

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

COHOMOLOGY OF NONASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS

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A cohomology theory is constructed for an arbitrary non-associative (not necessarily associative) algebra satisfying a set of identities, within which the associative and Lie theories are special cases.

1. Exactness of the fundamental sequence through H^3 . Let T be a set of identities, \mathcal{A} a T -algebra over a commutative ring K with unit, M a T -bimodule for \mathcal{A} . When T is clear we call M an \mathcal{A} -bimodule. Let $(U(\mathcal{A}), \lambda_{\mathcal{A}}, \rho_{\mathcal{A}})$ be the universal T -multiplication envelope of \mathcal{A} with $\lambda_{\mathcal{A}}, \rho_{\mathcal{A}}$ the canonical maps. When $\lambda_{\mathcal{A}}, \rho_{\mathcal{A}}$ are obvious, we write $U(\mathcal{A})$. Let $D(\mathcal{A}, M)$ be the K -module (under pointwise addition and scalar multiplication) of derivations from \mathcal{A} to M . $\nu \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(M_1, M_2)$ induces $D(\mathcal{A}, \nu) \in \text{Hom}_K(D(\mathcal{A}, M_1), D(\mathcal{A}, M_2))$ in the obvious fashion. For further details of these objects see Jacobson [16].

Regarding $U(\mathcal{A})$ as the free \mathcal{A} -bimodule on one generator, we define, for $u \in U(\mathcal{A})$, $f_u: U(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow U(\mathcal{A})$ such that $1_{U(\mathcal{A})}f_u = u$. $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$ is a left $U(\mathcal{A})$ -module under the multiplication $ud = dD(\mathcal{A}, f_u)$.

DEFINITION. An *inner derivation functor* is an epimorphism preserving subfunctor of $D(\mathcal{A}, \quad)$.

For example, suppose \mathcal{A} is Jordan. Define $J(\mathcal{A}, M)$ to be the K -module generated by all mappings of the form $\sum_i [R_{a_i}R_{m_i}]$ where $a_i \in \mathcal{A}$ and $m_i \in M$. Then $J(\mathcal{A}, M) \subseteq D(\mathcal{A}, M)$ and J is an inner derivation functor.

THEOREM 1. *There is a one-to-one correspondance between the set of inner derivation functors and the set of left $U(\mathcal{A})$ submodules of $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$.*

Proof. If $J(\mathcal{A}, \quad) \subseteq D(\mathcal{A}, \quad)$ is an inner derivation functor, define $\theta(J) = J(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$. We need to define an inverse $\psi = \theta^{-1}$. Let $\Lambda \subseteq D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$ be a sub- $U(\mathcal{A})$ module. If $M = \sum_{i \in I} \oplus U(\mathcal{A})$, define $J(\mathcal{A}, M) = \sum_{i \in I} \oplus \Lambda_i$, where $\Lambda_i \simeq \Lambda$ for all i . If M is any unital right $U(\mathcal{A})$ -module, let X_M be the free unital right $U(\mathcal{A})$ -module on the set M . Let Ω_M be the composite $\sum_{m \in M} \oplus \Lambda_m = J(\mathcal{A}, X_M) \xrightarrow{i} \sum_{m \in M} \oplus D(\mathcal{A}, X_m) = D(\mathcal{A}, X_M) \xrightarrow{D(\mathcal{A}, \Pi)} D(\mathcal{A}, M)$, where Π is the canonical projection $\Pi: X_M \rightarrow M$. Define $J(\mathcal{A}, M) = \text{image } \Omega_M$.

It is easy to see that the two definitions of J on free bimodules agree.

Let $\nu: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ be a map of \mathcal{A} -bimodules. ν induces $X_\nu: X_{M_1} \rightarrow X_{M_2}$ by applying ν to generators. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} J(\mathcal{A}, X_{M_1}) & \xrightarrow{J(\mathcal{A}, X_\nu)} & J(\mathcal{A}, X_{M_2}) \\ i \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ D(\mathcal{A}, X_{M_1}) & \xrightarrow{D(\mathcal{A}, X_\nu)} & D(\mathcal{A}, X_{M_2}) \\ D(\mathcal{A}, \Pi) \downarrow & & \downarrow D(\mathcal{A}, \Pi) \\ D(\mathcal{A}, M_1) & \xrightarrow{D(\mathcal{A}, \nu)} & D(\mathcal{A}, M_2) \end{array}$$

where i is the inclusion. By restricting $D(\mathcal{A}, X_\nu)$ to Λ_m for each $m \in M_1$ we get $J(\mathcal{A}, X_\nu)$ making the entire diagram commutative.

Define

$$\begin{aligned} J(\mathcal{A}, \nu) &= D(\mathcal{A}, \nu) / \text{image } iD(\mathcal{A}, \Pi) \\ &= D(\mathcal{A}, \nu) / J(\mathcal{A}, M_1). \end{aligned}$$

By commutativity, $J(\mathcal{A}, \nu)$ takes on values in $J(\mathcal{A}, M_2)$ and is an epimorphism if ν is. Hence J is an inner derivation functor.

Finally, we show that θ and Ψ are inverses. Given $\Lambda \subseteq D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$, $\theta\Psi(\Lambda) = \Psi(\Lambda)(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A})) = \Lambda$. Conversely, given an inner derivation functor J , $\theta(J) = J(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$, $\Psi(\theta(J))(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A})) = J(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$. Hence, by definition of Ψ and additivity of J , $\Psi(\theta(J))(\mathcal{A}, X_M) = J(\mathcal{A}, X_M)$ for any \mathcal{A} -bimodule M . Then, since both $J, \Psi\theta(J)$ are subfunctors of $D(\mathcal{A}, \quad)$ preserving epimorphisms, they must agree on all bimodules M .

DEFINITION. Let J be an inner derivation functor. $H_j^i(\mathcal{A}, M) = D(\mathcal{A}, M) / J(\mathcal{A}, M)$. If $\alpha: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$, $H_j^i(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$ is the K -module homomorphism induced by $D(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$. Clearly, this makes $H_j^i(\mathcal{A}, \quad)$ a functor from \mathcal{A} -bimodules to K -modules.

DEFINITION. Let $\{d_i\}_{i \in I} \subseteq D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$. An inner derivation functor J is *generated by* $\{d_i\}_{i \in I}$ if J corresponds to the left $U(\mathcal{A})$ -submodule of $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$ generated by $\{d_i\}_{i \in I}$. J is *finitely generated* if J is generated by some finite set $\{d_i\}_{i=1}^k \subseteq D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$.

Let J be a finitely generated inner derivation functor, say by $\{d_i\}_{i=1}^k$. Let X_i be the free \mathcal{A} -bimodule on one generator x_i . Then there is a unique morphism of bimodules $\xi_i: U(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow X_i$ such that $1_{U(\mathcal{A})}\xi_i = x_i$. We write $\bar{d}_i = d_i \circ \xi_i$, the composite. Note that $\bar{d}_i \in D(\mathcal{A}, X_i)$. Let Y be the $U(\mathcal{A})$ -submodule of $\sum_{i=1}^k \oplus X_i$ generated by

$\{\mathcal{A}(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i)\}$. Let $C_{\{d_i\}} = \sum_1^k X_i/Y$.

DEFINITION. $H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) = \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, M)$. If $\alpha: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$, then $H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, \alpha)$ is the K -module morphism induced by $\text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, \alpha)$.

