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HOMOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF CROSSED PRODUCTS

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Abstract. In this paper, we consider several homological dimensions of crossed products $A_\alpha^\sigma G$, where A is a left Noetherian ring and G is a finite group. We revisit the induction and restriction functors in derived categories, generalizing a few classical results for separable extensions. The global dimension and finitistic dimension of $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ are classified: global dimension of $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ is either infinity or equal to that of A, and finitistic dimension of $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ coincides with that of A. A criterion for skew group rings to have finite global dimensions is deduced. Under the hypothesis that A is a semiprimary algebra containing a complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents closed under the action of a Sylow p-subgroup $S \leqslant G$, we show that A and $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ share the same homological dimensions under extra assumptions, extending the main results in (Li, Representations of modular skew group algebras, *Trans. Amer. Math. Soc.* **367**(9) (2015), 6293–6314, Li, Finitistic dimensions and picewise hereditary property of skew group algebras, to *Glasgow Math. J.* **57**(3) (2015), 509–517).

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1. Introduction. Let A be an associative ring with identity, and let G be a group. Given a map $\sigma : G \to \mathrm{Aut}(A)$, the group of ring automorphisms of A, and a map $\alpha : G \times G \to U(A)$, the set of invertible elements in A, by imposing some conditions on them, we can define another associative ring $A_\alpha^\sigma G$, called the *crossed product* of A with G. It is a *group graded ring* [**14**]. For trivial α or trivial σ, we get a *skew group ring* $A^\sigma G$ or a *twisted group ring* $A_\alpha G$, correspondingly. When both maps are trivial, the crossed product coincides with ordinary group ring AG.

Group graded rings and their special cases crossed products and skew group rings are widely studied by many authors from the viewpoints of ring theory and representation theory; see [**3**, **6**, **7**, **12**, **18**, **19**, **21**, **22**]. For instance, their homological dimensions are studied by Yi and Aljadeff in [**1**, **2**, **24**], and several criteria for the global dimension to be finite are described; Reiten and Riedtmann show that A and its skew group algebra $A^\sigma G$ share many properties for finite dimensional algebras A and finite groups G when the order of G is invertible in A [**23**]; in [**15**, **16**], the author proves that these properties are still shared by A and $A^\sigma G$ for arbitrary finite groups G under a much weaker assumption.

In this paper, we mainly consider serval homological dimensions of crossed products such as global dimensions, finitistic dimensions, and strong global dimensions (defined in next section), for which we give a uniform definition by considering lengths of objects in right bounded derived categories. Based on techniques and known results

introduced in [**1**, **2**, **15**, **16**], we attack this problem from the viewpoint of representation theory. As the first step, we lift the classical induction and restriction functors to homotopy categories of complexes with finitely generated projective components, and show that some natural maps between modules give rise to chain maps. Consequently, $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ and A share the same homological dimensions. This phenomenon actually happens for quite many *separable extensions* (defined in Section 3). That is,

THEOREM 1.1. *Let R be a left Noetherian ring and let S be a subring which is also left Noetherian. Suppose that $1_S = 1_R$, ${}_SR$ is a finitely generated projective S-module, and R_S is a flat right S-module. If R is a separable extension over S, then R and S have the same global dimension, finitistic dimension, and strong global dimension.*

If A is further commutative, by a result of Aljadeff [**1**], a skew group ring $A^\sigma G$ has finite global dimension if and only if so does A and the trivial $A^\sigma G$-module A is projective. By [**20**], the trivial module A is indeed a projective $A^\sigma G$-module if and only if $A^\sigma G$ is a separable extension over A. We classify global dimensions and finitistic dimensions of crossed products for arbitrary left Noetherian rings, and extend his result to non-commutative rings.

THEOREM 1.2. *Let $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ be a crossed product, where A is left Noetherian and G is a finite group.*

(1) *For every $M \in A_\alpha^\sigma G$-mod, its projective dimension $\mathrm{pd}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G} M$ is either infinity or equal to $\mathrm{pd}_A M$ (when $\mathrm{pd}_A M < \infty$). Correspondingly, the global dimension $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A_\alpha^\sigma G$ is either infinity or equal to $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$ (when $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A < \infty$), and the finitistic dimension $\mathrm{fin.dim}\, A_\alpha^\sigma G = \mathrm{fin.dim}\, A$.*
(2) *A skew group ring $A^\sigma G$ has finite global dimension if and only $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A < \infty$ and the trivial representation A is a projective $A^\sigma G$-module. Moreover, if the trivial representation is projective, $A^\sigma H$ and A have the same global dimension for every subgroup $H \leqslant G$.*

Unfortunately, in practice, it is not easy to check whether the trivial representation is projective. However, many algebras (in particular finite dimensional algebras) are defined by using certain combinatorial structures such as quivers, posets, categories, etc. In this situation, the actions of groups on the sets of vertices or the sets of objects play a central role. We then focus on a special case that A is a semiprimary left Noetherian algebra over an algebraically closed field k, and suppose that there are a Sylow p-subgroup $S \leqslant G$ and a complete set $E = \{e_i\}_{i\in[n]}$ of primitive orthogonal idempotents in A closed under the action of S. Denote by $C(A)$ and A^S the centre of A and the fixed algebra, respectively. The following conclusion gives us a feasible criterion for the global dimension of $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ to be finite, generalizing a main result in [**15**, **16**] for skew group algebras.

THEOREM 1.3. *Let A be a finite dimensional algebra, and let G, S, and E be as above. Suppose that there is a domain $D \in C(A) \cap A^S$ containing $\alpha(x, y)$ and the $|S|$-th root of $h_x = \prod_{y\in S} \alpha(x, y)$ for every $x, y \in S$. Then, $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ has finite global dimension if and only if so does A and the action of S on E is free. Furthermore, if S acts freely on E, then $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ and A have the same global dimension.*

REMARK 1.4. Conditions in the above theorem seem a little artificial. However, for many cases, the ground field k of A is a splitting field of S (say for example k is

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algebraically closed), and all coefficients $\alpha(x, y)$ are contained in k. In that situation, the conclusion of this theorem applies.

The paper is organized as follows. For convenience of the reader, in the next section, we describe some preliminary results on crossed products, and introduce a uniform definition for the homological dimensions we study in this paper. In Section 3, we lift the classical induction and restriction functors between module categories to functors between homotopy categories, and revisit many classical results in the derived categories. Theorem 1.1 is proved there. In Section 4, we focus on global dimensions and prove Theorem 1.2. The last section is devoted to the special case mentioned before. Using the strong no loop conjecture recently established in [**13**], we prove one direction of the last theorem. The other direction follows from normalization of parameters.

Here are some notations and conventions. All modules we consider in this paper are finitely generated left modules. For a ring R, R-mod is the category of finitely generated R-modules. By $\operatorname{gl.dim} R$, $\operatorname{fin.dim} R$, and $\operatorname{sgl.dim} R$, we mean the global dimension, finitistic dimension, and strong global dimension, respectively. For $M \in R$-mod, $\operatorname{pd}_R M$ is its projective dimension. Composition of maps and morphisms is from right to left.

2. Preliminaries. First, recall the construction of crossed products. Fix an associative ring A with identity, a group G, two maps

$$\sigma : G \to \operatorname{Aut}(A), \quad x \mapsto \sigma_x,$$

and

$$\alpha : G \times G \to U(A), \quad (x, y) \mapsto \alpha(x, y).$$

Following Marcus in [**18**], the pair (σ, α) is called a *parameter set* of G in A if the following conditions are satisfied for all $x, y, z \in G$:

(1) $\sigma_x\sigma_y = \iota_{\alpha(x,y)}\sigma_{xy}$, where $\iota_{\alpha(x,y)}$ is the inner automorphism induced by $\alpha(x, y) \in U(A)$;
(2) $\alpha(x, y)\alpha(xy, z) = \sigma_x(\alpha(y, z))\alpha(x, yz)$.

The crossed product $A^\sigma_\alpha G = \bigoplus_{x\in G} A\sigma_x$, where $A\sigma_x$ is a free A-module of rank 1 with basis σ_x. The multiplication map $*$ in $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ is determined by the following formula:

$$(a\sigma_x) * (b\sigma_y) = a\sigma_x(b)\alpha(x, y)\sigma_{xy}.$$

The above two conditions imposed on the pair (σ, α) are equivalent to the associativity of $A^\sigma_\alpha G$. The restricted multiplication in A is denote by $\cdot$.

