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of some skew group algebras**

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We prove that some skew group algebras have Noetherian cohomology rings, a property inherited from their component parts. The proof is an adaptation of Evens' proof of finite generation of group cohomology. We apply the result to a series of examples of finite-dimensional Hopf algebras in positive characteristic.

1. Introduction

The cohomology ring of a Hopf algebra encodes potentially useful information about its structure and representations. It is always graded commutative (see, for example, [Suarez-Alvarez 2004]). For many classes of finite-dimensional Hopf algebras, it is also known to be finitely generated: for example, cocommutative Hopf algebras [Friedlander and Suslin 1997], small quantum groups [Ginzburg and Kumar 1993], and small quantum function algebras [Gordon 2000]. Etingof and Ostrik [2004] conjectured that it is always finitely generated, as a special case of a conjecture about finite tensor categories. Snashall and Solberg [2004] made an analogous conjecture for Hochschild cohomology of finite-dimensional algebras that was seen to be false when Xu [2008] constructed a counterexample. In contrast, there is neither a counterexample nor a proof of the Hopf algebra conjecture. Each finite generation result so far has used, in crucial ways, known structure of a particular class of Hopf algebras. Further progress will require new ideas.

In this article, we present one technique for handling some types of algebras inductively. Many (Hopf) algebras of interest are skew group algebras (that is, smash products with group algebras). Under some conditions on a skew group algebra, we show that its cohomology is Noetherian if the same is true of the underlying algebra on which the group acts.

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Specifically, if A is a finite-dimensional augmented algebra over a field k , with an action of a finite group G by automorphisms, there is a spectral sequence relating the cohomology of the smash product $A \# kG$ (definition in [Section 2](#)) as an augmented algebra to that of each of A and G . (It is essentially the Lyndon–Hochschild–Serre spectral sequence.) This allows us to use the framework of Evens’ classic proof [[1961](#)] of finite generation of group cohomology to prove that the cohomology rings of some smash products are Noetherian ([Theorem 3.1](#)). In order to do this, we need a particularly nice set of permanent cycles in the cohomology of A . In the finite group case, these cycles exist due to an application of Evens’ norm map. In our setting, there may be no such norm map, and we instead hypothesize existence of these permanent cycles.

We focus on a class of examples (in [Section 5](#)) found by Cibils, Lauve, and the second author [[Cibils et al. 2009](#)] that satisfy our hypotheses. We prove finite generation of the cohomology of these noncommutative, noncocommutative Hopf algebras in positive characteristic. While our main theorem is tailored to suit these examples, we state and prove it in the abstract setting, in order to add one more tool to the collection of techniques available for proving finite generation. Our restrictive hypotheses serve to highlight the difficulty in adapting methods designed for the finite group setting, where serendipity reigns.

2. Definitions and notation

Throughout this article, let k be a field. All algebras will be associative algebras over k , and all modules will be left modules, finite-dimensional over k . Let $\otimes = \otimes_k$.

Let G be a finite group acting on a finite-dimensional augmented k -algebra A by automorphisms. Let $A \# kG$ be the resulting *smash product* (or *skew group algebra*), that is, $A \otimes kG$ as a vector space, with multiplication $(a \otimes g)(b \otimes h) = a({}^g b) \otimes gh$, for all $a, b \in A$ and $g, h \in G$. (For simplicity, we will drop tensor symbols in this notation from now on.) We assume the action of G preserves the augmentation of A , so that $A \# kG$ is also augmented with augmentation map $\varepsilon_{A \# kG} : A \# kG \rightarrow k$ defined by $\varepsilon_{A \# kG}(ag) = \varepsilon_A(a)$, for all $a \in A$, $g \in G$.

We use the symbol k also to denote the one-dimensional A -module (respectively, $A \# kG$ -module) on which A (respectively, $A \# kG$) acts via its augmentation. Let

$$H^*(A, k) := \text{Ext}_A^*(k, k) \quad \text{and} \quad H^*(A \# kG, k) := \text{Ext}_{A \# kG}^*(k, k).$$

Both are algebras under Yoneda composition. The embedding of A into $A \# kG$ as a subalgebra induces a *restriction map*

$$\text{res}_{A \# kG, A} : H^*(A \# kG, k) \rightarrow H^*(A, k)$$

on cohomology. There is an action of G on $H^*(A, k)$ that may be defined for example via the diagonal action of G on the components of the bar resolution for A .

