}$. The construction of C_t^* parallels the construction of $C_0^* = L(E_n^*)$ from [4]. Their proof goes through, but we reiterate it here. Recall that there is a canonical map ([7], after the proof of Proposition 2.17)

$$i_k : E_n^*(B\Lambda_k) \longrightarrow C_t^*$$

and a canonical map

$$A^* \xrightarrow{\phi_A} E_n^*(BA)$$

for any finite abelian group A . Let α be in the kernel of the Pontryagin dual of the inclusion of A into Λ_k :

$$\Lambda_k^* \longrightarrow A^*.$$

By the construction of C_t^* , $i_k \phi_{\Lambda_k^*}(\alpha)$ is a unit in C_t^* . However, the commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{CD} \Lambda_k^* @>> E_n^*(B\Lambda_k) \\ @VV V @VV V \\ A^* @>> E_n^*(BA) \end{CD}$$

implies that $\phi_{\Lambda_k^*}(\alpha)$ maps to zero in $E_n^*(BA)$ under the restriction map. This means the $\phi_{\Lambda_k^*}(\alpha)$ annihilates the image of the transfer map since it is a map of $E_n^*(B\Lambda_k)$ -modules by Property 3 above. Since $i_k \phi_{\Lambda_k^*}(\alpha)$ is a unit, any element that multiplies it to zero must be zero. □

Corollary 2.15. *Suppose that Y is a trivial Λ_k -space, and that J is a finite Λ_k -set with*

$$J^{\Lambda_k} = \emptyset.$$

Then the composite

$$E_n^*(E\Lambda_k \times_{\Lambda_k} (J \times Y)) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}} E_n^*(B\Lambda_k \times Y) \longrightarrow C_t^* \otimes_{L_{K(t)} E_n^*} L_{K(t)} E_n^*(Y)$$

is zero.

Proof. This follows immediately from the previous proposition and the proof of Corollary 6.13 in [4]. □

The following will be useful for later computations.

Proposition 2.16. *Let $t > 0$. Assume that $H \subset G$ is a subgroup and that p divides the order of G/H . Let I_{aug} be the kernel of the map*

$$C_t^*(BG) \longrightarrow C_t^*(Be),$$

where e is the trivial subgroup. The image of the transfer

$$C_t^*(BH) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}} C_t^*(BG)$$

is contained in the ideal $(p) + I_{aug}$.

Proof. The proof is an application of Properties 4 and 2 above. Consider the pullback diagram of G -sets

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \times G/H & \longrightarrow & G/H \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G & \longrightarrow & G/G. \end{array}$$

The group G acts freely on the pullback so it is isomorphic to $\coprod_{G/H} G$. Applying Property 4 we get the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod_{G/H} C_t^* & \longleftarrow & C_t^*(BH) \\ \downarrow \text{Tr} & & \downarrow \text{Tr} \\ C_t^* & \longleftarrow & C_t^*(BG). \end{array}$$

The left arrow is just multiplication by $|G/H|$ by Property 2. □

2.17. Transfers for transchromatic character maps. We use the properties of transfer maps and the pullbacks and decompositions discussed in the previous section to provide a formula relating transfer maps for E_n and C_t and the transchromatic generalized character maps.

Before proving the theorem we establish one bit of notation. Because of the equivalence

$$EG \times_G \text{Fix}_{n-t}^G(X) \simeq \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} EC(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha},$$

the character map can be viewed as landing in the product of rings

$$\Phi_G^t : E_n^*(EG \times_G X) \longrightarrow \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, G)/\sim} C_t^*(EC(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha}).$$

We define

$$\Phi_G^t[\alpha] : E_n^*(EG \times_G X) \longrightarrow C_t^*(EC(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha})$$

to be Φ_G^t composed with projection onto the factor of $[\alpha]$.

Theorem 2.18. *Let $H \subseteq G$ and X be a finite G -space. Let Φ_G^t and Φ_H^t be the transchromatic generalized character maps associated to the groups H and G . Then for $x \in E_n^*(EH \times_H X)$ there is an equality*

$$\Phi_G^t[\alpha](\text{Tr}_{E_n}(x)) = \sum_{[gH] \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} / C(\text{im } \alpha)} \text{Tr}_{C_t}(\Phi_H^t[g^{-1}\alpha g](x)).$$

Proof. Fix an $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \rightarrow G$. Our goal is to analyze $\Phi_G^t[\alpha]$.

