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Non commutative truncated polynomial extensions

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ABSTRACT

We introduce the notion of non commutative truncated polynomial extension of an algebra A . We study two families of these extensions. For the first one we obtain a complete classification and for the second one, which we call upper triangular, we find that the obstructions to inductively construct them, lie in the Hochschild homology of A , with coefficients in a suitable A -bimodule.

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0. Introduction

Let k be a commutative ring and let A, C be unitary k -algebras. By definition, a twisted tensor product of A with C over k , is an algebra structure defined on $A \otimes_k C$, with unit $1 \otimes 1$, such that the canonical maps $i_A : A \rightarrow A \otimes_k C$ and $i_C : C \rightarrow A \otimes_k C$ are algebra maps satisfying $a \otimes c = i_A(a)i_C(c)$. This structure was introduced independently in [13] and [16], and it has been formerly studied by many people with different motivations (in addition to the previous references, see also [1,2,5,4,3,8,14,11,17]). A number of examples of classical and recently defined constructions in ring theory fits into this construction. For instance, Ore extensions, skew group algebras, smash products, etc. (for the definitions and properties of these structures we refer to [15] and [12]). On the other hand, it has been applied to braided geometry and it arises as a natural representative for the product of noncommutative spaces, this being based on the existing duality between the categories of algebraic affine spaces and commutative algebras, under which the cartesian product of spaces corresponds to the tensor product of algebras. And last, but not least, twisted tensor products arise as a tool for building algebras starting with simpler ones.

Given algebras A and C , a basic problem is to determine all the twisted tensor products of A with C . To our knowledge, the first paper in which this problem was attacked in a systematic way was [6], in which C. Cibils studied and completely solved the case $C := k \times k$. Subsequently, in [10], the methods developed in [6] were extended to cover the case $C := k \times \cdots \times k$ (n -times). Meanwhile, in [9], some partial results were obtained in the cases $C := k[x]$ and $C := k[[x]]$.

In this paper we consider this problem when C is a truncated polynomial algebra $k[y]/(y^n)$. We call these twisted tensor products *non commutative truncated polynomial extensions of A* , because they have underlying module $A[y]/(y^n)$ and include A and $k[y]/(y^n)$ as subalgebras.

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It is well known that there is a canonical bijection between the twisted tensor products of A with C and the so called twisting maps $s: C \otimes_k A \rightarrow A \otimes_k C$. So each twisting map s is associated with a twisted tensor product of A with C over k , which will be denoted by $A \otimes_s C$.

It is evident that each k -linear map $s: k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle \otimes_k A \rightarrow A \otimes_k k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$ determines and it is determined by k -linear maps $\gamma_j^r: A \rightarrow A$ ($0 \leq j, r < n$) such that

$$s(y^r \otimes a) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \gamma_j^r(a) \otimes y^j. \tag{0.1}$$

The map s so defined is a twisting map if the maps γ_j^r satisfy suitable conditions. In particular, we will see that $B := \ker \gamma_0^1$ should be a subalgebra of A , and γ_0^1 a nilpotent right B -linear map.

The main results of this paper are the following: [Theorem 3.2](#), which determines all the twisting maps such that

- B is a subalgebra of the center of A ,
- $s(C \otimes_k B) \subseteq B \otimes_k C$,
- there exist $h \geq 2$ and $x \in A$ such that $\gamma_0^h = 0$ and $\gamma_0^{h-1}(x)$ is invertible,

and [Theorem 4.1](#), which establish that the obstruction to “extend” a twisting map

$$s_n: \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^n \rangle} \otimes_k A \rightarrow A \otimes_k \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^n \rangle}$$

with $\gamma_0^1 = 0$ to one

$$s_{n+1}: \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^{n+1} \rangle} \otimes_k A \rightarrow A \otimes_k \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^{n+1} \rangle},$$

lies in the Hochschild cohomology of A with coefficients in a suitable bimodule. We will call these non commutative polynomial extensions *upper triangular*. An interesting fact of these extensions is that the evaluation in $y = 0$ is an algebra homomorphism from $A \otimes_s k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$ to A . As we point out in [Remark 4.9](#), [Theorem 4.1](#) can also be used to construct a type of non commutative extensions of an algebra A by power series, that we name upper triangular formal extensions of A . In order to compare this construction with the formal deformations of A we first note that the power series k -algebra $A[[y]]$ has the following properties:

- (1) The canonical inclusion $k[[y]] \hookrightarrow A[[y]]$ is a morphism of unitary k -algebras and the right $k[[y]]$ -module structure on $A[[y]]$ induced by this map is the usual one.
- (2) The canonical inclusion $A \hookrightarrow A[[y]]$ is a morphism of unitary k -algebras and the left A -module structure on $A[[y]]$ induced by this map is the usual one.
- (3) The canonical surjection $A[[y]] \rightarrow A$ is a morphism of unitary k -algebras.
- (4) The multiplication map $A[[y]] \times A[[y]] \rightarrow A[[y]]$ is $k[[y]]$ -bilinear.

Let A_y be the underlying k -module of $A[[y]]$. The formal deformations of A with unit 1 are the associative unitary k -algebra structures on A_y that satisfy conditions (1), (3) and (4), while the upper triangular formal extensions of A are the associative unitary k -algebra structures on A_y that satisfy conditions (1), (2) and (3).

From now on we assume implicitly that all the maps are k -linear maps, all the algebras are over k , and the tensor product over k is denoted by \otimes , without any subscript.

The paper is organized as follows: in [Section 1](#) we make a quick review of the basic general properties of twisted tensor products and twisting maps, we determine necessary and sufficient conditions for a family of maps $\gamma_j^r: A \rightarrow A$ ($0 \leq j, r < n$), in order that the map

$$s: \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^n \rangle} \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^n \rangle},$$

defined by the formula [Eq. \(0.1\)](#), is a twisting map, and we introduce a canonical representation of an arbitrary non commutative truncated polynomial extension $A \otimes_s k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$, of an algebra A , in the matrix algebra $M_n(A)$. In [Section 2](#), we study a broad family of non commutative truncated polynomial extensions, which includes those with $\gamma_0^1 = 0$. In [Section 3](#) we classify the non commutative truncated polynomial extensions with $\gamma_0^1 \neq 0$ that satisfy a few natural conditions. Finally, in [Section 4](#), we consider the non commutative truncated polynomial extensions with $\gamma_0^1 = 0$. These can be constructed inductively. For this, the main tool is [Theorem 4.1](#). Using it, we obtain several families of these sort of extensions. In particular, all extensions of a truncated polynomial algebra $k[x]/\langle x^m \rangle$ satisfying $s(y \otimes x) \in xk[x]/\langle x^m \rangle \otimes yk[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$.

1. Some basic facts

This section is divided in two parts. In the first one, we review the definitions of twisted tensor products and twisting maps, and we establish some of the basic results about these structures. For the proofs we refer to [4,17,3]. Recall from the introduction that a non commutative truncated polynomial extension of an algebra A is a twisted tensor product $A \otimes_s k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$. In the second one, we start the study of these extensions, by determining the conditions that a family of maps $\gamma_j^r : A \rightarrow A$ ($0 \leq j, r < n$) must fulfill in order that the map

$$s : \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^n \rangle} \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^n \rangle},$$

given by

$$s(y^r \otimes a) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \gamma_j^r(a) \otimes y^j,$$

is a twisting map.

1.1. General remarks

Let A and C be algebras. Let μ_A, η_A, μ_C and η_C be the multiplication and unit maps of A and C , respectively. A *twisted tensor product* of A with C is an algebra structure on the k -module $A \otimes C$, such that the canonical maps

$$i_A : A \rightarrow A \otimes C \quad \text{and} \quad i_C : C \rightarrow A \otimes C$$

are algebra homomorphisms and $\mu \circ (i_A \otimes i_C) = \text{id}_{A \otimes C}$, where μ denotes the multiplication map of the twisted tensor product.

