

COHOMOLOGY AND DEFORMATION OF MODULE-ALGEBRAS

DONALD YAU

ABSTRACT. An algebraic deformation theory of module-algebras over a bialgebra is constructed. The cases of module-coalgebras, comodule-algebras, and comodule-coalgebras are also considered.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let H be a bialgebra and A be an associative algebra. The algebra A is said to be an H -module-algebra if there is an H -module structure on A such that the multiplication on A becomes an H -module morphism. There are many important examples of this structure. For example, an algebra over the Landweber-Novikov algebra S [11, 14] is an S -module-algebra. In particular, the complex cobordism $MU^*(X)$ of a topological space X , equipped with its commutative ring structure and the stable cobordism operations, is an S -module-algebra. Likewise, if p is a prime, then algebras over the Steenrod algebra \mathcal{A}_p [4, 12] are \mathcal{A}_p -module-algebras. In particular, the singular mod p cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbf{F}_p)$ of a topological space X , equipped with its commutative \mathbf{F}_p -algebra structure and the Steenrod operations, is an \mathcal{A}_p -module-algebra. Other examples from algebraic topology can be found in [2]. There are also important examples from Lie and Hopf algebras theory. For instance, the affine plane admits a module-algebra structure over the enveloping bialgebra of the Lie algebra $sl(2)$ [10, V.6].

The main purposes of this paper are:

- (1) Construct the deformation cohomology for any module-algebra A over a bialgebra H , where the deformation is taken with respect to the H -module structure, keeping the algebra structure on A unaltered.
- (2) Use the deformation cohomology to describe infinitesimal, rigidity, and extension results concerning algebraic deformations of module-algebras.

We will also consider the related cases of module-coalgebras, comodule-algebras, and comodule-coalgebras. These three other algebraic structures are important in the studies of Hopf algebras and quantum groups (see, e.g., [3, 10, 13, 16]).

Some remarks are in order. In [17] the author considered deformations of algebras over the Landweber-Novikov algebra, which, as mentioned above, are examples of module-algebras. The current paper generalizes the constructions and results there to any module-algebra. Moreover, in the study of the obstructions to extending cocycles to deformations, we actually obtain a simpler and more conceptual argument.

More precisely, in [17, Lemma 5.2], a certain obstruction class was shown to be a 1-cocycle in the deformation complex using a rather computational argument. It makes heavy use of the composition law and the Cartan formula for the Landweber-Novikov operations. In the current paper, the corresponding fact is proved by a much simpler argument, using a certain cup-product in the deformation complex. This brings us to the next remark.

In most known cases of algebraic deformations, the cochain complex that controls the deformations is a dg Lie algebra (see, e.g., [1, 6, 7]). The Lie bracket is usually used when one tries to show that the obstructions to extending cocycles to deformations are themselves cocycles. On the other hand, the cochain complex that controls the deformations of a module-algebra is a differential graded algebra (DGA), whose product we denote by a cup-product. Moreover, part of the building blocks for this DGA is a certain Hochschild cochain complex. The cup-product in the deformation DGA extends the usual cup-product in this Hochschild cochain complex. It remains an open question as to whether the cohomology of the deformation DGA admits a Gerstenhaber-algebra structure, like the one on Hochschild cohomology [5].

There may be a more general deformation theory of the pair (H, A) , in which, say, both the H -module structure and the algebra structure on A are deformed. The resulting deformation complex $\mathcal{F}^\bullet(H, A)$ should contain the deformation DGA $\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A)$ in this paper. The extended deformation complex $\mathcal{F}^\bullet(H, A)$ may then be a dg Lie algebra. This idea was pointed out by the referee.

1.1. Organization. The deformation DGA $\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A)$ for a module-algebra A is constructed in the next section. In section 3, we use the deformation DGA to study deformations, infinitesimals, and rigidity of a module-algebra. Infinitesimals are identified with certain cohomology classes in $H^1(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A))$ (Theorem 3.3). The rigidity result (Corollary 3.6) states that every deformation is equivalent to the trivial one, provided that both $H^1(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A))$ and $H_h^2(A, A)$ are trivial. Here $H_h^\bullet(A, A)$ is the Hochschild cohomology of A with coefficients in itself. In section 4, the obstructions to extending a 1-cocycle in the deformation DGA to a full-blown deformation are identified. They are shown to be 2-cocycles (Lemma 4.3). In particular, if H^2 of the deformation DGA is trivial, then such a deformation always exists (Corollary 4.5). In section 5, the deformation DGAs for a module-coalgebra, a comodule-algebra, and a comodule-coalgebra are constructed and the corresponding results about deformations are listed.

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2. DEFORMATION COHOMOLOGY FOR MODULE-ALGEBRAS

The purpose of this section is to construct the DGA that controls the deformations of a module-algebra over a bialgebra.

2.1. Notations. Fix a ground field K . Tensor products and Hom will be taken over K . Also fix a K -bialgebra (H, μ_H, Δ_H) .

Denote by $\text{End}(X)$ the algebra, under composition, of K -linear endomorphisms of a vector space X . For an algebra (A, μ_A) , a *derivation on A* is a linear map $\varphi \in \text{End}(A)$ such that $\varphi \circ \mu_A = \mu_A \circ (\text{Id}_A \otimes \varphi + \varphi \otimes \text{Id}_A)$. The set of derivations on A is denoted by $\text{Der}(A)$.

