

CONSTRUCTING SEQUENCES OF DIVIDED POWERS. II

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ABSTRACT. Using principally the exponential and logarithmic Taylor series a number of simple formulas are derived for extending sequences of divided powers in cocommutative irreducible Hopf algebras over fields of characteristic 0. Both the commutative and noncommutative cases are considered.

Let H be a cocommutative irreducible Hopf algebra over the rationals. A sequence of elements in H , $x_0 = 1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ or $x_0 = 1, x_1, x_2, \dots$ is called a sequence of divided powers if, for all i ,

$$\Delta x_i = \sum_{j=0}^i x_j \otimes x_{i-j}.$$

In [1] there are a number of theorems on the constructibility of sequences of divided powers in the case when H is commutative. Here, we improve on the central result of that paper [Theorem 2, p. 33] and greatly simplify its proof. We also give generalizations to the noncommutative case.

The underlying computational technique, roughly stated, is that the exponential Taylor series of a primitive is a sequence of divided powers while the logarithmic Taylor series of a sequence of divided powers is a primitive. This allows us to give a simple and precise description of the form of an extension of a sequence of divided powers in both the commutative and noncommutative cases.

Throughout this paper, it will be assumed without reiteration that all Hopf algebras are cocommutative and irreducible and are over \mathbf{Q} , the rationals.

A formal power series in T , $1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i$ will be called a sequence of divided powers (SDP) if $1, x_1, x_2, \dots$ is an SDP. Note that if $1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i$ is an SDP then $1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^{in}$ is an SDP for all $n \geq 1$.

LEMMA 1 [2, SUBLEMMA, p. 28]. *If $x_0 = 1, x_1, x_2, \dots$ and $y_0 = 1, y_1, y_2, \dots$, are both SDP's in the same Hopf algebra then $\{\sum_{j=0}^i x_j y_{i-j}\}_i$ is also an SDP. Equivalently, if $(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)$ and $(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_i T^i)$ are SDP's, then $(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} y_i T^i)$ is an SDP. \square*

PROPOSITION 2. *Let x_1, x_2, \dots be elements in a commutative Hopf algebra.*

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Then the formal power series in T , $\exp(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)$, is an SDP if and only if each x_i is primitive. (Note that 0 is a primitive.)

PROOF. \Leftarrow It is well known and easy to compute that $\exp(xT^n) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (x^i/i!)T^{in}$ is an SDP if x is a primitive. Consequently,

$$\exp\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} x_i T^i\right) = \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \exp(x_i T^i)$$

will be an SDP using the lemma and induction.

\Rightarrow Assume inductively that x_i is a primitive for all $i < n$. Let y_j be the coefficient of T^j in $\exp(\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i T^i)$. We have just shown that $1, y_1, y_2, \dots$ is an SDP. Note that in $\exp(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i T^i)$ the coefficient of T^j is y_j for $j < n$ and $y_j + x_j$ for $j = n$. Thus y_n and $y_n + x_n$ both extend the same SDP which implies that their difference is a primitive. \square

COROLLARY 3. $1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i$ is an SDP if and only if the coefficient of T^j in $\log(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)$ is a primitive for all j .

PROOF. Since \log and \exp are inverse functions, this follows immediately.

THEOREM 4. Give $H_n = \mathbf{Q}[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]$ a graded Hopf algebra structure by defining ΔX_i so that $1, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ is an SDP and by letting $\deg X_i = i$. Then

$$P_{n+1} = \sum \frac{(-1)^{\sum m_i}}{\sum m_i} \binom{\sum m_i}{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n} X_1^{m_1} X_2^{m_2} \dots X_n^{m_n}$$

(the outer sum is taken over all m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n such that $m_1 + 2m_2 + \dots + nm_n = n + 1$) is the unique homogeneous extension to $1, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$.

PROOF. Consider $H = \mathbf{Q}[X_1, X_2, \dots]$ where $1, X_1, X_2, \dots$ is an SDP. By Corollary 3, for all j , the coefficient of T^j in

$$\log\left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i T^i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i T^i - \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i T^i)^2}{2} + \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i T^i)^3}{3} - \dots$$

is a primitive. In particular the coefficient of T^{n+1}

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^{1+\sum m_i}}{\sum m_i} \binom{\sum m_i}{m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{n+1}} X_1^{m_1} X_2^{m_2} \dots X_{n+1}^{m_{n+1}}$$

(the outer sum is taken over all m_1, m_2, \dots, m_{n+1} such that $m_1 + 2m_2 + \dots + (n+1)m_{n+1} = n+1$) is a primitive. Therefore P_{n+1} , the difference between X_{n+1} and this polynomial, will be an extension of $1, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$.