There is a similar action of G on $H^*(A \# kG, k)$ that is trivial since it comes from inner automorphisms on $A \# kG$.

3. Finite generation of cohomology

In this section, we prove our main theorem that under certain hypotheses, the cohomology ring $H^*(A \# kG, k)$ of $A \# kG$ is Noetherian:

Theorem 3.1. *Let G be a finite group acting on a finite-dimensional augmented algebra A , preserving the augmentation map. Assume that $\text{Im}(\text{res}_{A \# kG, A})$ contains a polynomial subalgebra over which $H^*(A, k)$ is Noetherian and free as a module, with a free basis whose k -linear span is a kG -submodule of $H^*(A, k)$. Then, $H^*(A \# kG, k)$ is Noetherian.*

Remarks 3.2. (a) The hypothesis that $\text{Im}(\text{res}_{A \# kG, A})$ contains a polynomial subalgebra over which $H^*(A, k)$ is Noetherian, together with the left module version of [Goodearl and Warfield 2004, Corollary 1.5], implies that $H^*(A, k)$ is (left) Noetherian.

(b) We did not specify the characteristic of the base field k in the theorem. If the characteristic of k does not divide the order of G , then kG is semisimple and its cohomology is trivial except in degree zero. In this case, $H^*(A \# kG, k) \cong H^*(A, k)^G$, the invariant ring under the action of G . Here, one can use invariant ring theory in the noncommutative setting to show that the conclusion of the theorem holds. (See, for example, [Montgomery 1993, Corollary 4.3.5].) For the proof of Theorem 3.1, we assume the characteristic of k divides the order of G .

Proof. We use the Lyndon–Hochschild–Serre spectral sequence (see, for example, [Barnes 1985, Chapter VI] in a very general setting):

$$E_2^{p,q} = E_2^{p,q}(k) = H^p(G, H^q(A, k)) \implies H^{p+q}(A \# kG, k).$$

Let $E_r(k)$ denote the resulting r -th page, and note that for each q , $H^q(A, k)$ is a finite-dimensional k -vector space.

Note that $E_\infty^{0,*}$ is a submodule of $E_2^{0,*}$, since no $d_r : E_r^{p,q} \rightarrow E_r^{p+r,q-r+1}$ ends on the vertical edge. It follows that the restriction map $H^*(A \# kG, k) \rightarrow E_2^{0,*}(k)$ is part of the following commuting diagram:

$$\begin{CD} H^*(A \# kG, k) @>\text{res}_{A \# kG, A}>> H^0(G, H^*(A, k)) = H^*(A, k)^G \\ @VVV @| \\ E_\infty^{0,*}(k) @>\hookrightarrow>> E_2^{0,*}(k) \end{CD}$$

We can identify $E_\infty^{0,*}$ with the image of the restriction map in $E_2^{0,*}$.

Let $T = k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m]$ denote the polynomial subalgebra of $\text{Im}(\text{res}_{A\#kG,A})$ hypothesized in the statement of the theorem. The action of G on $H^*(A, k)$ restricts to the trivial action on T since it is a subalgebra of $\text{Im}(\text{res}_{A\#kG,A})$. Therefore, by the universal coefficients theorem, $H^*(G, T) \cong H^*(G, k) \otimes T$, an isomorphism of graded algebras.

Let $S := H^*(G, k) = E_2^{*,0}(k)$. Let R be the subring of $E_2(k)$ generated by S and T . By the above observations, $R \cong S[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m]$, a polynomial ring over S in m indeterminates (that we also denote by χ_1, \dots, χ_m for convenience). Since d_2 vanishes on the horizontal edge, $R \subseteq \text{Ker}(d_2)$. So R projects onto a subring of $E_3(k) = H(E_2(k), d_2)$. Similarly, R projects onto a subring of $E_r(k)$ for every $r > 0$ including ∞ . Therefore, we may consider $E_r(k)$ to be a module over R , for every $r > 0$ including ∞ .

Claim 1. $E_2(k)$ is a Noetherian module over R .

