

DIFFERENTIAL FORMS ON GENERAL COMMUTATIVE ALGEBRAS

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Introduction. Let K be a commutative ring with unit, and let R be a commutative unitary K -algebra. We shall be concerned with variously defined cohomology theories based on algebras of differential forms, where R plays the role of a ring of functions.

Let T_R be the Lie algebra of the K -derivations of R , and let $E(T_R)$ be the exterior algebra over R of T_R . We can form $\text{Hom}_R(E(T_R), R)$ and define on it the usual formal differentiation. If R is the ring of functions on a C^∞ -manifold then the elements of T_R are the differentiable tangent vector fields, and the complex $\text{Hom}_R(E(T_R), R)$ is naturally isomorphic to the usual de Rham complex of differential forms. In [5, §§ 6–9] the complex $\text{Hom}_R(E(T_R), R)$ is studied. It is shown that if K is a field contained in R , and if either R is an integral domain finitely ring-generated over K and T_R is R -projective, or R is a field, then the homology of this complex may be identified with $\text{Ext}_V(R, R)$, for a suitably defined ring V . §§1–6 of the present work are primarily a straightforward generalization of the results of this portion of [5] to the case in which K and R are arbitrary (commutative) rings.

In making this generalization we are led naturally to replace T_R by an arbitrary Lie algebra with an R -module structure which is represented as derivations of R and which satisfies certain additional properties satisfied by T_R . We give these properties in §2. L is essentially a quasi-Lie algebra as defined in [3]. The precise definition given corresponds to that of a d -Lie ring given in [8], where also the cohomology based on $\text{Hom}_R(E(L), A)$ is defined.

In §2 we define an associative algebra V of universal differential operators generated by R and L . In case L operates trivially on R , V is the usual universal enveloping algebra of the R -Lie algebra L . In §3 we prove a Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem for V . In §4 we show that if L is R -projective then for any V -module A we may identify the cohomology based on $\text{Hom}_R(E(L), A)$ with $\text{Ext}_V(R, A)$, which we denote by $H_R(L, A)$. In particular, the de Rham cohomology of a C^∞ -manifold is thus identified with an $\text{Ext}_V(R, R)$.

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§5 deals with certain functorial properties of $H_R(L, A)$, and §6 with the operations which generalize the usual Lie derivation and contraction operations on the algebra of differential forms.

Let $S = R \otimes_R R$. There are standard products under which $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ and $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ become skew-commutative R -algebras. Let D_R be the R -module of the formal differentials of R (see §9). Let $E(D_R)$ be the exterior R -algebra built over D_R . There is an isomorphism from D_R onto $\text{Tor}_1^S(R, R)$, which, extends canonically to an algebra homomorphism from $E(D_R)$ into $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. There is also a natural homomorphism from $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ into $\text{Hom}_R(\text{Ext}_S(R, R), R)$. $\text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$ is isomorphic with T_R , so that $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ contains a canonical homomorphic image of $E(T_R)$ (assuming that 2 has an inverse in R). Thus there is a homomorphism from $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ into $\text{Hom}_R(E(T_R), R)$.

It is shown in [5] that, if K is a perfect field and R is a regular affine K -algebra, all the homomorphisms of the preceding paragraph are isomorphisms. Hence in this case $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ is an algebra of differential forms. In §§7–10 we are concerned with operations on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ analogous to the usual operations on differential forms, in the general case in which K is an arbitrary commutative ring with unit and R is a commutative unitary K -projective K -algebra. In §7 we define, in a general setting, a pairing between Ext and Tor which, in the present case, defines a right $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ -module structure on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. By means of this module structure, elements of $\text{Ext}_S^n(R, R)$ act as endomorphisms of degree $-n$, and those endomorphisms corresponding to elements of degree 1 are anti-derivations analogous to the contraction operators on differential forms. In §9 we define the operations on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ analogous to the usual Lie derivations of differential forms, and show that the usual relations involving contraction and Lie derivations obtain. In §10 we define a formal differentiation map for $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ generalizing the differentiation of formal differentials.

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1. Preliminaries. Henceforth, we shall always assume that all rings have an identity, and that all modules and ring homomorphisms are unitary.

LEMMA 1.1. *Let R be any ring. Let X_i , for each i in some index set, be a right R -module, and let A be a projective left R -module. Let “ $\prod$ ” denote the (strong) direct product. Then the natural homomorphism: $(\prod_i X_i) \otimes_R A \rightarrow \prod_i (X_i \otimes_R A)$, is a monomorphism.*

Proof. Choose a free R -module $F = \sum_j R_j$, where each R_j is a copy of R , such that A is a direct summand of F . $(\prod_i X_i) \otimes_R F = \sum_j (\prod_i X_i) \otimes_R R_j = \sum_j \prod_i X_{ij}$, where each X_{ij} is a copy of X_i . The latter may be viewed as a subset of $\prod_i \sum_j X_{ij} = \prod_i \sum_j (X_i \otimes_R R_j) = \prod_i (X_i \otimes_R F)$. The lemma follows, since $(\prod_i X_i) \otimes_R A$ is a direct summand of $(\prod_i X_i) \otimes_R F$.

If R is a commutative ring and $P \subset R$ is a prime ideal $\neq R$, denote by R_P the corresponding local ring; that is, R_P is the set of equivalence classes of pairs r/s where r and s are elements of R , $s \notin P$, and where r_1/s_1 is equivalent to r_2/s_2 in case there is a $v \notin P$ such that $v(r_1s_2 - r_2s_1) = 0$, with addition and multiplication defined in the obvious way. There is a canonical homomorphism $\beta_P: R \rightarrow R_P$ which sends r onto the class of $r/1$. The kernel of β_P is $H_P = \{r \in R: \exists v \notin P \ni rv = 0\}$. Let $\mathcal{M}$ be the set of all maximal ideals of R . We can define a homomorphism β mapping R into $\prod_{P \in \mathcal{M}} R_P$ such that the R_P -component of $\beta(r)$ is $\beta_P(r)$.

LEMMA 1.2. β is a monomorphism.

Proof. Let $0 \neq r \in R$. Set $I_r = \{s \in R: rs = 0\}$. Then I_r is a proper ideal of R . Choose $P \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $P \supset I_r$. Then $r \notin H_P$. We conclude from this that $\bigcap_{P \in \mathcal{M}} H_P = (0)$. This proves Lemma 1.2.

2. **(K, R) -Lie algebras and their enveloping algebras.** Let K be a commutative ring, and let R be a commutative K -algebra. In the sequel, all R -modules will be regarded as K -modules in the natural fashion ($k \cdot m = (k \cdot 1) \cdot m$). Let L be a Lie ring that is also an R -module. Suppose that we are given a Lie ring and R -module homomorphism from L to the K -derivations of R . If $\mu \in L$, we will denote the image of μ under this homomorphism by $r \rightarrow \mu(r)$. Suppose finally that, for all $\alpha, \mu \in L$, and $r \in R$,

$$(2.1) \quad [\alpha, r\mu] = r[\alpha, \mu] + \alpha(r)\mu.$$

We will call such an L a (K, R) -Lie algebra.

We can make the direct R -module sum $R + L$ into a K -Lie algebra by defining

$$[r + \alpha, s + \mu] = (\alpha(s) - \mu(r)) + [\alpha, \mu].$$

Form the tensor algebra over K of $R + L$, and factor by the usual ideal to obtain U , the universal enveloping algebra of the K -Lie algebra $R + L$. Let U^+ be the subalgebra generated by the canonical image of $R + L$ in U . For $r \in R$ and z an element of the R -module $R + L$, let $r \cdot z$ be the result of operating on z with r , and denote by z' the canonical image of z in U^+ . Let P be the two-sided ideal of U^+ generated by all elements of the form $(r \cdot z)' - r'z'$, with $r \in R$ and $z \in Z$. Define

$$V(R, L) = U^+/P.$$

A module for K -Lie algebra $R + L$ is called an R -regular L -module in case for all $r \in R$, $z \in R + L$, and $m \in M$,

$$r \cdot (z \cdot m) = (r \cdot z) \cdot m.$$

The canonical map: $R + L \rightarrow V(R, L)$ endows any $V(R, L)$ -module with the structure of an R -regular L -module. Thus we have a one-to-one correspondence

between $V(R, L)$ -modules and R -regular L -modules. In particular, R has a natural structure as an R -regular L -module, and the representation of R thus obtained is faithful. Hence the map: $R \rightarrow V(R, L)$ is a monomorphism. Henceforth we will identify R with its image in $V(R, L)$.

Note that if we take $K = R$, and let each element of L act as the zero derivation of K , then L is a (K, R) -Lie algebra, and $V(K, L)$ is the usual universal enveloping algebra of the K -Lie algebra L .

If A and B are $V(R, L)$ -modules, we can define an R -regular L -module structure on $\text{Hom}_R(A, B)$ such that, for $r \in R$, $\mu \in L$, $a \in A$, and $f \in \text{Hom}_R(A, B)$, $(r \cdot h)(a) = r \cdot h(a) = h(r \cdot a)$, and $(\mu \cdot h)(a) = \mu \cdot h(a) - h(\mu \cdot a)$. We can also define an R -regular L -module structure on $A \otimes_R B$ such that, for $r \in R$, $\mu \in L$, $a \in A$, and $b \in B$, $r \cdot (a \otimes b) = (r \cdot a) \otimes b = a \otimes (r \cdot b)$, and $\mu \cdot (a \otimes b) = (\mu \cdot a) \otimes b + a \otimes (\mu \cdot b)$. We have

LEMMA 2.1. *Let B be a left $V(R, L)$ -module. The $V(R, L)$ -modules $\text{Hom}_R(V(R, L), B)$ and $B \otimes_R V(R, L)$ as defined above are isomorphic respectively to $\text{Hom}_R(V(R, L), B)$ and $V(R, L) \otimes_R B$ with the usual left $V(R, L)$ -module structures.*

The proof can be read verbatim as the proofs of Lemmas 6.1 and 6.2 of [5], substituting L for T_R and $V(R, L)$ for V_R .

3. A Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem for $V(R, L)$. Denote by $\bar{L}$ the image of L in $V(R, L)$, and by $\bar{\mu}$ the image in $\bar{L}$ of $\mu \in L$. Let $V_p(R, L)$ be the left R -submodule of $V(R, L)$ generated by products of at most p elements of $\bar{L}$. We have thus a filtration of $V(R, L)$. Denote by $G(V(R, L))$ the associated graded R -module; i.e., the direct sum of the R -modules $V_p(R, L)/V_{p-1}(R, L)$, where $V_{-1}(R, L) = (0)$. Remark that if $z \in V_p(R, L)$ and $r \in R$, $rz - zr \in V_{p-1}(R, L)$. Hence the left and right R -module structures on $G(V(R, L))$ are the same, and we may regard $G(V(R, L))$ as an R -algebra. Denote by $S(L)$ the symmetric R -algebra on L .

THEOREM 3.1. *If L is R -projective, then the canonical R -epimorphism, $S(L) \rightarrow G(V(R, L))$, is an R -algebra isomorphism.*

Proof. First we prove the result under the assumption that L is R -free. In doing so, we adapt the notation and proof of [1, Lemma 3.5, p. 271]. Let $\{\mu_i\}$ be an ordered R -basis of L . Let u_i denote μ_i considered as an element of $S(L)$. If I is a sequence $i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_n$, let $u_I = u_{i_1} \cdots u_{i_n}$. If I is the empty sequence, let $u_I = 1$. Write $j \leq I$ in case either $j \leq i_1$ or I is empty. We will define the structure of an R -regular L -module on $S(L)$ such that, whenever $j \leq I$, $\mu_j \cdot u_I = u_j u_I$. The resulting $V(R, L)$ -module structure for $S(L)$ will have the property that, for any ordered sequence $\{i_1, \dots, i_n\} = I$, $(\bar{\mu}_{i_1} \cdots \bar{\mu}_{i_n}) \cdot 1 = u_I$. Noting that the u_I 's form an R -basis for $S(L)$, we see that this suffices to prove Theorem 3.1.