Assume we have a twisted tensor product of A with C . Then, the map

$$s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C,$$

defined by $s := \mu \circ (i_C \otimes i_A)$, satisfies:

- (1) $s \circ (\eta_C \otimes A) = A \otimes \eta_C$ and $s \circ (C \otimes \eta_A) = \eta_A \otimes C$,
- (2) $s \circ (\mu_C \otimes A) = (A \otimes \mu_C) \circ (s \otimes C) \circ (C \otimes s)$,
- (3) $s \circ (C \otimes \mu_A) = (\mu_A \otimes C) \circ (A \otimes s) \circ (s \otimes A)$.

A map satisfying these conditions is called a *twisting map*. Conversely, if

$$s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$$

is a twisting map, then $A \otimes C$ becomes a twisted tensor product via

$$\mu_s := (\mu_A \otimes \mu_C) \circ (A \otimes s \otimes C).$$

This algebra will be denoted $A \otimes_s C$. Furthermore, these constructions are inverse to each other.

The following result is useful in order to check that a map $s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ is a twisting map, and will be used implicitly in this paper.

Proposition 1.1. *Let $s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ be a map satisfying conditions (1) and (2). If $(c_i)_{i \in I}$ generates C as an algebra and*

$$s(c_i \otimes aa') = (\mu_A \otimes C) \circ (A \otimes s) \circ (s \otimes A)(c_i \otimes a \otimes a')$$

for all $a, a' \in A$ and each index i , then s is a twisting map.

1.2. Non commutative truncated polynomial extensions

In the sequel we fix $C := k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$. Let A be a k -algebra and $s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ a k -linear map. The equations

$$s(y^r \otimes a) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \gamma_j^r(a) \otimes y^j$$

define k -linear maps $\gamma_j^r : A \rightarrow A$ for $0 \leq j, r < n$. Moreover, we put $\gamma_j^r := 0$ if $r \geq n$ and $0 \leq j < n$. Note that the γ_j^r 's are defined for $r \geq 0$ and $0 \leq j < n$.

Proposition 1.2. *The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) *The map s is a twisting map.*

- (2) (a) $\gamma_j^0 = \delta_{j0}\text{id}$.
- (b) $\gamma_j^r(1) = \delta_{jr}$.
- (c) For $j < n$ and $0 < r < n$,

$$\gamma_j^r(ab) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^r(a)\gamma_j^i(b). \quad (\text{Product law})$$

- (d) For $j < n, r > 1$ and $0 < i < r$,

$$\gamma_j^r = \sum_{l=0}^i \gamma_l^i \circ \gamma_{j-l}^{r-i}. \quad (\text{Composition law})$$

- (3) (a) $\gamma_j^0 = \delta_{j0}\text{id}$.
- (b) $\gamma_j^1(1) = \delta_{j1}$.
- (c) For $j < n$,

$$\gamma_j^1(ab) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a)\gamma_j^i(b).$$

- (d) For $j < n$ and $r > 1$,

$$\gamma_j^r = \sum_{l=0}^j \gamma_l^1 \circ \gamma_{j-l}^{r-1}.$$

Proof. (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) We know that s is a twisting map if and only if

- (a') $s(1 \otimes a) = a \otimes 1$,
- (b') $s(y^r \otimes 1) = 1 \otimes y^r$,
- (c') $s(y^r \otimes ab) = (\mu_A \otimes C) \circ (A \otimes s) \circ (s \otimes A)(y^r \otimes a \otimes b)$,
- (d') $s(y^r y^t \otimes a) = (A \otimes \mu_C) \circ (s \otimes C) \circ (C \otimes s)(y^r \otimes y^t \otimes a)$,

for $0 < r, t < n$ and $a, b \in A$. But a direct computation shows that (a') \Leftrightarrow (2)(a), (b') \Leftrightarrow (2)(b), (c') \Leftrightarrow (2)(c) and (d') \Leftrightarrow (2)(d). (2) \Rightarrow (3) This is trivial.

(3) \Rightarrow (2) First note that (2)(b) follows immediately from (3)(a), (3)(b) and (3)(d). We now prove that condition (2)(d) holds. For $i = 1$ and $r > 1$ this is the same as (3)(d). We suppose that (2)(d) is true for a fixed $i > 0$ and all $r > i$, and we prove it for $i + 1$ and all $r > i + 1$. Fix $r > i + 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_j^r &= \sum_{h=0}^j \gamma_h^1 \circ \gamma_{j-h}^{r-1} && \text{by (3)(d)} \\ &= \sum_{h=0}^j \sum_{u=0}^{j-h} \gamma_h^1 \circ \gamma_u^i \circ \gamma_{j-h-u}^{r-i-1} && \text{by inductive hypothesis} \\ &= \sum_{h=0}^j \sum_{l=h}^j \gamma_h^1 \circ \gamma_{l-h}^i \circ \gamma_{j-l}^{r-i-1} && \text{setting } l := u + h \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^j \sum_{h=0}^l \gamma_h^1 \circ \gamma_{l-h}^i \circ \gamma_{j-l}^{r-i-1} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^j \gamma_l^{i+1} \circ \gamma_{j-l}^{r-i-1}. && \text{by (3)(d)} \end{aligned}$$

So (2)(d) is true. It remains to check that (2)(c) is also true. For $r = 1$ it is the same as (3)(c). Suppose (2)(c) holds for a fixed r with $1 \leq r < n - 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_j^{r+1}(ab) &= \sum_{l=0}^j \gamma_l^1(\gamma_{j-l}^r(ab)) && \text{by (3)(d)} \\
 &= \sum_{l=0}^j \gamma_l^1 \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^r(a) \gamma_{j-l-i}^1(b) \right) && \text{by inductive hypothesis} \\
 &= \sum_{l=0}^j \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \gamma_m^1(\gamma_i^r(a)) \gamma_l^m(\gamma_{j-l-i}^1(b)) && \text{by (3)(c)} \\
 &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \gamma_m^1(\gamma_i^r(a)) \sum_{l=0}^j \gamma_l^m(\gamma_{j-l-i}^1(b)) \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_m^1(\gamma_i^r(a)) \gamma_j^{m+i}(b) && \text{by (2)(a) and (2)(d)} \\
 &= \sum_{m=0}^{n-1} \sum_{u=m}^{n-1} \gamma_m^1(\gamma_{u-m}^r(a)) \gamma_j^u(b) && \text{setting } u := m + i, \text{ since } \gamma_j^u = 0 \text{ for } u \geq n \\
 &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \sum_{m=0}^u \gamma_m^1(\gamma_{u-m}^r(a)) \gamma_j^u(b) \\
 &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^{r+1}(a) \gamma_j^u(b). && \text{by (3)(d)}
 \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof. \square

In the following three remarks we assume that $s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ is a twisting map.

Remark 1.3. Let $B := \ker \gamma_0^1$. By items (3)(a), (3)(b), the Product law and the Composition law, B is a subalgebra of A and γ_0^1 is a right B -linear map. Consequently, if $b'b = bb' = 1$ and $b \in B$, then $b' \in B$.

Remark 1.4. The Composition Law is valid for $r \geq 0$ and $0 \leq i \leq r$. This follows immediately from items (2)(a) and (2)(d), and will be used freely throughout the paper.

Remark 1.5. From item (3)(d) of the above proposition it follows easily by induction on r that

$$\gamma_j^r = \sum_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_r \geq 0 \\ u_1 + \dots + u_r = j}} \gamma_{u_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_{u_r}^1 \tag{1.2}$$

for all $r \geq 1$. In particular $\gamma_0^r = \gamma_0^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_0^1$ (r times).

