

GROUP ALGEBRAS AND NORMAL BASIS PROBLEM

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Abstract. We formulate the notion of cleft extensions in the Hopf-Galois theory in the framework of algebraic geometry. The unit group scheme of the algebra of a finite flat group scheme plays a key role.

Introduction. The Kummer theory is an important item in the classical Galois theory to describe explicitly cyclic extensions of a field. We have an elementary way to verify the Kummer theory by the Lagrange resolvents. Serre [7, Ch.VI, 8] formulated this method, combining the normal basis theorem and the algebraic group representing the unit group of a group algebra. More precisely, the following assertion was proved:

— Let k be a field and Γ a finite group. Then any Galois extension K of k with group Γ is obtained by a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spec} K & \longrightarrow & U(\Gamma)_k \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spec} k & \longrightarrow & U(\Gamma)_k/\Gamma. \end{array}$$

Here $U(\Gamma)_k$ is the algebraic group over k representing the unit group $k[\Gamma]^\times$.

It is not difficult to formulate Serre’s argument in the framework of group scheme theory over a ring as is done in [8]. In particular we have the following assertion:

— Let R be a ring, Γ a finite group and S an unramified Galois extension of R with group Γ . Then the Galois extension S/R has a normal basis if and only if there exists a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{Spec} S & \longrightarrow & U(\Gamma) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathrm{Spec} R & \longrightarrow & U(\Gamma)/\Gamma. \end{array}$$

Here $U(\Gamma)$ is the unit group scheme of the group algebra of Γ . (A definition of $U(\Gamma)$ is recalled in Example 2.8.)

In this article we generalize the above assertion to Hopf-Galois extensions as follows: Let R be a ring and C a commutative Hopf R -algebra such that C is a projective R -module of finite rank. Then a commutative C -comodule algebra S is cleft over R if and only if there

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exists a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{Spec} S & \longrightarrow & U(G) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \operatorname{Spec} R & \longrightarrow & U(G)/G. \end{array}$$

Here $U(G)$ is the unit group scheme of the group algebra of the finite flat group scheme $G = \operatorname{Spec} C$ (Theorem 3.2). For the definition of $U(G)$, see Definitions 2.5 and 2.7.

We state and prove our main result in a more general setting. It should be mentioned that, when C is cocommutative, the theorem is stated in Tsuno [10]. Indeed, the group scheme $U(G)$ is isomorphic to the Weil restriction $\prod_{C^\vee/R} \mathbb{G}_{m,C^\vee}$, where C^\vee denotes the Cartier dual of C , as is verified in Example 2.9.

It should be mentioned also that the notion of a cleft C -comodule algebra was introduced by Doi and Takeuchi [4]. Here C is a Hopf R -algebra (not necessarily commutative). They proved that a C -comodule algebra S is cleft if and only if S/R is a C -Galois extension with normal basis [4, Th.9].

Now we explain the organization of the article. In Section 1, we recall needed facts on coalgebras, bialgebras and comodules. In Section 2, for a finite flat group S -scheme G , we define an affine group S -scheme $U(G)$, the unit group scheme of the group algebra of G . Our main result is mentioned and proved in Section 3.

It should be remarked that related results were established by Aljadeff-Kassel [1] and Kassel-Masuoka [5] in the framework of the Hopf-Galois theory over fields. It would be interesting to generalize our main result, including non-commutative cases and removing the assumption on Hopf algebras to be finite over a base ring, and to give a geometric interpretation of their works as is done in this article.

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NOTATION. For a ring R , R^\times denotes the multiplicative group of invertible elements of R . A ring is commutative unless otherwise mentioned.

For a scheme X and a group scheme G over X , $H^1(X, G)$ denotes the set of isomorphism classes of right G -torsors over X . (For details we refer to Demazure-Gabriel [3, Ch.III, 4].)

1. Cleft extensions. In the section, A denotes a commutative ring. We refer to [4] and [6] for detailed argument on coalgebras, bialgebras and comodules.

DEFINITION 1.1. Let C be an A -module, and let $\Delta : C \rightarrow C \otimes_A C$ and $\varepsilon : C \rightarrow A$ be homomorphisms of A -modules. The triple (C, Δ, ε) is called an A -coalgebra if $(\Delta \otimes I_C) \circ \Delta = (I_C \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta$ and $(\varepsilon \otimes I_C) \circ \Delta = I_C = (I_C \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta$ hold. The maps Δ and ε are called the comultiplication and the counit, respectively, of the coalgebra C .