Let $S^p(L)$ denote the homogeneous component of degree p of $S(L)$. Let $Q_p = \sum_{q=0}^p S^q(L)$. We proceed inductively to define a K -bilinear map from $L \times S(L)$ to $S(L)$, denoted by $(\mu, u) \rightarrow \mu \cdot u$, by defining its restriction: $L \times Q_p \rightarrow Q_{p+1}$ for each p , subject to the following conditions:

$$(3.1) \quad \mu_j \cdot u_I = u_j u_I \text{ whenever } j \leq I, u_I \in Q_p;$$

$$(3.2) \quad \mu \cdot (\alpha \cdot u) = \alpha \cdot (\mu \cdot u) + [\mu, \alpha] \cdot u \text{ if } \mu, \alpha \in L, u \in Q_{p-1};$$

$$(3.3) \quad \mu_j \cdot u_I - u_j u_I \in Q_q \text{ if } u_I \in Q_q, q \leq p;$$

$$(3.4) \quad (r\mu) \cdot (su) = r(s(\mu \cdot u) + \mu(s)u) \text{ if } r, s \in R, \mu \in L, u \in Q_p.$$

For $p = 0$, define $\mu \cdot r = r\mu + \mu(r)$, satisfying (3.1) through (3.4).

Now suppose we have already defined an action: $L \times Q_{p-1} \rightarrow Q_p$ satisfying the conditions corresponding to (3.1) through (3.4). In order to extend this, we first define the action by the elements μ_i mapping $S^p(L)$ into Q_{p+1} . We may assume inductively that we have defined this action for all μ_j such that $j < i$. Consider an element $u_I \in S^p(L)$. If $i \leq I$, define $\mu_i \cdot u_I = u_i u_I$. If not, then $I = (j, J)$, with $j < i$, and we define $\mu_i u_I = \mu_j \cdot (\mu_i \cdot u_J) + [\mu_i, \mu_j] \cdot u_J$. Now we define the action by μ_i on all of $S^p(L)$ by defining $\mu_i(ru_I) = r(\mu_i \cdot u_I) + \mu_i(r)u_I$ if $r \in R$, and extending by K -linearity. Thus we have defined the action by the elements μ_i . To define the action on $S^p(L)$ by an arbitrary element of L , define $(r\mu_i) \cdot u = r(\mu_i \cdot u)$ if $r \in R, u \in S^p(L)$, and extend by K -linearity. Conditions (3.1), (3.3), and (3.4) are clearly satisfied. The verification that

$$\mu_j \cdot (\mu_k \cdot u_I) = \mu_k \cdot (\mu_j \cdot u_I) + [\mu_j, \mu_k] \cdot u_I \quad \text{if } u_I \in S^{p-1}(L)$$

does not involve consideration of the R -module structure and so is identical with the corresponding part of the proof that we are adapting [1, p. 273]. Using this and (3.4), together with the property of L assumed earlier, (Equation (2.1)) the verification of (3.2) is a straightforward computation. Thus we have an action by elements of L on $S(L)$. We use this to define an action of $R + L$ on $S(L)$ in the obvious way. Using (3.2) and (3.4) one sees easily that this endows $S(L)$ with the structure of an R -regular L -module. This proves Theorem 2.1 when L is R -free.

Now assume only that L is R -projective. Let P be any prime ideal of R . Consider the K -algebra R_P . If μ is any K -derivation of R , the formula $\mu(r/s) = (s\mu(r) - r\mu(s))/s^2$ extends μ to a K -derivation of R_P . Thus L is represented on R_P . Let $L_P = R_P \otimes_R L$ with the natural R_P -module structure. We can define a commutation on L_P such that, for $x, y \in R_P, \alpha, \mu \in L$,

$$(3.5) \quad [x \otimes \alpha, y \otimes \mu] = xy \otimes [\alpha, \mu] - y\mu(x) \otimes \alpha + x\alpha(y) \otimes \mu.$$

(This commutator is clearly additive in all four terms. Hence it is only necessary to verify that, e.g., $[rx \otimes \alpha, y \otimes \mu] = [x \otimes r\alpha, y \otimes \mu]$ for $r \in R$. Using (2.1), this

is a straightforward computation.) The commutation is clearly anti-commutative, and one checks without difficulty that it satisfies the Jacobi identity. Thus L_p becomes a Lie algebra. The elements of L_p act as derivations of R_p in the natural fashion, and it is immediate that this gives a representation of the K -Lie algebra L_p , and that L_p thus becomes a (K, R_p) -Lie algebra. Let $V(P) = V(R_p, L_p)$.

Since L is R -projective, so is $S(L)$, and hence the monomorphism β of Lemma 1.2 induces a monomorphism: $S(L) = R \otimes_R S(L) \rightarrow (\prod R_p) \otimes_R S(L)$, where the product is taken over all maximal ideals of R . By Lemma 1.1, the latter is naturally injected into $\prod (R_p \otimes S(L)) = \prod S(L_p)$. The natural R -module and Lie algebra homomorphism: $R + L \rightarrow R_p + L_p$ defines an R -algebra homomorphism: $V(R, L) \rightarrow V(P)$. These in turn yield a map: $V(R, L) \rightarrow \prod V(P)$. This map is compatible with the filtration of $V(R, L)$ and the $V(P)$'s, so that we obtain a map: $G(V(R, L)) \rightarrow \prod G(V(P))$. Since L is R -projective, L_p is R_p -projective. Hence, since R_p is a local ring, L_p is R_p -free [7]. By the first part of the proof of this lemma, the map $S(L_p) \rightarrow G(V(P))$ is therefore an isomorphism. Hence we have the commutative and exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & 0 & & & & \\ & & \downarrow & & & & \\ & & S(L) \rightarrow G(V(R, L)) \rightarrow 0 & & & & \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \prod S(L_p) \rightarrow \prod G(V(P)) \rightarrow 0 & & & & \end{array}$$

from which we deduce that the top row is a monomorphism. This completes the proof of Theorem 3.1.

Note that in the particular case in which $R = K$ and L operates trivially, this theorem is the statement that the usual Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem holds whenever L is K -projective.

4. **$\text{Ext}_V(R, A)$ as a cohomology of differential forms.** Let $E(L)$ denote the graded exterior R -algebra over L . Consider the graded group $V(R, L) \otimes_R E(L)$ where $V(R, L)$ is an R -module by right multiplication by elements of R , and where the graded components are $V(R, L) \otimes_R E^n(L)$. We wish to show the existence of an endomorphism d of degree -1 on this group such that, for $v \in V(R, L)$ and $\mu_i \in L$,

$$\begin{aligned} d(v \otimes \mu_1 \cdots \mu_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} v \bar{\mu}_i \otimes \mu_1 \cdots \hat{\mu}_i \cdots \mu_n \\ (4.1) \quad &+ \sum_{j < k} (-1)^{+k} v \otimes [\mu_j, \mu_k] \mu_1 \cdots \hat{\mu}_j \cdots \hat{\mu}_k \cdots \mu_n \end{aligned}$$

where “ $\wedge$ ” indicates that the corresponding term is omitted. In order to do so, we define a map $\bar{d}$ from the cartesian product of $V(R, L)$ with n copies of L to

$V(R, L) \otimes_R E^{n-1}(L)$ such that $\bar{d}(v, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n)$ is the right-hand side of (4.1). Then $\bar{d}$ is clearly additive in each component. In $V(R, L)$

$$(4.2) \quad r\bar{\mu} = \bar{\mu}r - \mu(r) \text{ for } r \in R, \mu \in L.$$

Using this and (2.1), it is a somewhat long but straightforward computation that, for $r \in R$,

$$\bar{d}(v, r\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n) = \bar{d}(v, \mu_1, \dots, r\mu_i, \dots, \mu_n)$$

for every i . Also, one checks without difficulty that $\bar{d}(v, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) = 0$ whenever $\mu_i = \mu_j$ with some $i \neq j$. Hence $\bar{d}$ induces a map: $V(R, L) \times E^n(L) \rightarrow V(R, L) \otimes_R E^{n-1}(L)$. Finally, again using (2.1) and (4.2), one verifies that, for $r \in R$,

$$\bar{d}(vr, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) = \bar{d}(v, r\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n).$$

Hence $\bar{d}$ induces the desired map d .

Define $d: V(R, L) \otimes_R E^0(L) = V(R, L) \rightarrow R$ by $d(v) = v \cdot 1$. Let X denote the resulting augmented graded group. One checks directly that $d^2 = 0$ on X . If we give X the usual $V(R, L)$ -module structure ($v_1 \cdot (v_2 \otimes \mu_1 \cdots \mu_n) = v_1 v_2 \otimes \mu_1 \cdots \mu_n$) then d is visibly $V(R, L)$ -linear.

Now assume that L is R -projective. Then so is $E(L)$, and hence each $V(R, L) \otimes_R E^n(L)$ is $V(R, L)$ -projective. Therefore (X, d) is a $V(R, L)$ -projective complex over R . We wish to show that this is actually a projective resolution; i.e., that X is acyclic. In fact, we do more: We show that X has an R -homotopy and so also defines a $(V(R, L), R)$ -projective resolution of R , in the sense of [4].

Define $X_p = R + \sum_q V_{p-q}(R, L) \otimes E^q(L)$ for $p \geq 0$, and $X_p = (0)$ otherwise. Note that since each $E^q(L)$ is R -projective, X_p may be identified with its canonical image in X . Each X_p is visibly stable under d , and we have thus defined a filtration of X by R -subcomplexes. The associated graded complex can be identified with $G(V(R, L)) \otimes_R E(L)$ (augmented over R). Denote this by

$$G(X) = \sum_p G^p(X) = \sum_p X_p / X_{p-1}.$$

By Theorem 3.1, the latter is R -isomorphic with $S(L) \otimes_R E(L)$ (augmented over R). The boundary map induced by d on the latter is given by

$$d(u \otimes \mu_1 \cdots \mu_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} u \mu_i \otimes \mu_1 \cdots \hat{\mu}_i \cdots \mu_n.$$

Let L be a direct summand of a free R -module F . Then $S(L) \otimes_R E(L)$ becomes a direct R -complex summand of the usual Koszul complex $S(F) \otimes_R E(F)$. This has an R -homotopy [4, p. 259], which induces an R -homotopy on $S(L) \otimes_R E(L)$. Hence we have an R -homotopy h on $G(X)$. Further, the homotopy of the Koszul complex is such that each $G^p(X)$ is stable under h .

Since, by Theorem 3.1, $V_p(R, L)/V_{p-1}(R, L)$ is R -isomorphic with $S^p(L)$, X_p/X_{p-1} is R -projective. Hence the sequence $0 \rightarrow X_{p-1} \rightarrow X_p \rightarrow X_p/X_{p-1} \rightarrow 0$ splits. Hence,

by induction on p , there is an R -isomorphism $\alpha: X \rightarrow G(X)$ such that $\alpha(X_p) = \sum_{q=0}^p G^q(X)$, and $(\alpha d - d\alpha)(X_p) \subset \sum_{q=0}^{p-1} G^q(X)$.⁽²⁾ Setting $g_0 = \alpha^{-1}h\alpha$ and $g = 2g_{k-1} - g_{k-1}dg_{k-1} - dg_{k-1}$, we verify inductively that $(g_k d + dg_k - 1)(X_p) \subset X_{p-2k}$, and $(g_k - g_{k-1})(X_p) \subset X_{p-2k-1}$. Hence we can define an R -endomorphism g of X to coincide with g_k on X_{2k-1} . Then $gd + dg = 1$; i.e., g is the desired homotopy.

