

AN ANALOG OF KOSTANT'S THEOREM FOR THE COHOMOLOGY OF QUANTUM GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. We prove the analog of Kostant's Theorem on Lie algebra cohomology in the context of quantum groups. In particular, it is shown that Kostant's cohomology formula holds for quantum groups at a generic parameter q , recovering an earlier result of Malikov in the case where the underlying semisimple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n)$. We also show that Kostant's formula holds when q is specialized to an ℓ -th root of unity for odd $\ell \geq h - 1$ (where h is the Coxeter number of \mathfrak{g}) when the highest weight of the coefficient module lies in the lowest alcove. This can be regarded as an analog of results of Friedlander-Parshall and Polo-Tilouine on the cohomology of Lie algebras of reductive algebraic groups in prime characteristic.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Let \mathfrak{g} be a complex semisimple Lie algebra, $L(\lambda)$ be a finite dimensional \mathfrak{g} -module, \mathfrak{p}_J be a parabolic subalgebra, \mathfrak{u}_J be the nilradical of \mathfrak{p}_J and \mathfrak{l}_J be the associated Levi subalgebra. A celebrated result of Kostant states that the cohomology $H^\bullet(\mathfrak{u}_J, L(\lambda))$ is the (multiplicity-free) direct sum of finite dimensional \mathfrak{l}_J -modules, $L_J(w \cdot \lambda)$, with $w \in {}^JW$ (minimal length coset representatives of $W_J \backslash W$ where W_J is the Weyl group associated to the subset J of simple roots). There are many proofs of this result (e.g. [Kna, GW]), including ones which involve constructing BGG resolutions [RC, HeK]. Recently the authors [UGA] provided a proof of Kostant's theorem by utilizing linkage in the parabolic category \mathcal{O}_J .

In this paper we will prove an analog of Kostant's theorem in the case of quantum groups over generic parameters and at roots of unity. Our proof uses many of the ideas presented in [UGA]. More specifically, we first consider a subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ of the quantized enveloping algebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ which is explicitly defined in [BNPP, §2.4, §2.6] using deep results of Lusztig on the existence of a PBW basis. In the classical case, the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{u}_J is a Hopf algebra and the cohomology of this algebra can be computed by using a complex which determines the (ordinary) Lie algebra cohomology. However, in the quantum case the subalgebra $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ is an augmented algebra but not a Hopf algebra. Moreover, the cohomology for $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ is

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much more difficult to compute than in the classical case because of the lack of an explicit complex. This necessitates the use of other techniques involving spectral sequences and Euler characteristics.

We consider finite dimensional modules $L^q(\lambda)$ for $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$, and calculate the cohomology

$$H^\bullet(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\lambda)) := \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)}^\bullet(\mathbb{C}, L^q(\lambda))$$

as a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ -module. In the case when q is a generic parameter our results recover an earlier result of Malikov [Mal] when $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n)$ and $\mathfrak{u}_J = \mathfrak{u}$ is the unipotent radical of a Borel subalgebra. We also consider the case when q is specialized to an l th root of unity. In this situation, when $l \geq h - 1$ (h being the Coxeter number of the underlying root system), we prove a version of Kostant's theorem for weights in the lowest alcove. These results can be regarded as an analog for quantum groups of results by Friedlander and Parshall [FP] and by Polo and Tilouine [PT, Corollary 2.10] for the cohomology of Lie algebras of reductive algebraic groups in prime characteristic.

1.2. The paper is organized as follows. The basic information we shall need about quantum groups is in Section 2. In Section 3 we introduce a parabolic version of Category \mathcal{O} for quantum groups, which generalizes the ordinary quantum group Category \mathcal{O}^q (as defined in [HK]). Within these categories blocks can be defined and the simple modules in a block are parametrized by standard "linkage classes". This information gives us upper bounds on the composition factors in the cohomology. In Section 4, we provide results which compare the Euler characteristics on the ordinary \mathfrak{u}_J -cohomology with the cohomology for $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$. These techniques provide effective lower bounds on the composition factors in $H^\bullet(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\lambda))$. With the results in Sections 3 and 4, we prove the quantum version of Kostant's theorem in Section 5 (Theorems 5.1.1 and 5.2.1). In Section 6, we apply linkage in a graded version of the small quantum group $u_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$, where ζ is a primitive l th root of unity, along with the Euler characteristic results in Section 4 to prove the quantum version of the Polo-Tilouine result.

2. QUANTUM GROUPS

2.1. We will follow the conventions as described in [BNPP, Section 2]. Let \mathfrak{g} be a complex simple Lie algebra. Let Φ be the irreducible root system associated to \mathfrak{g} and $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r\}$ be a fixed set of simple roots. The set Φ spans a real vector space \mathbb{E} with positive definite inner product $\langle u, v \rangle$, $u, v \in \mathbb{E}$, normalized so that $\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle = 2$ if $\alpha \in \Phi$ is a short root. For $\alpha \in \Phi$, let $\alpha^\vee = \frac{2}{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle} \alpha$. For $J \subseteq \Delta$, let $\Phi_J = \Phi \cap \mathbb{Z}J$ be the root subsystem of Φ generated by J . Let W be the Weyl group corresponding to Φ and W_J the Weyl group of Φ_J , viewed as a subgroup of W . Let JW denote the set of minimal length coset representatives for $W_J \backslash W$.

Define the fundamental dominant weights $\varpi_1, \dots, \varpi_r$ by $\langle \varpi_i, \alpha_j^\vee \rangle = \delta_{i,j}$, so that the (integral) weight lattice is $X = \mathbb{Z}\varpi_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}\varpi_r$ and the set of dominant (integral) weights is $X^+ = \mathbb{N}\varpi_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{N}\varpi_r$, where \mathbb{N} denotes the set of nonnegative integers. Let

$$X_J^+ = \{ \lambda \in X : \langle \lambda, \check{\alpha} \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \text{ for all } \alpha \in J \}$$

be the set of J -dominant integral weights. Set $\rho = \varpi_1 + \dots + \varpi_r$. For $\lambda \in X$ and $w \in W$ define the usual dot action $w \cdot \lambda = w(\lambda + \rho) - \rho$.

