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Algebra / Algèbre

BD algebras and group cohomology

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Abstract. BD algebras (Beilinson–Drinfeld algebras) are algebraic structures which are defined similarly to BV algebras (Batalin–Vilkovisky algebras). The equation defining the BD operator has the same structure as the equation for BV algebras, but the BD operator is increasing with degree +1. We obtain methods of constructing BD algebras in the context of group cohomology.

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1. Introduction

For any associative algebra the associated Hochschild cohomology group has a rich structure. It is a graded commutative algebra via the cup product and, it has a graded Lie bracket of degree -1 obtaining what is now called Gerstenhaber algebra [7]. A new structure in Hochschild theory, BV algebra, has been extensively studied in topology and mathematical physics for a long time, see [8] to name just one reference. More recently, this so-called Batalin–Vilkovisky structure was introduced into algebra. Roughly speaking a Batalin–Vilkovisky structure is an operator on Hochschild cohomology which squares to zero and which, together with the cup product, can express the Gerstenhaber bracket. A BV structure only exists over Hochschild cohomology of certain special classes of algebras. In [11] the author defines a BV structure on the Hochschild cohomology of symmetric algebras. We mention some references where BV algebras specialized for Hochschild cohomology of group algebras are studied: [1], in which the authors determine the BV algebra structure of the Hochschild cohomology of group algebras of cyclic groups of prime order; [3, 9], which are dedicated to explicit descriptions of the BV operators for Hochschild cohomology of group algebras and computations for some particular finite groups; etc.

The structures called BD algebras (Beilinson–Drinfeld algebras), which appears in mathematical physics, have a superficial similarity with BV algebras and are both related to BV-BRST formalism in physics, see [6, Definition A.3.5], the following remarks in [6, p. 289] and the discussion in [10]. The equation defining the BD operator Δ_{BD} has the same structure as the equation for BV algebras if we replace the BV operator Δ_{BV} by Δ_{BD} (and remove some factor denoted \hbar in [6]). But since Δ_{BD} is of degree +1 the similarity is only superficial, as mentioned in [10]. Section 3 is

devoted to recall these structures under the unified framework of Poisson r -algebras (where r is a nonnegative integer) and r -Batalin–Vilkovisky algebras, see [4, Section 1], but with the useful change of indexing due to Costello and Gwilliam [6, Section A.3.2].

The main goal of this article is to introduce BD algebra structure from mathematical physics into algebra. Although most of the results of this paper work over any group we prefer finite groups. Let G be a finite group, k be a commutative ring, K be a field and p be any prime. The article is organized as follows. In Section 2 we generalize the fact that group cohomology ring $H^*(G, \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})$ together with a connecting homomorphism (called Bockstein map), which is induced by a given short exact sequence of trivial $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules, is a DG-algebra, see [2, Lemmas 4.3.2 and 4.3.3]. Let A be a kG -module which is also a k -algebra on which G acts as automorphisms. The main result of this section is Theorem 7, in which we show that under some conditions, collected in Situation 3, there are connecting homomorphisms $\theta_{G,A}^* : H^*(G, A) \rightarrow H^{*+1}(G, A)$, see Remark 2, such that $(H^*(G, A), \theta_{G,A}^*)$ becomes a DG-algebra. In Section 3, as mentioned above, we recall the definition of BD algebras compared to that of BV algebras. With the help of some ideas of Section 2, Section 4 is devoted to collect in Situation 13 conditions and assumptions which allow us to define a family of k -linear maps $\{\theta_{G,A,x}^*\}_{x \in G}$ such that $(H^*(G, A), \theta_{G,A,x}^*)$ is a DG-algebra for any $x \in G$. Moreover $\theta_{G,A,xy}^* = \theta_{G,A,x}^* + \theta_{G,A,y}^*$ for any $x, y \in G$, see Proposition 14. Starting with Definition 15 we work with a KG -module A which is also a K -algebra on which G acts as automorphisms. Under the assumptions which are mentioned in Definition 15 we define a multiplication “ \cdot ”, a bilinear map “[\cdot, \cdot]” and an operator Δ_{BD} such that in the second main result of this paper, Theorem 17, we show that if G is abelian then $(KG \otimes H^*(G, A), \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot], \Delta_{BD})$ is a BD algebra. In last section we give short exact sequences of $\mathbb{Z}C_3$ -modules which are in Situation 13 and for which Theorem 17 can be applied. We will show in Subsection 5.3 that there is a BD algebra structure on $\mathbb{F}_3 C_3 \otimes H^*(C_3, \mathbb{F}_3)$. By [5] there is a canonical identification $\mathbb{F}_3 C_3 \otimes H^*(C_3, \mathbb{F}_3) \cong HH^*(\mathbb{F}_3 C_3)$. It follows that we can transport, through this identification, the BD algebra structure on the Hochschild cohomology $HH^*(\mathbb{F}_3 C_3)$ of the cyclic 3 group algebra. If we can develop a theory for BD operators on Hochschild cohomology of various group algebras (of other classes of finite dimensional algebras) is an objective which remains open for future research.

We adopt the following notations and conventions. If (C^*, d) is a cochain complex we call d a differential and we say that $d : C^* \rightarrow C^{*+1}$ is of degree +1. Shifting by r means $C^*[r] := C^{*+r}$ and we call d' a map of degree r if $d' : C^* \rightarrow C^{*+r}$. When α is a homogeneous element of C^* such that $\alpha \in C^n$ we sometimes denote its degree by $|\alpha| = n$. If S is a subset of A and $f : A \rightarrow B$ is a map, we denote by $\text{id}_A : A \rightarrow A$ the identity map on A and by $f|_S : S \rightarrow B$ the restriction of f to S . We shall use the notation $H^*(G, A)$ with two meanings: on one hand we have $H^*(G, A) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} H^n(G, A)$ as a \mathbb{Z} -graded k -module, on the other hand we could refer to $H^*(G, A)$ as the group cohomology in degree $*$. The reader should understand the difference in the respective context.