These definitions clearly make $H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, \quad)$ a functor from \mathcal{A} -bimodules to K -modules. For any short exact sequence of \mathcal{A} -bimodules $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$, the sequence $0 \rightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'')$ is exact.

In the sequel, we use the notation $[x/x \text{ satisfies } P]$ to mean the submodule generated by the set of x satisfying P . If f and g are homomorphism, d a derivation, we write their composites as $fg, f \circ d, d \circ f$.

THEOREM 2. Let M be an \mathcal{A} -bimodule, $f_m \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(U(\mathcal{A}), M)$ such that $1_{U(\mathcal{A})}f_m = m \in M$. Then $H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M)$ is isomorphic to the K -module of all k -tuples $(m_i)_1^k$ such that $\sum_1^k d_i \circ f_{m_i} = 0$.

Proof. This is immediate from the fact that $\sum_1^k d_i \circ f_{m_i} = \sum_1^k \bar{d}_i \circ \xi_i^{-1} f_{m_i} = (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f_{m_1, \dots, m_k}$, where $f_{m_1, \dots, m_k} \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k X_i, M)$ such that $x_i f_{m_1, \dots, m_k} = m_i$. But by the definition of $C_{\{d_i\}}$ as $\sum_1^k \oplus X_i / [\mathcal{A} \sum_1^k \bar{d}_i]$, $H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) = \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, M) \simeq [f_{m_1, \dots, m_k} / (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f_{m_1, \dots, m_k} = 0]$.

LEMMA 1. $D(\mathcal{A}, \quad)$ is a left exact functor from \mathcal{A} -bimodules to K -modules.

Proof. Form the right $U(\mathcal{A})$ -module $\mathcal{A} \otimes_k U(\mathcal{A})$. Let P be the submodule generated by $\{a_1 \otimes a_2^o - a_1 a_2 \otimes 1 + a_2 \otimes a_1^i / a_1, a_2 \in \mathcal{A}\}$. Then it is easily seen that $D(\mathcal{A}, M) \simeq \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\mathcal{A} \otimes U(\mathcal{A})/P, M)$ for all M . But $\text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\mathcal{A} \otimes U(\mathcal{A})/P, \quad)$ is left exact.

Let $0 \rightarrow M' \xrightarrow{\chi} M \xrightarrow{\sigma} M'' \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of \mathcal{A} -bimodules, J generated by $\{d_i\}_1^k, C_{\{d_i\}}$ defined as above. Let $f \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, M'') = \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i/Y, M'')$. Lift f uniquely to $f_1 \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M'')$ and choose $f_2 \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M)$ so that $f_2 \sigma = f_1$.

Since $\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i \in J(\mathcal{A}, \sum_1^k \oplus X_i)$, $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f_2 \in J(\mathcal{A}, M) \subseteq D(\mathcal{A}, M)$. Since $\mathcal{A} \sum_1^k \bar{d}_i \subseteq Y$, $f_2 \sigma = f_1$ and $f_1/Y = 0$, we have $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f_2 \sigma = 0$. Hence $\mathcal{A}(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f_2 \subseteq M' \chi$ and, regarding M' as a submodule of M , $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f_2$ can be considered as an element of $D(\mathcal{A}, M')$.

DEFINITION. $\delta_{\{d_i\}}^0: H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'') \rightarrow H_J^0(\mathcal{A}, M')$ is defined by $f \delta_{\{d_i\}}^0 = (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f_2 + J(\mathcal{A}, M') \in D(\mathcal{A}, M')/J(\mathcal{A}, M')$.

LEMMA 2. $\delta_{\{d_i\}}^0$ is well-defined and natural. Further, if $\{d_i'\}_1^{k'}$ is

another finite generating set for J , there are K -module morphisms Φ, Ω , such that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'') & \xrightarrow{\delta_{\{d_i\}}^0} & H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M') \\ \Omega \downarrow & \uparrow \Phi & \downarrow = \uparrow = \\ H_{J, \{d'_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'') & \xrightarrow{\delta_{\{d'_i\}}^0} & H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M') \end{array}$$

commutes.

This is an easy exercise in diagram chasing.

By the last part of the preceding lemma, we may drop the subscript on $\delta_{\{d_i\}}^0 = \delta^0$. In order to begin the exactness proof, we need the following lemma.

LEMMA 3. *Let J be an inner derivation functor generated by $\{d_i\}_1^{k < \infty}$. Let $d \in J(\mathcal{A}, M)$. Then there exists an $f \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M)$ such that $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f = d$.*

Proof. There is a $\gamma \in \sum_{m \in M} J(\mathcal{A}, X_m)$ such that $\gamma J(\mathcal{A}, \Pi_M) = d$. Write $\gamma = \sum_m \beta_m$, $\beta_m \in J(\mathcal{A}, X_m)$ and $\beta_m \neq 0$ only finitely many times. Each $\beta_m = \sum_i u_{i,m} d_{i,m}$, $u_{i,m} \in U(\mathcal{A})$ where the second subscript indicates that d belongs to the m th direct summand. Then, we easily see that $d = \gamma J(\mathcal{A}, \Pi_M) = (\sum_i \bar{d}_i) \circ f$ where $x_i f = \sum_m m u_{i,m}$.

LEMMA 4. *If $0 \rightarrow M' \xrightarrow{\chi} M \xrightarrow{\sigma} M'' \rightarrow 0$ is an exact sequence of \mathcal{A} -bimodules, J an inner derivation functor generated by $\{d_i\}_1^k$, then the sequence*

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M') &\longrightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) \longrightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'') \\ &\longrightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M') \longrightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M) \longrightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M'') \end{aligned}$$

is exact.

Proof. We have already seen exactness through $H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M)$.

Exactness at $H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'')$.

Let $f \in H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) = \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, M)$, $f H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, \sigma) = f \sigma \in H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'')$. Then $(f H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, \sigma)) \delta^0 = (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f + J(\mathcal{A}, M')$. But since $f \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, M)$, $f/Y = 0$ and, therefore, $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f = 0$. Then $H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, \sigma) \delta^0 = 0$.

Next, let $f \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, M'')$ and $f \delta^0 = 0$. This means that if $\tilde{f} \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M)$ is any lifting of f , as before, then

$(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ \bar{f} \in J(\mathcal{A}, M'\chi)$. Hence, there is $\tilde{f} \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M')$ such that $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ \tilde{f} \chi = (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ \bar{f}$ by the previous lemma. Consider $\bar{f} - \tilde{f} \chi \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M)$. We have $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ (\bar{f} - \tilde{f} \chi) = 0$; hence $Y(\bar{f} - \tilde{f} \chi) = 0$, and $(\bar{f} - \tilde{f} \chi) \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, M) = H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M)$. Further $(\bar{f} - \tilde{f} \chi) H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, \sigma) = (\bar{f} - \tilde{f} \chi) \sigma = \bar{f} \sigma - \tilde{f} \chi \sigma = \bar{f} \sigma = f$. That is, $\bar{f} - \tilde{f} \chi$ is the required preimage.

Exactness at $H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, M')$.

Let $f \in H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M')$. Then $f \delta^0 \in D(\mathcal{A}, M')/J(\mathcal{A}, M')$ is gotten by restricting the image of some element of $J(\mathcal{A}, M)$ to M' . Hence $f \delta^0 H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, \chi) = 0$.