Let \mathfrak{t} be a fixed maximal toral subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . Given $\alpha \in \Phi$, let \mathfrak{g}_α be the α -root space. Put $\mathfrak{b}^+ = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ (the positive Borel subalgebra) and $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Phi^-} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$ (the opposite Borel subalgebra). More generally, given a subset $J \subseteq \Delta$, one can consider the Levi and parabolic Lie subalgebras \mathfrak{l}_J and $\mathfrak{p}_J = \mathfrak{l}_J \oplus \mathfrak{u}_J$ of \mathfrak{g} . Here \mathfrak{l}_J is the sum of \mathfrak{t} and the root spaces \mathfrak{g}_α for which α is in the span of J , and \mathfrak{u}_J is the sum of the root spaces $\mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha}$ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+ \setminus \Phi_J^+$. When $J = \emptyset$ we have $\mathfrak{l}_J = \mathfrak{t}$ and $\mathfrak{p}_J = \mathfrak{b}$.

2.2. Throughout this paper let $l > 1$ be a fixed odd positive integer. If Φ has type G_2 , then we assume that 3 does not divide l . Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{Q}[q, q^{-1}]$ with fraction field $\mathbb{Q}(q)$. Let $\zeta = \sqrt[l]{1} \in \mathbb{C}$ be a primitive l th root of unity and $k = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$. One can regard k as an \mathcal{A} -algebra by means of the homomorphism $\mathbb{Q}[q, q^{-1}] \rightarrow k$ where $q \mapsto \zeta$.

The quantized enveloping algebra $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ of \mathfrak{g} is the $\mathbb{Q}(q)$ -algebra with generators $E_\alpha, K_\alpha^{\pm 1}, F_\alpha, \alpha \in \Delta$, and relations (R1)–(R6) listed in [Jan3, (4.3)]. The algebra $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ has two \mathcal{A} -forms, $U_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g})$ (due to Lusztig) and $\mathcal{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g})$ (due to De Concini and Kac). Often we will use $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ to denote the latter \mathcal{A} -form specialized to a generic parameter. After a base change to k , these algebras play roles analogous to the hyperalgebra of a reductive group and the universal enveloping algebra of its Lie algebra, respectively. Set

$$U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g}) := k \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} U_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g}) / \langle 1 \otimes K_\alpha^l - 1 \otimes 1, \alpha \in \Delta \rangle.$$

The elements $E_\alpha, K_\alpha, F_\alpha, \alpha \in \Delta$, in $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ generate a Hopf subalgebra, denoted by $u_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$, of $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$.

Recall that $\mathcal{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g})$ is the \mathcal{A} -subalgebra of $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by the $E_\alpha, F_\alpha, K_\alpha^{\pm 1}, \alpha \in \Delta$. There is an inclusion of \mathcal{A} -forms: $\mathcal{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g}) \subseteq U_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g})$. Now set $\mathcal{U}_k(\mathfrak{g}) := k \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{U}_q^{\mathcal{A}}(\mathfrak{g})$. Finally, put

$$\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{g}) = \mathcal{U}_k(\mathfrak{g}) / \langle 1 \otimes K_\alpha^l - 1 \otimes 1, \alpha \in \Delta \rangle.$$

The (Hopf) algebra $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ has a central subalgebra \mathcal{Z} such that $u_\zeta(\mathfrak{g}) \cong \mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{g}) // \mathcal{Z}$ (cf. [DCK] for more details). The finite dimensional Hopf algebra $u_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ will be referred to as the *small quantum group*.

We will assume throughout that all $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ and $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ modules we consider are integrable and of type 1 (cf. [BNPP, Section 2.2]). Given such a module V , let $\text{wt}(V)$ denote its set of weights.

2.3. **Levi and parabolic subalgebras.** The universal enveloping algebras of the Levi and parabolic subalgebras associated to J will be denoted by $\mathbb{U}(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ and $\mathbb{U}(\mathfrak{p}_J)$. One can naturally define corresponding quantized enveloping algebras $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ and $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$. As subalgebras of $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$, $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ is generated by $\{E_\alpha, F_\alpha : \alpha \in J\} \cup \{K_\alpha^{\pm 1} : \alpha \in \Delta\}$, and $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ is generated by $\{E_\alpha : \alpha \in J\} \cup \{F_\alpha, K_\alpha^{\pm 1} : \alpha \in \Delta\}$. Upon specialization one obtains the subalgebras $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J), U_\zeta(\mathfrak{p}_J), u_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J), u_\zeta(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ of $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ and $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J), \mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ of $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$. One can also make analogous constructions with the opposite parabolic \mathfrak{p}_J^+ .

For each $\alpha \in \Delta$, Lusztig has defined an automorphism T_α of $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ (cf. [Jan3, Ch. 8]). If s_α is a simple reflection in W , let $T_{s_\alpha} := T_\alpha$. More generally, given any $w \in W$, let $w = s_{\beta_1} s_{\beta_2} \cdots s_{\beta_n}$ be a reduced expression, and define $T_w := T_{\beta_1} \cdots T_{\beta_n} \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}))$. The automorphism T_w is independent of the reduced expression of w .