We begin by applying E_n to the pullback diagram from Proposition 2.7 specialized to $[\alpha]$. We get the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_n^*(EG \times_G (G/H \times X)) & \longrightarrow & E_n^*(E(\Lambda_k \times C_G(\text{im } \alpha)) \times_{\Lambda_k \times C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H \times X^{\text{im } \alpha})) \\ \downarrow \text{Tr} & & \downarrow \text{Tr} \\ E_n^*(EG \times_G X) & \longrightarrow & E_n^*(B\Lambda_k \times EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha}). \end{array}$$

Using the decomposition noted at the end of Subsection 2.3 and Corollary 2.15, on the right hand side of the square above we can restrict our attention to

$$\begin{array}{c} E_n^*(B\Lambda_k \times EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}) \\ \downarrow \\ E_n^*(B\Lambda_k \times EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha}). \end{array}$$

Now using the square from Proposition 2.5 we arrive at the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_n^*(EH \times_H X) & \longrightarrow & E_n^*(B\Lambda_k \times \coprod_{[\beta] \in i_*^{-1}[\alpha]} EC_H(\text{im } \beta) \times_{C_H(\text{im } \beta)} X^{\text{im } \beta}) \\ \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ E_n^*(EG \times_G (G/H \times X)) & \longrightarrow & E_n^*(B\Lambda_k \times EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} \times X^{\text{im } \alpha}) \\ \downarrow \text{Tr} & & \downarrow \text{Tr} \\ E_n^*(EG \times_G X) & \longrightarrow & E_n^*(B\Lambda_k \times EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha}). \end{array}$$

The top right isomorphism follows from Proposition 2.11. All of the horizontal maps are portions of the topological part of the transchromatic generalized character map. Applying the algebraic part of the transchromatic generalized character map and the fact that transfers commute with maps of cohomology theories (the transfer map is just a map of spectra), we get

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_n^*(EH \times_H X) & \xrightarrow{\prod \Phi_H^t[\beta]} & \prod_{[\beta] \in i_*^{-1}[\alpha]} C_t^*(EC_H(\text{im } \beta) \times_{C_H(\text{im } \beta)} X^{\text{im } \beta}) \\ \downarrow \text{Tr} & & \downarrow \sum \text{Tr} \\ E_n^*(EG \times_G X) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_G^t[\alpha]} & C_t^*(EC_G(\text{im } \alpha) \times_{C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} X^{\text{im } \alpha}). \end{array}$$

By Proposition 2.9 the top right corner of this square can be rewritten as

$$\prod_{[gH] \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha} / C_G(\text{im } \alpha)} C_t^*(EC_H(\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g) \times_{C_H(\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g)} X^{\text{im } g^{-1}\alpha g}).$$

□

Corollary 2.19. *Let $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \rightarrow G$, $H \subseteq G$, and $gH \in (G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha}$. When $X = *$ the transfer map in the formula can be taken to be along the inclusion*

$$gC_H(g^{-1} \text{im } \alpha g)g^{-1} \subseteq C_G(\text{im } \alpha).$$

Proof. This follows from the remark at the end of Subsection 2.3. □

Remark 2.20. This is a higher chromatic analogue of the formula for the character of an induced representation. For $H \subseteq G$, $u \in G$, and χ a class function on H ,

$$\begin{aligned} \chi \uparrow_H^G(u) &= \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{g \in G, g^{-1}ug \in H} \chi(g^{-1}ug) \\ &= \sum_{gH \in (G/H)^u} \chi(g^{-1}ug) \\ &= \sum_{[gH] \in (G/H)^u / C(u)} [C_G(u) : gC_H(g^{-1}ug)g^{-1}] \chi(g^{-1}ug). \end{aligned}$$

3. DECOMPOSING THE SUBGROUP SCHEME

We use the transfer maps constructed in the previous section to calculate how the scheme

$$\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) = \text{Spec } E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})/I_{tr}$$

decomposes under base change to C_t . We provide an algebro-geometric interpretation of the resulting decomposition.

3.1. Recollections. In Section 10 of [9], Strickland defines a formal scheme

$$\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}),$$

which represents the functor

$$\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) : \text{complete Noetherian local } E_n^0\text{-algs} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

that sends

$$R \mapsto \{\text{subgroup schemes of order } p^k \text{ of } R \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n}\}.$$

The main algebro-geometric result that we need regarding $\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ is Theorem 10.1 of [9].