Let $d \in D(\mathcal{A}, M')$ be a representative of an element of $H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, M')$ with $(d + J(\mathcal{A}, M')) H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, \chi) = 0$. This means that $d \circ \chi \in J(\mathcal{A}, M)$. Hence, by the previous lemma, there exists $f \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M)$ such that $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f = d \circ \chi$. Consider $f \sigma \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M'')$. $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f \sigma = d \circ \chi \sigma = 0$. Hence $Y f \sigma = 0$ and $f \sigma \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_{\{d_i\}}, M'') = H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'')$. Clearly $(f \sigma) \delta^0 = d + J(\mathcal{A}, M')$.

Exactness at $H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, M)$.

Clearly $H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, \chi) H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, \sigma) = 0$. Suppose $d \in D(\mathcal{A}, M)$ is a representative of an element of $H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, M)$ and $(d + J(\mathcal{A}, M')) H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, \sigma) = 0$. This means $d \circ \sigma \in J(\mathcal{A}, M'')$. Then there exists $f \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M'')$ such that $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f = d \circ \sigma$ and there exists $\bar{f} \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(\sum_1^k \oplus X_i, M)$ such that $\bar{f} \sigma = f$. Consider $d - (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ \bar{f} \in D(\mathcal{A}, M)$. $(d - (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ \bar{f}) D(\mathcal{A}, \sigma) = d \circ \sigma - (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f \sigma = d \circ \sigma - (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ f = 0$. Hence $d - (\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ \bar{f}$ can be considered as an element of $D(\mathcal{A}, M')$ and, as such, $(d - \sum_1^k \bar{d}_i \circ \bar{f}) D(\mathcal{A}, \chi) \in D(\mathcal{A}, M)$. But $(\sum_1^k \bar{d}_i) \circ \bar{f} \in J(\mathcal{A}, M)$ and so $(d - \sum_1^k \bar{d}_i \circ \bar{f}) D(\mathcal{A}, \chi) = d(J(\mathcal{A}, M))$. That is, $(d - \sum_1^k \bar{d}_i \circ \bar{f}) + J(\mathcal{A}, M') \in H_j^1(\mathcal{A}, M')$ is the required preimage.

2. Exactness of the long sequence.

DEFINITION. For $n \geq 2$, \mathcal{A} a T -algebra, M a T -bimodule for \mathcal{A} , $H^n(\mathcal{A}, M)$ is the K -module of equivalence classes of singular extensions of length n of M by \mathcal{A} . Let

$$E = 0 \longrightarrow M \xrightarrow{\chi} M_{n-2} \longrightarrow M_{n-3} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0$$

be a representative of an element of $H^n(\mathcal{A}, M)$ and $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(M, N)$. Then $EH^n(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \in H^n(\mathcal{A}, N)$ is the equivalence class of the sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow N_{n-2} \longrightarrow M_{n-3} \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0$$

where $N_{n-2} = R_1/R_2$; $R_1 = N \oplus M_{n-2}$, R_2 is the submodule of R_1 generated by $\{(-m\alpha, m\chi)/m \in M\}$. Under these definitions $H^n(\mathcal{A}, \)$ is a functor from \mathcal{A} -bimodules to K -modules. For further details see Gerstenhaber or MacLane.

Let $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$ be exact. We now adapt a method of Barr [1] to define a connecting homomorphism $\delta^n: H^n(\mathcal{A}, M'') \rightarrow H^{n+1}(\mathcal{A}, M')$, $n \geq 2$, and $\delta^1: D(\mathcal{A}, M'') \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{A}, M')$ and to show that the long sequence $0 \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M'') \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H^n(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow H^n(\mathcal{A}, M'') \rightarrow H^{n+1}(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow \cdots$ is exact. Note that we have dropped the subscript J from H^n because, for $n \geq 2$, $H^n(\mathcal{A}, M)$ is independent of the inner derivation functor chosen.

DEFINITION. A long T -singular extension is called *generic* if it admits a morphism to any long T -singular extension.

LEMMA 5. *Generic extensions exist.*

Proof. See Barr [1] or Gerstenhaber [5].

Briefly the construction of a T -generic extension for \mathcal{A} is as follows. Let $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ be the free T -algebra on the set \mathcal{A} , \bar{N} the kernel of the canonical projection $\overline{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Letting $\mathcal{F} = \overline{\mathcal{F}}/\bar{N}^2$, the sequence $0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is universal (or generic) for short singular extensions of \mathcal{A} . Let $X_i \rightarrow N$ be an \mathcal{A} -projective resolution of N . Then $X_i \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is a generic extension of \mathcal{A} .

DEFINITION. If M is an \mathcal{A} -bimodule, $E(\mathcal{A}, M)$ is the *split null extension* of M by \mathcal{A} . It is the algebra on the K module $\mathcal{A} \oplus M$ with multiplication $(a_1, m_1)(a_2, m_2) = (a_1 a_2, a_1 m_2 - m_1 a_2)$. The equivalence class of the sequence $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow E(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is the 0 element of $H^2(\mathcal{A}, M)$.

A morphism $\alpha \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(M, N)$ induces $E(\mathcal{A}, \alpha) \in \text{Hom}_T(E(\mathcal{A}, M), E(\mathcal{A}, N))$, the algebra homomorphisms, in the obvious fashion.

LEMMA 6. *If \mathcal{F} is generic for the algebra \mathcal{A} , then $D(\mathcal{F}, \quad)$ is exact on \mathcal{A} -bimodules (regarded as \mathcal{F} -bimodules by pullback along $\tau: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$).*

Proof. We need only show that if $M \xrightarrow{\sigma} M'' \rightarrow 0$ is exact then $D(\mathcal{F}, M) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{F}, M'') \rightarrow 0$ is exact. Let $\pi: \overline{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ be the canonical projection, $d'' \in D(\mathcal{F}, M'')$.

We write $\text{Hom}_T(\quad, \quad)$ to mean algebra homomorphisms. d'' induces $\tilde{d}'' \in \text{Hom}_T(\mathcal{F}, E(\mathcal{A}, M''))$ defined by $f\tilde{d}'' = (f\tau, fd'')$ for $f \in \mathcal{F}$; and \tilde{d}'' induces $\bar{d}'' \in \text{Hom}_T(\mathcal{F}, E(\mathcal{A}, M''))$ defined by $\bar{d}'' = \pi\tilde{d}''$.

We have

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & \overline{\mathcal{F}} & \\
 \bar{d} \swarrow & \downarrow \bar{d}'' & \\
 E(\mathcal{A}, M) & \xrightarrow{E(\mathcal{A}, \sigma)} & E(\mathcal{A}, M'') \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

where $\bar{d} \in \text{Hom}_\tau(\overline{\mathcal{F}}, E(\mathcal{A}, M))$ exists by freeness of $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$. Since $(a, m)E(\mathcal{A}, \sigma) = (a, m\sigma)$ we must have \bar{d} of the form $\bar{f}\bar{d} = (\bar{f}\pi\tau, m)$ for some $m \in M$. This implies that \bar{d} is induced by a derivation $\bar{d}: \overline{\mathcal{F}} \rightarrow M$, where M is regarded as an $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ -bimodule by pullback along $\pi\tau$. Since $(\bar{n}_1\bar{n}_2)\bar{d} = (\bar{n}_1\pi\tau)\bar{n}_2 + \bar{n}_1(\bar{n}_2\pi\tau) = 0\bar{n}_2 + \bar{n}_10 = 0$, $\bar{N}^2\bar{d} = 0$. Hence \bar{d} induces $d \in D(\mathcal{F}, M)$ which is clearly the required preimage.

Suppose we have an \mathcal{A} -bimodule M with the sequence $X \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ exact and $d \in D(\mathcal{F}, M)$. It is easy to verify that $\varepsilon \circ d \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X, M)$.