Now let $J \subseteq \Delta$ and fix a reduced expression for the longest element of W , $w_0 = s_{\beta_1} \cdots s_{\beta_N}$, that starts with a reduced expression for the longest element $w_{0,J}$ of W_J . The fixed reduced expression for w_0 induces a fixed ordering on the positive roots, which in turn leads to a definition of “root vectors” E_γ, F_γ for each $\gamma \in \Phi^+$ by using the automorphisms above, as in [BNPP, Section 2.4]. Note that E_γ has weight γ and F_γ has weight $-\gamma$. The vectors E_γ, F_γ , and $K_\alpha^{\pm 1}$ for $\alpha \in \Delta$ form a PBW-like basis for $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$. We also note that ordered monomials of elements E_γ, F_γ , where $\gamma \in \Phi^+ \cap \Phi_J$, and $K_\alpha^{\pm 1}$ for $\alpha \in \Delta$ form a PBW-like basis for $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$. Moreover, such a basis for $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ can be obtained by taking ordered monomials in E_γ, F_τ , where $\gamma \in \Phi^+ \cap \Phi_J$, $\tau \in \Phi^+$, and $K_\alpha^{\pm 1}$ for $\alpha \in \Delta$.

With the PBW basis as described above one can define a subalgebra $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ which is analogous to that of $\mathbb{U}(\mathfrak{u}_J) \subset \mathbb{U}(\mathfrak{p}_J)$. Let $\Phi^+ \setminus \Phi_J^+ = \{\gamma_{i_1}, \dots, \gamma_{i_N}\}$ and set $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ to be the subspace spanned by the $F_{\gamma_{i_1}}^{a_{i_1}} \cdots F_{\gamma_{i_N}}^{a_{i_N}}$, $a_{i_j} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. According to [BNPP, Lemma 2.4.1] $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ is a subalgebra of $\mathbb{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ and independent of the choice of reduced expression for w_0 . Again by specializing one obtains algebras $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ and $u_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}_J)$.

3. QUANTUM PARABOLIC CATEGORY \mathcal{O}

3.1. **Category \mathcal{O}_J^q .** Define a partial order on X by

$$\mu \leq \lambda \iff \lambda - \mu \text{ is a sum of positive roots.}$$

Given $\lambda \in X$, define

$$D(\lambda) = \{\mu \in X : \mu \leq \lambda\}.$$

The simple finite dimensional $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -modules are parameterized by the set X_J^+ . Denote the simple module of highest weight $\lambda \in X_J^+$ by $L_J^q(\lambda)$.

Definition 3.1.1. Let $\mathcal{C}_J = \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ denote the full subcategory of all $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules which are finitely semisimple as $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -modules (that is, they decompose as a direct sum of finite dimensional simple $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -modules where the simple modules occur with finite multiplicity).

Definition 3.1.2. Let \mathcal{O}_J^q denote the full subcategory of \mathcal{C}_J consisting of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules V which have finite dimensional weight spaces and satisfy the following condition: there exist $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_t \in X$ such that

$$\text{wt}(V) \subseteq D(\lambda_1) \cup D(\lambda_2) \cup \cdots \cup D(\lambda_t).$$

3.2. **Verma modules.** For each $\lambda \in X_J^+$, extend the finite dimensional irreducible $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module $L_J^q(\lambda)$ to a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ -module by requiring that $F_\gamma L_J^q(\lambda) = 0$ for all $\gamma \in \Phi^+ \setminus \Phi_J^+$.

The *parabolic Verma module* corresponding to $\lambda \in X_J^+$ is defined by

$$Z_J^q(\lambda) := \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)} L_J^q(\lambda).$$

As in the classical setting (cf. [RC, Proposition 3.3]), the following properties hold:

- (1) $Z_J^q(\lambda)$ is an object of \mathcal{O}_J^q .
- (2) $Z_J^q(\lambda)$ is a highest weight module with highest weight λ .
- (3) $Z_J^q(\lambda)$ has a unique maximal submodule and its unique irreducible quotient is isomorphic to $L^q(\lambda)$, the irreducible $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ module with highest weight λ .
- (4) Every simple object in \mathcal{O}_J^q is isomorphic to $L^q(\lambda)$ for some $\lambda \in X_J^+$.

Specializing to $q = 1$ (cf. [HK, Ch. 3]), we have an identification of the character of $L^q(\lambda)$:

$$(3.2.1) \quad \text{ch } L^q(\lambda) = \text{ch } L(\lambda),$$

where $L(\lambda)$ denotes the irreducible $U(\mathfrak{g})$ module with highest weight λ . (Note that this is not necessarily finite dimensional since we only require that $\lambda \in X_J^+$.)

The Category \mathcal{O}_J^q is a full subcategory of \mathcal{O}^q (cf. [HK, §3.2]). A crucial fact used in what follows is that the linkage principle holds in Category \mathcal{O}_J^q since it holds in \mathcal{O}^q (cf. [Jan1, Claim 6.26]). In particular we use the following fact. Consider a weight $\nu \in X_J^+$. If $Z_J^q(\nu)$ has $L^q(\mu)$ as a composition factor, then $\nu = w \cdot \mu$ for some $w \in {}^JW$.

3.3. Projective modules in \mathcal{O}_J^q . We have a decomposition of Category \mathcal{O}_J^q into infinitesimal blocks

$$\mathcal{O}_J^q = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W} \mathcal{O}_J^q(\mu).$$

In this section, let $Z(\lambda) := Z_J^q(\lambda)$ for brevity.

Proposition 3.3.1. *The following hold:*

- (a) *If $\lambda \in \mathfrak{t}^*$ is dominant, then $Z(\lambda)$ is projective.*
- (b) *If $P \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$ is projective and $\dim L < \infty$, then $P \otimes L$ is projective in \mathcal{O}_J^q .*
- (c) *Category \mathcal{O}_J^q has enough projectives.*

Proof. The proof follows the line of reasoning given for ordinary Category \mathcal{O} in [Hum]. For completeness, we include the argument here.