Theorem 3.2 ([9], Theorem 10.1). *For any continuous map $E_n^0 \rightarrow S$,*

$$S \otimes \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \cong \text{Sub}_k(S \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n}).$$

The projection $\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \rightarrow \text{Spf}(E_n^0)$ is a finite free map of degree

$$d = \text{number of subgroups of } \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^n \text{ of order } p^k.$$

The scheme $\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ is Gorenstein.

Note that Strickland’s results are more general because they apply to an arbitrary formal group \mathbb{G} . Here we have presented his theorem specialized to \mathbb{G}_{E_n} , the formal group associated to Morava E_n . We will not use that the scheme is Gorenstein here.

Following Strickland, we call subgroups of Σ_{p^k} of the form $\Sigma_i \times \Sigma_j$ with $i, j > 0$ proper partition subgroups. Let I_{tr} be the ideal of $E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})$ generated by the images of the transfers of the proper partition subgroups. In [10], Strickland proves the main topological result regarding $\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$.

Theorem 3.3 ([10], Proposition 9.1). *There is an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Spf}(E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})/I_{tr}) \cong \mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}).$$

Lemma 8.11 of [10] implies that we need only consider the ideal generated by the image of the transfer from $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p}$ to Σ_{p^k} (under the obvious inclusion). Proposition 5.2 of [9] gives an isomorphism

$$\mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) = \mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]),$$

where $\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]$ is the p^k -torsion of \mathbb{G}_{E_n} .

Let A be a finite abelian group. In Section 7 of [9], Strickland constructs a formal scheme

$$\mathrm{Level}(A, \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) : \text{complete local Noetherian } E_n^0\text{-algs} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Set}$$

that sends an E_n^0 -algebra R to the level A -structures of $R \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n}$. We recall this scheme because it will show up in the proof of Theorem 3.11.

Recall that there is a topological definition of $\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]$:

$$\Gamma(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]) = E_n^0(B\mathbb{Z}/p^k).$$

With a coordinate, by the Weierstrass preparation theorem, there are isomorphisms

$$\Gamma(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]) \cong E_n^0[[x]]/[p^k]_{\mathbb{G}_{E_n}}(x) \cong E_n^0[x]/(f(x)),$$

where $[p^k]_{\mathbb{G}_{E_n}}(x)$ is the p^k -series of the formal group law and $f(x)$ is a monic polynomial of degree p^{kn} .

Because $\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]$ is finite and free over $\mathrm{Spf}_{I_n}(E_n^0)$ we may consider it over $\mathrm{Spec}(E_n^0)$. Then it is a functor

$$\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k] : E_n^0\text{-algebras} \longrightarrow \text{Abelian Groups}.$$

Both of the formal schemes $\mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ and $\mathrm{Level}(A, \mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ can be viewed as non-formal schemes as well without difficulty because they are finite and free over $\mathrm{Spf}(E_n^0)$. We get

$$\mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) : E_n^0\text{-algebras} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Set}$$

sending an E_n^0 -algebra R to the collection of subgroup schemes of order p^k in $R \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]$ (viewed as a non-formal scheme). By its definition the functor retains the property that

$$R \otimes \mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \cong \mathrm{Sub}_k(R \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n}).$$

From now on we will write $\mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ for the scheme over $\mathrm{Spec}(E_n^0)$.

3.4. Examples. The goal of this section is to apply Theorem 2.18 to $E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})$ in some very particular examples in order to understand the effect of base change to C_t on $\mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$.

A direct application of Theorem 2.18 provides a decomposition of $C_t \otimes \mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ as a disjoint union of smaller schemes. Consider $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p} \subseteq \Sigma_{p^k}$. Theorem 2.18 gives the commutative square of rings

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p}) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{[\beta] \in \mathrm{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p})/\sim} C_t^0(BC(\mathrm{im} \beta)) \\ \downarrow \mathrm{Tr}_{E_n} & & \downarrow \\ E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k}) & \longrightarrow & \prod_{[\alpha] \in \mathrm{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} C_t^0(BC(\mathrm{im} \alpha)) \end{array}$$

with the property that, after base change to C_t , there are isomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C_t \otimes_{E_n^0} E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \prod_{[\beta] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^{k-1}})/\sim} C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \beta)) \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 C_t \otimes_{E_n^0} E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \prod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha)).
 \end{array}$$

By taking the quotient by the ideal generated by the image of the transfer we get the isomorphism

$$(3) \quad C_t \otimes_{E_n^0} E_n(B\Sigma_{p^k})/I_{tr} \cong \prod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]},$$

where

$$I_{tr}^{[\alpha]} \subseteq C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha)).$$

Theorem 2.18 allows us to compute $I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}$. By Theorem 3.3 the left hand side of isomorphism (3) is the global sections of

$$\begin{aligned}
 C_t \otimes \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) &\cong C_t \otimes \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]) \\
 &\cong \text{Sub}_k(C_t \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n}[p^k]) \\
 &\cong \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t}[p^k] \oplus (\mathbb{Z}/p^k)^{n-t}).
 \end{aligned}$$

The right hand side of isomorphism (3) is a product of C_t -algebras indexed by

$$\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim.$$

Of course, some of the C_t -algebras may be zero after taking the quotient by the images of the transfers.

