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Consider a field k of characteristic $p > 0$, the r -th Frobenius kernel $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ of a smooth algebraic group \mathbb{G} , the Drinfeld double $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$, and a finite dimensional $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M . We prove that the cohomology algebra $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ is finitely generated and that $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$ is a finitely generated module over this cohomology algebra. We exhibit a finite map of algebras $\theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$, which offers an approach to support varieties for $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -modules. For many examples of interest, θ_r is injective and induces an isomorphism of associated reduced schemes. For M an irreducible $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module, θ_r enables us to identify the support variety of M in terms of the support variety of M viewed as a $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module.

1. Introduction

For a Hopf algebra A over a field k , we denote by $H^*(A, k) = \text{Ext}_A^*(k, k)$ the Hopf cohomology and we denote by $H^*(A, M) = \text{Ext}_A^*(k, M)$ the cohomology of A with values in a finite dimensional A -module M . The goal of this paper is to prove the following conjecture for an interesting class of examples.

Conjecture (the finite generation conjecture). *For any finite dimensional Hopf algebra A , and finite dimensional A -module M , the cohomology $H^*(A, k)$ is a finitely generated k -algebra and $H^*(A, M)$ is a finitely generated module over $H^*(A, k)$.*

The conjecture has existed as a question at least since the 1990's (see e.g., [Friedlander and Suslin 1997]), and was recently stated explicitly in the work of Etingof and Ostrik [2004]. In the finite characteristic setting, the conjecture was verified for cocommutative Hopf algebras in the work of Friedlander and Suslin [1997]. This followed earlier work of Friedlander and Parshall [1986] on the cohomology of restricted enveloping algebras. More recently, Drupieski [2016] generalized these results to finite super groups (i.e., cocommutative Hopf algebras in the symmetric category of $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -graded vector spaces).

For a commutative Hopf algebra A over a field of characteristic p , one can arrive at the desired finite generation result from the existence of an abstract algebra isomorphism $A \cong k[\mathbb{Z}/p^1\mathbb{Z}] \otimes \cdots \otimes k[\mathbb{Z}/p^l\mathbb{Z}]$ whenever A is local, and the fact that the cohomology $H^*(A, M)$ only depends on the algebra structure of A .

In characteristic 0 most of the work to date has focused on pointed Hopf algebras. Ginzburg and Kumar [1993] (see also [Bendel et al. 2014]) showed that small quantum groups have finitely generated

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cohomology. Mastnak, Pevtsova, Schauenburg, and Witherspoon [2010] verified the finite generation conjecture for most pointed Hopf algebras with abelian group of grouplikes. Such Hopf algebras were classified by Andruskiewitsch and Schneider [2002], and can be understood broadly as deformations of small quantum groups. For results concerning pointed Hopf algebras with nonabelian grouplikes one can see [Ştefan and Vay 2016].

In this work we consider Drinfeld doubles of finite group schemes in characteristic $p > 0$. We recall that the Drinfeld double DG of a finite group scheme G is the smash product

$$DG = \mathbb{O}(G) \# kG$$

of the group algebra kG of G acting via the adjoint action on the algebra $\mathbb{O}(G) = (kG)^*$ of functions on G . The coalgebra structure on DG is the product structure $\mathbb{O}(G)^{\text{cop}} \otimes kG$, where the cop superscript indicates that we take the opposite comultiplication. The Drinfeld double DG is neither commutative nor cocommutative (unless G is commutative) and rarely pointed. For some examples of the computational and theoretical significance of the double one can see [Etingof and Gelaki 2002; Etingof 2002; Kashina et al. 2006; Ng and Schauenburg 2007; Shimizu 2017].

Our finite generation results for Drinfeld doubles apply to other Hopf algebras thanks to various general properties of the Drinfeld double construction. For example, $\text{rep}(DA) \cong \text{rep}(D(A^*))$ and for any cocycle twist σ (see [Montgomery 2004]), $\text{rep}(DA) \cong \text{rep}(D(A_\sigma))$ [Majid and Oeckl 1999; Benkart et al. 2010].

Let us now fix k a field of finite characteristic p . We assume additionally that p is odd, although most of our results will still hold when $p = 2$ (see Section 4C). Recall that the r -th Frobenius kernel $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is the group scheme theoretic kernel of the r -th Frobenius map $F^r : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}^{(r)}$ (see Section 2). We refer the reader to [Sullivan 1978; Cline 1987; Jantzen 2003] for some discussion of the important role Frobenius kernels play in the modular representation theory of algebraic groups.

We prove the following:

Theorem (Theorems 5.3 and 5.6). *Consider the r -th Frobenius kernel $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ of a smooth algebraic group \mathbb{G} . The cohomology of the double $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ is a finitely generated k algebra. Moreover, for any finite dimensional $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M , the cohomology $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$ is a finitely generated $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module.*

Our approach utilizes associations between deformation theory and Hopf cohomology. We show that the deformation $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}$ of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ produces a natural map $\sigma_{\mathbb{G}} : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$, where $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(\mathbb{G})$. The map $\sigma_{\mathbb{G}}$ has a natural lift to the cohomology of the double $\sigma_{\mathbb{D}} : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$, which is again constructed in a deformation theoretic manner. The smoothness hypothesis of \mathbb{G} plays an important role in our proof. Namely, we apply an argument which uses in an essential way the structure of $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}$ as a flat extension of $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ to obtain cohomology classes via deformation theory.

In proving the above theorem, we construct a finite algebra map

$$\theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$$

(using σ_D and the inflation $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$) with associated map of reduced affine schemes

$$\Theta_r : |D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)} \tag{1}$$

(see Theorem 5.3). Here, and elsewhere, we employ the usual notation $S(V[n])$ for the symmetric algebra over k of the k -vector space V placed in degree n , and we use the notation $|A| = \text{Spec } H^{\text{ev}}(A, k)_{\text{red}}$ for the reduced spectrum of the cohomology of a Hopf algebra A .

For many classical algebraic groups \mathbb{G} we are able to deduce additional information concerning Θ_r as formulated in the following theorem.

Theorem (Corollary 6.11). *Let \mathbb{G} be a general linear group, simple algebraic group, Borel subgroup in a simple algebraic group, or a unipotent subgroup in a semisimple algebraic group which is normalized by a maximal torus. Suppose that p is very good for \mathbb{G} , or that $p > \text{cl}(\mathbb{G})$ in the unipotent case:*

- *If $p > \dim \mathbb{G} + 1$ then the map Θ_r of (1) is an isomorphism for all r .*
- *For arbitrary p , the map Θ_r is an isomorphism whenever r is such that $p^r > 2 \dim \mathbb{G}$.*

The key observation we use in proving the above theorem is that the hypotheses guarantee the existence of a quasilogarithm $L : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ [Kazhdan and Varshavsky 2006]. This leads to a grading on the Drinfeld double $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ which greatly simplifies the analysis of the Lyndon–Hochschild–Serre spectral sequence we use to investigate the cohomology of $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. The “very good” condition on p is a mild condition which we review in Section 6. In the unipotent case, the integer $\text{cl}(\mathbb{G})$ is the nilpotence class of \mathbb{G} , which is always less than $\dim(\mathbb{G})$. The theorem implies an equality of dimensions $\dim |D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| = \dim |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| + \dim \mathbb{G}$ for such classical groups.

We also consider the support variety $|D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M$ associated to a $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M . The support variety for M is defined as the closed, reduced, subscheme in $|D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|$ defined by the kernel of the algebra map

$$- \otimes M : H^{\text{ev}}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}}^{\text{ev}}(M, M).$$

Theorem (Corollary 7.6). *Suppose \mathbb{G} is as in the statement of the previous theorem. If $p > \dim \mathbb{G} + 1$ or $p^r > 2 \dim \mathbb{G}$, then for any irreducible $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M the map Θ_r of (1) restricts to an isomorphism of schemes*

$$\Theta_{r,M} : |D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \xrightarrow{\sim} |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}.$$

We supplement the preceding results by extending many of them to relative Drinfeld doubles (see Section 5C).

Organization. In Section 3, we discuss associations between deformations and Hopf cohomology, and produce the aforementioned maps $\sigma_{\mathbb{G}}$ and σ_D . In Section 4 we prove that the algebra map $S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{\text{red}}$ induced by $\sigma_{\mathbb{G}}$ is an isomorphism. We use the lifting σ_D , in conjunction with the inflation map $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$, to establish the finite generation of cohomology for the double $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ in Section 5. Section 6 is dedicated to an analysis of classical groups at large primes. Section 7 is dedicated to support varieties.

2. Finite group schemes and the Frobenius

We fix from this point on a field k of finite characteristic p . We assume $p \neq 2$ (see Section 4C). A “scheme” is a scheme of finite type over k and $\otimes = \otimes_k$. All schemes considered in this work will be affine. Throughout, by an algebraic group we mean an affine group scheme which is reduced, absolutely irreducible, and of finite type over k .

For an affine group scheme G , a rational (left) G -representation is a (right) comodule over the coordinate algebra $\mathbb{O}(G)$. A G -algebra is an $\mathbb{O}(G)$ -comodule algebra (i.e., an algebra R which is a rational G -representation in such a way that the multiplication $R \otimes R \rightarrow R$ is a map of G -representations). We let $H^*(G, M)$ denote the rational group cohomology of G with coefficients in M . If G is a finite group scheme with Hopf algebra kG (the “group algebra” of G), then $H^*(G, M) = H^*(kG, M)$.

In this section we review some standard information on Frobenius maps and Frobenius kernels. One can see Jantzen’s book [2003] for a more detailed presentation.

2A. Frobenius maps and Frobenius kernels. Let $\phi^r : k \rightarrow k$ be the p^r -th power map on k , $\lambda \mapsto \lambda^{p^r}$. Given an affine group scheme G we let $G^{(r)}$ denote the fiber product of G with $\text{Spec}(k)$ along ϕ^r ,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G^{(r)} & \longrightarrow & G \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Spec}(k) & \xrightarrow{(\phi^r)^*} & \text{Spec}(k). \end{array}$$

By functoriality of the pullback we see that $(-)^{(r)}$ provides a functor on the category of group schemes over k . There is a natural map of group schemes $F^r : G \rightarrow G^{(r)}$ over k given explicitly as follows: $\mathbb{O}(G^{(r)}) = \mathbb{O}(G) \otimes_{\phi^r} k \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(G)$ sends $f \otimes_{\phi^r} \lambda$ to $\lambda \cdot f^{p^r}$.

- Definition 2.1.** (i) The above map $F^r : G \rightarrow G^{(r)}$ is called the r -th Frobenius map.
 (ii) The r -th Frobenius kernel $G_{(r)}$ of G is the group scheme theoretic kernel of the r -th Frobenius map, $1 \rightarrow G_{(r)} \rightarrow G \xrightarrow{F^r} G^{(r)}$.
 (iii) We say G is of height $\leq r$ if $G = G_{(r)}$.