2. Group cohomology with nontrivial coefficients as DG-algebras

Let m, n be nonnegative integers and let A, B, C be three kG -modules.

2.1. Connecting homomorphisms in group cohomology, explicitly

We consider the coboundary differential

$$\partial_A^n : C^n(G, A) \rightarrow C^{n+1}(G, A),$$

$$\partial_A^n(\varphi)(g_1, \dots, g_{n+1}) = g_1 \varphi(g_2, \dots, g_{n+1}) + \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^i \varphi(g_1, \dots, g_i g_{i+1}, \dots, g_{n+1}) + (-1)^{n+1} \varphi(g_1, \dots, g_n),$$

for any $g_1, \dots, g_{n+1} \in G, \varphi \in C^n(G, A)$; where

$$C^n(G, A) = \{\varphi \mid \varphi : G^{\times n} \rightarrow A \text{ set map}\}.$$

Group cohomology of G with coefficients in A is

$$H^n(G, A) := \text{Ker } \partial_A^n / \text{Im } \partial_A^{n-1} \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} Z^n(G, A) / B^n(G, A), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 1.$$

If $n = 0$ then $C^0(G, A)$ is identified with A and

$$H^0(G, A) = \text{Ker } \partial_A^0 = A^G.$$

Let

$$0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\iota} B \xrightarrow{\pi} C \longrightarrow 0 \tag{1}$$

be a short exact sequence of kG -modules. Since ι is injective there is an isomorphism of kG -modules

$$\iota' : A \rightarrow \text{Ker } \pi, \iota'(a) = \iota(a),$$

for any $a \in A$. Let $r : \text{Ker } \pi \rightarrow A$ be the inverse of ι' . Since π is surjective, it has a section (right inverse set map) which we denote by $s : C \rightarrow B$, hence $\pi \circ s = \text{id}_C$. The following lemma is a well-known ingredient used to define explicitly the connecting homomorphism induced in group cohomology by the Long Exact Sequence Theorem.

Lemma 1. *With the notations above we have*

- (a) *If $\varphi \in Z^n(G, C)$ then $\text{Im } \partial_B^n(s \circ \varphi) \subseteq \text{Ker } \pi$;*
- (b) *If $\varphi \in Z^n(G, C)$ then $r \circ \partial_B^n(s \circ \varphi) \in Z^{n+1}(G, A)$.*

By the Long Exact Sequence Theorem applied to (1) there is a “connecting homomorphism”, which we denote by

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{G,C,A}^n : H^n(G, C) &\rightarrow H^{n+1}(G, A), \\ \bar{\varphi} &\mapsto \overline{\theta_{G,C,A}^n(\varphi)}, \varphi \in Z^n(G, C). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 1 gives us the opportunity to define $\theta_{G,C,A}^*$ explicitly as follows

$$\theta_{G,C,A}^n(\varphi) = r \circ \partial_B^n(s \circ \varphi),$$

for any $\varphi \in Z^n(G, C)$.

Remark 2. If $A = C$ for shortness we denote $\theta_{G,C,A}^*$ by $\theta_{G,A}^*$.

2.2. Reminder on cup-products in group cohomology

The cup product is

$$\begin{aligned} \cup : H^m(G, A) \otimes H^n(G, B) &\rightarrow H^{m+n}(G, A \otimes B), \\ (\bar{\varphi} \in H^m(G, A), \bar{\psi} \in H^n(G, B)) &\mapsto \overline{\varphi \cup \psi} \in H^{m+n}(G, A \otimes B), \\ (\varphi \cup \psi)(g_1, \dots, g_m, g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+n}) &:= \varphi(g_1, \dots, g_m) \otimes g_1 \dots g_m \psi(g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+n}), \end{aligned}$$

for any $\varphi \in Z^m(G, A), \psi \in Z^n(G, B)$ and any $g_1, \dots, g_{m+n} \in G$.

If $\mu : A \otimes B \rightarrow C$ is a kG -homomorphism we obtain the cup product with respect to the pairing μ

$$\cup : H^m(G, A) \otimes H^n(G, B) \rightarrow H^{m+n}(G, C).$$

If $C = B = A$ is a k -algebra on which G acts as automorphisms and μ is the structure multiplicative map (i.e. $\mu : A \otimes A \rightarrow A, \mu(a \otimes b) = ab$) then there is

$$\begin{aligned} H^m(G, A) \otimes H^n(G, A) &\xrightarrow{\cup} H^{m+n}(G, A \otimes A) \xrightarrow{\mu} H^{m+n}(G, A), \\ (\bar{\varphi} \in H^m(G, A), \bar{\psi} \in H^n(G, A)) &\mapsto \overline{\varphi \cup \psi} \in H^{m+n}(G, A), \\ (\varphi \cup \psi)(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n}) &:= \varphi(g_1, \dots, g_m)(g_1 \dots g_m \psi(g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+n})), \end{aligned}$$

for any $\varphi \in Z^m(G, A), \psi \in Z^n(G, B)$ and $g_1, \dots, g_{m+n} \in G$. Thus $(\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} H^n(G, A), \cup)$ becomes a graded k -algebra.

2.3. $\theta_{G,A}^*$ as graded derivation

We need to assume a consistent number of conditions which we collect in the following lines. Clearly if A is a k -algebra on which G is acting k -linearly then A inherits a structure of left kG -module induced by this action.

Situation 3. Let A, B be k -algebras with G acting by automorphisms on A such that there is a short exact sequence of kG -modules $0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\iota} B \xrightarrow{\pi} A \longrightarrow 0$ for which:

- $\text{Ker } \pi$ is an ideal in B ;
- there exist two maps $r : \text{Ker } \pi \rightarrow A$, the inverse of the isomorphism $\iota' : A \rightarrow \text{Ker } \pi$, and $s : A \rightarrow B$ a section of π , satisfying:

$$r(b_1(gb_2)) = r(b_1)(g\pi(b_2)), \tag{2}$$

$$r(b'_1(gb'_2)) = \pi(b'_1)(gr(b'_2)), \tag{3}$$

$$s(a_1(ga_2)) - s(a_1)(gs(a_2)) \in \text{Ker } \pi, \tag{4}$$

for any $b_1, b'_2 \in \text{Ker } \pi, b'_1, b_2 \in B, a_1 \in A, a_2 \in A, g \in G$.