We apply Theorem 2.18 in some particular examples in order to study the phenomena described above.

Example 3.5. The purpose of this example is to use Theorem 2.18 to compute the decomposition of $\text{Sub}_1(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ after base change to C_{n-1} . Let $G = \Sigma_p$ and $H = e = \Sigma_1^p$. Then H is the subgroup of G that we use to define I_{tr} . There are precisely two conjugacy classes in

$$\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \Sigma_p)$$

corresponding to the trivial map and the map picking out the cyclic subgroup of order p . The centralizer of the image of the trivial map is Σ_p and the centralizer of $\mathbb{Z}/p \subseteq \Sigma_p$ is just \mathbb{Z}/p . Thus the transchromatic generalized character map is an isomorphism

$$C_{n-1} \otimes_{E_n^0} E_n^0(B\Sigma_p) \xrightarrow{\cong} C_{n-1}^0(B\Sigma_p) \times C_{n-1}^0(B\mathbb{Z}/p).$$

Theorem 2.18 allows us to calculate the transfer

$$C_{n-1}^0 \longrightarrow C_{n-1}^0(B\Sigma_p) \times C_{n-1}^0(B\mathbb{Z}/p).$$

The map to the first factor is a sum over $\Sigma_p/\Sigma_p \simeq *$ and Corollary 2.19 gives the transfer from e to Σ_p for the cohomology theory C_{n-1} . The map on the second factor is a sum of transfers over

$$(G/H)^{\text{im } \alpha}/C(\text{im } \alpha) = (\Sigma_p/e)^{\mathbb{Z}/p}/\mathbb{Z}/p = \emptyset.$$

Thus the map to the second factor is just the zero map.

Let $\text{Sub}_1(\mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}})$ be $\text{Spec}(C_{n-1}^0(B\Sigma_p)/I_{tr}^{[e]})$, where $I_{tr}^{[e]}$ is the ideal generated by the image of the transfer from $e \subset \Sigma_p$. We conclude that

$$C_{n-1} \otimes \text{Sub}_1(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \cong \text{Sub}_1(\mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}}) \coprod \mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}}[p].$$

When $p = 2$ it is easy to use a coordinate to calculate this map explicitly because $\Sigma_2 \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$. The isomorphism comes from the decomposition of $C_{n-1} \otimes \text{Sub}_1(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$ coming from the projection

$$\mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2.$$

A subgroup of order 2 can project onto $e \subset \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2$ or $\mathbb{Z}/2 \subset \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2$. If a subgroup projects onto e , then it is a subgroup of order two in $\text{Sub}_1(\mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}})$. If the subgroup projects onto $\mathbb{Z}/2$, then every two torsion element $r \in \mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}}$ defines a new subgroup of order two, the subgroup generated $(r, 1)$.

For general p , the decomposition arises in the same way. The easiest way to see this is by considering the surjection

$$\text{Level}(\mathbb{Z}/p, \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \longrightarrow \text{Sub}_1(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}).$$

This is how we proceed in the proof of Theorem 3.11.

Before coming to the main theorem we work one more example.

Example 3.6. For this example let $p = 2$, and $t = n - 1$. Let $G = \Sigma_4$ and $H = \Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_2$. Thus we are interested in understanding what topology has to say about the decomposition of

$$\text{Sub}_2(\mathbb{G}_{E_n})$$

after base change to C_{n-1} .