An A -coalgebra (C, Δ, ε) is called cocommutative if $T \circ \Delta = \Delta$ holds. Here $T : C \otimes_A C \rightarrow C \otimes_A C$ denotes the twist map defined by $T(a \otimes b) = b \otimes a$.

Let (C, Δ, ε) and $(C', \Delta', \varepsilon')$ be A -coalgebras. A homomorphism of A -modules $\varphi : C \rightarrow C'$ is called a homomorphism of A -coalgebras if $(\varphi \otimes \varphi) \circ \Delta = \Delta' \circ \varphi$ and $\varepsilon = \varepsilon' \circ \varphi$ hold.

DEFINITION 1.2. Let (C, Δ, ε) be an A -coalgebra, M an A -module and $\rho : M \rightarrow M \otimes_A C$ a homomorphism of A -modules. The pair (M, ρ) is called a right C -comodule if $(\rho \otimes I_C) \circ \rho = (I_M \otimes \Delta) \circ \rho$ and $(I_M \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \rho = I_M$ hold.

Let (C, Δ, ε) be an A -coalgebra, and let (M, ρ) and (M', ρ') be right C -comodules. A homomorphism of A -modules $f : M \rightarrow M'$ is called a homomorphism of right C -comodules if $(f \otimes I_C) \circ \rho = \rho' \circ f$ holds.

DEFINITION 1.3. Let C be an A -coalgebra and B an A -algebra (not necessarily commutative). For $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}_A(C, B)$, the convolution product $\varphi * \psi$ is defined by $\varphi * \psi = \mu_B \circ (\varphi \otimes \psi) \circ \Delta_C$. Here $\mu_B : B \otimes_A B \rightarrow B$ denotes the multiplication of the algebra B . The A -module $\text{Hom}_A(C, B)$ is an A -algebra equipped with the multiplication $*$. The neutral element of the algebra $\text{Hom}_A(C, B)$ is given by the composite $u \circ \varepsilon : C \rightarrow B$, where $u : A \rightarrow B$ is the structure map.

DEFINITION 1.4. An A -coalgebra (C, Δ, ε) is called an A -bialgebra if C is an A -algebra (not necessarily commutative) and the maps $\Delta : C \rightarrow C \otimes_A C$ and $\varepsilon : C \rightarrow A$ are homomorphisms of A -algebras. Moreover, the bialgebra C is called an Hopf algebra over A if there exists an A -homomorphism $s : C \rightarrow C$ such that $\mu \circ (s \otimes I_C) \circ \Delta = u \circ \varepsilon = \mu \circ (I_C \otimes s) \circ \Delta$ holds. The map s is called the antipode of the Hopf algebra C .

Here is an important example of a bialgebra or a Hopf algebra.

EXAMPLE 1.5. Let Γ be a finite semi-group. Put $C = \text{Hom}_A(A[\Gamma], A)$, where $A[\Gamma]$ denotes the semi-group algebra of Γ over A . Then C has a structure of A -bialgebra. More precisely, an addition and a multiplication of C are defined by the addition and the multiplication of A , respectively. On the other hand, a comultiplication and a counit of C are defined by the multiplication of $A[\Gamma]$ and by the structure homomorphism $A \rightarrow A[\Gamma]$, respectively. The semi-group scheme $\text{Spec } C$ is nothing but the constant semi-group scheme over A defined by Γ . By abbreviation we denote by Γ also the constant semi-group scheme $\text{Spec } C$.

Assume now that Γ is a group. Then C has a structure of Hopf A -algebra. Indeed, the correspondence $\gamma \mapsto \gamma^{-1}$ gives rise to an automorphism of A -module $A[\Gamma]$, which defines an antipode of C . The group scheme $\text{Spec } C$ is nothing but the constant group scheme over A defined by Γ .

DEFINITION 1.6. Let (C, Δ, ε) be an A -bialgebra and (B, ρ) a right C -comodule. We say that B is a C -comodule algebra or that C coacts to the right on B if B is an A -algebra (not necessarily commutative) and the map $\rho : B \rightarrow B \otimes_A C$ is a homomorphism of A -algebras. Put $B^C = \{b \in B ; \rho(b) = b \otimes 1\}$. Then B^C is a sub- A -algebra of B . B^C is called the invariant subring of the C -comodule algebra B .

