DERIVATIONS

Introduction to non-associative algebra

OR

Playing havoc with the product rule?

PART VI—COHOMOLOGY OF LIE ALGEBRAS

BERNARD RUSSO
University of California, Irvine

FULLERTON COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
MATHEMATICS COLLOQUIUM
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HISTORY OF THESE LECTURES

PART I
ALGEBRAS
FEBRUARY 8, 2011

PART II
TRIPLE SYSTEMS
JULY 21, 2011

PART III
MODULES AND DERIVATIONS
FEBRUARY 28, 2012

PART IV
COHOMOLOGY OF ASSOCIATIVE
ALGEBRAS
JULY 26, 2012

PART V
MEANING OF THE SECOND
COHOMOLOGY GROUP
OCTOBER 25, 2012

PART VI
COHOMOLOGY OF LIE ALGEBRAS
MARCH 7, 2013
OUTLINE OF TODAY’S TALK

1. DERIVATIONS ON ALGEBRAS
   (FROM FEBRUARY 8, 2011)

2. SET THEORY and GROUPS
   (EQUIVALENCE CLASSES and QUOTIENT GROUPS)
   (FROM OCTOBER 25, 2012)

3. FIRST COHOMOLOGY GROUP
   (FROM JULY 26, 2012)

4. SECOND COHOMOLOGY GROUP

5. COHOMOLOGY OF LIE ALGEBRAS
PART I: REVIEW OF ALGEBRAS

AXIOMATIC APPROACH

AN ALGEBRA IS DEFINED TO BE A SET (ACTUALLY A VECTOR SPACE) WITH TWO BINARY OPERATIONS, CALLED ADDITION AND MULTIPLICATION

ADDITION IS DENOTED BY $a + b$
AND IS REQUIRED TO BE COMMUTATIVE AND ASSOCIATIVE

$a + b = b + a, \quad (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$
MULTIPLICATION IS DENOTED BY $ab$
AND IS REQUIRED TO BE DISTRIBUTIVE WITH RESPECT TO ADDITION

$$(a + b)c = ac + bc, \quad a(b + c) = ab + ac$$

AN ALGEBRA IS SAID TO BE ASSOCIATIVE (resp. COMMUTATIVE) IF THE MULTIPLICATION IS ASSOCIATIVE (resp. COMMUTATIVE)

(RECALL THAT ADDITION IS ALWAYS COMMUTATIVE AND ASSOCIATIVE)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Algebra</th>
<th>Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>commutative algebras</td>
<td>$ab = ba$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>associative algebras</td>
<td>$a(bc) = (ab)c$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lie algebras</td>
<td>$a^2 = 0$ [(ab)c + (bc)a + (ca)b = 0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan algebras</td>
<td>$ab = ba$ [a(a^2b) = a^2(ab)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DERIVATIONS ON THE SET OF MATRICES

THE SET $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ of $n$ by $n$ MATRICES IS AN ALGEBRA UNDER

MATRIX ADDITION

$$A + B$$

AND

MATRIX MULTIPLICATION

$$A \times B$$

WHICH IS ASSOCIATIVE BUT NOT COMMUTATIVE.
DEFINITION 2
A DERIVATION ON $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ WITH RESPECT TO MATRIX MULTIPLICATION IS A LINEAR PROCESS $\delta$ WHICH SATISFIES THE PRODUCT RULE

$$\delta(A \times B) = \delta(A) \times B + A \times \delta(B).$$

PROPOSITION 2
FIX A MATRIX $A$ in $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ AND DEFINE

$$\delta_A(X) = A \times X - X \times A.$$

THEN $\delta_A$ IS A DERIVATION WITH RESPECT TO MATRIX MULTIPLICATION (WHICH CAN BE NON-ZERO)
THEOREM 2
(1942 Hochschild)
EVERY DERIVATION ON $M_n(R)$ WITH RESPECT TO MATRIX MULTIPLICATION IS OF THE FORM $\delta_A$ FOR SOME $A$ IN $M_n(R)$.

Gerhard Hochschild (1915–2010)

(Photo 1968)
Gerhard Paul Hochschild was an American mathematician who worked on Lie groups, algebraic groups, homological algebra and algebraic number theory.
THE BRACKET PRODUCT ON THE SET OF MATRICES

THE BRACKET PRODUCT ON THE SET $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ OF MATRICES IS DEFINED BY

$$[X,Y] = X \times Y - Y \times X$$

THE SET $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ of $n$ by $n$ MATRICES IS AN ALGEBRA UNDER MATRIX ADDITION AND BRACKET MULTIPLICATION, WHICH IS NOT ASSOCIATIVE AND NOT COMMUTATIVE.
DEFINITION 3
A DERIVATION ON $M_n(R)$ WITH RESPECT TO BRACKET MULTIPLICATION IS A LINEAR PROCESS $\delta$ WHICH SATISFIES THE PRODUCT RULE

$$\delta([A, B]) = [\delta(A), B] + [A, \delta(B)]$$

PROPOSITION 3
FIX A MATRIX $A$ in $M_n(R)$ AND DEFINE

$$\delta_A(X) = [A, X] = A \times X - X \times A.$$  

THEN $\delta_A$ IS A DERIVATION WITH RESPECT TO BRACKET MULTIPLICATION
THEOREM 3
(1942 Hochschild, Zassenhaus)
EVERY DERIVATION ON $M_n(R)$ WITH
RESPECT TO BRACKET
MULTIPLICATION IS OF THE FORM $\delta_A$
FOR SOME $A$ IN $M_n(R)$.