In a coalgebra (C, Δ) , we use Sweedler's notation [16] for comultiplication: $\Delta(x) = \sum_{(x)} x_{(1)} \otimes x_{(2)}$, $\Delta^2(x) = \sum_{(x)} x_{(1)} \otimes x_{(2)} \otimes x_{(3)}$, etc. A *coderivation on C* is a linear map $\varphi \in \text{End}(C)$ such that $\Delta \circ \varphi = (\text{Id}_C \otimes \varphi + \varphi \otimes \text{Id}_C) \circ \Delta$. The set of coderivations on C is denoted by $\text{Coder}(C)$.

2.2. Module-algebras. Basic information about module-algebras can be found in many books on Hopf algebras, e.g., [3, 10, 13, 16]. Let (A, μ_A) be an associative K -algebra. Say that A is an *H -module-algebra* if and only if there exists an H -module structure $\lambda \in \text{Hom}(H, \text{End}(A))$ on A such that $\mu_A: A \otimes A \rightarrow A$ is an H -module morphism. In other words, λ is required to satisfy:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(xy) &= \lambda(x) \circ \lambda(y), \\ \lambda(x)(ab) &= \sum_{(x)} \lambda(x_{(1)})(a) \cdot \lambda(x_{(2)})(b), \end{aligned}$$

for $x, y \in H$ and $a, b \in A$.

For this and the next two sections, A will be an H -module-algebra with H -action map λ .

2.3. Hochschild cohomology. The deformation complex of a module-algebra uses the Hochschild cochain complex [8], which we now recall. Let (R, μ) be an algebra and let M be an R -bimodule with left R -action α_L and right R -action α_R . For integers $n \geq 0$, the *module of Hochschild n -cochains* of R with coefficients in M is $C_h^n(R, M) = \text{Hom}(R^{\otimes n}, M)$. The differential $b: C_h^n(R, M) \rightarrow C_h^{n+1}(R, M)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} b\varphi &= \alpha_L \circ (\text{Id}_R \otimes \varphi) + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i \varphi \circ (\text{Id}_{R^{\otimes(i-1)}} \otimes \mu \otimes \text{Id}_{R^{\otimes(n-i)}}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} \alpha_R \circ (\varphi \otimes \text{Id}_R) \end{aligned}$$

for $\varphi \in C_h^n(R, M)$. The *Hochschild cohomology of R with coefficients in M* is the cohomology of the cochain complex $C_h^\bullet(R, M)$ and is denoted by $H_h^\bullet(R, M)$.

2.4. Deformation complex. Now we define the deformation complex $(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A), d)$ of A as an H -module-algebra. Set:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}^0(A) &= \text{Der}(A), \\ \mathcal{F}^1(A) &= \text{Hom}(H, \text{End}(A)).\end{aligned}$$

For integers $n \geq 2$, define

$$\mathcal{F}^n(A) = \mathcal{F}_0^n(A) \oplus \mathcal{F}_1^n(A),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{F}_0^n(A) &= C_h^n(H, \text{End}(A)), \\ \mathcal{F}_1^n(A) &= \text{Hom}(H, \text{Hom}(A^{\otimes n}, A)).\end{aligned}$$

In $C_h^n(H, \text{End}(A))$, we consider $\text{End}(A)$ as an (H, μ_H) -bimodule via the structure map

$$\begin{aligned}H \otimes \text{End}(A) \otimes H &\rightarrow \text{End}(A) \\ x \otimes f \otimes y &\mapsto \lambda(x) \circ f \circ \lambda(y).\end{aligned}$$

Now we define the differentials $d: \mathcal{F}^n(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{n+1}(A)$. For $\varphi \in \text{Der}(A)$, set

$$d^0\varphi = \lambda \circ \varphi - \varphi \circ \lambda,$$

where $(\lambda \circ \varphi)(x) = \lambda(x) \circ \varphi$ and $(\varphi \circ \lambda)(x) = \varphi \circ \lambda(x)$ for $x \in H$. For integers $n \geq 1$, set

$$d^n = (d_0^n, d_1^n),$$

where $d_i^n: \mathcal{F}_i^n(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_i^{n+1}(A)$ ($i = 0, 1$) is defined as follows:

- $d_0^n = b: C_h^n(H, \text{End}(A)) \rightarrow C_h^{n+1}(H, \text{End}(A))$, the Hochschild coboundary.
- $d_1^n = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} (-1)^i d_1^n[i]$, where

$$(d_1^n[i])(\varphi_1)(x)(\mathbf{a}) = \begin{cases} \sum_{(x)} \lambda(x_{(1)})(a_1) \cdot \varphi_1(x_{(2)})(a_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{n+1}) & \text{if } i = 0 \\ \varphi_1(x)(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes (a_i a_{i+1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{n+1}) & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq n \\ \sum_{(x)} \varphi_1(x_{(1)})(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n) \cdot \lambda(x_{(2)})(a_{n+1}) & \text{if } i = n + 1. \end{cases}$$

Here $\varphi = (\varphi_0; \varphi_1) \in \mathcal{F}^n(A)$, $x \in H$, and $\mathbf{a} = a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{n+1} \in A^{\otimes n+1}$. In these definitions when $n = 1$, we think of $\mathcal{F}_0^1 = \mathcal{F}_1^1 = \mathcal{F}^1$ and $\varphi_0 = \varphi_1 = \varphi$.