(a) Start with an exact sequence $M \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ in \mathcal{O}_J^q . Suppose $\varphi : Z(\lambda) \rightarrow N$ is a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module homomorphism. We want a map $\tilde{\varphi} : Z(\lambda) \rightarrow M$ such that

$$(3.3.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & & Z(\lambda) \\ & \swarrow \tilde{\varphi} & \downarrow \varphi \\ M & \xrightarrow{\pi} & N \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

commutes. Since $Z(\lambda)$ is a highest weight module, it has a highest weight vector v^+ , of weight λ . Consider $\varphi(v^+) \in N$. The map $\pi : M \rightarrow N$ is surjective, so there exists $v \in M$ such that $\pi(v) = \varphi(v^+)$. Now, $Z(\lambda) \in \mathcal{O}_J^q(\lambda)$. Furthermore,

$$N = \bigoplus_{\mu \in \mathfrak{t}^*/W} N^\mu$$

with $N^\mu \in \mathcal{O}_J^q(\mu)$, and $\varphi(Z(\lambda)) \subseteq N^\lambda$. So without loss of generality, we may suppose $M, N \in \mathcal{O}_J^q(\lambda)$. The $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{n}^+)$ -submodule of M generated by v has a maximal weight vector of weight $\mu \geq \lambda$. By the Linkage Principle, $\mu = w \cdot \lambda$ for some $w \in W$. Thus $\mu = \lambda$, since λ is dominant. By the universal property of $Z(\lambda)$, there exists $\tilde{\varphi} : Z(\lambda) \rightarrow M$ such that $\tilde{\varphi}(v^+) = v$ and (3.3.1) commutes. Hence $Z(\lambda)$ is projective.

(b) By the definition of Category \mathcal{O}_J^q , it is easy to see that $V \otimes L \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$ for any $V \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$ and any finite dimensional module L . In particular, $- \otimes L$ (and similarly $L \otimes -$) are exact functors on \mathcal{O}_J^q . Since P is projective if and only if $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}(P, -)$

is an exact functor, $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}(P, \text{Hom}(L, -)) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}(P, L^* \otimes -)$ is the composition of two exact functors and hence exact. Furthermore,

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}(P \otimes L, -) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}(P, \text{Hom}(L, -)).$$

Hence $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}(P \otimes L, -)$ is exact, therefore $P \otimes L$ is projective in \mathcal{O}_J^q .

(c) We prove that if $M \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$, then there exists a projective module $P \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$ such that $P \twoheadrightarrow M$. We proceed by induction on the length of M . For the base step, for any $\lambda \in X_J^+$, we will find a projective $P \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$ such that $P \twoheadrightarrow L^q(\lambda)$. Let $\mu := \lambda + n\rho$ for $n \geq 0$ large enough that μ is dominant; in particular, $\mu \in X_J^+$. Then the Verma module $Z(\mu)$ is projective by part (a). Since $n\rho \in X^+$, $L^q(n\rho)$ is finite dimensional. Hence $P := Z(\mu) \otimes L^q(n\rho)$ is projective in \mathcal{O}_J^q by part (b).

The standard argument using the tensor identity shows that if $\dim L < \infty$, then $Z(\xi) \otimes L$ has a finite Verma filtration with subquotients of the form $Z(\xi + \nu)$, where ν ranges over $\text{wt}(L)$. Moreover, if ν is a minimal (respectively, maximal) weight of L , then $Z(\xi + \nu)$ is a quotient (resp., submodule) of $Z(\xi) \otimes L$. The lowest weight of $L^q(n\rho)$ is $-n\rho = w_0(n\rho)$, so $Z(\mu - n\rho) = Z(\lambda)$ is a quotient of P . Consequently,

$$P \twoheadrightarrow Z(\lambda) \twoheadrightarrow L^q(\lambda)$$

since $L^q(\lambda)$ is a quotient of $Z(\lambda)$.

For the inductive step, suppose $l(M) > 1$ so that for some simple module $L^q(\lambda)$ ($\lambda \in X_J^+$) we have a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow L(\lambda) \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow 0.$$

Now, $l(N) < l(M)$ and so by our induction hypothesis, there exists a projective module $Q \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$ such that we have a map $\varphi : Q \twoheadrightarrow N$. Consequently, there is a map $\tilde{\varphi} : Q \twoheadrightarrow M$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & L^q(\lambda) & \longrightarrow & M & \xrightarrow{\pi} & N \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & & \swarrow \tilde{\varphi} & \uparrow \varphi \\ & & & & & & Q \end{array}$$

commutes. If $\tilde{\varphi}$ is surjective, we are done. If $\tilde{\varphi}$ is not surjective, then $M \cong N \oplus L^q(\lambda)$. Consequently, taking $P \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$ such that P is a projective cover of $L^q(\lambda)$, we have that $Q \oplus P \twoheadrightarrow M$. \square

3.4. Relative cohomology. In this subsection we outline basic definitions and results for relative cohomology. Let

$$\cdots \rightarrow M_{i-1} \xrightarrow{f_{i-1}} M_i \xrightarrow{f_i} M_{i+1} \rightarrow \cdots$$

be a sequence of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules. We say that this sequence is $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -exact if it is exact as a sequence of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -modules and if, when viewed as a sequence of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -modules, $\text{Ker } f_i$ is a direct summand of M_i for all i .

A $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module P is $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -projective if given any $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow M_1 \xrightarrow{f} M_2 \xrightarrow{g} M_3 \rightarrow 0$$

and $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module homomorphism $h : P \rightarrow M_3$ there is a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -homomorphism $\tilde{h} : P \rightarrow M_2$ satisfying $g \circ \tilde{h} = h$.

In particular, note that if P is a projective $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module, then it is automatically $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -projective.

A $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -projective resolution of a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module is a $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -exact sequence

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{\delta_3} P_1 \xrightarrow{\delta_1} P_0 \xrightarrow{\delta_0} M \rightarrow 0,$$

where each P_i is a $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -projective module. We record here a lemma which is a special case of a classical result due to Hochschild; see [Hoc, Lemma 2 and §2].