The closed subgroup scheme $G_{(r)}$ in G is the spectrum of the quotient Hopf algebra

$$\mathbb{O}(G_{(r)}) = \mathbb{O}(G) / (f^{p^r} : f \in m_G),$$

where m_G is the maximal ideal corresponding to the identity in G . Whence we see that an affine group scheme G is of height $\leq r$ if and only if $f^{p^r} = 0$ for each $f \in m_G$.

Example 2.2. For G a height 1 group scheme, we have $G = \text{Spec}(u(\mathfrak{g})^*)$ where \mathfrak{g} is the restricted Lie algebra for G and $u(\mathfrak{g})$ is the restricted enveloping algebra. This association gives a natural bijection between height 1 group schemes and finite dimensional restricted Lie algebras.

Example 2.3. Consider GL_n . This is the spectrum of the Hopf algebra

$$\mathbb{O}(GL_n) = k[x_{ij}, \det^{-1} : 1 \leq i, j \leq n]$$

with comultiplication $\Delta(x_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_{ik} \otimes x_{kj}$, counit $\epsilon(x_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$, and antipode given by the adjoint formula for the inverse of a matrix. The Frobenius kernels in this case are given by

$$\mathbb{O}(GL_{n(r)}) = k[x_{ij} : 1 \leq i, j \leq n] / (x_{ij}^{p^r} - \delta_{ij}).$$

Note that in the above presentation of the Frobenius kernel the determinant is already invertible.

2B. Frobenius twists of representations. For a rational G -representation V we let $V^{(r)}$ denote the new G -representation which is the vector space $k \otimes_{\phi^r} V$ along with the G -action given by the composite

$$G \xrightarrow{\phi^r} G^{(r)} \rightarrow GL(V)^{(r)} = GL(V^{(r)}).$$

The tensor product $k \otimes_{\phi^r}$ here denotes base change along ϕ^r . As a comodule, $V^{(r)}$ has right $\mathbb{O}(G)$ -coaction given by

$$\rho^{(r)}(c \otimes v) = \sum_i (c \otimes v_{i_0}) \otimes v_{i_1}^{p^r},$$

where the initial coaction of $\mathbb{O}(G)$ on V is given by $\rho(v) = \sum_i v_{i_0} \otimes v_{i_1}$. (In the above equation $c \in k$ and $v \in V$.) We call $V^{(r)}$ the r -th Frobenius twist of V . The proof of the following lemma is immediate from the observation that the composition $\mathbb{O}(G^{(r)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(G_{(r)})$ factors through the counit for $\mathbb{O}(G^{(r)})$.

Lemma 2.4. *For G of height $\leq r$ and V any rational G -representation, G acts trivially on the r -th Frobenius twist $V^{(r)}$.*

We also employ a natural isomorphism of G -representations $(V^*)^{(r)} \xrightarrow{\sim} (V^{(r)})^*$ given by the formula $c \otimes f \mapsto (c' \otimes v \mapsto cc' f(v)^{p^r})$.

3. Deformations of Frobenius kernels and cohomology

We fix a positive integer r and consider the r -th Frobenius kernel $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ of a smooth linear algebraic group over k , a field of odd characteristic $p > 0$. We denote by $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ the Drinfeld double of the Hopf algebra $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. This is the smash product $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ of the coordinate algebra $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ with the group algebra $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ with respect to the right adjoint action of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ on itself [Montgomery 1993, Corollary 10.3.10].

The adjoint action of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ on itself corresponds to the $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ -coaction $\rho(f) = \sum_i f_{i_2} \otimes S(f_{i_1}) f_{i_3}$ specifically, and subsequent $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -action $\xi \cdot f = \sum_i f_{i_2} \xi(S(f_{i_1}) f_{i_3})$. The Hopf structure on $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is the unique one so that the two inclusions $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})^{\text{cop}} \rightarrow D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ and $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ are maps of Hopf algebras.

We proceed to construct cohomology classes in $H^2(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ which will enable our proof of finite generation in Section 5. Our construction involves deformations of $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ and $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$, in particular the embedding $\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}$ which we view as a deformation of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ parametrized by $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. This deformation leads to classes in the Hochschild cohomology group $HH^2(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ and thereby classes in $H^2(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$.

3A. Hochschild cohomology and deformations. We recall that the Hochschild cohomology of an algebra R with coefficients in an R -bimodule M is defined as

$$HH^*(R, M) \equiv \text{Ext}_{R \otimes R^{\text{op}}}^*(R, M),$$

and $HH^*(R) = HH^*(R, R)$. Thus, $HH^*(R, M)$ is functorial with respect to maps $M \rightarrow N$ of R -bimodules. Moreover, we have the well-known surjection (see [Ginzburg and Kumar 1993, §5.6] or [Pevtsova and Witherspoon 2009, §7])

$$HH^*(R) \cong H^*(R, R^{\text{ad}}) \twoheadrightarrow H^*(R, k) \equiv \text{Ext}_R^*(k, k), \quad \text{if } R \text{ is a Hopf algebra}$$

(using the fact that $k \rightarrow R^{\text{ad}}$ splits). We further recall that a (infinitesimal) deformation \mathcal{R} of an algebra R parametrized by a scheme $\text{Spec}(A)$ is a flat A -algebra, where A is an Artin local (commutative) algebra with residue field k , equipped with a fixed isomorphism $\mathcal{R} \otimes_A k \xrightarrow{\sim} R$. Given any map $A \rightarrow A'$ of such Artinian local algebras and a deformation \mathcal{R} parametrized by $\text{Spec}(A)$, we can extend \mathcal{R} along $A \rightarrow A'$ to get a deformation $\mathcal{R} \otimes_A A'$ parametrized by $\text{Spec}(A')$. Two deformations \mathcal{R} and \mathcal{R}' parametrized by $\text{Spec}(A)$ are said to be isomorphic if there is an A -algebra isomorphism $l : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}'$ fitting into a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{R} & \xrightarrow{l} & \mathcal{R}' \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & R & \end{array} .$$

A special role is played by deformations parametrized by $\text{Spec}(k[\varepsilon])$, where $k[\varepsilon] \equiv k[t]/t^2$ is the Artin local algebra of “dual numbers”.

Theorem 3.1 [Gerstenhaber 1964]. *There is a naturally constructed bijection*

$$\{\text{deformations of } R \text{ parametrized by } \text{Spec}(k[\varepsilon])\} / \cong \xrightarrow{\sim} HH^2(R). \tag{2}$$

The domain of the above bijection has a natural linear structure under which (2) is a linear isomorphism. Let us explain some of the details of Gerstenhaber’s result.

Consider a deformation \mathcal{R} of R over $\text{Spec}(k[\varepsilon])$. By choosing a $k[\varepsilon]$ -linear isomorphism $R[\varepsilon] \equiv R \otimes k[\varepsilon] \cong \mathcal{R}$ the deformation \mathcal{R} may be identified with the $k[\varepsilon]$ -module $R[\varepsilon]$ equipped with a multiplication

$$a \cdot_{\mathcal{R}} b = ab + F_{\mathcal{R}}(a, b)\varepsilon, \quad a, b \in R \subset R \otimes k[\varepsilon].$$

The function $F_{\mathcal{R}} : R \otimes R \rightarrow R$ defines a 2-cocycle in the standard Hochschild cochain complex

$$C^*(R) = 0 \rightarrow R \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(R, R) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(R \otimes R, R) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_k(R^{\otimes 3}, R) \rightarrow \dots$$

This determines a map from deformations to $HH^2(R)$. To define the inverse map, one simply uses a 2-cocycle in the standard Hochschild cochain complex to define a multiplication on $R[\varepsilon]$. The addition of isoclasses of deformations $[\mathcal{R}] + [\mathcal{R}']$ corresponds to addition of the functions $F_{\mathcal{R}} + F_{\mathcal{R}'}$ and scaling $c[\mathcal{R}]$ corresponds to scaling the function $cF_{\mathcal{R}}$.

The following lemma should be standard.

Lemma 3.2. *Let \mathcal{R} be an (infinitesimal) deformation of R parametrized by $S = \text{Spec}(A)$. Then there is a k -linear mapping*

$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{R}} : T_p S \rightarrow HH^2(R)$$

which sends an element $\xi \in T_p S = \text{Hom}_{\text{Alg}}(A, k[\varepsilon])$ to the class corresponding to the deformation $\mathcal{R} \otimes_A k[\varepsilon]$, where we change base via ξ .

In the statement of the above lemma p is the unique point in S .

Proof. Given $\xi \in T_p S$ we let $\text{Def}_{\xi} = \mathcal{R} \otimes_A k[\varepsilon]$ denote the corresponding deformation. For the proof we identify the tangent space $T_p S$ with k -linear maps $m_A \rightarrow k$ which vanish on m_A^2 , where m_A is the unique maximal ideal of A . We adopt an A -linear identification $\mathcal{R} = R \otimes A$, and write the multiplication on \mathcal{R} as $r \cdot_{\mathcal{R}} r' = rr' + E(r, r')$, where $r, r' \in R$ and E is a linear function $E : R \otimes R \rightarrow R \otimes m_A$.

If we take $F_{\xi} = (1 \otimes \xi)E$, for $\xi \in T_p S$, then the multiplication on the base change Def_{ξ} is given by $r \cdot_{\xi} r' = rr' + F_{\xi}(r, r')\varepsilon$. Whence we have an equality in Hochschild cohomology

$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{R}}(\xi) = [\text{Def}_{\xi}] = [F_{\xi}] \in HH^2(R).$$

By the definition of F_{ξ} we see that $F_{c\xi+c'\xi'} = cF_{\xi} + c'F_{\xi'}$. It follows that the map $\Sigma_{\mathcal{R}} : T_p S \rightarrow HH^2(R)$ is k -linear. □

Definition 3.3. Given a deformation \mathcal{R} of a Hopf algebra R parametrized by S , we let

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{R}} : T_p S \rightarrow H^2(R, k)$$

denote the composite $T_p S \xrightarrow{\Sigma_{\mathcal{R}}} HH^2(R) \rightarrow H^2(R, k)$, where $\Sigma_{\mathcal{R}}$ is as in Lemma 3.2.

3B. Cohomology classes for the coordinate algebra via deformations. For the remainder of this section, we fix \mathbb{G} a smooth (affine) algebraic group of dimension n and a positive integer r . We take $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(\mathbb{G}) = \text{Lie}(\mathbb{G}_{(s)})$ for any $s \geq 1$; in particular, $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$. We shall view $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)})$ as a deformation of $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ parametrized by $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. One sees this geometrically using the pullback square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{G}_{(r)} & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{G}_{(r+1)} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{Spec}(k) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}. \end{array} \tag{3}$$

Proposition 3.4. *The extension $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)})$ is a deformation of $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ parametrized by $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \cong \mathbb{G}_{(1)}^{(r)}$. We refer to this deformation of $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ as \mathbb{O}_{nat} .*

Proof. The isomorphism $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \cong \mathbb{G}_{(1)}^{(r)}$ is induced by the Frobenius $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{(r)}$, and can be found in [Jantzen 2003, Proposition I.9.5]. The fact that $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)})$ is a deformation of $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ follows easily from the diagram (3). □

Take $\mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$. Note that $\mathfrak{g}^{(r)} = T_1\mathbb{G}_{(1)}^{(r)}$. We get from Lemma 3.2 and \mathbb{O}_{nat} a canonical linear map $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}} = \sigma_{\mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}}} : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{O}, k)$ and induced algebra map

$$\sigma'_{\mathbb{O}} : S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}, k),$$

where $S(-)$ denotes the symmetric algebra. From the identification $H^1(\mathbb{O}, k) = T_1\mathbb{G}_{(r)} = \mathfrak{g}$, in conjunction with $\sigma'_{\mathbb{O}}$, we get yet another algebra map

$$\wedge^*(\mathfrak{g}[1]) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}, k). \tag{4}$$

In Section 4 below we will prove the following proposition.