Remark 4. With the above notations, if π is a homomorphism of k -algebras then Situation 3 is shorter: relation (4) is automatically satisfied and $\text{Ker } \pi$ is obviously an ideal in B .

Lemma 5. Assume we are in Situation 3.

- (a) If $\alpha \in C^m(G, \text{Ker } \pi), \beta \in C^n(G, B)$ then:
 - (i) $\alpha \cup \beta \in C^{m+n}(G, \text{Ker } \pi)$;
 - (ii) $r \circ (\alpha \cup \beta) = (r \circ \alpha) \cup (\pi \circ \beta)$.
- (b) If $\alpha \in C^m(G, B), \beta \in C^n(G, \text{Ker } \pi)$ then:
 - (i) $\alpha \cup \beta \in C^{m+n}(G, \text{Ker } \pi)$;
 - (ii) $r \circ (\alpha \cup \beta) = (\pi \circ \alpha) \cup (r \circ \beta)$.
- (c) If $\alpha \in C^m(G, A), \beta \in C^n(G, A)$ then for any $g_1, \dots, g_{m+n} \in G$ we have

$$(s \circ (\alpha \cup \beta) - (s \circ \alpha) \cup (s \circ \beta))(g_1, \dots, g_m, \dots, g_{m+n}) \in \text{Ker } \pi.$$

Proof. Let $g_1, \dots, g_m, \dots, g_{m+n} \in G$.

(a). For statement (i) we have

$$(\alpha \cup \beta)(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n}) \stackrel{\S 2.2}{=} \alpha(g_1, \dots, g_m)(g_1 \dots g_m \beta(g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+n}))$$

which is in $\text{Ker } \pi$.

For statement (ii) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (r \circ (\alpha \cup \beta))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n}) &= r((\alpha \cup \beta)(g_1, \dots, g_m, \dots, g_{m+n})) \\ &= r(\alpha(g_1, \dots, g_m)(g_1 \dots g_m \beta(g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+n}))) \\ &\stackrel{(2)}{=} (r \circ \alpha)(g_1, \dots, g_m)(g_1 \dots g_m (\pi \circ \beta)(g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+n})) \\ &= ((r \circ \alpha) \cup (\pi \circ \beta))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n}). \end{aligned}$$

(b). The proof is analogous to the proof of statement (a).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(c.)} \quad & \pi((s \circ (\alpha \cup \beta) - (s \circ \alpha) \cup (s \circ \beta))(g_1, \dots, g_m, \dots, g_{m+n})) \\
 & = \pi(s(\alpha(g_1, \dots, g_m))(g_1 \dots g_m \beta(g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+n}))) \\
 & \quad - s(\alpha)(g_1, \dots, g_m)(g_1 \dots g_m (s(\alpha)(g_{m+1}, \dots, g_{m+n}))) \\
 & = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality holds by the definition of cup product and the last equality is true by (4) of Situation 3. □

Proposition 6. *Assume Situation 3 is satisfied. Then $\theta_{G,A}^* : H^*(G, A) \rightarrow H^{*+1}(G, A)$ is a graded derivation.*

Proof. Let $\bar{\alpha} \in H^m(G, A), \bar{\beta} \in H^n(G, A), \alpha \in Z^m(G, A), \beta \in Z^n(G, A)$, and $g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1} \in G$.

By Lemma 5 (c) there is a map $\psi \in C^{m+n}(G, \text{Ker } \pi)$ such that

$$s \circ (\alpha \cup \beta) = (s \circ \alpha) \cup (s \circ \beta) + \psi.$$

The following assertions hold by applying heavily Lemma 5 (a), (b) and the well-known fact that ∂_B is a graded derivation

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \theta_{G,A}^{m+n}(\alpha \cup \beta)(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & = (r \circ \partial_B^{m+n}(s \circ (\alpha \cup \beta)))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & = r(\partial_B^{m+n}(s \circ (\alpha \cup \beta)))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & = (r \circ \partial_B^{m+n}((s \circ \alpha) \cup (s \circ \beta)))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) + (r \circ \partial_B^{m+n}(\psi))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & = (r \circ (\partial_B^m(s \circ \alpha) \cup s \circ \beta + (-1)^m (s \circ \alpha) \cup \partial_B^n(s \circ \beta)))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & \quad + (r \circ \partial_B^{m+n}(\psi))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & = (r \circ (\partial_B^m(s \circ \alpha) \cup (\pi \circ s \circ \beta) + (-1)^m (\pi \circ s \circ \alpha) \cup (r \circ \partial_B^n(s \circ \beta)))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & \quad + (r \circ \partial_B^{m+n}(\psi))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & = (\theta_{G,A}^m(\alpha) \cup \beta + (-1)^m \alpha \cup \theta_{G,A}^n(\beta) + r \circ \partial_B^{m+n}(\psi))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1})
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (r \circ \partial_B^{m+n}(\psi))(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & = r(g_1 \psi(g_2, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) + \dots + (-1)^{m+n+2} \psi(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1})) \\
 & = g_1(r \circ \psi)(g_2, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) + \dots + (-1)^{m+n+1} (r \circ \psi)(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}) \\
 & = \partial_A^{m+n}(r \circ \psi)(g_1, \dots, g_{m+n+1}),
 \end{aligned}$$

hence $r \circ \partial_B^{m+n}(\psi) \in B^{m+n}(G, A)$. It follows

$$\theta_{G,A}^{m+n}(\alpha \cup \beta) - \theta_{G,A}^m(\alpha) \cup \beta - (-1)^m \alpha \cup \theta_{G,A}^n(\beta) \in B^{m+n}(G, A),$$

thus

$$\theta_{G,A}^{m+n}(\bar{\alpha} \cup \bar{\beta}) = \theta_{G,A}^m(\bar{\alpha}) \cup \bar{\beta} + (-1)^m \bar{\alpha} \cup \theta_{G,A}^n(\bar{\beta}).$$