LEMMA 7. *If $0 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is generic for short singular extensions of \mathcal{A} , then for any \mathcal{A} -bimodule M , $H^2(\mathcal{A}, M) \simeq \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(N, M)/D(\mathcal{F}, M)D(\beta, M)$.*

Proof. The preceeding remark shows that $D(\mathcal{F}, M)D(\beta, M) \subseteq \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(N, M)$. Let $f_2 \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(N, M)$. Let \mathcal{B} be the T -algebra $E(\mathcal{F}, M)/G$, where M is an \mathcal{F} -bimodule by pullback along τ , G the ideal consisting of the elements $\{(-n\beta, nf_2)/n \in N\}$. It is easy to see that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \mathcal{F} & \xrightarrow{\tau} & \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow f_2 & & \downarrow f_1 & & \parallel \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & M & \xrightarrow{\chi} & \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

is exact and commutative, where for $g \in \mathcal{F}$, $gf_1 = (g, 0) + G$; for $m \in M$, $m\chi = (0, m) + G$; for $(g, m) + G \in \mathcal{B}$, $((g, m) + G)\sigma = g\tau$.

Conversely, for any short singular extension $0 \rightarrow M \xrightarrow{\chi} \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$, since $0 \rightarrow N \xrightarrow{\beta} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is generic, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow f_2 & & \downarrow f_1 & & \parallel \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & M & \xrightarrow{\chi} & \mathcal{B} & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

where f_1 is an algebra morphism, f_2 is an \mathcal{A} -bimodule morphism.

Suppose $f'_1: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$, $f'_2: N \rightarrow M$ also yield a commutative diagram. Let $f = f_1 - f'_1$. Since $f_1\sigma = f'_1\sigma = \tau$, $f\sigma = 0$ and f is a K -linear

map into M . Let $x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{F}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} (x_1 x_2) f &= (x_1 f_1)(x_2 f_1) - (x_1 f'_1)(x_2 f'_1) \\ &= (x_1 f_1)(x_2 f_1) - (x_1 f_1)(x_2 f'_1) + (x_1 f_1)(x_2 f'_1) - (x_1 f'_1)(x_2 f'_1) \\ &= (x_1 f_1)(x_2 f) + (x_1 f)(x_2 f'_1) \\ &= x_1(x_2 f) + (x_1 f)x_2 \end{aligned}$$

regarding M as an \mathcal{F} -bimodule by pullback along τ . Hence $f = f_1 - f'_1 \in D(\mathcal{F}, M)$ and so

$$H^2(\mathcal{A}, M) \simeq \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(N, M)/D(\mathcal{F}, M)D(\beta, M).$$

LEMMA 8. *If $X \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is exact, then $\ker(D(\varepsilon, M): D(\mathcal{F}, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X, M)) = D(\mathcal{A}, M)$.*

Proof. We have $X \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ with $d \in \ker(D(\mathcal{F}, M) \rightarrow$

$\text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X, M))$. Hence $\text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X, M)$ is 0. Then says (image ε) $d = 0$. By exactness $\ker(\tau)d = 0$. Then for $g \in \mathcal{F}$, $(g + \ker \tau)\bar{d} = gd$ is a well-defined derivation from \mathcal{A} to M and is the required one.

Let $X_i \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} \mathcal{F} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ be a generic resolution of \mathcal{A} . Define $\bar{H}^i(\mathcal{A}, M)$ to be the i -th cohomology module of the complex $0 \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_1, M) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_k, M) \rightarrow$.

LEMMA 9. $\bar{H}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) \simeq D(\mathcal{A}, M)$; $\bar{H}^n(\mathcal{A}, M) \simeq H^{n+1}(\mathcal{A}, M)$, $n \geq 1$.

Proof. $\bar{H}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) = \ker(D(\mathcal{F}, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_1, M)) \simeq D(\mathcal{A}, M)$ by Lemma 8. $\bar{H}^1(\mathcal{A}, M) = \ker(\text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_1, M) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_2, M))/D(\mathcal{F}, M)D(\varepsilon, M) \simeq \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(N, M)/D(\mathcal{F}, M)D(\beta, M)$, since $X_2 \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ is exact and $\text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(_, M)$ is left exact, $\simeq H^2(\mathcal{A}, M)$ by Lemma 7.

For $n \geq 2$, let $0 \rightarrow M \rightarrow P_{n-1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow P_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ be a singular extension of length $n + 1$ and let $C = \ker(\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A})$. Since $0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is generic, we can fill in

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & N & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{F} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \bar{f}_2 & & \downarrow \bar{f}_1 & & \downarrow = \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & C & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

to a commutative diagram with \bar{f}_1 a morphism of algebras, \bar{f}_2 of \mathcal{A} -bimodules; and, since $X_2 \rightarrow N \rightarrow 0$ is a projective resolution, we can fill in

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
X_{n+1} & \xrightarrow{\partial} & X_n & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & X_1 \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} N \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow f_n & & & & \downarrow f_1 & \downarrow f_2 \\
0 & \longrightarrow & M & \longrightarrow & \cdots & \longrightarrow & P_1 \longrightarrow C \longrightarrow 0
\end{array}$$

to a commutative diagram with $0 = \partial f_n: X_{n+1} \rightarrow M$. Then f_n is a cocycle and the coset of f_n is in $H^n(\mathcal{A}, M)$. A straightforward application of the Chain Comparison Theorem shows that f_n is unique up to cohomology class.

LEMMA 10. *Let $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$ be exact. Then there are natural homomorphisms, δ^n , so that the long sequence*

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\longrightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M') \longrightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M) \longrightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M'') \xrightarrow{\delta^1} H^2(\mathcal{A}, M') \\
&\longrightarrow H^2(\mathcal{A}, M) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathcal{A}, M'') \xrightarrow{\delta^2} H^3(\mathcal{A}, M') \longrightarrow \cdots \\
&\longrightarrow H^n(\mathcal{A}, M'') \xrightarrow{\delta^n} H^{n+1}(\mathcal{A}, M') \longrightarrow \cdots
\end{aligned}$$

is exact.

Proof. Taking a generic resolution $X_i \rightarrow \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$, we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 & & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & D(\mathcal{F}, M') & \longrightarrow & D(\mathcal{F}, M) & \longrightarrow & D(\mathcal{F}, M'') & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_1, M') & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_1, M) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_1, M'') & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_n, M') & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_n, M) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X_n, M'') & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & &
\end{array}$$

where the second row is exact by Lemma 6, the others since the X_i are projective. By Lemma 9, the long exact sequence corresponding to this is as asserted.

THEOREM 3. *Let $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$ be exact, J an inner derivation functor generated by $\{d_i\}_1^{k<\infty}$. Then the long sequence*

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\longrightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M') \longrightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) \longrightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M'') \\
&\xrightarrow{\delta^0} H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M') \longrightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M) \longrightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M'') \longrightarrow H^2(\mathcal{A}, M') \\
&\longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow H^n(\mathcal{A}, M'') \xrightarrow{\delta^n} H^{n+1}(\mathcal{A}, M') \longrightarrow \cdots \longrightarrow
\end{aligned}$$

is exact.

Proof. We have already seen the exactness of $0 \rightarrow H_{J, \{d_i\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M'')$. Note that the maps $H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M') = D(\mathcal{A}, M')/J(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M)/J(\mathcal{A}, M) = H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M)$, and $H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M'')$ are induced by $D(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M)$, $D(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M'')$ respectively.

