

ON THE SPECTRAL SEQUENCE CONSTRUCTORS OF GUICHARDET AND STEFAN

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ABSTRACT. The concept of a spectral sequence constructor is generalised to Hopf Galois extensions. The spectral sequence constructions that are given by Guichardet for crossed product algebras are also generalised and shown to provide examples. It is shown that all spectral sequence constructors for Hopf Galois extensions construct the same spectral sequence.

1. INTRODUCTION

A. Guichardet [3] has given two constructions for a spectral sequence with $E_2^{p,q} = H^p(G, H^q(B, X))$ and target the Hochschild cohomology $H^\bullet(G \times_\alpha B, X)$ of the crossed product algebra $A = G \times_\alpha B$, where G is a group, B is an algebra, α is a representation of G by automorphisms of B and the multiplication in A is given by

$$(g, b)(g', b') = (gg', \alpha_{g'}^{-1}(b)b').$$

Here, X is a left and right A -bimodule or, equivalently, a left module over $A^e = A \otimes A^{\text{op}}$ where A^{op} is the opposed algebra of A . These constructions are analogous to the Hochschild-Serre constructions for the spectral sequence of a group extension. He has asked if the methods of Barnes [1] can be used to show that they construct the same spectral sequence.

D. Stefan [5] has given a spectral sequence, based on the Grothendieck composite functor spectral sequence, for the cohomology of a Hopf Galois extension.

The three contexts have some features in common. All have a “large” algebra A and the category \mathcal{A} of A -(bi)modules, a subalgebra B , a “small” algebra C which plays the role of a quotient of A by B and the category \mathcal{C} of C -modules and a category \mathcal{D} in which the filtered cochain complexes are constructed. All have a left exact functor $\phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and a left exact functor $\psi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, and the spectral sequences have as target the right derived functors of the composite $\theta = \psi \circ \phi$. Throughout this paper, ϕ , ψ and θ will denote these functors.

In Barnes [1], A is an augmented algebra over a commutative ring \mathfrak{K} and C is the quotient $A//B$ of A by a normal augmented subalgebra. A , B and $A//B$ are all assumed to be projective as \mathfrak{K} -modules. The functor ϕ is given for the left A -module

Received by the editors April 30, 2001.

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 18G40, 16W30; Secondary 16E40.

Key words and phrases. Spectral sequence, crossed product, comodule algebra, Hopf Galois extension.

This work was done while the author was an Honorary Associate of the School of Mathematics and Statistics, University of Sydney.

X by

$$\phi X = X^B = \{x \in X \mid bx = \epsilon(b)x \text{ for all } b \in B\}.$$

For a C -module Y , $\psi Y = Y^C$ and we have $\psi\phi X = X^A$ for any A -module X . In this context, ϕ has a left adjoint $j : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, and use is made of the counit $\pi = j\phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ of the adjunction. Note that $\phi j = \text{id} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. We shall refer to this as the HS context.

In Guichardet's paper, A is the crossed product $G \times_\alpha B$, where B is an algebra over the field \mathfrak{K} , C is the group algebra $\mathfrak{K}G$ and the functor ϕ is given for the left A^e -module X by

$$\phi X = X^B = \{x \in X \mid bx = xb \text{ for all } b \in B\}$$

with the action of G given by $gx = (g, 1)x(g^{-1}, 1)$ for $g \in G$ and $x \in X^B$. For the $\mathfrak{K}G$ -module Y ,

$$\psi Y = Y^G = \{y \in Y \mid gy = y \text{ for all } g \in G\}.$$

In this context, ϕ does not have a left adjoint j . The assumption that \mathfrak{K} is a field can be weakened if in some places we replace “injective” by “relatively injective”. We require that \mathfrak{K} is a commutative ring and that B is \mathfrak{K} -projective. We shall refer to this as the G context.

In Stefan [5], C is a Hopf algebra over the field \mathfrak{K} , A is a C -comodule algebra and B is the subalgebra of coinvariants. Thus we have an algebra morphism $\Delta_A : A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ making A a right C -comodule, and

$$B = A^{\text{co}C} = \{a \in A \mid \Delta_A(a) = a \otimes 1\}.$$

Stefan refers to this situation as “the extension A/B ”. It is assumed to be C -Galois, which we explain in section 2 below. As in the G context, for the A -bimodule X , we set $\phi X = X^B$. This is made into a right C -module using the action defined by Stefan [5, Proposition 2.3] and explained following Lemma 2.1 below. For the C -module Y , we put $\psi Y = Y^C$. Again, we weaken the assumption that \mathfrak{K} is a field. We require that \mathfrak{K} is a commutative ring and that A , B and C are \mathfrak{K} -projective. We refer to this as the S context. It generalises the G context since the crossed product algebra $A = G \times_\alpha B$ becomes a C -comodule algebra if we set $\Delta_A(g, b) = (g, b) \otimes g$ for $g \in G$ and $b \in B$. If in the HS (Hochschild-Serre) context, A is a Hopf algebra, we may regard it as a C -comodule algebra with the comodule structure given by the comultiplication of A followed by the natural homomorphism $A \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes A//B$. A left A -module X may be regarded as a bimodule by setting $xa = \epsilon(a)x$ for $a \in A$ and $x \in X$, where ϵ is the augmentation. This does not change $\phi X = X^B$, now defined as $\{x \in X \mid bx = xb \text{ for all } b \in B\}$, nor does it change the $R^q\phi(X)$, although it does change the injective modules used for their calculation.

2. PRELIMINARIES

We follow the notation for comodule algebras used in Schneider [4], with the exception that we denote the Hopf algebra by C , reserving the symbol H for cohomology. Thus we have the comodule structure map, $\Delta_A : A \rightarrow A \otimes C$, and express the image of an element $a \in A$ by $\Delta_A(a) = \sum a_0 \otimes a_1$. The comultiplication $\Delta_C : C \rightarrow C \otimes C$ is written $\Delta_C(c) = \sum c_1 \otimes c_2$. The augmentation of C is denoted by ϵ and the antipode by S . The canonical map $\text{can} : A \otimes_B A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ is defined by $\text{can}(a \otimes_B a') = \sum aa'_0 \otimes a'_1$. That A/B is a Hopf Galois extension means that can is invertible, which we always assume. Thus for $c \in C$, there exist elements

$r_i(c), l_i(c) \in A$, not uniquely determined, such that $\mathbf{can}^{-1}(1 \otimes c) = \sum r_i(c) \otimes_B l_i(c)$, which is unique. We shall need the identities proved in Schneider [4, Remark 3.4(2)]. Throughout his paper, Schneider assumes \mathfrak{K} to be a field, but his proof of the identities makes no use of that assumption. For the convenience of the reader, we list the identities here.

