

(§ 5; Hochschild-Serre spectral sequences (77"3))

K : field of char. 0.

(§ 5.1; spectral sequence associated with a subalgebra (77"3))

$\hookrightarrow \exists \mathcal{L}' \text{ and } \mathcal{L}$

\mathcal{L} : Lie algebra / K

$\mathcal{L}' \subset \mathcal{L}$: Lie subalgebra / K

M : \mathcal{L} -module

\Rightarrow

$$A = A(M) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} A^n, \quad A^n = C^n(\mathcal{L}; M), \quad n \geq 0,$$

$$p \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad A_p = A_p(M) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} A_p^n \subset A \text{ subcomplex}$$

$$A_p^n := \left\{ f \in C^n(\mathcal{L}; M); \begin{array}{l} f(X_1, \dots, X_n) = 0 \\ \text{if } \#\{i; X_i \in \mathcal{L}'\} \geq n-p+1 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$p \leq 0 \Rightarrow A_p = A$$

$$p \geq n \Rightarrow A_p^n = 0$$

\Rightarrow spectral sequence

$$E_r^{p,q} = E_r^{p,q}(M), \quad 0 \leq r \leq \infty, \quad p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$d_r^{p,q}: E_r^{p,q} \rightarrow E_r^{p+r, q-r+1}, \quad r \neq \infty$$

$$E_r^{p,q} = 0 \text{ if } p < 0, q < 0$$

$$d_r^{p,q} \circ d_r^{p-r, q+r-1} = 0: E_r^{p-r, q+r-1} \rightarrow E_r^{p,q} \rightarrow E_r^{p+r, q-r+1}$$

$$E_{r+1}^{p,q} = \text{Ker } d_r^{p,q} / \text{Im } d_r^{p-r, q+r-1}$$

$$E_{\infty}^{p,q} = E_r^{p,q} \text{ if } r \geq \max\{p+1, q+2\}$$

$$= g_p H^{p+q}(A) = \frac{\text{Im}(H^{p+q}(A_p) \rightarrow H^{p+q}(A))}{\text{Im}(H^{p+q}(A_{p+1}) \rightarrow H^{p+q}(A))}$$

$$(E_r^{p,q} \Rightarrow H^{p+q}(A))$$

$$E_0^{p,q} = A_p^{p+q} / A_{p+1}^{p+q} \cong_{\phi} C^q(\mathcal{L}'; C^p(\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}'; M))$$

$$E_1^{p,q} = H^{p+q}(A_p / A_{p+1}) \cong_{\phi} H^q(\mathcal{L}'; C^p(\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}'; M))$$

$$d_1^{p,q} = \delta^*: H^{p+q}(A_p / A_{p+1}) \rightarrow H^{p+q+1}(A_{p+1} / A_{p+2})$$

connecting homom. w.r.t. to $A_{p+2} \subset A_{p+1} \subset A_p$

$M, N : \mathfrak{g}$ -modules

$\cup : A(M) \otimes A(N) \rightarrow A(M \otimes N)$ cup product

$$\cup (A_p(M) \otimes A_s(N)) \subset A_{p+s}(M \otimes N) \quad (\forall p, s \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\cup : E_0^{p,q}(M) \otimes E_0^{s,t}(N) \rightarrow E_0^{p+s, q+t}(M \otimes N)$$

(Lemma 5.2 $\forall e' \in E_0^{p,q}(M), \forall e'' \in E_0^{s,t}(N)$)

$$\phi_1(e' \cup e'') = (-1)^{pt} \phi_1(e') \cup \phi_1(e'')$$

[Corollary 5.15 $\forall e' \in E_1^{p,q}(M), \forall e'' \in E_1^{s,t}(N)$]

$$\phi_1(e' \cup e'') = (-1)^{pt} \phi_1(e') \cup \phi_1(e'')$$

multiplicative structure

$(A, d) | (A', d), (A'', d) : \text{differential modules}$

with decreasing filtration $\{A_p\}, \{A'_p\}, \{A''_p\}$

$$\Rightarrow E_r^p, E_r^p, E_r^p$$

$L : A \rightarrow A' : \mathbb{Z}$ -isomorphism

s.t. $dL = -Ld$

$$L^2 = 1_A$$

$$L(A_p) = A'_p \quad \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\Rightarrow L \text{ on } E_r^p$

$\cup : A \otimes A \rightarrow A : \mathbb{Z}$ -homom

$$u' \otimes u'' \mapsto u' \cup u''$$

s.t. $d(u' \cup u'') = (du') \cup u'' + (-1)^{|u'|} u' \cup du''$ ($\forall u', u'' \in A$)

$$\cup (A_p \otimes A_s) \subset A_{p+s} \quad (\forall p, s \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cup : H(A_p/A_{p+1}) \otimes H(A_s/A_{s+1}) \rightarrow H(A_{p+s}/A_{p+s+1})$$