EXAMPLE 1.7. Let Γ be a finite semi-group, $C = \text{Hom}_A(A[\Gamma], A)$ and (B, ρ) a C -comodule algebra. For $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we define $e_\gamma \in C$ by

$$e_\gamma(\gamma') = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \gamma' = \gamma \\ 0 & \text{if } \gamma' \neq \gamma. \end{cases}$$

Then $\{e_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ is a basis of the A -module C .

Furhtermore, for $b \in B$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$, we define $\gamma(b) \in B$ by

$$\rho(b) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma(b) \otimes e_\gamma.$$

It is readily seen that $(\gamma, b) \mapsto \gamma(b) : \Gamma \times B \rightarrow B$ is a left action of Γ on B and that the invariant subring B^C of the C -comodule algebra B coincides with the invariant subring B^Γ of B by the action of Γ .

DEFINITION 1.8. Let C be an A -bialgebra. A C -comodule algebra B is called *cleft* if there exists $\varphi : C \rightarrow B$ a homomorphism of A -module which is compatible with the coactions by C and invertible for the convolution product.

EXAMPLE 1.9. Let Γ be a finite group, $C = \text{Hom}_A(A[\Gamma], A)$ and (B, ρ) a C -comodule algebra (not necessarily commutative). Then B is cleft if and only if B is a Γ -Galois extension with normal basis. (For detailed accounts, we refer to [6] and [4].) Recall that, by definition, a Γ -Galois extension B/A admits a normal basis if there exists $b \in B$ such that $\{\gamma(b)\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ is a basis of the A -module B .

Assume now that B is commutative. Then B is a Γ -Galois extension if and only if $\text{Spec } B$ has a structure of Γ -torisor over $\text{Spec } A$.

REMARK 1.10. Let S be a scheme. We can generalize the definitions mentioned above in the category of \mathcal{O}_S -modules. In particular, the functor $\mathcal{C} \mapsto \text{Spec } \mathcal{C}$ gives rise to anti-equivalences of categories

$$\{\text{quasi-coherent commutative } \mathcal{O}_S\text{-bialgebras}\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{semi-group } S\text{-schemes affine over } S\}$$

and

$$\{\text{quasi-coherent commutative Hopf } \mathcal{O}_S\text{-algebras}\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{\text{group } S\text{-schemes affine over } S\}.$$

DEFINITION 1.11. Let S be a scheme, G a group S -scheme affine over S and X a right G -torsor over S . We shall say that the G -torsor X is cleft if the \mathcal{O}_G -comodule algebra \mathcal{O}_X is cleft.

2. $A(G)$ and $U(G)$. First we recall a definition of the group algebra $A(G)$ of an affine group scheme G . We refer to [2] for generalities on group algebras. We follow the notations of [3] and [11] concerning affine group schemes.

2.1. Let S be a scheme and $(\mathcal{C}, \Delta, \varepsilon)$ an \mathcal{O}_S -coalgebra. Let $S(\mathcal{C})$ denote the symmetric \mathcal{O}_S -algebra associated to the \mathcal{O}_S -module \mathcal{C} . Then $S(\mathcal{C})$ has a structure of an \mathcal{O}_S -bialgebra.

Indeed, a comultiplication of $S(\mathcal{C})$ is given by the \mathcal{O}_S -algebra homomorphism $S(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} S(\mathcal{C})$, the unique extension of the \mathcal{O}_S -homomorphism

$$a \mapsto \Delta(a) : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{C} \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} S(\mathcal{C}),$$

and a counit of $S(\mathcal{C})$ by the \mathcal{O}_S -algebra homomorphism $S(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S$, the unique extension of the \mathcal{O}_S -homomorphism $\varepsilon : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_S$. It is readily seen that the canonical inclusion $i : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C})$ is a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_S -coalgebras.