Hans Zassenhaus (1912–1991)

Hans Julius Zassenhaus was a German mathematician, known for work in many parts of abstract algebra, and as a pioneer of computer algebra.
THE CIRCLE PRODUCT ON THE SET OF MATRICES

THE CIRCLE PRODUCT ON THE SET $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ OF MATRICES IS DEFINED BY

$$X \circ Y = \frac{(X \times Y + Y \times X)}{2}$$

THE SET $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ of $n$ by $n$ MATRICES IS AN ALGEBRA UNDER MATRIX ADDITION AND CIRCLE MULTIPLICATION, WHICH IS COMMUTATIVE BUT NOT ASSOCIATIVE.
DEFINITION 4
A DERIVATION ON $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ WITH RESPECT TO CIRCLE MULTIPLICATION IS A LINEAR PROCESS $\delta$ WHICH SATISFIES THE PRODUCT RULE

$$\delta(A \circ B) = \delta(A) \circ B + A \circ \delta(B)$$

PROPOSITION 4
FIX A MATRIX $A$ in $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ AND DEFINE

$$\delta_A(X) = A \times X - X \times A.$$ THEN $\delta_A$ IS A DERIVATION WITH RESPECT TO CIRCLE MULTIPLICATION
THEOREM 4
(1972-Sinclair)
EVERY DERIVATION ON $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ WITH RESPECT TO CIRCLE MULTIPLICATION IS OF THE FORM $\delta_A$ FOR SOME $A$ IN $M_n(\mathbb{R})$.

REMARK
(1937-Jacobson)
THE ABOVE PROPOSITION AND THEOREM NEED TO BE MODIFIED FOR THE SUBALGEBRA (WITH RESPECT TO CIRCLE MULTIPLICATION) OF SYMMETRIC MATRICES.
Alan M. Sinclair (retired)

Nathan Jacobson (1910–1999)

Nathan Jacobson was an American mathematician who was recognized as one of the leading algebraists of his generation, and he was also famous for writing more than a dozen standard monographs.
#### Table 1

\(M_n(\mathbb{R})\) (ALGEBRAS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>matrix</th>
<th>bracket</th>
<th>circle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ab = a \times b)</td>
<td>([a, b] = ab - ba)</td>
<td>(a \circ b = ab + ba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th. 2</td>
<td>Th. 3</td>
<td>Th. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(\delta_a(x))</td>
<td>(\delta_a(x))</td>
<td>(\delta_a(x))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ax - xa)</td>
<td>(ax - xa)</td>
<td>(ax - xa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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A **partition** of a set $X$ is a disjoint class $\{X_i\}$ of non-empty subsets of $X$ whose union is $X$

- $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{1, 3, 5\} \cup \{2, 4\}$
- $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} = \{1\} \cup \{2\} \cup \{3, 5\} \cup \{4\}$
- $R = Q \cup (R - Q)$
- $R = \cdots \cup [-2, -1) \cup [-1, 0) \cup [0, 1) \cup \cdots$

A **binary relation** on the set $X$ is a subset $R$ of $X \times X$. For each ordered pair $(x, y) \in X \times X$, $x$ is said to be related to $y$ if $(x, y) \in R$.

- $R = \{(x, y) \in R \times R : x < y\}$
- $R = \{(x, y) \in R \times R : y = \sin x\}$
- For a partition $X = \bigcup_i X_i$ of a set $X$, let
  $R = \{(x, y) \in X \times X : x, y \in X_i$ for some $i\}$
An **equivalence relation** on a set $X$ is a relation $R \subseteq X \times X$ satisfying

- **reflexive** $(x, x) \in R$
- **symmetric** $(x, y) \in R \Rightarrow (y, x) \in R$
- **transitive** $(x, y), (y, z) \in R \Rightarrow (x, z) \in R$

There is a one to one correspondence between equivalence relations on a set $X$ and partitions of that set.

**NOTATION**

- If $R$ is an equivalence relation we denote $(x, y) \in R$ by $x \sim y$.
- The equivalence class containing $x$ is denoted by $[x]$. Thus

  $$[x] = \{y \in X : x \sim y\}.$$
EXAMPLES

• equality: \( R = \{(x, x) : x \in X\} \)
• equivalence class of fractions
  \( \equiv \) rational number:
  \[ R = \left\{ \left( \frac{a}{b}, \frac{c}{d} \right) : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z}, b \neq 0, d \neq 0, ad = bc \right\} \]
• equipotent sets: \( X \) and \( Y \) are equivalent if there exists a function \( f : X \to Y \) which is one to one and onto.
• half open interval of length one:
  \[ R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} : x - y \text{ is an integer}\} \]
• integers modulo \( n \):
  \[ R = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} : x - y \text{ is divisible by } n\} \]
A **group** is a set $G$ together with an operation (called *multiplication*) which associates with each ordered pair $x, y$ of elements of $G$ a third element in $G$ (called their *product* and written $xy$) in such a manner that