Proposition 3.5. *The algebra map (4) is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -algebras. In particular, $\sigma'_{\mathbb{O}} : S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ is an isomorphism modulo nilpotents.*

The $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -action on the product $\wedge^*(\mathfrak{g}[1]) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ is induced by the adjoint action on \mathfrak{g} and the trivial action on its twist $\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}$.

Remark 3.6. We can easily establish an *abstract* algebra isomorphism between $\wedge^*(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ and the cohomology $H^*(\mathbb{O}, k)$ as follows. As verified in [Waterhouse 1979, Theorem 14.4], the fact that $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is connected implies that there is an isomorphism $\mathbb{O} \cong k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(x_1^{p^{e_1}}, \dots, x_n^{p^{e_n}})$ for some $n, e_1, \dots, e_n > 0$. The well-known computation of $H^*(k[x]/(x^{p^e}), k) \simeq H^*(\mathbb{Z}/p^e, k)$ and the Künneth theorem thus implies the asserted isomorphism. The significance of Proposition 3.5 is that we may use the deformation map $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}$ to arrive at such an isomorphism. We will see below that $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}$ admits a lift to the cohomology of the double $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. The existence of such a lift is an essential point in the proof that the cohomology of the double is finitely generated.

3C. Cohomology classes for the double via deformations. Since $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ acts trivially on the quotient $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ we see that the image of the inclusion

$$\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}) = \mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}}$$

is in the $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -invariants. Hence the induced inclusion into the smash product

$$\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$$

has central image, where $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ acts via the adjoint action on \mathbb{O}_{nat} . Furthermore, the reduction

$$(\mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \otimes_{\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)})} k$$

recovers the double $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. Whence we have that the above smash product is a deformation of the double parametrized by $\mathbb{G}_{(1)}^{(r)} \cong \mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. We denote this deformation $D_{\text{nat}} = \mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$.

The deformation D_{nat} induces a map to cohomology

$$\sigma_{\text{D}} \equiv \sigma_{D_{\text{nat}}} : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$$

and subsequent graded algebra morphism

$$\sigma'_D : S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k).$$

Proposition 3.7. *The triangle*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & H^2(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) & \\ \sigma_D \nearrow & & \searrow \text{res} \\ \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} & \xrightarrow{\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}} & H^2(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k) \end{array} \tag{5}$$

commutes.

Proof. Take $\mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ and $D = D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. The diagram (5) follows from the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} & \xrightarrow{\text{incl}} & D_{\text{nat}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{O} & \xrightarrow{\text{incl}} & D, \end{array}$$

where the top map is one of $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ -algebras and the vertical maps are given by applying $(-)\otimes_{\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)})} k$. In particular, the commutative square implies that the maps E^D and $E^{\mathbb{O}}$ from the proof of Lemma 3.2 can be chosen in a compatible manner so that $E^D|_{\mathbb{O}\otimes\mathbb{O}} = E^{\mathbb{O}}$. Hence the resulting Hopf 2-cocycles \bar{F}^D_{ξ} and $\bar{F}^{\mathbb{O}}_{\xi}$, corresponding to an element $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}^{(r)}$, are such that

$$\text{res}(\sigma_D(\xi)) = \text{res}([\bar{F}^D_{\xi}]) = [\bar{F}^D_{\xi}|_{\mathbb{O}\otimes\mathbb{O}}] = [\bar{F}^{\mathbb{O}}_{\xi}] = \sigma_{\mathbb{O}}(\xi). \quad \square$$

Corollary 3.8. *The map $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}} : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ from Section 3B has image in the invariants $H^2(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)^{\mathbb{G}_{(r)}}$.*

Proof. The restriction $H^*(D, k) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}, k)$ is induced by the cochain inclusion

$$\text{Hom}^*_D(P, k) = \text{Hom}^*_{\mathbb{O}}(P, k)^{\mathbb{G}_{(r)}} \rightarrow \text{Hom}^*_{\mathbb{O}}(P, k),$$

where P is any resolution of k over D . Hence the lifting of Proposition 3.7 implies that $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}$ has image in the $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -invariants. □

We can consider also the inflation $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ induced by the Hopf projection $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. This inflation, in conjunction with the algebra map σ'_D , represents contributions to the cohomology of the double coming from the two constituent factors $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ and \mathbb{O} .

Definition 3.9. We let

$$\theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$$

denote the product of the inflation from $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ and σ'_D .

We will find in Section 5 that the map θ_r is finite. It will follow that the cohomology of the double is finitely generated.

4. Proof of Proposition 3.5

For a deformation \mathcal{R} of an algebra R parametrized by $S = \text{Spec}(A)$, we view the tangent space $T_p S$ as the first cohomology $H^1(A, k)$. (Both of which are identified with algebra maps to the dual numbers $\text{Hom}_{\text{Alg}}(A, k[\varepsilon])$.) So $\sigma_{\mathcal{R}}$ will appear as

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{R}} : H^1(A, k) \rightarrow H^2(R, k).$$

In the case $\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G}_a$, we will see that the map $\sigma_{\mathbb{G}}$ induced by the deformation \mathbb{G}_{nat} (which we denote by \mathcal{L} in this case) behaves like the Bockstein map for the integral cohomology of a cyclic group with coefficients in \mathbb{F}_p . In particular, it picks out an algebra generator in second cohomology. From this observation we will deduce Proposition 3.5 for general smooth \mathbb{G} .

4A. Generalized (higher) Bocksteins for \mathbb{G}_a . In this subsection, we consider the special case $\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G}_a$, the additive group (whose coordinate algebra is a polynomial algebra on one variable). Consider the deformation $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{a(r+1)}) = k[t]/(t^{p^{r+1}})$ of $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{a(r)}) = k[t]/(t^{p^r})$ parametrized by $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{a(1)}^{(r)}) = (k[t]/(t^p)) \otimes_{\phi^r} k$. To ease notation take $\mathcal{Z} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{a(r+1)})$, $Z = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{a(r)})$ and $Z' = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{a(1)}^{(r)})$. The deformation \mathcal{Z} produces a map

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{Z}} : H^1(Z', k) \rightarrow H^2(Z, k).$$

We let $\alpha \in H^1(Z', k) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Alg}}(Z', k[\varepsilon])$ denote the class given by the projection $Z' \rightarrow k[\varepsilon]$, $t \mapsto \varepsilon$.

Definition 4.1. Take $\beta \equiv \sigma_{\mathcal{Z}}(\alpha) \in H^2(Z, k)$. We say that β is the (higher order) Bockstein of the class $\alpha \in H^1(Z', k)$.

Recall that for $i \geq 0$ and $q > 1$ the cohomology $H^i(k[t]/(t^q), k)$ is 1 dimensional. (One can see this directly from the minimal, periodic, resolution of k .) Hence $H^1(Z', k)$ and $H^2(Z, k)$ are 1 dimensional.

Lemma 4.2. *The map $\sigma_{\mathcal{Z}} : H^1(Z', k) \rightarrow H^2(Z, k)$ is a linear isomorphism. In particular, β is nonzero.*

Proof. It suffices to show that the image β of $\alpha \in H^1(Z', k)$ is nonzero. Consider the base change $\mathcal{Z} \otimes_{Z'} k[\varepsilon]$ via α , and the $k[\varepsilon]$ -linear identification $\mathcal{Z} \otimes_{Z'} k[\varepsilon] \cong Z[\varepsilon]$ given by

$$Z[\varepsilon] \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{Z} \otimes_{Z'} k[\varepsilon], \quad t^i \mapsto t^i \otimes 1, t^i \varepsilon \mapsto t^i \otimes \varepsilon.$$

This induces a multiplication $z \cdot_{\alpha} z' = zz' + F_{\alpha}(z, z')\varepsilon$ on $Z[\varepsilon]$, where F_{α} is a Hochschild 2-cocycle. We have then $[\mathcal{Z} \otimes_{Z'} k[\varepsilon]] = [F_{\alpha}] \in HH^2(Z)$ and the corresponding Hopf cohomology class is $[\bar{F}_{\alpha}] \in H^2(Z, k)$, where \bar{F}_{α} is the composite of F_{α} with the counit $\bar{F}_{\alpha} = \epsilon F_{\alpha}$.

We want to show that $\beta = \sigma_{\mathcal{Z}}(\alpha) = [\bar{F}_{\alpha}]$ is nonzero (i.e., that \bar{F}_{α} is not a coboundary). One sees directly that $\bar{F}_{\alpha}(t^l, t^m) = \delta_{l+m, p^r}$, and in particular $\bar{F}_{\alpha}(t^i, t^{p^r-i}) = 1$. One also sees that the differential of any degree 1 function $f \in \text{Hom}_k(Z, k)$ in the Hopf cochain complex for Z is such that

$$d(f)(t^i, t^{p^r-i}) = \pm f(t^{p^r}) = \pm f(0) = 0.$$

Therefore \bar{F}_{α} cannot be a coboundary, and the cohomology class $\beta = [\bar{F}_{\alpha}]$ is nonzero. □

We can consider now the n -th tensor product $\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n}$ as a deformation of $Z^{\otimes n}$, parametrized by $\text{Spec}((Z')^{\otimes n})$. We let \mathfrak{g}_a denote the Lie algebra of \mathbb{G}_a so that

$$(\mathfrak{g}_a^{(r)})^n = H^1((Z')^{\otimes n}, k) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Alg}}((Z')^{\otimes n}, k[\varepsilon]),$$

with each element $\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \alpha_i \in (\mathfrak{g}_a^{(r)})^n$ corresponding to the algebra map

$$\sum_i c_i \alpha_i : (Z')^{\otimes n} \rightarrow k[\varepsilon], \quad t_i \mapsto c_i \varepsilon.$$

Here α_i is the basis vector for the i -th copy of $\mathfrak{g}_a^{(r)}$, defined as above, and t_i is the generator of the i -th factor in $(Z')^{\otimes n}$.

Proposition 4.3. *The map $\sigma_{\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n}} : (\mathfrak{g}_a^{(r)})^n \rightarrow H^2(Z^{\otimes n}, k)$ induces an injective graded k -algebra map*

$$\sigma'_{\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n}} : S((\mathfrak{g}_a^{(r)})^n[2]) \rightarrow H^*(Z^{\otimes n}, k)$$

which is an isomorphism modulo nilpotents.