Lemma 3.4.1. *The following statements hold:*

- (a) *If M is any $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module, then $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)} M$ is a $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -projective $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module.*
- (b) *Any $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module admits a $(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))$ -projective resolution, namely,*

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{\delta_3} \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)} \text{Ker } \delta_0 \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)} M \xrightarrow{\delta_0} M \rightarrow 0.$$

Here δ_i is the “multiplication” map $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)} N \rightarrow N$ given by $x \otimes n \mapsto xn$ for any $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module N .

Recall that the category \mathcal{C}_J from Section 3 contains \mathcal{O}_J^q . A key connection between these categories is that if M and N are objects of \mathcal{O}_J^q , then one has

$$\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}^\bullet(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}_{(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))}^\bullet(M, N) \cong \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{C}_J}^\bullet(M, N)$$

(cf. [Kum] and [BNW]).

3.5. Composition factors. If V is a finitely semisimple $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module, define $[V : L_J^q(\nu)] = [V : L_J^q(\nu)]_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)} := \dim \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(L_J^q(\nu), V)$. The following theorems provide information about the composition factors inside the cohomology.

Theorem 3.5.1 (cf. [UGA, Theorem 2.3.1]). *Let $V \in \mathcal{O}_J^q$ and let $\lambda \in X_J^+$.*

- (a) $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}^i(Z_J^q(\lambda), V) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(L_J^q(\lambda), \text{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), V))$.
- (b) *If $[\text{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu)) : L_J^q(\nu)] \neq 0$ for $\mu \in X^+$, then $\nu = w \cdot \mu$ for some $w \in {}^JW$.*

Proof. (a) First observe that $\text{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}^i(Z_J^q(\lambda), V) \cong \text{Ext}_{(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))}^i(Z_J^q(\lambda), V)$ and by Frobenius reciprocity we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ext}_{(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g}), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))}^i(Z_J^q(\lambda), V) &\cong \text{Ext}_{(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J))}^i(L_J^q(\lambda), V) \\ &\cong \text{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J); L_J^q(\lambda)^* \otimes V). \end{aligned}$$

One can use the Grothendieck spectral sequence construction given in [Jan2, I, Proposition 4.1] to obtain a spectral sequence

$$\begin{aligned} E_2^{i,j} &= \text{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J) // \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J) / \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J \cap \mathfrak{u}_J); \text{H}^j(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), 0; L_J^q(\lambda)^* \otimes V)) \\ &\Rightarrow \text{H}^{i+j}(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J); L_J^q(\lambda)^* \otimes V) \end{aligned}$$

(see [GK, Sec. 5.2] for the definition of //). However,

$$E_2^{i,j} \cong \text{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J); \text{H}^j(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J), 0; L_J^q(\lambda)^* \otimes V)) = 0$$

for $i > 0$, so the spectral sequence collapses and yields

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(L_J^q(\lambda), \text{H}^j(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), V)) &\cong \text{H}^0(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J); \text{H}^j(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L_J^q(\lambda)^* \otimes V)) \\ &\cong \text{H}^j(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J), \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J); L_J^q(\lambda)^* \otimes V). \end{aligned}$$

(b) Suppose that $[H^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu)) : L_J^q(\nu)] \neq 0$. Then from part (a),

$$\begin{aligned} [H^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu)) : L_J^q(\nu)]_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{t}_J)} &= \dim \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{t}_J)}(L_J^q(\nu), H^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu))) \\ &= \dim \operatorname{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}^i(Z_J^q(\nu), L^q(\mu)). \end{aligned}$$

But, $\operatorname{Ext}_{\mathcal{O}_J^q}^i(Z_J^q(\nu), L^q(\mu)) \neq 0$ implies by linkage that $\nu = w \cdot \mu$ for some $w \in {}^J W$. \square

Theorem 3.5.2 (cf. [UGA, Proposition 2.5.1]). *Let V be a finite dimensional $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ -module. If*

$$[H^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), V) : L^q(\lambda)] \neq 0,$$

then

$$[H^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes V : L^q(\lambda)] \neq 0.$$

Proof. Consider the case when V is simple. Let $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)_+$ denote the augmentation ideal of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ as in [BNPP, §2.7]. Then $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)_+$ acts by zero on V . This is a consequence of two properties. First, $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ is a normal subalgebra of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ (cf. [BNPP, Corollary 2.7A]). Second, $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ has only one irreducible representation, the trivial module. Taking $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)_+$ invariants, we have a non-zero (because of the second property) subspace of V which is invariant under $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ (by the first property). Thus $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)_+$ must act by zero on all of V , which implies that

$$H^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), V) \cong H^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes V.$$

Thus the statement holds in this case. The general argument follows by induction on the length of a composition series for V and the long exact sequence in cohomology as in [UGA, Proposition 2.5.1]. \square

4. EULER CHARACTERISTICS

4.1. Let M be a module in \mathcal{O}_J^q . We denote the formal character of M by $\operatorname{ch} M$ (cf. [Jan1, 5A.8]). From [BNPP, Proposition 2.9.1(b)] and Theorem 3.5.2,

$$H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), M) = 0$$

for $n > \dim \mathfrak{u}_J$. Set

$$\chi(M) = \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \operatorname{ch} H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), M).$$

If M has a trivial $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ -action, then

$$(4.1.1) \quad \chi(M) = \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \operatorname{ch} (H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes M).$$

Now observe that if $0 \rightarrow M_1 \rightarrow M \rightarrow M_2 \rightarrow 0$ is a short exact sequence of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ -modules where M_1 and M_2 have trivial $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ -action, then

