

On Kaplansky’s sixth conjecture

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ABSTRACT – About 39 years ago, Kaplansky conjectured that the dimension of a semisimple Hopf algebra over an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero is divisible by the dimensions of its simple modules. Although it still remains open, some partial answers to this conjecture play an important role in classifying semisimple Hopf algebras. This paper focuses on the recent development of Kaplansky’s sixth conjecture and its applications in classifying semisimple Hopf algebras.

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1. Introduction

Let H be a finite-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebra over an algebraically closed field k . Kaplansky conjectured that the dimension of every simple H -module divides the dimension of H . This is the sixth of a list of ten conjectures posed by Kaplansky in his lecture notes “Bialgebras” [24]. Unfortunately, this conjecture is false even for group algebras, which was already known at that time. For example, let G be the special linear group $SL(2, p)$ of 2×2 -matrices over a field with p elements, where p is an odd prime, and let kG be the group algebra of G over an algebraically closed field of characteristic p . Then kG has simple modules whose dimensions do not divide the order of G . See [6, Example 17.17] for details. Of course the conjecture for group algebras holds true when the characteristic of the field k is 0 (thanks to a well-known result of Frobenius).

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We therefore believe that Kaplansky had $\text{char}k = 0$ in mind, but the published version missed it. So we can rewrite the conjecture as follows.

Let H be a finite-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebra over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0. Then the dimension of a simple H -module divides the dimension of H .

We say that a semisimple Hopf algebra is of *Frobenius type* if it satisfies the conjecture above, in honour of Frobenius for his work.

The work toward solving Kaplansky's sixth conjecture can be roughly divided into two directions. The first direction is to consider semisimple Hopf algebras with low-dimensional simple modules. The pioneering work in this direction was made by Nichols and Richmond [45]. They proved, by analyzing the character algebra of a semisimple Hopf algebra, that if a semisimple Hopf algebra has a 2-dimensional simple module then 2 divides the dimension of the Hopf algebra. Their work has motivated great interest in this field which has produced many nice results. For example, using a similar method, Burciu [4], Dong and Dai [9], and Kashina et al [26] independently proved that if an odd-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebra has a 3-dimensional simple module then 3 divides the dimension of the Hopf algebra.

Their technique is also used to determine whether a low-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebra is of Frobenius type, since such a Hopf algebra often has a simple module of low dimension. For example, Natale [43] and Kashina [27] independently proved that semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension less than 60 are of Frobenius type.

The second direction is to think about semisimple Hopf algebras with particular properties. For example, Etingof and Gelaki proved that any quasitriangular semisimple Hopf algebra satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture [15]. Some other results in this direction were made by Zhu [55] for semisimple Hopf algebras whose characters are central in H^* , Zhu [58] for semisimple Hopf algebras with a transitive module algebra, and Montgomery and Witherspoon [38] for semisolvable semisimple Hopf algebras.

This direction is also tightly related to the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras of a given dimension. As we will discuss in Section 3, semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension p^n , pq , pq^2 and pqr , where p, q, r are distinct prime numbers and $n = 1, 2$ or 3 , have been completely classified. All these semisimple Hopf algebras are of Frobenius type. We will discuss in detail the recent work made by Etingof, Nikshych and Ostrik [18] which covers all dimensions mentioned above.

Many examples show that a positive answer to Kaplansky's sixth conjecture would be very helpful in classifying semisimple Hopf algebras. For example, in the case that H is a semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension pq , where p, q are distinct prime numbers, Gelaki and Westreich [19] proved that if H and H^* are both of Frobenius type then H is trivial; that is, it is either a group algebra or a dual group algebra. In a subsequent paper [16], Etingof and Gelaki proved that H and H^* are of Frobenius type, and hence completed the classification of H . This result was also obtained by Sommerhäuser [50] by different methods. Another example is taken from Natale's work. Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension pq^2 , where p, q are distinct prime numbers. In [42], Natale completed the classification of H by assuming that H and H^* are both of Frobenius type. Some other applications of Kaplansky's sixth conjecture may be found in the authors' recent work [7], [8], [9], [10].

There are three nice reviews related to our subject [5], [44], [49]. In [49], Sommerhäuser reviewed all of Kaplansky's ten conjectures. In [5, Section 1], Burciu reviewed the results on Kaplansky's sixth conjecture obtained until then, and mainly focused on the development of semisimple Hopf algebras. In [44, Section 6], Natale gave a brief review on Kaplansky's sixth conjecture and mainly paid attention to the representations of semisimple Hopf algebras.

In the fusion category setting, there is a similar question: is every fusion category of Frobenius type? Here, a fusion category \mathcal{C} is of Frobenius type if for every simple object X of \mathcal{C} , the Frobenius–Perron dimension $\text{FPdim}X$ of X divides the Frobenius–Perron dimension $\text{FPdim}\mathcal{C}$ of \mathcal{C} ; that is, the ratio $\text{FPdim}\mathcal{C}/\text{FPdim}X$ is an algebraic integer. We will review in Subsection 2.2 and Subsection 3.5 some recent developments in this direction.