Uniqueness follows from [3, Lemma 4] or [1, Theorem 2, p. 33]. \square

We turn now to the noncommutative case and show that Proposition 2 and

Corollary 3 still hold. We will then be able to prove a theorem analogous to Theorem 4.

PROPOSITION 5. *Assume $1, x_1, x_2, \dots$ is an SDP in a Hopf algebra H . Then for all $j \geq 1$ the coefficient of T^j in $\log(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)$ is a primitive. (We assume of course that T commutes with the x_i .)*

PROOF. Let y_j be the coefficient of T^j in $\log(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)$. Then

$$y_j = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} x_{i_1} x_{i_2} \cdots x_{i_n},$$

summing over all terms such that $\sum i_k = j$ ($1 \leq i_k \leq j$). We wish to show that any term in Δy_j of the form $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_t} \otimes x_{i_{t+1}} \cdots x_{i_m}$ with $t \geq 1$ and $m > t$ has coefficient 0. We know (Corollary 3) that in the commutative case $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_t} \otimes x_{i_{t+1}} \cdots x_{i_m}$ has coefficient 0. This means that the sum of the coefficients of all distinct terms of the form

$$x_{i_{\psi(1)}} \cdots x_{i_{\psi(t)}} \otimes x_{i_{\phi(t+1)}} \cdots x_{i_{\phi(m)}}$$

where ψ is a permutation of $\{1, \dots, t\}$ and ϕ a permutation of $\{t+1, \dots, m\}$ must be zero. We will show that when distinct x_i do not satisfy any nontrivial polynomial identity that these coefficients are all the same and thus all must be zero. (This will clearly imply the general case.) Actually we will show that the coefficient of $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_t} \otimes x_{i_{t+1}} \cdots x_{i_m}$ depends only on t and m .

Consider all ways in which $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_t} \otimes x_{i_{t+1}} \cdots x_{i_m}$ can occur in Δy_j . If

$$(x_{j_1} \otimes x_{k_1})(x_{j_2} \otimes x_{k_2}) \cdots (x_{j_n} \otimes x_{k_n}) = x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_t} \otimes x_{i_{t+1}} \cdots x_{i_m}$$

then of course

$$x_{j_1} \cdots x_{j_n} = x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_t} \quad \text{and} \quad x_{k_1} \cdots x_{k_n} = x_{i_{t+1}} \cdots x_{i_m},$$

i.e. each left-hand product must match each right-hand product in the same order, except that on the left-hand side there may be some 1's i.e. we allow j_l or k_l to be zero, but we will assume that if $x_{j_l} = 1$ then $x_{k_l} \neq 1$. Now $(x_{j_1} \otimes x_{k_1}) \cdots (x_{j_n} \otimes x_{k_n})$ occurs only in $\Delta x_{j_1+k_1} \cdots x_{j_n+k_n}$ (and has coefficient 1) and $x_{j_1+k_1} \cdots x_{j_n+k_n}$ is a term in y_j with coefficient $(-1)^{n+1}/n$, i.e. $(x_{j_1} \otimes x_{k_1}) \cdots (x_{j_n} \otimes x_{k_n})$ has coefficient $(-1)^{n+1}/n$ in Δy_j . (In the above discussion when we say that $(x_{j_1} \otimes x_{k_1}) \cdots (x_{j_n} \otimes x_{k_n})$ occurs only in $\Delta x_{j_1+k_1} \cdots x_{j_n+k_n}$ we mean before any multiplying is done. Thus, for example, $(1 \otimes x_1)(x_2 \otimes 1)$ and $(x_2 \otimes 1)(1 \otimes x_1)$ are, for the moment, to be thought of as distinct products. The former is a term in $\Delta x_1 x_2$ and the latter a term in $\Delta x_2 x_1$.) Now the coefficient of $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_t} \otimes x_{i_{t+1}} \cdots x_{i_m}$ will be the sum of all coefficients of the products $(x_{j_1} \otimes x_{k_1}) \cdots (x_{j_n} \otimes x_{k_n})$. But clearly the number and form of these products is independent of which particular x_i occur in $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_t} \otimes x_{i_{t+1}} \cdots x_{i_m}$ and the coefficient of each product depends only on n . \square

EXAMPLE. $x_2 x_1 \otimes x_1$ will occur in Δy_4 as

- (1) $(x_2 \otimes 1)(x_1 \otimes 1)(1 \otimes x_1)$,
- (2) $(x_2 \otimes 1)(1 \otimes x_1)(x_1 \otimes 1)$,
- (3) $(1 \otimes x_1)(x_2 \otimes 1)(x_1 \otimes 1)$,
- (4) $(x_2 \otimes 1)(x_1 \otimes x_1)$,
- (5) $(x_2 \otimes x_1)(x_1 \otimes 1)$.