Corollary 1.6. For each $0 \leq j < n$, let $\gamma_j^1 : A \rightarrow A$ be a k -linear map satisfying $\gamma_j^1(1) = \delta_{1j}$. Set $\gamma_j^0 := \delta_{0j} \text{id}$ and

$$\gamma_j^r := \sum_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_r \geq 0 \\ u_1 + \dots + u_r = j}} \gamma_{u_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_{u_r}^1 \text{ for } r > 1 \text{ and } j < n.$$

If $\gamma_j^n = 0$ for all $j < n$ and

$$\gamma_j^1(ab) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_j^i(b) \text{ for } a, b \in A \text{ and } j < n,$$

then the maps γ_j^r satisfy the equivalent conditions of Proposition 1.2.

Proof. By hypothesis we know that (3)(b) and (3)(c) of Proposition 1.2 hold. Moreover, by the definition of the γ_j^r 's, it is clear that the maps γ_j^r satisfy items (3)(a) and (3)(d) of the same proposition, and that $\gamma_j^r = 0$ for $r \geq n$. \square

Remark 1.7. Notice that when $\gamma_0^1 = 0$, then the condition $\gamma_j^n = 0$ for $j < n$ (in the above corollary) is automatically satisfied.

Example 1.8. Assume that $\gamma_j^1 = 0$ for all $j > 1$. Then, from formula (1.2) it follows immediately that $\gamma_j^r = 0$ for all $j > r$. In this case Conditions (3)(a) and (3)(c) becomes

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_0^1(1) &= 0, \\
 \gamma_1^1(1) &= 1, \\
 \gamma_0^1(ab) &= \gamma_0^1(a)b + \gamma_1^1(a)\gamma_0^1(b)
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\gamma_1^1(ab) = \gamma_1^1(a)\gamma_1^1(b).$$

In other words γ_1^1 is an algebra endomorphism and γ_0^1 is a γ_1^1 -derivation. So, by Corollary 1.6, in order to have a twisting map, we must require that

$$\gamma_j^n = \sum_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_r \in \{0,1\} \\ u_1 + \dots + u_r = j}} \gamma_{u_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_{u_r}^1 = 0 \quad \text{for all } j < n. \tag{1.3}$$

For example, for $n = 2$ this becomes

$$\gamma_0^1 \circ \gamma_0^1 = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_0^1 \circ \gamma_1^1 + \gamma_1^1 \circ \gamma_0^1 = 0.$$

We will call these twisting maps and their corresponding twisted products, *lower triangular*. Note that there is a close analogy of these twisted products with the classical Ore extensions.

Associated with a twisting map

$$s: C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$$

we have the matrix $M \in M_n(\text{End}_k(A))$ given by

$$M := \begin{pmatrix} \text{id} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \gamma_0^1 & \gamma_1^1 & \dots & \gamma_{n-1}^1 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \vdots \\ \gamma_0^{n-1} & \gamma_1^{n-1} & \dots & \gamma_{n-1}^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Moreover, for $a \in A$ we define the matrix $M(a) \in M_n(A)$ as the evaluation of M in a . That is

$$M(a)_{ij} := \gamma_j^i(a) \quad (0 \leq i, j < n).$$

Corollary 1.9. *The matrices $M(a)$ fulfill:*

- (1) $M(1) = Id$.
- (2) $M(ab) = M(a)M(b)$.

Proof. This follows from the Product law and the fact that $\gamma_j^r(1) = \delta_{j1}$. \square

Theorem 1.10. *The formulas $\varphi(a) := M(a)$ for $a \in A$, and*

$$\varphi(y) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (\text{the nilpotent Jordan matrix } J_0),$$

define a faithful representation $\varphi: A \otimes_s C \rightarrow M_n(A)$.

Proof. Since $\varphi(y)^n = 0$, in order to check that φ defines an algebra map, we only need to verify that

$$\varphi(y)\varphi(a) = \varphi(\gamma_0^1(a)) + \varphi(\gamma_1^1(a))\varphi(y) + \dots + \varphi(\gamma_{n-1}^1(a))\varphi(y)^{n-1}.$$

But note that

$$(J_0 M(b))_{ij} = \begin{cases} M(b)_{i+1,j} & \text{for } i < n - 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and

$$(M(b)J_0^u)_{ij} = \begin{cases} M(b)_{i,j-u} & \text{for } j \geq u, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\varphi(y)\varphi(a))_{ij} &= (J_0M(a))_{ij} \\
 &= \gamma_j^{i+1}(a) \\
 &= \sum_{u=0}^j \gamma_{j-u}^i(\gamma_u^1(a)) \\
 &= \sum_{u=0}^j M(\gamma_u^1(a))_{i,j-u} \\
 &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} (M(\gamma_u^1(a))J_0^u)_{ij} \\
 &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} (\varphi(\gamma_u^1(a))\varphi(y)^u)_{ij},
 \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality is valid also in the case $i = n - 1$, since

$$(J_0M(a))_{n-1,j} = 0 = \gamma_j^n(a).$$

The injectivity follows from the fact that the composition of φ with the surjection onto the first row gives the canonical linear isomorphism $A \otimes_s C \rightarrow A^n$. \square

1.3. Simplicity of the noncommutative truncated polynomial extensions

Next we characterize the simple twisted tensor products $A \otimes_s C$.

Proposition 1.11. *A twisted tensor products $A \otimes_s C$ is simple if and only if $Aa\gamma_0^{n-1}(A) = A$ for all $a \in \ker \gamma_0^1 \setminus \{0\}$.*

Proof. Let $D := A \otimes_s C$ and $B := \ker \gamma_0^1$. By definition D is simple if and only if $DPD = D$ for all $P \in D \setminus \{0\}$. Write

$$P := a_i y^i + a_{i+1} y^{i+1} + \dots + a_{n-1} y^{n-1}$$

with $a_i \neq 0$. Since

$$a_i y^{n-1} = P y^{n-i-1}, \quad y a_i y^{n-1} = \gamma_0^1(a_i) y^{n-1},$$

and, by Remark 1.5, the map γ_0^1 is nilpotent, in order to check that D is simple, it is necessary and sufficient to verify that

$$D a y^{n-1} D = D \quad \text{for all } a \in B \setminus \{0\}.$$

Let $Q := \sum b_i y^i$ and $R := \sum c_i y^i$ in D . Using that $a \in B$, it is easy to see that

$$Q a y^{n-1} R = b_0 a \gamma_0^{n-1}(c_0) + S y \quad \text{where } S \in D.$$

From this it follows immediately that if D is simple, then

$$A a \gamma_0^{n-1}(A) = A \quad \text{for all } a \in B \setminus \{0\}.$$

Conversely, if this is true, then there exist $Q_1, R_1, \dots, Q_t, R_t$ such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^t Q_i a y^{n-1} R_i = 1 + S y \quad \text{where } S \in D.$$

Hence, in order to finish the proof it suffices to note that if

$$1 + S y^i \in D a y^{n-1} D,$$

then

$$1 - S^2 y^{2i} = 1 + S y^i - S(1 + S y^i) y^i$$

also belongs to $D a y^{n-1} D$. \square

2. A family of twisting maps

Recall that $C := k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$. Let A be a k -algebra. The aim of this section is to study the broad family of twisting maps

$$s: C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$$

satisfying the following conditions:

- (A1) There exist $1 \leq h \leq n$ and $x \in A$ such that $\gamma_0^h = 0$ and $q := \gamma_0^{h-1}(x)$ is right cancelable,
- (A2) γ_0^1 is an endomorphism of B -bimodules, where $B := \ker \gamma_0^1$.

Actually Condition (A1) is used throughout all the section, but Condition (A2) is not used until [Lemma 2.12](#).

Remark 2.1. Condition (A1) is always fulfilled if A is a cancelative ring. On the other hand, by [Remark 1.3](#), we know that γ_0^1 is a right B -linear map. So, Condition (A2) is automatically fulfilled if B is included in the center of A . Hence Conditions (A1) and (A2) are both satisfied if A is a commutative domain.