Proof. We claim that the reduction $\sigma_{\text{red}} : (\mathfrak{g}_a^{(r)})^n \rightarrow H^2(Z^{\otimes n}, k)_{\text{red}}$ is injective. (Here by $H^2(Z^{\otimes n}, k)_{\text{red}}$ we mean the degree 2 portion of the reduced algebra and by σ_{red} we mean the composite of $\sigma_{\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n}}$ with the reduction.) It suffices to show that for any nonzero $\underline{c} = \sum_i c_i \alpha_i$ there is an index j such that restriction along the factor $Z_j \rightarrow Z^{\otimes n}$ produces a nonzero element in the cohomology $H^*(Z_j, k)_{\text{red}}$, via the composite

$$(\mathfrak{g}_a^{(r)})^n \xrightarrow{\sigma} H^*(Z^{\otimes n}, k)_{\text{red}} \rightarrow H^*(Z_j, k)_{\text{red}} \cong k[\beta_j].$$

For any such $\underline{c} \in (\mathfrak{g}_a^{(r)})^n$ let $\text{Def}_{\underline{c}}$ denote the corresponding deformation $\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n} \otimes_{(Z')^{\otimes n}} k[\varepsilon]$, where we change base along the corresponding map $(Z')^{\otimes n} \rightarrow k[\varepsilon]$, $t_i \mapsto c_i \varepsilon$.

Consider such a nonzero \underline{c} and take j such that the j -th entry c_j is nonzero. We claim that the image of the corresponding class $\sigma_{\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n}}(\underline{c}) \in H^2(Z^{\otimes n}, k)$ in $H^2(Z_j, k)$ is exactly the class $c_j \beta_j \in H^2(Z_j, k)$. One way to see this is to note that the Hochschild 2-cocycle corresponding to $\text{Def}_{\underline{c}}$ is a function $F_{\underline{c}} : Z^{\otimes n} \otimes Z^{\otimes n} \rightarrow Z^{\otimes n}$ with restriction

$$F_{\underline{c}} : Z_j \otimes Z_j \rightarrow Z^{\otimes n}, \quad t_j^l \otimes t_j^m \mapsto c_j t_j^{(l+m)-p^r},$$

where a negative power is considered to be 0. (This is just as in Lemma 4.2.) Composing with the counit produces the function $\bar{F}_{\underline{c}_j} : t^l \otimes t^m \mapsto c_j \delta_{l+m, p^r}$. The function $\bar{F}_{\underline{c}_j}$ is equal to $c_j \bar{F}_{\alpha_j}$, where \bar{F}_{α_j} is as in the proof of Lemma 4.2, and we can consult the proof of Lemma 4.2 again to see that $[\bar{F}_{\underline{c}_j}] = c_j [\bar{F}_{\alpha_j}] = c_j \beta_j$.

Upon choosing coordinates of $Z^{\otimes n}$ to obtain the identification

$$H^*(Z^{\otimes n}, k)_{\text{red}} \cong (\otimes_{i=1}^n H^*(Z_i, k))_{\text{red}} \cong k[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n],$$

we easily see that the reduced algebra has dimension n in degree 2. So injectivity of σ_{red} implies that σ_{red} is an isomorphism. Consequently, the algebra map σ'_{red} (the multiplicative extension of σ_{red}) is an isomorphism. As a consequence, $\sigma'_{\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n}}$ must be injective as well. □

4B. The proof of Proposition 3.5. We retain our notations \mathcal{Z} and Z from above, and take also $\mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$.

Proof of Proposition 3.5. The identification of $H^1(\mathbb{O}, k)$ with $\text{Hom}_k(m_G/m_G^2, k)$ implies that $\mathfrak{g} = H^1(\mathbb{O}, k)$. Invariance of the image of $\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}$ follows from Corollary 3.8. Whence the algebra map $\wedge^*(\mathfrak{g}[1]) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}, k)$ of (4) is one of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -algebras. It remains to show that the map is a (linear) isomorphism.

Since \mathbb{G} is smooth, we can choose complete local coordinates $\{x_i\}_i$ at the identity to get algebra presentations

$$\mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}) = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(x_i^{p^{r+1}}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{O} = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(x_i^{p^r}).$$

Whence we have an algebra isomorphism $Z^{\otimes n} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{O}$, $t_i \mapsto x_i$, under which the deformations $\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n}$ and \mathbb{O}_{nat} can be identified. Thus the maps $\sigma_{\mathcal{Z}^{\otimes n}}$ and $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}$ are also identified, and we see that $\sigma'_{\mathbb{O}} : S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}, k)$ is an isomorphism modulo nilpotents by Proposition 4.3.

Since we know abstractly that

$$H^*(\mathbb{O}, k) = \wedge^*(H^1(\mathbb{O}, k)) \otimes S(V) = \wedge^*(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes S(V),$$

for any vector space complement V to $\wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}$ in $H^2(\mathbb{O}, k)$, it suffices to show that $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)})$ is a complement to the second wedge power of \mathfrak{g} . However, this follows from the facts that $\sigma'_{\mathbb{O}}$ is an isomorphism modulo nilpotents and that the kernel of the reduction $H^2(\mathbb{O}, k) \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{O}, k)_{\text{red}}$ is exactly $\wedge^2 H^1(\mathbb{O}, k) = \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}$. \square

4C. In characteristic 2. Suppose $\text{char}(k) = 2$ and let \mathbb{G} be a smooth algebraic group over k . Consider the r -th Frobenius kernel $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ with $r > 1$. In this case we have an algebra identification

$$\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]/(x_1^{2^r}, \dots, x_n^{2^r}) = \otimes_{i=1}^n k[x_i]/(x_i^{2^r}).$$

Furthermore, since $H^*(k[x]/(x^{2^r}), k) = k[a, b]/(a^2)$, where $\deg(a) = 1$ and $\deg(b) = 2$, we see that all elements in $H^1(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ are square zero. Hence we can construct an algebra map

$$\wedge^*(\mathfrak{g}[1]) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k) \tag{6}$$

via the identification $\mathfrak{g} = H^1(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ and the deformation map $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}$, just as before. The above proof of Proposition 3.5 can now be repeated verbatim to arrive at

Proposition 4.4. *When $\text{char}(k) = 2$ and $r > 1$, the algebra map (6) is an isomorphism of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -algebras.*

Under these same hypotheses all proofs in Sections 5–7 also apply verbatim. Hence we are able to deal with these cases without any deviation in our presentation.

Remark 4.5. When $\text{char}(k) = 2$ and $r = 1$, the algebra map $S(\mathfrak{g}[1]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}, k)$ induced by the identification $\mathfrak{g} = H^1(\mathbb{O}, k)$ is an isomorphism. The methods employed in the proof of Proposition 3.5 show that, in this case,

$$\sigma'_{\mathbb{O}} : S(\mathfrak{g}^{(1)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\mathbb{O}, k)$$

is the Frobenius.

Now, in degree 2 we have an exact sequence of $\mathbb{G}_{(1)}$ -representations $0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{(1)} \rightarrow S^2(\mathfrak{g}) = H^2(\mathbb{C}, k) \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0$, where $M = \text{coker}(\sigma_{\mathbb{C}})$. The possible failure of this sequence to split over $\mathbb{G}_{(1)}$ obstructs our proof of Theorem 5.3 below. In particular, it is not apparent how one can construct the complement Γ to $S(\mathfrak{g}^{(1)}[2])$ employed in the proof of the aforementioned theorem.

5. Finite generation of cohomology

We consider a smooth algebraic group \mathbb{G} and an integer $r > 0$. As always, \mathbb{G} is assumed to be affine of finite type over k . In Theorems 5.3 and 5.6 below, we prove finite generation of cohomology for the Drinfeld double $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \equiv \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ of the r -th Frobenius kernel $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. Our technique is to use the Grothendieck spectral sequence [Grothendieck 1957] as in [Friedlander and Suslin 1997].

5A. A spectral sequence for the cohomology of the double. We begin with a general result.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ and $G : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ be additive, left exact functors between abelian categories with enough injectives and suppose that F sends injective objects of \mathcal{A} to injective objects of \mathcal{B} . Assume further that \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} have tensor products and that F and G are equipped with natural maps $F(V) \otimes F(V') \rightarrow F(V \otimes V')$ and $G(W) \otimes G(W') \rightarrow G(W \otimes W')$. Then for any pairing $V \otimes V' \rightarrow V''$ there exists a pairing of Grothendieck spectral sequence*

$$\{R^s G(R^t(F(V)))\} \Rightarrow R^{s+t}(G \circ F)(V) \otimes \{R^{s'} G(R^{t'}(F(V')))\} \Rightarrow R^{s'+t'}(G \circ F)(V') \\ \rightarrow \{R^{s''} G(R^{t''}(F(V'')))\} \Rightarrow R^{s''+t''}(G \circ F)(V'').$$

Proof. The Grothendieck spectral sequence for the composition of left exact functors between abelian categories with enough injectives, $G \circ F : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, arises from a Massey exact couple. Namely, one takes an injective resolution $V \rightarrow I^*$ of an object of V of \mathcal{A} , and then takes a Cartan–Eilenberg resolution $F(I^*) \rightarrow J^{*,*}$ of the cochain complex $F(I^*)$; $J^{*,*}$ is a double complex of injective objects of \mathcal{B} which not only gives an injective resolution of each $F(I^n)$ but also of each $H^n(F(I^*))$. Then the Massey exact couple is given by “triples” $(i : D \rightarrow D, j : D \rightarrow E, k : E \rightarrow D)$,

$$\dots \xrightarrow{k} D = \bigoplus_p H^{p+q}(F^{p+1}(\text{Tot}(G(J^{*,*})))) \xrightarrow{i} \bigoplus_p D = H^{p+q}(F^p(\text{Tot}(G(J^{*,*})))) \\ \xrightarrow{j} E = \bigoplus_{p,q} H^{p+q}(F^p(\text{Tot}(G(J^{*,*}))) / F^{p+1}(\text{Tot}(G(J^{*,*})))) \xrightarrow{k} \dots,$$

where $F^p(\text{Tot}(G(J^{*,*}))) = \text{Tot}(G(\bigoplus_{i \geq p} (J^{i,*})))$.

Assuming that \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} have tensor products, a pairing of objects in \mathcal{A} gives rise to a pairing of Massey exact couples. Namely, given injective resolutions $V \rightarrow I^*, V' \rightarrow I'^*, V'' \rightarrow I''^*$ and a pairing $V \otimes V' \rightarrow V''$, then the usual extension argument for the injective complex I''^* tells us that there is a map of cochain complexes $\text{Tot}(I^* \otimes I'^*) \rightarrow I''^*$, unique up to chain homotopy, extending this pairing. This, in turn, determines a pairing of bicomplexes $G(J^{*,*}) \otimes G(J'^{*,*}) \rightarrow G(J''^{*,*})$ and thus of

filtered total complexes. The pairing on exact couples takes the expected form using the natural map $\bigoplus_{s+t=n}(H^s(C^*) \otimes H^t(C'^*)) \rightarrow H^{s+t}(C^* \otimes C'^*)$.