Proposition 2.5. $(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A), d)$ is a cochain complex

Proof. One can check directly that $d^1 \circ d^0 = 0$. It is clear that $d_0^{i+1} \circ d_0^i = 0$ for $i \geq 1$, since $d_0^i = b$ is the Hochschild coboundary. For $0 \leq k < l \leq i + 2$, it is straightforward to check the cosimplicial identities

$$d_1^{i+1}[l] \circ d_1^i[k] = d_1^{i+1}[k] \circ d_1^i[l-1].$$

As usual, this implies that $d_1^{i+1} \circ d_1^i = 0$. □

2.6. Cup-product. The usual cup-product on the Hochschild cochain complex $C_h^\bullet(H, \text{End}(A))$ is defined as

$$(f \cup g)(x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{m+n}) = f(x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_m) \circ g(x_{m+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{m+n})$$

for $f \in C_h^m(H, \text{End}(A))$, $g \in C_h^n(H, \text{End}(A))$, and $x_1, \dots, x_{m+n} \in H$.

Using this, we define a cup-pairing

$$-\cup -: \mathcal{F}^m(A) \otimes \mathcal{F}^n(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{m+n}(A) \quad (2.6.1)$$

for integers $m, n > 0$ as follows. (Note that we do not consider the cases where $m = 0$ or $n = 0$.) Suppose that $f = (f_0; f_1) \in \mathcal{F}^m(A)$ and $g = (g_0; g_1) \in \mathcal{F}^n(A)$ for $m, n > 0$. Define:

- $(f \cup g)_0 = f_0 \cup g_0$, where the \cup -product on the right-hand side is the one on $C_h^\bullet(H, \text{End}(A))$.
- For $x \in H$ and $\mathbf{a} = a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{m+n} \in A^{\otimes m+n}$,

$$(f \cup g)_1(x)(\mathbf{a}) = \sum_{(x)} f_1(x_{(1)})(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_m) \cdot g_1(x_{(2)})(a_{m+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{m+n}).$$

In these definitions, if $m = 1$, then we think of $f_0 = f_1 = f$, and similarly when $n = 1$.

Proposition 2.7. *The \cup -pairing in (2.6.1) is associative and satisfies the Leibniz identity,*

$$d(f \cup g) = (df) \cup g + (-1)^{|f|} f \cup (dg),$$

where $|f| = m$ for $f \in \mathcal{F}^m(A)$. In particular, it follows that $(\mathcal{F}^{>0}(A), d, \cup)$ is a DGA.

Proof. The associativity of the \cup -product on $C_h^\bullet(H, \text{End}(A))$ is obvious from the definition. The associativity of \cup on the component $\mathcal{F}_1^\bullet(A)$ is an immediate consequence of the coassociativity of Δ_H , namely,

$$\sum_{(x)(x_{(2)})} x_{(1)} \otimes (x_{(2)})_{(1)} \otimes (x_{(2)})_{(2)} = \Delta_H^2(x) = \sum_{(x)(x_{(1)})} (x_{(1)})_{(1)} \otimes (x_{(1)})_{(2)} \otimes x_{(2)}.$$

The Leibniz identity can be seen by direct inspection. \square

This Proposition implies, as usual, that the \cup -pairing descends to cohomology.

Corollary 2.8. *The \cup -pairing (2.6.1) induces a well-defined product*

$$-\cup -: H^m(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A)) \otimes H^n(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A)) \rightarrow H^{m+n}(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A))$$

for $m, n > 0$, making $H^{\geq 1}(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A))$ into a graded algebra.

3. FORMAL DEFORMATION AND RIGIDITY

The purposes of this section are to (i) define deformations, (ii) identify infinitesimals with suitable cohomology classes, and (iii) obtain a cohomological criterion for rigidity.

3.1. Deformation. By a *deformation of A* (as an H -module-algebra), we mean a power series $\Lambda_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda_i t^i$ with $\lambda_0 = \lambda$ and each $\lambda_i \in \mathcal{F}^1(A)$, satisfying

$$\Lambda_t(xy) = \Lambda_t(x) \circ \Lambda_t(y), \quad (3.1.1a)$$

$$\Lambda_t(x)(ab) = \sum_{(x)} \Lambda_t(x_{(1)})(a) \cdot \Lambda_t(x_{(2)})(b) \quad (3.1.1b)$$

for $x, y \in H$ and $a, b \in A$. In particular, by linearity, such a Λ_t gives $(A[[t]], \mu_A)$ an H -module-algebra structure, which reduces to the original one when setting $t = 0$. The linear term λ_1 is called the *infinitesimal* of Λ_t .

In order to identify the infinitesimal with a suitable cohomology class, we need an appropriate notion of equivalence.