Lemma 5.16 (1) $\cup (Z_r^p \otimes Z_r^s) \subset Z_r^{p+s}$

(2) $\cup (Z_r^p \otimes B_r^s + B_r^p \otimes Z_r^s) \subset B_r^{p+s}$

(1) $t+s=2 \quad \cup : E_r^p \otimes E_r^s \rightarrow E_r^{p+s}$ 如此定義之可也

$$(3) \quad d_r(e' \cup e'') = (d_r e') \cup e'' + (-1)^{|e'|} e' \cup (d_r e'') \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \forall e' \in E_r^p \\ \forall e'' \in E_r^s \end{array} \right)$$

$$(pf) (1) \quad H(A_p/A_{p+1}) \otimes H(A_s/A_{s+1}) \xrightarrow{\cup} H(A_{p+s}/A_{p+s+1})$$

$j^* \otimes j^* \uparrow \quad \quad \quad \cup \quad \quad \quad \uparrow j^*$

$$H(A_p/A_{p+r}) \otimes H(A_s/A_{s+r}) \xrightarrow{\cup} H(A_{p+s}/A_{p+s+r})$$

$$(2) \quad H(A_p/A_{p+1}) \otimes H(A_s/A_{s+r}) \xrightarrow{\cup} H(A_{p+s}/A_{p+s+1})$$

$$z^* \otimes 1 \downarrow \quad \quad \quad \cup \quad \quad \quad \downarrow z^*$$

$$H(A_{p+r+1}/A_{p+1}) \otimes H(A_s/A_{s+r}) \xrightarrow{\cup} H(A_{p+s-r+1}/A_{p+s+1})$$

$$\Rightarrow \cup(B_r^p \otimes Z_r^s) \subset B_r^{p+s}$$

$$\text{同様} = \cup(Z_r^p \otimes B_r^s) \subset B_r^{p+s}$$

(3) clear //

§ 5.2. spectral sequence relative to an ideal

\mathfrak{g} : Lie algebra / \mathbb{K}
 $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$: ideal / \mathbb{K}
 (ie, $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ \mathbb{K} -vector subspace.)
 $[\mathfrak{h}, \mathfrak{g}] \subset \mathfrak{h}$

M : \mathfrak{g} -module

$\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$: ideal

$\Rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}$: Lie algebra / \mathbb{K}

$H^*(\mathfrak{h}; M)$: $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}$ -module

$$\begin{cases} \text{(i) } \forall Y \in \mathfrak{h}, \mathcal{L}_Y = dZ_Y + Z_Y d \\ \mathcal{L}_Y = 0 \text{ on } H^*(\mathfrak{h}; M) \end{cases}$$

$$C^0(\mathfrak{h}; C^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}; M)) = C^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}; C^0(\mathfrak{h}; M))$$

$d_{\mathfrak{h}}$ ↓

↓ $C^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}; d)$

$$C^0(\mathfrak{h}; C^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}; M)) = C^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}; C^0(\mathfrak{g}; M))$$

\mathfrak{b} : ideal

↓ $\in \mathfrak{b}$

$$\begin{cases} \text{(ii) } \forall f \in C^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{h}; M), \forall Y \in \mathfrak{h}, \forall X_1, \dots, \forall X_p \in \mathfrak{g} \\ (\mathcal{L}_Y f)(X_1, \dots, X_p) = Y(f(X_1, \dots, X_p)) - \sum_{i=1}^p f(X_1, \dots, [Y, X_i], \dots, X_p) \\ = Y(f(X_1, \dots, X_p)) \end{cases} //$$

$$H^2(\mathcal{G}; C^p(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{I}; M)) = C^p(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{I}; H^2(\mathcal{G}; M))$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \uparrow \cong & \uparrow \\ \psi_1 & E_1^{p,2} & \xrightarrow{\psi_2} \end{array}$$

Lemma 5.17 $\forall e \in E_1^{p,2}, \psi_1(de) = (-1)^2 d_{\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{I}}(\psi_1 e)$

proof $f \in A^{p+2}$

$$f_p \in C^p(\mathcal{G}; C^2(\mathcal{G}; M)), X_i \in \mathcal{G}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_p(X_1, \dots, X_p) |_{X_{p+1}, \dots, X_{p+2}} &= f(X_1, \dots, X_p, X_{p+1}, \dots, X_{p+2}) \\ &= (-1)^{p,2} f(X_{q+1}, \dots, X_{q+p}, X_1, \dots, X_2) = (-1)^{p,2} f_p(X_{q+1}, \dots, X_{q+p}) |_{(X_1, \dots, X_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall e \in E_1^{p,2} \leftarrow \exists f \in A_p^{p+2} \text{ and } \uparrow (A_{p+1}^{p+2})$$