Note that the existence of the isomorphism α shows incidentally that X is R -projective.

We have proved

LEMMA 4.1. *If L is an R -projective (K, R) -Lie algebra, then the complex $V(R, L) \otimes_R E(L) = X$, as defined above, is a $V(R, L)$ -projective resolution of R which has an R -homotopy. X is R -projective.*

If L is a (K, R) -Lie algebra, and A is an R -regular L -module, we will write

$$H_R(L, A) = \text{Ext}_{V(R, L)}(R, A).$$

Note that, if L is represented trivially on K , $H_K(L, A)$ is the usual Lie algebra cohomology of L .

If L is R -projective then, by Lemma 4.1, $H_R(L, A)$ is the homology of the complex $\text{Hom}_{V(R, L)}(V(R, L) \otimes_R E(L), A) = \text{Hom}_R(E(L), A)$. If we write the elements of the latter as R -multilinear maps with arguments in L and values in A , which are strongly alternating in the sense that they vanish whenever two arguments are equal, the boundary map is given by

$$(4.3) \quad (Df)(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i-1} \mu_i(f(\mu_1, \dots, \hat{\mu}_i, \dots, \mu_n)) \\ + \sum_{j < k} (-1)^{j+k} f([\mu_j, \mu_k], \mu_1, \dots, \hat{\mu}_j, \dots, \hat{\mu}_k, \dots, \mu_n).$$

Hence we have

THEOREM 4.2. *If L is an R -projective (K, R) -Lie algebra, then $H_R(L, A)$ is the cohomology K -space based on the strongly alternating R -multilinear maps from L to A under the usual formal differentiation map.*

In particular, let M be a real C^∞ manifold, and let R be the ring of the differentiable real-valued functions on M . Let K be the reals, and let T be the C^∞ vector fields on M . Then T is a (K, R) -Lie algebra in the natural fashion. Moreover, T is R -projective. Indeed, M can be C^∞ -imbedded in Euclidean space of sufficiently high dimension. Then a subset of the tangent bundle over the latter forms a trivial bundle over M , and this bundle is the direct sum of the tangent bundle and the normal bundle over M . Hence T , the cross sections of

(2) For the details of this last section of the proof, see the last part of the proof of Theorem 7.1 in [5].

the tangent bundle over M , is a direct summand of the cross sections of a trivial bundle, and the latter form a free R -module. Hence Theorem 4.2 holds, and we conclude that the de Rham cohomology of M is $\text{Ext}_{V(R,T)}(R, R)$.

5. Functorial properties of $H_R(L, A)$. $H_R(L, A)$ is a covariant functor of A , and as such associates with $V(R, L)$ -exact sequences $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$ connecting homomorphisms $H_R(L, C) \rightarrow H_R^{n+1}(L, B)$ as usual. Moreover, $H_R(L, A)$ is a contravariant functor of pairs (R, L) in the following sense: Let R and R' be K -algebras, and let L and L' be (K, R) - and (K, R') -Lie algebras, respectively. Suppose we have a K -algebra homomorphism from R to R' (denoted $r \rightarrow r'$) and a Lie algebra homomorphism from L to L' (denoted $\mu \rightarrow \mu'$). Suppose further that $(r\mu)' = r'\mu'$ and $(\mu(r))' = \mu'(r')$ for all $r \in R$, $\mu \in L$. Then we obtain a K -Lie algebra homomorphism from $R + L$ to $R' + L'$, and thus a ring homomorphism from $V(R, L)$ to $V(R', L')$, in the natural fashion. Write $V(R, L) = V$, $V(R', L') = V'$. Let X be a V -projective resolution of R . The homomorphism $V \rightarrow V'$ yields a V -module structure for every V' -module. $V' \otimes_V X$ is a V' -projective complex over $V' \otimes_V R$, and the homomorphism $R \rightarrow R'$ yields a natural epimorphism from the latter onto R' . Thus $V' \otimes_V X$ is a V' -projective complex over R' . Let X' be a V' -projective resolution of R' . Then, as usual, there is a map from $V' \otimes_V X$ to X' over the identity; and there is thus induced, for each V' -module A , a unique map from $\text{Ext}_{V'}(R', A)$ to the homology of $\text{Hom}_{V'}(V' \otimes_V X, A)$. But the latter is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_V(X, A)$. Hence we have a well-defined map from $H_R(L', A)$ to $H_R(L, A)$.

Now suppose that the natural map: $R' \otimes_R L \rightarrow L'$ is surjective, so that V' is generated by elements of the form $s\mu'_1 \cdots \mu'_n$ with $s \in R'$, $\mu'_1, \dots, \mu'_n \in L$. Then the above map: $V' \otimes_V R \rightarrow R'$ has an inverse given by $s \rightarrow s \otimes 1$. Hence $V' \otimes_V R$ and R' are isomorphic, so that $V' \otimes_V X$ is a projective resolution of R' precisely when it is acyclic; i.e., when $\text{Tor}_n^V(V', R) = (0)$ for all $n \geq 1$. If this is the case, then the map $H_R(L', A) \rightarrow H_R(L, A)$ is an isomorphism.

In particular, suppose that L is R -projective. We can make $R' \otimes_R L$ into a (K, R') -Lie algebra in the natural fashion (cf. Equation 3.5). By Lemma 4.1, $\text{Tor}^V(V(R', R' \otimes_R L), R)$ is the homology of the complex $V(R', R' \otimes_R L) \otimes_V V \otimes_R E(L) = V(R', R' \otimes_R L) \otimes_R E(L) = V(R', R' \otimes_R L) \otimes_R R' \otimes_R E(L) = V(R', R' \otimes_R L) \otimes_R E(R' \otimes_R L)$. But $R' \otimes_R L$ is R' -projective, and hence by Lemma 4.1 the latter has zero homology in positive degrees. Hence

$$H_R(R' \otimes_R L, A) \cong H_R(L, A).$$

(Note by Theorem 4.2 this isomorphism is just that induced by the canonical identifications $\text{Hom}_R(E(R' \otimes_R L), A) = \text{Hom}_R(R' \otimes_R E(L), A) = \text{Hom}_R(E(L), A)$.) Hence in the projective case we may always assume $R = R'$.

Product. Let L be R -projective. Write $V = V(R, L)$. Then V is R -projective by Theorem 4.2. Hence if X is a V -projective resolution of R , it is also R -projective.

Therefore, by Lemma 2.1, $X \otimes_R X$ is still V -projective. $X \otimes_R X$ is a complex over $R \otimes_R R = R$, and its homology is $\text{Tor}^R(R, R)$, which is zero in degree ≥ 1 . Hence $X \otimes_R X$ is again a V -projective resolution of R . Therefore the natural map $\text{Hom}_V(X, A) \otimes_K \text{Hom}_V(X, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_V(X \otimes_R X, A \otimes_R B)$ induces a product map $H_R(L, A) \otimes_K H_R(L, B) \rightarrow H_R(L, A \otimes_R B)$. One proves as usual that this product is associative, and, in case $A = B = R$, anti-commutative.

The product is induced by the usual "shuffle product" for alternating maps on the complex of Theorem 4.2. See [5, §9] for details.

6. Operations on $H_R(L, A)$. Let V be any ring, and let A and B be left V -modules. Let β be a derivation of V . A pair of homomorphisms $f, \mu : A \rightarrow B$ will be called a β -pair in case f is V -linear, and $\mu(va) = v\mu(a) + \beta(v)f(a)$ for every $a \in A, v \in V$. A similar definition holds for right modules. The following is shown in [6]: Let X and Y be V -projective resolutions of A and B , respectively. Then there is a β -pair $(\tilde{f}, \tilde{\mu}) : X \rightarrow Y$, where $\tilde{f}$ and $\tilde{\mu}$ are of degree zero, commute with the boundary, and lie over f and μ , respectively, in the usual sense. The pair $(\tilde{f}, \tilde{\mu})$ is unique up to homotopy. If C is a left V -module, and $(h, \alpha) : C \rightarrow C$ is a β -pair, we define a map $\text{Hom}_V(Y, C) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_V(X, C)$ carrying $g \in \text{Hom}_V(Y, C)$ onto $\alpha g \tilde{f} - h g \tilde{\mu}$. This induces a uniquely defined map $\text{Ext}_{V, \beta}((f, \mu), (h, \alpha)) : \text{Ext}_V(B, C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_V(A, C)$. Similarly, if D is a right V -module and $(h, \alpha) : D \rightarrow D$ is a β -pair, we define a map $D \otimes_V X \rightarrow D \otimes_V Y$ such that, if $d \in D$ and $x \in X$, $d \otimes x$ is carried onto $\alpha(d) \otimes \tilde{f}(x) + h(d) \otimes \tilde{\mu}(x)$. This induces a uniquely defined map $\text{Tor}^{V, \beta}((h, \alpha), (f, \mu)) : \text{Tor}^V(D, A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}^V(D, B)$.

We will frequently have cause to consider pairs $(1, \alpha)$ in which the linear map is the identity. To simplify notation, we denote such pairs by α , and write, e.g., $\text{Ext}_{V, \beta}((f, \mu), \alpha)$ for $\text{Ext}_{V, \beta}((f, \mu), (1, \alpha))$.

Let T be a (K, R) -Lie algebra, and let L be an ideal of T which is also an R -submodule. Let $\mu \in T$. Then μ defines a K -derivation of $R + L$ by operation on R and commutation on L , and this in turn extends to a K -derivation of the ring $V(R, L)$. Denote this derivation by β_μ , and continue to write V for $V(R, L)$. If B is any R -regular T -module, let μ_B be the K -linear endomorphism of B corresponding to μ . Then $(1, \mu_B)$ is a β_μ -pair. Hence we obtain an endomorphism $\text{Ext}_{V, \beta_\mu}(\mu_B, \mu_A)$ of $\text{Ext}_V(B, A)$ for any V -modules A and B . Denote this endomorphism by θ_μ .

Let $\alpha \in T$. Note that the commutator $[\beta_\mu, \beta_\alpha]$ is the map $\beta_{[\mu, \alpha]}$. Hence, if $(1, \bar{\mu}_B)$ is a β_μ -pair over $(1, \mu_B)$ and $(1, \bar{\alpha}_B)$ is a β_α -pair over $(1, \alpha_B)$, $(1, [\bar{\mu}_B, \bar{\alpha}_B])$ is a $\beta_{[\mu, \alpha]}$ -pair over $(1, [\mu_B, \alpha_B]) = (1, [\mu, \alpha]_B)$. Hence we conclude

$$[\theta_\mu, \theta_\alpha] = \theta_{[\mu, \alpha]}.$$

If $\mu \in L$ and X is a V -projective resolution of B , then we can choose $\bar{\mu}_B = \mu_X$, and by V -linearity the resulting map on $\text{Hom}_V(X, A)$ will be zero. Hence

PROPOSITION 6.1. *If $\mu \in L$, $\theta_\mu = 0$.*

Therefore $\mu \rightarrow \theta_\mu$ induces a representation of the K -Lie algebra T/L on $\text{Ext}_V(B, A)$.