Since $J(\mathcal{A}, \cdot)$ is epimorphism preserving, $J(\mathcal{A}, M'')$ is in image $(D(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M''))$, and since $D(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M'') \xrightarrow{\delta^1} H^2(\mathcal{A}, M)$ is exact, δ^1 induces $\delta^1: H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M'') = D(\mathcal{A}, M'')/J(\mathcal{A}, M'') \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{A}, M)$, the kernel of which is image $(D(\mathcal{A}, M)/J(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M'')/J(\mathcal{A}, M''))$. Combining, $0 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M'')$ has been shown exact, $H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M'') \xrightarrow{\delta^1} H^2(\mathcal{A}, M')$ is exact by the previous remarks, and $H_J^1(\mathcal{A}, M'') \xrightarrow{\delta^1} H^2(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow \dots$ is exact by Lemma 10. This proves the theorem.

3. Extensions. We briefly indicate extensions of previous theory to other cases of interest. First the relative (K -split) theory. The zeroth and first cohomology modules are as before. $H^n(\mathcal{A}, M)$, $n \geq 2$, is defined as the K -module of equivalence classes of K -split extensions of length n . Once we note that a split generic resolution always exists, the previous theorems are easily seen to hold with this new definition of the cohomology modules. For a T -algebra, let $\overline{\mathcal{F}}_K$ be a free T -algebra on the module \mathcal{A} (rather than on the set \mathcal{A}), \bar{N}_K the kernel of $\overline{\mathcal{F}}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$, the canonical projection. Then, with $N_K = \bar{N}_K/\bar{N}_K^2$, $\mathcal{F}_K = \overline{\mathcal{F}}_K/\bar{N}_K^2$, $0 \rightarrow N_K \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_K \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow 0$ is generic for short singular K -split extensions of \mathcal{A} .

We next consider unital cohomology. Let \mathcal{A} be a T -algebra with unit $1_{\mathcal{A}}$. The algebra $U_1(\mathcal{A}) = U(\mathcal{A})/[1_{\mathcal{A}}^\lambda - 1_{U(\mathcal{A})}, 1_{\mathcal{A}}^\rho - 1_{U(\mathcal{A})}]$ is the unital universal T -multiplication envelope for \mathcal{A} . It has the property that any unital T -bimodule for \mathcal{A}, M , is a unital right $U_1(\mathcal{A})$ module and conversely. Then instead of working in the category of \mathcal{A} -bimodules, we may work in the category of unital \mathcal{A} -bimodules. After showing a correspondance between inner derivation functors in this category and left $U_1(\mathcal{A})$ -submodules of $D(\mathcal{A}, U_1(\mathcal{A}))$, all of the previous constructions and results go through without change.

The following discussion of cohomology of algebras with involution will find application in Glassman [7], in the cohomology of Jordan algebras. If (\mathcal{A}, σ) is a T -algebra with involution (automorphism of period 2), then (M, σ) is an (\mathcal{A}, σ) bimodule if $E(\mathcal{A}, M)$ is an algebra with involution (automorphism of period 2) under the map $(a, 0)\sigma = (a\sigma, 0)$, $(0, m)\sigma = (0, m\sigma)$. Morphisms of \mathcal{A} -bimodules with involution are just morphisms of \mathcal{A} -bimodules which, in addition, commute with the involution.

The universal envelope with involution (automorphism of period

2) for (\mathcal{A}, σ) is the associative algebra $U(\mathcal{A}) \oplus U(\mathcal{A})\bar{\sigma}$ with multiplication $\bar{\sigma}^2 = 1$, $\bar{\sigma}a^\lambda = (a\sigma)^\rho \bar{\sigma}$, $\bar{\sigma}a^\rho = (a\sigma)^\lambda \bar{\sigma}$ ($\bar{\sigma}a^\lambda = (a\sigma)^\lambda \bar{\sigma}$, $\bar{\sigma}a^\rho = (\bar{\sigma}a)^\rho \bar{\sigma}$). $U(\mathcal{A}) \oplus U(\mathcal{A})\bar{\sigma} = (U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ has the property that any \mathcal{A} -bimodule with involution (automorphism of period 2), (M, σ) , is a right unital $(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ -module and conversely; and $(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ is the free (\mathcal{A}, σ) -bimodule with involution (automorphism of period 2) on one generator. We define $D((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma)) = [d \in D(\mathcal{A}, M) / \sigma \circ d = d \circ \sigma]$. We define an inner derivation functor as an epimorphism preserving subfunctor of $D((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), \quad)$ and, again, show correspondance between inner derivation functors and right $U(\mathcal{A}, \bar{\sigma})$ submodules of $D((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma}))$.

The previous constructions and theorems follow without change, now working in the category of modules with involution (automorphism of period 2). However, the involution (automorphism of period 2) allows a refinement in the choice of H^0 which we will now describe.

Write $(X(x), \bar{\sigma})$, the free bimodule with involution on one generator. By X we will mean $(X, \bar{\sigma})$ considered without its involution. X is free on two generators, x and $x\bar{\sigma}$. Suppose that J is an inner derivation functor with the property $[\mathcal{A}J((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (X, \bar{\sigma}))] \subseteq F \subseteq X$. Here J is generated by $\{d_i\}_i^k$, $[\mathcal{A}J((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (X, \bar{\sigma}))]$ is the submodule generated by the image of \mathcal{A} under all inner derivations, F is a free $U(\mathcal{A})$ submodule of X on one generator which is closed under $\bar{\sigma}/F$. Then letting $[\mathcal{A} \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i, \bar{\sigma}]$ be the submodule with involution (automorphism of period 2) generated by $\mathcal{A} \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i$, we define $C_{J, \{d_i\}}^F = \sum_i^k \oplus (F, \bar{\sigma}/F) / [\mathcal{A} \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i, \bar{\sigma}]$ and get a long exact sequence as before.

Of particular interest are the cases where F is generated by $x - x\bar{\sigma}$, or $x + x\bar{\sigma}$. Consider the former. $\text{Hom}_{(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}((C_{J, \{d_i\}}^F, \bar{\sigma}), (M, \sigma)) = \text{Hom}_{(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}(\sum_i^k \oplus (F, \bar{\sigma}/F) / [\mathcal{A} \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i, \bar{\sigma}], (M, \sigma)) \simeq \{(m_1, \dots, m_k) / m_i \in M, m_i \text{ skew and } \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i \circ \tilde{f}_{m_i} = 0\}$, where $(x - x\bar{\sigma})\tilde{f}_{m_i} = m_i$, $\simeq \{(m_1 - m_1\sigma, \dots, m_k - m_k\sigma) / m_i \in M, \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i \circ \tilde{f}_{m_i - m_i\sigma} = 0\}$. On the other hand $\text{Hom}_{(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}(C_{J, \{d_i\}}, (M, \sigma)) \simeq \text{Hom}_{(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}(\sum_i^k \oplus (X, \bar{\sigma}) / [\mathcal{A} \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i, \bar{\sigma}], (M, \sigma)) \simeq \{(m_1, \dots, m_k) / \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i \circ f_{m_i} = 0\}$, where $x_i f_{m_i} = m_i$, $\simeq \{(m_1, \dots, m_k) / \sum_i^k \bar{d}_i \circ \tilde{f}_{m_i - m_i\sigma} = 0\}$.