There are precisely four conjugacy classes in

$$\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_2, \Sigma_4)$$

corresponding to the cycle decompositions of 2-power order elements. It is easy to check that

$$\begin{aligned} C(e) &\cong \Sigma_4, \\ C((12)) &\cong \mathbb{Z}/2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2, \\ C((12)(34)) &\cong D_8, \\ C((1234)) &\cong \mathbb{Z}/4. \end{aligned}$$

The transchromatic generalized character map is an isomorphism

$$C_{n-1} \otimes_{E_n^0} E_n^0(B\Sigma_4) \cong C_{n-1}^0(B\Sigma_4) \times C_{n-1}^0(B\mathbb{Z}/2 \times \mathbb{Z}/2) \times C_{n-1}^0(BD_8) \times C_{n-1}^0(B\mathbb{Z}/4).$$

The transfer associated to Σ_4 is just the transfer from $\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_2$. The centralizer of (12) in $H = \Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_2$ is H and this implies that the transfer along $C_H((12)) \subseteq C_G((12))$ is the identity map. The centralizer $C_{\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_2}((12)(34)) \subseteq \Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_2$ is the whole group. Thus the transfer for D_8 is the transfer along $\Sigma_2 \times \Sigma_2 \subset C_{\Sigma_4}((12)(34))$. The transfer associated to $\mathbb{Z}/4$ is the zero map.

Thus the scheme decomposes into the parts

$$(4) \quad C_{n-1} \otimes \text{Sub}_2(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \cong \text{Sub}_2(\mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}}) \coprod \mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}}[4] \coprod X,$$

where X is the component (or components) corresponding to D_8 .

Once again there is a natural decomposition of this sort from the algebraic geometry. The projection

$$\mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2$$

induces a map

$$\text{Sub}_2(\mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2) \longrightarrow \text{Sub}_{\leq 2}(\mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2).$$

The fibers of the points in the base consist of the subgroups that map to e , $\mathbb{Z}/2$, and $\mathbb{Z}/4$ in $\mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2$.

The first two components in the decomposition (4) seem to come from the subgroups that map onto e and $\mathbb{Z}/4$ in $\mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2$. Thus the third component must correspond to the subgroups that map to $\mathbb{Z}/2$ in $\mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2$. Theorem 3.11 implies that this is precisely the decomposition captured by the character map. That is, the scheme

$$\text{Spec}(C_{n-1}^0(BD_8)/I_{tr}^{[(12)(34)]})$$

represents subgroup schemes of order four in $\mathbb{G}_{C_{n-1}} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2$ that project onto $\mathbb{Z}/2 \subset \mathbb{Q}_2/\mathbb{Z}_2$.

3.7. The decomposition. Consider the projection

$$C_t \otimes \mathbb{G}_{E_n} \cong \mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}.$$

This induces a surjective map of schemes

$$\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \longrightarrow \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}).$$

In this section we prove that the decomposition of

$$\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$$

as the disjoint union of the fibers of this map is a maximal decomposition and that the transchromatic generalized character map and Theorem 2.18 give precisely this decomposition.

Lemma 3.8. *For any finite group G the ring $C_t^0(BG)$ is connected.*

Proof. Let $(C_t)_{I_t}$ be the localization of C_t at the prime ideal I_t . Let K be the completion of $(C_t)_{I_t}$ at the ideal I_t . The ring K is a flat C_t -algebra because completions and localizations are flat, it is also complete local. Thus K can be used to construct a new Borel-equivariant cohomology theory on finite G -spaces

$$X \mapsto K \otimes_{C_t} C_t^0(EG \times_G X).$$

The proof that $E_n^0(BG)$ is complete local (eg. [5], Lemma 4.58 and Proposition 4.60) implies that $K \otimes_{C_t} C_t^0(BG)$ is complete local with respect to the ideal $I_t + I_{\text{aug}}$, where I_{aug} is defined as in Proposition 2.16. Now if $C_t^0(BG) \cong R_1 \times R_2$ for non-zero rings R_1 and R_2 , then there is a split short exact sequence of C_t -modules (because R_1 and R_2 are necessarily C_t -algebras)

$$0 \longrightarrow R_1 \longrightarrow R_1 \times R_2 \longrightarrow R_2 \longrightarrow 0.$$

Tensoring up to K preserves this sequence. However, $K \otimes_{C_t} C_t^0(BG)$ is connected. □

Corollary 3.9. *Let $H \subseteq G$ with $|G/H|$ divisible by p . Let $I_{tr} \subseteq C_t^0(BG)$ be the ideal generated by the image of the transfer from H to G ; then $C_t^0(BG)/I_{tr}$ is connected.*