Two crossed products $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ and $A^{\sigma'}_{\alpha'} G$ are *equivalent* if there is a G-graded algebra isomorphism $\varphi : A^\sigma_\alpha G \to A^{\sigma'}_{\alpha'} G$ such that the restricted automorphism φ_A on A is the identity map. Correspondingly, two parameter sets (σ, α) and (σ', α') are *equivalent* if for each $z \in G$, there exists an element $u_z \in U(A)$ such that for all $x, y \in G$ one has $\sigma'_x = \sigma_x\iota_{u_x}$ and $\alpha'(x, y) = u_x\sigma_x(u_y)\alpha(x, y)u^{-1}_{xy}$. Since we only consider homological dimensions of crossed products in this paper, equivalent crossed products may be identified.

The following proposition is a direct consequence of Theorem 1.3.7 in [**18**].

PROPOSITION 2.1. *Two crossed products $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ and $A^{\sigma'}_{\alpha'} G$ are equivalent if and only if the parameter sets (σ, α) and (σ', α') are equivalent.*

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Given a set of invertible elements $\{u_x \in U(A)\}_{x\in G}$, we can define a new basis $\{\sigma'_x = u_x\sigma_x\}_{x\in G}$ for $A^\sigma_\alpha G$. Under the new basis, we get a crossed product $A^{\sigma'}_{\alpha'}G$ which is equivalent to $A^\sigma_\alpha G$, where $\sigma'_x = \sigma_x\iota_{u_x}$ and $\alpha'(x, y) = u_x\sigma_x(u_y)\alpha(x, y)u^{-1}_{xy}$. Therefore, by proper basis change, we can make $1_A\sigma_{1_G}$ the identity of $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ and denote it by 1. Moreover, it is straightforward to check that $\alpha(1_G, 1_G) = \alpha(x, 1_G) = \alpha(1_G, y) = 1_A$ for all $x, y \in G$. In this paper, we always assume that our crossed products satisfy these conventions.

Now, we define the *trivial representation* of $A^\sigma_\alpha G$. Let $\mathfrak{I}$ be the left ideal generated by elements in $\{\sigma_x - 1 \mid 1_G \neq x \in G\}$. In general, $\mathfrak{I}$ is only a left ideal, but not a right ideal. For skew group rings, $\mathfrak{I}$ consists of all elements of the form $\sum_{x\in G} a_x\sigma_x$ such that $a_x \in A$ and $\sum_{x\in G} a_x = 0$. Consequently, the quotient module $A/\mathfrak{I} \cong A$ by identifying $\sum_{x\in G}\sigma_x$ with 1, and the module action is determined by $\sigma_x \cdot a = \sigma_x(a)$ for $x \in G$ and $a \in A$. However, for crossed products, the existence of non-trivial α makes the structure of $\mathfrak{I}$ much more complicated. For example, since $\sigma_y - 1 \in \mathfrak{I}$, we get $\sigma_x * (\sigma_y - 1) = \alpha(x, y)\sigma_{xy} - \sigma_x \in \mathfrak{I}$. But then $\alpha(x, y)\sigma_{xy} - 1 \in \mathfrak{I}$. Since $\sigma_{xy} - 1 \in \mathfrak{I}$ as well, we deduce that $\alpha(x, y) - 1 \in \mathfrak{I}$ for every $x, y \in G$. We define the trivial representation to be the quotient $A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}$, which is clearly an $A^\sigma_\alpha G$-module.

The following proposition gives a reason for the name of $A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}$. Recall for $M \in A^\sigma_\alpha G$-mod, M^G is defined to be the set of all elements $v \in M$ such that $\sigma_x v = v$ for every $x \in G$. The *fixed algebra* A^G is defined to be the set of elements $a \in A$ such that $\sigma_x(a) = a$ for every $x \in G$. It is clear that M^G is an A^G-module. Moreover, the map sending M to M^G is functorial since for $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(M, N)$, the restricted map sends M^G into N^G. Denote this functor by $-^G$.

PROPOSITION 2.2. *Let $M, N \in A^\sigma_\alpha G$-mod. Then:*

(1) *For an arbitrary $v \in M$, v is contained in M^G if and only if $\mathfrak{I}v = 0$.*
(2) *There is a natural isomorphism $-^G \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}, -)$.*
(3) $\mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, N)^G$.

Proof. Note that $v \in M^G$ if and only if $\sigma_x v - v = 0$ for every $x \in G$, if and only if $(\sigma_x - 1)v = 0$ for all $x \in G$. But $\mathfrak{I}$ is generated by these elements as a left $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ ideal. The first statement follows.

To show the second one, we define two maps:

$$\varphi : \mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}, M) \to M^G, \quad f \to f(\bar{1});$$

and

$$\psi : M^G \to \mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}, M), \quad v \to f_v$$

such that $f_v(\bar{1}) = v$. Because every σ_x fixes $\bar{1}$, these two maps are well defined. They are inverse to each other, and functorial, and hence give a natural isomorphism between $-^G$ and $\mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}, -)$ (in the framework of A^G-modules).

The last statement can be deduced from part (c) of Theorem 1.4.8 in [**18**]. □

In the rest of this section, we give a uniform definition for the homological dimensions we consider in this paper. The reader is suggested to refer to [**4**] and [**11**] for definitions of homological dimensions on complexes. For an arbitrary associative left Noetherian ring R with identity, we let add(R) be the additive category of finitely generated projective R-modules. Denote by $C^-({}_RP)$ (resp., $C^b({}_RP)$) the category of right

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bounded complexes (resp., bounded complexes) whose terms lie in add(R). Because R is left Noetherian, R-mod is an abelian category. In particular, every finitely generated R-module has a projective resolution contained in $C^-({}_RP)$. Let $K^-({}_RP)$ and $K^b({}_RP)$ be their homotopy categories. Objects in $K^b({}_RP)$ are called *perfect complexes*. Note that the right-bounded derived category $D^-(R)$ of finite generated R-modules is equivalent to $K^-({}_RP)$ as triangulated categories, and the bounded derived category $D^b(R)$ is equivalent to the full subcategory of $K^-({}_RP)$ consisting of objects with bounded homologies. Thus, we can identify these categories.

Given $P^\bullet \in K^-({}_RP)$, we define $s(P^\bullet) = \sup\{i \in \mathbb{Z} \mid P^i \neq 0\}$. Similarly, $i(P^\bullet)$ is defined to be $\inf\{i \in \mathbb{Z} \mid P^i \neq 0\}$. The *amplitude* $a(P^\bullet)$ equals $s(P^\bullet) - i(P^\bullet)$. We then define the *length* $l(P^\bullet)$ to be $\inf\{a(Q^\bullet) \mid Q^\bullet$ is quasi-isomorphic to $P^\bullet\}$. The reader readily see that for $M \in R$-mod (view it as a stalk complex in $D^b(R)$ concentrated in degree 0 and identify it with its projective resolutions), $l(M)$ is nothing but the projective dimension of M. Therefore,

$$\text{gl. dim } R = \sup\{l(P^\bullet) \mid P^\bullet \in K^-({}_RP) \text{ and } H^i(P^\bullet) \neq 0 \text{ for at most one } i \in \mathbb{Z}\};$$
$$\text{fin. dim } R = \sup\{l(P^\bullet) \mid P^\bullet \in K^b({}_RP) \text{ and } H^i(P^\bullet) \neq 0 \text{ for at most one } i \in \mathbb{Z}\};$$
$$\text{sgl. dim } R = \sup\{l(P^\bullet) \mid P^\bullet \in K^b({}_RP) \text{ is indecomposable}\}.$$

The concept strong global dimension was introduced by Ringel for finite dimensional algebras and he conjectured that a finite dimensional algebra has finite strong global dimension if and only if it is *piecewise hereditary*; that is, its bounded derived module category is equivalent to the bounded derived category of a hereditary abelian category as triangulated categories. This conjecture was proved recently by Happel and Zacharia. For more details, see [**9**, **10**]. Note that we always have sgl. dim $R \geqslant$ gl. dim $R \geqslant$ fin. dim R. The second inequality is obvious, while the first one can be observed by taking truncations of projective resolutions of finitely generated R-modules.

Several interesting open questions are related to these homological dimensions. The famous finitistic dimension conjecture asserts that the finitistic dimension of an artinian algebra is always finite. For a finite dimensional hereditary algebra, its global dimension and strong global dimension coincide. This is also true if the algebra is quasi-titled but not hereditary. In general, the answer is still open.

3. Induction and restriction. In this section, we consider two classical functors: induction and restriction. Many techniques and results stated in this section are well known for module categories, and our goal is to revisit them in derived categories. This slight generalization is essential for studying strong global dimension since it cannot be defined in module categories as global dimension or finitistic dimension.