□

Theorem 7. *Let $0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{\iota} B \xrightarrow{\pi} A \longrightarrow 0$ be a short exact sequence in Situation 3. If there is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{\iota} & B & \xrightarrow{\pi} & A \longrightarrow 0, \\
 & & \uparrow \pi_0 & & \uparrow \pi'_0 & & \parallel \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & C & \xrightarrow{\iota_0} & C & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & A \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array} \tag{5}$$

where $0 \longrightarrow C \xrightarrow{\iota_0} C \xrightarrow{\pi_0} A \longrightarrow 0$ is a new short exact sequence of kG -modules, then the triple $(H^*(G, A), \cup, \theta_{G,A}^*)$ is a DG-algebra.

Proof. By Proposition 6 we already know that $\theta_{G,A}^*$ is a graded derivation. Denote by $(\pi)^n$, $(\pi_0)^n$, $(\pi'_0)^n$ the homomorphisms induced in cohomology by the covariant cohomology functor $H^*(G, -)$. We apply the Long Exact Sequence Theorem to diagram (5) obtaining the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{CD} H^n(G, B) @>{(\pi)^n}>> H^n(G, A) @>{\theta_{G,A}^n}>> H^{n+1}(G, A) , \\ @V{(\pi'_0)^n}VV @| @VV{(\pi_0)^{n+1}}V \\ H^n(G, C) @>{(\pi_0)^n}>> H^n(G, A) @>{\theta_{G,A,C}^n}>> H^{n+1}(G, C) \end{CD}$$

hence $\theta_{G,A}^n = (\pi_0)^{n+1} \circ \theta_{G,A,C}^n$. For $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 1$ it follows

$$\theta_{G,A}^n \circ \theta_{G,A}^{n-1} = (\pi_0)^{n+1} \circ \theta_{G,A,C}^n \circ (\pi_0)^n \circ \theta_{G,A,C}^{n-1} = 0,$$

hence $\theta_{G,A}^*$ is a differential. □

An example of a short exact sequence in Situation 3 and of a commutative diagram like above is given in the next remark. Here we recover the classical Bockstein map in group cohomology, see [2, Definition 4.3.1].

Remark 8. Let p be a prime dividing the order of G . We consider the next diagram of trivial $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules (hence $k = \mathbb{Z}$)

$$\begin{CD} 0 @>>> \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} @>{\iota}>> \mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z} @>{\pi}>> \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} @>>> 0 , \\ @. @V{\pi_0}VV @V{\pi'_0}VV @| @. \\ 0 @>>> \mathbb{Z} @>{\iota_0}>> \mathbb{Z} @>{\pi_0}>> \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} @>>> 0 \end{CD}$$

where

$$\iota(a + p\mathbb{Z}) = pa + p^2\mathbb{Z}, \pi(a + p^2\mathbb{Z}) = a + p\mathbb{Z}, \iota_0(a) = pa, \pi_0(a) = a + p\mathbb{Z}, \pi'_0(a) = a + p^2\mathbb{Z},$$

for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. The isomorphism of $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules $r : \text{Ker } \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ is given by $r(pa + p^2\mathbb{Z}) = a + p\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. The section $s : \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z}$ is $s(a + p\mathbb{Z}) = \hat{a} + p^2\mathbb{Z}$ where \hat{a} is the unique representative in $\{0, \dots, p-1\}$ of $a + p\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$.

3. Basic facts on Poisson r -algebras and BD algebras

Let r, m, n be nonnegative integers and K be a field. The purpose of this section is to collect basic definitions, from various references (see [6, Section A.3.2], [4, Section 1]), of P_r algebras (Poisson r -algebras) and BD algebras. We recover in this way both definitions of BV algebras and BD algebras and analyze the similarity. Firstly we recall the definition of an Poisson r -algebra, see [4, Definition 1.1], but we adopt a strange looking index modification. In our definition the Lie bracket is of degree $1-r$ not $-r$. This is the indexing convention made in [6, Definition 3.4], but we do not start with a given cochain complex like Costello and Gvilliam. We start with a graded vector space and use the same name, P_r algebra, given in [6].

Definition 9 (see [4, Definition 1.1]). A P_r algebra is a triple $(H^*, \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot])$, where $H^* = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} H^i$ is a \mathbb{Z} -graded K -vector space, such that:

- (1) (H^*, \cdot) is a graded commutative algebra;
- (2) $(H^*[r-1], [\cdot, \cdot])$ is a Lie algebra with a Lie Bracket of degree $1-r$ (which is called r -Poisson bracket), hence

$$[\cdot, \cdot] : H^n \times H^m \rightarrow H^{n+m+1-r};$$

(3) *Poisson identity is satisfied, that is*

$$[\alpha, \beta \cdot \gamma] = [\alpha, \beta] \cdot \gamma + (-1)^{(|\alpha|-r+1)|\beta|} \beta \cdot [\alpha, \gamma],$$

for any $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in H^*$ homogeneous elements.

Remark 10.

- (a) A P_0 algebra $(H^*, \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot])$ is an algebraic structure on which we rely to define what is called in this paper a BD algebra.
- (b) A P_1 algebra is an ordinary (graded) Poisson algebra. In this case H^0 becomes an ordinary (non-graded) Poisson algebra.
- (c) A P_2 algebra $(H^*, \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot])$ is precisely a Gerstenhaber algebra.

In the following definition, using the indexing of [6], we obtain $r - 1$ -Batalin–Vilkovisky algebras of [4, Definition 1.3].