In this article we shall review results and approaches so far in the study of Kaplansky's sixth conjecture, as well as its applications in classifying semisimple Hopf algebras. In the last part of this article we shall also present our point of view on solving this conjecture.

Throughout, we will work over an algebraically closed field k of characteristic 0. Our references for the theory of Hopf algebras are [37] or [52].

2. Low-dimensional simple modules and semisimple Hopf algebras

2.1 – Semisimple Hopf algebras

A Hopf algebra is called *semisimple* (respectively, *cosemisimple*) if it is semisimple as an algebra (respectively, if it is cosemisimple as a coalgebra). A semisimple Hopf algebra is automatically finite-dimensional by [51, Corollary 2.7]. By a result

of Larson and Radford [28], [29], a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra is semisimple if and only if it is cosemisimple.

Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra and let V be an H -module. The *character* of V is the element $\chi_V \in H^*$ defined by $\langle \chi_V, h \rangle = \text{Tr}_V(h)$ for all $h \in H$. The *degree* of χ_V is defined to be the integer $\deg \chi_V = \chi_V(1) = \dim V$.

By a result of Zhu [56], the irreducible characters of H , namely, the characters of the simple H -modules, span a semisimple subalgebra $R(H)$ of H^* , which is called the *character algebra* of H . The antipode S induces an anti-algebra involution $*$: $R(H) \rightarrow R(H)$, given by $\chi \mapsto \chi^* := S(\chi)$. We call χ^* the *dual* of χ . Let $\text{Irr}(H)$ denote the set of non-isomorphic irreducible characters of H . Then $\text{Irr}(H)$ is a k -basis of $R(H)$.

Pioneers in solving Kaplansky's sixth conjecture, Nichols and Richmond began their work by considering semisimple Hopf algebras with simple modules of dimension 2. They proved [45, Theorem 11]:

THEOREM 2.1. *If a semisimple Hopf algebra H has a simple module of dimension 2 then the dimension of the semisimple Hopf algebra is even.*

Besides the importance of the result itself, the technique used in [45] is also important. To prove their main result, Nichols and Richmond analyzed the possible decomposition of $\chi\chi^*$, where χ is an irreducible character of degree 2, and tried to look for standard subalgebras of $R(H)$. Here, a standard subalgebra of $R(H)$ is a subalgebra of $R(H)$ which is spanned by a subset of the basis $\text{Irr}(H)$. Their main result then follows from the following theorem [45, Theorem 6]:

THEOREM 2.2. *There is a bijection between standard subalgebras of $R(H)$ and quotient Hopf algebras of H .*

They finally proved that H admits certain quotient Hopf algebras of dimension 2, 12, 24 or 60. Therefore, the dimension of H is even, in the light of the main theorem in [46].

About six years later, Kashina, Sommerhäuser, and Zhu generalized the above result. They proved [25, Theorem 4.1, Theorem 5.1]:

THEOREM 2.3. *Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra. Then*

- (1) *if H has a non-trivial self-dual simple module, then the dimension of H is even;*
- (2) *if H has a simple module of even dimension, then the dimension of H is even.*

The proof of the first part is heavily dependent on the Frobenius-Schur theorem for Hopf algebras [30] and the result on the exponent of a semisimple Hopf algebra [25, Proposition 2.2], while the second part is based on the first part and an analysis of the decomposition of the product of an irreducible character of even degree and its dual.

Theorem 2.3 is also very important in studying Kaplansky's sixth conjecture. We shall discuss it at the end of this subsection.

Recently, Bichon and Natale gave a more precise description of the work of Nichols and Richmond [3, Theorem 1.1]. They proved:

THEOREM 2.4. *Let H be a cosemisimple Hopf algebra. Suppose that H has an irreducible cocharacter χ of degree 2 and C is the simple subcoalgebra containing χ . Then the subalgebra $B = k[CS(C)]$ is a commutative Hopf subalgebra of H isomorphic to k^G , where G is a non-cyclic finite subgroup of $\mathrm{PSL}_2(k)$ of even order.*

More specifically, let $G[\chi] \subseteq G(H)$ be the stabilizer of χ under the left multiplication by $G(H)$, then the order of $G[\chi]$ divides 4, and the following hold:

- (1) *if the order of $G[\chi]$ is 4, then $B \cong k^{\mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2}$.*
- (2) *if the order of $G[\chi]$ is 2, then $B \cong k^{D_n}$, where $n \geq 3$.*
- (3) *if the order of $G[\chi]$ is 1, then $B \cong k^{\mathbb{A}_4}, k^{S_4}$, or $k^{\mathbb{A}_5}$.*

They also studied the special case when the 2-dimensional simple comodule is faithful, and more interesting results were obtained. They then applied their results to the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension 60 and of semisimple Hopf algebras such that the dimensions of its simple comodules are at most 2.