Proof of Claim 1. By hypothesis, there are (homogeneous) elements $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_t \in H^*(A, k)$ that form a free basis of $H^*(A, k)$ as a T -module, and for which

$$V := \text{Span}_k\{\rho_1, \dots, \rho_t\}$$

is a kG -submodule of $H^*(A, k)$. Let

$$L := H^*(G, V).$$

Note that L contains a copy of $S = H^*(G, k)$ as V must include an element in degree 0, that is, in $H^0(A, k) \cong k$, which has trivial G -action. By hypothesis, $H^*(A, k) = k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m] \cdot V$, and so

$$E_2(k) = H^*(G, k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m] \cdot V).$$

Further, $k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m]$ has trivial G -action and the module $H^*(A, k)$ for this polynomial ring is free with free basis ρ_1, \dots, ρ_t . It follows that, as a kG -module,

$$k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m] \cdot V \cong \bigoplus_{i_1, \dots, i_m \geq 0} \chi_1^{i_1} \cdots \chi_m^{i_m} \cdot V \cong \bigoplus_{i_1, \dots, i_m \geq 0} V,$$

a direct sum of copies of the same kG -module, V . Therefore by the universal coefficients theorem, $E_2(k)$ is the image of

$$H^0(G, k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m]) \otimes H^*(G, V) \cong k[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m] \otimes L,$$

under cup product. We thus identify $E_2^{*,*}(k)$ with $S[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m] \otimes_S L$.

Since G is a finite group and V is a finite-dimensional vector space over k , $L = H^*(G, V)$ is Noetherian over $S = H^*(G, k)$ [Evens 1961]. By the Hilbert basis theorem for graded commutative rings (see, for example, [Goodearl and Warfield 2004, Theorem 2.6]), $S[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m] \otimes_S L$ is Noetherian over $R = S[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m]$.

Therefore, $E_2^{*,*}(k)$ is Noetherian over R . We have proven Claim 1.

Claim 2. *The spectral sequence stops; i.e., $E_r = E_\infty$ for some $r < \infty$.*

Proof of Claim 2. Let Z_i be the space of i -cocycles and B_i be the space of i -coboundaries in $E_i = E_i(k)$. Recall that $E_1 = Z_1$ and $E_2 = Z_2/B_2$. Consider the “pull back” B_r in E_2 of $d_r(E_r)$ as follows.

Each element of E_2 on which d_2 vanishes determines an element of E_3 . Suppose d_3 vanishes on that element, so that it in turn determines an element of E_4 . Continue placing such restrictions until we determine an element of E_r , and suppose that element is in the image of d_r . We define:

$$B_r := \{\tau \in E_2 : \tau \in \text{Ker}(d_i) \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq r - 1 \text{ and } \tau \in \text{Im}(d_r)\}.$$

Note that B_r is an R -submodule of E_2 since d_j is a derivation for all j , $2 \leq j \leq r$, and the image in each E_j of R consists of universal cycles. Moreover, $B_r \subseteq B_{r+1}$ so we obtain an ascending chain of R -submodules of E_2 :

$$0 = B_1 \subseteq B_2 \subseteq \dots$$

Since E_2 is Noetherian over R by Claim 1, this chain must stabilize by the ascending chain condition. Thus there exists some r_0 finite such that $B_{r_0} = B_{r_0+1} = B_{r_0+2} = \dots$, and so $d_r = 0$ for all $r > r_0$. This implies $E_r = E_\infty$ for $r > r_0$, proving Claim 2.

We can put this together to finish the proof of the theorem: Each Z_r, B_r is a submodule of E_2 over $R = S[\chi_1, \dots, \chi_m]$. Thus, each E_r , which is a submodule of a quotient module of E_{r-1} , is Noetherian over R by Claim 1 and induction on r . By Claim 2, E_∞ is Noetherian over R , and so by [Goodearl and Warfield 2004, Corollary 1.5] it is a Noetherian ring.

Now, $H^*(A \# kG, k)$ has a filtration whose filtered quotients are

$$E_\infty^{p,q}(k) \cong \frac{F^p H^{p+q}(A \# kG, k)}{F^{p+1} H^{p+q}(A \# kG, k)}.$$

Suppose that $H^*(A \# kG, k)$ is not Noetherian and let $T_1 \subseteq T_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq H^*(A \# kG, k)$ be an infinite ascending chain of ideals of $H^*(A \# kG, k)$. Let

$$F^p T_i := T_i \cap F^p H^*(A \# kG, k)$$

and

$$U_i := \bigoplus_{p \geq 0} F^p T_i / F^{p+1} T_i \subseteq E_\infty(k).$$

If $x \in T_{i+1} \setminus T_i$, then for some p , $x \in F^p T_{i+1}$ but $x \notin F^p T_i$ and $x \notin F^{p+1} T_{i+1}$, so $x + F^{p+1} T_{i+1}$ is not in the image of the inclusion

$$F^p T_i / F^{p+1} T_i \hookrightarrow F^p T_{i+1} / F^{p+1} T_{i+1},$$

that is, $x \in U_{i+1} \setminus U_i$. So U_{i+1} properly contains U_i , for all i . Therefore, we have an infinite ascending chain of ideals of $E_\infty(k)$:

$$U_1 \subsetneq U_2 \subsetneq \dots$$

This contradicts the result that $E_\infty(k)$ is Noetherian. Therefore, $H^*(A \# kG, k)$ is Noetherian. \square