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(M) &= \chi(M_1) + \chi(M_2) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch} (\mathbb{H}^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes M_1) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch} (\mathbb{H}^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes M_2) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch} (\mathbb{H}^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes M). \end{aligned}$$

By inducting on the composition length of M and using the fact that all simple $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{p}_J)$ -modules are obtained by inflating simple $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -modules (by letting $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ act trivially), the formula (4.1.1) holds for all M . In particular,

$$(4.1.2) \quad \chi(L^q(\lambda)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch} (\mathbb{H}^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes L^q(\lambda)).$$

4.2. We recall the definition of the quantum exterior algebra $\Lambda_{q,J}^\bullet$ (cf. [BNPP, §2.9]). Let $\Lambda_{q,J}^\bullet$ be the graded algebra with generators $\{x_\alpha : \alpha \in \Phi^+ \setminus \Phi_J^+\}$, where $\deg(x_\alpha) = 1$, satisfying the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} x_\alpha \cdot x_\beta + q^{-\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle} x_\beta \cdot x_\alpha &= 0 \text{ if } \alpha \prec \beta; \\ x_\alpha^2 &= 0 \text{ for } \alpha \in \Phi^+ \setminus \Phi_J^+. \end{aligned}$$

Here \prec is the total ordering on the roots given by our fixed reduced expression of $w_{0,J}$ (cf. [BNPP, §2.4]).

We will now compare Euler characteristics in the quantum and classical cases. First observe that from (4.1.2) and [BNPP, Proposition 2.9.1(a)],

$$(4.2.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \chi(L^q(\lambda)) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n [\text{ch } \mathbb{H}^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C})][\text{ch } L^q(\lambda)] \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n [\text{ch } \Lambda_{q,J}^n][\text{ch } L^q(\lambda)]. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the analogous formula holds for the classical case:

$$\chi(L(\lambda)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n [\text{ch } \mathbb{H}^n(\mathfrak{u}_J, \mathbb{C})][\text{ch } L(\lambda)] = \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n [\text{ch } \Lambda^n(\mathfrak{u}_J^*)][\text{ch } L(\lambda)].$$

It follows immediately from the definitions that for each n ,

$$(4.2.2) \quad \text{ch } \Lambda_{q,J}^n = \text{ch } \Lambda^n(\mathfrak{u}_J^*).$$

Recalling (3.2.1), we have $[\text{ch } \Lambda_{q,J}^n][\text{ch } L^q(\lambda)] = [\text{ch } \Lambda^n(\mathfrak{u}_J^*)][\text{ch } L(\lambda)]$. Therefore,

$$(4.2.3) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch } \mathbb{H}^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\lambda)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch } \mathbb{H}^n(\mathfrak{u}_J, L(\lambda)).$$

Our strategy will be to use the fact that the right hand side of (4.2.3) is given by the classical Kostant's Theorem.

5. KOSTANT'S THEOREM

5.1. In this section we will prove an analog of Kostant's theorem for quantum groups. We begin by proving the result for trivial coefficients.

Theorem 5.1.1. *Let $J \subseteq \Delta$ and q be a generic parameter. Then as a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module,*

$$H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \cong \bigoplus_{\substack{w \in {}^J W \\ l(w) = n}} L_J^q(w \cdot 0).$$

Proof. According to Theorem 3.5.1, all $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -composition factors of $H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C})$ are of the form $L_J^q(w \cdot 0)$ where $w \in {}^J W$. Furthermore, by [BNPP, Proposition 2.9.1], if $w \cdot 0$ is a weight of $H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C})$, then $w \cdot 0$ is a weight of $\Lambda_{q,J}^n$. Recall (e.g., from (4.2.2) and [UGA, Lemma 3.1.2]) that $\dim(\Lambda_{q,J}^n)_{w \cdot 0} = 0$ for $l(w) \neq n$ and $(\Lambda_{q,J}^n)_{w \cdot 0} \cong k$ for $l(w) = n$.

Now by the classical Kostant's Theorem (cf. [UGA, Theorem 4.2.1]), $\text{ch } L_q(w \cdot 0)$ appears exactly once in $\sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch } \Lambda_{q,J}^n$; thus, it must appear exactly once in $\sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch } H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C})$. But by the previous paragraph, $[H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) : L_J^q(w \cdot 0)] = 0$ for $l(w) \neq n$; therefore $\text{ch } L_J^q(w \cdot 0)$ must appear exactly once in $\text{ch } H^{l(w)}(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C})$ and $[H^{l(w)}(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) : L_J^q(w \cdot 0)] = 1$. The result now follows because of the semisimplicity of the cohomology as a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module. \square

5.2. We can now apply the preceding theorem to compute the cohomology of $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ with coefficients in a finite dimensional simple $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{g})$ -module.

Theorem 5.2.1. *Let $J \subseteq \Delta$, $\mu \in X^+$ and q be a generic parameter. Then as a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module,*

$$H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu)) \cong \bigoplus_{\substack{w \in {}^J W \\ l(w) = n}} L_J^q(w \cdot \mu).$$

Proof. First observe that by Theorem 3.5.1, all $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -composition factors of $H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu))$ are of the form $L_J^q(w \cdot \mu)$ where $w \in {}^J W$. Next observe that if $[H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu)) : L_J^q(w \cdot \mu)] \neq 0$, then $[H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes L^q(\mu) : L_J^q(w \cdot \mu)] \neq 0$. In other words,

$$\text{Hom}_{U_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(L_J^q(w \cdot \mu), H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C}) \otimes L^q(\mu)) \neq 0.$$

We are now in a position to use the argument in [UGA, Theorem 4.2.1]. We first apply Frobenius reciprocity and Theorem 5.1.1 to deduce that

$$w \cdot \mu = w' \cdot 0 + \nu,$$

where $\nu \in \text{wt}(L^q(\mu))$ and $l(w') = n$. The argument in [UGA] shows that $w = w'$, thus $l(w) = n$. Furthermore,

$$H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), \mathbb{C})_{w \cdot 0} = 1.$$

We can now conclude that

$$(5.2.1) \quad [H^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu)) : L_J^q(w \cdot \mu)] \leq 1$$

for all $w \in {}^J W$.