3.2. Equivalence. A *formal automorphism of A* is a power series $\Phi_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \phi_i t^i$ with $\phi_0 = \text{Id}_A$ and each $\phi_i \in \text{End}(A)$ such that Φ_t is multiplicative, i.e.

$$\Phi_t(ab) = \Phi_t(a)\Phi_t(b) \quad (3.2.1)$$

for all $a, b \in A$.

Note that this is exactly the same definition as in the special case of algebras over the Landweber-Novikov algebra [17, 3.2].

Suppose that $\Lambda_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda_i t^i$ and $\bar{\Lambda}_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \bar{\lambda}_i t^i$ are deformations of A . We say that Λ_t and $\bar{\Lambda}_t$ are *equivalent* if and only if there exists a formal automorphism Φ_t of A such that

$$\bar{\Lambda}_t = \Phi_t^{-1} \Lambda_t \Phi_t. \quad (3.2.2)$$

On the right-hand side, one considers $\phi_i \lambda_j \phi_k$ as an element of $\mathcal{F}^1(A)$ via the formula,

$$(\phi_i \lambda_j \phi_k)(x) = \phi_i \circ \lambda_j(x) \circ \phi_k$$

for $x \in H$. It is clear that this is an equivalence relation. Moreover, given a deformation Λ_t and a formal automorphism Φ_t , one can define another deformation $\bar{\Lambda}_t$ using (3.2.2), and it is automatically equivalent to Λ_t .

The following result properly identifies the infinitesimal of a deformation with a cohomology class.

Theorem 3.3. *Let $\Lambda_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda_i t^i$ be a deformation of A . Then $\lambda_1 \in \mathcal{F}^1(A)$ is a 1-cocycle whose cohomology class is determined by the equivalence class of Λ_t . Moreover, if $\lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_k = 0$, then λ_{k+1} is a 1-cocycle in $\mathcal{F}^1(A)$.*

Proof. The condition (3.1.1a) is equivalent to the equality

$$\lambda_n(xy) = \sum_{i+j=n} \lambda_i(x) \circ \lambda_j(y) \quad (3.3.1)$$

for all $n \geq 0$ and $x, y \in H$. In particular, when $n = 1$, we obtain

$$(d_0^1 \lambda_1)(x \otimes y) = \lambda(x) \circ \lambda_1(y) - \lambda_1(xy) + \lambda_1(x) \circ \lambda(y) = 0.$$

Likewise, the condition (3.1.1b) can be restated as

$$\lambda_n(x)(ab) = \sum_{(x)} \sum_{i+j=n} \lambda_i(x_{(1)})(a) \cdot \lambda_j(x_{(2)})(b) \quad (3.3.2)$$

for all $n \geq 0$, $x \in H$, and $a, b \in A$. By a simple rearrangement of terms, the case $n = 1$ then states that $d_1^1 \lambda_1 = 0$. Therefore, we have $d^1 \lambda_1 = 0 \in \mathcal{F}^2(A)$. The last assertion about λ_{k+1} is proved by essentially the same argument.

Now suppose that $\bar{\Lambda}_t = \Phi_t^{-1} \Lambda_t \Phi_t$ for some deformation $\bar{\Lambda}_t$ and formal automorphism Φ_t . Then the condition on the coefficients of t is

$$\bar{\lambda}_1 = \lambda_1 + \lambda \circ \phi_1 - \phi_1 \circ \lambda,$$

i.e., $\bar{\lambda}_1 - \lambda_1 = d^0 \phi_1$, a 1-coboundary. Therefore, the cohomology classes of λ_1 and $\bar{\lambda}_1$ are the same. \square

3.4. Rigidity. The *trivial deformation* of A is the deformation $\Lambda_t = \lambda$. The H -module-algebra A is said to be *rigid* if and only if every deformation of A is equivalent to the trivial deformation.

The following preliminary result is needed for the cohomological criterion for rigidity below.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $\Lambda_t = \lambda + \lambda_N t^N + O(t^{N+1})$ be a deformation of A in which $\lambda_N = d^0 \phi$ for some $\phi \in \mathcal{F}^0(A)$. Suppose that $H_n^2(A, A) = 0$. Then there exists a formal automorphism of A of the form*

$$\Phi_t = \text{Id}_A - \phi t^N + O(t^{N+1}) \quad (3.5.1)$$

such that the deformation defined by

$$\bar{\Lambda}_t = \Phi_t^{-1} \Lambda_t \Phi_t$$

satisfies

$$\bar{\lambda}_i = 0$$

for $i = 1, \dots, N$.

Proof. The existence of a formal automorphism Φ_t of the form (3.5.1) is exactly [17, Corollary 4.4]. Since $\Phi_t \equiv \text{Id}_A \pmod{t^N}$, we have

$$\bar{\Lambda}_t \equiv \Lambda_t \pmod{t^N}$$

and, therefore,

$$\bar{\lambda}_1 = \dots = \bar{\lambda}_{N-1} = 0.$$

To finish the proof, it suffices to consider the coefficient of t^N in $\Phi_t^{-1} \Lambda_t \Phi_t$. This coefficient is

$$\bar{\lambda}_N = \lambda_N + \phi \circ \lambda - \lambda \circ \phi = \lambda_N - d^0 \phi = 0,$$

as desired. \square

Applying Theorem 3.3 and Proposition 3.5 repeatedly, we obtain the following cohomological criterion for the rigidity of a module-algebra.