The correspondence $\mathcal{C} \mapsto S(\mathcal{C})$ defines a covariant functor from the category of \mathcal{O}_S -coalgebras to that of commutative \mathcal{O}_S -bialgebras, which is left-adjoint of the forgetful functor. More precisely, let \mathcal{B} be a commutative \mathcal{O}_S -bialgebra and $\varphi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_S -coalgebras. Then φ is extended to a homomorphism \mathcal{O}_S -bialgebras $\tilde{\varphi} : S(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ by

$$\tilde{\varphi}(a_1 \otimes a_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_r) = \varphi(a_1)\varphi(a_2) \cdots \varphi(a_r).$$

Moreover $\varphi \mapsto \tilde{\varphi}$ gives rise to a bijection $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S\text{-coalg}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{B}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S\text{-bialg}}(S(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{B})$. Indeed, the inverse is given by $\psi \mapsto \psi \circ i$.

2.2. Assume now \mathcal{C} is a quasi-coherent commutative \mathcal{O}_S -bialgebra. Then $G = \text{Spec } \mathcal{C}$ is an semigroup scheme affine over S .

Furthermore $S(\mathcal{C})$ is a quasi-coherent commutative \mathcal{O}_S -algebra. Put now $A(G) = \text{Spec } S(\mathcal{C})$. Then $A(G)$ is equipped with a ring structure. Indeed, the multiplication of $A(G)$ is defined by the comultiplication $\Delta : S(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} S(\mathcal{C})$. Moreover the addition of $A(G)$ is defined by the \mathcal{O}_S -algebra homomorphism $S(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} S(\mathcal{C})$, the unique extension of the \mathcal{O}_S -homomorphism

$$a \mapsto a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} S(\mathcal{C}).$$

We call the ring S -scheme $A(G)$ the group algebra of the group scheme $G = \text{Spec } \mathcal{C}$.

Let $\pi : S(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ denote the homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_S -algebras defined by $s_1 \otimes s_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes s_j \mapsto s_1 s_2 \cdots s_j$. Then π is surjective. Let $\iota : G \rightarrow A(G)$ denote the closed immersion defined by π . The morphism $\iota : G \rightarrow A(G)$ is a homomorphism of multiplicative semigroups.

The comultiplication $S(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} S(\mathcal{C})$ induces the right coaction $S(\mathcal{C}) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{C}$. The canonical injection of \mathcal{O}_S -modules $i : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow S(\mathcal{C})$ is a homomorphism of \mathcal{C} -comodules.

REMARK 2.3. The ring S -scheme $A(G)$ represents the functor defined by $T \mapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{O}_T)$ equipped with the convolution product.

More precisely, let T be an affine S -scheme. Then we have

$$A(G)(T) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S\text{-alg}}(S(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{O}_T) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{O}_T).$$

It is readily seen that the addition of $A(G)(T)$ coincide with the addition of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{O}_T)$. On the other hand, the multiplication of $A(G)(T)$ is the convolution of $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{O}_T)$ since, for $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{O}_T)$, the convolution product $\varphi * \psi$ is defined by $\varphi * \psi = \mu \circ (\varphi \otimes \psi) \circ \Delta$.

Furthermore the map $\iota : G(T) \rightarrow A(G)(T)$ is nothing but the inclusion $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S\text{-alg}}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{O}_T) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{O}_T)$.

EXAMPLE 2.4. Let Γ be a finite semigroup. Put $C = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma], \mathbb{Z})$. Then $\text{Spec } C$ is the constant semigroup scheme Γ over \mathbb{Z} .

Now let $\{e_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ denote the dual basis for the basis $\{\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$. The comultiplication on C is given by

$$\Delta(e_\gamma) = \sum_{\gamma' \gamma'' = \gamma} e_{\gamma'} \otimes e_{\gamma''}.$$

Furthermore we have $A(\Gamma) = \text{Spec } \mathbb{Z}[T_\gamma; \gamma \in \Gamma]$, where the addition of $A(\Gamma)$ is given by

$$T_\gamma \mapsto T_\gamma \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes T_\gamma$$

and the multiplication by

$$T_\gamma \mapsto \sum_{\gamma' \gamma'' = \gamma} T_{\gamma'} \otimes T_{\gamma''}.$$

For a ring R , $A(\Gamma)(R)$ is nothing but the semigroup algebra $R[\Gamma]$.