The cohomology is completely reducible as a $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module, so it remains to prove that

$$(5.2.2) \quad [\mathbf{H}^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu)) : L_J^q(w \cdot \mu)] = 1$$

for all $w \in {}^JW$ and $l(w) = n$. Suppose that $w \in {}^JW$ and $l(w) = n$. By Kostant's Theorem in the classical case, $\text{ch } L(w \cdot \mu)$ occurs exactly once in the sum $\sum_{i=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^i \text{ch } \mathbf{H}^i(\mathfrak{u}_J, L(\mu))$. From (4.2.3), $\text{ch } L_J^q(w \cdot \mu)$ appears exactly once in $\sum_{i=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^i \text{ch } \mathbf{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\lambda))$. From the preceding paragraph $L_J^q(w \cdot \mu)$ can only appear as a composition factor, with multiplicity at most one, in $\mathbf{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\lambda))$ where $i = n = l(w)$. Putting these statements together implies that $[\mathbf{H}^n(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^q(\mu)) : L_J^q(w \cdot \mu)] = 1$. \square

6. ROOTS OF UNITY

6.1. In this section we will demonstrate that Kostant's theorem has a quantum analog in the case when the parameter is a primitive l th root of unity under the conditions that $l \geq h - 1$ and that the highest weight of the simple $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ -module is in the bottom alcove. These results were inspired by Polo and Tilouine's result for reductive groups in positive characteristic (cf. [PT, Theorem 2.1], [UGA, Theorem 4.2.1]).

6.2. The first step is to prove an upper bound on the composition factors of the cohomology groups $\mathbf{H}^\bullet(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu))$. In order to do so we need some additional notation. Since $u_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ is a normal sub Hopf algebra of $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$, one can form the algebra $Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ where K is the subalgebra of $U_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by $\{K_\alpha^{\pm 1} : \alpha \in \Delta\}$. The same construction works if one replaces \mathfrak{g} by \mathfrak{b} , \mathfrak{p}_J or \mathfrak{l}_J . This construction is dual to the construction given in [PW, Chapter 9] and analogous to the graded G_1T -category for reductive algebraic group schemes G in positive characteristic. For a fixed $l > 1$, let $W_l = W \rtimes l\mathbb{Z}\Phi$, a subgroup of the affine Weyl group, and $\widehat{W}_l = W \rtimes lX$, a subgroup of the extended affine Weyl group. Write X_{res}^+ for the set of l -restricted weights

$$\{ \lambda \in X : 0 \leq \langle \lambda, \check{\alpha} \rangle < l \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Delta \}$$

and similarly $X_{J,\text{res}}^+$ for the set of l -restricted J -weights. Let \overline{C}_Z be the (closed) bottom l -alcove.

The following theorem provides information about the $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -composition factors in the $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}_J)$ -cohomology.

Theorem 6.2.1. *Let $J \subseteq \Delta$ and ζ be a primitive l th root of unity.*

- (a) *If $[\mathbf{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu)) : L_J^\zeta(\sigma)]_{\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)} \neq 0$ where $\mu \in X^+$, then $\mu = w \cdot \sigma$ where $w \in \widehat{W}_l$.*
- (b) *If $[\mathbf{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu)) : L_J^\zeta(\sigma)]_{\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)} \neq 0$ where $\mu \in X_{\text{res}}^+$ and $\sigma \in X_{J,\text{res}}^+$, then $\mu = w \cdot \sigma$ where $w \in W_l$.*

Proof. We will provide a sketch of the argument, which is similar to the one given in [UGA, Theorem 2.4.1]. It should be noted that one needs to deviate somewhat from the original proof for Frobenius kernels because a different spectral sequence construction is needed in the quantum case.

(a) The first part of the proof follows by using the argument provided in [UGA, Theorem 2.4.1], replacing L_J with $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ and $(L_J)_1T$ with the algebra $Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$, etc.

The main points are that if $[\mathbf{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu)) : L_J^\zeta(\sigma)]_{\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)} \neq 0$ where $\mu \in X^+$, then one can write $\mu = \mu_0 + l\mu_1$ where $\mu_0 \in X_{\text{res}}^+$, $\mu_1 \in X^+$, and $\sigma = \sigma_0 + l\sigma_1$ where $\sigma_0 \in X_{J,\text{res}}^+$, $\sigma_1 \in X_J^+$. Then one shows that

$$[\mathbf{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0)) : L_J^\zeta(\sigma_0) \otimes l\gamma]_{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)} \neq 0$$

for some $\gamma \in X$. Here γ is the difference between a weight in the simple $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ -module $L^\zeta(\mu_1)$ and a weight in the simple $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module $L_J^\zeta(\sigma_1)$.