Let R be a left Noetherian ring and S be a left Noetherian subring. We also suppose that $1_R = 1_S$ and ${}_SR$ is a finitely generated S-module. For $M \in S$-mod, the *induced module* is defined to be $R \otimes_S M$, which is finitely generated. For $N \in R$-mod, the *restricted module* is ${}_SN$, which is finitely generated as well since ${}_SR$ is finitely generated. In this way, we get a pair of adjoint functors $\uparrow_S^R$ and $\downarrow_S^R$. That is, there is a natural isomorphism $\text{Hom}_R(M \uparrow_S^R, N) \cong \text{Hom}_S(M, N \downarrow_S^R)$.

According to [**11**], R is a *separable extension* over S if the multiplication epimorphism $R \otimes_S R \to R$ by sending $a \otimes b$ to ab is split. In other words, there is a

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certain $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \otimes b_i \in R \otimes_S R$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \otimes b_i r = \sum_{i=1}^{n} r a_i \otimes b_i$ for every $r \in R$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i = 1$.

The following proposition is well known.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let R and S be as above and suppose that ${}_SR$ is a finitely generated S-module.*

(1) *If ${}_SR_S = S \oplus B$, then, for every $M \in S$-mod, M is isomorphic to a direct summand of $M \uparrow_S^R \downarrow_S^R$.*
(2) *If R is a separable extension over S, then for every $N \in R$-mod, N is isomorphic to a direct summand of $N \downarrow_S^R \uparrow_S^R$.*

Proof. Since ${}_SR_S = S \oplus B$, there is a split surjection ${}_SR_S \to S$, denoted by π. This gives rise to a split surjection $\pi_M : R \otimes_S M \to M$ by sending $r \otimes v \to \pi(r)v$ for $r \in R$ and $v \in M$. Its right inverse δ_M sends v to $1 \otimes v$. That is, $\pi_M \circ \delta_M$ is the identity map on M. The first statement is proved.

Since R is a separable extension over S, there is a certain $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \otimes b_i \in R \otimes_S R$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \otimes b_i r = \sum_{i=1}^{n} r a_i \otimes b_i$ for every $r \in R$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i = 1$. For $N \in R$-mod, define $\psi_N : R \otimes_S N \to N$ by sending $r \otimes v$ to rv for $r \in R$ and $v \in N$, and define $\varphi_N : N \to R \otimes_S N$ by mapping v to $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \otimes b_i v$. The first condition on separable extensions implies that φ_N is an R-module homomorphism, and the second condition tells us that $\psi_N \circ \varphi_N$ is the identity map on N. The second statement follows immediately. □

A crucial observation is that the maps defined in the above proof lift to chain maps.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let R and S be as above and suppose that ${}_SR$ is a finitely generated projective S-module and R_S is a finitely generated flat S-module.*

(1) *The induction and restriction functors induce functors between $K^-({}_SP)$ (resp., $K^b({}_SP)$) and $K^-({}_RP)$ (resp., $K^b({}_RP)$), which are still denoted by $\uparrow_S^R$ and $\downarrow_S^R$.*
(2) *If ${}_SR_S = S \oplus B$, for every $Q^\bullet \in K^-({}_SP)$ (resp., $Q^\bullet \in K^b({}_SP)$), $Q^\bullet$ is isomorphic to a direct summand of $Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R \downarrow_S^R$.*
(3) *If R is a separable extension over S, then for every $P^\bullet \in K^-({}_RP)$ (resp., $P^\bullet \in K^b({}_RP)$), $P^\bullet$ is isomorphic to a direct summand of $P^\bullet \downarrow_S^R \uparrow_S^R$.*

Proof. We only give a proof for bounded homotopy categories as it works for right bounded homotopy categories as well. Since $1_S = 1_R$, the restriction functor is exact. Moreover, since ${}_SR$ is a finitely generated projective S-module, $\downarrow_S^R$ preserves projective modules, too. Applying it termwise to a bounded chain complex of projective R-modules, we get a bounded chain complex of projective S-modules. Moreover, it sends morphisms (homotopy classes of chain maps) in $K^b({}_RP)$ to morphisms in $K^b({}_SP)$. In this way, we get a functor $\downarrow_S^R : K^b({}_RP) \to K^b({}_SP)$.

Similarly, the induction functor preserves projective modules. Moreover, it is exact since R_S is flat. Given $Q^\bullet \in K^b({}_SP)$ with differentials $(d^i)_{i\in\mathbb{Z}}$, applying the induction functor termwise, we get an object $P^\bullet \uparrow_S^R \in K^b({}_RP)$ whose i-th term is $R \otimes_S P^i$ and i-th differential map is $1 \otimes d^i$. This is a chain complex of projective R-modules. Moreover, given a morphism $(f^i)_{i\in\mathbb{Z}} : X^\bullet \to Y^\bullet$ in $K^b({}_SP)$, we can define a corresponding morphism $(1 \otimes f^i)_{i\in\mathbb{Z}}$. These constructions are functorial. In this way, we lift the induction functor from S-mod to $K^b({}_SP)$. The first statement is proved.

To prove statements (2) and (3), it suffices to observe that under the given assumptions the homomorphisms $\delta, \pi, \varphi, \psi$ constructed in the proof of the previous

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proposition commute with differential maps, and hence give rise to chain maps. Explicitly, given $Q^\bullet \in K^b({}_SP)$, we have

$$Q^\bullet \xrightarrow{\delta^\bullet=(\delta^i)_{i\in\mathbb{Z}}} Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R \downarrow_S^R \xrightarrow{\pi^\bullet=(\pi^i)_{i\in\mathbb{Z}}} Q^\bullet$$

such that $\pi^\bullet \circ \delta^\bullet$ is the identity map. Similarly, given $P^\bullet \in K^b({}_RP)$, we have

$$P^\bullet \xrightarrow{\varphi^\bullet=(\varphi^i)_{i\in\mathbb{Z}}} P^\bullet \downarrow_S^R \uparrow_S^R \xrightarrow{\psi^\bullet=(\psi^i)_{i\in\mathbb{Z}}} P^\bullet$$

such that $\psi^\bullet \circ \varphi^\bullet$ is the identity map. The conclusion follows. □

This proposition immediately implies Theorem 1.1.

THEOREM 3.3. *Let R and S be as above, and suppose that ${}_SR$ is a finitely generated projective S-module and R_S is flat. If R is a separable extension over S, then R and S have the same global dimension, finitistic dimension, and strong global dimension.*

Proof. We prove the conclusion for global dimensions, and the same technique applies to other homological dimensions with very small modifications. Take an object $Q^\bullet \in K^-({}_SP)$ with $H^i(Q^\bullet) \neq 0$ for at most one $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Using quasi-isomorphisms, we can assume that the amplitude $a(Q^\bullet)$ equals the length $l(Q^\bullet)$.

By the above proposition, $Q^\bullet$ is isomorphic to a direct summand of $Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R \downarrow_S^R$. We claim that $a(Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R) = l(Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R)$. If this is not true, then there is some $V^\bullet \in K^-({}_RP)$ quasi-isomorphic to $Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R$ with

$$a(V^\bullet) = l(V^\bullet) < a(Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R) = a(Q^\bullet) = l(Q^\bullet).$$

Applying the restriction functor to $V^\bullet$, we conclude that $V^\bullet \downarrow_S^R$ is quasi-isomorphic to $Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R \downarrow_S^R$. Consequently, $Q^\bullet$ is quasi-isomorphic to a direct summand of $V^\bullet \downarrow_S^R$, so we have

$$l(Q^\bullet) \leqslant a(V^\bullet \downarrow_S^R) = a(V^\bullet) = l(V^\bullet).$$

But these two inequalities contradict each other, so $a(Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R) = l(Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R)$ as claimed. In particular,

$$l(Q^\bullet) = a(Q^\bullet) = a(Q^\bullet \uparrow_S^R) = l(Q^\bullet \uparrow_R^S) \leqslant \text{gl. dim } R,$$

and hence $\text{gl. dim } S \leqslant \text{gl. dim } R$.

If R is a separable extension over S, we can apply a similar reasoning (using (3) of the previous proposition) to every indecomposable object $P^\bullet \in K^-({}_RP)$ with $H^i(P^\bullet) \neq 0$ for at most one $i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and deduce that $l(P^\bullet) \leqslant \text{gl. dim } S$, and hence $\text{gl. dim } R \leqslant \text{gl. dim } S$. This forces $\text{gl. dim } R = \text{gl. dim } S$. □

We give a remark.