Remark 3.3. [Theorem 3.1](#) parallels the main step in Evens' proof of finite generation of group cohomology: Let H be a finite p -group (where k has characteristic p), $A = kZ$ is the group algebra of a central subgroup Z of H of order p , and $G = H/Z$. (In case Z is complemented in H , we obtain $kH \cong A \# kG$, whereas more generally, kH is a crossed product of A with G .) In this case, Evens' norm map is applied to show that $\text{Im}(\text{res}_{kH, kZ})$ contains a polynomial subalgebra $k[\zeta]$ (in one indeterminate). One observes that $H^*(kZ, k)$ is a free module over $k[\zeta]$, and that the k -linear span of any free basis is a kG -submodule. This special case is somewhat simpler than our more general context as it uses a polynomial ring in one indeterminate.

We are particularly interested in those actions of finite groups G on algebras A for which $A \# kG$ is a Hopf algebra. We turn to a class of such examples in the remainder of the paper.

4. Examples: Nichols algebras in positive characteristic

In this section, we first recall the Nichols algebras A from [\[Cibils et al. 2009, Corollary 3.14\]](#) and the corresponding Hopf algebras $A \# kG$ from the same paper. We will prove that these Hopf algebras have finitely generated cohomology. This will follow from [Theorem 3.1](#) and explicit calculation using Anick's resolution [\[1986\]](#). In this section we explain these calculations for A , and in the next we complete the proof of finite generation of cohomology of $A \# kG$. The results of this section were anticipated by \emptyset . Solberg (personal communication, 2012) as a consequence of computer calculations (for small p) that gave the graded vector space structure and generators of cohomology.

In the remainder of the paper, k will be a field of characteristic $p > 2$. (The case $p = 2$ is included in [\[Cibils et al. 2009\]](#), but is different, and we will not consider that case here.) Let A be the augmented k -algebra generated by a, b , with relations

$$a^p = 0, \quad b^p = 0, \quad ba = ab + \frac{1}{2}a^2,$$

and augmentation $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow k$ given by $\varepsilon(a) = \varepsilon(b) = 0$. Let G be a cyclic group of order p with generator g , acting on A by

$$g(a) = a, \quad g(b) = b - a.$$

Then $A \# kG$ is a Hopf algebra with comultiplication given by

$$\Delta(g) = g \otimes g, \quad \Delta(a) = a \otimes 1 + g \otimes a, \quad \Delta(b) = b \otimes 1 + g \otimes b.$$

It is useful to consider A as a quotient of a larger algebra. Let

$$B := k\langle a, b \rangle / (ba - ab - \frac{1}{2}a^2), \tag{4-1}$$

so that $A \cong B/(a^p, b^p)$. We will show that B is a PBW algebra in the sense of [Bueso et al. 2003] or [Shroff 2013, Section 2], although we will not need this fact for our cohomology calculations.

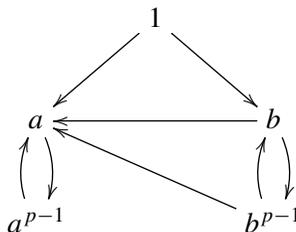
Choose the lexicographic order on \mathbb{N}^2 for which $(0, 1) < (1, 0)$, and assign $\deg(a) = (0, 1)$, $\deg(b) = (1, 0)$. Then $ba - ab - \frac{1}{2}a^2$ is a Gröbner basis for the ideal of the free algebra $k\langle a, b \rangle$ that it generates. It follows that $\{a^i b^j \mid i, j \geq 0\}$ is a vector space basis of B . The relation $ab = ba - \frac{1}{2}a^2$ satisfies the required condition in the definition of a PBW algebra since $\deg(a^2) < \deg(ab)$, so B is a PBW algebra. Moreover, B is a Koszul algebra by Theorem 5.3 in [Priddy 1970].