- multiplication is *associative*: $(xy)z = x(yz)$
- there exists an element $e$ in $G$, called the *identity* element with the property that $xe = ex = x$ for all $x$
- to each element $x$, there corresponds another element in $G$, called the *inverse* of $x$ and written $x^{-1}$, with the property that $xx^{-1} = x^{-1}x = e$

**TYPES OF GROUPS**

- commutative groups: $xy = yx$
- finite groups $\{g_1, g_2, \ldots, g_n\}$
- infinite groups $\{g_1, g_2, \ldots, g_n, \ldots\}$
- cyclic groups $\{e, a, a^2, a^3, \ldots\}$
EXAMPLES

1. $\mathbb{R}, +, 0, x^{-1} = -x$

2. positive real numbers, $\times, 1, x^{-1} = 1/x$

3. $\mathbb{R}^n$, vector addition, $(0, \cdots, 0)$,
   $(x_1, \cdots, x_n)^{-1} = (-x_1, \cdots, -x_n)$

4. $\mathcal{C}, +, 0, f^{-1} = -f$

5. $\{0, 1, 2, \cdots, m - 1\}$, addition modulo $m$, 0,
   $k^{-1} = m - k$

6. permutations (one to one onto functions),
   composition, identity permutation, inverse permutation

7. $M_n(\mathbb{R}), +, 0, A^{-1} = [-a_{ij}]$

8. non-singular matrices, matrix multiplication,
   identity matrix, matrix inverse

Which of these are commutative, finite, infinite?
We shall consider only commutative groups and we shall denote the multiplication by $+$, the identity by 0, and inverse by $-$. No confusion should result.

**ALERT**

Counterintuitively, a very important (commutative) group is a group with one element
Let $H$ be a subgroup of a commutative group $G$. That is, $H$ is a subset of $G$ and is a group under the same $+,-,0$ as $G$.

Define an equivalence relations on $G$ as follows: $x \sim y$ if $x - y \in H$.

The set of equivalence classes is a group under the definition of addition given by

$$[x] + [y] = [x + y].$$

This group is denoted by $G/H$ and is called the quotient group of $G$ by $H$.

Special cases:

$H = \{e\}; \quad G/H = G$ (isomorphic)

$H = G; \quad G/H = \{e\}$ (isomorphic)
EXAMPLES

1. \( G = \mathbb{R}, +, 0, x^{-1} = -x; \)
   \[ H = \mathbb{Z} \text{ or } H = \mathbb{Q} \]

2. \( \mathbb{R}^n, \text{vector addition}, (0, \cdots, 0), \)
   \[ (x_1, \cdots, x_n)^{-1} = (-x_1, \cdots, -x_n); \]
   \[ H = \mathbb{Z}^n \text{ or } H = \mathbb{Q}^n \]

3. \( C, +, 0, f^{-1} = -f; \)
   \[ H = \mathcal{D} \text{ or } H = \text{polynomials} \]

4. \( M_n(\mathbb{R}), +, 0, A^{-1} = [-a_{ij}]; \)
   \[ H = \text{symmetric matrices, or} \]
   \[ H = \text{anti-symmetric matrices} \]
PART 3 OF TODAY’S TALK

The basic formula of homological algebra

\[
F(x_1, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1}) =
\begin{align*}
x_1 f(x_2, \ldots, x_{n+1}) \\
- f(x_1x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_{n+1}) \\
+ f(x_1, x_2x_3, x_4, \ldots, x_{n+1}) \\
- \ldots \\
\pm f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n x_{n+1}) \\
\mp f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) x_{n+1}
\end{align*}
\]

OBSERVATIONS

- \( n \) is a positive integer, \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \)
- \( f \) is a function of \( n \) variables
- \( F \) is a function of \( n + 1 \) variables
- \( x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n+1} \) belong an algebra \( A \)
- \( f(y_1, \ldots, y_n) \) and \( F(y_1, \ldots, y_{n+1}) \) also belong to \( A \)
HIERARCHY

• $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ are points (or vectors)
• $f$ and $F$ are functions—they take points to points
• $T$, defined by $T(f) = F$ is a transformation—takes functions to functions

• points $x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}$ and $f(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ will belong to an algebra $A$
• functions $f$ will be either constant, linear or multilinear (hence so will $F$)
• transformation $T$ is linear
SHORT FORM OF THE FORMULA

\[(Tf)(x_1, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1})\]
\[= x_1 f(x_2, \ldots, x_{n+1})\]
\[+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^j f(x_1, \ldots, x_j x_{j+1}, \ldots, x_{n+1})\]
\[+ (-1)^{n+1} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) x_{n+1}\]

FIRST CASES

\[n = 0\]

If \(f\) is any constant function from \(A\) to \(A\), say, \(f(x) = b\) for all \(x\) in \(A\), where \(b\) is a fixed element of \(A\), we have, consistent with the basic formula,

\[T_0(f)(x_1) = x_1 b - bx_1\]
\[ n = 1 \]

If \( f \) is a linear map from \( A \) to \( A \), then
\[ T_1(f)(x_1, x_2) = x_1 f(x_2) - f(x_1x_2) + f(x_1)x_2 \]

\[ n = 2 \]

If \( f \) is a bilinear map from \( A \times A \) to \( A \), then
\[ T_2(f)(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \]
\[ x_1 f(x_2, x_3) - f(x_1x_2, x_3) + f(x_1, x_2x_3) - f(x_1, x_2)x_3 \]
Kernel and Image of a linear transformation

- \( G : X \to Y \)

Since \( X \) and \( Y \) are vector spaces, they are in particular, commutative groups.