REMARK 3.4. The above proof implicitly implies that $\text{pd}_R V \geqslant \text{pd}_S V$ for arbitrary $V \in R$-mod since a projective resolution of ${}_RV$ restricted to S give a projective resolution of ${}_SV$. Moreover, it is also true that $\text{gl. dim } S \leqslant \text{gl. dim } R$, $\text{fin. dim } S \leqslant \text{fin. dim } R$, and $\text{sgl. dim } S \leqslant \text{sgl. dim } R$. Equalities hold if R is a separable extension over S.

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Now, we apply the previous results to investigate homological dimensions of crossed products. Similar techniques have been used to explore other properties of crossed product in [**17**]. Suppose that G is a finite group and let $H \leqslant G$ be a subgroup. Then, $\sigma : G \to \mathrm{Aut}(A)$ and $\alpha : G \times G \to U(A)$ restrict to H and $H \times H$, respectively. Denote these restricted maps by σ and α again. They define a crossed product $A_\alpha^\sigma H$, which is a subring of $A_\alpha^\sigma G$. It is well known that both ${}_{A_\alpha^\sigma H}A_\alpha^\sigma G$ and $A_\alpha^\sigma G_{A_\alpha^\sigma H}$ are finitely generated projective modules. Moreover, ${}_{A_\alpha^\sigma H}A_\alpha^\sigma G_{A_\alpha^\sigma H} \cong A_\alpha^\sigma H \oplus B$. For more details, see [**18**].

We want to show that $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ is a separable extension over $A_\alpha^\sigma H$ when the index $|G : H|$ is invertible in A. One approach is to consider the element

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{|G : H|} \sum_{x \in G/H} \alpha(x, x^-)\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_{x^-} \in A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes_{A_\alpha^\sigma H} A_\alpha^\sigma G$$

and show that it satisfies the two conditions of separable extensions, where x^- is the inverse of x. This approach is implicitly used in Proposition 3.3 (page 79) and Theorem 3.4 (page 81) of [**14**]. For convenience of the reader, we give a detailed proof. We need the following technical lemma.

LEMMA 3.5. *For $x, y \in G$, let $x^- = x^{-1}$ and $y^- = y^{-1}$. Then,*

$$\alpha(x, x^-)^{-1} \cdot \sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, y^-)) \cdot \alpha(y^-, yx)^{-1} = \sigma_{y^-}(\alpha(yx, x^-y^-))^{-1}, \tag{1}$$

and

$$\alpha(xy, y^-x^-)^{-1} \cdot \sigma_{xy}(\alpha(y^-, x^-))^{-1} \cdot \alpha(xy, y^-) = \alpha(x, x^-)^{-1}. \tag{2}$$

Proof. By considering the product $(\sigma_x * \sigma_{x^-}) * \sigma_{y^-} = \sigma_x * (\sigma_{x^-} * \sigma_{y^-})$, we get

$$\alpha(x, x^-) = \sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, y^-)) \cdot \alpha(x, x^-y^-),$$

and hence

$$\alpha(x, x^-)^{-1} = \alpha(x, x^-y^-)^{-1} \cdot \sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, y^-))^{-1}.$$

Applying this identity to the left side of (3.1), it suffices to show

$$\alpha(x, x^-y^-)^{-1} \cdot \alpha(y^-, yx)^{-1} = \sigma_{y^-}(\alpha(yx, x^-y^-))^{-1},$$

which is equivalent to

$$\alpha(y^-, yx) \cdot \alpha(x, x^-y^-) = \sigma_{y^-}(\alpha(yx, x^-y^-)). \tag{3}$$

Now consider

$$\sigma_{y^-} * ((\sigma_y * \sigma_x) * (\sigma_{x^-} * \sigma_{y^-})) = (\sigma_{y^-} * (\sigma_y * \sigma_x)) * (\sigma_{x^-} * \sigma_{y^-}).$$

On the left side, we get

$$\sigma_{y^-}(\alpha(y, x)) \cdot \alpha(y^-, yx) \cdot \sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, y^-)) \cdot \alpha(y^-, yx)^{-1} \cdot \sigma_{y^-}(\alpha(yx, y^-x^-))\sigma_{y^-}.$$

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On the right side, we have

$$\sigma_{y^-}(\alpha(y, x)) \cdot \alpha(y^-, yx) \cdot \sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, y^-)) \cdot \alpha(x, x^-y^-)\sigma_{y^-}.$$

Therefore,

$$\alpha(x, x^-y^-) = \alpha(y^-, yx)^{-1} \cdot \sigma_{y^-}(\alpha(yx, y^-x^-)).$$

Multiplied by $\alpha(y^-, yx)$ on both sides, this identity turns out to be (3.3) as claimed.

The identity (3.2) is equivalent to

$$\sigma_{xy}(\alpha(y^-, x^-)) \cdot \alpha(xy, y^-x^-) = \alpha(xy, y^-) \cdot \alpha(x, x^-). \tag{4}$$

To prove this, we consider $(\sigma_x * \sigma_y) * (\sigma_{y^-} * \sigma_{x^-}) = ((\sigma_x * \sigma_y) * \sigma_{y^-}) * \sigma_{x^-}$. □

PROPOSITION 3.6. *Let G be a finite group. If $|G : H|$ is invertible in A, then $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ is a separable extension over $A_\alpha^\sigma H$.*

Proof. Let

$$\zeta = \frac{1}{|G : H|} \sum_{x \in G/H} \alpha(x, x^-)\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_{x^-} \in A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes_{A_\alpha^\sigma H} A_\alpha^\sigma G.$$

We claim that this is well defined. That is, it is independent of the choice of representatives in cosets. Indeeds, for a fixed $x \in G$, take another representative xy with $y \in H$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
&\alpha(xy, y^-x^-)^{-1}\sigma_{xy} \otimes \sigma_{y^-x^-} \\
&= \alpha(xy, y^-x^-)^{-1}\sigma_{xy} \otimes (\alpha(y^-, x^-)^{-1}\sigma_{y^-} * \sigma_{x^-}) \\
&= \alpha(xy, y^-x^-)^{-1}(\sigma_{xy} * \alpha(y^-, x^-)^{-1}\sigma_{y^-}) \otimes \sigma_{x^-} \\
&= \alpha(xy, y^-x^-)^{-1} \cdot \sigma_{xy}(\alpha(y^-, x^-))^{-1} \cdot \alpha(xy, y^-)\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_{x^-} \\
&= \alpha(x, x^-)^{-1}\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_{x^-},
\end{aligned}$$

where the last identity comes from (3.2). Therefore, ζ is well defined.

For $y^{-1} \in G$, we check

$$\begin{aligned}
|G : H|\zeta\sigma_{y^-} &= \sum_{x \in G/H} \alpha(x, x^-)^{-1}\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_{x^-}\sigma_{y^-} \\
&= \sum_{x \in G/H} (\alpha(x, x^-)^{-1}\sigma_x) * \alpha(x^-, y^-) \otimes \sigma_{x^-y^-} \\
&= \sum_{x \in G/H} \alpha(x, x^-)^{-1} \cdot \sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, y^-))\sigma_x \otimes \sigma_{x^-y^-} \\
&= \sum_{x \in G/H} \alpha(x, x^-)^{-1} \cdot \sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, y^-)) \cdot \alpha(y^-, yx)^{-1}(\sigma_{y^-}\sigma_{yx}) \otimes \sigma_{x^-y^-} \\
&= \sum_{x \in G/H} \sigma_{y^-}(\alpha(yx, x^-y^-))^{-1}(\sigma_{y^-}\sigma_{yx}) \otimes \sigma_{x^-y^-} \qquad \text{by (3.1)}
\end{aligned}$$

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$$= \sum_{x\in G/H} \sigma_{y^-}\big(\alpha(yx, x^-y^-)^{-1}\sigma_{yx} \otimes \sigma_{x^-y^-}\big)$$
$$= |G : H|\sigma_{y^-}\zeta.$$

That is, $\zeta\sigma_{y^-} = \sigma_{y^-}\zeta$. Similarly, we check that $\zeta a = a\zeta$ for $a \in A$. Therefore, ζ satisfies the first condition of separable extensions. The second condition is obvious. □

We establish the following result on homological dimensions of crossed products.