Now we restrict our attention to the case in which $B = R$ and L is R -projective. Then we have

PROPOSITION 6.2. *For every $\mu \in T$, θ_μ is a derivation of $H_R(L, A)$ with respect to the product defined in the previous section.*

Proof. Let X be a V -projective resolution of R . Let $(1, \bar{\mu}_R)$ be a β_μ -pair on X over $(1, \mu_R)$. Then there is a K -linear map μ_R^* of $X \otimes_R X$ such that $\mu_R^*(x \otimes y) = \bar{\mu}_R(x) \otimes y + x \otimes \bar{\mu}_R(y)$. It is easily verified that $(1, \mu_R^*)$ is a β_μ -pair over $(1, \mu_R)$. Denote by $\bar{\theta}_\mu$ the maps on $\text{Hom}_V(X, A)$ and $\text{Hom}_V(X, B)$ corresponding to $\bar{\mu}_R$, and the map on $\text{Hom}_V(X \otimes_R X, A \otimes_R B)$ corresponding to μ_R^* . Then, for $f \in \text{Hom}_V(X, A)$ and $g \in \text{Hom}_V(X, B)$, we have $\bar{\theta}_\mu(fg) = \bar{\theta}_\mu(f \otimes g) = \mu_{A \otimes B}(f \otimes g) - (f \otimes g)\mu_R^* = (\mu_A f) \otimes g + f \otimes (\mu_B g) - (f \otimes g)(\bar{\mu}_R \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \bar{\mu}_R) = (\mu_A f) \otimes g - (f \bar{\mu}_R) \otimes g + f \otimes (\mu_B g) - f \otimes (g \bar{\mu}_R) = \bar{\theta}_\mu(f) \otimes g + f \otimes \bar{\theta}_\mu(g)$. This proves the proposition.

Now let X be the resolution of Lemma 4.1. Then it is readily seen that we may choose $\bar{\mu}_R$ such that

$$\bar{\mu}_R(v \otimes \mu_1 \cdots \mu_n) = \beta_\mu(v) \otimes \mu_1 \cdots \mu_n + \sum_{i=1}^n v \otimes \mu_1 \cdots [\mu, \mu_i] \cdots \mu_n.$$

The resulting map on $\text{Hom}_R(E(L), A)$ is given by $(\bar{\theta}_\mu f)(\mu_1, \cdots, \mu_n) = \mu(f(\mu_1, \cdots, \mu_n)) - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\mu_1, \cdots, [\mu, \mu_i], \cdots, \mu_n)$, from which we see

PROPOSITION 6.3. *If L is R -projective, then θ_μ is induced by the usual Lie derivation of degree zero, corresponding to μ , of the complex of differential forms.*

Suppose $\mu \in L$. Then by the proof of Proposition 6.1, θ_μ is homotopic to zero; i.e., there exists an endomorphism c_μ of degree -1 on $\text{Hom}_R(E(L), A)$ such that

$$(6.1) \quad c_\mu d + dc_\mu = \theta_\mu.$$

We may choose c_μ to be the usual contraction corresponding to μ ,

$$(c_\mu f)(\mu_1, \cdots, \mu_n) = f(\mu, \mu_1, \cdots, \mu_n);$$

6.1 holds and becomes the familiar relation among these three maps on the algebra of differential forms.

7. A pairing for Ext and Tor. Let S be a ring. Throughout this section we will write Ext for Ext_S and Tor for Tor_S . Consider an S -exact sequence

$$(7.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow E \rightarrow X_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$$

of left S -modules. Denote the homomorphisms in the above sequence by d , and write $E = d(X_n)$. Then, for $0 \leq k < n$ and $m \geq 0$, the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow d(X_{k+1}) \rightarrow X_k \rightarrow d(X_k) \rightarrow 0$$

yields a connecting homomorphism

$$(7.2) \quad \text{Ext}^m(d(X_{k+1}), C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{m+1}(d(X_k), C),$$

where C is an arbitrary S -module. Iterating these, we obtain a homomorphism:

$$(7.3) \quad \text{Ext}^m(E, C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C).$$

Similarly we obtain homomorphisms

$$(7.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Ext}^m(C, A) &\rightarrow \text{Ext}^{m+n}(C, E), \\ \text{Tor}_{m+n}(D, A) &\rightarrow \text{Tor}_m(D, E) \end{aligned}$$

where D is any right S -module. These are called the *iterated connecting homomorphisms* corresponding to (7.1).

Now suppose that (7.1) has been obtained from a projective resolution, X , of A , by setting $E = d(X_n)$. Equation (7.2) can be imbedded in an exact sequence

$$\text{Ext}^m(X_k, C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^m(d(X_{k+1}), C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{m+1}(d(X_k), C) \rightarrow 0$$

and $\text{Ext}^m(X_k, C) = (0)$ unless $m = 0$. Hence (7.3) can be imbedded in an exact sequence

$$\text{Ext}^m(X_{n-1}, C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^m(d(X_n), C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C) \rightarrow 0.$$

Similarly, (7.4) can be imbedded in an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{m+n}(D, A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_m(D, d(X_n)) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_m(D, X_{n-1}).$$

Let $n \geq 1$, $m \geq 0$. For $h \in \text{Hom}_S(d(X_n), B)$, where B is a left S -module, consider the compositions

$$(7.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \text{Ext}^m(B, C) &\xrightarrow{h^*} \text{Ext}^m(d(X_n), C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C), \\ \text{Tor}_{m+n}(D, A) &\rightarrow \text{Tor}_m(D, d(X_n)) \xrightarrow{h^*} \text{Tor}_m(D, B) \end{aligned}$$

where h^* is the map induced by h .

If h is the restriction to $d(X_n)$ of an element of $\text{Hom}_S(X_{n-1}, B)$, then the maps (7.5) are zero. Indeed, in this case h is a composition $d(X_n) \rightarrow X_{n-1} \rightarrow B$, so that the sequences (7.5) factor:

$$\text{Ext}^m(B, C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^m(X_{n-1}, C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^m(d(X_n), C) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C),$$

$$\text{Tor}_{m+n}(D, A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_m(D, d(X_n)) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_m(D, X_{n-1}) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_m(D, B).$$

In these latter, the last three terms of the first and the first three terms of the second form exact sequences. Hence both compositions are zero.

Then, via the exact sequence

$$\text{Hom}_S(X_{n-1}, B) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_S(d(X_n), B) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^n(A, B) \rightarrow 0,$$

the mappings which send h to the sequences (7.5) define actions by elements of $\text{Ext}^n(A, B)$ mapping $\text{Ext}^m(B, C)$ into $\text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C)$ and $\text{Tor}_m(D, A)$ into $\text{Tor}_{m-n}(D, B)$, where we consider $\text{Tor}_k = 0$ for $k < 0$. If $\beta \in \text{Ext}^n(A, B)$, $\mu \in \text{Ext}^m(B, C)$, and $\alpha \in \text{Tor}_m(D, A)$, denote these actions by $\mu \rightarrow \beta\mu$ and $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha\beta$. We extend these definitions to the case $n = 0$ in the natural fashion, so that, if $h \in \text{Hom}_S(A, B)$, the homomorphisms $\mu \rightarrow h\mu$ and $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha h$ are the usual maps (denoted above by h^*) corresponding to h .

These definitions are independent of the choice of the resolution X . Indeed, let Y be another projective resolution of A . Let $\beta \in \text{Ext}^n(A, B)$, and let h be an element of $\text{Hom}(d(X_n), B)$ whose image under the iterated connecting homomorphism is β . Let $g: Y \rightarrow X$ be a map over the identity. We obtain commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ext}^m(d(X_n), C) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C) \\ \downarrow g^* & & \downarrow g^* \\ \text{Ext}^m(d(Y_n), C) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_S(d(X_n), B) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^n(A, B) \\ \downarrow g^* & & \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}_S(d(Y_n), B) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^n(A, B) \end{array}$$

where g^* is induced by g , and the right-hand vertical maps are the identity. We imbed the first of these in the commutative diagram

$$(7.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Ext}^m(B, C) & \xrightarrow{h^*} & \text{Ext}^m(d(X_n), C) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow g^* & & \downarrow \\ \text{Ext}^m(B, C) & \xrightarrow{(g^*(h))^*} & \text{Ext}^m(d(Y_n), C) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C) \end{array}$$

and from the second we conclude that $g^*(h)$ also maps onto β , so that the rows of (7.6) are the action by β defined by using X and Y , respectively. Hence the independence of the choice of resolution. A similar proof obtains for the action on Tor .

Let $f \in \text{Hom}_S(C', C)$, where C' is also a left S -module. Then the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ext}^m(B, C') & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C') \\ \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Ext}^m(B, C) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C) \end{array}$$

is easily seen to be commutative, where the horizontal maps correspond to an element $\beta \in \text{Ext}^n(A, B)$. As a special case, we obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_S(B, B) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^n(A, B) \\ \downarrow f^* & & \downarrow f^* \\ \text{Hom}_S(B, C) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}^n(A, C) \end{array}$$

where $f \in \text{Hom}_S(B, C)$. Remarking that the image of the identity homomorphism

in $\text{Hom}_S(B, B)$ under the horizontal map is β , and that its image under f^* is f , we conclude that $\beta f = f^*(\beta)$. Note that by definition a similar statement holds for left operations by elements of degree 0; i.e., if $g \in \text{Hom}_S(A, B)$ and $\mu \in \text{Ext}^m(B, C)$, $g\mu = g^*(\mu)$.

PROPOSITION 7.1. *Let X be an S -projective resolution of the left S -module A . Let $\beta \in \text{Ext}(A, B)$ be represented by $f \in \text{Hom}(X_n, B)$. Let Y be a projective resolution of B , and let*

$$(7.7) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \rightarrow & X_{k+n} & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & X_{n+1} & \rightarrow & X_n & \searrow f \\ & & \downarrow f_{k+n} & & & & \downarrow f_{n+1} & & \downarrow f_n & \\ \cdots & \rightarrow & Y_k & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & Y_1 & \rightarrow & Y_0 & \rightarrow B \end{array}$$

be commutative. Then if $\mu \in \text{Ext}^m(B, C)$ is represented by $g \in \text{Hom}_S(Y_m, C)$, $\beta\mu$ is represented in $\text{Hom}_S(X_{m+n}, C)$ by $(-1)^{mn}gf_{m+n}$; and if $n \leq m$, and $\alpha \in \text{Tor}_m(D, A)$ is represented by $a \in D \otimes_S X_m$, $\alpha\beta$ is represented in $D \otimes_S Y_{m-n}$ by $(-1)^{(m+1)n}(1 \otimes f_m)(a)$.

Proof. Consider $\cdots \rightarrow X_{k+1} \rightarrow X_k \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_n$, suitably renumbered, as a projective resolution of $d(X_n)$. The identity map defines a map of complexes,

$$(7.8) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccccccc} \cdots & \rightarrow & X_{k+1} & \rightarrow & X_k & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & X_n & \rightarrow & X_{n-1} & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & X_0 & \rightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \downarrow & & \\ \cdots & \rightarrow & X_{k+1} & \rightarrow & X_k & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & X_n & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & 0, \end{array}$$

and thus a map: $\text{Ext}^m(d(X_n), B) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, B)$. This map differs from the iterated connecting homomorphism by a multiplicative factor of $(-1)^t$, where $t = mn + n(n+1)/2$ [1, Proposition 7.1, p. 92]. Let $f' \in \text{Hom}_S(d(X_n), B)$ be the element represented by f ; i.e., let $f = f'd$, where d is the boundary map on X . Then we conclude from the above that f' is mapped by the iterated connecting homomorphism onto $(-1)^t\beta$, where $t = n(n+1)/2$. Since $f = f'd$, the maps f_k of (7.7) define a map over f' from a projective resolution of $d(X_n)$ to a projective resolution of B . Hence $f'^*(\mu) \in \text{Ext}^m(d(X_n), C)$ is represented by $gf_{m+n} \in \text{Hom}_S(X_{m+n}, C)$. Therefore the image of $f'^*(\mu)$ in $\text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C)$ under the iterated connecting homomorphism is represented by $(-1)^{t_1}gf_{m+n}$, where $t_1 = mn + n(n+1)/2$. Hence we conclude that $\beta\mu$ is represented by $(-1)^{t+t_1}gf_{m+n} = (-1)^{mn}gf_{m+n}$, which proves the first part of the proposition.