The first three products, since they have three factors, will have coefficient $\frac{1}{3}$ while the latter two will have coefficient $-\frac{1}{2}$. Thus the coefficient of $x_2 x_1 \otimes x_1$ is $3(\frac{1}{3}) - 2(\frac{1}{2})$. Note that the fact that the first and second products both occur in $\Delta x_2 x_1 x_1$ is irrelevant. The point is that changing x_2 and/or either x_1 to any other x_i would not affect the computation.

PROPOSITION 6. *If x_1, x_2, \dots are primitives in a Hopf algebra then $\exp(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)$ is an SDP.*

PROOF. We will find an SDP whose log equals $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i$. Since log and exp are inverse functions this will suffice. Assume inductively that we have an SDP, $1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} z_i T^i$, such that the coefficient of T^j in $\log(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} z_i T^i)$ is x_j for $1 \leq j < n$. (The induction can be started with $\exp(x_1 T)$.) Let the coefficient of T^n in $\log(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} z_i T^i)$ be w . By Proposition 5 w is a primitive. Then $(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} z_i T^i) \exp((x_n - w) T^n)$ will be an SDP (Lemma 1) and will continue the induction. \square

THEOREM 7. *Let x_1, x_2, \dots be elements of a Hopf algebra. Then*

- (a) $1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i$ is an SDP if and only if the coefficient of T^j in $\log(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)$ is a primitive for all j .
- (b) $\exp(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x_i T^i)$ is an SDP if and only if x_i is a primitive for all i .

PROOF. Follows from Propositions 5 and 6. \square

THEOREM 8. *Give $H_n = \mathbf{Q}\langle X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n \rangle$ (the free algebra on X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) a Hopf algebra structure by defining ΔX_i so that $1, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ is an SDP. Then $\sum((-1)^m/m) X_{i_1} X_{i_2} \cdots X_{i_m}$ extends $1, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ where the sum is taken over all terms such that $\sum i_j = n + 1$ with $1 \leq i_j \leq n$.*

PROOF. Using Theorem 7 in place of Corollary 3 this is the same as the proof of Theorem 4. \square

In contrast to the commutative case, the above extension is far from unique. Using the following lemma we can give another extension that also can be simply expressed.

LEMMA 9 [4, PROPOSITION 1, p. 7]. *Let $1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ be an SDP in a Hopf algebra H . Define K_1, K_2, \dots, K_{n+1} inductively by letting $K_1 = 0$ and $K_i = \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_{i-j}(j x_j - K_j)$. Then $(n+1)^{-1} K_{n+1}$ will extend $1, x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$. \square*

THEOREM 10. *Let H_n be the Hopf algebra of Theorem 8. Then*

$$P_{n+1} = \sum (-1)^m \frac{i_m}{n+1} X_{i_1} X_{i_2} \cdots X_{i_m}$$

extends 1, X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n where the sum is taken over all terms such that $\sum i_j = n + 1$ with $1 \leq i_j \leq n$.

PROOF. We show by induction that for $n \geq 2$ the K_n in the lemma is nP_n as defined above. First, $K_2 = X_1(X_1 - 0) = X_1^2$. As $P_2 = \frac{1}{2}X_1^2$, when $n = 2$ the theorem is correct.

Assume that the theorem is true for $s < n$. Then $K_{n+1} = \sum_{j=1}^n X_{n+1-j}(jX_j - jP_j)$. Thus the coefficient of $X_{n+1-j}X_j$ is j and by induction (if $m > 2$) the coefficient of $X_{i_1}X_{i_2} \cdots X_{i_m}$ is $(-1)(-1)^{m-1}i_m$. \square

Of course, by symmetry, there is another extension with coefficients $(-1)^m i_1 / (n + 1)$.

NOTE. Theorem 4 can also be derived from either Proposition 5 or Theorem 10.

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