Lemma 2.1. *For all $a \in A$, $b \in B$ and $c, c' \in C$, the following identities hold:*

- (a) $\sum b r_i(c) \otimes_B l_i(c) = \sum r_i(c) \otimes_B l_i(c) b$,
- (b) $\sum a_0 r_i(a_1) \otimes_B l_i(a_1) = 1 \otimes_B a$,
- (c) $\sum r_i(c) l_i(c) = \epsilon(c)$,
- (d) $\sum r_i(c) \otimes_B l_i(c)_0 \otimes l_i(c)_1 = \sum r_i(c_1) \otimes_B l_i(c_1) \otimes c_2$,
- (e) $\sum r_i(c)_0 \otimes_B l_i(c) \otimes r_i(c)_1 = \sum r_i(c_2) \otimes_B l_i(c_2) \otimes S(c_1)$,
- (f) $\sum r_i(cc') \otimes_B l_i(cc') = \sum r_i(c') r_j(c) \otimes_B l_j(c) l_i(c')$,
- (g) $\sum r_i(c_1) \otimes_B l_i(c_1) r_j(c_2) \otimes_B l_j(c_2) = \sum r_i(c) \otimes_B 1 \otimes_B l_i(c)$.

Following Stefan [5, Proposition 2.3], we use the above relations to define a right C -module structure on X^B for any left A^e -module X . For $x \in X^B$ and $c \in C$ we put $x \cdot c = \sum r_i(c) x l_i(c)$. This is well defined since $\sum r_i(c) \otimes_B l_i(c)$ is a well-defined element of $A \otimes_B A$ and $bx = xb$ for all $b \in B$. From 2.1(a), it follows that $x \cdot c \in X^B$. If a left action of C on X^B is preferred, one may be defined by setting $c \cdot x = x \cdot (Sc)$. The assertion of Lemma 2.2 below holds for this left action provided that the antipode S is bijective.

Lemma 2.2. *For an A^e -module X , $(X^B)^C = X^A$.*

Proof. For $x \in X^A$ and $c \in C$, we have

$$x \cdot c = \sum r_i(c) x l_i(c) = \sum r_i(c) l_i(c) x = \epsilon(c) x$$

by 2.1(c). Thus $x \in (X^B)^C$. Conversely, if $x \in (X^B)^C$, then by 2.1(b),

$$xa = 1xa = \sum a_0 r_i(a_1) x l_i(a_1) = \sum a_0 (x \cdot a_1) = \sum a_0 \epsilon(a_1) x = ax$$

for all $a \in A$. Thus $x \in X^A$. \square

For the crossed product algebra $A = G \rtimes_{\alpha} B$, the canonical map is given by

$$\mathbf{can}((g, b) \otimes_B (g', b')) = (g, b)(g', b') \otimes g' = (gg', \alpha_{g'}^{-1}(b)b') \otimes g'.$$

In particular, $\mathbf{can}((g^{-1}, 1) \otimes_B (g, 1)) = (1, 1) \otimes g$; so we can take $r(g) = (g^{-1}, 1)$ and $l(g) = (g, 1)$. The right action of $C = \mathfrak{K}G$ on X^B becomes $x \cdot g = (g^{-1}, 1)x(g, 1)$ for $x \in X$ and $g \in G$. Converting this to a left action gives $g \cdot x = (g, 1)x(g^{-1}, 1)$, which is the action used in the Guichardet paper [3].

Note that, in the G context, $A^e = A \otimes A^{\text{op}}$ is free as a right B^e -module. In the S context, we assume that A is flat as left and right B -module. It then follows that A^e is flat as right B^e -module. In the HS context, we assume that A is at least projective as right B -module. At some points in [1], the stronger assumption that the module quotient A/B is projective as right B -module is used. In all the contexts, by Barnes [1, Lemma I.4.3], every injective left A - or A^e -module is injective as B - or B^e -module. Further, every injective of \mathcal{A} or \mathcal{C} is injective as \mathfrak{K} -module.

For any \mathfrak{K} -module X , the A -module coinduced from X is the module $X^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}}(A, X)$ with the action $(af)(a') = f(a'a)$ for $f \in X^*$ and $a, a' \in A$. (For the coinduced right module, the action is given by $(fa)(a') = f(aa')$.) If X is itself a left A -module, then the map $\sigma : X \rightarrow X^*$ defined by $(\sigma x)(a) = ax$ for $x \in X$ and

$a \in A$ is a \mathfrak{K} -split A -module monomorphism. X^* is a relatively injective left A -module. (See for example, Barnes [1, Lemma II.2.4, p. 20].) A module is relatively injective if and only if it is a direct summand of a coinduced module. By Barnes [1, Lemma II.3.9, p. 28], if A is right B -projective, then every relatively injective left A -module is relatively injective as left B -module. Thus in the G context, every relatively injective A^e -module is relatively injective as B^e -module. In the S context, to get this conclusion, we must strengthen Stefan's assumption that A is left and right B -flat to A being left and right B -projective, although as the next lemma shows, this strengthening is unnecessary if, as in [5], it is assumed that \mathfrak{K} is a field, since then, every module is \mathfrak{K} -injective.

Lemma 2.3. *If X is \mathfrak{K} -injective, then the coinduced module X^* is injective.*

Proof. Let $i : V \rightarrow W$ be a monomorphism and $\alpha : V \rightarrow X^*$ a homomorphism of A -modules.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{i} & W \\ & & \downarrow \alpha & & \\ & & X^* & & \end{array}$$

We want to construct a homomorphism $\beta : W \rightarrow X^*$ such that $\beta i = \alpha$. For $v \in V$, we have $\alpha v \in \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}}(A, X)$; so for $a \in A$, we have $(\alpha v)(a) \in X$. We may regard α as a function $A \times V \rightarrow X$, writing $\alpha(a, v)$ for $(\alpha v)(a)$. For $b \in A$, we have $\alpha(bv) = b(\alpha v)$. So $(\alpha(bv))(a) = (\alpha v)(ab)$; that is, $\alpha(ab, v) = \alpha(a, bv)$, and in particular $\alpha(a, v) = \alpha(1, av)$. Putting $\bar{\alpha}(v) = (\alpha v)(1)$ creates the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & V & \xrightarrow{i} & W \\ & & \downarrow \bar{\alpha} & & \\ & & X & & \end{array}$$

of \mathfrak{K} -modules. Since X is \mathfrak{K} -injective, there exists a \mathfrak{K} -homomorphism $\bar{\beta} : W \rightarrow X$ such that $\bar{\beta} i = \bar{\alpha}$. Define $\beta : W \rightarrow X^*$ by $\beta(w)(a) = \bar{\beta}(aw)$. Then for $b \in A$, we have

$$\beta(bw)(a) = \bar{\beta}(abw) = (\beta w)(ab) = (b\beta(w))(a);$$

so β is an A -module homomorphism. We have

$$(\beta i v)(a) = \bar{\beta}(a(i v)) = \bar{\beta}(i(av)) = \bar{\alpha}(av) = (\alpha v)(a)$$

and $\beta i = \alpha$. □

We have defined a right C -module action on X^B for any left A^e -module X . We need another description of that action in the case where X is a coinduced module.