Motivated by the work of Nichols and Richmond, many algebraists intend to consider semisimple Hopf algebras with a simple module of dimension 3. Unfortunately, only partial answers have been obtained. For example, Burciu [4], Dong and Dai [9] and Kashina et al [26] independently proved:

THEOREM 2.5. *If a semisimple Hopf algebra is of odd dimension and has a simple module of dimension 3, then the dimension of the Hopf algebra is divisible by 3.*

All these three results are mainly based on a similar treatment as in [45], while the last two articles also adopt the main result in [25] which greatly simplifies the proof.

Besides the applications above, the technique used by Nichols and Richmond is also very useful in determining whether a semisimple Hopf algebra of low dimension satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture, because a semisimple Hopf algebra of low dimension often admits a simple module of low dimension, such as 2 or 3.

Following the technique in [45], Natale [43], and Kashina [27] independently proved that semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension less than 60 satisfy Kaplansky's sixth conjecture. Moreover, Natale took a further step to prove that all these Hopf algebras are either upper or lower semisolvable up to a cocycle twist. The notion of semisolvability will be given in the next section. Therefore, Natale completes the classification of all these Hopf algebras, to some degree.

Now we illustrate why Theorem 2.3 is important in studying Kaplansky's sixth conjecture. Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra over k . As an algebra, H is isomorphic to a direct product of full matrix algebras

$$H \cong k^{(n_1)} \times \prod_{i=2}^s M_{d_i}(k)^{(n_i)},$$

where $n_1 = |G(H^*)|$. In this case, H is called of type $(d_1, n_1; \dots; d_s, n_s)$ as an algebra, where $d_1 = 1$. Obviously, H is of type $(d_1, n_1; \dots; d_s, n_s)$ as an algebra if and only if H has n_1 non-isomorphic irreducible characters of degree d_1 , n_2 non-isomorphic irreducible characters of degree d_2 , and so on.

Suppose that the dimension of H is odd and H is of type $(d_1, n_1; \dots; d_s, n_s)$ as an algebra. Then part (2) of Theorem 2.3 clearly shows that d_i is odd, and part (1) of Theorem 2.3 shows that n_i is even for all $2 \leq i \leq s$. Indeed, if there exists $i \in \{2, \dots, s\}$ such that n_i is odd, then there is at least one irreducible character of degree d_i which is self-dual. This contradicts part (1) of Theorem 2.3. Therefore, Theorem 2.3 is quite useful in excluding potential type $(d_1, n_1; \dots; d_s, n_s)$ for a semisimple Hopf algebra. Using this observation, together with other techniques, Dong and Dai [9] further extended the results of Natale [43] and Kashina [27]. That is, they proved that odd-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension less than 600 satisfy Kaplansky's sixth conjecture.

We should remark that the technique used in [45] does not work well for simple modules of higher dimension.

2.2 – Results from fusion categories

A fusion category over k is a k -linear semisimple rigid tensor category with finitely many isomorphism classes of simple objects, finite-dimensional spaces of

morphisms, and simple unit object. Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra over k . Then the category $\text{Rep}H$ of its finite-dimensional representations is a fusion category.

Recall that a fusion category is said to be *weakly integral* if its Frobenius–Perron dimension is an integer. A fusion category is said to be *integral* if the Frobenius–Perron dimension of every simple object is an integer.

THEOREM 2.6. *Let \mathcal{C} be an integral fusion category. Suppose that the Frobenius–Perron dimensions of its simple objects are 1, 2 or 3. Then \mathcal{C} is of Frobenius type.*

The theorem above is the main result of [11]. Its proof relies on an analogue of Theorem 2.2 in the fusion category setting. The proof of Theorem 2.2 only makes use of properties of the Grothendieck ring of a semisimple Hopf algebra. Therefore its proof also works *mutatis mutandis* in the fusion category setting.

In [18], Etingof, Nikshych and Ostrik proved that any weakly integral fusion category of Frobenius–Perron dimension less than 84 is of Frobenius type. The following theorem [12, Theorem 1.1] extends this result.

THEOREM 2.7. *Let \mathcal{C} be a weakly integral fusion category of Frobenius–Perron dimension less than 120. Then \mathcal{C} is of Frobenius type. Furthermore, if $\text{FPdim}\mathcal{C} > 1$ and $\mathcal{C} \not\cong \text{Rep}\mathbb{A}_5$, then \mathcal{C} has nontrivial invertible objects.*

A fusion category is called *simple* if it has no nontrivial proper fusion subcategories [18]. As a consequence of Theorem 2.7, if $\text{FPdim}\mathcal{C} \leq 119$ and $\text{FPdim}\mathcal{C} \neq 60$ or p , where p is a prime number, then \mathcal{C} is not simple as a fusion category. Combined with the results of the paper [18], the theorem above implies that the only weakly integral simple fusion categories of Frobenius–Perron dimension ≤ 119 are the categories $\text{Rep}\mathbb{A}_5$ of finite-dimensional representations of the alternating group \mathbb{A}_5 and the pointed fusion categories $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{Z}_p, \omega)$ of finite-dimensional \mathbb{Z}_p -graded vector spaces, where p is a prime number, with associativity constraint determined by a 3-cocycle $\omega \in H^3(\mathbb{Z}_p, k^*)$.