Remark 2.2. For some results we will need to ask that q is invertible. Since $\gamma_0^{h-1}(A)$ is a right ideal of B , in this case we can assume that $q = 1$.

Remark 2.3. The family that we are going to consider includes all the twisting maps with $\gamma_0^1 = 0$. However the results we establish in this section only are relevant when $\gamma_0^1 \neq 0$.

In the sequel, for every $a \in A$ we let $M_{(h)}(a)$ denote the $h \times h$ -submatrix of $M(a)$ formed by the first h rows and columns of $M(a)$, and we fix both, x and q . Note that, by the Composition Law, $q \in B$.

Lemma 2.4. Let $\gamma_j^i: A \rightarrow A$ ($0 \leq j < n$ and $i \geq 0$) be a family of maps satisfying the Composition law and (A1). Assume that

$$\gamma_0^h(aa') = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^h(a)\gamma_0^i(a') \quad \text{for all } a, a' \in A.$$

Then, for each $j = 0, \dots, h - 1$ and $i \geq h$, the map $\gamma_j^i = 0$. Consequently,

$$M_{(h)}(ab) = M_{(h)}(a)M_{(h)}(b) \quad \text{for all } a, b \in A.$$

Proof. By the Composition law it suffices to check this for $i = h$. For $0 \leq j < h$, let $b_j := \gamma_0^{h-1-j}(x)$. Again by the Composition law,

$$\gamma_0^r(b_j) = \begin{cases} q & \text{if } r = j, \\ 0 & \text{if } r > j. \end{cases} \tag{2.4}$$

Let a be an arbitrary element of A . Since,

$$0 = \gamma_0^h(ab_1) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^h(a)\gamma_0^i(b_1) = \gamma_1^h(a)q,$$

we have $\gamma_1^h(a) = 0$. Then,

$$0 = \gamma_0^h(ab_2) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^h(a)\gamma_0^i(b_2) = \gamma_2^h(a)q,$$

and so $\gamma_2^h(a) = 0$, etc. \square

Proposition 2.5. Assume that the hypothesis of the previous lemma are fulfilled and let $0 < l \leq \lfloor n/h \rfloor$. Then, for each $i \geq lh$ and $j < lh$, the map γ_j^i vanishes.

Proof. We proceed by induction on l . For $l = 1$ the result is the previous lemma. Assuming it is true for $l \geq 1$,

$$\gamma_j^i = \sum_{u=0}^j \gamma_u^h \circ \gamma_{j-u}^{i-h} = 0,$$

for each $i \geq (l + 1)h$ and $j < (l + 1)h$, as we want, since in each summand $\gamma_u^h \circ \gamma_{j-u}^{i-h}$ one of the factors vanishes. \square

The previous result can be rephrased by saying that the matrix M has the following shape:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \text{id} & 0 & \dots & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \gamma_0^1 & \gamma_1^1 & \dots & \gamma_{h-1}^1 & \dots & \dots & \gamma_{n-1}^1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \dots & \dots & \vdots \\ \gamma_0^{h-1} & \gamma_1^{h-1} & \dots & \gamma_{h-1}^{h-1} & \dots & \dots & \gamma_{n-1}^{h-1} \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & \gamma_h^h & \dots & \gamma_{2h-1}^h \\ & & & & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & \gamma_h^{2h-1} & \dots & \gamma_{2h-1}^{2h-1} \\ & & & & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \dots & & & & & \gamma_{n-1}^{n-1} \\ 0 & \dots & & & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

Proposition 2.6. For each $0 \leq j < n$, let $\gamma_j^1 : A \rightarrow A$ be a k -linear map satisfying $\gamma_j^1(1) = \delta_{1j}$. Set $\gamma_j^0 := \delta_{0j}\text{id}$ and

$$\gamma_j^r := \sum_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_r \geq 0 \\ u_1 + \dots + u_r = j}} \gamma_{u_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_{u_r}^1 \quad \text{for } r > 1 \text{ and } j < n. \tag{2.5}$$

If:

- (1) There exists $1 \leq h \leq n$ and $x \in A$ such that $\gamma_0^h = 0$ and $q := \gamma_0^{h-1}(x)$ is right cancelable,
- (2) $\gamma_j^n = 0$ for all $j \geq \lfloor n/h \rfloor h$,
- (3) $\gamma_j^1(ab) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a)\gamma_j^i(b)$ for $a, b \in A$ and $j < n$,

then the family of maps $(\gamma_j^r)_{0 \leq j, r < n}$ defines a twisting map $s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$.

Proof. By the hypothesis, and the definition of the maps γ_j^0 , it is evident that items (3)(b) and (3)(c) of Proposition 1.2 hold. Moreover, using Eq. (2.5) it is easy to check that the maps γ_j^r satisfy the Composition law (and, in particular, item (3)(d) of the same proposition). Hence, in order to finish the proof we only need to check that $\gamma_j^n = 0$ for $0 \leq j < n$. But

- (i) From item (1) and the Composition law it follows that $\gamma_0^r = 0$ for $r \geq h$,
- (ii) Using (i) and arguing as in the last part of the proof of Proposition 1.2, we check that

$$\gamma_0^r(aa') = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^r(a)\gamma_0^i(a') \quad \text{for all } r > 0 \text{ and } a, a' \in A.$$

Hence $\gamma_j^n = 0$ for $j < \lfloor n/h \rfloor h$, by Proposition 2.5. By item (2) this finish the proof. \square

Proposition 2.7. Under the hypothesis of Lemma 2.4, the elements $b_j := \gamma_0^{h-1-j}(x)$ ($j = 0, \dots, h - 1$), introduced in the proof of that result, satisfy

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh+r}(b_j) = \begin{cases} \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(b_{j-r}) & \text{if } r \leq j, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

for $0 \leq l \leq \lfloor \frac{n-1}{h} \rfloor$.

Proof. By the Composition law and Proposition 2.5,

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh+r}(b_j) = \sum_{u=0}^{lh} \gamma_u^{lh}(\gamma_{lh-u}^r(b_j)) = \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(\gamma_0^r(b_j)).$$

The assertion follows now from the definition of the b_j 's and equality (2.4). \square

Proposition 2.8. Let $s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ be a twisting map that satisfies (A1). If q is invertible, then h divides n .

Proof. By Remark 2.1 we can assume $q = 1$. Let $j \in \{0, \dots, h - 1\}$. By Propositions 2.7 and 1.2, we know that $\gamma_{lh}^{lh+j}(b_j) = \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(1) = 1$. But, if $h \nmid n$, then the case $j = n - lh$, with $l = \lfloor \frac{n}{h} \rfloor$, leads to $\gamma_{lh}^n(b_j) = 1$, which is impossible, since $\gamma_{lh}^n = 0$. \square

Lemma 2.9. Let D be a k -algebra, and let $g : D \rightarrow D$ be a k -linear map. Assume that $g^h = 0$ and that there exists $x \in D$ such that $q := g^{h-1}(x)$ is invertible. Suppose also that $E := \ker g$ is a k -subalgebra of D and g is a right E -linear map. Then D is a free right E -module of rank h . Moreover $\mathfrak{B} := \{x, g(x), \dots, g^{h-1}(x)\}$ is a basis.