Definition 11 (see [4, Definition 1.2]). A BD_r algebra is a P_r algebra $(H^*, \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot])$ together with an operator $\Delta_{BD_r} : H^* \rightarrow H^{*+1-r}$ of degree $1 - r$ such that $\Delta_{BD_r} \circ \Delta_{BD_r} = 0$ and

$$[\alpha, \beta] = (-1)^{|\alpha|} \Delta_{BD_r}(\alpha \cdot \beta) - (-1)^{|\alpha|} \Delta_{BD_r}(\alpha) \cdot \beta - \alpha \cdot \Delta_{BD_r}(\beta),$$

for any $\alpha, \beta \in H^*$ homogeneous elements.

The advantage of the index convention in the above definition is that we can recover the BD algebra (when $r = 0$) and BV algebra concepts (when $r = 2$).

Remark 12.

- (a) A BD_0 algebra is what we call in this paper a BD algebra, see [6, p. 288-289] and the discussion in [10]. In Introduction we have denoted the above operator Δ_{BD_0} by Δ_{BD} . The same notation is used for the rest of the paper.
- (b) A BD_2 algebra is precisely a BV algebra or what is called a 1-Batalin Vilkovisky algebra in [4].

Notice that in [6, p. 288-289] the authors define the P_0 and BD_0 algebra concepts on a cochain complex (H^*, d) and with the BD operator Δ_{BD_0} the same as d . For BV algebras, they have a BV operator $\Delta_{BD_2} : H^* \rightarrow H^{*-1}$ different than d , but the similar equation defining Δ_{BD_2} like in the case Δ_{BD_0} .

4. Group cohomology and BD operators

In this section we put in scene all the setup needed to obtain a method of constructing BD algebras using the theory about group cohomology as DG-algebras, obtained in Section 2. We shall use the following notations. If M, N are kG -modules and M' is a kG -submodule of M we denote by $\text{Hom}_{kG}(M', N)$ the k -module of all kG -module homomorphisms from M' to N . By $\text{Hom}_{kG, M'}^M(M', N)$ we denote the k -submodule of $\text{Hom}_{kG}(M', N)$ which contains all kG -module homomorphisms which are restrictions to M' of kG -homomorphisms from M to N . We will consider these k -modules $\text{Hom}_{kG}(M', N), \text{Hom}_{kG, M'}^M(M', N)$ as kG -modules with G acting trivially.

Situation 13. Let G be a finite group, k be a commutative ring and let A, B be k -algebras with G acting by automorphisms on A . Let $\pi : B \rightarrow A$ be a surjective homomorphism of kG -modules such that $\text{Ker } \pi$ is an ideal of B and $s : A \rightarrow B$ is a section of π .

Let $x \in G$. We assume that

- (i) either there is a short exact sequence of kG -modules

$$0 \longrightarrow A \xrightarrow{l_x} B \xrightarrow{\pi} A \longrightarrow 0 \quad (1)_x$$

such that

- ▶ $(1)_x$ is in Situation 3; explicitly, we denote by $r_x : \text{Ker } \pi \rightarrow A$ the inverse of the isomorphism $l'_x : A \rightarrow \text{Im } l_x$ and $s : A \rightarrow B$ is the above section of π satisfying the similar relations (2), (3) and (4) of Situation 3;
- ▶ there is a short exact sequence $0 \longrightarrow C \xrightarrow{l_{0,x}} C \xrightarrow{\pi_0} A \longrightarrow 0$ of kG -modules giving a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & A & \xrightarrow{l_x} & B & \xrightarrow{\pi} & A \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \uparrow \pi_0 & & \uparrow \pi'_0 & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & C & \xrightarrow{l_{0,x}} & C & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & A \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

- (ii) or $r_x := 0$ such that
- (iii) if $r : G \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{kG}(\text{Ker } \pi, A) / \text{Hom}_{\text{Ker } \pi, kG}^B(\text{Ker } \pi, A)$ is the map

$$x \mapsto r(x) := r_x + \text{Hom}_{\text{Ker } \pi, kG}^B(\text{Ker } \pi, A)$$

then $r \in H^1(G, \text{Hom}_{kG}(\text{Ker } \pi, A) / \text{Hom}_{\text{Ker } \pi, kG}^B(\text{Ker } \pi, A))$

The above statement (iii) can be explicitly given by verifying that for any $y, z \in G$ there is $r'_{y,z}$ a homomorphism in $\text{Hom}_{kG}(B, A)$ satisfying

$$r_{yz} - r_y - r_z = r'_{y,z}|_{\text{Ker } \pi}.$$

Proposition 14. Assume we are in Situation 13.

- (i) For any $x \in G$ the map $\theta_{G,A,x}^* : H^*(G, A) \rightarrow H^{*+1}(G, A)$ given by

$$\bar{\varphi} \mapsto \overline{\theta_{G,A,x}^*(\varphi)}, \quad \theta_{G,A,x}^*(\varphi) := r_x \circ \partial_B(s \circ \varphi)$$

is a graded derivation between graded k -modules such that $(H^*(G, A), \cup, \theta_{G,A,x}^*)$ is a DG-algebra. Particularly, for some $x \in G$ the map $\theta_{G,A,x}^*$ may be trivial;

- (ii) For any $x, y \in G$ we have $\theta_{G,A,xy}^* = \theta_{G,A,x}^* + \theta_{G,A,y}^*$;
- (iii) For any $x, y \in G$ we have $\theta_{G,A,x}^{*+1} \circ \theta_{G,A,y}^* = 0$.

Proof. Let $x \in G$ such that there is a short exact sequence $(1)_x$ in Situation 3. Then, we apply Theorem 7 to obtain statement (i). If this is not the case, then by Situation 13(ii) we obtain $\theta_{G,A,x}^* = 0$.