- **Kernel** of \( G \) (also called **nullspace** of \( G \)) is
  \[
  \ker G = \{ x \in X : G(x) = 0 \}
  \]
  This is a subgroup of \( X \)

- **Image** of \( G \) is
  \[
  \text{im} G = \{ G(x) : x \in X \}
  \]
  This is a subgroup of \( Y \)

What is the kernel of \( D \) on \( \mathcal{D} \)?

What is the image of \( D \) on \( \mathcal{D} \)?

(Hint: Second Fundamental theorem of calculus)

We now let \( G = T_0, T_1, T_2 \)
\[ G = T_0 \]

\[ X = A \text{ (the algebra)} \]

\[ Y = L(A) \text{ (all linear transformations on } A) \]

\[ T_0(f)(x_1) = x_1b - bx_1 \]

\[ \ker T_0 = \{ b \in A : xb - bx = 0 \text{ for all } x \in A \} \]

\[ \ker T_0 \text{ is a subgroup of } A \]

\[ \im T_0 = \text{the set of all linear maps of } A \text{ of the form } x \mapsto xb - bx, \]

\[ \im T_0 \text{ is a subgroup of } L(A) \]

\[ \text{in other words, the set of all inner derivations of } A \]
\[ G = T_1 \]

\[ X = L(A) \text{ (linear transformations on } A) \]

\[ Y = L^2(A) \text{ (bilinear transformations on } A \times A) \]

\[ T_1(f)(x_1, x_2) = x_1f(x_2) - f(x_1x_2) + f(x_1)x_2 \]

\[ \ker T_1 = \{ f \in L(A) : T_1f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \text{ for all } x_1, x_2 \in A \} = \text{the set of all derivations of } A \]

\[ \text{im } T_1 = \text{the set of all bilinear maps of } A \times A \text{ of the form} \]

\[ (x_1, x_2) \mapsto x_1f(x_2) - f(x_1x_2) + f(x_1)x_2, \]

\[ \text{for some linear function } f \in L(A). \]

\[ \ker T_1 \text{ is a subgroup of } L(A) \]

\[ \text{im } T_1 \text{ is a subgroup of } L^2(A) \]
\[ L^0(A) \xrightarrow{T_0} L(A) \xrightarrow{T_1} L^2(A) \xrightarrow{T_2} L^3(A) \ldots \]

**FACTS:**

- \( T_1 \circ T_0 = 0 \)
- \( T_2 \circ T_1 = 0 \)
- \( \ldots \)
- \( T_{n+1} \circ T_n = 0 \)
- \( \ldots \)

Therefore

\[ \text{im} \ T_n \subset \ker T_{n+1} \subset L^n(A) \]

and

\[ \text{im} \ T_n \text{ is a subgroup of } \ker T_{n+1} \]
• $\text{im} T_0 \subset \ker T_1$

    says

    Every inner derivation is a derivation

• $\text{im} T_1 \subset \ker T_2$

    says

    for every linear map $f$, the bilinear map $F$ defined by

    $$F(x_1, x_2) = x_1 f(x_2) - f(x_1 x_2) + f(x_1) x_2$$

    satisfies the equation

    $$x_1 F(x_2, x_3) - F(x_1 x_2, x_3) +$$

    $$F(x_1, x_2 x_3) - F(x_1, x_2) x_3 = 0$$

    for every $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in A$. 
The cohomology groups of $A$ are defined as the quotient groups

$$H^n(A) = \frac{\ker T_n}{\text{im } T_{n-1}}$$

$(n = 1, 2, \ldots)$

Thus

$$H^1(A) = \frac{\ker T_1}{\text{im } T_0} = \frac{\text{derivations}}{\text{inner derivations}}$$

$$H^2(A) = \frac{\ker T_2}{\text{im } T_1} = ?$$

The theorem that every derivation of $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is inner (that is, of the form $\delta_a$ for some $a \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$) can now be restated as:

"the cohomology group $H^1(M_n(\mathbb{R}))$ is the trivial one element group"
\[ G = T_2 \]

\[ X = L^2(A) \text{ (bilinear transformations on } A \times A) \]

\[ Y = L^3(A) \text{ (trilinear transformations on } A \times A \times A) \]

\[ T_2(f)(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 f(x_2, x_3) - f(x_1 x_2, x_3) + f(x_1, x_2 x_3) - f(x_1, x_2) x_3 \]

\[ \ker T_2 = \{ f \in L(A) : T_2 f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0 \text{ for all } x_1, x_2, x_3 \in A \} = ? \]

\[ \text{im } T_2 = \text{ the set of all trilinear maps } h \text{ of } A \times A \times A \text{ of the form*} \]

\[ h(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 f(x_2, x_3) - f(x_1 x_2, x_3) + f(x_1, x_2 x_3) - f(x_1, x_2) x_3, \]

for some bilinear function \( f \in L^2(A) \).