Massey [1954] gives sufficient conditions for a pairing of exact couples to determine a pairing of spectral sequences (see also [Friedlander and Suslin 1997]). The essential condition is Massey’s condition μ_n for each $n \geq 0$: for $z \otimes z'$ bihomogeneous in $E \otimes E'$ and any $x \otimes x'$ bihomogeneous in $D \otimes D'$ such that $k(z) = i^n(x)$, $k(z') = (i')^n(x')$, there exists $x'' \in D''$ with $k''(z \cdot z') = (i'')^n(x'')$ and $j''(x'') = j(x) \cdot z' + (-1)^{\deg(z)} z \cdot j'(x')$. In our context, $z \otimes z' \in H^{p+q}(F^p/F^{p+1}) \otimes H^{p'+q'}(F^{p'}/F^{p'+1})$ and $x \otimes x' \in H^{p+q+1}(F^{p+n+1}) \otimes H^{p'+q'+1}(F^{p'+n+1})$. To satisfy condition μ_n , we take $x'' \in H^{p+q+p'+q'}(F^{p+p'+n+1})$ to be the image of $x \otimes x'$ given by the pairing map. □

Recall that $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}/\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ is $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -Galois as in [Montgomery 1993]. One can view this property as the condition that $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is a $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ torsor (in the context of Hopf algebras) over $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$: there is a natural bijection $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})} D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \otimes k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. By normality of $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ in $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$, for any $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module V on which $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ acts trivially we have $V^{D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}} = V^{\mathbb{G}_{(r)}}$. Hence the invariants functor for $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ factors

$$\text{Hom}_{D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}}(k, -) = \text{Hom}_{k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}}(k, -) \circ \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})}(k, -) : \text{rep}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \rightarrow \text{Vect}.$$

Proposition 5.2. *The above composition of functors leads to a Grothendieck spectral sequence of k -algebras*

$$E_2^{s,t}(k) = H^s(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^t(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)) \Rightarrow H^{s+t}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k). \tag{7}$$

For any $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M , the above composition of functors leads to Grothendieck spectral sequence

$$E_2^{s,t}(M) = H^s(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^t(\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), M)) \Rightarrow H^{s+t}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M), \tag{8}$$

which is a spectral sequence of modules over (7).

Proof. The equalities

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})}(k, (D\mathbb{G}_{(r)})^*) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) = \text{Hom}_k(k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) = (k\mathbb{G}_{(r)})^*$$

imply $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})}(k, (D\mathbb{G}_{(r)})^*)$ is projective as well as injective as a $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module (because a $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ module is projective if and only if it is injective [Jantzen 2003; Montgomery 1993]). Since

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})}(k, (D\mathbb{G}_{(r)})^*) = (k\mathbb{G}_{(r)})^*,$$

we conclude that $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})}(k, -)$ sends injective $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -modules to injective $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -modules. Consequently, Grothendieck’s construction of the spectral sequence for a composition of left exact functors applies to the composition $\text{Hom}_{k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}}(k, -) \circ \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})}(k, -)$, and this spectral sequence takes the form (7) when applied to k and the form (8) when applied to M .

The algebra structure on (7) and the module structure on (8) follow from the multiplicative structure established in Proposition 5.1 in view of the pairing $k \otimes k \rightarrow k$ (multiplication of k) and $k \otimes M \rightarrow M$ (pairing with the trivial module) in the category $\text{rep}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$. □

5B. Finite generation. We can now prove that $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ is a finitely generated algebra. This will be followed by Theorem 5.6, establishing our general finite generation theorem. Recall that an algebra map $A \rightarrow B$ is called finite if B is a finite module over A . Recall also the map θ_r of Definition 3.9.

Theorem 5.3. *Let \mathbb{G} be a smooth algebraic group over a field k of positive characteristic, let $r > 0$ be a positive integer, and let $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \equiv \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})\#k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ denote the Drinfeld double of the r -th Frobenius kernel of \mathbb{G} .*

Then the graded k -algebra map

$$\theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$$

is finite.

Consequently:

- $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ is a finitely generated k -algebra.
- $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$ is a finite $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ -module and hence a finite $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module for any finite dimensional $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M whose restriction to $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ has trivial action.

Proof. Take $\mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ and $C^* = H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$. This proof is an adaption of the proof of Theorem 1.1 of [Friedlander and Suslin 1997]. Let $\{E_r^{s,t}, r \geq 2\}$ denote the spectral sequence $\{E_r^{s,t}(k), r \geq 2\}$ of Proposition 5.2.

Observe that $H^*(\mathbb{O}, k) = S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \otimes \Gamma$; here, $S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ has trivial $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -action and $\Gamma \equiv \wedge^*(H^1(\mathbb{O}, k))$ is finite dimensional. Thus, $E_2^{*,*} = H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^*(\mathbb{O}, k))$ equals $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, \Gamma) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$, since $M \mapsto H^0(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes V)$ is the composite of $H^0(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, -)$ and the exact functor $- \otimes V$ for any trivial $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module V . We equip $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^*(\mathbb{O}, k)) = H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, \Gamma) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ with the “external tensor product module structure” for the algebra $C^* = H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$.

By Theorem 1.1 of [Friedlander and Suslin 1997], $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, \Gamma)$ is a finite $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module. It follows that $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^*(\mathbb{O}, k))$ is a finite C^* -module. We identify this C^* -module structure on $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^*(\mathbb{O}, k))$ as that given by the coproduct $\phi \otimes \psi$ of two maps ϕ and ψ associated to the spectral sequence: The first is the map

$$\phi : S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) = E_\infty^* \rightarrow E_\infty^{0,*} \subset E_2^{0,*} \subset E_2^{*,*}$$

given by Proposition 3.7. The second is the natural map

$$H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \subset E_2^{*,0} \subset E_2^{*,*}.$$

We have thus verified the hypotheses of Lemma 1.6 of [Friedlander and Suslin 1997], enabling us to conclude that $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ is a finite module over the finitely generated algebra C^* and thus is itself finitely generated.

Now, we consider a finite dimensional $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M whose restriction to \mathbb{O} has trivial action. Then $E_2^{*,*}(M) = H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^*(\mathbb{O}, M))$ equals $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, \Gamma \otimes M) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ which is a finite C^* -module by another application of Theorem 1.1 of [Friedlander and Suslin 1997] (this time, for the finite dimensional $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module $\Gamma \otimes M$). Since $\{E_r^{*,*}(M)\}$ is a module over $\{E_r^{*,*}\}$ by Proposition 5.1, Lemma 1.6 of

[Friedlander and Suslin 1997] applies once again to imply that $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$ is finite as a C^* -module and thus as a $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module. □

Recall our notation $|A| \equiv \text{Spec } H^{\text{ev}}(A, k)_{\text{red}}$ from the introduction.

Corollary 5.4. *We have the inequality*

$$\dim |D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \leq \dim |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| + \dim \mathbb{G}.$$

Proof. Since θ_r is finite, by Theorem 5.3, the induced map on affine spectra

$$|D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \rightarrow \text{Spec}(H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{\text{red}} \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])) \cong |k\mathbb{G}_r| \times \mathbb{A}^d$$

has finite fibers, where $d = \dim(\mathbb{G})$. □

Proposition 5.5. *Let G be an infinitesimal group scheme. If V is a simple module for DG , then V restricts to a trivial $\mathbb{O}(G)$ -module.*

Proof. The maximal ideal m in $\mathbb{O}(G)$ is nilpotent and is normalized by the action of G on $\mathbb{O}(G)$. Hence, the ideal $kG \cdot m \subset DG$ is also nilpotent, and therefore contained in the Jacobson radical of DG . We conclude that restricting along the projection $DG \rightarrow DG/(kG \cdot m) = kG$ determines a bijection $\text{Irrep}(kG) \rightarrow \text{Irrep}(DG)$. □

In the following theorem, we implicitly use the following fact for any Noetherian k -algebra C : a C -module M is Noetherian if and only if it is finitely generated (as a C -module).

Theorem 5.6. *As in Theorem 5.3, let \mathbb{G} be a smooth algebraic group over a field k of positive characteristic, let $r > 0$ be a positive integer, and let $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \equiv \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})\#k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ denote the Drinfeld double of the r -th Frobenius kernel of \mathbb{G} .*

If M is a finite dimensional $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module, then $H^(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$ is finitely generated as a $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module.*

Proof. By Theorem 5.3 and Proposition 5.5, $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$ is finitely generated over $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ whenever M is an irreducible $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module. More generally, we proceed by induction on the length of a composition series for M as a $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module. Consider a short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow Q \rightarrow 1$ of finite dimensional $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -modules with N irreducible and assume our induction hypothesis applies to Q . Let $V \subset H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$ denote the image of $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, N)$ and let $W \subset H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, Q)$ denote the image of $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$. Since $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ is Noetherian, V is a Noetherian $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module since it is a quotient of the Noetherian $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, N)$; moreover, W is a Noetherian $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module since it is a submodule of the Noetherian $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, Q)$. Granted the short exact sequence $0 \rightarrow V \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M) \rightarrow W \rightarrow 0$ of $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -modules, we conclude that $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$ is also Noetherian as a $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ -module. □

5C. Cohomology of relative doubles. Given an inclusion of finite dimensional Hopf algebras $A \rightarrow B$, we can form the relative double $D(B, A)$, which is the vector space $B^* \otimes A$ along with multiplication given by the same formula as for the standard double. Rather, we give $D(B, A)$ the unique Hopf structure so that the vector space inclusion $D(B, A) \rightarrow D(B)$ is a map of Hopf algebras. The relative double can be of technical importance, especially in tensor categorical settings (see for example [Gelaki et al. 2009; Etingof et al. 2011]).

For a closed subgroup $G \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ we write $D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G)$ for the relative double

$$D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G) = D(k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, kG) = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \# kG,$$

where the smash product is taken relative to the adjoint action of G on $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$.

Dually, for a quotient $B \rightarrow C$ of finite dimensional Hopf algebras we define the relative double $D(C, B)$ as the vector space $C^* \otimes B$ along with the unique Hopf structure so that the inclusion $D(C, B) \rightarrow D(B^*)$ is a map of Hopf algebras. For a group scheme quotient $\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow G'$ we write

$$D(G', \mathbb{G}_{(r)}) = \mathbb{O}(G') \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}. \tag{9}$$

From [Radford 1993, (11)–(12)], we see that $D(G', \mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ is identified with the relative double $D(kG', k\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$.

Theorem 5.7. *Let \mathbb{G} be a smooth algebraic group. Consider an arbitrary closed subgroup scheme G in $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$, and the relative double $D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G)$. Then:*

- *The cohomology $H^*(D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G), k)$ is a finitely generated algebra.*
- *If M is a finite dimensional $D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G)$ -module, then $H^*(D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G), M)$ is a finitely generated module over $H^*(D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G), k)$.*

The same finite generation results hold for the relative doubles $D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}/\mathbb{G}_{(s)}, \mathbb{G}_{(r)})$, for $s \leq r$.