Proof. Consider a null combination

$$\sum_{i=0}^{h-1} g^i(x)\lambda_i = 0,$$

with coefficients in E . Applying g^{h-1} to both sides of this equality, we see that $g^{h-1}(x)\lambda_0 = q\lambda_0 = 0$. Hence, $\lambda_0 = 0$. Now, applying successively g^{h-2}, \dots, g^1 , we get $\lambda_1 = 0, \dots, \lambda_{h-1} = 0$. So \mathfrak{B} is linearly independent. It remains to check that \mathfrak{B} generates D as a right E -module. Note that $q^{-1} \in E$, because $g(q^{-1})q = g(1) = 0$. We will prove by induction on i that there exist $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{i-1} \in E$, such that

$$g^{h-i}(a) = \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} g^{h-i+j}(x)\lambda_j \quad \text{for all } a \in D \text{ and } i = 0, \dots, h. \tag{2.6}$$

The case $i = 0$ is trivial, since $g^h(a) = 0$ and on the right side of (2.6) we have the empty sum (which gives 0). Assume that (2.6) holds for a fixed $i < h$ and set

$$a_i := a - x\lambda_0 - g(x)\lambda_1 - \dots - g^{i-1}(x)\lambda_{i-1}. \tag{2.7}$$

From (2.6) it follows immediately that $g^{h-i}(a_i) = 0$. Hence $g^{h-i-1}(a_i) \in E$, which implies that $\lambda_i = q^{-1}g^{h-i-1}(a_i) \in E$. Consequently, by (2.7),

$$g^{h-i-1}(a) = g^{h-i-1}(x)\lambda_0 + g^{h-i}(x)\lambda_1 + \dots + g^{h-2}(x)\lambda_{i-1} + g^{h-1}(x)\lambda_i,$$

since $g^{h-i-1}(a_i) = q\lambda_i = g^{h-1}(x)\lambda_i$. \square

Theorem 2.10. Let $s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ be a twisting map that satisfies (A1). If q is invertible, then A is a right free B -module. Furthermore

$$\mathfrak{B} := \{x, \gamma_0^1(x), \dots, \gamma_0^{h-1}(x)\}$$

is a basis.

Proof. Apply the previous lemma with $D = A, E = B$ and $g = \gamma_0^1$. \square

Corollary 2.11. Let k be a field and let A be a finite dimensional k -algebra. If there exists a twisting map $s : C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ that satisfies Condition (A1), then $\dim_k(A) = h \cdot \dim_k(B)$.

Proof. This follows from Theorem 2.10, since in a finite dimensional k -algebra each right cancelable element q is invertible. \square

With the only exception of Lemma 2.15, in the rest of the results of this section s is a twisting map that satisfies conditions (A1) and (A2).

Lemma 2.12. If $b \in B$, then $M_{(h)}(b) = bI_h$.

Proof. When $h = 1$, then $M_{(h)} = \gamma_0^0 = id_A$, and the result is trivial. Assume that $h > 1$. Note that $\gamma_0^1(b) = 0$ implies $\gamma_0^i(b) = 0$ for all $i > 0$. Let b_j ($j = 1, \dots, h - 1$) be as in Lemma 2.4. Consider the matrix

$$M_{(h)}(b_1) := \begin{pmatrix} b_1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ q & \gamma_1^1(b_1) & \dots & \gamma_{h-1}^1(b_1) \\ 0 & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \gamma_1^{h-1}(b_1) & \dots & \gamma_{h-1}^{h-1}(b_1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

By Condition (A2) and Lemma 2.4,

$$bq = b\gamma_0^1(b_1) = \gamma_0^1(bb_1) = (M_{(h)}(b)M_{(h)}(b_1))_{10} = \gamma_1^1(b)q,$$

and so $\gamma_1^1(b) = b$, by Condition (A1). The same matrix product at the entries $(j, 0)$ for $j = 2, \dots, h - 1$, combined with the facts that $\gamma_0^j(b_1) = 0$ and γ_0^j is left B -linear, yields $\gamma_1^j(b)q = 0$, and so $\gamma_1^j(b) = 0$. Now, since $\gamma_0^0(b) = \gamma_1^1(b) = b$ and $\gamma_i^j(b) = 0$ for $i = 0, 1$ and $j \neq i$, the equalities

$$b\gamma_0^j(b_2) = M_{(h)}(bb_2)_{j0} = (M_{(h)}(b)M_{(h)}(b_2))_{j0} \quad j = 1, \dots, h - 1,$$

give $\gamma_2^2(b) = b$ and $\gamma_2^j(b) = 0$ for $j \neq 2$. Proceeding in the same way successively with $M_{(h)}(b_3), \dots, M_{(h)}(b_{h-1})$, we obtain the desired result. \square

Proposition 2.13. For $i, j = 0, \dots, h - 1$, the map $\gamma_j^i: A \rightarrow A$ is left and right B -linear.

Proof. We only check the left linearity, since the right one is similar. Let $b \in B$ and $a \in A$. By Lemmas 2.4 and 2.12,

$$\gamma_j^i(ba) = (M_{(h)}(b)M_{(h)}(a))_{ij} = (bI_hM_{(h)}(a))_{ij} = bM_{(h)}(a)_{ij} = b\gamma_j^i(a),$$

as we want. \square

Proposition 2.14. For each $b \in B$ the matrix $M(b)$ is upper triangular. Moreover,

$$\gamma_{lh+u}^{lh}(b) = \gamma_{lh+u+1}^{lh+1}(b) = \dots = \gamma_{lh+h-1}^{lh+h-u-1}(b) \quad \text{for } l < \lfloor \frac{n}{h} \rfloor \text{ and } u < h,$$

and

$$\gamma_{\lfloor \frac{n}{h} \rfloor h+u}^{\lfloor \frac{n}{h} \rfloor h}(b) = \dots = \gamma_{n-1}^{n-u-1}(b) \quad \text{for } u < n - \lfloor \frac{n}{h} \rfloor h \text{ if } h \text{ does not divide } n.$$

Proof. In order to check that $M(b)$ is upper triangular it suffices to verify that $\gamma_{lh+j}^{lh+i}(b) = 0$ for $l \geq 0, 0 \leq j < h$ and $i > j$. If $i \geq h$, this follows from Proposition 2.5. So, we can assume that $j < i < h$. Let $i' := lh + i$ and $j' := lh + j$. We have

$$\gamma_{j'}^{i'}(b) = \sum_{v=0}^{i-1} \gamma_{j'-v}^{lh}(\gamma_v^i(b)) + \sum_{v=i}^{u'} \gamma_{j'-v}^{lh}(\gamma_v^i(b)) = 0,$$

because $\gamma_v^i(b) = 0$ for $b \in B$ and $v < i$, by Lemma 2.12, and $\gamma_{j'-v}^{lh} = 0$ for $v > j$, by Proposition 2.5. Now we are going to prove the equalities. Assume first that $l < \lfloor n/h \rfloor$. Let

$$0 \leq v < h - u, \quad v' := lh + v \quad \text{and} \quad u' := lh + u + v.$$

Then

$$\gamma_{u'}^{v'}(b) = \sum_{\substack{j=0 \\ j \neq v}}^{h-1} \gamma_{u'-j}^{lh}(\gamma_j^v(b)) + \gamma_{u'+u}^{lh}(\gamma_v^v(b)) + \sum_{j=h}^{u'} \gamma_{u'-j}^{lh}(\gamma_j^v(b)) = \gamma_{lh+u}^{lh}(b),$$

since $\gamma_j^v(b) = 0$ for $j < h, j \neq v, \gamma_{u'-j}^{lh} = 0$ for $j \geq h$, and $\gamma_v^v(b) = b$. The case $l = \lfloor n/h \rfloor$ is similar, but we must take $0 \leq v < n - \lfloor n/h \rfloor h - u$. \square

Lemma 2.15. Let $s: C \otimes E \rightarrow E \otimes C$ be a twisting map and let $2 \leq j_0 < n$. If $\gamma_j^1 = \delta_{ij} \text{id}$ for $j < j_0$, then for all $i < n$ the following facts hold:

- (1) $\gamma_l^i = 0$ for $l < i$ and $\gamma_i^i = \text{id}$.
- (2) $\gamma_{i+l}^i = 0$ for $0 < l < \min(j_0 - 1, n - i)$.
- (3) $\gamma_{i+j_0-1}^i = i\gamma_{j_0}^1$ for $i \leq n - j_0$.

