EXTENSIONS OF DERIVATIONS

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ABSTRACT. We show that for a class of algebras including separable algebras one can extend derivations of the center to derivations of the algebra.

The following theorem was proved in the special cases that C is a field by Hochschild [Ho] and C is a semilocal ring by Roy and Sridharan [**R**, **S**] [and for any C in [**K**n]]. It is also a trivial consequence of a more general result proved by a short cohomological argument.

THEOREM 1. Let A be an algebra separable over its center C and M be an $A \otimes_C A^{\text{op}}$ -module. Then any derivation $d: C \rightarrow M^A$ extends to a derivation $\tilde{d}: A \rightarrow M$.

Since an algebra separable over its center C is C-projective [A, G, p. 379], Theorem 1 follows from

THEOREM 2. Let A be a C-algebra, projective over C, of Hochschild dimension one and let M be an $A \otimes_C A^{\text{op}}$ -module. Then any derivation $d: C \rightarrow M^A$ extends to a derivation $\tilde{d}: A \rightarrow M$.

PROOF. Let B be the split extension of A by M. That is, B is the additive group $A \oplus M$ with (a, m)(a', m') = (aa', am'+ma'). If we let C operate on B by $c(a, m) = (ca, cm+dc \cdot a) = (a, m)c$, then B is a C-algebra and the projection of B to A is a C-algebra homomorphism. It is also C-linearly split since A is C-projective. Thus the extension is an element of $H^2_c(A, M)$ which is zero by hypothesis. This means that there is a C-algebra splitting of $B \rightarrow A$, the second coordinate of which is easily seen to be a derivation extending d.

COROLLARY 1. Let A, C, M be as above and A_0 be a separable C-subalgebra of A. Then any derivation $d:A_0 \rightarrow M$ which takes C to M^{4} can be extended to a derivation $\tilde{d}:A \rightarrow M$.

PROOF. First restrict to C, then extend to A. The difference, on A_0 , is C-linear and hence inner.

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COROLLARY 2. Let A be a R-algebra separable over its center C and let M be a $A \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} A^{\text{op}}$ -module. Then $H^{1}_{\mathbb{R}}(A, M) \cong \text{Der}_{\mathbb{R}}(C, M^{\mathbb{A}})$.

PROOF. It is evident that any derivation of A to M restricts to a derivation $C \rightarrow M^A$.

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