DEFINITION 2.5. Let S be a scheme and G an affine group scheme over S . Define a functor $U(G)$ by $U(G)(T) = A(G)(T)^\times$. Then $U(G)$ is a sheaf of groups for the fppf-topology over S . The morphism $\iota : G \rightarrow A(G)$ is factorized as $G \rightarrow U(G) \rightarrow A(G)$. We denote also by ι the morphism of sheaves $G \rightarrow U(G)$. Then $\iota : G \rightarrow U(G)$ is a homomorphism of groups.

THEOREM 2.6. Let S be a scheme and G an affine group scheme over S . Assume that \mathcal{O}_G is a locally free \mathcal{O}_S -module of finite rank. Then:

- (1) $A(G)$ is smooth over S ;
- (2) $U(G)$ is represented by an affine open subscheme of $A(G)$, and therefore smooth over S .
- (3) $\iota : G \rightarrow U(G)$ is a closed immersion.

PROOF. (1) By locality of the problem, we may assume that $S = \text{Spec } A$, $G = \text{Spec } C$ and C is a free A -module of finite rank. Take a basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ of C over A . For each j , let T_j denote the image of e_j by the canonical injection $C \rightarrow S_A(C)$. Then $S_A(C)$ is isomorphic to the polynomial algebra $A[T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n]$, which implies that $A(G) = \text{Spec } S_A(C)$ is smooth over A .

(2) Define a linear form $R_{ij}(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_{ijk} e_k$ ($a_{ijk} \in A$) for each (i, j) by

$$\Delta_C(e_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i \otimes R_{ij}(e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n).$$

The matrix $(R_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ is nothing but the right regular representation of the bialgebra C with respect to the basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$.

The multiplication of $A(G) = \text{Spec } A[T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n]$ is defined by

$$T_j \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n T_i \otimes R_{ij}(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n),$$

where $R_{ij}(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ijk} T_k$.

More precisely, let R be an A -algebra. Then the additive group $A(G)(R)$ is isomorphic to the direct sum R^n , and the multiplication of $A(G)(R)$ is given by

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i R_{i1}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n), \sum_{i=1}^n a_i R_{i2}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n), \dots, \sum_{i=1}^n a_i R_{in}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) \right).$$

By the coassociativity of Δ_C , we have also

$$(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^n R_{1j}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) b_j, \sum_{j=1}^n R_{2j}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) b_j, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^n R_{nj}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) b_j \right).$$

Hence $(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) \in A(G)(R)$ is invertible if and only if $\det(R_{ij}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n))$ is invertible in R .

Thus we obtain

$$U(G) = \operatorname{Spec} A \left[T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n, \frac{1}{\Delta} \right],$$

where $\Delta = \det(R_{ij}(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n))$. This implies the assertion.

(3) We obtain the conclusion, noting that the composite $G \xrightarrow{\iota} U(G) \rightarrow A(G)$ is a closed immersion and the embedding $U(G) \rightarrow A(G)$ is an affine morphism. \square

DEFINITION 2.7. We shall call the group S -scheme $U(G)$ the unit group scheme of the group algebra of the finite flat group scheme $G = \operatorname{Spec} \mathcal{C}$.

EXAMPLE 2.8. Let Γ be a finite group. Then $U(\Gamma)$ is nothing but the unit group scheme of the group algebra of Γ . That is to say, for a ring R , we have $U(\Gamma)(R) = R[\Gamma]^\times$.

More explicitly, we have

$$U(\Gamma) = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{Z} \left[T_\gamma, \frac{1}{\Delta_\Gamma}; \gamma \in \Gamma \right],$$

where $\Delta_\Gamma = \det(T_{\gamma\gamma'})$ denotes the determinant of the matrix $(T_{\gamma\gamma'})_{\gamma, \gamma' \in \Gamma}$ (the group determinant of Γ).

EXAMPLE 2.9. Let G be an affine commutative group scheme over S such that \mathcal{O}_G is a locally free \mathcal{O}_S -module of finite rank. Then $U(G)$ is isomorphic to the Weil restriction $\prod_{G^\vee/S} \mathbb{G}_{m, G^\vee}$.