The map: $\text{Tor}_m(D, A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{m-n}(D, d(X_n))$ induced by (7.8) differs from the iterated connecting homomorphism by $(-1)^s$, where $s = mn + n(n-1)/2$. Using this, the second part of the proposition is proved in analogous fashion to the first.

PROPOSITION 7.2. *Let $\beta \in \text{Ext}(A, B)$, $\mu \in \text{Ext}(B, C)$, $\alpha \in \text{Ext}(C, E)$, and $\alpha' \in \text{Tor}(D, A)$. Then $(\beta\mu)\alpha = \beta(\mu\alpha)$, and $(\alpha'\beta)\mu = \alpha'(\beta\mu)$.*

The proof is straightforward, using Proposition 7.1.

It follows from Proposition 7.2 that under the operations defined in this section $\text{Ext}(A, A)$ becomes a graded ring, and $\text{Tor}(D, A)$ becomes a graded right $\text{Ext}(A, A)$ -module.

8. Relations with other products. For $n \geq 1$, consider an S -exact sequence

$$(8.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow E_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0.$$

We may associate with such an n -fold extension of B over A its *characteristic element*; i.e., the image in $\text{Ext}_S^n(A, B)$, under the iterated connecting homomorphism corresponding to (8.1), of the identity homomorphism in $\text{Hom}_S(B, B)$. Let X be a projective resolution of A . Then we can find maps over the identity of A such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & d(X_n) & \rightarrow & X_{n-1} & \rightarrow & \cdots \rightarrow X_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0 \\ & & h \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ 0 & \rightarrow & B & \rightarrow & E_{n-1} & \rightarrow & \cdots \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

commutes, whence we obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_S(B, B) & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Ext}_S^n(A, B) \\ h^* \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Hom}_S(d(X_n), B) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^n(A, B) \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps are iterated connecting homomorphisms and the right-hand vertical map is the identity. Remarking that the image under h^* of the identity homomorphism is h , we conclude from the latter that h may be used to define the action on $\text{Ext}_S(B, C)$ and $\text{Tor}^S(D, A)$ of the characteristic element of (8.1). Then from the commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ext}_S^m(B, C) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^{m+n}(A, C) & \quad & \text{Tor}_m^S(D, A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{m-1}^S(D, d(X_n)) \\ \downarrow h^* & & \downarrow & & \downarrow h^* \\ \text{Ext}_S^m(d(X_n), C) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^{m+n}(A, C), & \quad & \text{Tor}_m^S(D, A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{m-n}^S(D, B), \end{array}$$

we conclude that these actions coincide with the iterated connecting homomorphisms corresponding to (8.1).

Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_S(A, A) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^p(C, A) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Ext}_S^n(A, B) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^{n+p}(C, B) \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are iterated connecting homomorphisms corresponding to (8.1), and the horizontal maps are operation by some element $\beta \in \text{Ext}_S^p(C, A)$. It follows at once, from the same property for similar diagrams in which all maps are iterated connecting homomorphisms, that this diagram commutes or anti-commutes according as np is even or odd. Remarking that the image in

$\text{Ext}_S(C, A)$ of the identity homomorphism is β , we conclude that right operation by the image of the identity homomorphism in $\text{Ext}_S^n(A, B)$ differs from the iterated connecting homomorphism corresponding to (8.1) by a multiplicative factor of $(-1)^{np}$. But it is easily shown, by induction on n , that the image in $\text{Ext}_S^n(A, B)$ of the identity homomorphism in $\text{Hom}_S(A, A)$ differs from the characteristic element of (8.1) by a multiplicative factor of $(-1)^t$, where $t = n(n+1)/2$. (See [1, p. 308, Exercise 1] for the case $n = 1$.)

We have proved

PROPOSITION 8.1. *The maps from $\text{Ext}_S(B, C)$ to $\text{Ext}_S(A, C)$ and from $\text{Tor}^S(D, A)$ to $\text{Tor}^S(D, B)$ corresponding to the characteristic element of (8.1) coincide with the iterated connecting homomorphism corresponding to (8.1). The map from $\text{Ext}_S(C, A)$ to $\text{Ext}_S^{n+p}(C, B)$ corresponding to the characteristic element of (8.1) differs from the iterated connecting homomorphism corresponding to (8.1) by a multiplicative factor of $(-1)^s$, where $s = np + n(n+1)/2$.*

It is shown in [9] that associating with each n -fold extension (8.1) its characteristic element yields a one-to-one correspondence between natural equivalence classes of such n -fold extensions and $\text{Ext}_S^n(A, B)$. In the light of this fact, the first sentence of Proposition 8.1 is seen to characterize the action by elements of $\text{Ext}_S^n(A, B)$, if $n \geq 1$.

Given an m -fold extension $0 \rightarrow C \rightarrow D_{m-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow D_0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow 0$, we may use (8.1) to form an $m+n$ -fold extension $0 \rightarrow C \rightarrow D_{m-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow D_0 \rightarrow E_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow E_0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$. An operation by elements of $\text{Ext}^n(A, B)$ mapping $\text{Ext}^m(B, C)$ into $\text{Ext}^{m+n}(A, C)$ is thus defined in [9]. It clearly coincides with the iterated connecting homomorphism corresponding to (8.1). Hence, by Proposition 8.1, the product for Ext defined in [9] is the same as that defined in the previous section.⁽³⁾

Now let K be a commutative ring, and let R be a K -algebra. Let R^* be the anti-isomorphic ring to R , and let $S = R \otimes_K R^*$. Then every two-sided R -module becomes a left S -module, and vice-versa, in the usual fashion. $((r_1 \otimes r_2^*) \cdot m = r_1 \cdot m \cdot r_2)$. If A and B are S -modules, $A \otimes_R B$ becomes an S -module in the natural fashion. $((r_1 \otimes r_2^*)(a \otimes b) = r_1 a \otimes b r_2)$.

Assume that R is K -projective. Then S is projective both as a left and a right R -module. Let X be an S -projective resolution of R . Since S is R -projective, so is X . Hence the homology of the complex $X \otimes_R X$ is $\text{Tor}^R(R, R)$, which is zero in positive degrees. Since R is K -projective, $X \otimes_R X$ is S -projective. Hence $X \otimes_R X$ is again an S -projective resolution of $R \otimes_R R = R$. Hence, if A and B are S -modules, the canonical map from $\text{Hom}_S(X, A) \otimes_K \text{Hom}_S(X, B)$ to $\text{Hom}_S(X \otimes_R X, A \otimes_R B)$ induces a product: $\text{Ext}_S^n(R, A) \otimes_K \text{Ext}_S^m(R, B) \rightarrow$

⁽³⁾ The correspondence between Ext^n and n -fold extensions given here differs from that used in [9] by a factor of $(-1)^t$, where $t = n(n+1)/2$. Hence the product of [9] actually differs from those given here by $(-1)^{nm}$.

$\text{Ext}_S^{m+n}(R, A \otimes_R B)$. This is the product $\vee$, as given in [1, Exercise 2, p. 229], and used in [5]. Observe that, if R is commutative, $\vee$ can be taken to be defined on $\text{Ext}_S(R, A) \otimes_R \text{Ext}_S(R, B)$.

There is a natural map ($h \rightarrow 1 \otimes h$) of $\text{Hom}_S(X, B)$ into $\text{Hom}_S(A \otimes_R X, A \otimes_R B)$. The homology of $A \otimes_R X$ is $\text{Tor}^R(A, R)$, which is zero in positive degrees. Hence $A \otimes_R X$ is an acyclic complex over $A \otimes_R R = A$, so that there is a uniquely defined map from the homology of $\text{Hom}_S(A \otimes_R X, A \otimes_R B)$ to $\text{Ext}_S(A, A \otimes_R B)$. Combining these two maps, we obtain one from $\text{Ext}_S(R, B)$ into $\text{Ext}_S(A, A \otimes_R B)$. Combining this in turn with the product defined in the previous section, we obtain a product:

$$(8.2) \quad \text{Ext}_S(R, A) \times \text{Ext}_S(R, B) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_S(R, A) \times \text{Ext}_S(A, A \otimes_R B) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_S(R, A \otimes_R B).$$

PROPOSITION 8.2. *Let S, R, A, B be as above. The product $\vee$ coincides with the iteration (8.2)⁽⁴⁾.*

Proof. Referring to the preceding paragraph, let $Y = X \otimes_R X$. Define a map $\phi: Y \rightarrow X$ such that, if $x \in X_p$ and $y \in X_q$, $\phi(x \otimes y)$ is zero unless $q = 0$; and if $q = 0$, $\phi(x \otimes y) = x \varepsilon(y)$, where $\varepsilon: X_0 \rightarrow R$ is the augmentation map. Then ϕ is a map over the identity. Let $\beta \in \text{Ext}_S^2(R, A)$ be represented by $f \in \text{Hom}_S(X_n, A)$. Then β is also represented by $f\phi \in \text{Hom}_S(Y_n, A)$.

Let Z be an S -projective resolution of A . Then there is a map $\rho: Z \rightarrow A \otimes_R X$ over the identity. If $\mu \in \text{Ext}_S^m(R, B)$, denote by $\bar{\mu}$ the image of μ in $\text{Ext}_S^m(A, A \otimes_R B)$ under the homomorphism used in (8.2). If μ is represented by $g \in \text{Hom}_S(X_m, B)$, $\bar{\mu}$ is represented by $(1 \otimes g)\rho_m \in \text{Hom}_S(Z_m, A \otimes_R B)$. Then if $f_n, f_{n+1}, \dots$ are homomorphisms such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Y_{m+n} & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & Y_{n+1} & \rightarrow & Y_n \\ \downarrow f_{m+n} & & & & \downarrow f_{n+1} & & \downarrow f_n \searrow f\phi \\ Z_m & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & Z_1 & \rightarrow & Z_0 \rightarrow A \end{array}$$

is commutative, $\beta\bar{\mu}$ is represented by $(-1)^{mn}(1 \otimes g)\rho_m f_{m+n}$ (Proposition 7.1).

Suppose $f'_n, f'_{n+1}, \dots$ are homomorphisms such that

$$(8.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} Y_{m+n} & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & Y_{n+1} & \rightarrow & Y_n \\ \downarrow f'_{m+n} & & & & \downarrow f'_{n+1} & & \downarrow f'_n \searrow f\phi \\ A \otimes_R X_m & \rightarrow & \cdots & \rightarrow & A \otimes_R X_1 & \rightarrow & A \otimes_R X_0 \rightarrow A \end{array}$$

is commutative. Then as usual the maps defined by the homomorphisms $\rho_{k-n}f_k$ and f'_k are homotopic; i.e., there are homomorphisms $h_k: Y_k \rightarrow A \otimes_R X_{k-n+1}$ such that, if $k \geq n$ and d denotes the differentiation on Y and X , $\rho_{k-n}f_k - f'_k = (1 \otimes d_{k-n+1})h_k + h_{k-1}d_k$ (where we take $h_{n-1} = 0$). Then $(1 \otimes g)\rho_m f_{m+n} - (1 \otimes g)f'_{m+n}$

⁽⁴⁾ The product $\wedge$ of [1, Exercise 2, p. 229] can be expressed as an iteration: $\text{Tor}^S(\text{Hom}_R(A, B), R) \times \text{Ext}_S(R, A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}^S(\text{Hom}_R(A, B), A) \rightarrow \text{Tor}^S(B, R)$. Similar results can be obtained for the products $\vee$ and $\wedge$ of [1, pp. 205–206].