Lemma 2.4. *Let V be a \mathfrak{K} -module and let $V^* = \text{Hom}(A^e, V)$ be the coinduced A^e -module. Then V^{*B} is isomorphic to the coinduced C -module $\text{Hom}(C, \text{Hom}(A, V))$.*

Proof. The action of $a \otimes a' \in A^e$ on $f \in V^*$ is given by

$$((a \otimes a')f)(x \otimes y) = f((x \otimes y)(a \otimes a')) = f(xa \otimes a'y)$$

for $x, y \in A$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} V^{*B} &= \{f \in V^* \mid (b \otimes 1)f = (1 \otimes b)f \text{ for all } b \in B\} \\ &= \{f \in V^* \mid f(xb \otimes y) = f(x \otimes by) \text{ for all } b \in B \text{ and } x, y \in A\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus V^{*B} can be identified with $\text{Hom}(A \otimes_B A, V)$, and so, using the canonical map, with $\text{Hom}(A \otimes C, V) = \text{Hom}(C, \text{Hom}(A, V))$. We calculate the right C -module action on $\text{Hom}(C, \text{Hom}(A, V))$ induced by these identifications. For $f \in V^{*B}$ and $c \in C$, from the A^e -action on V , we get $fc = \sum (r_i(c) \otimes l_i(c))f$. Thus

$$(fc)(x \otimes y) = \sum f(xr_i(c) \otimes l_i(c)y).$$

For $f \in \text{Hom}(C, \text{Hom}(A, V))$ we have the corresponding $f' \in \text{Hom}(A \otimes C, V)$ given by $f'(a \otimes c) = f(c)(a)$ and $f'' \in \text{Hom}(A \otimes_B A, V)$ given by

$$f''(x \otimes_B y) = f'(\mathbf{can}(x \otimes_B y)) = \sum f'(xy_0 \otimes y_1).$$

Thus,

$$f(c)(a) = f'(a \otimes c) = \sum f''(ar_i(c) \otimes_B l_i(c)).$$

So for $c' \in C$, fc' is given by

$$\begin{aligned} (fc')(c)(a) &= \sum (f''c')(ar_i(c) \otimes_B l_i(c)) \\ &= \sum f''(ar_i(c)r_j(c') \otimes_B l_j(c')l_i(c)) \\ &= \sum f''(ar_i(c'c) \otimes_B l_i(c'c)) \quad \text{by 2.1(f)} \\ &= f(c'c)(a). \end{aligned}$$

Thus the action $(fc')(c) = f(c'c)$ is that of the coinduced right C -module. \square

The next result strengthens Stefan [5, Proposition 3.2]. The corresponding result in the HS context follows easily from the fact that every $A//B$ -module is an A -module and that Q^B is a submodule of Q .

Lemma 2.5 . *Let Q be a relatively injective A^e -module. Then Q^B is a relatively injective C -module. If Q is injective, then Q^B is injective.*

Proof. Q is a direct summand of some coinduced module $V^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}}(A^e, V)$. So to prove Q^B relatively injective, it is sufficient to show that $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}}(A^e, V)^B$ is relatively injective. But $\text{Hom}(C, \text{Hom}(A, V))$ is relatively injective; so by Lemma 2.4, V^{*B} is relatively injective. Thus Q^B is relatively injective. If Q is injective, we may take $V = Q$. Since Q is \mathfrak{K} -injective, by Lemma 2.3, $\text{Hom}(A, Q)$ is also \mathfrak{K} -injective and $\text{Hom}(C, \text{Hom}(A, Q))$ is an injective C -module. Thus Q^B is injective. \square

3. SPECTRAL SEQUENCE CONSTRUCTORS GENERALISED

In Barnes [1, Chapter III] in the HS context, a spectral sequence constructor for (ϕ, ψ) was defined to be a functor F from \mathcal{A} to filtered cochain complexes in \mathcal{D} such that

- (1) F is exact (in every filtration).
- (2) F is acyclic on injectives; that is, if Q is injective, then $H^n(FQ) = 0$ for $n > 0$ and for all p , $H^q(\bullet F^p Q / \bullet F^{p+1} Q) = 0$ for $q > 0$.
- (3) $E_1^{\bullet 0} F$ is exact on \mathcal{C} .
- (4) The inclusion $i : X^B \rightarrow X$ induces isomorphisms $E_1^{p0} F(X^B) \rightarrow E_1^{p0} F(X)$ for all p and all $X \in \mathcal{A}$.
- (5) $H^0 F$ is naturally isomorphic to $\psi\phi$.

Here, using the fact that $A//B$ -modules are A -modules, that is, using the adjoint j to ϕ , we construct a functor $\Gamma = E_1^{\bullet 0} F j$ from \mathcal{C} to cochain complexes in \mathcal{D} . This cannot be done in the G or S contexts. So we must include the cochain complex functor as part of the structure in our definition of a constructor. If F is a filtered cochain complex, we denote the component of total degree n by ${}^n F$, the p^{th} filtration by F^p , the submodule of filtration degree p and complementary degree q by F^{pq} and use similar notation for the terms of its spectral sequence $E(F)$. We always assume that ${}^n F^0 = {}^n F$ and that ${}^n F^{n+1} = 0$. The following definition generalises the one quoted above.

Definition 3.1. A spectral sequence constructor for the pair (ϕ, ψ) is a quadruple $(F, \Gamma, \eta, \gamma)$, where F is a functor from \mathcal{A} to filtered cochain complexes in \mathcal{D} , Γ is a functor from \mathcal{C} to cochain complexes in \mathcal{D} , η is a natural isomorphism $E_1^{\bullet 0}(F) \rightarrow \Gamma\phi$ and γ is a natural isomorphism $H^0(\Gamma) \rightarrow \psi$ such that

- (1) F is exact (in every filtration).
- (2) F is acyclic on injectives; that is, if Q is injective, then $H^n(FQ) = 0$ for $n > 0$ and for all p , $H^q(\bullet F^p Q / \bullet F^{p+1} Q) = 0$ for $q > 0$.
- (3) Γ is exact and acyclic on injectives.

From (1), it follows that $\bullet F^p / \bullet F^{p+r}$ is exact for all p, r . From γ being a natural isomorphism and (3), it follows that we have a unique family of natural isomorphisms $\gamma^p : H^p \Gamma \rightarrow R^p \psi$, the right derived functors of ψ , commuting with connecting homomorphisms, and with $\gamma^0 = \gamma$. We denote this family by γ . Furthermore,

$$H^0 F = E_{\infty}^{00} F = E_2^{00} F = H^0 E_1^{\bullet 0} F = H^0 \eta^{-1} \Gamma \phi,$$

and so

$$\gamma H^0(\eta) H^0 F = \gamma \phi = \theta;$$

that is, $\gamma H^0(\eta)$ is a natural isomorphism from $H^0 F$ to θ . It follows that $H^n F = R^n \theta$ for all n .