\[ \ker T_2 \text{ is a subgroup of } L^2(A) \]

\[ \text{im } T_2 \text{ is a subgroup of } L^3(A) \]

*we do not use \( \text{im } T_2 \) in what follows*
PART 4 OF TODAY’S TALK

INTERPRETATION OF THE SECOND COHOMOLOGY GROUP
(ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS)
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Homomorphisms of groups

\[ f : G_1 \rightarrow G_2 \text{ is a homomorphism if } \]
\[ f(x + y) = f(x) + f(y) \]

- \( f(G_1) \) is a subgroup of \( G_2 \)
- \( \ker f \) is a subgroup of \( G_1 \)
- \( G_1 / \ker f \) is isomorphic to \( f(G_1) \)

(isomorphism = one to one and onto homomorphism)
Homomorphisms of algebras

$h : A_1 \to A_2$ is a homomorphism if

\[ h(x + y) = h(x) + h(y) \]

and

\[ h(xy) = h(x)h(y) \]

- $h(A_1)$ is a subalgebra of $A_2$
- $\ker h$ is a subalgebra of $A_1$
  (actually, an ideal\(^\dagger\) in $A_1$)
- $A_1 / \ker h$ is isomorphic to $h(A_1)$
  (isomorphism = one to one and onto homomorphism)

\(^\dagger\)An **ideal** in an algebra $A$ is a subalgebra $I$ with the property that $AI \cup IA \subset I$, that is, $xa, ax \in I$ whenever $x \in I$ and $a \in A$
EXTENSIONS

Let $A$ be an algebra. Let $M$ be another algebra which contains an ideal $I$ and let $g : M \to A$ be a homomorphism.

In symbols,

$$I \subseteq M \xrightarrow{g} A$$

This is called an **extension of $A$ by $I$** if

- $\ker g = I$
- $\text{im } g = A$

It follows that $M/I$ is isomorphic to $A$
EXAMPLE 1

Let $A$ be an algebra.

Define an algebra $M = A \oplus A$ to be the set $A \times A$ with addition

$$(a, x) + (b, y) = (a + b, x + y)$$

and product

$$(a, x)(b, y) = (ab, xy)$$

- $\{0\} \times A$ is an ideal in $M$

- $(\{0\} \times A)^2 \neq 0$

- $g : M \to A$ defined by $g(a, x) = a$ is a homomorphism

- $M$ is an extension of $\{0\} \times A$ by $A$. 
EXAMPLE 2

Let $A$ be an algebra and let $h \in \ker T_2 \subset L^2(A)$.

Recall that this means that for all $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in A$,

$$x_1 f(x_2, x_3) - f(x_1 x_2, x_3) + f(x_1, x_2 x_3) - f(x_1, x_2) x_3 = 0$$

Define an algebra $M_h$ to be the set $A \times A$ with addition

$$(a, x) + (b, y) = (a + b, x + y)$$

and the product

$$(a, x)(b, y) = (ab, ay + x(b + h(a, b)))$$

Because $h \in \ker T_2$, this algebra is ASSOCIATIVE!

whenever $A$ is associative.
THE PLOT THICKENS

• \{0\} \times A is an ideal in \( M_h \)

• \((\{0\} \times A)^2 = 0\)

• \( g : M_h \to A \) defined by \( g(a, x) = a \) is a homomorphism

• \( M_h \) is an extension of \( \{0\} \times A \) by \( A \).
EQUIVALENCE OF EXTENSIONS

Extensions

$I \subseteq M \xrightarrow{g} A$

and

$I \subseteq M' \xrightarrow{g'} A$

are said to be equivalent if there is an isomorphism $\psi : M \to M'$ such that

- $\psi(x) = x$ for all $x \in I$
- $g = g' \circ \psi$

(Is this an equivalence relation?)
EXAMPLE 2—continued

Let $h_1, h_2 \in \ker T_2$.

We then have two extensions of $A$ by $\{0\} \times A$, namely

$$\{0\} \times A \subset \rightarrow M_{h_1} \xrightarrow{g_1} A$$

and

$$\{0\} \times A \subset \rightarrow M_{h_2} \xrightarrow{g_2} A$$

Now suppose that $h_1$ is equivalent\footnote{This is the same as saying that $[h_1] = [h_2]$ as elements of $H^2(A, A) = \ker T_2 / \text{im } T_1$} to $h_2$,

$$h_1 - h_2 = T_1 f \text{ for some } f \in L(A)$$

- The above two extensions are equivalent.
- We thus have a mapping from $H^2(A, A)$ into the set of equivalence classes of extensions of $A$ by the ideal $\{0\} \times A$
PART 5 OF TODAY’S TALK

COHOMOLOGY OF LIE ALGEBRAS
The basic formula of homological algebra

\textbf{(ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS)}

\[
F(x_1, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1}) = \\
x_1 f(x_2, \ldots, x_{n+1}) \\
- f(x_1 x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_{n+1}) \\
+ f(x_1, x_2 x_3, x_4, \ldots, x_{n+1}) \\
- \cdots \\
\pm f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n x_{n+1}) \\
\mp f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) x_{n+1}
\]