$= (1 \otimes g)((1 \otimes d_{m+1})h_{m+n} + h_{m+n-1}d_{m+n}) = (1 \otimes g d_{m+1})h_{m+n} + (1 \otimes g)h_{m+n-1}d_{m+n}$. But g is a cocycle, so that $g d_{m+1} = 0$. Hence $(1 \otimes g)\rho_m f_{m+n} - (1 \otimes g)f'_{m+n} = (1 \otimes g)h_{m+n-1}d_{m+n}$, which is a coboundary. Hence $(-1)^{mn}(1 \otimes g)f'_{m+n}$ also represents $\beta\bar{\mu}$.

In particular, we can define f'_{p+q} on $X_p \otimes_R X_q$ to be 0 unless $p = n$, and to be $(-1)^{nq}f \otimes 1$ in this case. Then (8.3) will be commutative. But then $(1 \otimes g)f'_{m+n}$ is $(-1)^{mn}f \otimes g$ on $X_n \otimes_R X_m$ and is 0 on $X_p \otimes_R X_q$ unless $p = n$, $q = m$. Hence $(-1)^{mn}(1 \otimes g)f'_{m+n}$ also represents $\beta \vee \mu$. This proves the proposition.

Note that, in the case $A = B = R$, Proposition 8.2 is the statement that the product $\vee$ on $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ coincides with the product defined in the previous section.

Now let R and S be commutative rings, and let $\varepsilon: S \rightarrow R$ be a ring surjection. Then ε defines on R the structure of a left S -module in the usual fashion. ($s \cdot r = \varepsilon(s)r$.) Let X be an S -projective resolution of R . Then $X \otimes_S X$ is still a projective complex over $R \otimes_S R = R$, so that there is a map over the identity from $X \otimes_S X$ to X which is unique up to homotopy; and a map is thus uniquely defined from the homology of $R \otimes_S X \otimes_S X$ to $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. Then the natural map: $(R \otimes_S X) \otimes_S (R \otimes_S X) \rightarrow (R \otimes_S R) \otimes_S X \otimes_S X = R \otimes_S X \otimes_S X$ defines a product: $\text{Tor}_n^S(R, R) \otimes_S \text{Tor}_m^S(R, R) \rightarrow \text{Tor}_{n+m}^S(R, R)$. This is the product $\cap$ of [1, p. 211]. If $h: X \otimes_S X \rightarrow X$ is a map over the identity, and $\phi: (R \otimes_S X) \otimes_S (R \otimes_S X) \rightarrow R \otimes_S X \otimes_S X$ is the map above, $\cap$ is induced on $R \otimes_S X$ by $(1 \otimes h)\phi$. Note that $\text{Tor}_0^S(R, R) = R$ and that on it $\cap$ and ring multiplication coincide.

A graded algebra is *skew-symmetric* in case, whenever a has degree n and b has degree m , $ab = (-1)^{nm}ba$. $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ is skew-symmetric under $\cap$; and, if R is commutative, so is $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ under $\vee$. In addition, elements of Tor_1 have square zero. An endomorphism D of degree k of a graded algebra is a *derivation* in case, whenever a has degree n , $D(ab) = D(a)b + (-1)^{nk}aD(b)$.

PROPOSITION 8.3. *Let $\beta \in \text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$ with R and S as above. Then right module multiplication by β is a derivation of $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$.*

Proof. Choose a projective resolution X of R , with $X_0 = S$ and with augmentation ε . Let $Y = X \otimes_S X$. Then we can find a map $h: Y \rightarrow X$ over the identity which is the natural isomorphism on $X_0 \otimes_S X$ and $X \otimes_S X_0$. Let $g \in \text{Hom}_S(X_1, R)$ represent β . Let $f: X \rightarrow X$ be a map with degree -1 such that $\varepsilon f_1 = g$. Then if $\alpha \in \text{Tor}_m^S(R, R)$ is represented by $a \in R \otimes_S X_m$, $\alpha\beta$ is represented by $(-1)^{m+1}(1 \otimes f_m)(a)$ (Proposition 7.1). Define $f': Y \rightarrow Y$ such that, if $x \in X_n$, $y \in X_m$, $f'(x \otimes y) = (-1)^m f(x) \otimes y + x \otimes f(y)$. Then fh and hf' are two maps from Y to X with degree -1 . But by the naturality of h and the S -linearity of f they agree on Y_1 . Hence by the usual argument they are homotopic. Hence $(-1)^{n+m+1}fh$ is homotopic to $(-1)^{n+m+1}hf'$, which suffices to prove this proposition.

Suppose that 2 has an inverse in R . Then $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ and $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ contain the images of the exterior R -algebras over $\text{Tor}_1^S(R, R)$ and $\text{Ext}_1^S(R, R)$, respectively,

under canonical algebra homomorphisms. From Proposition 8.3 we deduce that, on these images, the pairing between $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ and $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ agrees with the usual pairing between the exterior algebra over a module and the exterior algebra over its dual.

9. Contraction and Lie derivation on Tor. Let K be a commutative ring, and let R be a commutative K -projective K -algebra. Let $S = R \otimes_K R$. Referring to the two previous sections, we see that $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ and $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ are graded skew-commutative rings (and hence algebras over $\text{Ext}_S^0(R, R) = R = \text{Tor}_0^S(R, R)$), and that the latter is a graded right module for the former. Let I be the kernel of the canonical epimorphism $\varepsilon: S \rightarrow R$. Then $\text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$ is naturally isomorphic, via a connecting homomorphism, to $\text{Hom}_S(I, R)$. If $h \in \text{Hom}_S(I, R)$, the K -endomorphism μ of R defined by $\mu(x) = h(1 \otimes x - x \otimes 1)$ is a derivation. Conversely, if μ is a K -derivation of R , the homomorphism $h: S \rightarrow R$ defined by $h(x \otimes y) = x\mu(y)$ is S -linear when restricted to I . We have thus an R -module isomorphism between $\text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$ and the K -derivations of R . We continue to denote the latter by T_R . When convenient, we shall regard elements of T_R as elements of $\text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$ under this isomorphism, and vice-versa.

For $x \in R$, write $d(x) = 1 \otimes x \in S$. Then the latter, with its usual left R -module structure, is spanned by elements of the form $yd(x)$, with $x, y \in R$. Let D_R be S modulo the R -module generated by elements of the form $d(xy) - xd(y) - yd(x)$. Then D_R is the R -module of *formal differentials* of R . T_R is isomorphic to $\text{Hom}_R(D_R, R)$ via the pairing $(\mu, xd(y)) \rightarrow x\mu(y)$; and D_R is isomorphic to I/I^2 via the map that sends $xd(y)$ onto the coset of $x \otimes y - xy \otimes 1$ [2]. $\text{Tor}_S^1(R, R)$ is naturally isomorphic, by means of a connecting homomorphism, with $R \otimes_S I = I/I^2$, so that the above pairing gives an isomorphism between $\text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$ and $\text{Hom}_R(\text{Tor}_1^S(R, R), R)$ via the pairing $(\beta, \alpha) \rightarrow \alpha\beta$. More generally we define a homomorphism from $\text{Ext}_S^n(R, R)$ to $\text{Hom}_R(\text{Tor}_n^S(R, R), R)$ in a similar fashion. This homomorphism is the same as that used in [5].

We use the dual of this last homomorphism in the following way. For $\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \in T_R$, considered as elements of $\text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$, and for $\alpha \in \text{Tor}_n^S(R, R)$, define $\alpha^*(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) = \alpha\mu_1 \cdots \mu_n \in R$. α^* is R -multilinear and, since $\text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$ is skew-symmetric, is (weakly) alternating in the sense that permuting the arguments changes the value of α^* by the sign of the permutation. There is a skew-symmetric "shuffle product" of alternating multilinear maps which is the usual wedge product for forms over a manifold and which is defined as follows: Let h and k be maps of degree m and n , respectively, and define

$$(h \wedge k)(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{m+n}) = \sum |\sigma| h(\mu_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, \mu_{\sigma(m)}) k(\mu_{\sigma(m+1)}, \dots, \mu_{\sigma(m+n)})$$

where the sum is taken over all permutations σ of $1, 2, \dots, m+n$ such that $\sigma(1) < \dots < \sigma(m)$, and $\sigma(m+1) < \dots < \sigma(m+n)$, and where $|\sigma|$ is the sign of σ . Let $\alpha \in \text{Tor}_m^S(R, R)$ and $\beta \in \text{Tor}_n^S(R, R)$. Then, by Proposition 8.3,

$$(\alpha\beta)\mu_1 \cdots \mu_{m+n} = ((\alpha\mu_1)\beta + (-1)^m \alpha(\beta\mu_1))\mu_2 \cdots \mu_{m+n}.$$

Using this, it is easy to prove by induction that $(\alpha\beta)^* = \alpha^* \wedge \beta^*$ for all $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. Hence we have

THEOREM 9.1. *Let R be a commutative K -projective K -algebra, and let $S = R \otimes_K R$. Then the map $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha^*$ defined above is an R -algebra homomorphism from $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ into the R -algebra of the alternating differential forms on T_R .*

Let $\mu \in T_R$. Let β_μ be the endomorphism of S such that $\beta_\mu(x \otimes y) = \mu(x) \otimes y + x \otimes \mu(y)$. Then β_μ is a derivation of S , and $(1, \mu)$ is a β_μ -pair on R (cf. §6). Denote the endomorphisms $\text{Tor}^{S, \beta_\mu}(\mu, \mu)$ of $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ and $\text{Ext}_{S, \beta_\mu}(\mu, \mu)$ of $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$ by θ_μ .

As in §6, we easily show

$$\theta_\mu \theta_\alpha - \theta_\alpha \theta_\mu = \theta_{[\mu, \alpha]}.$$

PROPOSITION 9.2. θ_μ is a derivation of $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$.

Proof. Let X be an S -projective resolution of R , and let $(1, \bar{\mu})$ be a β_μ -pair on X over $(1, \mu)$. Let $Y = X \otimes_S X$, and define $\bar{\mu}' : Y \rightarrow Y$ such that $\bar{\mu}'(x \otimes y) = \bar{\mu}(x) \otimes y + x \otimes \bar{\mu}(y)$. Let $h : Y \rightarrow X$ be a map over the identity. Then $(1, \bar{\mu}h)$ and $(1, h\bar{\mu}')$ are both β_μ -pairs over $(1, \mu)$ from Y to X and hence are homotopic. This suffices to prove the proposition.

In the sequel, we will need the following properties of the maps discussed in §6. Let $(1, \bar{\mu}) : D \rightarrow D$ be a β -pair. To simplify notation, write, e.g., $((f, \mu), \bar{\mu})^*$ for $\text{Ext}_{V, \beta}((f, \mu), \bar{\mu})$.