Applying [Cibils et al. 2009, (3.9)], one finds that the elements a^p, b^p are in the center of B . We may thus apply Theorem 4.3 of [Shroff 2013] to the Nichols algebra A to conclude that the cohomology ring $H^*(A, k)$ of A is Noetherian.

We will need some details about this cohomology of A for the next section. For this, we will construct Anick’s resolution [1986] for A , and show that it is minimal. We use the combinatorial description of the resolution given by Cojocaru and Ufnarovski [1997], however we index differently, and use left modules instead of right. This is a free resolution of the trivial A -module k , of the form

$$\dots \longrightarrow A \otimes kC_2 \longrightarrow A \otimes kC_1 \longrightarrow A \otimes kC_0 \longrightarrow k \longrightarrow 0,$$

for (finite) sets C_n , where kC_n denotes the vector space with basis C_n . Let $C_0 := \{1\}$ and $C_1 := \{a, b\}$. Then $C_2 := \{a^p, b^p, ba\}$ is the set of “tips” or “obstructions.” To define C_n in general, consider the graph



The elements of C_n correspond to paths of length n that start at 1. We label such paths with the product of all elements through which the path passes (including the

endpoint). In this way we obtain

$$C_3 = \{a^{p+1}, b^{p+1}, b^p a, ba^p\},$$

$$C_4 = \{a^{2p}, b^{2p}, b^{p+1} a, b^p a^p, ba^{p+1}\},$$

and in general

$$C_{2m-1} = \{b^{kp} a^{(m-1-k)p+1}, b^{kp+1} a^{(m-1-k)p} \mid k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1\},$$

$$C_{2m} = \{b^{mp}, b^{kp} a^{(m-k)p}, b^{kp+1} a^{(m-1-k)p+1} \mid k = 0, 1, \dots, m-1\}.$$

For qualitative understanding of the differentials, give each of the generators a, b of A the degree 1. We claim that the differentials preserve degree, where the graded module structure of a tensor product $A \otimes kC_i$ is given by $\deg(a \otimes x) = \deg(a) + \deg(x)$ if a, x are homogeneous. This claim results from the recursive definition of the differential d in each homological degree: By construction, d applied to elements of $A \otimes kC_1$ is multiplication, and to $A \otimes kC_2$ takes each tip to the Gröbner basis element to which it corresponds, suitably expressed as an element of $A \otimes kC_1$. The remaining differentials are defined iteratively, via splitting maps in each homological degree that are also defined iteratively. Since the relations are homogeneous and differentials in low homological degrees preserve degrees of elements, the splitting maps and differentials in higher degrees may be chosen to have the same property.

Now note that C_{2m-1} consists of elements of degree $(m-1)p+1$, and C_{2m} consists of elements of degrees mp and $(m-1)p+2$. Therefore elements of C_n and of C_{n-1} never have the same degree. As a consequence the differential takes elements of C_n to elements of $A_+ \otimes C_{n-1}$, where A_+ denotes all elements of A of positive degree (and these are in the kernel of the augmentation map ε). When applying the functor $\text{Hom}_A(-, k)$, then, the induced differentials all become 0. Therefore in this case, Anick’s resolution is minimal, and for each n , the dimension of $H^n(A, k)$ is $n+1$.

5. Examples: pointed Hopf algebras in positive characteristic

We wish to apply [Theorem 3.1](#) to the Hopf algebras $A \# kG$ introduced in the previous section. In order to do this, we next give some of the details from [\[Shroff 2013, Section 4\]](#) as they apply to these examples in particular. Recall the PBW algebra B defined in [\(4-1\)](#). Let $\xi_a, \xi_b : B \otimes B \rightarrow k$ be the k -linear functions given by

$$\xi_a(r \otimes s) = \gamma_a, \quad \xi_b(r \otimes s) = \gamma_b,$$

where γ_a and γ_b are the scalar coefficients of a^p and b^p , respectively, in the product rs in B . (Shroff writes these functions $\tilde{\xi}_1, \tilde{\xi}_2$.) Extending to left B -module homomorphisms in $\text{Hom}_B(B^{\otimes 3}, k)$ under the isomorphism $\text{Hom}_B(B^{\otimes 3}, k) \cong \text{Hom}_k(B^{\otimes 2}, k)$,