\textbf{OBSERVATIONS}

\begin{itemize}
\item \(n\) is a positive integer, \(n = 1, 2, \cdots\)
\item \(f\) is a function of \(n\) variables
\item \(F\) is a function of \(n + 1\) variables
\item \(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n+1}\) belong an algebra \(A\)
\item \(f(y_1, \ldots, y_n)\) and \(F(y_1, \cdots, y_{n+1})\) also belong to \(A\)
\end{itemize}
The basic formula of homological algebra
(LIE ALGEBRAS)

\[ F(x_1, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1}) = \]
\[ \pm [f(x_2, \ldots, x_{n+1}), x_1] \]
\[ \pm [f(x_1, x_3, \ldots, x_{n+1}), x_2] \]
\[ \ldots \]
\[ + [f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n-1, x_n), x_n+1] \]
\[ + \]
\[ - f(x_3, x_4, \ldots, x_{n+1}, [x_1, x_2]) \]
\[ + f(x_2, x_4, \ldots, x_{n+1}, [x_1, x_3]) \]
\[ - f(x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_{n+1}, [x_1, x_4]) \]
\[ \ldots \]
\[ \pm f(x_2, x_3, \ldots, x_n, [x_1, x_{n+1}]) \]
\[ + \]
\[ - f(x_1, x_4, \ldots, x_{n+1}, [x_2, x_3]) \]
\[ + f(x_1, x_3, \ldots, x_{n+1}, [x_2, x_4]) \]
\[ - f(x_1, x_3, \ldots, x_{n+1}, [x_2, x_5]) \]
\[ \ldots \]
\[ \pm f(x_1, x_3, \ldots, x_n, [x_2, x_{n+1}]) \]
\[ + \]
\[ \ldots \]
\[ + \]
\[ - f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n-1}, [x_n, x_{n+1}]) \]
HIERARCHY
(ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS)

• $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ are points (or vectors)
• $f$ and $F$ are functions—they take points to points
• $T$, defined by $T(f) = F$ is a transformation—takes functions to functions

• points $x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}$ and $f(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ will belong to an ASSOCIATIVE algebra $A$
• functions $f$ will be either constant, linear or multilinear (hence so will $F$)
• transformation $T$ is linear
HIERARCHY
(LIE ALGEBRAS)

- $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ are points (or vectors)
- $f$ and $F$ are functions—they take points to points
- $T$, defined by $T(f) = F$ is a transformation—takes functions to functions
- points $x_1, \ldots, x_{n+1}$ and $f(y_1, \ldots, y_n)$ will belong to a LIE algebra $A$
- functions $f$ will be either constant, linear or SKEW-SYMMETRIC multilinear (hence so will $F$)
- transformation $T$ is linear
SHORT FORM OF THE FORMULA
(ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS)

\[(Tf)(x_1, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1})\]

\[= x_1 f(x_2, \ldots, x_{n+1})\]

\[+ \sum_{j=1}^{n} (-1)^j f(x_1, \ldots, x_jx_{j+1}, \ldots, x_{n+1})\]

\[+ (-1)^{n+1} f(x_1, \ldots, x_n)x_{n+1}\]

FIRST CASES

\[n = 0\]

If \(f\) is any constant function from \(A\) to \(A\), say, \(f(x) = b\) for all \(x\) in \(A\), where \(b\) is a fixed element of \(A\), we have, consistent with the basic formula,

\[T_0(f)(x_1) = x_1b - bx_1\]
SHORT FORM OF THE FORMULA
(LIE ALGEBRAS)

\[(Tf)(x_1, \ldots, x_n, x_{n+1})\]

\[= \sum_{j=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+1-j} [f(x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, x_{n+1}), x_j] \]

\[+ \sum_{j<k=2}^{n+1} (-1)^{j+k} f(x_1, \ldots, \hat{x}_j, \ldots, \hat{x}_k, \ldots, [x_j, x_k]) \]

FIRST CASES

\[n = 0\]

If \(f\) is any constant function from \(A\) to \(A\), say, \(f(x) = b\) for all \(x\) in \(A\), where \(b\) is a fixed element of \(A\), we have, consistent with the basic formula,

\[T_0(f)(x_1) = [b, x_1]\]
ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS

\[ n = 1 \]

If \( f \) is a linear map from \( A \) to \( A \), then
\[
T_1(f)(x_1, x_2) = x_1f(x_2) - f(x_1x_2) + f(x_1)x_2
\]

\[ n = 2 \]

If \( f \) is a bilinear map from \( A \times A \) to \( A \), then
\[
T_2(f)(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \\
\quad x_1f(x_2, x_3) - f(x_1x_2, x_3) \\
\quad + f(x_1, x_2x_3) - f(x_1, x_2)x_3
\]
**LIE ALGEBRAS**

\[ n = 1 \]

If \( f \) is a linear map from \( A \) to \( A \), then

\[
T_1(f)(x_1, x_2) = -[f(x_2), x_1] + [f(x_1), x_2] - f([x_1, x_2])
\]

\[ n = 2 \]

If \( f \) is a skew-symmetric bilinear map from \( A \times A \) to \( A \), then

\[
T_2(f)(x_1, x_2, x_3) =
\]

\[
[f(x_2, x_3), x_1] - [f(x_1, x_3), x_2] + [f(x_1, x_2), x_3]
\]

\[
-f(x_3, [x_1, x_2]) + f(x_2, [x_1, x_3]) - f(x_1, [x_2, x_3])
\]
Kernel and Image of a linear transformation

- \( G : X \to Y \)

Since \( X \) and \( Y \) are vector spaces, they are in particular, commutative groups.