Proof. If $|G/H|$ is not divisible by p , then the transfer map is surjective. Note that $I_{tr} \subseteq (p) + I_{\text{aug}}$ by Proposition 2.16. There is a map of cohomology theories

$$C_t^0(EG \times_G X) \longrightarrow K \otimes_{C_t} C_t^0(EG \times_G X),$$

where K is the C_t -algebra defined in the previous lemma. As transfer maps commuted with maps of cohomology theories we have

$$\begin{CD} C_t^0(BH) @>>> K \otimes_{C_t} C_t^0(BH) \\ @V \text{Tr} VV @VV \text{Tr} V \\ C_t^0(BG) @>>> K \otimes_{C_t} C_t^0(BG). \end{CD}$$

This implies that

$$K \otimes_{C_t} (C_t^0(BG)/I_{tr}) \cong (K \otimes_{C_t} C_t^0(BG))/I_{tr},$$

where the ideal I_{tr} on the left is the one defined using the left arrow and the ideal on the right is defined using the right arrow. This ring is local (and thus connected). The argument from the previous lemma now implies the claim. \square

Recall that the transchromatic generalized character map and Theorem 2.18 give an isomorphism

$$C_t \otimes_{E_n^0} E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})/I_{tr} \cong \prod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}$$

in which the ideal I_{tr} on the left is the ideal generated by the image of the transfer $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p} \subset \Sigma_{p^k}$ and the ideals called $I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}$ on the right are determined by Theorem 2.18.

The following is our main combinatorial result.

Lemma 3.10. *The non-zero factors in*

$$\prod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}$$

are in bijective correspondence with the elements of

$$\text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}).$$

Proof. This is a question about when the transfer map is surjective. It is true that some of the ideals I_{tr} in the statement of the lemma are generated by the image of two or more transfer maps. However, since these ideals are contained in $(p) + I_{\text{aug}} \subset C_t^0(BG)$ (unless the ideal is the whole ring), I_{tr} is the whole ring if and only if one of the transfer maps is surjective.

Let $h = n - t$. It is well known (see Section 3 of [10], for instance) that the number of conjugacy classes of maps

$$\mathbb{Z}_p^h \longrightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$$

that do not lift (up to conjugacy) to

$$\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p} \subseteq \Sigma_{p^k}$$

is in bijective correspondence with isomorphism classes of transitive \mathbb{Z}_p^h -sets and this is in bijective correspondence with

$$\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^h).$$

It is clear that all maps with this property contribute factors to the product in question: the transfer map is the zero map.

Now fix a map $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^h \rightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$ that does factor (up to conjugacy) through

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p} \\ & \nearrow & \downarrow i \\ \mathbb{Z}_p^h & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & \Sigma_{p^k} \end{array}$$

and let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_l$ represent elements of $i_*^{-1}([\alpha])$.

Let $m < k$ be the smallest integer such that a map $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^h \rightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$ factors up to conjugacy through

$$\Sigma_{p^m}^{\times p^{k-m}} \subseteq \Sigma_{p^k}.$$

Since $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_l$ all represent isomorphic \mathbb{Z}_p^h -sets (because they are all conjugate in Σ_{p^k}) the integer m is also the smallest integer such that, for each i , there is a factorization

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & \Sigma_{p^m}^{\times p^{k-m}} \\ & \nearrow & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{Z}_p^h & \xrightarrow{\gamma_i} & \Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p} \end{array}$$

up to conjugacy in $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p}$.

Now assume that α does not factor through the diagonal map

$$\Sigma_{p^m} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \Sigma_{p^m}^{\times p^{k-m}}.$$

We show that, in this case, the transfer from $C_{\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p}}(\text{im } \alpha) \rightarrow C_{\Sigma_{p^k}}(\text{im } \alpha)$ is the identity map.

Let X be the \mathbb{Z}_p^h -set associated to α . The factorization determines p^{k-m} \mathbb{Z}_p^h -sets of order p^m : $X_1, \dots, X_{p^{k-m}}$ such that

$$X \cong X_1 \amalg \dots \amalg X_{p^{k-m}}.$$

The fact that m is the smallest integer with this property implies that at least one of the \mathbb{Z}_p^h -sets of order p^m is transitive. Without loss of generality we may assume that X_1 is transitive and that X_1, X_2, \dots, X_j are isomorphic \mathbb{Z}_p^h -sets and $X_{j+1}, \dots, X_{p^{k-m}}$ are all non-isomorphic to X_1 . Note that j may be equal to 1 and that we know there are non-isomorphic \mathbb{Z}_p^h -sets because the map α does not factor through the diagonal.

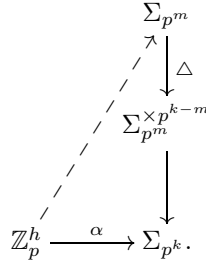
By Lemma 8.11 in [10] it suffices to show that the transfer from

$$C_{\Sigma_{p^j m} \times \Sigma_{p^{k-j m}}}(\text{im } \alpha) \subset C_{\Sigma_{p^k}}(\text{im } \alpha)$$

is the identity.