Thus, by using $C^{[x - x\bar{\sigma}]}$ we have limited consideration to the skew elements of M . In the general case, F will be generated by an element y such that $y\bar{\sigma} = yu$, $u \in U(\mathcal{A})$ invertible. So, by using $C^{[y]}$, we will limit consideration to k -tuples (m_i) where $m_i\sigma = m_i u$.

4. Comparison with known theories.

Maximal and minimal inner derivation functor. Let J be the inner derivation functor corresponding to the 0 submodule of $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$. It is clear that $J(\mathcal{A}, M) = 0$ for all \mathcal{A} -bimodules M . Since ϕ , the empty set, generates J , we have $C_\phi = 0$ and $H_{J, \phi}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) = \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(C_\phi, M) = 0$. Also $H_{J, \phi}^1(\mathcal{A}, M) = D(\mathcal{A}, M) / J(\mathcal{A}, M) = D(\mathcal{A}, M)$. Then, given an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow M' \rightarrow M \rightarrow M'' \rightarrow 0$, the sequence

of cohomology modules is $0 \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M) \rightarrow D(\mathcal{A}, M'') \rightarrow H^2(\mathcal{A}, M') \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow$. This is the minimal inner derivation functor and has been discussed, for the commutative associative case, by Barr [1].

If J corresponds to the submodule $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$ of $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$, we call J the maximal inner derivation functor.

The classical inner derivation functor.

DEFINITION. If \mathcal{A} is a T -algebra, the *Lie transformation algebra* of \mathcal{A} is the Lie algebra generated by $\{a_R, a_L/a \in \mathcal{A}\}$, the collection of right and left multiplications of \mathcal{A} by elements of \mathcal{A} . We denote this $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$.

Write $X(x) = U(\mathcal{A})$, the free right $U(\mathcal{A})$ module on one generator. Then, as elements of $E(\mathcal{A}, X)$, the product of two elements of X is 0. Thus, we see that a non-zero element of $\mathcal{L}(E(\mathcal{A}, X))$ mapping $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow X$ must have the form $\sum_i p_i$ where p_i is of the form $[a_{s_1}[\dots[a_{r_{s_r}}(xu)_s]\dots]]$. Here $a_j \in \mathcal{A}$, $u \in U(\mathcal{A})$, $s_j, s = L$ or R . If $f \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X, X)$ $[a_{s_1}[\dots[a_{r_{s_r}}(xu)_s]\dots]] \circ f = [a_{s_1}[\dots[a_{r_{s_r}}(xfu)_s]\dots]]$. Hence $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A})) \cap \mathcal{L}(E(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A})))$ is a left sub- $U(\mathcal{A})$ -module of $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A}))$.

DEFINITION. The *classical inner derivation functor* I is the inner derivation functor corresponding to $D(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A})) \cap \mathcal{L}(E(\mathcal{A}, U(\mathcal{A})))$.

a. *Classical unital associative cohomology.* Let \mathcal{A} be associative with unit, $U_1(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}^0$, the unital universal enveloping algebra. Schafer has shown that a derivation $d: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ if and only if it has the form $a_R - a_L$, $a \in \mathcal{A}$. From this it is clear that if M is an \mathcal{A} -bimodule, a derivation from \mathcal{A} to M is in $\mathcal{L}(E(\mathcal{A}, M))$ if and only if it has the form $m_R - m_L$, $m \in M$.

Writing $X(x) = U_1(\mathcal{A})$, the free unital \mathcal{A} -bimodule on one generator, $d \in I(\mathcal{A}, X)$ if and only if $d = (xu)_R - (xu)_L$, $u \in U_1(\mathcal{A})$. But then $d = (x_R - x_L) \circ f_u$, where $f_u \in \text{Hom}_{U_1(\mathcal{A})}(X, X)$ takes $x \rightarrow xu$. Thus, the set $\{x_R - x_L\}$ generates I . If Y is the $U_1(\mathcal{A})$ -submodule of X generated by $\mathcal{A}(x_R - x_L) = \{ax - xa/a \in \mathcal{A}\}$, then $C_{\{x_R - x_L\}} = X/Y = X/[ax - xa] \simeq \mathcal{A}$ (as \mathcal{A} -bimodules) under the map $axb \mapsto ab$. So we have $H_{I, \{x_R - x_L\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}^0}(\mathcal{A}, M)$ and $H_{I, \{x_R - x_L\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) = \{m \in M/am - ma = 0 \text{ for all } a \in \mathcal{A}\}$.

The Hochschild relative cohomology groups for an associative algebra with 1 are defined by $\tilde{H}^n(\mathcal{A}, M) = \text{Ext}_{(\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A}^0, K)}^n(\mathcal{A}, M)$. It is well-known that $\tilde{H}^0(\mathcal{A}, M) \cong [m \in M/am - ma = 0 \text{ for all } a \in \mathcal{A}] = H_{I, \{x_R - x_L\}}^0(\mathcal{A}, M)$; $\tilde{H}^1(\mathcal{A}, M) = D(\mathcal{A}, M)/I(\mathcal{A}, M) = H^1(\mathcal{A}, M)$; $H^2(\mathcal{A}, M) =$ the K module of equivalence classes of split short singular ex-

tensions of M by $\mathscr{A} = H_K^2(\mathscr{A}, M)$. Since \tilde{H}^n and H^n both vanish on relative injectives for $n \geq 2$, we have

THEOREM 4. *If \mathscr{A} is associative with 1, Hochschild cohomology agrees with unital classical split cohomology.*

b. *Classical unital associative cohomology with involution.* Let (\mathscr{A}, σ) be an associative algebra with unit and involution over a commutative ring K with unit and 2^{-1} , $(U_1(\mathscr{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ the universal unital enveloping algebra with involution for (\mathscr{A}, σ) , $(X(x), \bar{\sigma}) \simeq (U_1(\mathscr{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ the free unital \mathscr{A} -bimodule with involution on one generator.

Let (M, σ) be a bimodule with involution for (\mathscr{A}, σ) . We have defined $D((\mathscr{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma)) = \{d \in D(\mathscr{A}, M) / \sigma \circ d = d \circ \sigma\}$ and have noted that $d \in I(\mathscr{A}, M) = D(\mathscr{A}, M) \cap \mathscr{L}(E(\mathscr{A}, M))$ if and only if $d = m_R - m_L$, $m \in M$.

LEMMA 11. *$d \in I(\mathscr{A}, M)$ satisfies $\sigma \circ d = d \circ \sigma$ if and only if $d = m_R - m_L$ with m skew in M .*

Proof. Suppose $m \in M$, $m\sigma = -m$. Let $a \in \mathscr{A}$. Then $(am - ma)\sigma = m\sigma(a\sigma) - a\sigma(m\sigma) = -m(a\sigma) + (a\sigma)m = (a\sigma)m - m(a\sigma)$. Conversely, suppose $m \in M$, and $m_R - m_L$ commutes with σ . This is equivalent to the operator identity $\sigma m_R - \sigma m_L = \sigma(m\sigma)_L - \sigma(m\sigma)_R$. Since σ is onto, we may rewrite this $(m_R + m\sigma_R) = (m_L + m\sigma_L)$ or $(m + m\sigma)_R = (m + m\sigma)_L$. Writing $m = \frac{1}{2}(m + m\sigma) + \frac{1}{2}(m - m\sigma)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} m_R - m_L &= \frac{1}{2}(m + m\sigma)_R - \frac{1}{2}(m + m\sigma)_L + \frac{1}{2}(m - m\sigma)_R - \frac{1}{2}(m - m\sigma)_L \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(m - m\sigma)_R - \frac{1}{2}(m - m\sigma)_L. \end{aligned}$$

But $m - m\sigma$ is skew.