3. Semisimple Hopf algebras that satisfy Kaplansky's sixth conjecture

3.1 – Semisimple Hopf algebras whose characters are central in H^*

Before the work of Nichols and Richmond, Zhu had already proven the following result on Kaplansky's sixth conjecture in [55].

THEOREM 3.1. *Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra. If $R(H)$ is central in H^* then H satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture.*

We refer to [31] for an alternate proof of this theorem. Although Zhu's result is interesting, except for dual group algebras, we do not yet know which Hopf algebras satisfy the assumptions.

3.2 – Quasitriangular semisimple Hopf algebras

Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra. We define two actions of H^* on H as

$$f \rightharpoonup h = \sum f(h_2)h_1 \quad \text{and} \quad h \leftarrow f = \sum f(h_1)h_2, \quad \text{for all } f \in H^*, h \in H.$$

The Drinfeld double $D(H)$ of H has $H^{*\text{cop}} \otimes H$ as its underlying vector space with multiplication in $D(H)$ given by

$$(g \otimes h)(f \otimes l) = \sum g(h_1 \rightharpoonup f \leftarrow S^{-1}(h_3)) \otimes h_2l.$$

$D(H)$ has the coalgebra structure of the usual tensor product of coalgebras. It follows from [37] that $D(H)$ is also semisimple. Etingof and Gelaki proved [15, Theorem 1.4]:

THEOREM 3.2. *If H is a semisimple Hopf algebra and V is a simple $D(H)$ -module, then the dimension of V divides the dimension of H .*

This is a nice generalization of Zhu's work [57] which states that the dimensions of the simple $D(H)$ -submodules of H divide the dimension H .

The proof of Theorem 3.2 uses the Verlinde formula from modular categories. A modular category is a fusion category with nondegenerate S -matrix.

If H is a quasitriangular semisimple Hopf algebra then the universal R -matrix provides a surjective Hopf algebra map from $D(H)$ to H . Therefore, every simple H -module is also a simple $D(H)$ -module via pull back, and hence the following result [15] follows from Theorem 3.2:

THEOREM 3.3. *If H is a quasitriangular semisimple Hopf algebra then it satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture.*

Two alternate proofs of Theorem 3.2 were later offered in [47] and [53] which both used the Class Equation [32], [56]. In addition, Schneider's article [47] generalizes Theorem 3.2 to factorizable Hopf algebras.

THEOREM 3.4 (CLASS EQUATION). *Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra and $R(H)$ its character algebra. For every primitive idempotent e of $R(H)$, $\dim eH^*$ divides $\dim H$. If e_1, \dots, e_n are the primitive idempotents of $R(H)$, then*

$$\dim H = 1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \dim e_i H^*,$$

where e_1 is the normalized integral in H^* .

If $H = kG$ is a group algebra then the elements in $R(H)$ are constant on conjugacy classes $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_n$. Let $G = \{g_1, \dots, g_s\}$ and $\{p_{g_1}, \dots, p_{g_s}\}$ be the corresponding dual basis. Then $e_i = \sum_{g \in \mathcal{C}_i} p_g$, which implies that the size of every conjugacy class divides the order of G . So Theorem 3.4 is the generalization of the usual Class Equation for finite groups.

If $H = k^G$ is a dual group algebra then $R(H) = kG$. Hence, e_1, \dots, e_n are the primitive idempotents of kG , and $\dim e_i H^* = \dim e_i kG$ is the dimension of simple module associated to e_i . This is a well known result due to Frobenius which was mentioned in the introduction.

The Class Equation is also used in the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras. We will elaborate the work of Zhu [56] and Masuoka [35]. Zhu proved the following theorem [56] which solves a conjecture of Kaplansky [24]. Similar ideas were used by Kac to get an analogous result in the setting of C^* -algebras [22].

THEOREM 3.5. *A Hopf algebra of prime dimension is necessarily semisimple and isomorphic to the group algebra $k(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$, where p is a prime number.*

Masuoka later proved the following theorem [35, Theorem 2] which was used to prove that a semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension p^2 is isomorphic to the group algebra $k(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})$ or $k(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^2$, where p is a prime number.

THEOREM 3.6. *Suppose that the dimension of a semisimple Hopf algebra H is p^n , where p is a prime number and n is a positive integer. Then H has a non-trivial central group-like element.*

By the result of [33], Theorem 3.2 means that the dimensions of simple Yetter–Drinfeld H -modules divide the dimension of H .