Proof. Note first that item (1) follows from formula (1.2) and the fact that $\gamma_0^0 = 0$ and $\gamma_1^1 = \text{id}$. We now prove item (2). Again by formula (1.2)

$$\gamma_{i+l}^i = \sum_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_i \geq 0 \\ u_1 + \dots + u_i = i+l}} \gamma_{u_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_{u_i}^1.$$

Suppose $\gamma_{i+l}^i \neq 0$. Then some $\gamma_{u_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_{u_i}^1 \neq 0$. Since $\gamma_j^1 = \delta_{ij} \text{id}$ for $j < j_0$, each u_v is 1 or greater or equal than j_0 . But since $l \geq 1$ and $u_1 + \dots + u_i = i + l$, there is at least one u_v greater or equal than j_0 . But then $u_1 + \dots + u_i \geq i + j_0 - 1 > i + l$, which is a contradiction. We finally prove item (3). We proceed by induction on i . The case $i = 1$ is trivial. Assume that $i > 1$ and that the result is valid for $i - 1$. By item (1), we know that $\gamma_{i+j_0-1-v}^{i-1} = 0$ for $v > j_0$. Moreover, $\gamma_v^1 = 0$ for $1 < v < j_0$. Hence,

$$\gamma_{i+j_0-1}^i = \sum_{v=0}^{i+j_0-1} \gamma_{i+j_0-1-v}^{i-1} \circ \gamma_v^1 = \gamma_{i+j_0-2}^{i-1} \circ \gamma_1^1 + \gamma_{i-1}^{i-1} \circ \gamma_{j_0}^1 = (i-1)\gamma_{j_0}^1 + \gamma_{j_0}^1 = i\gamma_{j_0}^1,$$

where the third equality follows from item (1) and the inductive hypothesis. \square

Proposition 2.16. Assume that q is invertible, B is included in the center of A , and h is greater than 1 and cancelable in B . Then,

$$s(C \otimes B) \subseteq B \otimes C \text{ if and only if } s(c \otimes b) = b \otimes c \text{ for all } c \in C \text{ and } b \in B.$$

Proof. By Remark 2.2 we can assume that $q = 1$. Suppose that $s(C \otimes B) \subseteq B \otimes C$, which implies that $\gamma_j^i(B) \subseteq B$ for all i, j . By Lemma 2.12 we know that $\gamma_1^1(b) = b$ for all $b \in B$. Hence, by items (1) and (2) of Lemma 2.15, in order to finish the proof it suffices to check that $\gamma_j^1 = 0$ on B , for all $j \geq 2$. Again by Lemma 2.12 this is true for $1 < j < h$, and we are going to prove it for $j \geq h$ by induction on j . So, we assume that $\gamma_j^1(b) = 0$, for all $b \in B$ and $h - 1 \leq j < j_0$, and we consider two cases:
 (a) If $j_0 = lh$ for some $l \geq 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{lh}^h(bx) &= \sum_{j=0}^{lh+h-1} \gamma_j^h(b)\gamma_{lh}^j(x) && \text{by Propositions 1.2 and 2.5} \\ &= b\gamma_{lh}^h(x) + \gamma_{lh+h-1}^h(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh+h-1}(x) && \text{by Lemma 2.15} \\ &= b\gamma_{lh}^h(x) + \gamma_{lh+h-1}^h(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(1). && \text{by Proposition 2.7} \\ &= b\gamma_{lh}^h(x) + \gamma_{lh+h-1}^h(b). && \text{by Proposition 1.2} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{lh}^h(xb) &= \sum_{j=1}^{lh} \gamma_j^h(x)\gamma_{lh}^j(b) && \text{by Propositions 1.2 and 2.14} \\ &= \gamma_1^h(x)\gamma_{lh}^1(b) + \gamma_{lh}^h(x)b && \text{by Lemma 2.15} \\ &= \gamma_{lh}^h(x)b. && \text{by Lemma 2.4} \end{aligned}$$

So, $\gamma_{lh+h-1}^h(b) = 0$, since b is central, and then $h\gamma_{lh}^1(b) = 0$, by item (3) of Lemma 2.15. But this implies that $\gamma_{lh}^1(b) = 0$, since h is cancelable in B .

(b) If $j_0 = lh + j$ for some $l \geq 1$ and $1 \leq j < h$, then on one hand

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{lh}^1(bb_j) &= \sum_{i=0}^{lh+h-1} \gamma_i^1(b)\gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) && \text{by Propositions 1.2 and 2.5} \\ &= \gamma_1^1(b)\gamma_{lh}^1(b_j) + \sum_{i=j_0}^{lh+h-1} \gamma_i^1(b)\gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) && \text{by inductive hypothesis} \\ &= \gamma_1^1(b)\gamma_{lh}^1(b_j) + \gamma_{lh+j}^1(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(1) && \text{by Proposition 2.7} \\ &= b\gamma_{lh}^1(b_j) + \gamma_{lh+j}^1(b), && \text{by Proposition 1.2 and Lemma 2.12} \end{aligned}$$

and, on the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{lh}^1(b_jb) &= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(b_j)\gamma_{lh}^i(b) && \text{by Proposition 1.2} \\ &= \gamma_{lh}^1(b_j)b. && \text{by Lemma 2.15} \end{aligned}$$

Hence $\gamma_{lh+j}^1(b) = 0$, which concludes the inductive step and finishes the proof of the proposition. \square

Remark 2.17. Not all the non commutative truncated polynomial extensions that satisfy Conditions (A1) and (A2), also satisfy the hypothesis of Proposition 2.8 or Proposition 2.16. For instance, take $A := k[x]$ and $n := 3$. The following twisting map is not of this type

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_0^1(b_0 + xb_1) &= b_1x^2 \quad \text{for } b_0, b_1 \in k[x^2], \\ \gamma_1^1(x^r) &= (-1)^r x^r, \\ \gamma_2^1(x^r) &= (-1)^{r-1} x^{r-1}, \end{aligned}$$

Note that $B = k[x^2]$, $h = 2$ does not divide n and $s(C \otimes B) \not\subseteq B \otimes C$.

Proposition 2.18. Let D be a k -algebra, $h > 1$ a divisor of n and $g_l: D \rightarrow D$ ($0 \leq l < n/h$) k -linear maps satisfying $g_l(1) = 0$. For each $j \geq 0$, let g_0^j denote the j -fold composition of g_0 . Assume that $g_0^h = 0$ and that there exists $x \in D$ such that $q := g_0^{h-1}(x)$ is invertible. Suppose furthermore that $E := \ker g_0$ is a k -subalgebra of D and that g_0 is a right E -linear map. Then, there exists at most one twisting map $s: C \otimes D \rightarrow D \otimes C$, such that $\gamma_{lh}^1 = g_l$.

Proof. Since $q^{-1} \in E$, because

$$g_0(q^{-1})q = g_0(q^{-1}q) = 0,$$

replacing x by xq^{-1} , we can assume that $g_0^{h-1}(x) = 1$, and we do it. For $0 \leq j < h$, let $b_j := g_0^{h-j-1}(x)$. Note that $b_0 = 1$. By formula (1.2), the maps γ_j^i , with $i \geq 2$, are determined by the γ_u^1 's, with $u \leq j$. Moreover, by Propositions 2.7 and 1.2,

$$\gamma_{lh+r}^{lh+r}(b_j) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } r = j \\ 0 & \text{if } r > j. \end{cases}$$

Hence, by the Product law,

$$\gamma_{lh}^1(ab_j) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-j-1} \gamma_i^1(a)\gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) = \sum_{i=0}^{lh+j-1} \gamma_i^1(a)\gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) + \gamma_{lh+j}^1(a),$$

and so, for each $j \geq 1$, the map γ_{lh+j}^1 is determined by the γ_i^1 's with $i < lh + j$. \square

Under suitable hypothesis it is possible to say more about the maps γ_j^i . For instance we have the following result, which will not be used in the sequel.