We now prove the results corresponding to Barnes [1, Theorem III.2.3, p. 42] and the lemmas leading up to that theorem, beginning with the analogue of [1, Theorem III.1.5, p. 38].

Lemma 3.2. *Let $(F, \Gamma, \eta, \gamma)$ be a spectral sequence constructor. There exists a unique family of natural transformations $\eta^{pq} : E_1^{pq}(F) \rightarrow \Gamma^p(R^q \phi)$ commuting with connecting homomorphisms and with $\eta^{p0} = \eta^p$. The η^{pq} are natural isomorphisms, satisfy $\eta^{p+1,q} d_1^{pq} = (-1)^q \delta \eta^{pq}$, where δ is the differential of Γ , and induce natural isomorphisms*

$$H^p(\eta^{\bullet q}) : E_2^{pq}(F) \rightarrow H^p(\Gamma(R^q \phi))$$

and

$$\gamma H^p(\eta^{\bullet q}) : E_2^{pq}(F) \rightarrow (R^p \psi)(R^q \phi).$$

Proof. Γ is exact by assumption. So $\{\Gamma^p(R^q \phi) | q = 0, 1, \dots\}$ is a connected sequence of functors, as is $\{E_1^{pq}(F) = H^q(F^p / F^{p+1}) | q = 0, 1, \dots\}$. Both vanish for $q > 0$ on injectives. By dimension-shifting, it follows that there exists a unique family of natural transformations $\eta^{pq} : E_1^{pq}(F) \rightarrow \Gamma^p(R^q \phi)$ extending the given transformation $\eta^p : E_1^{p0}(F) \rightarrow \Gamma^p \phi$. Since η^{p0} is a natural isomorphism, all the η^{pq} are natural isomorphisms. The argument of [1, pp. 38, 39] applies unchanged to give the result. \square

Definition 3.3. A natural transformation $\xi : (F, \Gamma, \eta, \gamma) \rightarrow (F', \Gamma', \eta', \gamma')$ of constructors is a pair $\xi_F : F \rightarrow F'$ and $\xi_\Gamma : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$ of natural transformations such that the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_1^{\bullet 0}(F) & \xrightarrow{\eta} & \Gamma\phi \\ E_1^{\bullet 0}(\xi) \downarrow & & \downarrow \xi\phi \\ E_1^{\bullet 0}(F') & \xrightarrow{\eta'} & \Gamma'\phi \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H^0(\Gamma) & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & \psi \\ H^0(\xi) \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} \\ H^0(\Gamma') & \xrightarrow{\gamma'} & \psi \end{array}$$

commute.

We shall omit the subscripts from ξ_F and ξ_Γ . Our next lemma is easier than [1, II.2.2] in that the transformation $\xi : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma'$ is given instead of having to be constructed.

Lemma 3.4. *Let $\xi : (F, \Gamma, \eta, \gamma) \rightarrow (F', \Gamma', \eta', \gamma')$ be a natural transformation of constructors. Then the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_1^{pq}(F) & \xrightarrow{\eta^{pq}} & \Gamma^p R^q \phi \\ \xi \downarrow & & \downarrow \xi R^q \phi \\ E_1^{pq}(F') & \xrightarrow{\eta'^{pq}} & \Gamma'^p R^q \phi \end{array}$$

commutes for all p and q .

Proof. $\xi R^\bullet \phi$ is a natural transformation of connected sequences of functors. Since in dimension $q = 0$, we have $\xi R^0 \phi = \eta'^{p0} \xi(\eta^{p0})^{-1}$, by dimension-shifting, we have $\xi R^q \phi = \eta'^{pq} \xi(\eta^{pq})^{-1}$ for all q . \square

Theorem 3.5. *Let $\xi : (F, \Gamma, \eta, \gamma) \rightarrow (F', \Gamma', \eta', \gamma')$ be a natural transformation of constructors. Then ξ induces a natural isomorphism $\xi_E : E(F) \rightarrow E(F')$ of their spectral sequences, that is, $\xi_r^{pq} : E_r^{pq}(F) \rightarrow E_r^{pq}(F')$ is a natural isomorphism for all $r \geq 2$ and all p, q .*

Proof. By assumption, $\gamma : H^0(\Gamma) \rightarrow \psi$ and $\gamma' : H^0(\Gamma') \rightarrow \psi$ are natural isomorphisms, and $\gamma' H^0(\xi) = \gamma$. Therefore $H^0(\xi) = (\gamma')^{-1} \gamma$ is a natural isomorphism. By dimension-shifting, it follows that $H^p(\xi) : H^p \Gamma \rightarrow H^p \Gamma'$ is a natural isomorphism for all p . The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_1^{\bullet q}(F) & \xrightarrow{\eta} & \Gamma^\bullet R^q \phi \\ \xi_1^{\bullet q} \downarrow & & \downarrow \xi \\ E_1^{\bullet q}(F') & \xrightarrow{\eta'} & \Gamma'^\bullet R^q \phi \end{array}$$

is, up to sign, a commutative diagram of cochain complexes. (If q is odd, η and η' anticommute with the differentials.) Taking H^p of this, we get the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_2^{\bullet q}(F) & \xrightarrow{\eta} & (R^p \psi)(R^q \phi) \\ \xi_2^{\bullet q} \downarrow & & \downarrow H^p(\xi) \\ E_2^{\bullet q}(F') & \xrightarrow{\eta'} & (R^p \psi)(R^q \phi) \end{array}$$

in which η, η' and $H^p(\xi)$ are natural isomorphisms. It follows that ξ_2^{pq} is a natural isomorphism and so, that ξ_r^{pq} is a natural isomorphism for all $r \geq 2$. \square