Note that a Yetter–Drinfeld submodule $M \subseteq H$ is exactly a left coideal M of H such that $h_1 M S(h_2) \subseteq M$ for all $h \in H$. So, a 1-dimensional Yetter–Drinfeld submodule of H is exactly the span of a central group-like element of H . This observation together with Theorem 3.2 can be used to determine the existence of normal Hopf subalgebras (a Hopf subalgebra $A \subseteq H$ is called *normal* if $h_1 A S(h_2) \subseteq A$ and $S(h_1) A h_2 \subseteq A$ for all $h \in H$) as follows.

Let $\pi: H \rightarrow B$ be a Hopf algebra map and

$$H^{\text{co}\pi} = \{h \in H: (\text{id} \otimes \pi)\Delta(h) = h \otimes 1\}$$

be the coinvariant subspace of H . Then $H^{\text{co}\pi}$ is a left coideal subalgebra of H . Moreover, $H^{\text{co}\pi}$ is stable under the left adjoint action of H [48]. It follows that $H^{\text{co}\pi}$ is a Yetter–Drinfeld submodule of H . Therefore, $H^{\text{co}\pi}$ is a direct sum of simple Yetter–Drinfeld submodules of H and the dimension of every such simple module divides the dimension of H . By analyzing the possible decompositions of $H^{\text{co}\pi}$ into simple Yetter–Drinfeld submodules of H , we can determine whether H contains central group-like elements. This technique has been used in [7], [8], [9], [10], [43].

3.3 – Semisolvable semisimple Hopf algebras

Let H be a Hopf algebra, and let A be an algebra. Suppose that $\sigma: H \otimes H \rightarrow A$ is a convolution-invertible k -linear map and $\rightarrow: H \otimes A \rightarrow A$ is a k -linear map. Suppose further that, for every $h, l, m \in H, a, b \in A$, they satisfy:

- (1) $h \rightarrow (l \rightarrow a) = \sum \sigma(h_1, l_1)(h_2 l_2 \rightarrow a) \sigma^{-1}(h_3, l_3)$;
- (2) $h \rightarrow ab = \sum (h_1 \rightarrow a)(h_2 \rightarrow b)$, $h \rightarrow 1 = \varepsilon(h)1$, $1 \rightarrow a = a$;
- (3) $\sum (h_1 \rightarrow \sigma(l_1, m_1)) \sigma(h_2, l_2 m_2) = \sum \sigma(h_1, l_1) \sigma(h_2 l_2, m)$;
- (4) $\sigma(h, 1) = \varepsilon(h)1 = \sigma(1, h)$.

Then the crossed product algebra $A \#_{\sigma} H$ is the vector space $A \otimes H$ together with unit $1 \otimes 1$ and the multiplication

$$(a \#_{\sigma} h)(b \#_{\sigma} l) = a(h_1 \rightarrow b) \sigma(h_2, l_1) \#_{\sigma} h_3 l_2.$$

The notions of upper and lower semisolvability for finite-dimensional Hopf algebras were introduced in [38], as generalizations of the notion of solvability for finite groups. By definition, H is called *lower semisolvable* if there exists a chain of Hopf subalgebras

$$H_{n+1} = k \subseteq H_n \subseteq \cdots \subseteq H_1 = H$$

such that H_{i+1} is a normal Hopf subalgebra of H_i , for all i , and all quotients $H_i/H_i H_{i+1}^+$ are commutative or cocommutative. Dually, H is called *upper semisolvable* if there exists a chain of quotient Hopf algebras

$$H_{(0)} = H \xrightarrow{\pi_1} H_{(1)} \xrightarrow{\pi_2} \cdots \xrightarrow{\pi_n} H_{(n)} = k$$

such that $H_{(i-1)}^{\text{co}\pi_i} = \{h \in H_{(i-1)} \mid (\text{id} \otimes \pi_i)\Delta(h) = h \otimes 1\}$ is a normal Hopf subalgebra of $H_{(i-1)}$, and all $H_{(i-1)}^{\text{co}\pi_i}$ are commutative or cocommutative.

The following conjecture can be viewed as a generalization of Kaplansky's sixth conjecture. When H is lower or upper semisolvable it was proved by Montgomery and Witherspoon [38, Theorem 3.4].

CONJECTURE. *If A is a finite-dimensional semisimple algebra of Frobenius type and H is a semisimple Hopf algebra then the crossed product $A\#_{\sigma}H$ is of Frobenius type.*

The work of Montgomery and Witherspoon is very useful in determining whether a non-simple semisimple Hopf algebra satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture. Note that a Hopf algebra is called *simple* if it does not contain proper normal Hopf subalgebras. Indeed, let A be a proper normal Hopf subalgebra of H . Then by the result in [48], $H \cong A\#_{\sigma}(H/HA^+)$ is a crossed product for some σ . Therefore, if A is of Frobenius type and H/HA^+ is lower or upper semisolvable then H satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture. Using this observation, Montgomery and Witherspoon proved [38, Theorem 3.5, Corollary 3.6]:

THEOREM 3.7. *Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension p^n , where p is a prime number and n is an integer. Then H is upper and lower semisolvable and therefore satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture.*

In fact, when $n = 1, 2, 3$ Theorem 3.7 has been obtained in [35], [36], [56] as a by-product of the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras.