Proposition 2.19. Let $l \leq \lfloor \frac{n-1}{h} \rfloor$. Assume that

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(ba) = \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(a) \quad \text{for all } a \in A \text{ and } b \in B, \tag{2.8}$$

and that there exist $q_l \in \gamma_0^{h-1}(A)$ such that $\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(q_l)$ is right cancelable in A . Then

$$\gamma_{lh+j}^{lh+i}(b) = 0 \quad \text{for } b \in B \text{ and } 0 \leq i < j < h.$$

Proof. Take $x_l \in A$ such that $\gamma_0^{h-1}(x_l) = q_l$ and set $b_j^{(l)} := \gamma_0^{h-1-j}(x_l)$ for $0 \leq j < h$. By the Composition law and Proposition 2.5,

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh+k} = \sum_{u=0}^h \gamma_{lh-u}^{lh} \circ \gamma_u^k = \gamma_{lh}^{lh} \circ \gamma_0^k \quad \text{for all } k \geq 0.$$

So,

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh+k}(b_j^{(l)}) = \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(\gamma_0^{k+h-1-j}(x_l)) = \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(\gamma_0^{k-j}(q_l)) = \begin{cases} \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(q_l) & \text{if } k = j, \\ 0 & \text{if } k > j, \end{cases} \tag{2.9}$$

where the last equality for $k > j$, follows from the fact that $q_l \in B \subseteq \ker \gamma_0^{k-j}$. Moreover, by Proposition 2.14 we know that for $b \in B$,

$$\gamma_v^u(b) = 0 \quad \text{for } u > v. \tag{2.10}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(b_j^{(l)}) &= \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(bb_j^{(l)}) && \text{by (2.8)} \\ &= (M(b)M(b_j^{(l)}))_{lh,lh} && \text{by Corollary 1.9} \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} \gamma_{lh+k}^{lh}(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh+k}(b_j^{(l)}) + \gamma_{lh+j}^{lh}(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(q_l), && \text{by (2.9) and (2.10)} \end{aligned}$$

for all $b \in B$. Thus

$$\sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \gamma_{lh+k}^{lh}(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh+k}(b_j^{(l)}) + \gamma_{lh+j}^{lh}(b)\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(q_l) = 0.$$

Now, an easy induction on j yields $\gamma_{lh+j}^{lh}(b) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, h - 1$. By Proposition 2.14 this finishes the proof. \square

Remark 2.20. By the Product law and Propositions 2.5 and 2.14,

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(ab) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \gamma_j^{lh}(a)\gamma_{lh}^j(b) = \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(a)\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(b) \quad \text{for all } a \in A, b \in B \text{ and } l < \lfloor \frac{n}{h} \rfloor.$$

Hence, the first hypothesis of the previous proposition is automatically fulfilled when B is included in the center of A . In fact $\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(b) \in B$, since

$$\gamma_0^1(\gamma_{lh}^{lh}(b)) = \gamma_{lh}^{lh+1}(b) = 0$$

by the Composition law and Proposition 2.14.

If the hypothesis of the previous proposition are fulfilled for all $l \leq \lfloor \frac{n-1}{h} \rfloor$, then from that result, Proposition 2.14 and the fact that $\gamma_0^0 = id$, it follows that the matrix $M(b)$ has the following shape

$$M(b) = \begin{pmatrix} \begin{array}{cccc|ccc} b & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & b & \dots & 0 & \gamma_{lh}^1(b) & \dots & & \gamma_{n-1}^1(b) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & b & \vdots & & & \vdots \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 & \gamma_{lh}^h(b) & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ & & & & 0 & \gamma_{lh}^h(b) & \dots & 0 \\ & & & & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & 0 & 0 & \dots & \gamma_{lh}^h(b) \\ & & & & 0 & \dots & \dots & 0 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{ccc} \gamma_{2h}^{2h}(b) & \dots & \dots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \end{array} \end{pmatrix}$$

for each $b \in B$.

3. Twisting maps with $\gamma_0^1 \neq 0$

Recall that $C := k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$ and A is an arbitrary k -algebra. The aim of this section is to determine all the twisting maps $s: C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ with $\gamma_0^1 \neq 0$ that satisfy:

- There exist $1 < h \leq n$ and $x \in A$ such that $\gamma_0^h = 0$ and $\gamma_0^{h-1}(x)$ is invertible,
- $B := \ker \gamma_0^1$ is included in the center of A ,
- $s(c \otimes b) = b \otimes c$ for all $c \in C$ and $b \in B$.

Remark 3.1. By Proposition 2.8 the first condition implies that $h \mid n$; by the Product law the third condition is satisfied if and only if the γ_j^i 's are B -linear maps; by Proposition 2.18 the map s is determined by the maps γ_{lh}^1 ($0 \leq l < n/h$); by Theorem 2.10 the algebra A is free over B with basis $\{1 = b_0, \dots, b_{n-1}\}$, where $b_j := \gamma_0^{h-j-1}(x)$. Finally, by Proposition 2.16 we know that if h is cancelable in B , then the third condition can be replaced by the requirement that $s(C \otimes B) \subseteq B \otimes C$.

The next theorem says that the γ_{lh}^1 's can be chosen arbitrarily.

Theorem 3.2. Let $h > 1$ be a divisor of n and let $g_l: A \rightarrow A$ ($0 \leq l < n/h$) be k -linear maps satisfying $g_l(1) = 0$. Assume that $g_0^h = 0$ and that there exists x such that $q := g_0^{h-1}(x)$ is invertible. Suppose furthermore that $B := \ker g_0$ is a k -subalgebra of the center of A and that the g_l 's are B -linear maps. Then there exists a unique twisting map $s: C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ such that $\gamma_{lh}^1 = g_l$. Moreover $s(c \otimes b) = b \otimes c$ for all $c \in C$ and $b \in B$.

Proof. Since $0 = g_0(q^{-1}q) = g_0(q^{-1})q = 0$, we have $q^{-1} \in B$. Replacing x by $q^{-1}x$, we can assume $g_0^{h-1}(x) = 1$. We set $\gamma_j^0 := \delta_{0j}id$ and, based on the proof of Proposition 2.18, for increasing l we define γ_j^r for $r \geq 1$ and $lh \leq j < lh + h$, as follows:

- First $\gamma_{lh}^1 := g_l$,
- Then γ_{lh}^r for $r \geq 2$, using formula (1.2),
- Then, γ_{lh+j}^1 by

$$\gamma_{lh+j}^1(a) := \gamma_{lh}^1(ab_j) - \sum_{k=0}^{lh+j-1} \gamma_k^1(a)\gamma_{lh}^k(b_j) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j < h,$$

where $b_j := \gamma_0^{h-1-j}(x)$.

- Finally, γ_j^r for $r \geq 2$ and $lh + 1 \leq j < lh + h$, using formula (1.2).

By construction the maps γ_j^r are B -linear and $\gamma_j^1(1) = \delta_{1j}$. Hence, by Corollary 1.6, in order to prove the theorem it suffices to show that $\gamma_j^n = 0$ for $j < n$ and that the maps γ_j^1 's satisfy the Product law. To carry out this task, we will need to use the Composition law (which follows immediately from the definition of the γ_j^r 's) and that $\gamma_j^r(1) = \delta_{rj}$ for all r (which follows easily from the case $r = 1$, using formula (1.2)). Next we will check the Product law for every block of γ_j^1 's with $lh \leq j < lh + h$, and that $\gamma_j^n = 0$ for $j < n$, in five steps.

- First step: Check that $\gamma_{lh}^{lh+h-1}(x) = 1$.
- Second step: Verify the Product law for γ_{lh}^1 .
- Third step: Verify the Product law for γ_j^r with $r > 1$ and $j \leq lh$.
- Fourth step: Verify the Product law for $\gamma_{lh+1}^1, \dots, \gamma_{lh+h-1}^1$.
- Fifth step: Check that $\gamma_j^i = 0$ for $j < lh + h$ and $i \geq lh + h$.