Sketch proof. Consider a closed subgroup $G \rightarrow \mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. We have the sequence $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \rightarrow D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G) \rightarrow kG$, from which we derive Grothendieck spectral sequences as in (7) and (8). We need to exhibit a finitely generated algebra of permanent cocycles in the E_2 -page of the spectral sequence

$$E_2^{s,t}(k) = H^s(G, H^t(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)) \Rightarrow H^{s+t}(D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G), k)$$

over which $E_2^{*,*}$ is a finite module. Just as in the proof of Theorem 5.3, it suffices to show that the image of the embedding $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}} : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ from Section 3B consists entirely of permanent cocycles in $E_2^{*,*}$. The deformation $D_{\text{nat}} = D(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}, G)$ provides a lifting $\sigma_D : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G), k)$ of $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}$, which verifies permanence of the cocycles $\mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \subset H^2(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$. We can now argue as in the proof of Theorem 5.3 to establish finite generation.

In the case of a quotient $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}/\mathbb{G}_{(s)} \cong \mathbb{G}_{(r-s)}^{(s)}$, we have the deformation $\mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(s)})$ of $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}/\mathbb{G}_{(s)})$ and the deformation $D_{\text{nat}} = \mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ of the relative double $D(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}/\mathbb{G}_{(s)}, \mathbb{G}_{(r)})$. These deformations provide an inclusion

$$\sigma_{\mathbb{O}} : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}/\mathbb{G}_{(s)}), k)$$

and a lifting $\sigma_D : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(\mathbf{D}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}/\mathbb{G}_{(s)}, \mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ of $\sigma_{\mathbb{G}}$. We employ $\sigma_{\mathbb{G}}$ and σ_D , and again argue as in Theorem 5.3, to establish finite generation. \square

Remark 5.8. For a general quotient $p : \mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow G'$, we expect that finite generation of cohomology for the relative double $\mathbf{D}(G', \mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ can be proved via the same deformation theoretic approach as above. If we take $K = \ker(p)$, the necessary deformation in this case should be provided by the quotient scheme $\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/K$. Some care needs to be taken, however, in dealing with the arbitrary nature of the subgroup K .

Remark 5.9. In the notation of [Gelaki et al. 2009, §2B], the relative double $\mathbf{D}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G)$ has representation category isomorphic to the relative center $Z_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{M})$ where $\mathcal{C} = \text{rep}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$, $\mathcal{M} = \text{rep}(G)$, and the \mathcal{C} -action on \mathcal{M} is given by the restriction functor $\text{rep}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \rightarrow \text{rep}(G)$. Similarly, for a quotient $\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow G'$, we have $\mathbf{D}(G', \mathbb{G}_{(r)}) \cong Z_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{N})$ where $\mathcal{D} = \text{corep}(k\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ and $\mathcal{N} = \text{corep}(kG')$.

In the final two sections of this paper we provide analyses of the spectrum of cohomology and support for the (usual) double $\mathbf{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$. These analyses are valid for the relative doubles $\mathbf{D}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, G)$ as well. In particular, one replaces $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ with kG and repeats the arguments verbatim. As we would like to emphasize the double $\mathbf{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$, we choose not to make explicit reference to the relative settings therein.

6. Spectrum of cohomology for classical groups

By Theorem 5.3, the cohomology of the double $\mathbf{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is finite over the image of $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$, under the map θ_r of Definition 3.9. The map θ_r then induces a finite scheme map

$$\Theta_r : |\mathbf{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}, \tag{10}$$

where $|A| = \text{Spec } H^{\text{ev}}(A)_{\text{red}}$.

In this section we show that Θ_r is an isomorphism when \mathbb{G} is one of many classical algebraic groups with either p sufficiently large for p or r sufficiently large relative to the dimension of \mathbb{G} . Our results follow from an analysis of algebraic groups which admit a quasilogarithm.

Remark 6.1. The schemes $|k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|$ have been extensively studied and, in conjunction with support varieties of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -representations, provide one means of approaching modular representation theory. One can see the survey [Pevtsova 2013] for example.

6A. Quasilogarithms. Let \mathbb{G} be an algebraic group with Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Lie}(\mathbb{G})$. We let \mathbb{G} act on itself and its Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} via the adjoint action. The following definition is adapted from [Kazhdan and Varshavsky 2006].

Definition 6.2. A quasilogarithm for \mathbb{G} is a \mathbb{G} -equivariant map $L : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ of k -schemes such that $L(1) = 0$ and the differential $d_1 L : T_1\mathbb{G} \rightarrow T_0\mathfrak{g}$ is the identity on \mathfrak{g} .

The information of a quasilogarithm for \mathbb{G} is exactly the information of a \mathbb{G} -linear splitting $\mathfrak{g}^* \rightarrow m_{\mathbb{G}}$ of the projection $m_{\mathbb{G}} \rightarrow m_{\mathbb{G}}/m_{\mathbb{G}}^2 = \mathfrak{g}^*$, where $m_{\mathbb{G}}$ is the maximal ideal corresponding to the identity of \mathbb{G} . Let us give some examples.

Proposition 6.3. *The general linear group GL_n admits a quasilogarithm.*

Proof. The augmentation ideal m_{GL} is generated by the functions $x_{ij} - \delta_{ij}$. Take V to be the span of these functions $k\{x_{ij} - \delta_{ij} : 1 \leq i, j \leq n\}$. The sequence $V \rightarrow m_{GL} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}_n^*$ provides a linear isomorphism between V and \mathfrak{gl}_n^* .

For the comultiplication on $\mathcal{O}(GL_n)$ we have $\Delta(x_{ij}) = \sum_k x_{ik} \otimes x_{kj}$. Thus for the adjoint coaction ρ restricted to V we will have $\rho(V) \subset (k1_{\mathcal{O}} \oplus V) \otimes \mathcal{O}(GL_n)$. Since m_{GL} is preserved by the adjoint coaction, and $V \subset m_{GL}$, we will also have $\rho(V) \subset m_{GL} \otimes \mathcal{O}(GL_n)$. Taking the intersection of these two subspaces gives $\rho(V) \subset V \otimes \mathcal{O}(GL_n)$. Thus we see that V is a subcomodule of $\mathcal{O}(GL_n)$ under the adjoint coaction. The aforementioned sequence then provides a GL_n -linear isomorphism $V \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}_n^*$. Taking the inverse $\mathfrak{gl}_n^* \rightarrow V \subset m_{GL}$ provides the desired quasilogarithm. \square

We can also address many simple algebraic groups. An odd prime p is *very good* for a simple algebraic group \mathbb{G} if p does not divide n for \mathbb{G} of type A_{n-1} , if $p \neq 3$ for \mathbb{G} of type E_6, E_7, F_4, G_2 , and $p \neq 3, 5$ for \mathbb{G} of type E_8 . For convenience we extend the notion of a very good prime to GL_n , in which case all primes will be considered very good.

Corollary 6.4 (cf. [Bezrukavnikov et al. 2016, Lemma C3]). *If \mathbb{G} is a simple algebraic group for which p is very good, then \mathbb{G} admits a quasilogarithm. Furthermore, any Borel subgroup \mathbb{B} in such a \mathbb{G} also admits a quasilogarithm.*

Proof. In this case there exists an integer n and an embedding $i : \mathbb{G} \rightarrow GL_n$ such that the differential $d_1 i : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}_n$ admits a \mathbb{G} -equivariant splitting $\tau : \mathfrak{gl}_n \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$, by a result of Garibaldi [2009, Proposition 8.1]. Composing with a quasilogarithm L for GL_n produces a quasilogarithm L' for \mathbb{G} ,

$$\mathbb{G} \longrightarrow GL_n \xrightarrow{L} \mathfrak{gl}_n \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathfrak{g}.$$

By [Kazhdan and Varshavsky 2006, Lemma 1.8.3], the restriction of L' to any Borel subgroup \mathbb{B} will provide a quasilogarithm for \mathbb{B} . \square

Consider a semisimple algebraic group \mathbb{G} and a unipotent subgroup \mathbb{U} in \mathbb{G} which is normalized by a maximal torus. We let $cl(\mathbb{U})$ denote the nilpotence class of a \mathbb{Q} -form of \mathbb{U} in a \mathbb{Q} -form of \mathbb{G} (see [Seitz 2000]). For example, if we consider $\mathbb{G} = SL_n$ and \mathbb{U} the unipotent subgroup of upper triangular matrices, then $cl(\mathbb{U}) = n - 1$. The following result is covered in work of Seitz [2000, Proposition 5.2].

Proposition 6.5. *Let \mathbb{G} be semisimple and \mathbb{U} be a unipotent subgroup in \mathbb{G} which is normalized by a maximal torus. If $p > cl(\mathbb{U})$ then \mathbb{U} admits a quasilogarithm.*

The main principle here is quite simple. Under this restriction on p , the usual exponent on the \mathbb{Q} -form $\exp_{\mathbb{Q}} : \mathfrak{u}_{\mathbb{Q}} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ is an isomorphism defined over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, and hence induces an isomorphism $\exp_k : \mathfrak{u} \rightarrow \mathbb{U}$ over k . We define L as the inverse $L = \exp_k^{-1}$. Equivariance of L under the adjoint \mathbb{U} -action follows from $\mathbb{U}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ -invariance of $\exp_{\mathbb{Q}}$.

6B. Induced gradings on the double. Consider an algebraic group \mathbb{G} with a fixed quasilogarithm L . From L we get a map of $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -algebras $S(\mathfrak{g}^*) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ via the composition $S(\mathfrak{g}^*) \xrightarrow{L^*} \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$, for each r . Since each $x \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ maps into the augmentation ideal in $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G})$, there is furthermore an induced $\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -algebra map $l_r : S(\mathfrak{g}^*)/I_r \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$, where I_r is the ideal generated by the p^r -th powers of elements in \mathfrak{g}^* . In other words, I_r is the ideal generated by the image of the augmentation ideal under the r -th Frobenius. We can now take a smash product to arrive at an algebra map

$$\mathcal{L}_r : (S(\mathfrak{g}^*)/I_r) \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}. \tag{11}$$

We note that the algebra $S(\mathfrak{g}^*)/I_r$ is graded, since the ideal I_r is generated by the homogenous elements x^{p^r} , $x \in \mathfrak{g}^*$. Furthermore, under this grading $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ acts by graded endomorphisms. Hence the smash product $(S(\mathfrak{g}^*)/I_r) \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is graded with \mathfrak{g}^* in degree 1 and $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ in degree 0. This point will be of some significance below.