Here is where the proof now departs from the one given in [UGA, Theorem 2.4.1(a)]. Let \mathcal{Z} be the subalgebra in $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ generated by $\{E_\gamma^l, F_\gamma^l : \gamma \in \Phi\}$ and set $\mathcal{Z}_J = \mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J) \cap \mathcal{Z}$. Then $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J) // \mathcal{Z}_J \cong u_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J)$. From [BNPP, Section 5.4] there exists a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{a,b} = \mathbf{H}^a(u_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), \mathbf{H}^b(\mathcal{Z}_J, L^\zeta(\mu_0))) \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}^{a+b}(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0)).$$

Since the algebra \mathcal{Z}_J is central and generated by nilpotent elements, the action of \mathcal{Z}_J on $L^\zeta(\mu)$ is trivial. Moreover, the action of $u_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J)$ on $\mathbf{H}^\bullet(\mathcal{Z}_J, \mathbb{C})$ is trivial. Therefore, one can rewrite the spectral sequence as

$$E_2^{a,b} = \mathbf{H}^a(u_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0)) \otimes \mathbf{H}^b(\mathcal{Z}_J, \mathbb{C}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{H}^{a+b}(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0)).$$

Now suppose that $[\mathbf{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0)) : L_J^\zeta(\sigma_0) \otimes l\gamma]_{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)} \neq 0$. Then

$$\text{Hom}_{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(P, \mathbf{H}^i(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0))) \neq 0$$

where $P := P_J^\zeta(\sigma_0) \otimes l\gamma$ is the $Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -projective cover of $L_J^\zeta(\sigma_0) \otimes l\gamma$. From the spectral sequence one can deduce that

$$\text{Hom}_{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(P, \mathbf{H}^a(u_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0)) \otimes \mathbf{H}^b(\mathcal{Z}_J, \mathbb{C})) \neq 0$$

where $i = a + b$.

The weights of $\mathbf{H}^\bullet(\mathcal{Z}_J, \mathbb{C})$ are of the form $l\delta$ where $\delta \in \mathbb{Z}\Phi$. This implies that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\neq \dim \text{Hom}_{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)}(P, \mathbf{H}^a(u_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0)) \otimes l\delta) \\ &= [\mathbf{H}^a(u_\zeta(\mathbf{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu_0)) : L_J^\zeta(\sigma_0) \otimes l\gamma \otimes (-l\delta)]_{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)} \\ &= \dim \text{Ext}_{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})}^a(\text{coind}_{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{p}_J)}^{Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})} P \otimes (-l\delta), L^\zeta(\mu_0)), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality is deduced via an argument using the Lyndon-Hochschild-Serre spectral sequence.

Therefore, the linkage principle for blocks in $Ku_\zeta(\mathfrak{g})$ implies that $\sigma_0 + l\gamma - l\delta$ and μ_0 are linked under W_l ; thus σ_0 and μ_0 are linked under \widehat{W}_l .

(b) Under the hypotheses, we have $\gamma = 0$ as in the proof of [UGA, Theorem 2.4.1]. In this case $\mu = \mu_0$ and $\sigma = \sigma_0$, and since $\delta \in \mathbb{Z}\Phi$, we deduce that $\mu = w \cdot \sigma$ where $w \in W_l$. \square

6.3. One can verify that the proofs of [UGA, Proposition 3.5.1, Theorem 3.6.1] depend only on using weight estimates which apply to our setting. A conversion of these results to the quantum setting yields the following results.

Proposition 6.3.1. *Let ζ be a primitive l th root of unity with $l \geq h - 1$.*

- (a) *Suppose $\sigma = w \cdot 0 + l\mu$ is a weight of $\Lambda_{\zeta,J}^\bullet$ where $w \in W$ and $\mu \in X$. Then $\sigma = x \cdot 0$ for some $x \in W$.*
- (b) *If $w \in {}^J W$, then $L_J^\zeta(w \cdot 0)$ is in the bottom alcove for $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$.*

(c) If $w \in {}^JW$ and $\lambda \in \overline{C}_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap X^+$, then $L_J^\zeta(w \cdot 0) \otimes L^\zeta(\lambda)$ is completely reducible as a $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module.

We also need to revisit Section 4 on Euler characteristics. The formula (4.2.1) and [BNPP, Lemma 2.9.1(a)] hold when q is a root of unity. Therefore,

$$\chi(L^\zeta(\lambda)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n [\text{ch } \Lambda_{\zeta, J}^n][\text{ch } L^\zeta(\lambda)].$$

Observe that if $\lambda \in \overline{C}_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap X^+$, then for each n ,

$$(6.3.1) \quad [\text{ch } \Lambda_{q, J}^n][\text{ch } L_\zeta(\lambda)] = [\text{ch } \Lambda^n(\mathfrak{u}_J^*)][\text{ch } L(\lambda)].$$

So it follows from the argument in Section 4.2 that for $\mu \in \overline{C}_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap X^+$,

$$(6.3.2) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch } H^n(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu)) = \sum_{n=0}^{\dim \mathfrak{u}_J} (-1)^n \text{ch } H^n(\mathfrak{u}_J, L(\mu)).$$

6.4. We are now in a position to directly apply the proofs of Theorems 5.1.1 and 5.2.1 by setting $q = \zeta$, with ζ being a primitive l th root of unity where $l \geq h - 1$, to prove a version of Kostant's Theorem in the root of unity case.

Theorem 6.4.1. *Let $J \subseteq \Delta$, $\mu \in X^+$ and ζ be a primitive l th root of unity. Assume that $l \geq h - 1$ and $\mu \in \overline{C}_{\mathbb{Z}}$. Then as a $\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{l}_J)$ -module,*

$$H^n(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}_J), L^\zeta(\mu)) \cong \bigoplus_{\substack{w \in {}^JW \\ l(w)=n}} L_J^\zeta(w \cdot \mu).$$

6.5. We remark that one can also prove a partial converse of Kostant's theorem as demonstrated in [UGA, Theorem 5.1.1].

Theorem 6.5.1. *Let ζ be a primitive l th root of unity with $l < h - 1$ and q a generic parameter. Then*

$$\text{ch } H^\bullet(\mathcal{U}_\zeta(\mathfrak{u}), \mathbb{C}) \neq \text{ch } H^\bullet(\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{u}), \mathbb{C}).$$

As is the case for comparing cohomology for complex semisimple Lie algebras versus their modular analogs, the comparison between the cohomology for arbitrary unipotent radicals of parabolic subalgebras and their quantum analogs is much more subtle when $l < h - 1$ (cf. [UGA, §6]).

7. VIGRE ALGEBRA GROUP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

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