Corollary 3.6. *If both $H_h^2(A, A)$ and $H^1(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A))$ are trivial, then A is rigid.*

4. EXTENDING COCYCLES TO DEFORMATIONS

In view of Theorem 3.3, it is natural to ask the question: Given a 1-cocycle $\lambda_1 \in \mathcal{F}^1(A)$, does there exist a deformation Λ_t of A whose infinitesimal is λ_1 ? Following [6], if such a deformation exists, we say that λ_1 is *integrable*. The purpose of this section is to develop the obstruction theory for integrability of 1-cocycles in $\mathcal{F}^1(A)$.

4.1. Deformations of finite order. Let N be a positive integer. A polynomial $\Lambda_t = \sum_{i=0}^N \lambda_i t^i$ with $\lambda_0 = \lambda$ and each $\lambda_i \in \mathcal{F}^1(A)$ is said to be a *deformation of order N* if and only if it satisfies the definition of a deformation modulo t^{N+1} , i.e., (3.3.1) and (3.3.2) for $n \leq N$. Such a deformation of order N is said to *extend to order $N + 1$* if and only if there exists a 1-cochain $\lambda_{N+1} \in \mathcal{F}^1(A)$ such that the polynomial

$$\tilde{\Lambda}_t = \Lambda_t + \lambda_{N+1} t^{N+1} = \sum_{i=0}^{N+1} \lambda_i t^i \quad (4.1.1)$$

is a deformation of order $N + 1$. In this case, we say that $\tilde{\Lambda}_t$ is an *order $N + 1$ extension of Λ_t* .

It is easy to see that a 1-cochain $\lambda_1 \in \mathcal{F}^1(A)$ is a 1-cocycle if and only if the linear polynomial $\lambda + \lambda_1 t$ is a deformation of order 1. Therefore, in order to find the obstructions to integrating λ_1 , it suffices to find the obstruction to extending a deformation of order $N \geq 1$ to one of order $N + 1$.

4.2. Obstruction. Let, then, $\Lambda_t = \sum_{i=0}^N \lambda_i t^i$ be a deformation of order $N \geq 1$. As explained in the proof of Theorem 3.3, the conditions (3.3.1) and (3.3.2) for $n = 1$ are equivalent to $\lambda_1 \in \mathcal{F}^1(A)$ being a 1-cocycle. For each $m = 2, \dots, N$, the conditions (3.3.1) and (3.3.2) for $n = m$, by a simple rearrangement of terms, are equivalent to

$$d^1 \lambda_m = - \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \lambda_i \cup \lambda_{m-i}, \quad (4.2.1)$$

where the \cup -product was introduced in (2.6.1).

Let $\lambda_{N+1} \in \mathcal{F}^1(A)$ be an arbitrary 1-cochain and set $\tilde{\Lambda}_t = \Lambda_t + \lambda_{N+1} t^{N+1}$. Then $\tilde{\Lambda}_t$ is a deformation of order $N + 1$ if and only if it satisfies (3.3.1) and (3.3.2) for $n = N + 1$. As in the previous paragraph, this is equivalent to

$$d^1 \lambda_{N+1} = - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \cup \lambda_{N+1-i}. \quad (4.2.2)$$

Consider the 2-cochain

$$\text{Ob} = \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \cup \lambda_{N+1-i} \quad (4.2.3)$$

in $\mathcal{F}^2(A)$ defined by $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N$.

Lemma 4.3. *The class $\text{Ob} \in \mathcal{F}^2(A)$ is a 2-cocycle.*

Proof. This is similar to [6, Proposition 2]. In fact, using $d^1 \lambda_1 = 0$, (4.2.1), and Proposition 2.7, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
d^2 \text{Ob} &= \sum_{i=1}^N d^2(\lambda_i \cup \lambda_{N+1-i}) \\
&= \sum_{i=1}^N \{(d^1 \lambda_i) \cup \lambda_{N+1-i} - \lambda_i \cup (d^1 \lambda_{N+1-i})\} \\
&= \sum_{i=2}^N \left\{ -\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} \lambda_j \cup \lambda_{i-j} \right\} \cup \lambda_{N+1-i} - \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \cup \left\{ -\sum_{j=1}^{N-i} \lambda_j \cup \lambda_{N+1-i-j} \right\} \\
&= -\sum' \lambda_a \cup \lambda_b \cup \lambda_c + \sum' \lambda_a \cup \lambda_b \cup \lambda_c \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Here \sum' is the sum over all integers $a, b, c > 0$ with $a + b + c = N + 1$. \square

Combining (4.2.2), (4.2.3), and Lemma 4.3, we obtain the desired obstruction for extending an order N deformation.

Theorem 4.4. *The deformation Λ_t of order N extends to order $N + 1$ if and only if the 2-cocycle $-\text{Ob}$ is a 2-coboundary.*

Since the obstruction is always a class in $H^2(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A))$, we obtain the following cohomological criterion for integrability.