3.4 – Semisimple Hopf algebras with a transitive module algebra

Let H be a Hopf algebra. A *module algebra* of H is an associative algebra A on which H acts via $h \cdot 1 = \varepsilon(h)1$ and $h \cdot (ab) = \sum (h_1 \cdot a)(h_2 \cdot b)$, where $h \in H$ and $a, b \in A$.

$I \subseteq A$ is called a *module ideal* if I is a two-sided ideal and I is an H -submodule of A . A module algebra A of H is called *transitive* if it satisfies the following two conditions:

- (1) $A^H = \{a \in A \mid h \cdot a = \varepsilon(h)a, \text{ for all } h \in H\} = k$;
- (2) A has no proper module ideals.

In [54], [58], Yan and Zhu tried to solve Kaplansky's sixth conjecture by considering semisimple Hopf algebras with a transitive module algebra. In fact, every semisimple Hopf algebra has this property. For example, let V be a simple H -module, and let $\alpha: H \rightarrow \text{End}_k(V)$ be the corresponding algebra morphism.

Considering the conjugation action of H on $\text{End}_k(V)$: $h \cdot f = \sum \alpha(h_1) f \alpha(S(h_2))$, $\text{End}_k(V)$ becomes an H -module algebra. The simplicity of V shows that $\text{End}_k(V)$ is transitive. They proved [58]:

THEOREM 3.8. *Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra. If A is a transitive H -module algebra and V is a simple A -module, then $\dim A$ divides $(\dim V)^2 \dim H$.*

Although the theorem above can not solve the conjecture, it is very close to that point. You may agree with this point of view by looking at the following conjecture [58]:

CONJECTURE. *Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra and A be a transitive module algebra of H . Then for each simple A -module V , $\dim A$ divides $\dim V \dim H$.*

In fact, this conjecture truly implies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture: Since the simple H -module V is the unique simple $\text{End}_k(V)$ -module, the conjecture above means that $\dim V$ divides $\dim H$.

3.5 – Weakly group-theoretical semisimple Hopf algebras

Let G be a finite group, and let \mathcal{C} be a fusion category. A G -grading of \mathcal{C} is a direct sum of full abelian subcategories $\mathcal{C} = \bigoplus_{g \in G} \mathcal{C}_g$, where the tensor product of \mathcal{C} maps $\mathcal{C}_g \times \mathcal{C}_h \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{gh}$ and $(\mathcal{C}_g)^* = \mathcal{C}_{g^{-1}}$. The grading is called *faithful* if $\mathcal{C}_g \neq 0$, for all $g \in G$. In this case, \mathcal{C} is called a G -extension of \mathcal{C}_e , where \mathcal{C}_e is the neutral component of \mathcal{C} .

A fusion category \mathcal{C} is said to be (cyclically) *nilpotent* if there is a sequence of fusion categories $\mathcal{C}_0 = \text{Vec}$, $\mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_n = \mathcal{C}$ and a sequence of finite (cyclic) groups G_1, \dots, G_n such that \mathcal{C}_i is obtained from \mathcal{C}_{i-1} by a G_i -extension.

Let G be a finite group and \mathcal{C} be a fusion category. Let \underline{G} denote the monoidal category whose objects are elements of G , morphisms are identities and the tensor product is given by the multiplication in G . Let $\underline{\text{Aut}}_{\otimes} \mathcal{C}$ denote the monoidal category whose objects are tensor autoequivalences of \mathcal{C} , morphisms are isomorphisms of tensor functors and the tensor product is given by the composition of functors.

An *action* of G on \mathcal{C} is a monoidal functor

$$T: \underline{G} \longrightarrow \underline{\text{Aut}}_{\otimes} \mathcal{C}, \quad g \longmapsto T_g$$

with the isomorphism $f_{g,h}^V \cong T_g(T_h(V)) \cong T_{gh}(V)$, for every V in \mathcal{C} .

Let \mathcal{C} be a fusion category with an action of G . Then the fusion category \mathcal{C}^G , called the G -equivariantization of \mathcal{C} , is defined as follows.

- (1) An object in \mathcal{C}^G is a pair $(V, (u_g^V)_{g \in G})$, where V is an object of \mathcal{C} and $u_g^V: T_g(V) \rightarrow V$ is an isomorphism such that,

$$u_g^V T_g(u_h^V) = u_{gh}^V f_{g,h}^V, \quad \text{for all } g, h \in G.$$

- (2) A morphism $\phi: (U, u_g^U) \rightarrow (V, u_g^V)$ in \mathcal{C}^G is a morphism $\phi: U \rightarrow V$ in \mathcal{C} such that $\phi u_g^U = u_g^V T_g(\phi)$, for all $g \in G$.