4. GUICHARDET'S FIRST CONSTRUCTOR

For the A^e -module X , Guichardet defines the double complex

$$K^{pq}(X) = (\mathcal{F}(G^{p+1}, \text{Hom}(\otimes^{q+1} A^e, X))^B)^G$$

with appropriately defined differential, where $\mathcal{F}(U, V)$ denotes the set of functions from the set U to the set V . Following Guichardet [3], we set $I^n(X) = \text{Hom}(\otimes^{n+1} A^e, X)$ with differential

$$\begin{aligned} df(a_0 \otimes a'_0, \dots, a_{n+1} \otimes a'_{n+1}) \\ = a_0 f(a_1 \otimes a'_1, \dots, a_{n+1} \otimes a'_{n+1}) a'_0 \\ + \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^{i+1} f(a_0 \otimes a'_0, \dots, a_i a_{i+1} \otimes a'_{i+1} a'_i, \dots, a_{n+1} \otimes a'_{n+1}), \end{aligned}$$

which gives a relatively injective resolution $I^\bullet(X)$ of X in \mathcal{A} . Also following Guichardet, we put $P_n = \otimes^{n+1} \mathfrak{K}G$ with action $g(g_0 \otimes \dots \otimes g_n) = gg_0 \otimes \dots \otimes gg_n$ and set $d(g_0 \otimes \dots \otimes g_n) = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^i (g_0 \otimes \dots \otimes \widehat{g_i} \otimes \dots \otimes g_n)$ and $\epsilon(g_0) = 1$. This makes P_\bullet a free resolution of \mathfrak{K} in \mathcal{C} . We then have

$$K^{pq}(X) = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}G}(P_p, I^q(X)^B).$$

Expressed in this way, it is the Grothendieck repeated (relatively) injective resolution construction for the spectral sequence of a composite functor discussed in Barnes [1, Chapter VII], with $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}}(P_\bullet, \)$ used as the relatively injective resolution functor on \mathcal{C} . For any relatively injective resolution functor I^\bullet and any projective resolution P_\bullet , setting $K^{pq}(X) = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}G}(P_p, I^q(X)^B)$ gives a constructor $(K, \Gamma, \eta, \gamma)$ with $\Gamma = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}G}(P_p, \)$, $\eta = \text{id}$ and $\gamma = \text{id}$. The spectral sequence constructed is independent (from the E_2 -level onward) of the choice of I^\bullet and of P_\bullet .

This constructor may also be regarded as an adaptation of the Cartan and Eilenberg pair of resolutions constructor discussed in Barnes [1, Chapter VI]. Since C -modules are not A^e -modules, we cannot use $\text{Hom}_{A^e}(P_p, I^q)$ as in the HS context, but use instead $\text{Hom}_C(P_p, (I^q)^B)$ which, in the HS context, is essentially the same.

Stefan in [5] establishes the conditions for the Grothendieck composite functor spectral sequence. To obtain a spectral sequence constructor, we have merely to assign functorially the resolutions used in the construction. If we assume that A is left and right B -projective or if we assume that \mathfrak{K} is a field, then we can use the I^n defined as above and any right C -module projective resolution P_\bullet of \mathfrak{K} .

5. GUICHARDET'S SECOND CONSTRUCTOR

For his second construction, Guichardet defines a filtration on the normalised standard complex ${}^\bullet N(A, X)$ where ${}^n N(A, X)$ is the subspace of $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}}(\otimes^n A, X)$ of functions f for which $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$ if any of the a_i is in $\mathfrak{K}1$, and

$$\begin{aligned} df(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}) \\ = a_1 f(a_2, \dots, a_{n+1}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i f(a_1, \dots, a_i a_{i+1}, \dots, a_{n+1}) \\ + (-1)^{n+1} f(a_1, \dots, a_n) a_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

The filtration on this complex is given by defining ${}^nN^0 = {}^nN$ and ${}^nN^p$ for $1 \leq p \leq n$ to be the subset of those functions f satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} f(a_1, \dots, a_q, g_1 b_1, \dots, g_p b_p) \\ = f(a_1, \dots, a_q, g_1, \dots, g_p) \alpha_{g_2 g_3 \dots g_p}^{-1}(b_1) \alpha_{g_3 \dots g_p}^{-1}(b_2) \dots \alpha_{g_p}^{-1}(b_{p-1}) b_p. \end{aligned}$$

Guichardet takes for Γ the normalised standard complex and constructs a natural transformation from $E_1^{\bullet 0}(N)$ to $\Gamma\phi$ which, in [3, Lemme 3.11], he shows is a natural isomorphism. The conditions for a spectral sequence constructor are clearly satisfied. The purpose of this section is to generalise this to the S context.

To use the normalised standard complex in the S context, we must impose a further condition on the algebra A . The theory of the normalised standard complex (Cartan and Eilenberg [2, p. 176]) requires that the quotient $\bar{A} = A/\mathfrak{K}1$ be projective as \mathfrak{K} -module. We assume this in this section. Equivalently, we assume that there exists a \mathfrak{K} -linear map $\epsilon : A \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}$ such that $\epsilon(k1) = k$. This condition always holds if \mathfrak{K} is a field or if, as in the HS context, A is an augmented algebra.

An equivalent definition of ${}^nN^p$, also given by Guichardet, is meaningful in the S context. So we use it here but with sides reversed because of our use of right comodule algebras and right C -modules. For $p \geq 1$, we define ${}^nN^p$ to be the subset of ${}^nN(A, X)$ of those functions satisfying

$$(5.1) \quad f(ba_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, a_n) = bf(a_1, \dots, a_n)$$

and

$$(5.2) \quad f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}b, a_i, \dots, a_n) = f(a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, ba_i, \dots, a_n) \quad \text{for } i = 2, \dots, p$$

for all $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ and $b \in B$.

The normalised standard complex $\bullet N(C, Y)$ for a right C -module Y is that obtained by treating Y as a bimodule with left action $c \cdot y = \epsilon(c)y$. Thus, ${}^nN(C, Y)$ is the subspace of $\text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}}(\otimes^n C, Y)$ of functions f for which $f(c_1, \dots, c_n) = 0$ if any of the c_i is in $\mathfrak{K}1$, with the differential

$$\begin{aligned} df(c_1, \dots, c_{n+1}) = \epsilon(c_1)f(c_2, \dots, c_{n+1}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i f(c_1, \dots, c_i c_{i+1}, \dots, c_{n+1}) \\ + (-1)^{n+1} f(c_1, \dots, c_n) c_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

We put $T^{pq} = {}^pN(C, {}^qN(B, X))$ and write N^{pq} for ${}^{p+q}N^p$. Note that, although $N(B, X)$ is not, in general, a C -module, this does define \mathfrak{K} -modules T^{pq} .

For $f \in N^{pq}(A, X)$, we put

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi^{pq}(f)(c_1, \dots, c_p)(b_1, \dots, b_q) \\ = \sum r_{i_p}(c_p) \dots r_{i_1}(c_1) f(l_{i_1}(c_1), \dots, l_{i_p}(c_p), b_1, \dots, b_q). \end{aligned}$$

That $\Psi^{pq} : N^{pq} \rightarrow T^{pq}$ is a well-defined \mathfrak{K} -linear map follows from the next lemma. We shorten the notation by writing \vec{a} for a string a_1, \dots, a_q of elements of A of any length. We further shorten notation by omitting unnecessary subscripts from the $r_i(c), l_i(c)$.