Corollary 4.5. *If $H^2(\mathcal{F}^\bullet(A))$ is trivial, then every 1-cocycle in $\mathcal{F}^1(A)$ is integrable.*

5. DEFORMATION COHOMOLOGY FOR MODULE-COALGEBRAS AND COMODULE-(CO)ALGEBRAS

The purpose of this final section is to describe the deformation DGAs and the corresponding deformation results for module-coalgebras, comodule-algebras, and comodule-coalgebras. As before, the deformation is taken with respect to the module (or comodule) action, leaving the algebra (or coalgebra) structure unaltered. In each case, once the correct deformation DGA is set up, the statements of results and their arguments are formally similar to the module-algebra case above. Therefore, we will describe the constructions and statements of results and omit the arguments. To avoid too much repetitions, we will concentrate on the case of comodule-coalgebras. At the end of the section, we will indicate what modifications are needed for the cases of module-coalgebras and comodule-algebras.

5.1. Comodule-coalgebras. We still denote by (H, μ_H, Δ_H) a bialgebra. Let (A, Δ_A) be a coalgebra. An H -comodule-coalgebra structure on A consists of an

H -comodule structure $\rho: A \rightarrow H \otimes A$ on A such that the map $\Delta_A: A \rightarrow A \otimes A$ is an H -comodule morphism, i.e.,

$$(\mathrm{Id}_H \otimes \Delta_A) \circ \rho = (\mu_H \otimes \mathrm{Id}_{A^{\otimes 2}}) \circ (\mathrm{Id}_H \otimes \tau \otimes \mathrm{Id}_A) \circ \rho^{\otimes 2} \circ \Delta_A. \quad (5.1.1)$$

Here $\tau: A \otimes H \cong H \otimes A$ is the twist isomorphism.

Until otherwise indicated, A will denote an H -comodule-coalgebra with structure map ρ .

5.2. Deformations of comodule-coalgebras. A *deformation* of A is a power series $R_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho_i t^i$ with $\rho_0 = \rho$ and each $\rho_i \in \mathrm{Hom}(A, H \otimes A)$, satisfying the following two conditions:

$$(\mathrm{Id}_H \otimes R_t) \circ R_t = (\Delta_H \otimes \mathrm{Id}_A) \circ R_t, \quad (5.2.1a)$$

$$(\mathrm{Id}_H \otimes \Delta_A) \circ R_t = (\mu_H \otimes \mathrm{Id}_{A^{\otimes 2}}) \circ (\mathrm{Id}_H \otimes \tau \otimes \mathrm{Id}_A) \circ R_t^{\otimes 2} \circ \Delta_A. \quad (5.2.1b)$$

As before, maps are extended linearly to include modules of power series wherever appropriate. The linear coefficient ρ_1 is called the *infinitesimal* of R_t .

A *formal automorphism* of A is a power series $\Phi_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \phi_i t^i$ with $\phi_0 = \mathrm{Id}_A$ and each $\phi_i \in \mathrm{End}(A)$ that is comultiplicative, i.e.,

$$\Delta_A \circ \Phi_t = \Phi_t^{\otimes 2} \circ \Delta_A.$$

Two deformations R_t and \overline{R}_t of A are *equivalent* if and only if there exists a formal automorphism of A such that

$$\overline{R}_t = (\mathrm{Id}_H \otimes \Phi_t^{-1}) \circ R_t \circ \Phi_t. \quad (5.2.2)$$

5.3. Deformation complex for a comodule-coalgebra. It is the cochain complex $(\mathcal{F}_{cc}^\bullet(A), d_{cc})$ defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{cc}^0(A) &= \mathrm{Coder}(A), \\ \mathcal{F}_{cc}^1(A) &= \mathrm{Hom}(A, H \otimes A), \\ \mathcal{F}_{cc}^n(A) &= \mathcal{F}_{cc,0}^n(A) \oplus \mathcal{F}_{cc,1}^n(A) \quad (n \geq 2), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{cc,0}^n(A) &= \mathrm{Hom}(A, H^{\otimes n} \otimes A), \\ \mathcal{F}_{cc,1}^n(A) &= \mathrm{Hom}(A, H \otimes A^{\otimes n}). \end{aligned}$$

Now we define the differentials.

$$\begin{aligned} d_{cc}^0 \phi &= \rho \circ \phi - (\mathrm{Id}_H \otimes \phi) \circ \rho, \\ d_{cc}^n &= (d_{cc,0}^n; d_{cc,1}^n) \quad (n \geq 1). \end{aligned}$$

The component maps $d_{cc,i}^n: \mathcal{F}_{cc,i}^n(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{cc,i}^{n+1}(A)$ ($i = 0, 1$) are defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} (d_{cc,0}^n \varphi_0) &= (\text{Id}_{H^{\otimes n}} \otimes \rho) \circ \varphi_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i (\text{Id}_{H^{\otimes(n-i)}} \otimes \Delta_H \otimes \text{Id}_{H^{\otimes(i-1)} \otimes A}) \circ \varphi_0 \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} (\text{Id}_H \otimes \varphi_0) \circ \rho \\ (d_{cc,1}^n \varphi_1) &= (\mu_H \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(n+1)}}) \circ (\text{Id}_H \otimes \tau \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes n}}) \circ (\rho \otimes \varphi_1) \circ \Delta_A \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i (\text{Id}_{H \otimes A^{\otimes(i-1)}} \otimes \Delta_A \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(n-i)}}) \circ \varphi_1 \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} (\mu_H \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(n+1)}}) \circ (\text{Id}_H \otimes \tau_n \otimes \text{Id}_A) \circ (\varphi_1 \otimes \rho) \circ \Delta_A. \end{aligned}$$