COROLLARY 3.7. *Let H be a subgroup of a finite group G. If $|G : H|$ is invertible in A, then $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ and $A^\sigma_\alpha H$ have the same global dimension, finitistic dimension, and strong global dimension.*

Proof. Follows from Theorem 3.3 and Proposition 3.6. □

4. Classify global dimensions. As before, let A be a left Noetherian associative ring, G be a finite group, and $\mathfrak{I}$ be the left $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ ideal generated by all elements in $\{\sigma_x - 1 \mid 1_G \neq x \in G\}$. Recall that the trivial representation is $A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}$.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *If the trivial representation $A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}$ is projective, then an $A^\sigma_\alpha G$-module M is projective if and only if the restricted module ${}_AM$ is projective. In this situation, $A^\sigma_\alpha H$ and A have the same global dimension for every subgroup $H \leqslant G$.*

Proof. Obviously, ${}_AM$ is projective if so is M. Conversely, assume that ${}_AM$ is projective. Note that M is projective if and only if $\mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(M, -)$ is exact. However, by Proposition 2.2, $\mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(M, -) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, -)^G$ is the composite of two exact functors $\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, -)$ and $-^G \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}, -)$, and hence is exact. The first statement is verified.

Note that we always have $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G \geqslant A$, so it suffices to show $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A \geqslant \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G$ under the assumption. This is true if $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A = \infty$, so we assume that $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A = s < \infty$.

For an arbitrary $M \in A^\sigma_\alpha G$-mod, choosing a projective resolution $P^\bullet \in K^-({}_RP)$ and applying the restriction functor $\downarrow^G_1$, we get a projective resolution ${}_AP^\bullet$ for ${}_AM$. As $\mathrm{pd}_A M \leqslant s$, ${}_AK_s$ is a projective A-module, where K_s is the s-th syzygy of $P^\bullet$. Therefore, K_s is projective as an $A^\sigma_\alpha G$-module. In other words, $\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} M \leqslant s$, so $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G \leqslant s = \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$. But for every subgroup $H \leqslant G$, we always have $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G \geqslant \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha H \geqslant \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$. This forces $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha H = \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$. □

Unfortunately, the structure of $\mathfrak{I}$, and hence that of the trivial representation are hard to exploit for general crossed products. In contrast, the trivial representation of a skew group ring has a very explicit description. In this situation, $\mathfrak{I}$ consists of elements $\sum_{x\in G} a_x\sigma_x$ with $\sum_{x\in G} a_x = 0$, and the skew group ring $A^\sigma G$ acts on A by $(\sum_{x\in G} a_x\sigma_x)\cdot a = \sum_{x\in G} a_x\sigma_x(a)$. More details can be found in [**3**].

For every subgroup $H \leqslant G$, we define a trace map $\mathrm{tr} : A \to A^H$ by sending $a \in A$ to $\sum_{x\in H} \sigma_x(a)$. This is an A^H-linear map. Conclusions in the next proposition can be found in various literatures; see [**1**, **2**, **3**].

PROPOSITION 4.2. *The following are equivalent for a skew group ring $A^\sigma G$:*

(1) *the trivial $A^\sigma G$-module A is projective;*
(2) *$M \in A^\sigma G$-mod is projective if and only if the restricted module ${}_AM$ is projective;*
(3) *the trace map $\mathrm{tr} : A \to A^G$ is surjective;*

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(4) *there is a certain element* $a \in A$ *such that* $\mathrm{tr}(a) = 1$.

When A is commutative, they are equivalent to the following condition: $A^\sigma G$ is a separable extension over A.

Proof. We just proved that (1) implies (2) for crossed products, so it is also true for skew group rings. It is obvious that (2) implies (1). The equivalence between (3) and (4) is straightforward since the trace map is A^G-linear. Equivalence between (1) and (4) is precisely Proposition 4.1 in page 87 of [**3**] by observing that the proof there actually works for arbitrary left Noetherian rings. For commutative R, the equivalence of (4) and the last condition is implied by Proposition 2.1 in [**20**]. □

This propositions tells us that the projective dimension of the trivial representation plays an important role in determining the homological dimensions of skew group rings. The following theorem classifies global dimensions and finitistic dimensions for crossed products.

THEOREM 4.3. *Let $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ be a crossed product, where A is left Noetherian and G is a finite group.*

(1) *For every* $M \in A_\alpha^\sigma G$-mod, $\mathrm{pd}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G} M$ *is either infinity or equal to* $\mathrm{pd}_A M$ *(when* $\mathrm{pd}_A M < \infty$*).*
(2) *The global dimension of $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ is either infinity or equal to* $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$ *(when* $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A < \infty$*), and* $\mathrm{fin.dim}\, A_\alpha^\sigma G = \mathrm{fin.dim}\, A$.
(3) *If the trivial representation $A_\alpha^\sigma G/\mathfrak{I}$ is projective when viewed as an A-module, then* $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A_\alpha^\sigma G$ *is finite if and only so is* $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$ *and $A_\alpha^\sigma G/\mathfrak{I}$ is a projective $A_\alpha^\sigma G$-module.*

Proof. Note that for crossed products, the induction functor $A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes_A -$ and the coinduction functor $\mathrm{Hom}_A(A_\alpha^\sigma G, -)$ are naturally isomorphic. Therefore, for $M \in A_\alpha^\sigma G$-mod and $N \in A$-mod, we have the Frobenius reciprocity

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}(M, A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes_A N)$$

and the Eckmann–Shapiro formula (see Corollary 2.8.4 in [**5**]) for $n \geqslant 1$:

$$\mathrm{Ext}_A^n(M, N) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}^n(M, A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes_A N).$$

To prove (1), we only need to consider the case that $\mathrm{pd}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G} M < \infty$. Let $r = \mathrm{pd}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G} M$ and $s = \mathrm{pd}_A M$. By Remark 3.4, $s \leqslant r$.

For an arbitrary $N \in A_\alpha^\sigma G$-mod, since the map $\varphi : A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes_A N \to N$ given by $\lambda \otimes v \mapsto \lambda v$ is a surjective $A_\alpha^\sigma G$-module homomorphism, we have a short exact sequence $0 \to K \to A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes_A N \to N \to 0$. Applying $\mathrm{Hom}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}(M, -)$ to it, we get a long exact sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} &\ldots \to \mathrm{Ext}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}^r(M, K) \to \mathrm{Ext}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}^r(M, A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes_A N) \to \\ &\mathrm{Ext}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}^r(M, N) \to \mathrm{Ext}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}^{r+1}(M, K) \to \ldots \end{aligned}$$

But $\mathrm{Ext}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}^{r+1}(M, K) = 0$ since $\mathrm{pd}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G} M = r$. If $\mathrm{pd}_A M = s < r$, then

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{A_\alpha^\sigma G}^r(M, A_\alpha^\sigma G \otimes N) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_A^r(M, N) = 0$$

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by the Eckmann–Shapiro formula. Consequently, $\mathrm{Ext}^r_{A^\sigma_\alpha G}(M, N) = 0$. But $N \in A^\sigma_\alpha G$-mod is arbitrary. Therefore, $\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} M < r$. This contradiction tells us that $s = r$, and (1) is established.

To determine the global dimension of $A^\sigma_\alpha G$, we still only need to consider the case that $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G < \infty$. In this situation, $\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} M < \infty$ for every $M \in A^\sigma_\alpha G$-mod. Therefore, by (1), $\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} M = \mathrm{pd}_A M$. Consequently, $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G \leqslant \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$. But by Remark 3.4, $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G \geqslant \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$, and the equality follows.

Note that $\mathrm{fin.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G = \sup\{\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} M \mid \mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} M < \infty\}$. By (1), if $\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} M < \infty$, then $\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} M = \mathrm{pd}_A M \leqslant \mathrm{fin.dim}\, A$. Consequently, $\mathrm{fin.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G \leqslant \mathrm{fin.dim}\, A$. But by Remark 3.4, we have $\mathrm{fin.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G \geqslant \mathrm{fin.dim}\, A$. This forces $\mathrm{fin.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G = \mathrm{fin.dim}\, A$.

Now, we turns to (3). If $A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I}$ is projective as an $A^\sigma_\alpha G$-module, by Proposition 4.1 $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G = \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$. Therefore, $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A < \infty$ implies $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G < \infty$. Conversely, if $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^\sigma_\alpha G < \infty$, clearly $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A < \infty$ and $\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I} < \infty$. By the first statement, $\mathrm{pd}_{A^\sigma_\alpha G} A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I} = \mathrm{pd}_A A^\sigma_\alpha G/\mathfrak{I} = 0$. □

We have the following corollary for skew group rings:

COROLLARY 4.4. *Let $A^\sigma G$ be a skew group ring with A left Noetherian and G a finite group.*

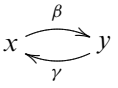
(1) *The skew group ring $A^\sigma G$ has finite global dimension if and only if so does A and the trivial representation is projective.*
(2) *If the trivial representation is a projective $A^\sigma G$-module, then $A^\sigma G$ and A have the same global dimension.*
(3) *If A is commutative and $A^\sigma G$ has finite global dimension, then $A^\sigma G$ is a separable extension over A. In particular, $A^\sigma G$ and A have the same global dimension, finitistic dimension, and strong global dimension.*

Proof. The first statement follows from (3) of the above theorem since for skew group rings, the trivial representation A is a free A-module. The second one follows from Proposition 4.1. Note that according to (1), the given condition in (3) implies that the trivial representation A is a projective $A^\sigma G$-module, so $A^\sigma G$ is a separable extension over A by the second part of Proposition 4.2. □

It is surprising in some sense to the author that $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ and A always have the same finitistic dimension. This makes the conjecture posted in [**16**] by the author trivial, which asks whether $\mathrm{fin.dim}\, A^\sigma G < \infty$ whenever $\mathrm{fin.dim}\, A < \infty$.