Indeed, let T be an S -scheme affine over S . Then we have functorial isomorphisms of \mathcal{O}_S -algebras

$$\operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{O}_G, \mathcal{O}_T) \xrightarrow{\sim} \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{O}_G, \mathcal{O}_S) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{O}_T \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_{G^\vee} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{O}_T$$

since \mathcal{O}_G is a locally free \mathcal{O}_S -module of finite rank. It is now sufficient to note that the functors $T \mapsto \operatorname{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{O}_G, \mathcal{O}_T)^\times$ and $T \mapsto (\mathcal{O}_{G^\vee} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_S} \mathcal{O}_T)^\times$ are represented by $U(G)$ and $\prod_{G^\vee/S} \mathbb{G}_{m, G^\vee}$, respectively.

REMARK 2.10. Let k be a field. Takeuchi constructed in [9] a covariant functor $C \mapsto H(C)$ from the category of k -coalgebras to that of commutative Hopf k -algebras, which is a left adjoint of the forgetful functor. The Hopf algebra $H(C)$ is called the free Hopf algebra generated by C . Aljadeff and Kassel gave a different description of $H(C)$ in [1, Appendix B]. They denote by $S(C)_\Theta$ the free Hopf algebra generated by C . (We employ here a slightly different notation from theirs.) It is not difficult to verify that, if C is a finite dimensional Hopf k -algebra and $G = \text{Spec } C$, the affine ring of $U(G)$ coincides with $H(C)$.

3. Main theorem.

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let S be a scheme and G an affine group scheme over S . Assume that \mathcal{O}_G is a locally free \mathcal{O}_S -module of finite rank. Then $U(G)$ is a cleft G -torsor over $U(G)/G$.*

PROOF. Let $S(\mathcal{O}_G)[1/\Delta]$ denote the quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_S -algebra with $\text{Spec } S(\mathcal{O}_G)[1/\Delta] = U(G)$. We denote by $i : \mathcal{O}_G \rightarrow S(\mathcal{O}_G)[1/\Delta]$ also the composite of the canonical injections of \mathcal{O}_S -modules $\mathcal{O}_G \rightarrow S(\mathcal{O}_G)$ and $S(\mathcal{O}_G) \rightarrow S(\mathcal{O}_G)[1/\Delta]$. Then i is a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_G -comodules. Furthermore i is invertible for the convolution products.

Now we give a detailed account for the reader's convenience though it would be a standard fact that $s \circ i$ is the inverse of i for the convolution products. Here s is the antipode of the Hopf \mathcal{O}_S -algebra $S(\mathcal{O}_G)[1/\Delta]$.

As in the proof of Theorem 2.6, we may assume that $S = \text{Spec } A$, $G = \text{Spec } C$ and C is a free A -module of finite rank. Take a basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ of C over A . Let T_j denote the image of e_j by $i : \mathcal{O}_G \rightarrow S(\mathcal{O}_G)[1/\Delta]$ or equivalently $i : C \rightarrow S_A(C)[1/\Delta]$.

Furthermore we may assume that $e_1 = 1$ and $\varepsilon_C(e_j) = 0$ for $j > 1$ since the A -module C is a direct sum of A and $\text{Ker } \varepsilon_C$. Then we obtain $R_{1j}(T_1, \dots, T_n) = T_j$ for each j since we have

$$e_j = (\varepsilon_C \otimes I_C)(\Delta_C(e_j)) = (\varepsilon_C \otimes I_C) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n e_i \otimes R_{ij}(e_1, \dots, e_n) \right) = R_{1j}(e_1, \dots, e_n).$$

For each i , let Δ_i denote the $(i, 1)$ -cofactor of the matrix $(R_{ij}(T_1, \dots, T_n))_{i,j}$. Then we obtain

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta_i R_{ij}(T_1, \dots, T_n) = \begin{cases} \Delta & (j = 1) \\ 0 & (i \neq 1) \end{cases}.$$

Now define a homomorphism of A -modules $\psi : C \rightarrow S_A(C)[1/\Delta]$ by

$$\psi(e_i) = \frac{\Delta_i}{\Delta} \quad (1 \leq i \leq n).$$

Then we have $\psi * i = i * \psi = I_C$. □

THEOREM 3.2. *Let S be a scheme and G an affine group scheme over S . Assume that \mathcal{O}_G is a locally free \mathcal{O}_S -module of finite rank. Then a G -torsor X over S is cleft if and only if*

there exists a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & U(G) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & \longrightarrow & U(G)/G. \end{array}$$

PROOF. Assume that there exists a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & U(G) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & \longrightarrow & U(G)/G. \end{array}$$

Then X is a cleft G -torsor over S since $U(G)$ is a cleft G -torsor over $U(G)/G$.