With $(X(x), \bar{\sigma}) \simeq (U_1(\mathscr{A}), \bar{\sigma})$, the free unital bimodule with involution on one generator, we define the classical inner derivation functor $I((\mathscr{A}, \sigma), \cdot)$ to be the one generated by $D((\mathscr{A}, \sigma), (X, \bar{\sigma})) \cap \mathscr{L}(E(\mathscr{A}, X))$. From the previous lemma we see that $d \in I((\mathscr{A}, \sigma), (X, \bar{\sigma}))$ if and only if $d = (xu - (xu)\bar{\sigma})_R - (xu - (xu)\bar{\sigma})_L$, $u \in (U_1(\mathscr{A}), \bar{\sigma})$. But then $d = ((x - x\bar{\sigma})_R - (x - x\bar{\sigma})_L) \circ f_u$, where $f_u \in \text{Hom}_{(U_1(\mathscr{A}), \bar{\sigma})}((X, \bar{\sigma}), (X, \bar{\sigma}))$ takes $x \rightarrow xu$.

Writing $x = x - \bar{\sigma}$, I is generated by $\tilde{x}_R - \tilde{x}_L$. Noting that \tilde{x} generates a free submodule F of X and recalling the previous discussion of cohomology of algebras with involution, we define $(C_{I, (x_R - x_L)}^F, \bar{\sigma}) = (F, \bar{\sigma}/F)/[\mathscr{A}(x_R - x_L), \bar{\sigma}]$ and find $\text{Hom}_{(U_1(\mathscr{A}), \bar{\sigma})}((C_{I, (x_R - x_L)}^F, \bar{\sigma}), (M, \sigma)) = [m \in M / m \text{ skew and } am - ma = 0 \text{ for all } a \in \mathscr{A}]$.

We note that $(\mathscr{A}, -\sigma)$ is also a bimodule (but not an algebra) with involution. The map taking $\tilde{x} \rightarrow 1_{\mathscr{A}}$ defines an isomorphism

$(C_I^{\mathcal{F}}, \{x_R - x_L\}, \bar{\sigma}) \simeq (\mathcal{A}, -\sigma)$. Harris [8] has constructed an explicit $(U_1(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ K -split projective resolution of $(\mathcal{A}, -\sigma)$, $X_n \rightarrow (\mathcal{A}, -\sigma)$. He has shown that $\text{Hom}_{(U_1(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}((X_n, M, \sigma))$ is isomorphic to the space of n -linear functions $g: \mathcal{A} \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow M$ such that $(a_1, \dots, a_n)g\sigma = \omega_n(a_n\sigma, \dots, a_1\sigma)g$, $\omega_n = (-1)^{1/2}(n-1)(n-1)(n-2)$. We have already seen that $\text{Hom}_{(U_1(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}((\mathcal{A}, -\sigma), (M, \sigma)) \cong [m \in M/am - ma = 0 \text{ for all } a \in \mathcal{A}, m \text{ skew}]$. We will now show correspondances between certain linear maps and cocycles and coboundaries. Following standard notation, we write these on the left. Harris shows that 1-cocycles are linear functions $g: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow M$ such that $g(ab) = ag(b) + g(a)b$ and $g(a\sigma) = g(a)\sigma$ for all a, b in \mathcal{A} ; i.e., these are derivations commuting with involution. 1-coboundaries are functions $g: a \rightarrow am - ma$ such that $g \circ \sigma = \sigma \circ g$. By Lemma 11, these are just $\{m_R - m_L/m \text{ skew in } M\}$. Hence $\text{Ext}_{(U_1(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}^1((\mathcal{A}, -\sigma), (M, \sigma)) = D((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma))/I((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma)) = H_1^1((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma))$.

2-cocycles are bilinear functions $g: \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A} \rightarrow M$ with $a_1g(a_2, a_3) - g(a_1a_2, a_3) + g(a_1, a_2a_3) - g(a_1, a_2)a_3 = 0$ for all $a_i \in \mathcal{A}$, and $g(a_1, a_2)\sigma = g(a_2\sigma, a_1\sigma)$.

Now let K be a field characteristic $\neq 2$,

$$0 \longrightarrow (M, \sigma) \longrightarrow (\mathcal{B}, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\tau} (\mathcal{A}, \sigma) \longrightarrow 0$$

be a short singular extension of associative algebras with involution. We can choose a linear splitting δ for $(\mathcal{B}, \sigma) \xrightarrow{\tau} (\mathcal{A}, \sigma)$ that respects involution. For this, choose a basis for \mathcal{A} , say $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$. Choose $b_1 \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $b_1\tau = a_1$. Define

$$a_1\delta = \begin{cases} b_1 & \text{if } a_1 \notin Ka_1 \\ \left(\frac{1}{k+1}\right)(b_1 + kb_1\sigma) & \text{if } a_1\sigma = ka_1, \text{ and } -1 \neq k \in K \\ \frac{1}{2}(b_1 - b_1\sigma) & \text{if } a_1\sigma = -a_1. \end{cases}$$

Since $k^2 = 1$, we can define $a_1\sigma\delta = a_1\delta\sigma$.

Suppose $a_1\delta, \dots, a_r\delta, a_1\sigma\delta, \dots, a_r\sigma\delta$ have been defined so that δ commutes with involution on $[a_1, \dots, a_r, a_1\sigma, \dots, a_r\sigma]$. Suppose a_{r+1} is the first $a_i \notin [a_1, \dots, a_r\sigma]$. Then we can choose as above and continue inductively.

Let δ be so chosen and write $h(a, b) = a\delta b\delta - (ab)\delta \in M$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} h(a, b)\sigma &= ((a\delta b\delta) - (ab)\delta)\sigma \\ &= b\delta\sigma a\delta\sigma - (ab)\delta\sigma = b\sigma\delta a\sigma\delta - (ab)\sigma\delta \\ &= b\sigma\delta a\sigma\delta - (b\sigma a\sigma)\delta = h(h\sigma, a\sigma). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we can associate a 2-cocycle to each singular extension of M by \mathcal{A} . Suppose we have

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & (M, \sigma) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{B}, \sigma) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{A}, \sigma) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\
0 & \longrightarrow & (M, \sigma) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{B}, \sigma) & \longrightarrow & (\mathcal{A}, \sigma) \longrightarrow 0.
\end{array}$$

Then $(m, a)\alpha = (m + h(a), a)$ where h is a 2-coboundary. But since α commutes with involution $(m, a)\alpha\sigma = (m + h(a), a)\sigma = (m\sigma + h(a)\sigma, a\sigma)$. Also $(m, a)\alpha\sigma = (m\sigma, a\sigma)\alpha = (m\sigma + h(a\sigma), a\sigma)$. Hence $h(a)\sigma = h(a\sigma)$. Since Harris's cohomology modules clearly vanish on relative injectives for $n \geq 2$ as do the classical ones we have

THEOREM 5. *If (\mathcal{A}, σ) is associative with unit over a commutative ring with 2^{-1} , then Harris's 0-th and 1-st cohomology modules are classical; if K is a field of characteristic $\neq 2$, (\mathcal{A}, σ) an algebra over K , Harris's modules are classical for all $n \geq 0$.*

c. *Classical Lie cohomology.* Let \mathcal{A} be a Lie algebra over a commutative ring with unit K , M a Lie bimodule for \mathcal{A} . We denote multiplication in \mathcal{A} by brackets and multiplication of M by \mathcal{A} by juxtaposition. Schafer has shown that a derivation from $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})$ if and only if it is of the form $a_L, a \in \mathcal{A}$. From this it is clear that a derivation from \mathcal{A} to M is in $\mathcal{L}(E(\mathcal{A}, M))$ if and only if it has the form $m_L, m \in M$.