For (ii) let $x, y \in G$ and $\varphi \in Z^*(G, A)$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_{G,A,xy}^*(\varphi) &= r_{xy} \circ \partial_B(s \circ \varphi) \\ &= (r_x + r_y - r'_{x,y}|_{\text{Ker } \pi}) \circ \partial_B(s \circ \varphi) \\ &= r_x \circ \partial_B(s \circ \varphi) + r_y \circ \partial_B(s \circ \varphi) + r'_{x,y}|_{\text{Ker } \pi} \circ \partial_B(s \circ \varphi) \\ &= \theta_{G,A,x}^*(\varphi) + \theta_{G,A,y}^*(\varphi) + \partial_A(r'_{x,y} \circ s \circ \varphi), \end{aligned}$$

hence the statement.

For (iii) a similar proof as in Theorem 7 works. Let $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 1$. If both maps $\theta_{G,A,x}^n, \theta_{G,A,y}^{n-1}$ are obtained as consequence of Situation 13 (i), then we have two commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^n(G, B) & \xrightarrow{(\pi)^n} & H^n(G, A) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{G,A,x}^n} & H^{n+1}(G, A) , \\ (\pi'_0)^n \uparrow & & \parallel & & (\pi_0)^{n+1} \uparrow \\ H^n(G, C) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_0)^n} & H^n(G, A) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{G,A,C,x}^n} & H^{n+1}(G, C) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H^{n-1}(G, B) & \xrightarrow{(\pi)^n} & H^{n-1}(G, A) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{G,A,y}^{n-1}} & H^n(G, A) , \\ (\pi'_0)^{n-1} \uparrow & & \parallel & & (\pi_0)^n \uparrow \\ H^{n-1}(G, C) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_0)^{n-1}} & H^{n-1}(G, A) & \xrightarrow{\theta_{G,A,C,y}^{n-1}} & H^n(G, C) \end{array}$$

hence

$$\theta_{G,A,x}^n \circ \theta_{G,A,y}^{n-1} = (\pi_0)^{n+1} \circ \theta_{G,A,C,x}^n \circ (\pi_0)^n \circ \theta_{G,A,C,y}^{n-1} = 0 \quad \square$$

Definition 15. Assume we are in Situation 13. Let K be a field such that A has a K -algebra structure, with G acting by automorphisms on A and, for any $x \in G$ the map $\theta_{G,A,x}^*$ becomes an operator of K -vector spaces. Let $x, y \in G$ and $\bar{\varphi}, \bar{\psi} \in H^*(G, A)$ be homogeneous elements. On $KG \otimes H^*(G, A)$ we define:

(1) a multiplication “ \cdot ”

$$(x \otimes \bar{\varphi}) \cdot (y \otimes \bar{\psi}) = xy \otimes \overline{\varphi \cup \psi};$$

(2) a bilinear map

$$[\cdot, \cdot] : (KG \otimes H^m(G, A)) \otimes (kG \otimes H^n(G, A)) \rightarrow KG \otimes H^{m+n+1}(G, A),$$

$$[x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, y \otimes \bar{\psi}] = xy \otimes \left((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) \right);$$

(3) an operator

$$\Delta_{BD} : KG \otimes H^*(G, A) \rightarrow KG \otimes H^{*+1}(G, A), \quad \Delta_{BD}(x \otimes \bar{\varphi}) = x \otimes \theta_{G,A,x}^*(\bar{\varphi}).$$

Remark 16. Let A be a k -algebra on which G acts by k -automorphisms. If k is a commutative unital ring let $K = k/m$ be the residue field with the maximal ideal m acting trivially on A . Then A has a K -algebra structure, with G acting by K -automorphisms on A . Moreover $H^*(G, A)$ inherits a structure of graded K -algebra and, for any $x \in G$ the map $\theta_{G,A,x}^*$ is an operator of K -vector spaces.

Theorem 17. With the assumptions of Definition 15, if G is abelian, then $(KG \otimes H^*(G, A), \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot], \Delta_{BD})$ is a BD algebra.

Proof. Let $x, y, z \in G$ and $\varphi \in Z^m(G, A), \psi \in Z^n(G, A), \omega \in Z^t(G, A)$, hence $m = |\bar{\varphi}|, n = |\bar{\psi}|, t = |\bar{\omega}|$.

By Definition 11 and Remark 12 (a) we need to show that $(KG \otimes H^*(G, A), \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot])$ is a P_0 algebra and Δ_{BD} is a differential operator of degree +1 such that

$$[x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, y \otimes \bar{\psi}] = (-1)^m \Delta_{BD}((x \otimes \bar{\varphi}) \cdot (y \otimes \bar{\psi})) - (-1)^m \Delta_{BD}(x \otimes \bar{\varphi}) \cdot (y \otimes \bar{\psi}) - (x \otimes \bar{\varphi}) \cdot \Delta_{BD}(y \otimes \bar{\psi}).$$

In order to verify that $(KG \otimes H^*(G, A), \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot])$ is a P_0 algebra it is easy to show that $(KG \otimes H^*(G, A), \cdot)$ is a graded commutative algebra and $[x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, y \otimes \bar{\psi}] = (-1)^{(m-1)(n-1)} [y \otimes \bar{\psi}, x \otimes \bar{\varphi}]$.