Lemma 6.6. *Suppose \mathbb{G} is smooth and admits a quasilogarithm L . Then for any $r > 0$ the above map $\mathcal{L}_r : (S(\mathfrak{g}^*)/I_r) \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is an isomorphism of algebras.*

Proof. Recall that $\dim(\mathbb{G}) = \dim(\mathfrak{g})$ whenever \mathbb{G} is smooth (see [Jantzen 2003, I.7.17(1)]). The localization at the distinguished maximal ideals of $S(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ and $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G})$, $S(\mathfrak{g}^*)_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G})_1$, is a local map of regular, local k -algebras of dimension $\dim \mathfrak{g}$ which induces an isomorphism on corresponding maximal ideals modulo their squares. Thus, L induces an isomorphism of complete local rings $\hat{L}_1 : \widehat{S(\mathfrak{g}^*)} \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathbb{O}_{\mathbb{G},1}}$ (see e.g., [Matsumura 1989, proof of Lemma 10.28.1]). We mod out by the images of the maximal ideals under the r -th Frobenius to arrive at an isomorphism

$$S(\mathfrak{g}^*)/I_r = \widehat{S(\mathfrak{g}^*)}/\hat{I}_r \xrightarrow{\sim} \widehat{\mathbb{O}_{\mathbb{G},1}}/(f^{p^r} : f \in \hat{m}_{\mathbb{G}}) = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G})/(f^{p^r} : f \in m_{\mathbb{G}}) = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}).$$

One can check on elements to see that the above isomorphism is exactly l_r . Thus, $l_r : S(\mathfrak{g}^*)/I_r \rightarrow \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ and hence $\mathcal{L}_r : (S(\mathfrak{g}^*)/I_r) \# k\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ are isomorphisms. \square

As a consequence of Lemma 6.6, we see that when \mathbb{G} is smooth and admits a quasilogarithm the double $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ inherits a grading induced by \mathcal{L}_r . This grading is such that $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ lies in degree 0 and $\mathcal{L}_r(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ lies in degree 1. The coordinate algebra $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ will be a graded subalgebra in the double, with $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})_0 = k$ and $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})_1 = l_r(\mathfrak{g}^*)$.

We now consider the algebras $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ and $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ as graded (Noetherian, locally finite) algebras. As with any Noetherian graded algebra, the cohomologies $\text{Ext}_{\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})}^*(M, N)$ and $\text{Ext}_{D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}}^*(M, N)$ of finitely generated graded modules inherit natural gradings, in addition to the cohomological gradings. In particular, the cohomologies $H^*(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ and $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ will be graded. (See e.g., [Artin et al. 1990].) We call this extra grading on cohomology the *internal grading*.

Lemma 6.7. *Let \mathbb{G} be smooth with a fixed quasilogarithm. Consider $H^*(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ with its induced internal grading. Under the isomorphism $\wedge^*(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \cong H^*(\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}), k)$ of Proposition 3.5, \mathfrak{g} is identified with a subspace of internal degree 1 and $\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}$ is identified with a subspace of internal degree p^r .*

Proof. The algebra $\mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ is connected graded and generated in degree 1. Hence $\mathfrak{g} \cong H^1(\mathbb{O}, k)$ is concentrated in degree 1 (see [Artin et al. 1990]).

Under the gradings induced by the quasilogarithm, the reduction

$$\mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$$

is a homogeneous map, and each deformation $\text{Def}_\xi = \mathbb{O}_{\text{nat}} \otimes_{\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r+1)}/\mathbb{G}_{(r)})} k[\varepsilon]$ associated to an element $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}^{(r)}$ is graded, where we take $\deg(\varepsilon) = p^r$. By choosing any graded $k[\varepsilon]$ -linear identification $\mathbb{O}[\varepsilon] \cong \text{Def}_\xi$ we see that the associated function $F_\xi : \mathbb{O} \otimes \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \mathbb{O}$, which is defined by the equation $a \cdot_\xi b = ab + F(a, b)\varepsilon$, is such that $\deg(F(a, b)) = \deg(a \otimes b) - p^r$. So the Hochschild 2-cocycle $F_\xi \in \text{Hom}_k(\mathbb{O} \otimes \mathbb{O}, \mathbb{O})$ is degree p^r , as is its image $\bar{F}_\xi \in \text{Hom}_k(\mathbb{O} \otimes \mathbb{O}, k)$. It follows that $\sigma_{\mathbb{O}}(\xi) = [\bar{F}_\xi] \in H^2(\mathbb{O}, k)$ is a homogeneous element of degree p^r . \square

6C. Spectra of cohomology. Recall the map Θ_r from (10) and the definition $|A| = \text{Spec } H^{\text{ev}}(A, k)_{\text{red}}$.

Theorem 6.8. *Suppose \mathbb{G} is a smooth algebraic group which admits a quasilogarithm. If r is such that $p^r > \dim(\mathbb{G})$, then*

$$\theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$$

is finite and injective. Consequently, the scheme map

$$\Theta_r : |\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$$

is finite and surjective, and furthermore $\dim|\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| = \dim|k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| + \dim \mathbb{G}$.

Proof. We freely use the notation of the proof of Theorem 5.3, and omit the shift [2] in the symmetric algebra to ease notation. According to Lemma 6.6, $\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ inherits a natural algebra grading via the isomorphism \mathcal{L}_r of (11), \mathbb{O} is a graded subalgebra, and the exact sequence $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow k\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow 1$ is a sequence of graded algebra maps, where $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is taken to be entirely in degree 0. In this case the spectral sequence of Proposition 5.2 inherits an internal grading so that all differentials are homogeneous of degree 0.

The internal grading at the E_2 -page is such that the degree on each $E_2^{ij} = H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^j(\mathbb{O}))$ is induced by the degree on $H^j(\mathbb{O})$. In particular, each summand $\wedge^{j_1} \mathfrak{g} \otimes S^{j_2}(\mathfrak{g}) \subset H^{j_1+j_2}(\mathbb{O})$ is of internal degree $j_1 + p^r j_2$, by Lemma 6.7, and the corresponding summands in the decomposition

$$H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^j(\mathbb{O}, k)) = H^i\left(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, \bigoplus_{j_1+2j_2=j} \wedge^{j_1}(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes S^{j_2}(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)})\right) = \bigoplus_{j_1+2j_2=j} H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, \wedge^{j_1}(\mathfrak{g})) \otimes S^{j_2}(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)})$$

are of respective degrees $j_1 + j_2 p^r$.

Since $\dim \mathfrak{g} < p^r$, the index j_1 is such that $0 \leq j_1 < p^r$. Hence the degree $p^r \mathbb{Z}$ portion of the E_2 -page is exactly the prescribed subalgebra of permanent cocycles

$$(E_2^{i,j})_{p^r \mathbb{Z}} = H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S^{j/2}(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \Rightarrow (H^*(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k))_{p^r \mathbb{Z}}, \tag{12}$$

where $S^{j/2}(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)})$ is taken to be 0 when j is odd.

By homogeneity of the differentials, and the fact that all of the elements of degrees $p^r\mathbb{Z}$ in $E_2^{*,*}$ are cocycles by (12), we see that no elements of degrees $p^r\mathbb{Z}$ are coboundaries. One can make the same argument at each subsequent page of the spectral sequence to find that the map $H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S^t(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow E_s^{i,2t}$ is injective for all i, t , and s . It follows that $\text{gr } \theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow E_\infty^{*,*}$ is injective.

Injectivity of the associated graded map $\text{gr } \theta_r$ implies that $\theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ is injective. By Theorem 5.3, θ_r is also finite. After taking even degrees and reducing,

$$\theta_{\text{red}}^{\text{ev}} : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{\text{red}} \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{\text{red}}$$

remains injective and finite. In particular, $\theta_{\text{red}}^{\text{ev}}$ is an integral extension. Thus, the map on spectra induced by θ^{ev} is finite and surjective [Matsumura 1989, Theorem 9.3]. The asserted computation of dimension follows. \square

Note that the dimension of $|\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})|$ is equal to $\dim \mathbb{G}$, by Proposition 3.5 (and [Jantzen 2003, I.7.17(1)]). Hence the equality of dimensions of Theorem 6.8 can also be written as

$$\dim |D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| = \dim |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| + \dim |\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})|.$$

Under stronger assumptions on p or r we can significantly strengthen the conclusion of Theorem 6.8. Indeed one can leverage the internal grading on the given spectral sequence, as in the proof of Theorem 6.8, to show that Θ_r is an isomorphism in such circumstances.

Theorem 6.9. *Suppose \mathbb{G} is a smooth algebraic group which admits a quasilogarithm. Suppose additionally that r is such that $p^r > 2 \dim \mathbb{G}$. Then the image of the injective algebra map*

$$\theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$$

admits an $H^(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ -module complement J which consists entirely of nilpotent elements in $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$. Furthermore, the induced map on reduced spectra*

$$\Theta_r : |D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. Fix a quasilogarithm on \mathbb{G} , and consider the induced gradings on cohomology. Note that we can consider all of our \mathbb{Z} -graded spaces as $\mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}$ -graded spaces, via the projection $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}$. For convenience, we employ $\mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}$ -gradings in this proof. For an element $a \in \mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}$ we let \tilde{a} denote the unique representative of a in $\{0, \dots, p^r - 1\}$.

Just as in Lemma 6.7, one can check that the natural map $\sigma_D : \mathfrak{g}^{(r)} \rightarrow H^2(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ has image in degree $p^r = 0$ with respect to the $\mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}$ -grading on cohomology. We also have that the inflation $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ has image entirely in degree 0, since the projection $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ is graded with $k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ entirely in degree 0. By the same spectral sequence calculation as was given in the proof of Theorem 6.8, we find that

$$\theta_r : H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$$

is an isomorphism onto the degree 0 portion of the cohomology of $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$.

Under the induced $\mathbb{Z}/p^r\mathbb{Z}$ -grading on the spectral sequence $\{E_s^{*,*}\}$ of the proof of Theorem 6.8 we have

$$(E_2^{i,j})_0 = H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S^{j/2}(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \quad \text{and} \quad (E_2^{i,j})_a = 0 \text{ for each } a = \dim \mathbb{G} + 1, \dots, p^r - 1.$$

This implies that $(H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k))_a = 0$ for each such a . Hence, any homogenous element $\xi \in H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ of nonzero internal degree $\deg(\xi)$ satisfies $\xi^m = 0$, where

$$m = \begin{cases} \lfloor p^r / \widetilde{\deg(\xi)} \rfloor & \text{if } \widetilde{\deg(\xi)} \nmid p^r, \\ p^r / \widetilde{\deg(\xi)} - 1 & \text{if } \widetilde{\deg(\xi)} \mid p^r, \end{cases}$$

since $\widetilde{\deg(\xi^m)}$ will be among $\dim \mathbb{G} + 1, \dots, p^r - 1$. Said another way, the subspace J spanned by elements of nonzero degree is contained in the nilradical, and the inclusion

$$(H^{\text{ev}}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_0)_{\text{red}} \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)})_{\text{red}}$$

is therefore an isomorphism. Since θ_r is an isomorphism onto the degree 0 portion of cohomology, it follows that

$$\theta_{\text{red}}^{\text{ev}} : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{\text{red}} \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{\text{red}}$$

is an isomorphism. We take spectra to find that Θ_r is an isomorphism. □

Theorem 6.10. *Suppose \mathbb{G} is a smooth algebraic group which admits a quasilogarithm, and that $p > \dim \mathbb{G} + 1$. Then the image of θ_r in $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ has a complement J which consists entirely of nilpotents, just as in Theorem 6.9. Furthermore, the map*

$$\Theta_r : |D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$$

is an isomorphism for all r .