- **Kernel** of \( G \) (also called **nullspace** of \( G \)) is
  \[
  \ker G = \{ x \in X : G(x) = 0 \}
  \]
  This is a subgroup of \( X \)

- **Image** of \( G \) is
  \[
  \text{im } G = \{ G(x) : x \in X \}
  \]
  This is a subgroup of \( Y \)

We now let \( G = T_0, T_1, T_2 \)

(ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS)
Kernel and Image of a linear transformation

• $G : X \rightarrow Y$

Since $X$ and $Y$ are vector spaces, they are in particular, commutative groups.

• **Kernel** of $G$ (also called **nullspace** of $G$) is
  \[ \text{ker } G = \{ x \in X : G(x) = 0 \} \]
  This is a subgroup of $X$

• **Image** of $G$ is
  \[ \text{im } G = \{ G(x) : x \in X \} \]
  This is a subgroup of $Y$

We now let $G = T_0, T_1, T_2$

(LIE ALGEBRAS)
\[ G = T_0 \]

(ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS)

\[ X = A \] (the algebra)

\[ Y = L(A) \] (all linear transformations on \( A \))

\[ T_0(f)(x_1) = x_1b - bx_1 \]

\[ \ker T_0 = \{ b \in A : xb - bx = 0 \text{ for all } x \in A \} \]

(center of \( A \))

\[ \text{im} \; T_0 = \text{the set of all linear maps of} \; A \; \text{of the} \]

form \( x \mapsto xb - bx, \)

in other words, the set of all inner derivations of \( A \)

\[ \ker T_0 \text{ is a subgroup of } A \]

\[ \text{im} \; T_0 \text{ is a subgroup of } L(A) \]
\[ G = T_0 \]

(LIE ALGEBRAS)

\[ X = A \text{ (the algebra)} \]

\[ Y = L(A) \text{ (all linear transformations on } A) \]

\[ T_0(f)(x_1) = [b, x_1] \]

\[ \ker T_0 = \{ b \in A : [b, x] = 0 \text{ for all } x \in A \} \]

(center of \( A \))

\[ \text{im } T_0 = \text{the set of all linear maps of } A \text{ of the form } x \mapsto [b, x], \]

in other words, the set of all inner derivations of \( A \)

\[ \ker T_0 \text{ is a subgroup of } A \]

\[ \text{im } T_0 \text{ is a subgroup of } L(A) \]
\[ G = T_1 \]

(ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS)

\[ X = L(A) \] (linear transformations on \( A \))

\[ Y = L^2(A) \] (bilinear transformations on \( A \times A \))

\[ T_1(f)(x_1, x_2) = x_1f(x_2) - f(x_1x_2) + f(x_1)x_2 \]

\[ \ker T_1 = \{ f \in L(A) : T_1f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \text{ for all } x_1, x_2 \in A \} = \text{the set of all derivations of } A \]

\[ \text{im } T_1 = \text{the set of all bilinear maps of } A \times A \]

of the form

\[ (x_1, x_2) \mapsto x_1f(x_2) - f(x_1x_2) + f(x_1)x_2, \]

for some linear function \( f \in L(A) \).

\[ \ker T_1 \text{ is a subgroup of } L(A) \]

\[ \text{im } T_1 \text{ is a subgroup of } L^2(A) \]
\[ G = T_1 \]

\textbf{(LIE ALGEBRAS)}

\[ X = L(A) \text{ (linear transformations on } A) \]
\[ Y = L^2(A) \text{ (bilinear transformations on } A \times A) \]

\[ T_1(f)(x_1, x_2) = -[f(x_2), x_1] + [f(x_1), x_2] - f([x_1, x_2]) \]

\[ \ker T_1 = \{ f \in L(A) : T_1 f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \text{ for all } x_1, x_2 \in A \} = \text{the set of all derivations of } A \]

\[ \text{im } T_1 \] = the set of all bilinear maps of \( A \times A \) of the form

\[ (x_1, x_2) \mapsto -[f(x_2), x_1] + [f(x_1), x_2] - f([x_1, x_2]) \]

for some linear function \( f \in L(A) \).

\[ \ker T_1 \] is a subgroup of \( L(A) \)
\[ \text{im } T_1 \] is a subgroup of \( L^2(A) \)
ASSOCIATIVE AND LIE ALGEBRAS

\[ L^0(A) \xrightarrow{T_0} L(A) \xrightarrow{T_1} L^2(A) \xrightarrow{T_2} L^3(A) \cdots \]

FACTS:

- \( T_1 \circ T_0 = 0 \)
- \( T_2 \circ T_1 = 0 \)
- \( \ldots \)
- \( T_{n+1} \circ T_n = 0 \)
- \( \ldots \)

Therefore

\[ \text{im} T_n \subset \ker T_{n+1} \subset L^n(A) \]

and

\[ \text{im} T_n \text{ is a subgroup of } \ker T_{n+1} \]
The cohomology groups of $A$ are defined as the quotient groups

\[ H^n(A) = \frac{\ker T_n}{\text{im } T_{n-1}} \]