Conversely assume that the G -torsor X is cleft. Then there exists a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_G -comodules $\varphi : \mathcal{O}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ which is invertible for the convolution product in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_S}(\mathcal{O}_G, \mathcal{O}_X)$. By the universality, the homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_S -modules φ is extended to a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_S -algebras $\tilde{\varphi} : S(\mathcal{O}_G) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$. It is readily seen that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is compatible with the coactions by \mathcal{O}_G . We will prove that the homomorphism $\tilde{\varphi} : S(\mathcal{O}_G) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ is extended to a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_S -algebras $\tilde{\varphi} : S(\mathcal{O}_G)[1/\Delta] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$.

Let $\psi : \mathcal{O}_G \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ denote the inverse of φ . Then we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \varphi(R_{ik})\psi(R_{kj}) = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = j) \\ 0 & (i \neq j) \end{cases}$$

since

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{O}_G}(R_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^n R_{ik} \otimes R_{kj}$$

and

$$\varepsilon_{\mathcal{O}_G}(R_{ij}) = \begin{cases} 1 & (i = j) \\ 0 & (i \neq j) \end{cases}.$$

Then the matrix $(\varphi(R_{ij}))$ is invertible with inverse $(\psi(R_{ij}))$. This implies that $\tilde{\varphi} : S(\mathcal{O}_G) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$ is extended to a homomorphism of \mathcal{O}_S -algebras $\tilde{\varphi} : S(\mathcal{O}_G)[1/\Delta] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X$. Hence we obtain a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & U(G) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & \longrightarrow & U(G)/G. \end{array}$$

□

REMARK 3.3. Under the assumption of Theorem 3.1, the sequence of sheaves over S with values in pointed sets

$$1 \longrightarrow G \xrightarrow{\iota} U(G) \longrightarrow U(G)/G \longrightarrow 1,$$

is exact with respect to the fppf-topology. Then we obtain an exact sequence of pointed sets

$$U(G)(S) \longrightarrow (U(G)/G)(S) \longrightarrow H^1(S, G) \longrightarrow H^1(S, U(G))$$

(cf. Demazure-Gabriel [3, Ch.III, Prop.4.6].)

Let X be a G -torsor over S . Then $[S] \in \text{Im}[(U(G)/G)(S) \rightarrow H^1(S, G)]$ if and only if there exists a cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \longrightarrow & U(G) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S & \longrightarrow & U(G)/G. \end{array}$$

Hence it follows from Corollary 3.2 that the G -torsor X over S is cleft if and only if $[X] \in \text{Ker}[H^1(S, G) \rightarrow H^1(S, U(G))]$.

REMARK 3.4. We conclude the article, mentioning related results in the Hopf-Galois theory.

Let k be a field and C a Hopf k -algebra. Aljadeff and Kassel introduced a subalgebra \mathcal{B}_C of $S(C)_\theta = H(C)$ in [1, Sect.5] and a cleft Hopf-Galois extension \mathcal{A}_C of \mathcal{B}_C with Hopf algebra C in [1, Sect.6]. (We employ again slightly different notations from theirs.)

Kassel and Masuoka proved remarkable theorems as follow.

- (1) ([5, Th.3.6]) If C is of finite dimension over k , then $S(C)_\theta$ is a projective \mathcal{B}_C -module of finite rank.
- (2) ([5, Th.3.8]) If C is cocommutative, then $S(C)_\theta$ is faithfully flat over \mathcal{B}_C .
- (3) ([5, Th.3.13]) If C is commutative, then $S(C)_\theta = \mathcal{A}_C$ and $S(C)_\theta$ is a free \mathcal{B}_C -module.

They asserted also an important remark in the last phrase of [5, Sect.1] as follows:

— Let K be an extension field of k . Assume that $S(C)_\theta$ is faithfully flat over \mathcal{B}_C . Then any cleft C -Galois extension R of K is obtained by a cocartesian diagram of k -algebras

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{A}_C \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ K & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{B}_C. \end{array}$$

Theorem 3.2 gives a geometric interpretation of the above results when \mathcal{C} is a commutative Hopf \mathcal{O}_S -algebra and a locally free \mathcal{O}_S -module of finite rank.

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