In the last line, the map $\tau_n: A^{\otimes n} \otimes H \cong H \otimes A^{\otimes n}$ is the twist isomorphism

$$\tau_n(\mathbf{a} \otimes x) = x \otimes \mathbf{a}.$$

5.4. Cup-product on $\mathcal{F}_{cc}^\bullet(A)$. There is a \cup -product

$$-\cup -: \mathcal{F}_{cc}^m(A) \otimes \mathcal{F}_{cc}^n(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_{cc}^{m+n}(A) \quad (m, n > 0) \quad (5.4.1)$$

that is defined as follows. For $f \in \mathcal{F}_{cc}^m(A)$ and $g \in \mathcal{F}_{cc}^n(A)$, the components of $f \cup g$ are:

$$\begin{aligned} (f \cup g)_0 &= (\text{Id}_{H^{\otimes n}} \otimes f_0) \circ g_0, \\ (f \cup g)_1 &= (\mu_H \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(m+n)}}) \circ (\text{Id}_H \otimes \tau_m \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes n}}) \circ (f_1 \otimes g_1) \circ \Delta_A. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5.5. $(\mathcal{F}_{cc}^\bullet(A), d_{cc})$ is a cochain complex. Moreover, $(\mathcal{F}_{cc}^{>0}(A), d_{cc}, \cup)$ is a DGA, and $(H^{>0}(\mathcal{F}_{cc}^\bullet(A)), \cup)$ is a graded algebra.

5.6. Hochschild coalgebra cohomology. The rigidity result for a comodule-coalgebra (and also a module-coalgebra) uses Hochschild coalgebra cohomology [9, 15], which we now recall. The *Hochschild coalgebra cohomology* of a coalgebra A with coefficients in an A -bicomodule M (with left A -coaction ψ_l and right A -coaction ψ_r) is defined as follows. For $n \geq 1$, the module of n -cochains is defined to be

$$C_c^n(M, A) = \text{Hom}(M, A^{\otimes n}),$$

with differential

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_c \sigma &= (\text{Id}_A \otimes \sigma) \circ \psi_l + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i (\text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(i-1)}} \otimes \Delta \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(n-i)}}) \circ \sigma \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} (\sigma \otimes \text{Id}_A) \circ \psi_r \end{aligned}$$

for $\sigma \in C_c^n(M, A)$. Set $C_c^0(M, A) \equiv 0$. The cohomology of the cochain complex $(C_c^\bullet(M, A), \delta_c)$ is denoted by $H_c^\bullet(M, A)$.

For example, we can consider A as an A -bicomodule with coaction maps $\psi_l = \psi_r = \Delta_A$.

5.7. Results about deformations of comodule-coalgebras. The *trivial deformation* of A is the deformation $R_t = \rho$. Rigidity is defined as in the module-algebra case.

Theorem 5.8. *Let $R_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \rho_i t^i$ be a deformation of A as an H -comodule-coalgebra. Then the infinitesimal ρ_1 is a 1-cocycle in $\mathcal{F}_{cc}^1(A)$ whose cohomology class is determined by the equivalence class of R_t . Moreover:*

- (1) *If $H_c^2(A, A)$ and $H^1(\mathcal{F}_{cc}^\bullet(A))$ are both trivial, then A is rigid.*
- (2) *If $H^2(\mathcal{F}_{cc}^\bullet(A))$ is trivial, then every 1-cocycle in $\mathcal{F}_{cc}^1(A)$ is the infinitesimal of some deformation of A .*

5.9. Module-coalgebras. Next we consider the case of module-coalgebras. An H -module-coalgebra structure on the coalgebra A consists of an H -module structure $\lambda \in \text{Hom}(H, \text{End}(A))$ on A such that the map $\Delta_A: A \rightarrow A \otimes A$ becomes an H -module morphism, i.e.,

$$\Delta_A(\lambda(x)(a)) = \sum_{(a)(x)} \lambda(x_{(1)})(a_{(1)}) \otimes \lambda(x_{(2)})(a_{(2)})$$

for all $x \in H$ and $a \in A$.

A deformation $\Lambda_t = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \lambda_i t^i$ of A is defined as in the module-algebra case, except that (3.1.1b) is replaced by

$$\Delta_A(\Lambda_t(x)(a)) = \sum_{(a)(x)} \Lambda_t(x_{(1)})(a_{(1)}) \otimes \Lambda_t(x_{(2)})(a_{(2)}). \quad (5.9.1)$$

A *formal automorphism* of A is defined as in the comodule-coalgebra case (§5.2), and *equivalence* is defined as in the module-algebra case (§3.2).