Lemma 5.3. *If $f \in N^{pq}(A, X)$, then for $j = 1, \dots, p$, and all $\vec{a} \in A$, $b \in B$ and $c, c_1, \dots, c_p \in C$,*

- (1) $\sum r(c_j) \dots r(c_1) f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_j), \vec{a})$ is independent of the choice of the $r(c_j)$ and $l(c_j)$.

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \quad & \sum br(c_j)r(c_{j-1}) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_j), \vec{a}) \\
&= \sum r(c_j) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_j)b, \vec{a}). \\
(3) \quad & \sum r(c)r(c_j) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_j)l(c), \vec{a}) \\
&= \sum r(c_jc) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_jc), \vec{a}).
\end{aligned}$$

Proof. For $a, a' \in A$, we put

$$g_j(a \otimes_B a') = \sum ar(c_{j-1}) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_{j-1}), a', \vec{a}).$$

By the condition (5.1), g_1 is well defined. Thus (1) holds for $j = 1$. Also, by putting

$$a \otimes_B a' = \sum br(c_1) \otimes_B l(c_1) = \sum r(c_1) \otimes_B l(c_1)b,$$

by Lemma 2.1(a), we see that (2) holds for $j = 1$. We use induction over j .

For $1 < j \leq p$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum abr(c_{j-1}) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_{j-1}), a', \vec{a}) \\
&= \sum ar(c_{j-1}) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_{j-1})b, a', \vec{a}) \\
&= \sum ar(c_{j-1}) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_{j-1}), ba', \vec{a})
\end{aligned}$$

by the induction hypothesis that (2) holds for $j - 1$ and condition (5.2). Thus g_j is well defined. Putting $a \otimes_B a' = \sum r(c_j) \otimes_B l(c_j)$ gives the assertion (1). Putting $a \otimes_B a' = \sum br(c_j) \otimes_B l(c_j)$ and using Lemma 2.1(a) gives (2). Putting $a \otimes_B a' = \sum r(c)r(c_j) \otimes_B l(c_j)l(c)$ and using Lemma 2.1(f) gives (3). \square

Lemma 5.4. Ψ defines a natural cochain map $\Psi_0^{p\bullet} : E_0^{p\bullet} \rightarrow T^{p\bullet}$.

Proof. If $f \in {}^nN^{p+1}$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi^{pq}(f)(c_1, \dots, c_p)(b_1, \dots, b_q) &= \sum r(c_p) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_p)b_1, 1, b_2, \dots, b_q) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Since ${}^nE_0^p = {}^nN^p / {}^nN^{p+1}$, Ψ^{pq} defines a \mathfrak{K} -linear map $\Psi_0^{pq} : E_0^{pq} \rightarrow T^{pq}$. Consider the expression for $\sum (d_A f)(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_p), b_1, \dots, b_{q+1})$. For those terms in which the string of $l(c_i)$'s is reduced in length, we get b_1 in the p^{th} place; so those terms are 0. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\Psi^{p,q+1}d_A f)(c_1, \dots, c_p)(b_1, \dots, b_{q+1}) \\
&= (-1)^p \sum r(c_p) \dots r(c_1)f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_p)b_1, \dots, b_{q+1}) \\
&\quad + \sum (-1)^{p+i} r(c_p) \dots f(\dots, (b_i b_{i+1}), \dots) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{p+q+1} \sum r(c_p) \dots f(l(c_1), \dots, b_q)b_{q+1} \\
&= (-1)^p d_B((\Psi^{pq}f)(c_1, \dots, c_p))(b_1, \dots, b_{q+1})
\end{aligned}$$

by applying Lemma 5.3(2) to the first term. The result follows, the naturality being obvious. \square

We are trying to construct a spectral sequence constructor using $N_A = N(A, \quad)$ with the Guichardet filtration as the filtered complex functor. Clearly, we can set $\Gamma = N(C, \quad)$ and $\gamma = \text{id} : H^0(C, \quad) \rightarrow \psi$. We still need a natural isomorphism $\eta : E_1^{\bullet 0}(N_A) \rightarrow \Gamma\phi$. Applying H^q to the natural cochain map $\Psi_0^{p\bullet}$ gives a natural map $\eta^{pq} : E_1^{pq} \rightarrow {}^pN(C, H^q(B, \quad)) = \Gamma^p(H^q(B, \quad))$. We must first show that $\eta^{\bullet 0}$ is an isomorphism of cochain complexes.

Lemma 5.5. $\eta^{\bullet 0} : E_1^{\bullet 0}(X) \rightarrow \Gamma^{\bullet} X^B$ is a map of cochain complexes.

Proof. An element of $E_1^{p0}(X)$ is represented by a function $f \in {}^p N^p(A, X)$ such that $df \in {}^{p+1} N^{p+1}$. For $f \in {}^p N^p$, every term t in df satisfies (5.1) and (5.2) for all i except the term $t(a_1, \dots, a_{p+1}) = f(a_1, \dots, a_p) a_{p+1}$ for which (5.2) may fail for $i = p+1$. Thus the requirement that $df \in {}^{p+1} N^{p+1}$ imposes the one extra condition that $f(a_1, \dots, a_p b) a_{p+1} = f(a_1, \dots, a_p) b a_{p+1}$, that is, $f(a_1, \dots, a_p b) = f(a_1, \dots, a_p) b$. For such an f , we have, writing \vec{c} for c_1, \dots, c_{p+1} ,

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi^{p+1,0} d_A f)(\vec{c}) &= \sum r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_1) df(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_{p+1})) \\ &= \sum r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_1) l(c_1) f(l(c_2), \dots, l(c_{p+1})) \\ &\quad + \sum (-1)^i r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_1) f(l(c_1), \dots, (c_i) l(c_{i+1}), \dots, l(c_{p+1})) \\ &\quad + \sum (-1)^{p+1} r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_1) f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_p)) l(c_{p+1}). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.1(c),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_1) l(c_1) f(l(c_2), \dots, l(c_{p+1})) \\ = \epsilon(c_1) \sum r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_2) f(l(c_2), \dots, l(c_{p+1})). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 5.3(3),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum (-1)^i r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_1) f(l(c_1), \dots, (c_i) l(c_{i+1}), \dots, l(c_{p+1})) \\ = \sum (-1)^i r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_i c_{i+1}) \dots r(c_1) f(l(c_1), \dots, (c_i c_{i+1}), \dots, l(c_{p+1})). \end{aligned}$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum r(c_{p+1}) \dots r(c_1) f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_p)) l(c_{p+1}) \\ = \left(\sum r(c_p) \dots r(c_1) f(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_p)) \right) \cdot c_{p+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\Psi^{p+1,0} d_A f = d_C \Psi^{p0} f$ and the result follows. \square

For $g \in {}^p N(C, X^B)$, we define $\Phi g \in {}^p N(A, X)$ by

$$(\Phi g)(a_1, \dots, a_p) = \sum a_1^0 \dots a_p^0 g(a_1^1, \dots, a_p^1);$$

writing the comodule structure indices as superscripts, $\Delta a_i = \sum a_i^0 \otimes a_i^1$.