First we check the graded Jacob identity of $(KG \otimes H^*(G, A))[-1]$ and the Poisson identity. Let

$$A := (-1)^{(m-1)(t-1)} [[x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, y \otimes \bar{\psi}], z \otimes \bar{\omega}], \quad B := (-1)^{(n-1)(m-1)} [[y \otimes \bar{\psi}, z \otimes \bar{\omega}], x \otimes \bar{\varphi}],$$

$$C := (-1)^{(t-1)(n-1)} [[z \otimes \bar{\omega}, x \otimes \bar{\varphi}], y \otimes \bar{\psi}].$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (-1)^{(m-1)(t-1)} [xy \otimes ((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi})), z \otimes \bar{\omega}] \\ &= (-1)^{(m-1)(t-1)} \left([xy \otimes ((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi}), z \otimes \bar{\omega}] + [xy \otimes (\bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi})), z \otimes \bar{\omega}] \right) \\ &= (-1)^{(m-1)(t-1)} \left(xyz \otimes ((-1)^{m+n+1} \theta_{G,A,z}^{m+n+1}(((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi}) \cup \bar{\omega} + (-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x,y}^t(\bar{\omega})) \right. \\ &\quad \left. \cup \theta_{G,A,x,y}^t(\bar{\omega}) + (-1)^{m+n+1} \theta_{G,A,z}^{m+n+1}(\bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi})) \cup \bar{\omega} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \theta_{G,A,x,y}^t(\bar{\omega})) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Next we apply Proposition 14 (i), (iii) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (-1)^{(m-1)(t-1)} \left(xyz \otimes ((-1)^{m+n} \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \theta_{G,A,z}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \bar{\omega} + (-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x,y}^t(\bar{\omega})) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^{m+n+1} \theta_{G,A,z}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \bar{\omega} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \theta_{G,A,x,y}^t(\bar{\omega})) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly

$$\begin{aligned} B &= (-1)^{(n-1)(m-1)} \left(xyz \otimes ((-1)^{n+t} \theta_{G,A,z}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^t(\bar{\omega}) \cup \bar{\varphi} + (-1)^n \theta_{G,A,z}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \bar{\omega} \cup \theta_{G,A,y,z}^m(\bar{\varphi})) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^{n+t+1} \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \theta_{G,A,y}^t(\bar{\omega}) \cup \bar{\varphi} + \bar{\psi} \cup \theta_{G,A,y}^t(\bar{\omega}) \cup \theta_{G,A,y,z}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} C &= (-1)^{(t-1)(n-1)} \left(xyz \otimes ((-1)^{t+m} \theta_{G,A,x}^t(\bar{\omega}) \cup \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + (-1)^t \theta_{G,A,x}^t(\bar{\omega}) \cup \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,z,x}^n(\bar{\psi})) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^{t+m+1} \theta_{G,A,y}^t(\bar{\omega}) \cup \theta_{G,A,z}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + \bar{\omega} \cup \theta_{G,A,z}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \theta_{G,A,z,x}^n(\bar{\psi})) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Now taking into account the signs, the fact that “ \cup ” is graded commutative and Proposition 14 (ii) we obtain

$$A + B + C = 0.$$

For Poisson identity we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} [x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, (y \otimes \bar{\psi}) \cdot (z \otimes \bar{\omega})] &= [x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, yz \otimes \bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\omega}] \\ &= xyz \otimes \left((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,yz}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\omega} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^{n+t}(\bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\omega}) \right) \\ &= xyz \otimes \left((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\omega} + (-1)^m \theta_{G,A,z}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\omega} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \bar{\omega} + (-1)^n \bar{\varphi} \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^t(\bar{\omega}) \right), \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

where for the third equality we used Proposition 14 (i), (ii).

$$\begin{aligned} [x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, y \otimes \bar{\psi}] \cdot (z \otimes \bar{\omega}) &+ (-1)^{(m-1)n} (y \otimes \bar{\psi}) \cdot [x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, z \otimes \bar{\omega}] \\ &= (xy \otimes ((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}))) \cdot (z \otimes \bar{\omega}) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{(m-1)n} (y \otimes \bar{\psi}) \cdot (xz \otimes ((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,z}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\omega} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^t(\bar{\omega}))) \\ &= xyz \otimes \left((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\omega} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \bar{\omega} + (-1)^{(m-1)n+m} \bar{\psi} \cup \theta_{G,A,z}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\omega} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^{(m-1)n} \bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^t(\bar{\omega}) \right) \\ &= xyz \otimes \left((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\omega} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) \cup \bar{\omega} + (-1)^{(m-1)n+m+(m+1)n} \theta_{G,A,z}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \bar{\omega} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (-1)^{(m-1)n+mn} \bar{\varphi} \cup \bar{\psi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^t(\bar{\omega}) \right) \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

Since

$$(-1)^{(m-1)n+m+(m+1)n} = (-1)^{2mn+m} = (-1)^m$$

and

$$(-1)^{(m-1)n+mn} = (-1)^{2mn-n} = (-1)^{-n} = (-1)^n$$

the expressions (6) and (7) are the same.

Finally it is easy to verify $\Delta_{BD} \circ \Delta_{BD} = 0$. We are left to prove the last identity of Definition 11. On one hand

$$[x \otimes \bar{\varphi}, y \otimes \bar{\psi}] = xy \otimes ((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi})) \tag{8}$$

On the other hand we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^m \Delta_{BD}(xy \otimes (\bar{\varphi} \cup \bar{\psi})) - (-1)^m \Delta_{BD}(x \otimes \bar{\varphi}) \cdot (y \otimes \bar{\psi}) - (x \otimes \bar{\varphi}) \cdot \Delta_{BD}(y \otimes \bar{\psi}) \\ &= (-1)^m xy \otimes (\theta_{G,A,x}^{m+n}(\bar{\varphi} \cup \bar{\psi}) + \theta_{G,A,y}^{m+n}(\bar{\varphi} \cup \bar{\psi})) - (-1)^m xy \otimes (\theta_{G,A,x}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi}) - xy \otimes (\bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,y}^n(\bar{\psi})) \\ &= xy \otimes \left((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,x}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi}) + (-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,y}^n(\bar{\psi}) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (-1)^m \theta_{G,A,x}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} - \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,y}^n(\bar{\psi}) \right) \\ &= xy \otimes ((-1)^m \theta_{G,A,y}^m(\bar{\varphi}) \cup \bar{\psi} + \bar{\varphi} \cup \theta_{G,A,x}^n(\bar{\psi})) \end{aligned} \tag{9}$$

Comparing (8) and (9) we are done. □

5. Short exact sequences inducing BD operators

In this section we present examples of short exact sequences in Situation 13. Let $G = C_3 = \langle x \rangle$ be the cyclic group of order 3 and let $k = \mathbb{Z}$. Let $\pi : \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ be the map $\pi(a + 9\mathbb{Z}) = a + 3\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. It is clear that π is a surjective homomorphism of rings and we choose $s : \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z}$ a section of π , defined by $s(a + 3\mathbb{Z}) = \hat{a} + 9\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$; here \hat{a} is the unique element of $\{0, 1, 2\}$ such that $a - \hat{a} \in 3\mathbb{Z}$. The ideal $\text{Ker } \pi$ is $\{3a + 9\mathbb{Z} \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z}$ are \mathbb{Z} -algebras with C_3 acting trivially on $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$.