Writing $X(x) \simeq U(\mathcal{A})$, the free \mathcal{A} -bimodule on one generator, $d \in I(\mathcal{A}, X)$ if and only if $d = (xu)_L, u \in U(\mathcal{A})$. But then $d = x_L \circ f_u$, where $f_u \in \text{Hom}_{U(\mathcal{A})}(X, X)$ takes $x \rightarrow xu$. Thus the set $\{x_L\}$ generates I . If Y is the $U(\mathcal{A})$ submodule of X generated by $\mathcal{A}x_L$, then $C_{I, \{x_L\}} = X/Y$. Even over a ring, the Poincare-Birkhoff-Witt theorem shows that $U(\mathcal{A})$ is linearly generated by monomials in the generators for \mathcal{A} and $1_{U(\mathcal{A})}$, and that there is an augmentation $U(\mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} K1_{U(\mathcal{A})}$. Then $X/Y \simeq K$, K regarded as an \mathcal{A} -bimodule by pullback along ε .

To compute the modules $\text{Ext}_{(U(\mathcal{A}), K)}^n(K, M)$, the Koszul resolution may be used, and as was the case for associative algebras, we have

THEOREM 6. *If \mathcal{A} is Lie, $H_K^n(\mathcal{A}, M) \simeq \text{Ext}_{(U(\mathcal{A}), K)}^n(K, M)$ for all $n \geq 0$.*

d. *Classical Lie cohomology with automorphism of period 2.* In a later paper, this case will be used to discuss cohomology of Jordan algebras.

Let (\mathcal{A}, σ) be a Lie algebra with automorphism of period 2 over a commutative ring K with unit and 2^{-1} , $(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ the universal enveloping algebra with automorphism of period 2 for (\mathcal{A}, σ) , $(X(x), \bar{\sigma}) \simeq (U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ the free \mathcal{A} -bimodule with automorphism of period 2 on

one generator x . Let (M, σ) be a bimodule with automorphism of period 2 for (\mathcal{A}, σ) . We have defined $D((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma)) = [d \in D(\mathcal{A}, M)/\sigma \circ d = d \circ \sigma]$ and have noted that $d \in I(\mathcal{A}, M) = D(\mathcal{A}, M) \cap \mathcal{L}(E(\mathcal{A}, M))$ if and only if $d = m_L, m \in M$.

LEMMA 12. $d \in I(\mathcal{A}, M)$ satisfies $\sigma \circ d = d \circ \sigma$ if and only if $d = m_L$ with m symmetric in M .

Proof. Suppose $m \in M, m\sigma = m$. Let $a \in \mathcal{A}$. Then $(ma)\sigma = m\sigma a\sigma = m(a\sigma)$. Conversely, suppose $m \in M$ is such that m_L commutes with σ . This is equivalent to the operator identity $\sigma(m\sigma)_L = \sigma(m_L)$. Since σ is onto, we may write this $(m\sigma)_L = m_L$. Writing $m = \frac{1}{2}(m + m\sigma) + \frac{1}{2}(m - m\sigma)$, $m_L = \frac{1}{2}(m + m\sigma)_L + \frac{1}{2}(m - m\sigma)_L = \frac{1}{2}(m + m\sigma)_L$. But $\frac{1}{2}(m + m\sigma)_L$ is symmetric.

This shows that $d \in I((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (X, \bar{\sigma}))$ if and only if $d = (xu + (xu)\bar{\sigma})_L$, $u \in (U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})$. But then $d = (x + x\bar{\sigma})_L \circ f_u$ where $f_u \in \text{Hom}_{(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}((X, \bar{\sigma}), (X, \bar{\sigma}))$ takes $x \rightarrow xu$. Thus, with $\tilde{x} = x + x\bar{\sigma}$, I is generated by $\{\tilde{x}_L\}$. Noting that x generates a free submodule F of X , F closed under $\bar{\sigma}$, we define $(C_{I, \{\tilde{x}_L\}}^F, \bar{\sigma}) = (F, \bar{\sigma}/F)/[\mathcal{A}(\tilde{x}_L), \bar{\sigma}]$ and find that $\text{Hom}_{(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})}((C_{I, \{\tilde{x}_L\}}^F, \bar{\sigma}), (M, \sigma)) = [m \in M/m \text{ symmetric and } ma = 0 \text{ for all } a \in \mathcal{A}]$. It is easy to see, as was done for $X/Y \simeq K$, that $C_{I, \{\tilde{x}_L\}}^F$ is isomorphic to $(K, 1)$, 1 denoting the identity automorphism, under the map $\tilde{x} \rightarrow 1$.

For K a field of characteristic $\neq 2$, Harris [9] has constructed a projective $(U(\mathcal{A}), \bar{\sigma})$ resolution of $(K, 1)$. Defining $\tilde{H}^n((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma))$ as the n -th cohomology of this complex. Harris has shown that $H^0((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma)) \cong [m \in M/m \text{ symmetric and } ma = 0 \text{ for all } a \in \mathcal{A}] \simeq H_{I, \{\tilde{x}_L\}}^0((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma))$; $H^1((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma)) \cong$ the K -module generated by those derivations f from \mathcal{A} to M such that $f(x\sigma) = f(x)\sigma$ modulo inner derivations of the form $f(a) = ma$ with m symmetric $\simeq H_1^1((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), M, \sigma)$; $H^2((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma)) \cong$ the K -module generated by those Lie 2-cocycles g such that $g(a\sigma, b\sigma) = g(a, b)\sigma$ for all a, b in \mathcal{A} modulo those 2-coboundaries given by linear maps commuting with the automorphism σ , $\simeq H^2((\mathcal{A}, \sigma), (M, \sigma))$.

THEOREM 7. If \mathcal{A} is a Lie algebra over a field of characteristic $\neq 2$, \mathcal{A} with automorphism of period 2, then its cohomology modules as defined by Harris are classical.

e. *Classical unital commutative associative cohomology.* If \mathcal{A} is commutative associative with 1, $U_1(\mathcal{A}) \simeq \mathcal{A}$ with $\lambda = \rho = 1: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow U_1(\mathcal{A})$. If M is a unital commutative associative bimodule for the associative algebra \mathcal{A} , $I(\mathcal{A}, M) = [m_R - m_L/m \in M]$. But since M is commuta-

tive $am = ma$ for all $a \in \mathcal{A}$, and $I(\mathcal{A}, M) = 0$. Thus, in this case, classical cohomology is minimal.

If K is a field, F a field extension of K regarded as a commutative associative algebra over K , then Gerstenhaber has shown that $H^2(F, F) = 0$ if and only if F is separable extension. But since F is certainly an injective F -bimodule, the case F not separable provides as example for which $H^2(F, \quad)$ does not vanish on injectives.

THEOREM 5. *If \mathcal{A} is a commutative associative algebra with 1, classical unital cohomology is minimal. If $F \supsetneq K$ is a nonseparable field extension, there is no inner derivation functor J , no module C_J for which the right derived functors of $\text{Hom}_F(C_J, \quad)$ are $\{H_J^i(F, \quad)\}$.*

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Received March 17, 1969.

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