Lemma 5.6. $\Phi g \in {}^p N^p(A, X)$ and $d_A(\Phi g) \in {}^{p+1} N^{p+1}(A, X)$.

Proof. For $b \in B$, we have

$$\Phi g(b a_1, \dots, a_p) = \sum b a_1^0 \dots a_p^0 g(a_1^1, \dots, a_p^1)$$

since $\Delta_A(b a_1) = \sum b a_1^0 \otimes a_1^1$. Thus condition (5.1) is satisfied. Also,

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi g)(a_1, \dots, a_i b, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_p) \\ = \sum a_1^0 \dots a_i^0 b a_{i+1}^0 \dots a_p^0 g(a_1^1, \dots, a_p^1) \\ = (\Phi g)(a_1, \dots, a_i, b a_{i+1}, \dots, a_p). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (5.2) is satisfied for all i and $\Phi g \in {}^pN^p(A, X)$. Since $g(a_1^1, \dots, a_p^1) \in X^B$,

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi g)(a_1, \dots, a_p b) &= \sum a_1^0 \dots a_p^0 b g(a_1^1, \dots, a_p^1) \\ &= \sum a_1^0 \dots a_p^0 g(a_1^1, \dots, a_p^1) b = \Phi g(a_1, \dots, a_p) b \end{aligned}$$

and it follows that $d_A \Phi g \in {}^{p+1}N^{p+1}(A, X)$. \square

Lemma 5.7. For $g \in {}^pN(C, X^B)$, $\Psi^{p0} \Phi g = g$.

Proof. For any \mathfrak{K} -linear function $t : C \rightarrow X$, setting $u(a \otimes_B a' \otimes c) = aa't(c)$ for $a, a' \in A$ and $c \in C$ defines a \mathfrak{K} -linear function $u : A \otimes_B A \otimes C \rightarrow X$. By Lemma 2.1(d),

$$\begin{aligned} \sum r(c) l(c)^0 t(l(c)^1) &= u(\sum r(c) \otimes_B l(c)^0 \otimes l(c)^1) \\ &= u(\sum r(c^1) \otimes_B l(c^1) \otimes c^2) \\ &= \sum r(c^1) l(c^1) t(c^2) \\ &= \sum \epsilon(c^1) t(c^2) \text{ by Lemma 2.1(c)} \\ &= t(c). \end{aligned}$$

Using this with $t(c) = \sum l(c_2)^0 \dots l(c_p)^0 g(c, l(c_2)^1, \dots, l(c_p)^1)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi^{p0} \Phi g)(c_1, \dots, c_p) &= \sum r(c_p) \dots r(c_1) (\Phi g)(l(c_1), \dots, l(c_p)) \\ &= \sum r(c_p) \dots r(c_1) l(c_1)^0 \dots l(c_p)^0 g(l(c_1)^1, \dots, l(c_p)^1) \\ &= \sum r(c_p) \dots r(c_2) l(c_2)^0 \dots l(c_p)^0 g(c_1, l(c_2)^1, \dots, l(c_p)^1). \end{aligned}$$

Repeating this argument gives the result. \square

Lemma 5.8. If $f \in {}^pN^p(A, X)$ and $d_A f \in {}^{p+1}N^{p+1}(A, X)$, then $\Phi \Psi^{p0} f = f$.

Proof. Setting $u(a \otimes_B a') = \sum ar(a_{p-1}^1) \dots r(a_1^1) f(l(a_1^1), \dots, l(a_{p-1}^1), a')$ defines a \mathfrak{K} -linear function $u : A \otimes_B A \rightarrow X$ by Lemma 5.3(b) and condition 5.2. We have

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi \Psi^{p0} f)(a_1, \dots, a_p) &= \sum a_1^0 \dots a_p^0 (\Psi^{p0} f)(a_1^1, \dots, a_p^1) \\ &= \sum a_1^0 \dots a_p^0 r(a_p^1) \dots r(a_1^1) f(l(a_1^1), \dots, l(a_p^1)) \\ &= \sum a_1^0 \dots a_{p-1}^0 u(a_p^0 r(a_p^1) \otimes_B l(a_p^1)) \\ &= \sum a_1^0 \dots a_{p-1}^0 u(1 \otimes_B a_p) \text{ by Lemma 2.1(b)} \\ &= \sum a_1^0 \dots a_{p-1}^0 1r(a_{p-1}^1) \dots r(a_1^1) f(l(a_1^1), \dots, l(a_{p-1}^1), a_p). \end{aligned}$$

Repeating this argument gives the result. \square

Corollary 5.9. The η^{p0} are isomorphisms.

Proof. E_1^{p0} is the set of $f \in {}^pN(A, X)$ with $d_A f \in {}^{p+1}N^{p+1}(A, x)$, and η^{p0} is the restriction $\Psi^{p0} | E_1^{p0} \rightarrow {}^pN(C, X^B)$. By Lemma 5.7, it is surjective and, by Lemma 5.8, it is injective. \square

Theorem 5.10. *Suppose $\bar{A} = A/\mathfrak{K}1$ is projective as \mathfrak{K} -module and that A/B is projective as left B -module. Then $(N_A, \Gamma, \eta, \gamma)$ is a spectral sequence constructor for (ϕ, ψ) .*

Proof. We have to show that the conditions (1), (2), (3) of Definition 3.1 are satisfied. Since

$${}^nN_A(X) = \text{Hom}(\otimes^n(\bar{A}), X) = \text{Hom}(\bar{A}, \text{Hom}(\otimes^{n-1}\bar{A}, X))$$

and \bar{A} is \mathfrak{K} -projective, nN is an exact functor. A function $f \in {}^nN^1$ satisfies the further condition $f(ba_1, \dots, a_n) = bf(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ for all $b \in B$. In particular, $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$ if $a_1 \in B$. Thus

$${}^nN_A^1(X) = \text{Hom}(\otimes^{n-1}\bar{A}, \text{Hom}_B(A/B, X)).$$

Thus ${}^nN_A^1$ is an exact functor. Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} {}^pN_A^p(X) &= \text{Hom}(\otimes^q\bar{A}, \text{Hom}_B(\otimes_B^p A/B, X)) \\ &= \text{Hom}(\otimes^q\bar{A}, \text{Hom}_B(A/B, \text{Hom}_B(\otimes_B^{p-1} A/B, X))) \end{aligned}$$

and by induction over p , ${}^pN_A^p$ is exact. Thus condition (1) holds.

Let Q be an injective A^e -module. Then $H^n(N_A Q) = 0$ for $n > 0$ by the usual theory of the normalised standard complex. We have to show that

$$H^q(\bullet N_A^p Q / \bullet N_A^{p+1} Q) = 0$$

for $q > 0$. But

$$H^q(\bullet N_A^p Q / \bullet N_A^{p+1} Q) = E_1^{pq} N_A(Q) \simeq {}^pN(C, H^q(B, Q))$$

by Corollary 5.9. But $H^q(B, Q) = 0$ for $q > 0$ since Q is injective as B^e -module. Thus condition (2) holds.