We end this section by an example, which tells us that for non-commutative rings, separable extension in general is much stronger than the condition that the trivial representation is projective.

EXAMPLE 4.5. Let A be the path algebra of the following quiver with relations $\beta\gamma = \gamma\beta = 0$ over an algebraically closed field k with characteristic 2. Let G be a cyclic group of order 2 generated by g, which permutes vertices x and y, and arrows β and γ. This action determines a skew group algebra $A^\sigma G$.



It is easy to check that the centre of A is the one-dimensional space spanned by $1_A = 1_x + 1_y$. However, since g fixes every scalar, the trace map sends every element

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in the centre of A to 0. Therefore, by Proposition 2.1 in [**20**], $A^\sigma G$ is not a separable extension over A. On the other hand, we can check that the trace map sends both 1_x and 1_y to the identity of $A^\sigma G$. By Proposition 4.2 and Corollary 4.4, the trivial representation A is a projective $A^\sigma G$-module. Therefore, A and $A^\sigma G$ have the same global dimension (which is ∞) and finitistic dimension (which is 0).

Actually, since 1_x and 1_y are isomorphic idempotent in $A^\sigma G$, the skew group algebra $A^\sigma G$ in this example is actually Morita equivalent to $1_x A^\sigma G 1_x$. A direct computation shows that $1_x A^\sigma G 1_x \cong A^G \cong k[X]/(X^2)$.

5. Crossed products of semiprimary algebras. In this section, let A be a left Noetherian *semiprimary* algebra over an algebraically closed field k with characteristic $p \geqslant 0$. That is, the Jacobson radical $\mathfrak{R}$ of A is nilpotent and $A/\mathfrak{R}$ is a finite dimensional k-algebra. By the main result of last section, $A^\sigma_\alpha G$ has the same homological dimensions as $A^\sigma_\alpha S$ for every Sylow p-subgroup $S \leqslant G$. Thus, we mainly focus on $A^\sigma_\alpha S$ in this section.

Take a complete set $E = \{e_i\}_{i\in[n]}$ of primitive orthogonal idempotents in A. Then, ${}_AA = \oplus_{i\in[n]} Ae_i$. Throughout this section, we assume that there is a Sylow p-subgroup $S \leqslant G$ such that E is an S-set; that is, E is closed under the action of S.

Two elements $e, f \in E$ are said to be *isomorphic* if $Ae \cong Af$ as A-modules. Note that e and f are isomorphic if and only if there are elements $u, v \in A$ such that $uv = e$ and $vu = f$. When identifying e_i with $e_i 1_S$, elements in E are pairwise orthogonal idempotents in the crossed product $A^\sigma_\alpha S$. It is obvious that isomorphic idempotents in A are still isomorphic regarded as idempotents in $A^\sigma_\alpha S$. Moreover, for every $e \in E$ and $x \in S$, e and $\sigma_x(e)$ are isomorphic in $A^\sigma_\alpha S$. We will show that E is also a complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents in $A^\sigma_\alpha S$.

Clearly, for every $x \in S$, σ_x maps $\mathfrak{R}$ onto $\mathfrak{R}$. In particular, $\mathfrak{R}S = \bigoplus_{x\in S} \mathfrak{R}\sigma_x$ is a two-sided ideal of $A^\sigma_\alpha S$. Moreover, By Corollary 3.12 in page 86 of [**14**], $\mathfrak{R}$ is the intersection of the radical of $A^\sigma_\alpha S$ and A. Therefore, $\mathfrak{R}$ is contained in the radical of $A^\sigma_\alpha S$, so is $\mathfrak{R}S$. Let $\overline{A^\sigma_\alpha S}$ be the quotient algebra

$$A^\sigma_\alpha S/\mathfrak{R}S = \bigoplus_{x\in S} A\sigma_x / \bigoplus_{x\in S} \mathfrak{R}\sigma_x \cong \bigoplus_{x\in S} (A/\mathfrak{R})\sigma_x = \bar{A}^\sigma_\alpha S,$$

which is a crossed product as well. Since $\mathfrak{R}S$ is contained in the radical of $A^\sigma_\alpha S$, a complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents in $\bar{A}^\sigma_\alpha S$ can be obtained from a complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents in $A^\sigma_\alpha S$ by taking quotients. Conversely, given a complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents in $\bar{A}^\sigma_\alpha S$, it can be lifted to a complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents in $A^\sigma_\alpha S$.

With this observation, we have:

LEMMA 5.1. *The chosen set E is a complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents in $A^\sigma_\alpha S$.*

Proof. By the above observation, we only need to show that E is a complete set of primitive idempotents in $\bar{A}^\sigma_\alpha S$. Clearly, it is enough to prove that every idempotent in E is primitive in $\bar{A}^\sigma_\alpha S$. We deduce it by showing that the algebra $e_i(\bar{A}^\sigma_\alpha S)e_i$ is a finite-dimensional local algebra for every $i \in [n]$; here and later by convention we identity idempotents with their images in the quotient algebra. Since e_i is a primitive idempotent in A, it is still a primitive idempotent in $\bar{A} = A/\mathfrak{R}$.

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Note that

$$e_i(\bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma S)e_i = \bigoplus_{x\in S} e_i\bar{A}\sigma_x(e_i)\sigma_x.$$

Let $H = \{x \in S \mid \bar{A}\sigma_x(e_i) \cong \bar{A}e_i\}$. Because $\bar{A}$ is semisimple, $H = \{x \in S \mid e_i\bar{A}\sigma_x(e_i) \neq 0\}$. This is a subgroup of S. Indeed, for $x, y \in H$, suppose that $e\bar{A}\sigma_x(e) \neq 0$ and $e\bar{A}\sigma_y(e) \neq 0$. That is, $\bar{A}e \cong \bar{A}\sigma_x(e) \cong \bar{A}\sigma_y(e)$. Applying σ_x to $e\bar{A}\sigma_x(e)$ we get $\sigma_x(e)A\alpha(x, x)\sigma_{x^2}(e)\alpha(x, x)^{-1} \neq 0$, so $\sigma_x(e)\bar{A}\sigma_{x^2}(e) \neq 0$. Therefore, $\bar{A}e \cong \bar{A}\sigma_x(e) \cong \bar{A}\sigma_{x^2}(e)$. Repeating this process, we have $\bar{A}\sigma_{x^{-1}}(e) \cong \bar{A}e \cong \bar{A}\sigma_y(e)$, so $\sigma_{x^{-1}}(e)\bar{A}\sigma_y(e) \neq 0$. Applying σ_x one more time, we deduce that $e\bar{A}\sigma_{xy}(e) \neq 0$. That is, $xy \in H$, so H is a group.

We observe that

$$e_i(\bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma S)e_i = \bigoplus_{x\in H} e_i\bar{A}\sigma_x(e_i)\sigma_x$$

is a strongly H-graded algebra [**14**]. Moreover, $e_i\bar{A}e_i \cong k$ since k is algebraically closed. By Proposition 1.11 in page 71 of [**14**], it is a crossed product of k with H, and hence a twisted group algebra. It is well known that this is a local algebra.[1] The conclusion follows. □

The following proposition motivates us to consider free action of S on E.

PROPOSITION 5.2. *Let $A_\alpha^\sigma S$ and E be as before. If A is finite dimensional and the action of S on E is not free, then* gl. dim $A_\alpha^\sigma S = \infty$.

Proof. Since the action of S on E is not free, we can take some $e \in E$ and some $1 \neq x \in S$ such that $\sigma_x(e) = e$. Let $H = \langle x\rangle$, which is a non-trivial cyclic p-group. By Remark 3.4, it suffices to show that gl. dim $A_\alpha^\sigma H = \infty$.