We define the following short exact sequences of trivial $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules.

5.1. A short exact sequence indexed by $x \in C_3$

Let

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\iota_x} \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

be the short exact sequence given by $\iota_x(a + 3\mathbb{Z}) = 3a + 9\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. In this case the induced isomorphism $\iota'_x : \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Ker } \pi$ of trivial $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules, defined by $\iota'_x(a + 3\mathbb{Z}) = 3a + 9\mathbb{Z}$, has its inverse $r_x : \text{Ker } \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ given by $r_x(3a + 9\mathbb{Z}) = a + 3\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. By Remark 4 we only have to verify (2) and (3), which are easy.

There is also a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\iota_x} & \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \uparrow \pi_0 & & \uparrow \pi'_0 & & \parallel & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\iota_{0,x}} & \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where $\iota_{0,x}(a) = 3a, \pi_0(a) = a + 3\mathbb{Z}, \pi'_0(a) = a + 9\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$.

5.2. A short exact sequence indexed by $x^2 \in C_3$

Let

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\iota_{x^2}} \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0$$

be the short exact sequence given by $\iota_{x^2}(a + 3\mathbb{Z}) = -3a + 9\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. In this case the induced isomorphism $\iota'_{x^2} : \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \text{Ker } \pi$ of trivial $\mathbb{Z}G$ -modules, defined by $\iota'_{x^2}(a + 3\mathbb{Z}) = -3a + 9\mathbb{Z}$, has its inverse $r_{x^2} : \text{Ker } \pi \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ given by $r_{x^2}(3a + 9\mathbb{Z}) = -a + 3\mathbb{Z}$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$. By Remark 4 we only have to verify (2) and (3), which are left for the reader.

There is a commutative diagram with the same π_0 and π'_0 as in 5.1

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\iota_{x^2}} & \mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0, \\
 & & \uparrow \pi_0 & & \uparrow \pi'_0 & & \parallel \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\iota_{0,x^2}} & \mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow 0
 \end{array}$$

where $\iota_{0,x^2}(a) = -3a$, for any $a \in \mathbb{Z}$.

5.3. Statement (iii) of Situation 13 for the above short exact sequences

We set $r_1 := 0$ and it is an easy exercise to verify $r_{yz} - r_y - r_z = 0$ for any $y, z \in C_3$. By 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and Remark 16 (with $k = \mathbb{Z}$ and $m = 3\mathbb{Z}$) it follows that we are in Situation 13 and, by Theorem 17, we obtain that $(\mathbb{F}_3 C_3 \otimes H^*(C_3, \mathbb{F}_3), \cdot, [\cdot, \cdot], \Delta_{BD})$ is a BD algebra.

Remark 18. Assume C_3 acts nontrivially on some finite group H . Then $\mathbb{Z}H, \mathbb{F}_3 H, (\mathbb{Z}/9\mathbb{Z})H$ are rings with G acting by automorphisms on $\mathbb{F}_3 H$. The above short exact sequences can be adapted to obtain other short exact sequences (with G acting nontrivially) which remain in Situation 13.

5.4. Explicitations of BD operators

It is well known that $H^*(C_3, \mathbb{F}_3)$ is \mathbb{F}_3 for any $*$ and, $H^*(C_3, \mathbb{Z})$ is \mathbb{F}_3 for $*$ even and zero for $*$ odd. We may notice in 5.1 that $\theta_{G, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, x}^*$ is precisely the ordinary Bockstein map for $p = 3$, denoted $\beta : H^*(C_3, \mathbb{F}_3) \rightarrow H^{*+1}(C_3, \mathbb{F}_3)$ in [2, Definition 4.3.1]. By the Long Exact Sequence Theorem applied to the commutative diagram corresponding to (1)_x it follows

$$\theta_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, x}^* = \pi_0^* \circ \theta_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}, x}^*$$

Since $\theta_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Z}, x}^*$ is an isomorphism for $*$ odd and zero for $*$ even then $\theta_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, x}^*$ is an isomorphism for $*$ odd and zero for $*$ even. The same phenomenon holds for $\theta_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, x^2}^* = -\theta_{\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, x}^*$.

The algebra $H^*(C_3, \mathbb{F}_3)$ contains a polynomial subalgebra $\mathbb{F}_3[\bar{\varphi}]$, with $\bar{\varphi}$ of degree 2 such that $H^*(C_3, \mathbb{F}_3)$ is generated as a module over $\mathbb{F}_3[\bar{\varphi}]$ by 1 and an element $\bar{\psi}$ of degree one. Let $g \in C_3 \setminus \{1\}$ and n be any nonnegative integer. Using that $\theta_{C_3, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, g}^*$ is a derivation by Proposition 14 (i), we obtain

$$\theta_{C_3, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, g}^{2n}(\bar{\varphi}^n) = 0, \quad \theta_{C_3, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, g}^{2n+1}(\bar{\varphi}^n \cup \bar{\psi}) = \bar{\varphi}^n \cup \theta_{C_3, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, g}^1(\bar{\psi}),$$

hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta_{BD}(g \otimes \bar{\varphi}^n) &= 0, \\
 \Delta_{BD}(g \otimes (\bar{\varphi}^n \cup \bar{\psi})) &= g \otimes (\bar{\varphi}^n \cup \theta_{C_3, \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}, g}^1(\bar{\psi})).
 \end{aligned}$$

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