- (3) The tensor product in \mathcal{C}^G is defined as

$$(U, u_g^U) \otimes (V, u_g^V) = (U \otimes V, (u_g^U \otimes u_g^V) j_g|_{U \otimes V}),$$

where $j_g|_{U \otimes V}: T_g(U \otimes V) \rightarrow T_g(U) \otimes T_g(V)$ is the isomorphism giving the monoidal structure of T_g .

Let \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} be fusion categories, and \mathcal{M} be an indecomposable left \mathcal{C} -module category. Then \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} are Morita equivalent if \mathcal{D} is equivalent to $\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{M}}^*$ which is the category of \mathcal{C} -module endofunctors of \mathcal{M} .

As an analogue of the classical approach for algebras, we use Morita equivalence to classify fusion categories.

A fusion category is called *pointed* if all of its simple objects are invertible. A fusion category is called *group-theoretical* if it is Morita equivalent to a pointed fusion category. A weakly group-theoretical fusion category is a fusion category which is Morita equivalent to a nilpotent fusion category.

DEFINITION 3.9. A fusion category \mathcal{C} is called *solvable* if it satisfies one of the following equivalent conditions:

- (1) \mathcal{C} is Morita equivalent to a cyclically nilpotent fusion category;
- (2) There is a sequence of fusion categories $\mathcal{C}_0 = \text{Vec}, \mathcal{C}_1, \dots, \mathcal{C}_n = \mathcal{C}$ and a sequence of cyclic groups G_1, \dots, G_n of prime order such that \mathcal{C}_i is obtained from \mathcal{C}_{i-1} either by a G_i -equivariantization or by a G_i -extension.

A semisimple Hopf algebra is called *weakly group-theoretical* (respectively, *solvable*) if $\text{Rep}H$ is weakly group-theoretical (respectively, solvable). We refer the reader to [17], [18] for further definitions and results about fusion categories.

We remark that solvability for semisimple Hopf algebras can also be viewed as a generalization of the notion of solvability for finite groups. But the interrelations between solvability and semisolvability for semisimple Hopf algebras are still not clear. The reader can find an explanation in [18, Remark 4.6].

A fusion category \mathcal{C} has the strong Frobenius property if for every indecomposable \mathcal{C} -module category \mathcal{M} and any simple object X in \mathcal{M} the number $\frac{\text{FPdim}(\mathcal{C})}{\text{FPdim}(X)}$ is an algebraic integer, where the Frobenius–Perron dimension of \mathcal{M} is normalized in such a way that $\text{FPdim}(\mathcal{M}) = \text{FPdim}(\mathcal{C})$. The strong Frobenius property of a fusion category is a strong form of Kaplansky’s sixth conjecture. To see this, it suffices to take $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{C}$ the category of finite-dimensional representations of a semisimple Hopf algebra.

Etingof, Nikshych and Ostrik proved the following theorem [18, Theorem 1.5]:

THEOREM 3.10. *Any weakly group-theoretical fusion category has the strong Frobenius property.*

From the definitions above, we know that the class of weakly group-theoretical fusion categories covers the classes of solvable and group-theoretical fusion categories. Moreover, the class of weakly group-theoretical fusion categories actually covers all known fusion categories which are weakly integral.

The following two theorems [18, Theorem 1.6, Theorem 9.2] are more concrete, and the first one is an analogue of Burnside’s theorem for fusion categories (Compare the question on semisolvability for semisimple Hopf algebras posed by Montgomery (2000), see [2, Question 4.17]).

THEOREM 3.11. (1) *Any integral fusion category of Frobenius–Perron dimension $p^a q^b$ is solvable, where p, q are prime numbers and a, b are non-negative integers.*

(2) *Any integral fusion category of Frobenius–Perron dimension pqr is group-theoretical, where $p < q < r$ are distinct prime numbers.*

Based on this theorem, Etingof et al then completed the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension pqr and pq^2 . They first proved the following lemma [18, Lemma 9.5].

LEMMA 3.12. *Let H be a group-theoretical semisimple Hopf algebra of square-free dimension. Then H fits into a split Abelian extension of the form $H(G, K, L, 1, 1, 1)$.*

The definition and basic results on extensions of Hopf algebras can be easily found in the literature, e. g. [41], [34], [44].

Let $p < q < r$ be prime numbers and H be a semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension pqr . By the lemma above and Theorem 3.11, we have the following corollary [18, Corollary 9.4].

COROLLARY 3.13. *There exists a finite group G of order pqr and an exact factorization $G = KL$ of G into a product of subgroups, such that H is the split Abelian extension $H(G, K, L, 1, 1, 1) = k[K] \rtimes \text{Fun}(L)$ associated to this factorization.*

In [39, Theorem 4.6], Natale classified semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension pqr which fit into Abelian extensions. Therefore, the corollary above gives a complete classification of semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension pqr .