$$(-1)^{p,2} f_p(X_{q+1}, \dots, X_{q+p}) |_{\mathcal{I}} \in Z^2(C^*(\mathcal{G}; M))$$

$$x_k := X_{q+k} \text{ mod } \mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{G}/\mathcal{I}$$

$$\psi_1(e) |_{(x_1, \dots, x_p)} = [(-1)^{p,2} f_p |_{X_{q+1}, \dots, X_{q+p}} |_{\mathcal{I}}] \in H^2(\mathcal{G}; M)$$

$$\psi_1(de) |_{(x_1, \dots, x_{p+1})} = [(-1)^{(p+1),2} (df)_{p+1} |_{(X_{q+1}, \dots, X_{q+p+1})} |_{\mathcal{I}}]$$

(Lem 5.5 \Rightarrow)

$$(-1)^{(p+1),2} (df)_{p+1} |_{(X_{q+1}, \dots, X_{q+p+1})} |_{\mathcal{I}}$$

$$= (-1)^2 (-1)^{p,2} d_{\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{I}}(f_p) |_{(X_{q+1}, \dots, X_{q+p+1})} |_{\mathcal{I}}$$

$$+ (-1)^{(p+1),2} d_{\mathcal{I}}(f_{p+1} |_{(X_{q+1}, \dots, X_{q+p+1})} |_{\mathcal{I}}) \in C^2(\mathcal{G}; M)$$

$$\psi_2(de) = (-1)^2 d_{\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{I}}(\psi_1 e) \in C^{p+1}(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{I}; H^2(\mathcal{G}; M)) //$$

Theorem 5.18 $\psi_2: E_2^{p,2} \xrightarrow{\cong} H^p(\mathcal{G}/\mathcal{I}; H^2(\mathcal{G}; M))$

(ψ_2 : multiplicative in the sense in Cor. 5.15)

Euler class

Assume $\mathfrak{g} \cdot M = 0$ ($\Leftrightarrow M^{\mathfrak{g}} = M \Leftrightarrow M: \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}$ -module)



$$H^1(\mathfrak{g}; M) = \text{Hom}(\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}], M) = \text{Hom}(\mathfrak{g}^{ab}, M)$$

$\mathfrak{g}^{ab} = \mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]$: $\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}$ -module.

$$C: \mathfrak{g}^{ab} \otimes \text{Hom}(\mathfrak{g}^{ab}, M) \rightarrow M \quad \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}\text{-homom}$$

$$Y \otimes \varphi \quad \mapsto \varphi(Y)$$

$$d_2 = d_2^{p,1}: E_2^{p,1} = H^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}; H^1(\mathfrak{g}; M)) \rightarrow E_2^{p+2,0} = H^{p+2}(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}; M)$$

$[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] \subset \mathfrak{g}$ ideal. ($\forall \cdot$) $\mathfrak{g} \in \mathfrak{g}$ ideal, Jacobi identity

$$0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{ab} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g} \rightarrow 0$$

extension of Lie algebras

$$\mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g} \quad \text{quotient map}$$

σ section.

$$f_{\sigma}(x_1, x_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} ([\sigma(x_1), \sigma(x_2)] - \sigma([x_1, x_2])) \text{ mod } [\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}] \in \mathfrak{g}^{ab}$$

2-cocycle $x_1, x_2 \in \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}$

$$e := [f_{\sigma}] = e([\mathfrak{g}/[\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}]]) \in H^2(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}; \mathfrak{g}^{ab})$$

Euler class

Theorem 5.19 $\forall u \in E_2^{p,1}$

$$d_2^{p,1}(u) = -C_*(e \cup u) \in H^{p+2}(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}; M) = E_2^{p+2,0}$$

(pf) $\exists h \in A_p^{p+1} \cap d^{-1}(A_{p+2}^{p+2})$, $u = [h] \in E_2^{p,1}$

$$v := \phi(h) \in C^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}; C^1(\mathfrak{g}; M)), \quad x_k \in \mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}, Y \in \mathfrak{g}$$

$$v(x_1, \dots, x_p)(Y) = h(Y, \sigma(x_1), \dots, \sigma(x_p))$$

$$[v] = \psi_2(u) \in H^p(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}; H^1(\mathfrak{g}; M))$$

$$dh \in C^{p+2}(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}; M) \stackrel{\pi^*}{\subset} C^{p+2}(\mathfrak{g}; M)$$