Consider the quotient algebra $A_\alpha^\sigma H/\mathfrak{R}H \cong \bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma H$. Then, $\bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma He$ is a projective $\bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma H$-module, and clearly an $A_\alpha^\sigma H$-module. Since elements in H fix Ae, they fix $\bar{A}e$ as well, and we have

$$\bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma He = \bigoplus_{x\in H} \bar{A}\sigma_x e = \bigoplus_{x\in H} \bar{A}\sigma_x(e)\sigma_x = \bigoplus_{x\in H} \sigma_x(\bar{A}e)\sigma_x = \bigoplus_{x\in H} \bar{A}e\sigma_x = \bar{A}eH,$$

and hence

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{A_\alpha^\sigma H}(A_\alpha^\sigma He, \bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma He) \cong e(\bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma H)e = (e\bar{A}e)H \cong k_\alpha H$$

is a twisted group algebra with non-trivial H. Since it is not a division ring, we conclude that $\bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma He$ is not a simple $A_\alpha^\sigma H$-module.

Take $f \in E$ such that $A_\alpha^\sigma Hf \ncong A_\alpha^\sigma He$. Because isomorphic idempotents in A viewed as idempotents in $A_\alpha^\sigma H$ are still isomorphic, we deduce that e and f are not isomorphic in A, so $fAe \in \mathfrak{R}$, and hence $f\bar{A}e = 0$. Therefore,

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{A_\alpha^\sigma H}(A_\alpha^\sigma Hf, \bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma He) \cong f(\bar{A}_\alpha^\sigma H)e = (f\bar{A}e)H = 0,$$

[1] Actually, by changing basis, this twisted group algebra is isomorphic to an ordinary group algebra. For details, see the proof of the theorem in Section 1 of [**8**]. This can also be deduced from the fact that $H^2(S, k) = 1$ for a p-group S; see for example, Proposition 6.1 in page 42 of [**14**].

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which implies that all composition factors of $\bar{A}^{\sigma}_{\alpha}He$ are isomorphic to S_e, the simple $A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H$-module corresponding to the primitive idempotent e. Consequently, $(\bar{A}^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H)e$ is a non-simple $A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H$-module with only composition factors isomorphic to S_e.

The short exact sequences $0 \to M \to \bar{A}^{\sigma}_{\alpha}He \to S_e \to 0$ and $0 \to \Re He \to A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}He \to \bar{A}^{\sigma}_{\alpha}He \to 0$ give rise to the following diagram with exact rows and columns:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \Re He & \longrightarrow & \Omega S_e & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\
 & & A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}He & = & A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}He & & & & \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & \bar{A}^{\sigma}_{\alpha}He & \longrightarrow & S_e & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

where Ω is the Heller operator. Note that $M \neq 0$ and has only composition factors isomorphic to S_e.

Applying $\mathrm{Hom}_{A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H}(-, S_e)$ to the last column, we conclude that $\mathrm{Ext}^1_{A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H}(S_e, S_e) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H}(\Omega S_e, S_e)$. Applying the same functor to the top row, we get an inclusion $\mathrm{Hom}_{A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H}(M, S_e) \to \mathrm{Hom}_{A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H}(\Omega S_e, S_e)$. Since $\mathrm{Hom}_{A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H}(M, S_e) \neq 0$, we deduce that $\mathrm{Ext}^1_{A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H}(S_e, S_e) \neq 0$. By the strong no loop conjecture proved in [**13**], the projective dimension $\mathrm{pd}_{A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H} S_e = \infty$. Therefore, $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H = \infty$. The conclusion follows. □

Here, the proof relies on the strong no loop conjecture, which requires A to be an artinian k-algebra. We wonder if there is an alternate proof for arbitrary left Noetherian semiprimary k-algebras.

We describe two corollaries.

COROLLARY 5.3. *Let A be a finite dimensional algebra. Then, a twisted group algebra $A_{\alpha}G$ has finite global dimension if and only if* $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$ *is finite and the order of G is invertible. Moreover, in this situation, we have* $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A = \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A_{\alpha}G$.

Proof. We always have $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A_{\alpha}G = \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A_{\alpha}S \geqslant \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A$. Assume that $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A_{\alpha}G < \infty$, then $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A < \infty$. Moreover, since G acts trivially on A, every chosen complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents E is closed under the action of G, and hence closed under the trivial action of S. But by the previous proposition, S must acts freely on E. This forces $S = 1$. That is, $|G|$ is invertible. Conversely, if $|G|$ is invertible, then $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A_{\alpha}G = \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A_{\alpha}S$. But $A_{\alpha}S = A$. The conclusion follows. □

Let K be the kernel of $\sigma : S \to \mathrm{Aut}_k(A)$, which is a subgroup of S. The action of S on A is said to be *faithful* if K is the trivial group.

COROLLARY 5.4. *Let A be a finite dimensional algebra. If the action of S on A is not faithful, then* $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}G = \infty$.

Proof. Since the action of S on A is not faithful, we can find a non-trivial subgroup $H \leqslant S$ such that every element in H acts on A trivially. In particular, for a chosen complete set of primitive orthogonal idempotents E, it is closed under the trivial action of H. By Proposition 5.2, $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H = \infty$. But we always have $\mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}G \geqslant \mathrm{gl.dim}\, A^{\sigma}_{\alpha}H$. The conclusion follows. □

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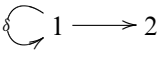
However, even if gl. dim $A < \infty$ and S acts faithfully on E, the global dimension of $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ might not be finite.

EXAMPLE 5.5. Let A be the path algebra of the following quiver over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 2, and let $G = S = \langle x \rangle$ be a cyclic group of order 2. The action of S on A is determined by $x(1) = 3$ and $x(2) = 2$. This action is faithful.

$$1 \longrightarrow 2 \longleftarrow 3$$

However, the skew group algebra $A^\sigma S$ is Morita equivalent to the path algebra of the following quiver with relations $\delta^2 = 0$, which has infinite global dimension. This is because the action of S on the chosen set $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\}$ of primitive idempotents is not free.



Let s denote the number of S-orbits in E and take a representative e_i from each S-orbit. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $e_1, e_2, \ldots, e_s$ give a chosen set of representatives from distinct orbits. Let $\epsilon = e_1 + e_2 + \ldots + e_s$. A special case of the following result is described in Proposition 1.6 in page 67 of [**14**].

PROPOSITION 5.6. *Let $A_\alpha^\sigma S$, E, and ϵ be as above and suppose that the action of S on E is free. Then, $A_\alpha^\sigma S$ is an $|S| \times |S|$ matrix algebra over $\epsilon A_\alpha^\sigma S \epsilon$.*

Proof. Note that for every $e \in E$ and $x \in S$, $A_\alpha^\sigma Se$ and $A_\alpha^\sigma S\sigma_x(e)$ are isomorphic. Indeed, let $\mu = \sigma_x(e)\sigma_x$ and $\nu = \alpha(x^-, x)^{-1}\sigma_{x^-}$ where $x^- = x^{-1}$. Using $\sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, x)) = \alpha(x, x^-)$, we get

$$\mu * \nu = (\sigma_x(e)\sigma_x) * (\alpha(x^-, x)^{-1}\sigma_{x^-}) = \sigma_x(e)\sigma_x(\alpha(x^-, x)^{-1})\alpha(x, x^-) = \sigma_x(e);$$

and

$$\nu * \mu = (\alpha(x^-, x)^{-1}\sigma_{x^-}) * (\sigma_x(e)\sigma_x) = (\alpha(x^-, x)^{-1}\sigma_{x^-}) * \sigma_x * e = e.$$

Consequently, $A_\alpha^\sigma S\epsilon \cong A_\alpha^\sigma S\sigma_x(\epsilon)$. Since the action of S on E is free, and by our definition of ϵ, we have

$$A_\alpha^\sigma S A_\alpha^\sigma S = \bigoplus_{x \in S} A_\alpha^\sigma S\sigma_x(\epsilon) \cong (A_\alpha^\sigma S\epsilon)^{|S|}.$$

Therefore, $A_\alpha^\sigma S$ is a matrix algebra over $\epsilon A_\alpha^\sigma S\epsilon = \mathrm{End}_{A_\alpha^\sigma S}(A_\alpha^\sigma S\epsilon)^{\mathrm{op}}$, and is Morita equivalent to $\epsilon A_\alpha^\sigma S\epsilon$. □

In the situation that ϵ is a *central idempotent* in A, that is, $\epsilon a = a\epsilon$ for every $a \in A$, we get a very simple case. Note that ϵ might not be in the centre of $A_\alpha^\sigma S$ as $\sigma_x\epsilon = \sigma_x(\epsilon)\sigma_x \neq \epsilon\sigma_x$. Since σ_x acts on A as an algebra automorphism, $\sigma_x(\epsilon)$ is a central idempotent in A as well for every $x \in S$. Then,

$$A = \bigoplus_{x \in S} A\sigma_x(\epsilon) = \bigoplus_{x \in S} \sigma_x(\epsilon)A\sigma_x(\epsilon)$$

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is actually a direct sum of isomorphic algebras. Moreover, we have

$$\epsilon A_\alpha^\sigma S\epsilon = \bigoplus_{x\in S} \epsilon A\sigma_x\epsilon = \bigoplus_{x\in S} \epsilon A\sigma_x(\epsilon)\sigma_x = \epsilon A\epsilon,$$

since ϵ is in the centre of A, and ϵ and $\sigma_x(\epsilon)$ are orthogonal for $1_S \neq x \in S$. Therefore, $A_\alpha^\sigma S$ is actually an $|S| \times |S|$ matrix algebra over $\epsilon A\epsilon$, while A is the subalgebra of all diagonal matrices. In particular, $A_\alpha^\sigma S$, A, and A^S all have the same homological dimensions, where A^S is the fixed algebra; that is, $A^S = \{a \in A \mid \sigma_x(a) = a\, \forall x \in S\}$.