The deformation DGA $(\mathcal{F}_{mc}^\bullet(A), d_{mc}, \cup)$ of A (as an H -module-coalgebra with structure map λ) has the same general form as in the cases of module-algebra and comodule-coalgebra:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_{mc}^0(A) &= \text{Coder}(A), \\ \mathcal{F}_{mc}^1(A) &= \text{Hom}(H, \text{End}(A)), \\ \mathcal{F}_{mc,0}^n(A) &= \mathcal{F}_0^n(A) \quad (n \geq 2), \\ \mathcal{F}_{mc,1}^n(A) &= \text{Hom}(H, \text{Hom}(A, A^{\otimes n})) \quad (n \geq 2). \end{aligned}$$

The differentials are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} d_{mc}^0 \varphi &= \lambda \circ \phi - \phi \circ \lambda, \\ d_{mc,0}^n &= d_0^n \quad (n \geq 1), \\ (d_{mc,1}^n \varphi_1)(x)(a) &= \sum_{(a)(x)} \lambda(x_{(1)})(a_{(1)}) \otimes \varphi_1(x_{(2)})(a_{(2)}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i (\text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(i-1)}} \otimes \Delta_A \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(n-i)}})(\varphi_1(x)(a)) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} \sum_{(a)(x)} \varphi_1(x_{(1)})(a_{(1)}) \otimes \lambda(x_{(2)})(a_{(2)}) \quad (n \geq 1). \end{aligned}$$

The \cup -product is defined by:

$$(f \cup g)_0 = f_0 \cup g_0 \quad (\text{in } C^{>0}(H, \text{End}(A))),$$

$$(f \cup g)_1(x)(a) = \sum_{(a)(x)} f_1(x_{(1)})(a_{(1)}) \otimes g_1(x_{(2)})(a_{(2)}).$$

With these definitions, we have the module-coalgebra analogue of Theorem 5.5 and Theorem 5.8, where $(\mathcal{F}_{cc}^\bullet(A), d_{cc})$ is replaced by $(\mathcal{F}_{mc}^\bullet(A), d_{mc})$.

5.10. Comodule-algebras. Finally, we consider the case of comodule-algebras. Here let (A, μ_A) be an algebra. An H -comodule-algebra structure on A consists of an H -comodule structure $\rho: A \rightarrow H \otimes A$ on A such that the map $\mu_A: A \otimes A \rightarrow A$ becomes an H -comodule morphism, i.e.,

$$\rho \circ \mu_A = (\mu_H \otimes \mu_A) \circ (\text{Id}_H \otimes \tau \otimes \text{Id}_A) \circ \rho^{\otimes 2}.$$

A *deformation* of A (as an H -comodule-algebra with structure map ρ) is defined as in the case of comodule-coalgebras (§5.2), except that the condition (5.2.1b) is replaced by

$$R_t \circ \mu_A = (\mu_H \otimes \mu_A) \circ (\text{Id}_H \otimes \tau \otimes \text{Id}_A) \circ R_t^{\otimes 2}.$$

A *formal automorphism* of A is defined as in the module-algebra case (§3.2), and *equivalence* is defined as in the case of comodule-coalgebras (5.2.2).

The deformation DGA $(\mathcal{F}_{ca}^\bullet(A), d_{ca}, \cup)$ of A as an H -comodule-algebra takes the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{F}_{ca}^0(A), d_{ca}^0) &= (\text{Der}(A), d_{cc}^0) \\ \mathcal{F}_{ca}^1(A) &= \text{Hom}(A, H \otimes A) \\ \mathcal{F}_{ca}^n(A) &= \mathcal{F}_{ca,0}^n(A) \oplus \mathcal{F}_{ca,1}^n(A) \quad (n \geq 2) \\ (\mathcal{F}_{ca,0}^n(A), d_{ca,0}^n) &= (\mathcal{F}_{cc,0}^n(A), d_{cc,0}^n) \quad (n \geq 1) \\ \mathcal{F}_{ca,1}^n(A) &= \text{Hom}(A^{\otimes n}, H \otimes A) \quad (n \geq 2) \\ d_{ca,1}^n \varphi_1 &= (\mu_H \otimes \mu_A) \circ (\text{Id}_H \otimes \tau \otimes \text{Id}_A) \circ (\rho \otimes \varphi_1) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i \varphi_1 \circ (\text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(i-1)}} \otimes \mu_A \otimes \text{Id}_{A^{\otimes(n-i)}}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} (\mu_H \otimes \mu_A) \circ (\text{Id}_H \otimes \tau \otimes \text{Id}_A) \circ (\varphi_1 \otimes \rho) \quad (n \geq 1). \end{aligned}$$

The \cup -product is given by:

$$(f \cup g)_0 = (\text{Id}_{H^{\otimes n}} \otimes f_0) \circ g_0$$

$$(f \cup g)_1 = (\mu_H \otimes \mu_A) \circ (\text{Id}_H \otimes \tau \otimes \text{Id}_A) \circ (f_1 \otimes g_1).$$

With these definitions, we have the comodule-algebra analogue of Theorem 5.5 and Theorem 5.8, where $(\mathcal{F}_{cc}^\bullet(A), d_{cc})$ and $H_c^2(A, A)$ are replaced by $(\mathcal{F}_{ca}^\bullet(A), d_{ca})$ and $H_h^2(A, A)$, respectively.

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY NEWARK, 1179 UNIVERSITY DRIVE, NEWARK, OH 43055, USA

E-mail address: `dyau@math.ohio-state.edu`