(a) Let $(g, \mu) : A \rightarrow B$ be a β -pair. Let $f \in \text{Hom}_V(B, C)$. Then $(fg, f\mu) : A \rightarrow C$ is a β -pair, and

$$((g, \mu), \bar{\mu})^* \circ \text{Ext}_V(f, C) = ((fg, f\mu), \bar{\mu})^*.$$

Similarly, if $f \in \text{Hom}_V(A, B)$, $(g, \mu) : B \rightarrow C$,

$$\text{Ext}_V(f, C) \circ ((g, \mu), \bar{\mu})^* = ((gf, \mu f), \bar{\mu})^*.$$

(b) If in

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & A' & \longrightarrow & A'' \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & (f, \mu) \downarrow & & (f', \mu') \downarrow & & (f'', \mu'') \downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B & \longrightarrow & B' & \longrightarrow & B'' \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

the rows are V -exact, the vertical maps are β -pairs, and the diagram commutes, then

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ext}_V^n(B, C) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}_V^{n+1}(B'', C) \\ \downarrow ((f, \mu), \bar{\mu})^* & & \downarrow ((f'', \mu''), \bar{\mu})^* \\ \text{Ext}_V^n(A, C) & \longrightarrow & \text{Ext}_V^{n+1}(A'', C) \end{array}$$

commutes, where the rows are the connecting homomorphisms.

(c) If (f, μ') , $(f, \mu) : A \rightarrow B$ are β -pairs, then $\mu' - \mu$ is V -linear, and

$$((f, \mu), \bar{\mu})^* - ((f, \mu'), \bar{\mu})^* = \text{Ext}_V(\mu' - \mu, C).$$

We will also need the analogous statements for Tor . (a) is a special case of the composition law given in [6]. The proof of (b) is analogous to the proof of the similar statement for V -linear homomorphisms. (c) is immediate.

PROPOSITION 9.3. *Let $\alpha' \in \text{Ext}_S(R, R)$. Let $\alpha \in \text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ or $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$, and $\mu \in T_R$. Then $\theta_\mu(\alpha\alpha') = \theta_\mu(\alpha)\alpha' + \alpha\theta_\mu(\alpha')$.*

We prove the proposition for $\alpha' \in \text{Ext}$. The proof for Tor is similar. We assume without loss of generality that $\alpha' \in \text{Ext}^n$, $\alpha \in \text{Ext}^m$.

Let X be an S -projective resolution of R , and let $(1, \bar{\mu})$ be a β_μ -pair on X over $(1, \mu)$. Let $f \in \text{Hom}_S(d(X_n), R)$ map onto α' under the iterated connecting homomorphism. Write $f^* = \text{Ext}_S(f, R)$, so that $\alpha\alpha'$ is the image under the iterated connecting homomorphism of $f^*(\alpha) \in \text{Ext}_S(d(X_n), R)$. Let the restriction of $\bar{\mu}$ to $d(X_n)$ also be denoted by $\bar{\mu}$, so that by (b)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ext}_S^m(d(X_n), R) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^{m+n}(R, R) \\ \downarrow (\bar{\mu}, \mu)^* & & \downarrow (\mu, \mu)^* = \theta_\mu \\ \text{Ext}_S^m(d(X_n), R) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^{m+n}(R, R) \end{array}$$

is commutative. We conclude from this that $\theta_\mu(\alpha\alpha')$ is the image under the iterated connecting homomorphism of $(\bar{\mu}, \mu)^*(f^*(\alpha))$.

Again, we obtain from (b) the commutativity of

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_S(d(X_n), R) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^n(R, R) \\ \downarrow (\bar{\mu}, \mu)^* & & \downarrow \theta_\mu \\ \text{Hom}_S(d(X_n), R) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^n(R, R) \end{array}$$

whence we conclude that $\alpha\theta_\mu(\alpha')$ is the image under the iterated connecting homomorphism of $((\bar{\mu}, \mu)^*(f))^*(\alpha)$. Finally, $\theta_\mu(\alpha)\alpha'$ is the image of $f^*((\mu, \mu)^*(\alpha))$.

By (a), $f^*((\mu, \mu)^*(\alpha)) = ((f, \mu f), \mu)^*(\alpha)$, and $(\bar{\mu}, \mu)^*(f^*(\alpha)) = ((f, f\bar{\mu}), \mu)^*$. Hence, by (c), $(\bar{\mu}, \mu)^*(f^*(\alpha)) - f^*((\mu, \mu)^*(\alpha)) = (\mu f - f\bar{\mu})^*(\alpha) = ((\bar{\mu}, \mu)^*f)^*(\alpha)$. This proves the proposition. We have the immediate

COROLLARY. θ_μ is a derivation of $\text{Ext}_S(R, R)$.

Let $\mu' \in T_R$, considered as an element of $\text{Ext}_S^1(R, R)$. Let $h_{\mu'}$ be the corresponding element of $\text{Hom}_S(I, R)$. We conclude from (b) and the commutative and exact diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \rightarrow & I & \rightarrow & S & \rightarrow & R \rightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \beta_\mu & & \downarrow \mu \\ 0 & \rightarrow & I & \rightarrow & S & \rightarrow & R \rightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Hom}_S(I, R) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^1(R, R) \\ \downarrow (\beta_\mu, \mu)^* & & \downarrow \theta_\mu \\ \text{Hom}_S(I, R) & \rightarrow & \text{Ext}_S^1(R, R) \end{array}$$

is commutative. Hence $\theta_\mu(\mu')$ corresponds to $(\beta_\mu, \mu)^*(h_{\mu'}) = \mu h_{\mu'} - h_{\mu'} \beta_\mu$.
 $(\mu h_{\mu'} - h_{\mu'} \beta_\mu)(1 \otimes x - x \otimes 1) = \mu \mu'(x) - h_{\mu'}(1 \otimes \mu(x) - \mu(x) \otimes 1) = \mu \mu'(x) - \mu' \mu(x)$
 $= [\mu, \mu'](x)$. Hence on $\text{Ext}^1(R, R)$

$$\theta_\mu(\mu') = [\mu, \mu'].$$

Remark also that on $\text{Ext}^0(R, R) = R = \text{Tor}_0(R, R)$, $\theta_\mu = \mu$.

Combining Proposition 9.3 with the subsequent remarks, we conclude that, for $\alpha \in \text{Tor}_n(R, R)$

$$(9.1) \quad \theta_\mu(\alpha)^*(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n) = \mu(\alpha^*(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n)) - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha^*(\mu_1, \dots, [\mu, \mu_i], \dots, \mu_n).$$

Hence θ_μ is analogous to the Lie derivation on differential forms.

For $\mu \in T_R$, considered as an element of $\text{Ext}^1(R, R)$, define an endomorphism c_μ of $\text{Tor}(R, R)$ by

$$c_\mu(\alpha) = \alpha \mu.$$

Then c_μ is a derivation, by Proposition 8.3. It is immediate that, if $\alpha \in \text{Tor}_n^S(R, R)$,

$$c_\mu(\alpha)^*(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{n-1}) = \alpha^*(\mu, \mu_1, \dots, \mu_{n-1})$$

so that c_μ is analogous to the usual contraction operator on differential forms.

As a special case of Proposition 9.3 we obtain the familiar relationship

$$\theta_\mu c_{\mu'} - c_{\mu'} \theta_\mu = c_{[\mu, \mu']}.$$

10. Formal differentiation on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. We shall be concerned in this section with the existence of an endomorphism d of $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$, of degree 1, which plays the role of the differentiation of differential forms. One of the properties which such an endomorphism should possess is the usual one that

$$(10.1) \quad c_\mu d + d c_\mu = \theta_\mu.$$

If d satisfies (10.1) and if $\alpha \in \text{Tor}_n^S(R, R)$,

$$d(\alpha)^*(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_{n+1}) = (c_{\mu_1}(d(\alpha)))^*(\mu_2, \dots, \mu_{n+1}) = (\theta_{\mu_1}(\alpha) - d(c_{\mu_1}(\alpha)))^*(\mu_2, \dots, \mu_{n+1}).$$

Using this and (9.1), it is easy to prove by induction on n

PROPOSITION 10.1. *If d is an endomorphism of $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ of degree 1, satisfying (10.1), and if D denotes the usual differentiation operator for differential forms (Equation (4.3)), then $d(\alpha)^* = D(\alpha^*)$ for all $\alpha \in \text{Tor}^S(R, R)$.*

In what follows, we shall define such a d on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$, by defining it on a particular complex whose homology is $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. It will be an extension of the canonical derivation of R into the formal differentials, will have square zero and will be a derivation of $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. Because we do not have a functorial definition, the verification that d possesses the requisite properties involves a good deal of explicit computation, and the extent to which these properties determine d remains undetermined.

We shall proceed under the assumption that R is K -projective. This could be avoided by replacing Tor^S and Ext_S by the relative functors $\text{Tor}^{(S, K)}$ and $\text{Ext}_{(S, K)}$ throughout §§7–9, since the resolution of R that we will use in the sequel is an (S, K) -projective resolution which is S -projective whenever R is K -projective. This replacement would require only notational changes, and the remark that the definitions and results of [6] apply equally well to the relative functors.

Let X_n be the tensor product over K of $n + 2$ copies of R . Let X_n have the S -module structure such that

$$(x \otimes y) \cdot (x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}) = xx_0 \otimes x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n \otimes x_{n+1}y.$$

For $n \geq 1$, define a boundary operator $\Delta: X_n \rightarrow X_{n-1}$ such that

$$\Delta(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_i x_{i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}.$$

Define the augmentation from $X_0 = S$ to R to be ε , the canonical epimorphism. Then X is an S -complex over R . It has a homotopy sending $x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}$ onto $1 \otimes x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}$. Since R is K -projective, each X_n can be written as the tensor product of S with a K -projective module. Hence X is an S -projective resolution of R . This is the standard resolution of [1, p. 174].

There is a map over the identity from $X \otimes_S X$ to X such that

$$(10.2) \quad \begin{aligned} & (x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}) \otimes (y_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes y_{m+1}) \\ & \rightarrow \sum \pm x_0 y_0 \otimes z_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes z_{n+m} \otimes x_{n+1} y_{m+1} \end{aligned}$$

where the sum is taken over all permutations $z_1, \dots, z_{n+m}$ of $x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m$ such that x_i precedes x_j whenever $i < j$ and similarly for the y 's, and where the sign of each term is taken as that of the corresponding permutation. This map makes X into an associative and skew-symmetric algebra, on which the boundary is a derivation [1, pp. 218–219].

For $\mu \in T_R$, let $\bar{c}_\mu$ be the endomorphism of degree -1 of X such that

$$\bar{c}_\mu(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}) = x_0 \mu(x_1) \otimes x_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}.$$

Then $\bar{c}_\mu$ anti-commutes with the boundary. Further, if $h_\mu \in \text{Hom}_S(I, R)$ is the element corresponding to μ , i.e., if h_μ is the restriction to I of the homomorphism

from S to R sending $x \otimes y$ onto $x\mu(y)$, then $\varepsilon\bar{c}_\mu = -h_\mu\Delta$ on X_1 . Hence, by Proposition 7.1, the endomorphism $1 \otimes \bar{c}_\mu$ of $R \otimes_S X$ induces c_μ on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$.

Again, for $\mu \in T_R$, let $\bar{\mu}$ be the endomorphism of degree 0 of X such that

$$(10.3) \quad \bar{\mu}(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mu(x_i) \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}.$$

Then $(1, \bar{\mu})$ is a β_μ -pair over $(1, \mu)$.