the functions ξ_a, ξ_b are coboundaries on the bar resolution of B , as shown in [loc. cit.], and they factor through $A \cong B/(a^p, b^p)$. The resulting functions (which we will also denote ξ_a, ξ_b by abuse of notation) are no longer coboundaries. They represent nonzero elements in the cohomology of A , corresponding to permanent cycles in the May spectral sequence for A as a filtered algebra (see [May 1966, Theorem 3] or [Weibel 1994, Theorem 5.4.1]). On page E_1 of this spectral sequence, their counterparts generate a polynomial ring over which E_1 is finitely generated (by the elements $1, \eta_a, \eta_b, \eta_a\eta_b$, where η_a, η_b have cohomological degree 1, functions dual to a and b in $\text{Hom}_k(\text{gr } A, k) \cong \text{Hom}_{\text{gr } A}(\text{gr } A \otimes \text{gr } A, k)$). The cohomology $H^*(A, k)$ is finitely generated over its subalgebra generated by ξ_a, ξ_b , as a consequence of the proof of [Shroff 2013, Theorem 4.3]. We will see below that the subalgebra generated by ξ_a, ξ_b is in fact a polynomial ring in ξ_a, ξ_b , which is Noetherian, so applying the left module version of [Goodearl and Warfield 2004, Corollary 1.5], $H^*(A, k)$ is itself (left) Noetherian.

To verify the hypothesis of Theorem 3.1, we use the above information to define 2-cocycles representing elements in $H^*(A \# kG, k)$: Note that a^p, b^p are G -invariant by [Cibils et al. 2009, (3.10)]. Thus, by the construction of ξ_a, ξ_b , these functions are also G -invariant, and so they in fact extend to 2-coboundaries on $B \# kG$, factoring through $A \# kG \cong B \# kG/(a^p, b^p)$. This also shows that ξ_a, ξ_b commute with each other in $H^*(A, k)$, since $H^*(A \# kG, k)$ is graded commutative and ξ_a, ξ_b each have even degree, so they are commuting elements in $\text{Im}(\text{res}_{A \# kG, A})$.

We next claim that ξ_a, ξ_b generate a polynomial subalgebra $k[\xi_a, \xi_b]$ of $H^*(A, k)$ over which $H^*(A, k)$ is free with free basis $\{1, \eta_a, \eta_b, \eta_a\eta_b\}$.¹ This will follow once we see that the set

$$\{\xi_a^i \xi_b^j \eta_a^l \eta_b^m \mid i, j \geq 0, l, m = 0, 1\}$$

represents a basis of $H^*(A, k)$, since ξ_a, ξ_b commute with each other. Note that the cohomology of $S = \text{gr } A$ is well known, and has a basis precisely of this form. Recall that Anick’s resolution for A is minimal, and a comparison shows that in each degree, the dimensions of $H^*(A, k)$ and of $H^*(S, k)$ are the same. This forces the May spectral sequence [1966] for A to collapse at $E_1 = H^*(S, k)$, and so $\text{gr } H^*(A, k) \cong H^*(S, k)$, and $H^*(A, k)$ has basis as claimed. This implies that ξ_a, ξ_b generate a polynomial subring (we already know they commute). Therefore $H^*(A, k)$ is free as a $k[\xi_a, \xi_b]$ -module, as claimed. Further, the k -linear span of $\{1, \eta_a, \eta_b, \eta_a\eta_b\}$ is indeed a kG -submodule of $H^*(A, k)$: we compute

$${}^g \eta_a = \eta_a + \eta_b, \quad {}^g \eta_b = \eta_b, \quad {}^g(\eta_a\eta_b) = \eta_a\eta_b.$$

¹ Since B is a Koszul algebra, $H^*(B, k) \cong B^!$, the Koszul dual of B , which is generated by η_a, η_b (by abuse of notation) with relations dual to those of B , that is, $\eta_a^2 = \frac{1}{2}\eta_a\eta_b, \eta_b^2 = 0, \eta_b\eta_a = -\eta_a\eta_b$. These relations also hold in $H^*(A, k)$, however we do not need this fact.

We have shown that the hypotheses of [Theorem 3.1](#) are satisfied. Therefore, $H^*(A \# kG, k)$ is Noetherian.

Question 5.1. Are there more examples of Nichols algebras in positive characteristic to which [Theorem 3.1](#) applies?

Nichols algebras and their bosonizations, which are Hopf algebras, have only just begun to be explored in positive characteristic. There is a vast (and recent) literature on Nichols algebras in characteristic zero. See, for example, [[Andruskiewitsch et al. 2011a](#); [2011b](#); [Andruskiewitsch and Schneider 2010](#); [Heckenberger 2006](#)].

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