Proof. Our argument will be similar to that of Theorem 6.9. Via the projection $\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ we get $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ -gradings on the spectral sequence $\{E_r^{*,*}\}$ and the cohomology $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$. We have, under these $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ -gradings, that

$$(E_2^{i,j})_0 = H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S^{j/2}(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}), \quad (E_2^{i,j})_{p-1} = (E_2^{i,j})_{-1} = 0,$$

and that θ_r is an isomorphism onto the degree 0 portion of cohomology $H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_0$. Consider now any homogeneous element $\xi \in H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ of degree $d \neq 0$. Since $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{F}_p$ is a field there is a positive integer $d' \in \mathbb{Z}$ which reduces to $-d^{-1} \pmod p$. We then find that $\xi^{d'} = 0$, since

$$\deg(\xi^{d'}) = -d^{-1}d = -1 \quad \text{and} \quad H^*(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{-1} = 0.$$

Hence the subspace J of element of nonzero degree is contained in the nilradical. Just as before, this implies that θ_r induces an isomorphism

$$\theta_{\text{red}}^{\text{ev}} : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{\text{red}} \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)_{\text{red}},$$

and that Θ_r is an isomorphism as well. □

One considers the examples of Section 6A to arrive at

Corollary 6.11. *Let \mathbb{G} be a general linear group, simple algebraic group, Borel subgroup in a simple algebraic group, or a unipotent subgroup in a semisimple algebraic group which is normalized by a maximal torus. Suppose that p is very good for \mathbb{G} , or that $p > \text{cl}(\mathbb{G})$ in the unipotent case:*

- *If $p > \dim \mathbb{G} + 1$ then Θ_r is an isomorphism for all r .*
- *For arbitrary p satisfying the hypothesis, the map Θ_r is an isomorphism whenever r is such that $p^r > 2 \dim \mathbb{G}$.*

7. Results for support varieties

For a Hopf algebra A and finite dimensional A -module M we let $|A|_M$ denote the support variety for M . This is the closed, reduced, subscheme in $|A|$ defined by the kernel of the algebra map

$$- \otimes M : H^{\text{ev}}(A, k) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^{\text{ev}}(M, M). \tag{13}$$

In this section we consider the support $|\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M$ associated to a finite dimensional $\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M . We show that there is a finite scheme map

$$\Theta_r^M : |\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$$

for any M with trivial restriction to $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$, and that Θ_r^M is an isomorphism whenever M is irreducible and \mathbb{G} is a classical group at a large prime or large r .

7A. Generalities for support varieties. Let A be a Hopf algebra and M be a finite dimensional A -module. Under the natural identification

$$\text{Ext}_A^*(M, M) = \text{Ext}_A^*(k, M \otimes M^*) = H^*(A, M \otimes M^*),$$

(13) corresponds to the mapping

$$\text{coev}_*^M : H^{\text{ev}}(A, k) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(A, M \otimes M^*)$$

induced by the coevaluation $\text{coev}^M : k \rightarrow M \otimes M^*$ [Etingof et al. 2015, Proposition 2.10.8]. The algebra structure on $H^{\text{ev}}(A, M \otimes M^*)$ is induced by the algebra structure on $M \otimes M^* \cong \text{End}_k(M, M)$. By [Mac Lane 1963, Theorem VII.4.1] (see also [Suarez-Alvarez 2004]) the image of $H^{\text{ev}}(A, k)$ lies in the center of $H^{\text{ev}}(A, M \otimes M^*)$.

For \mathbb{G} smooth and M any finite dimensional $\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module, θ_r produces an algebra map

$$f_{r,M} : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*). \tag{14}$$

Explicitly, $f_{r,M}$ is the composite

$$H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \xrightarrow{\theta_r} H^{\text{ev}}(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \xrightarrow{\text{coev}_*^M} H^{\text{ev}}(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*).$$

By the definition of $f_{r,M}$, one sees that the reduced subscheme in $|k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$ defined by the kernel of $f_{r,M}$ is exactly the image of $|\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M$ under $\Theta_r : |\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$.

By the material of Section 6 we understand that Θ_r is often an isomorphism. However, by finiteness of Θ_r in general, we can adapt an argument of [Friedlander and Parshall 1987, Proposition 1.5] in all circumstances to arrive at:

Proposition 7.1. *A finite dimensional $\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M is projective (or, equivalently, injective) as a $\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module if and only if $\Theta_r(|\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M) = \{0\}$.*

Proof. One simply repeats the proof of [Friedlander and Parshall 1987, Proposition 1.5], using the fact that $\mathrm{rep}(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ is a Frobenius category [Larson and Sweedler 1969]. □

For the remainder of the section we seek to give a more precise description of the support $|\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M$ for a finite dimensional $\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M whose restriction to $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ is trivial (and thus arises as the restriction along the quotient $\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow kG_{(r)}$ of a $kG_{(r)}$ module which we also denote by M). By Proposition 5.5, this condition is satisfied by any irreducible $\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module. Whenever M satisfies this condition, there is a natural inflation map $H^*(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M) \rightarrow H^*(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M)$.

In the statement of the following lemma, we consider the algebra map

$$\theta_{r,M} : H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*)$$

induced by the inflation $H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*) \rightarrow H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*)$ and the map from $S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ defined via σ'_D as above.

Lemma 7.2. *For any finite dimensional $\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M whose restriction to $\mathcal{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ is trivial, the following diagram commutes*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{coev}_*^M \otimes \mathrm{id}_S} & H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \\ \theta_r \downarrow & \dashrightarrow^{f_{r,M}} & \downarrow \theta_{r,M} \\ H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) & \xrightarrow{\mathrm{coev}_*^M} & H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*). \end{array}$$

Proof. It suffices to prove that the two maps

$$H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightrightarrows H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*)$$

agree on the factors $H^{\mathrm{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k)$ and $S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ independently. The two restrictions to $S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2])$ are equal, since they are both defined as the composition

$$S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \xrightarrow{\sigma'_D} H^*(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \xrightarrow{\mathrm{coev}_*^M} H^*(\mathrm{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*).$$

So we need only establish commutativity of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) & \xrightarrow{\text{coev}_*^M} & H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*) \\
 \text{inf} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{inf} \\
 H^{\text{ev}}(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) & \xrightarrow{\text{coev}_*^M} & H^{\text{ev}}(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*),
 \end{array}$$

which follows by functoriality of the inflation map. □

Proposition 7.3. *For any finite dimensional $\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module M whose restriction to $\mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$ is trivial (for example, if M is irreducible), the restriction of $\Theta_r : |\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}| \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$ to $|\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M$ factors through the closed subscheme $|k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$, determining a finite map of schemes*

$$\Theta_{r,M} : |\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}.$$

Proof. The image of $\Theta_r|_{|\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M}$ is the closed subscheme defined by the kernel of $f_{r,M}$. By Lemma 7.2, $f_{r,M}$ factors through the product map

$$\text{coev}_*^M \otimes \text{id}_S : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, M \otimes M^*) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]),$$

and hence

$$\ker(\text{coev}_*^M) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \subset \ker(f_{r,M}).$$

It follows that $\Theta_r|_{|\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M}$ factors through $|k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_M \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$. □

7B. Support varieties for classical groups. We now consider irreducible modules and classical groups. We fix \mathbb{G} a smooth algebraic group.

Lemma 7.4. *Suppose \mathbb{G} admits a quasilogarithm and that V is an irreducible $\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module. Suppose additionally that $p^r > \dim \mathbb{G}$. Then the map*

$$\theta_{r,V} : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, V \otimes V^*) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, V \otimes V^*)$$

is injective.

Proof. Take $\mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)})$. It suffices to show that the associated graded map $\text{gr } \theta_{r,V}$ is injective, under some filtration.

We consider the Grothendieck spectral sequence

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, H^j(\mathbb{O}, V \otimes V^*)) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, V \otimes V^*)$$

induced by the sequence $1 \rightarrow \mathbb{O} \rightarrow \text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow k\mathbb{G}_{(r)} \rightarrow 1$. Recall, from Proposition 5.5, that \mathbb{O} acts trivially on V and V^* . Whence we may rewrite the above spectral sequence as

$$E_2^{i,j} = H^i(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, (\wedge^{j_1} \mathfrak{g}) \otimes V \otimes V^*) \otimes S^{j_2}(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}[2]) \Rightarrow H^{i+j}(\text{D}\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, V \otimes V^*).$$

Since \mathbb{O} acts trivially on V and V^* , the $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module $V \otimes V^*$ is graded and concentrated in degree 0, under the \mathbb{Z} -grading on $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ induced by any quasilogarithm on \mathbb{G} . Now one can argue just as in the proof of Theorem 6.8, using the grading on the above spectral sequence induced by the quasilogarithm, to conclude that $\theta_{r,V}$ is injective. \square

Theorem 7.5. *Suppose \mathbb{G} admits a quasilogarithm and that V is an irreducible $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module. Then the scheme map*

$$\Theta_{r,V} : |D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_V \rightarrow |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_V \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}$$

is finite and surjective. Furthermore, when $p > \dim \mathbb{G} + 1$ or $p^r > 2 \dim \mathbb{G}$ the map $\Theta_{r,V}$ is an isomorphism.

Proof. Finiteness follows by finiteness of Θ_r . So we need only check surjectivity to establish the first claim. We omit the shift [2] in the symmetric algebra to ease notation. As discussed above, the image of $\Theta_{r,V}$ is the subscheme associated to the kernel of the algebra map

$$f_{r,V} : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, V \otimes V^*),$$

which was defined at (14). Now, by Lemma 7.2, we have that $f_{r,V}$ factors as the composite of

$$\text{coev}_*^V \otimes \text{id}_S : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, k) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, V \otimes V^*) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)})$$

with

$$\theta_{r,V} : H^{\text{ev}}(\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, V \otimes V^*) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)}) \rightarrow H^{\text{ev}}(D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}, V \otimes V^*).$$

By Lemma 7.4, $\theta_{r,V}$ is injective. Hence it follows that $\ker(f_{r,V}) = \ker(\text{coev}_*^V) \otimes S(\mathfrak{g}^{(r)})$ and subsequently

$$\Theta_{r,V}(|D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_V) = |k\mathbb{G}_{(r)}|_V \times (\mathfrak{g}^*)^{(r)}.$$

The fact that $\Theta_{r,V}$ is an isomorphism when $p > \dim \mathbb{G} + 1$ or $p^r > 2 \dim \mathbb{G}$ follows from the fact that Θ_r is an isomorphism in these cases, by Theorems 6.9 and 6.10. \square

We apply the theorem in the classical settings to find

Corollary 7.6. *Let \mathbb{G} be a general linear group, simple algebraic group, Borel subgroup in a simple algebraic group, or a unipotent subgroup in a semisimple algebraic group which is normalized by a maximal torus. Suppose that p is very good for \mathbb{G} , or that $p > \text{cl}(\mathbb{G})$ in the unipotent case:*

- *If $p > \dim \mathbb{G} + 1$ then $\Theta_{r,V}$ is an isomorphism for every r and irreducible $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module V .*
- *For arbitrary p satisfying the hypothesis, and r such that $p^r > 2 \dim \mathbb{G}$, the map $\Theta_{r,V}$ is an isomorphism for every irreducible $D\mathbb{G}_{(r)}$ -module V .*

Proof. By Propositions 6.3 and 6.5, and Corollary 6.4, the group \mathbb{G} admits a quasilogarithm. Hence we may apply Theorem 7.5. \square

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