Let Y_n be the tensor product over K of $n+1$ copies of R , with the R -module structure such that

$$x \cdot (x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) = xx_0 \otimes x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n.$$

We define auxiliary endomorphisms α , p , $f_{\mu,i}$ and Δ_k of degree 1, 0, 0, and -1 , respectively, such that, on Y_n ,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) &= 1 \otimes x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n, \\ p(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) &= (-1)^n x_n \otimes x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n-1}, \\ f_{\mu,i}(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) &= x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mu(x_i) \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n, \\ \Delta_k(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) &= (-1)^k x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_k x_{k+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n \quad (k < n), \\ \Delta_n(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) &= (-1)^n x_0 x_n \otimes x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu \in T_R$. Remark that $p^{n+1} = 1$.

The homomorphism from $R \otimes_S X_n$ to Y_n such that

$$x \otimes (x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{n+1}) \rightarrow xx_0 x_{n+1} \otimes x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n$$

is an R -module isomorphism. The boundary map induced on Y_n is given by

$$\Delta = \sum_{j=0}^n \Delta_j.$$

The homology of Y under this boundary is $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. The product induced on Y by (10.2) is such that

$$(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) \otimes (y_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes y_m) \rightarrow \sum \pm x_0 y_0 \otimes z_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes z_{n+m}$$

where the z 's and the sign are determined as before. Y thus becomes a skew-symmetric R -algebra, with a product that induces $\cap$ on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$.

If we also denote by θ_μ the endomorphism of Y obtained from (10.3) and inducing θ_μ on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$, it is easy to verify that on Y_n

$$\theta_\mu = \sum_{j=0}^n f_{\mu,j}.$$

Again, if we also denote by c_μ the endomorphism of Y corresponding to $1 \otimes \bar{c}_\mu$, it is clear that

$$c_\mu(x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) = x_0 \mu(x_1) \otimes x_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n.$$

It is easily verified that, already on Y , θ_μ and c_μ are derivations, and

$$\theta_\mu c_{\mu'} - c_{\mu'} \theta_\mu = c_{[\mu, \mu']}.$$

Now define an endomorphism $\bar{d}$ of Y of degree 1 such that on Y_n

$$\bar{d} = \sum_{j=0}^n \alpha p^j.$$

On Y_n ,

$$(10.4) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta_k p &= p \Delta_{k-1} \quad (k > 0), & \Delta_k \alpha &= -\alpha \Delta_{k-1} \quad (0 < k \leq n), \\ \Delta_0 p &= \Delta_n, & \Delta_0 \alpha &= 1, \\ & & \Delta_{n+1} \alpha &= -p. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(10.5) \quad \Delta p = p \Delta + (1-p) \Delta_n,$$

$$(10.6) \quad \Delta \alpha + \alpha \Delta = 1 - p + \alpha \Delta_n.$$

From (10.4) and (10.5) it follows that

$$(10.7) \quad \Delta p^k = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} (1-p) p^{k-1-j} \Delta_{n-j} + p^k \Delta \quad (0 \leq k \leq n).$$

Using (10.6) and (10.7), a long but straightforward computation yields

$$\Delta \bar{d} + \bar{d} \Delta = 0.$$

Hence $\bar{d}$ induces a map on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. We will show first that the latter satisfies (10.1). To this end, we define

$$f_\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} \alpha p^j f_{\mu, i}.$$

We remark that on Y_n , if $i \geq 1$,

$$(10.8) \quad f_{\mu, i} \Delta_j = \begin{cases} \Delta_j f_{\mu, i} & (i < j), \\ \Delta_i (f_{\mu, i} + f_{\mu, i+1}) & (i = j), \\ \Delta_j f_{\mu, i+1} & (i > j). \end{cases}$$

In what follows, much of the computation required to pass from one step to the next is long, but all is straightforward. Using (10.8), we find that on Y_n

$$(10.9) \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n-k-1} f_{\mu, i} \Delta = \Delta \sum_{i=1}^{n-k} f_{\mu, i} - \sum_{j=n-k}^n \Delta_j f_{\mu, n-k} - \Delta_0 f_{\mu, 1}$$

and, using (10.7), that

$$\Delta \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{n-i} p^k f_{\mu,i} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p^k \Delta \sum_{i=1}^{n-k} f_{\mu,i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-i-1} (p^j - p^{n-i}) \Delta_{n-j} f_{\mu,i}.$$

Combining this with (10.9) and using the fact that $\Delta_0 f_{\mu,1} = c_\mu$, we obtain

$$(10.10) \quad \begin{aligned} \Delta \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{n-i} p^k f_{\mu,i} &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1-i} p^k f_{\mu,i} \Delta \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=i}^n p^{n-k} \Delta_k f_{\mu,i} + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} p^k c_\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Now, using (10.6),

$$(10.11) \quad \Delta f_\mu = \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - p^{n-i+1}) f_{\mu,i} + \alpha(\Delta_n - \Delta) \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} p f_{\mu,i}$$

and from (10.4)

$$(10.12) \quad \Delta_n \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=0}^{n-i} p^j f_{\mu,i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=i}^n p^{n-k} \Delta_k f_{\mu,i}.$$

Finally, using that $c_\mu \alpha = f_{\mu,0}$ and $f_{\mu,0} p^j = p^j f_{\mu,n-j+1}$ for $1 \leq j \leq n+1$, we obtain

$$(10.13) \quad c_\mu \bar{d} = \sum_{i=0}^n p^{n-i+1} f_{\mu,i}.$$

Combining (10.10) through (10.13) yields

$$c_\mu \bar{d} + \Delta f_\mu = \theta_\mu - f_\mu \Delta - \bar{d} c_\mu.$$

Hence the map induced by $\bar{d}$ satisfies (10.1).

Next we will show that $\bar{d}$ induces a derivation on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. To this end we define a bilinear function on X by defining $h: X_n \times X_m \rightarrow X_{n+m+2}$. h is defined so that

$$h((x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n), (y_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes y_m)) = \sum \pm 1 \otimes z_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes z_{n+m+2}$$

where the sum ranges over all permutations $z_1, \dots, z_{n+m+2}$ of

$$x_0, y_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m$$

satisfying

$$(10.14) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{The order of the } x\text{'s is a cyclic permutation of } x_0, \dots, x_n, \text{ and} \\ &\text{similarly for the } y\text{'s; and } x_0 \text{ precedes } y_0, \end{aligned}$$

and where the sign of each term of the sum is the sign of the corresponding permutation.

For brevity, write $a = x_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n$, $b = y_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes y_m$. Then, if $1 \leq k \leq n+m+1$, $\Delta_k h(a, b)$ is a sum of terms of the form

$$(10.15) \quad \pm (-1)^k 1 \otimes z_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes z_k z_{k+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes z_{n+m+2}.$$

If $z_k = x_i$ and $z_{k+1} = y_j$, then, unless $i = j = 0$, $z_1, \dots, z_{k-1}, z_{k+1}, z_k, z_{k+2}, \dots, z_{n+m+2}$ also satisfies (10.14), and Δ_k of this term cancels (10.15). The same argument applies if $z_k = y_i$ and $z_{k+1} = x_j$.

The terms of (10.15) for which $z_k = x_i$ and $z_{k+1} = x_{i+1}$ (or $z_{k+1} = x_0$ if $i = n$) are precisely the terms of $h(\Delta(a), b)$. The similar terms for y 's comprise $(-1)^n h(a, \Delta(b))$. Those for which $z_k = x_0$ and $z_{k+1} = y_0$ are the terms of $-d(ab)$. Hence

$$(10.16) \quad \sum_{k=1}^{n+m+1} \Delta_k h(a, b) - h(\Delta(a), b) - (-1)^n h(a, \Delta(b)) = -d(ab).$$

If $\pm 1 \otimes z_1 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+2}$ is a term of $h(a, b)$, and if $z_{n+m+2} \neq y_0$, then $\pm 1 \otimes z_{n+m+2} \otimes z_1 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+1}$ is also a term of $h(a, b)$, and

$$\Delta_{n+m+2}(\pm 1 \otimes z_1 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+2}) + \Delta_0(\pm 1 \otimes z_{n+m+2} \otimes z_1 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+1}) = 0.$$

Similarly, if $z_1 \neq x_0$, then $\pm 1 \otimes z_2 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+2} \otimes z_1$ is also a term of $h(a, b)$, and

$$\Delta_0(\pm 1 \otimes z_1 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+2}) + \Delta_{n+m+2}(\pm 1 \otimes z_2 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+2} \otimes z_1) = 0.$$

Hence

$$(\Delta_0 + \Delta_{n+m+2})h(a, b) = \sum \pm x_0 \otimes z_2 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+2} - \sum \pm y_0 \otimes z_1 \otimes \dots \otimes z_{n+m+1}$$

where the sums run over all terms such that $x_0, z_2, \dots, z_{n+m+2}$ (respectively $z_1, \dots, z_{n+m+1}, y_0$) are permutations satisfying (10.14), and where the sign is the sign of the permutation $x_0, y_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m \rightarrow x_0, z_2, \dots, z_{n+m+2}$ (respectively $\rightarrow y_0, z_1, \dots, z_{n+m+1}$). Hence

$$(10.17) \quad (\Delta_0 + \Delta_{n+m+2})h(a, b) = (-1)^n a d(b) + d(a)b.$$

(10.16) and (10.17) yield

$$d(a)b + (-1)^n a d(b) - d(ab) = \Delta h(a, b) - h(\Delta(a), b) - (-1)^n h(a, \Delta(b)).$$

Hence d induces a derivation on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$.

It is easy to verify that, if $x \in R$, the image of the formal differential $d(x)$ in $\text{Tor}_1^S(R, R)$, under the isomorphism defined in §9, is represented by $d(x) = 1 \otimes x \in Y_1$. Hence, on $\text{Tor}_0^S(R, R) = R$, d induces the homomorphism corresponding to formal differentiation.

Define

$$d = (1 - p)d.$$

Then, using (10.6) and the fact that, on Y_n , $\Delta_{n+1}\alpha = -p$, we obtain

$$d - d = \Delta \alpha d - \alpha d \Delta.$$

Hence d and d induce the same endomorphism of $\text{Tor}(R, R)$. Since $\sum_{i=0}^{n+1} p^i (1 - p) = 0$ on Y_{n+1} , $d^2 = 0$. We have shown

THEOREM 10.2. *There is an endomorphism of degree 1 and square zero on the complex Y such that the endomorphism thereby induced on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ is a derivation which extends the formal differentiation from R to $\text{Tor}_1^S(R, R)$, and which satisfies equation (10.1) above.*

There is on $E(D_R)$ a uniquely defined derivation d of degree 1 and square zero, which extends the formal differentiation from R to D_R . Indeed, by the usual properties of an exterior algebra, we have only to remark that such a d can be defined uniquely on D_R ; the definition being such that $d(xd(y)) = d(x)d(y)$. There is also, for each $\mu \in T_R$, a uniquely defined derivation θ_μ of degree 0 such that, on R , $\theta_\mu = \mu$ and, on D_R , $\theta_\mu(xd(y)) = \mu(x)d(y) + xd(\mu(y))$, and a uniquely defined derivation c_μ of degree -1 such that, on D_R , $c_\mu(xd(y)) = x\mu(y)$.

The isomorphism from D_R onto $\text{Tor}_1^S(R, R)$ extends canonically to an algebra homomorphism $h: E(D_R) \rightarrow \text{Tor}^S(R, R)$. We have remarked above that $hd = dh$ on R . Since d has square zero and is a derivation on $\text{Tor}^S(R, R)$ we must also have $hd = dh$ on D_R . Hence, since d is a derivation on $\text{Tor}(R, R)$, we have the commutativity relation on all of $E(D_R)$. Similarly, $h\theta_\mu = \theta_\mu h$ and $hc_\mu = c_\mu h$, since the endomorphisms are all derivations and agree on degrees 0 and 1.

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