Errata for "Derived Equivalences for Group Rings"

- page 36, line 4,5: The category $add(T)$ denotes the full subcategory formed by direct summands of finite direct sums of T. In case the underlying category is a Krull-Schmidt category, then this is the same as the full subcategory formed by direct sums of finite direct summands of T. An example when this is not the case could be given by $\mathcal{A} = R - mod$ where $R = algint(K)$ and K is an algebraic number field with non trivial class number. Then, take a non principal ideal I in R. Since the class number is finite, there is an $n \in \mathbf{N}$ so that $I^n \simeq R^n$, but since I is not principal, $R \not\simeq I$, and moreover, the rank one free module is indecomposable.

  We thank Jacques Thévenaz for pointing out this mistake.

- page 58 line -14: $K_0(A)$ is not defined as a subgroup of $G_0(A)$. A proper definition is the following: $K_0(A)$ is the quotient of the free abelian group on isomorphism classes of finitely generated projective A-modules modulo all expressions of the type $[P \oplus Q] - [P] - [Q]$.

- page 60 line 9: ....$[P/rad\ P] \mapsto dim_k(End_\Lambda(P/rad\ P))[P/rad\ P]$.

- page 72 item 3a) of Definition 4.4.2: $KA_i \simeq KA\eta_i$ for all $i \in \{0, 1, \ldots, n\}$.

- page 76 line 15 ff; in the proof of Clam 4.4.7 there is an argument missing: By [134, Theorem 12.8] there is a unique maximal order M in the skew field $D = End_{K\Lambda}(KP_1)$. Since

  $$\Omega \leq a^{-1}\Omega a \leq a^{-2}\Omega a^2 \leq \ldots \leq a^{-m}\Omega a^m \leq \ldots$$

  and each of the orders $a^{-m}\Omega a^m$ are included in a maximal order, they are all included in the unique maximal order M. This maximal order M is a finitely generated R-module, hence noetherian as R-module, and therefore there is an n_0 so that

  $$a^{-m}\Omega a^m = a^{-n_0}\Omega a^{n_0} = a^{-n_0-1}\Omega a^{n_0+1}$$

  for all $m \geq n_0$. Conjugating back with a^{n_0}, we get $\Omega = a^{-1}\Omega a$.

- Corollary 5.2.14: The correct statement is: Let G be a finite group and let R be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p = 2$. Let B be a block of RG with dihedral defect group D. If there are exactly three non isomorphic simple modules in B and its Brauer correspondent b in $RN_G(D)$, then b and B are derived equivalent.

  We thank Frauke Bleher for pointing out this mistake to us. The group $PSL_2(17)$ is an example where the Brauer correspondent does not have the same number of simples as the principal block.

- page 107, line 11: 'for all' instead of 'pour tout'

- page 238, line -8: the paper appeared in Communications in Algebra, 26 no 3, (1998), 681-712.

  We thank S. Koshitani for pointing out this mistake.

- page 241, line 1: The manuscript [141] become a joint paper with Marc Cabanes: Alvis Curtis duality as an equivalence of derived categories, Proceedings of a conference held in Charlottesville/Virginia (1998).