Now consider an element $\sigma \in C_{\Sigma_{p^k}}(\text{im } \alpha)$, this determines an automorphism of X . Since X_1, \dots, X_j are transitive and not isomorphic to the other \mathbb{Z}_p^h -sets, σ can not map any of X_1, \dots, X_j to X_k with $k > j$. Thus σ must be the product of two disjoint permutations. In other words $\sigma \in \Sigma_{p^j m} \times \Sigma_{p^{k-j m}}$ and this implies that the transfer map described above is induced by the identity map on groups.

Next assume that α factors (up to conjugacy) through the Δ :



This implies that each of the γ_i 's will factor through the diagonal (up to conjugacy in $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p}$). We also know that α does not factor through the inclusion $\Sigma_{p^{m-1}}^{\times p} \subset \Sigma_{p^m}$. We will conclude that the transfer map induced by the inclusion

$$C_{\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p}}(\text{im } \alpha) \longrightarrow C_{\Sigma_{p^k}}(\text{im } \alpha)$$

is not the identity map.

The assumptions imply that the dotted arrow determines a transitive \mathbb{Z}_p^h -set of order p^m and that X is a disjoint union of p^{k-m} copies of this set. Now any permutation of these sets is in $C_{\Sigma_{p^k}}(\text{im } \alpha)$ and many of these are elements of prime power order that are not in $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p}$.

Now any map $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^h \rightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$ factors up to conjugacy through one of the two cases discussed above. In the first case, when it does not factor through the diagonal, it does not contribute a factor to the product in question (because $I_{tr}^{[\alpha]} = C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))$). In the second case, when it does factor through the diagonal, then it does contribute a factor. In this case the number of maps α (up to conjugacy) with a particular m are in bijective correspondence with the number of isomorphism classes of \mathbb{Z}_p^h -sets of order p^m . This is the cardinality of $\text{Sub}_m(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^h)$. Putting these together for varying m gives the total number of non-trivial factors in the product: the cardinality of

$$\text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}).$$

□

The isomorphism induced by the character map

$$\coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} \text{Spec}(C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}) \cong \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$$

along with the lemmas and examples above seem to imply that the character map modulo transfers witnesses the decomposition of $\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$ as the fibers of the map to $\text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$. The first lemma implies that the scheme can be decomposed no further. Now we show that this is true:

Theorem 3.11. *The isomorphism fits into a commutative triangle*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \coprod_{[\alpha] \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, \Sigma_{p^k})/\sim} \text{Spec}(C_t^0(BC(\text{im } \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \\
 \downarrow & & \swarrow \\
 \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) & &
 \end{array}$$

where the left map takes the component corresponding to $[\alpha]$ to the image of

$$\alpha^* : (\text{im } \alpha)^* \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$$

and the right map is induced by the projection

$$\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}.$$

Proof. Note that the image of the Pontryagin dual in $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ is invariant under conjugation of the map α . The right vertical map is induced by projection onto the $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ factor.

Let A be an abelian group of order p^k . There is a canonical isomorphism

$$\text{hom}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \cong \text{Spec}(E_n^0(BA)).$$

Pulling this isomorphism back to the ring C_t and applying the transchromatic generalized character map gives the isomorphism

$$\text{hom}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \cong \coprod_{\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, A)} \text{Spec}(C_t^0(BA)).$$

The definition of the character map implies that this fits into the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{hom}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \coprod_{\text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, A)} \text{Spec}(C_t^0(BA)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{hom}(A^*, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) & \xrightarrow{(-)^*} & \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, A) \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}). & & \end{array}$$

There is also the commutative diagram of schemes

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Level}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Spec}(E_n^0(BA)/I_{tr}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{hom}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Spec}(E_n^0(BA)). \end{array}$$

Pulling the top arrow back to the ring C_t and then applying the character map gives the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Level}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \coprod_{\alpha \in \text{hom}(\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}, A)} \text{Spec}(C_t^0(BA)/I_{tr}^\alpha) \\ \downarrow & & \swarrow \\ \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}). & & \end{array}$$

It is not important to the argument, but it should be noted that a level structure for the p -divisible group $\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ is a map $A^* \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ such that there exists a decomposition $A^* \cong B \oplus C$ in which $B \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ gives a level structure for \mathbb{G}_{C_t} and $C \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ maps injectively to $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$. Thus when $A^* \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^k$, a level structure is either a level structure for \mathbb{G}_{C_t} or an

injective map to $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$. It is a reasonably easy consequence of Theorem 2.18 that this is what the top right corner of the diagram above represents.