For general crossed products, the structure of A^S is hard to explore. However, if $\alpha(x, y)$ is contained in the centre of A for all $x, y \in S$ and the action of S is free on E, we have an explicit description of A^S.

PROPOSITION 5.7. *If S acts on E freely and $\alpha(x, y)$ is contained in the centre of A for all $x, y \in S$, then the fixed algebra $A^S = \{\sum_{x\in S} \sigma_x(a) \mid a \in A\}$. Furthermore, $A\sigma_x(\epsilon) \cong A^S$ (resp, $\sigma_x(\epsilon)A \cong A^S$) as left (resp., right) A^S-modules for every $x \in S$.*

Proof. Since $\alpha(x, y)$ lies in the centre of A, A is a kS-module, so $\sum_{x\in S} \sigma_x(a) \in A^S$ for every $a \in A$. To show the other inclusion, we take an element $a \in A^S$. Then, $a = \sum_{x\in S} a\sigma_x(\epsilon) = \sum_{x\in S} \sigma_x(a\epsilon)$. The first statement is proved.

Since A^S is a subalgebra of A, $A\sigma_x(\epsilon)$ is a left A^S-module for every $x \in S$. Define $\varphi : A^S \to A\sigma_x(\epsilon)$ by letting $\varphi(a) = a\sigma_x(\epsilon)$, and $\psi : A\sigma_x(\epsilon) \to A^S$ by sending $a\sigma_x(\epsilon)$ to $\sum_{y\in S} \sigma_y(a\sigma_x(\epsilon))$, which is contained in A^S. We check that both φ and ψ are A^S-module homomorphisms. Moreover, for $a \in A^S$,

$$\psi(\varphi(a)) = \psi(a\sigma_x(\epsilon)) = \sum_{y\in S} \sigma_y(a\sigma_x(\epsilon)) = \sum_{y\in S} a\sigma_{yx}(\epsilon) = a;$$

and for $b\sigma_x(\epsilon) \in A\sigma_x(\epsilon)$,

$$\varphi(\psi(b\sigma_x(\epsilon))) = \varphi(\sum_{y\in S} \sigma_y(b\sigma_x(\epsilon))) = \sum_{y\in S} \sigma_y(b)\sigma_{yx}(\epsilon)\sigma_x(\epsilon) = b\sigma_x(\epsilon).$$

Therefore, φ and ψ are inverse to each other, so $A\epsilon \cong A^S$ as left A^S-modules. The conclusion for right modules can be proved similarly. □

From this proposition, we immediately deduce that A is both a left and a right free A^S-module whenever the action of S on E is free and $\alpha(x, y)$ is contained in the centre of A for $x, y \in S$. However, usually A is not a free A^S-bimodule; see Example 3.6 in [**15**].

Recall that a ring R is a *domain* if it has no non-zero zero factors. Denote by $C(A)$ the centre of A, and by $U(A)$ the multiplicative group of invertible elements in A. The following technical lemma will be used for normalization of crossed products.

LEMMA 5.8. *Let $D \subseteq C(A)$ be a domain.*

(1) *For every $a \in D$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ which is a power of p, the polynomial $X^n - a \in D[X]$ has at most one root in D.*
(2) *If $a \in A^S \cap U(A)$ and $\lambda \in D$ is a root of the above polynomial, then $\lambda \in A^S \cap U(A)$ as well.*

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Proof. If $\lambda_1, \lambda_2 \in D$ are two roots, then we have $\lambda_1^n - \lambda_2^n = 0$. But since D is commutative and n is a power of p, we have $(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2)^n = 0$. As D is assumed to be a domain, this happens if and only if $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$, so (1) is true.

If a is invertible, then $aa^{-1} = 1$. But $a = \lambda^n$, so $\lambda(\lambda^{n-1}a^{-1}) = (\lambda^{n-1}a^{-1})\lambda = 1$. That is, $\lambda \in U(A)$. For every $x \in S$, we have $(\sigma_x(\lambda))^n = \sigma_x(\lambda^n) = \sigma_x(a) = a$. That is, $\sigma_x(\lambda)$ is also a root of the polynomial $X^n - a$. But the root is unique, so $\sigma_x(\lambda) = \lambda$; i.e., $\lambda \in A^S$. □

We introduce some notation. For $x \in S$, define $h_x = \prod_{y \in S} \alpha(x, y)$. This is well defined since $\alpha(x, y)$ is contained in $C(A)$ for all $x, y \in S$. Because $\alpha(x, y)\alpha(xy, z) = \sigma_x(\alpha(y, z))\alpha(x, yz)$, letting z range over all elements in S and taking the product, we get

$$\alpha(x, y)^{|S|} h_{xy} = \sigma_x(h_y) h_x. \tag{5}$$

LEMMA 5.9. *Suppose that the following conditions hold:*

(1) *There is a domain $D \subseteq C(A) \cap A^S$ containing all $\alpha(x, y)$ for $x, y \in S$.*
(2) *The $|S|$-th root of h_x exists in D for every $x \in S$.*

Then, $A_\alpha^\sigma S$ is equivalent to a skew group algebra $A^{\sigma'} S$.

Proof. For each $x \in S$, let $u_x \in D$ be the $|S|$-th root of h_x, which is unique and is contained in $U(A) \cap A^S$ as well by the previous lemma. Now, we define another parameter set (α', σ') by letting $\sigma'_x = u_x^{-1}\sigma_x$. Then, $\alpha'(x, y) = u_x^{-1}u_y^{-1}\alpha(x, y)u_{xy}$. Taking the $|S|$-th power, we get

$$\alpha'(x, y)^{|S|} = h_x^{-1}h_y^{-1}h_{xy}\alpha(x, y)^{|S|} = 1$$

by (5.1). Note that $\alpha'(x, y)$ is also contained in D. Therefore, $\alpha'(x, y) = 1$.

We have proved that the parameter set (α, σ) is equivalent to (α', σ') with $\alpha'(x, y) = 1$. Therefore, by Proposition 2.1, $A_\alpha^\sigma S$ is equivalent to a skew group algebra $A^{\sigma'} S$. □

Note that $\sigma'_x = u_x^{-1}\sigma_x$. Therefore, $a \in A$ is fixed by σ_x if and only it is fixed by σ'_x. In other words, the fixed algebras for these two equivalent crossed products coincide, so can be denoted by A^S again.

Now, we prove Theorem 1.3, generalizing a main result in [**15**, **16**].

THEOREM 5.10. *Suppose that conditions (1) and (2) in the previous lemma hold. Then:*

(1) *If A is a finite dimensional algebra, then* gl. dim $A_\alpha^\sigma G < \infty$ *if and only if* gl. dim $A < \infty$ *and S acts on E freely.*
(2) *If S acts freely on E, then $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ and A have the same global dimension. Moreover, if A as an A^S-bimodule has a summand A^S, then $A_\alpha^\sigma G$ and A have the same strong global dimension.*

Proof. By Theorem 1.1, we can assume that $G = S$. By the previous lemma, $A_\alpha^\sigma S$ is isomorphic to the skew group algebra $A^{\sigma'} S$. In particular, they have the same homological dimensions and the same fixed algebras. Then, the conclusion follows from Theorem 1.1 in [**15**] and Theorem 1.1 in [**16**].[2] □

[2] Although in these two papers we mainly deal with finite dimensional algebras, the conclusion that A and $A^{\alpha'} G$ share the same homological dimensions when S acts freely on E still holds for semiprimary Noetherian k-algebras.

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