($n = 1, 2, \ldots$)

Thus

\[ H^1(A) = \frac{\ker T_1}{\text{im } T_0} = \frac{\text{derivations}}{\text{inner derivations}} \]

\[ H^2(A) = \frac{\ker T_2}{\text{im } T_1} = \frac{?}{?} \]

The theorem that every derivation of $M_n(\mathbb{R})$ is inner (that is, of the form $\delta_a$ for some $a \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$) can now be restated as:

"the cohomology group $H^1(M_n(\mathbb{R}))$ is the trivial one element group"
\[ G = T_2 \]

**ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS**

\[ X = L^2(A) \] (bilinear transformations on \( A \times A \))

\[ Y = L^3(A) \] (trilinear transformations on \( A \times A \times A \))

\[ T_2(f)(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 f(x_2, x_3) - f(x_1 x_2, x_3) + f(x_1, x_2 x_3) - f(x_1, x_2) x_3 \]

\[ \ker T_2 = \{ f \in L(A) : T_2 f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0 \text{ for all } x_1, x_2, x_3 \in A \} =? \]

\[ \text{im} T_2 = \text{the set of all trilinear maps } h \text{ of } A \times A \times A \text{ of the form}^\S \]

\[ h(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 f(x_2, x_3) - f(x_1 x_2, x_3) + f(x_1, x_2 x_3) - f(x_1, x_2) x_3, \]

for some bilinear function \( f \in L^2(A) \).

\[ \ker T_2 \text{ is a subgroup of } L^2(A) \]

\[ \text{im} T_2 \text{ is a subgroup of } L^3(A) \]

^\S we do not use \( \text{im} T_2 \) in what follows
\[ G = T_2 \]

**(LIE ALGEBRAS)**

\[ X = L^2_s(A) \] (skew symmetric bilinear transformations on \( A \times A \))

\[ Y = L^3_s(A) \] (skew symmetric trilinear transformations on \( A \times A \times A \))

\[ T_2(f)(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \]

\[ [f(x_2, x_3), x_1] - [f(x_1, x_3), x_2] + [f(x_1, x_2), x_3] \]

\[ -f(x_3, [x_1, x_2]) + f(x_2, [x_1, x_3]) - f(x_1, [x_2, x_3]) \]

\[ \ker T_2 = \{ f \in L(A) : T_2 f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0 \text{ for all } x_1, x_2, x_3 \in A \} \]

\[ \ker T_2 \text{ is a subgroup of } L^2(A) \]

\[ \text{im } T_2 \text{ is a subgroup}^\dagger \text{ of } L^3(A) \]

^\dagger we do not use im \( T_2 \) in what follows
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Cohomology groups were defined in various contexts as follows

- associative algebras (1945)
- Lie algebras (1952)
- Lie triple systems (1961, 2002)
- Jordan algebras (1971)
- associative triple systems (1976)
- Jordan triple systems (1982)
1. Verify that there is a one to one correspondence between partitions of a set $X$ and equivalence relations on that set. Precisely, show that

- If $X = \bigcup X_i$ is a partition of $X$, then $R := \{ (x, y) \times X : x, y \in X_i \text{ for some } i \}$ is an equivalence relation whose equivalence classes are the subsets $X_i$.
- If $R$ is an equivalence relation on $X$ with equivalence classes $X_i$, then $X = \bigcup X_i$ is a partition of $X$.

2. Verify that $T_{n+1} \circ T_n = 0$ for $n = 0, 1, 2$. Then prove it for all $n \geq 3$.

3. Show that if $f : G_1 \to G_2$ is a homomorphism of groups, then $G_1/\ker f$ is isomorphic to $f(G_1)$

**Hint:** Show that the map $[x] \mapsto f(x)$ is an isomorphism of $G_1/\ker f$ onto $f(G_1)$
4. Show that if \( h : A_1 \to A_2 \) is a homomorphism of algebras, then \( A_1 / \ker h \) is isomorphic to \( h(A_1) \)

**Hint:** Show that the map \([x] \mapsto h(x)\) is an isomorphism of \( A_1 / \ker h \) onto \( h(A_1) \)

5. Show that the algebra \( M_h \) in Example 2 is associative.

**Hint:** You use the fact that \( A \) is associative AND the fact that, since \( h \in \ker T_2 \),
\[
h(a, b)c + h(ab.c) = ah(b, c) + h(a, bc)
\]

6. Show that equivalence of extensions is actually an equivalence relation.

**Hint:**
- reflexive: \( \psi : M \to M \) is the identity map
- symmetric: replace \( \psi : M \to M' \) by its inverse \( \psi^{-1} : M' \to M \)
- transitive: given \( \psi : M \to M' \) and \( \psi' : M' \to M'' \) let \( \psi'' = \psi' \circ \psi : M \to M'' \)

7. Show that in example 2, if \( h_1 \) and \( h_2 \) are equivalent bilinear maps, that is, \( h_1 - h_2 = T_1 f \) for some linear map \( f \), then \( M_{h_1} \) and \( M_{h_2} \) are equivalent extensions of \( \{0\} \times A \) by \( A \).

**Hint:** \( \psi : M_{h_1} \to M_{h_2} \) is defined by
\[
\psi(a, x) = (a, x + f(a))
\]