Let p, q be distinct prime numbers and H be a semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension pq^2 . By Theorem 3.11(1), the category $\text{Rep}H$ of finite-dimensional representations of H is solvable. By Definition 3.9, $\text{Rep}H$ is either an extension or an equivariantization of a fusion category of smaller dimension. Etingof et al then proved that $\text{Rep}H$ is group-theoretical by considering these two possibilities [18, Proposition 9.6]. Consequently, they got the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension pq^2 as follows.

COROLLARY 3.14. *A semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension pq^2 is either a Kac algebra, or a twisted group algebra (by a twist corresponding to the subgroup $(\mathbb{Z}/q\mathbb{Z})^2$), or the dual of a twisted group algebra.*

REMARK 3.15. Jordan and Larson [21] also proved, by different methods, that any semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension pq^2 is group-theoretical.

In a series of papers [39], [40], [42], Natale studied the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension pq^2 . In particular, she [42] completed the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras H of dimension pq^2 such that H and H^* are both of Frobenius type. Therefore, Theorem 3.10, Theorem 3.11 and Natale's results can also give the classification of semisimple Hopf algebras of dimension pq^2 .

Besides these applications, part (1) of Theorem 3.11 also provides a powerful method in classifying other semisimple Hopf algebras whose dimensions consist of two prime divisors. For example, let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra of dimension p^2q^2 , where p, q are distinct prime numbers with $p^4 < q$. Part (1) of Theorem 3.11 shows that the dimension of a simple H -module can only be 1, p , p^2 or q . It follows that we have an equation

$$p^2q^2 = |G(H^*)| + ap^2 + bp^4 + cq^2,$$

where a, b, c is the number of non-isomorphic simple H -modules of dimension p, p^2 and q , respectively. By analyzing the order of $G(H^*)$ and standard subalgebras of $R(H)$, we can determine the possible quotient Hopf algebras of H , and then obtain the classification of H . See [7] for details.

4. Further discussions

To conclude this paper, we would like to discuss three questions which are tightly connected to Kaplansky's sixth conjecture.

As we have seen in the previous section, fusion category theory is a powerful tool in the work toward solving Kaplansky's sixth conjecture. The Morita equivalence method seems especially effective in this direction. This is usually accomplished by analyzing the Drinfeld center of a fusion category and then studying its Tannakian subcategories.

The following question is the second question in [18]. An negative answer to this question will solve Kaplansky's sixth conjecture, in view of Theorem 3.10.

QUESTION 1. *Does there exist a weakly integral fusion category which is not weakly group-theoretical?*

Although the theory of Hopf algebras has developed for about 70 years, we know little about the interrelations between Hopf algebras and their duals. Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra over k , $\text{Rep}H$ and $\text{Rep}H^*$ be the category of finite-dimensional representations of H and H^* , respectively. The knowledge of interrelations between $\text{Rep}H$ and $\text{Rep}H^*$ can greatly help us in solving Kaplansky's sixth conjecture.

QUESTION 2. *For any semisimple Hopf algebra H , if H satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture, does H^* satisfy Kaplansky's sixth conjecture?*

If H^* also satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture then we can get closer to solving the conjecture. Since, by Theorem 3.2, $D(H)$ satisfies Kaplansky's conjecture. Hence, by the assumption, $D(H)^*$ also satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture. Therefore, the dimension of every simple H -module divides the square of the dimension of H , since $D(H)^* = H^{op} \otimes H^*$ as an algebra.

Let H be a semisimple Hopf algebra and $\sigma: H \times H \rightarrow k$ be a normalized 2-cocycle that is convolution-invertible, that is,

$$\sigma(x_1, y_1)\sigma(x_2 y_2, z) = \sigma(y_1, z_1)\sigma(x, y_2 z_2) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma(1, 1) = 1,$$

where $x, y, z \in H$.

Let $H_\sigma = H$ as a coalgebra, but with the multiplication \cdot_σ twisted by σ :

$$x \cdot_\sigma y = \sigma(x_1, y_1)x_2y_2\sigma^{-1}(x_3, y_3).$$

Then H_σ is again a semisimple Hopf algebra. Moreover, $(H_\sigma)_{\sigma^{-1}} = H$. We call H_σ the *twisting* of H .

We do not know whether the class of finite-dimensional semisimple Hopf algebras is closed under twisting, in the positive characteristic setting. The reader is directed to [1, Corollary 3.6 and Remark 3.9] for reference.

The above procedure is the dual version of twisting of coproduct which was introduced by Drinfeld [14]. The reader can find a detailed exposition about these two twistings in [13].

QUESTION 3. *For any semisimple Hopf algebra H , if H satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture, does H_σ satisfy Kaplansky's sixth conjecture?*

If H_σ also satisfies Kaplansky's sixth conjecture then the dimension of every simple H -module divides the square of the dimension of H , because the Drinfeld double $D(H)$ is the twisting of $H^{*\text{cop}} \otimes H$ [13].

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