In [9], Theorem 7.4, Strickland defines a map

$$\text{Level}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) \longrightarrow \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}).$$

The map sends a level structure to its “image”, which is a subgroup scheme of \mathbb{G}_{E_n} . When the target scheme is constant the “image” divisor of the level structure is the genuine image of the map. Thus after pulling back to C_t we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Level}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \\ \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}). & & \end{array}$$

In the proof of Proposition 9.1 of [10], Strickland proves the following result: Let \bar{A} be the set of transitive abelian subgroups of Σ_{p^k} (note that each of these has order p^k). The following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \coprod_{A \in \bar{A}} \text{Level}(A^*, \mathbb{G}_{E_n}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \coprod_{A \in \bar{A}} \text{Spec}(E_n^0(BA)/I_{tr}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{E_n}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \text{Spec}(E_n^0(B\Sigma_{p^k})/I_{tr}), \end{array}$$

where the right map is induced by the inclusion $A \subseteq \Sigma_{p^k}$ and the global sections of each of the vertical maps are injective maps of rings. Note that this property is preserved after pull-back to C_t because C_t is a flat E_n^0 -algebra.

We have shown that, after pulling back to C_t , the left hand map and the top map both commute with the natural maps to $\text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$. Because the right hand map is induced (on each component) by an inclusion of groups, the subgroups of $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ defined by considering the image of the Pontryagin dual of the map from $\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \rightarrow \text{im } \alpha \subseteq A$ or $\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \rightarrow \text{im } \alpha \subseteq A \subseteq \Sigma_{p^k}$ are the same. This implies that the right hand arrow also sits inside a commutative triangle to $\text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$.

Finally, since the global sections of the vertical maps are injective we can pick an element in the global sections of $\text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$, map it into the global sections of $\text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$ and then map it around the square. The result follows. \square

Fix a map $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \rightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$ that factors through Δ (up to conjugacy) as in the proof of Lemma 3.10 and let $L \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ be the image of the Pontryagin dual $\alpha^* : \text{im } \alpha \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$. Let $f : \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \rightarrow \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$ and let $\text{Sub}_k^L(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$ be the pullback

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Sub}_k^L(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow f \\ * & \xrightarrow{L} & \text{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}). \end{array}$$

Thus $\text{Sub}_k^L(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$ consists of the subgroups of $\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ of order p^k that project onto $L \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$. We have the following corollary of Theorem 3.11

above that gives an algebro-geometric description of the C_t -cohomology of groups that arise as centralizers of tuples of commuting elements in symmetric groups (modulo a transfer ideal):

Corollary 3.12. *For $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t} \rightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$ factoring (up to conjugacy) through Δ , there is an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Spec}(C_t^0(BC(\mathrm{im} \alpha))/I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}) \cong \mathrm{Sub}_k^L(\mathbb{G}_{C_t} \oplus \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}),$$

where the ideal $I_{tr}^{[\alpha]}$ is the ideal coming from the application of Theorem 2.18 to the inclusion $\Sigma_{p^{k-1}}^{\times p} \subset \Sigma_{p^k}$.

Proof. This follows immediately from the previous theorem. \square

Remark 3.13. When $t = n - 1$ the groups that arise as centralizers of maps $\alpha : \mathbb{Z}_p \rightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$ that factor through Δ are groups of the form

$$\mathbb{Z}/p^i \wr \Sigma_{p^j},$$

where $i + j = k$.

Remark 3.14. When $\mathrm{im} \alpha = e \subset \Sigma_{p^k}$, the fiber over $e \in \mathrm{Sub}_{\leq k}(\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t})$ is $\mathrm{Sub}_k(\mathbb{G}_{C_t})$.

Remark 3.15. When $\mathrm{im} \alpha = \mathbb{Z}/p^k \subset \Sigma_{p^k}$, the image of the Pontryagin dual is a subgroup of $\mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p^{n-t}$ isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}/p^k . The fiber is $\mathbb{G}_{C_t}[p^k]$.

Before this, the two classes of finite groups with algebro-geometric interpretations of their cohomology rings were cyclic groups and symmetric groups. The remarks above imply that the fibers of the subgroups between e and \mathbb{Z}/p^k can be viewed as interpolating between these two examples.

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