$$d_2(u) = [dh] \in H^{p+2}(\mathfrak{g}/\mathfrak{g}; M)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sigma^* h \in C^{p+1}(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M), \quad x_k \in \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h} \\
& (dh - d(\sigma^* h))(x_1, \dots, x_{p+2}) \\
&= (dh)(\sigma(x_1), \dots, \sigma(x_{p+2})) - d(\sigma^* h)(x_1, \dots, x_{p+2}) \\
&= \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} h([\sigma(x_i), \sigma(x_j)] - \sigma([x_i, x_j]), \overset{\uparrow}{\sigma(x_1)}, \dots, \overset{\uparrow}{\sigma(x_{p+2})}) \\
&= \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} v(x_1, \dots, x_{p+2})(f_{\sigma}^{\vee} \sigma(x_i, x_j)) \\
&= -C(f_{\sigma}^{\vee} v)(x_1, \dots, x_{p+2}) \\
& dh = d(\sigma^* h) - C(f_{\sigma}^{\vee} v) \\
& d_2(u) = -[C(f_{\sigma}^{\vee} v)] = -C_*(evu) \in H^{p+2}(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M) //
\end{aligned}$$

Remark $\mathfrak{h} \subset \text{Center}(\mathcal{O}), \mathfrak{h} \cdot M = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \Rightarrow E_2^{p,1} = H^p(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; H^1(\mathfrak{h}; M)) = H^p(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M) \otimes H^1(\mathfrak{h}; K) \\
& d_2^{p,1} = 1 \otimes d_2^{0,1} \quad (\text{multiplicativity of } d_2)
\end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5.20 $\mathfrak{h} = K \subset \text{Center}(\mathcal{O}), M: \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}$ -module

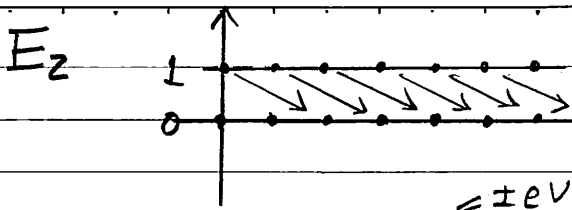
$$\begin{aligned}
& \Rightarrow \dots \rightarrow H^p(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M) \xrightarrow{ev} H^{p+2}(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^{p+2}(\mathcal{O}; M) \xrightarrow{\pi!} H^{p+1}(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M) \rightarrow \dots \\
& \text{Gysin exact sequence.} \quad \text{(exact)} \\
& (\pi! : \text{Gysin map})
\end{aligned}$$

(pt) $\mathfrak{h} = K$ abelian

$$C^*(\mathfrak{h}; K) = (K \xrightarrow{0} \mathfrak{h}^* \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \dots)$$

$$E_2^{p,q} = H^p(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; H^q(\mathfrak{h}; M))$$

$$= \begin{cases} H^p(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M) & \text{if } q=0 \\ H^p(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M) \otimes H^1(\mathfrak{h}; K) \cong H^p(\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{h}; M) & \text{if } q=1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



$$d_r^{p,q} = 0 \text{ if } r \geq 3$$

$$E_3^{p,q} = E_\infty^{p,q}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow E_\infty^{p,1} \rightarrow E_2^{p,1} \xrightarrow{d_2} E_2^{p+2,0} \rightarrow E_\infty^{p+2,0} \rightarrow 0 \text{ (exact)} \\ 0 \rightarrow E_\infty^{n,0} \rightarrow H^M(\mathfrak{g}, M) \rightarrow E_\infty^{n-1,1} \rightarrow 0 \text{ (exact)} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

\Rightarrow Gysin sequence //

example $M = \mathbb{K}$, V_n : Virasoro algebra

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow V_n \rightarrow d\mathbb{K} \rightarrow 0 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{(central)} \\ \text{extension of Lie algebras} \end{array}$$

$$0 \neq e = e(V_n) \in H^2(d\mathbb{K}; \mathbb{K}) = \mathbb{K}$$

$$H^*(d\mathbb{K}; \mathbb{K}) = \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}^*(e, \theta), \quad (\theta \in H^3(d\mathbb{K}; \mathbb{K}) \cong \mathbb{K})$$

$$H^{p+1}(V_n) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^p(d\mathbb{K}) \xrightarrow{\vee e} H^{p+2}(d\mathbb{K})$$

$0 \longleftarrow \text{map}$

$$0 \rightarrow H^p(d\mathbb{K}) \xrightarrow{\vee e} H^{p+2}(d\mathbb{K}) \xrightarrow{\pi^*} H^{p+2}(V_n) \rightarrow 0$$

$$H^*(V_n; \mathbb{K}) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{K} & (*=0) \\ \mathbb{K} \cdot \theta (\cong \mathbb{K}) & (*=3) \\ 0 & (\text{else}) \end{cases}$$

No.

Date