Since $\Gamma(Y) = N(C, Y)$, condition (3) holds. \square

In the discussion of the filtered normalised complex in Barnes [1, Chapter IV], the corresponding extra assumption that A/B be projective as right B -module was needed. If in the HS context, A is a Hopf algebra, then it can be regarded as a $A//B$ -comodule algebra. The Guichardet filtration is not the same as that given by Hochschild and Serre, but by the result of the next section, the two filtrations give the same spectral sequence.

6. UNIQUENESS OF THE SPECTRAL SEQUENCE

As in Barnes [1, Chapter X], we construct for each cardinal α , a cofree functor which, restricted to the subcategory \mathcal{A}_α of objects of cardinality less than α , is a spectral sequence constructor. (This use of the subcategory \mathcal{A}_α is necessary because a cofree functor with injective model M and injective basis (M, U) only has the desired properties with respect to modules embeddable in M .) From the existence of this cofree functor, we deduce as in [1, Chapter X], that all spectral sequence constructors construct the same spectral sequence. We need one technical lemma to get around the difficulty caused by C -modules not being A^e -modules. For this, we again need the assumption that \bar{A} is \mathfrak{K} -projective, that is, that there exists a \mathfrak{K} -module homomorphism $\epsilon : A \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}$ with $\epsilon(1) = 1$.

Lemma 6.1. *For every C -module Y , there exists an injective A^e -module Q such that Y can be embedded in Q^B .*

Proof. We first make $Z = \text{Hom}(A, Y)$ a C -module by defining $(f \cdot c)(a) = f(a)c$ for $c \in C$, $a \in A$ and $f \in \text{Hom}(A, Y)$. We construct an embedding $i : Y \rightarrow Z$ by setting $(iy)(a) = \epsilon(a)y$ for $y \in Y$ and $a \in A$. So defined, i is a C -module homomorphism, because

$$(i(yc))(a) = \epsilon(a)yc = (\epsilon(a)y)c = (iy)(a)c = ((iy) \cdot c)(a)$$

for $g \in G$, $a \in A$ and $f \in \text{Hom}(A, Y)$. It is clearly injective.

Next, we use the standard embedding of Z in the coinduced C -module $W = \text{Hom}_{\mathfrak{K}}(C, Z)$, defining $\sigma : Z \rightarrow W$ by setting $\sigma(z)(c) = zc$ for $z \in Z$ and $c \in C$. We now have an embedding of Y in $\text{Hom}(C, \text{Hom}(A, Y))$. By Lemma 2.4, we have an embedding of Y in X^B where X is the coinduced A^e -module $\text{Hom}(A^e, Y)$. Taking any embedding of X in an injective A^e -module Q , we get an embedding of Y in Q^B . \square

We use the theory of cofree functors developed in [1, Chapter X]. Our spectral sequence constructors consist of two functors and two natural transformations instead of the single functor used in the HS context. To accommodate this, we shall say that the pair (F, Γ) of functors, F defined on \mathcal{A} and Γ defined on \mathcal{C} , is simple cofree on the basis (M, U, V) if F is cofree on (M, U) and Γ is cofree on $(\phi(M), V)$.

Theorem 6.2. *Let C be a Hopf algebra over \mathfrak{K} and let A be a right C -comodule algebra with $B = A^{\text{co}C}$. Suppose A, B and C are \mathfrak{K} -projective and that A/B is C -Galois. Let \mathcal{A} be the category of left A^e -modules, \mathcal{C} the category of right C -modules and let \mathcal{D} be the category of \mathfrak{K} -modules. Let $\phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $\psi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be the functors defined by $\phi(X) = X^B$ and $\psi(Y) = Y^C$ for $X \in \mathcal{A}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}$. Suppose $A/\mathfrak{K}1$ is \mathfrak{K} -projective and that A is both left and right B -flat. Then, for any cardinal α , there exists a simple cofree pair (T, Γ) with injective model M and injective basis (M, U, V) , and natural transformations η, γ such that on the subcategory \mathcal{A}_α of objects of \mathcal{A} of cardinality less than α , $(T, \Gamma, \eta, \gamma)$ is a spectral sequence constructor for (ϕ, ψ) .*

Proof. By replacing α by a suitable larger limit cardinal, we may suppose that every object in \mathcal{A}_α has an injective resolution in \mathcal{A}_α , and that every object of \mathcal{C}_α likewise has an injective resolution in \mathcal{C}_α . There exists an injective module X in \mathcal{A} such that every object of \mathcal{A}_α can be embedded in X . Likewise, there exists an injective module Y in \mathcal{C} such that every object of \mathcal{C}_α can be embedded in Y . By Lemma 6.1, there exists an injective module Q in \mathcal{A} such that Y can be embedded in $\phi(Q)$. Putting $M = X \oplus Q$, we obtain an injective module M such that every module in \mathcal{A}_α has an injective resolution, all of whose terms can be embedded in M , and every module in \mathcal{C}_α has an injective resolution all of whose terms can be embedded in $\phi(M)$. By [1, Lemma X.3.2, p. 101], there exists a simple cofree functor Γ from \mathcal{C} to cochain complexes in \mathcal{D} with basis $(\phi(M), V)$ for some injective V , and natural transformation $\gamma : H^\bullet(\Gamma) \rightarrow R^\bullet\psi$ which, on \mathcal{C}_α , is a natural isomorphism. The construction of T and the proof of the result now follows exactly as for [1, Theorem X.5.3, p. 107]. \square

Theorem 6.3. *Let C be a Hopf algebra over \mathfrak{K} and let A be a right C -comodule algebra with $B = A^{\text{co}C}$. Suppose A, B and C are \mathfrak{K} -projective and that A/B is C -Galois. Let \mathcal{A} be the category of left A^e -modules, \mathcal{C} the category of right C -modules and let \mathcal{D} be the category of \mathfrak{K} -modules. Let $\phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $\psi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be the functors defined by $\phi(X) = X^B$ and $\psi(Y) = Y^C$ for $X \in \mathcal{A}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{C}$.*

Suppose $A/\mathfrak{K}1$ is \mathfrak{K} -projective and that A is both left and right B -flat. Suppose $F = (F, \Gamma_F, \eta_F, \gamma_F)$ and $F' = (F', \Gamma'_F, \eta'_F, \gamma'_F)$ are spectral sequence constructors for (ϕ, ψ) . Then F and F' construct canonically isomorphic spectral sequences from the E_2 -level onward.

Proof. The argument of [1, Theorem X.5.4, p. 109] applies unchanged. □

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