For $l = 0$, we have:

First step. This is true by assumption.

Second step. Since the maps γ_j^r are B -linear and, by Lemma 2.9, $\{b_j : 0 \leq j < h\}$ is a B -basis of A , it is sufficient to show that

$$\gamma_0^1(ab_j) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \gamma_k^1(a)\gamma_0^k(b_j) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq j < h.$$

For $j = 0$ this follows from the fact that $\gamma_0^k(1) = \delta_{k0}$, while, for $j > 0$, this follows from the definition of the γ_j^1 's and the facts that $\gamma_0^j(b_j) = 1$ and $\gamma_0^k(b_j) = 0$ for $k > j$.

Third step. Assuming that the result is valid for r and proceeding as when we checked item (2)(c) in the part (3) \Rightarrow (2) of the proof of Proposition 1.2, we obtain

$$\gamma_0^{r+1}(ab) = \gamma_0^1(\gamma_0^r(ab)) = \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^{r+1}(a)\gamma_0^u(b).$$

Fourth step. Let $0 < j < h$. Assume that the Product law holds for γ_i^1 with $i < j$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_j^1(ab) &= \gamma_0^1(abb_j) - \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \gamma_i^1(ab)\gamma_0^i(b_j) \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a)\gamma_0^u(bb_j) - \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a)\gamma_i^u(b)\gamma_0^i(b_j) \quad \text{by inductive hypothesis} \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a) \left(\gamma_0^u(bb_j) - \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \gamma_i^u(b)\gamma_0^i(b_j) \right) \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^u(b)\gamma_0^i(b_j) - \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \gamma_i^u(b)\gamma_0^i(b_j) \right) \quad \text{by Second and Third steps} \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a)\gamma_j^u(b), \end{aligned}$$

where for the last equality we use that $\gamma_0^j(b_j) = 1$ and $\gamma_0^i(b_j) = 0$ for $i > j$.

Fifth step. This follows from Lemma 2.4.

Next, assuming we have carried out the five steps until $l - 1$, we execute the five steps for l .

First step. By the Composition law,

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh+h-1}(x) = \sum_{u=0}^{lh} \gamma_u^h(\gamma_{lh-u}^{lh-1}(x)) = \gamma_h^h(1) = 1,$$

since $\gamma_u^h = 0$ for $u < h$, $\gamma_{lh-u}^{lh-1} = 0$ for $u > h$ and $\gamma_{lh-h}^{lh-1}(x) = 1$.

Second step. Since the maps γ_j^r are B -linear and, by Lemma 2.9, $\{b_j : 0 \leq r < h\}$ is a B -basis of A , it is sufficient to show that

$$\gamma_{lh}^1(ab_j) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \gamma_k^1(a)\gamma_{lh}^k(b_j) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq j < h.$$

For $j = 0$ this follows from the fact $\gamma_{lh}^k(1) = \delta_{k,lh}$. Let now $j > 0$. By the Fifth step for $l - 1$,

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh+j}(b_j) = \sum_{i=0}^{lh} \gamma_i^{lh}(\gamma_{lh-i}^j(b_j)) = \gamma_{lh}^{lh}(\gamma_0^j(b_j)) = 1 \tag{3.11}$$

and

$$\gamma_{lh}^{lh+r}(b_j) = \sum_{i=0}^{lh} \gamma_i^{r-j}(\gamma_{lh-i}^{lh+j}(b_j)) = \gamma_0^{r-j}(\gamma_{lh}^{lh+j}(b_j)) = 0 \quad \text{for } r > j. \tag{3.12}$$

The definition of the γ_{lh+j}^1 's for $1 \leq j \leq h - 1$ yields the desired result.

Third step. Assuming that the result is valid for r and arguing as in the case $l = 0$ we get

$$\gamma_j^{r+1}(ab) = \sum_{k=0}^j \gamma_k^1(\gamma_{j-k}^r(ab)) = \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^{r+1}(a)\gamma_j^u(b).$$

Fourth step. Assume that the Product law holds for γ_i^1 with $i < lh+j$. Then, by the definition of γ_{lh+j}^1 , the inductive hypothesis and the Third step,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{lh+j}^1(ab) &= \gamma_{lh}^1(abb_j) - \sum_{i=0}^{lh+j-1} \gamma_i^1(ab)\gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a)\gamma_{lh}^u(bb_j) - \sum_{i=0}^{lh+j-1} \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a)\gamma_i^u(b)\gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a) \left(\gamma_{lh}^u(bb_j) - \sum_{i=0}^{lh+j-1} \gamma_i^u(b)\gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^u(b) \gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) - \sum_{i=0}^{lh+j-1} \gamma_i^u(b) \gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) \right) \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a) \sum_{i=lh+j}^{n-1} \gamma_i^u(b) \gamma_{lh}^i(b_j) \\ &= \sum_{u=0}^{n-1} \gamma_u^1(a) \gamma_{lh+j}^u(b), \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from (3.11) and (3.12).

Fifth step. By the Composition law, for each $i \geq lh + h$ and $j < lh + h$,

$$\gamma_j^i = \sum_{u=0}^j \gamma_u^h \circ \gamma_{j-u}^{i-h} = 0,$$

since $\gamma_u^h = 0$ for $u < h$ and $\gamma_{j-u}^{i-h} = 0$ for $u \geq h$. \square

3.1. An algorithm

Now we give an algorithm to construct non commutative truncated polynomial extensions of a k -algebra A :

- (1) Take a subalgebra B of the center of A such that A is a free B -module with basis $\{b_0 = 1, b_1, \dots, b_{h-1}\}$,
- (2) Take $C = k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$, where n is a multiple of h ,
- (3) Finally, choose a family $g_l: A \rightarrow A$ ($1 \leq l < n/h$) of B -linear maps satisfying $g_l(1) = 0$.

Then, there is a unique twisting map $s: C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ such that

$$s(y \otimes a) = \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \gamma_j^1(a) \otimes y^j,$$

where

- $\gamma_0^1: A \rightarrow A$ is the B -linear map defined by $\gamma_0^1(b_i) := b_{i-1}$ for $i \geq 1$ and $\gamma_0^1(1) := 0$,
- $\gamma_{lh}^1 := g_l$ for $1 \leq l < n/h$,
- $\gamma_{lh+j}^1: A \rightarrow A$ is the B -linear map defined by

$$\gamma_{lh+j}^1(a) := \gamma_{lh}^1(ab_j) - \sum_{k=0}^{lh+j-1} \gamma_k^1(a) \gamma_{lh}^k(b_j) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j < h. \tag{3.13}$$

Remark 3.3. Since $s(c \otimes b) = b \otimes c$ for all $c \in C$ and $b \in B$, the algebra B is included in the center of $D := A \otimes_s C$, and so, D is a free B -algebra of dimension hn .

Remark 3.4. As was said before, all the twisting maps $s: C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ such that

- $B := \ker \gamma_0^1$ is a subalgebra of the center of A ,
- $s(c \otimes b) = b \otimes c$ for all $c \in C$ and $b \in B$,
- there exist $h \geq 2$ and $x \in A$ such that $\gamma_0^h = 0$ and $\gamma_0^{h-1}(x)$ is invertible,

are of this type. In particular, for all such algebras, $h|n$ and A is free over B .

We next apply the above algorithm to construct a very specific example of truncated noncommutative polynomial extension.

Example 3.5. Let $A := k \times k$ where k is a field of characteristic different from 2 and let $B := k(1, 1)$. Let $n = h = 2$, $b_0 = (1, 1)$ and $b_1 = (1, -1)$. It is evident that the B -linear map $\gamma_0^1: A \rightarrow A$, determined by the conditions $\gamma_0^1(b_1) := b_0$ and $\gamma_0^1(b_0) := 0$, is given by

$$\gamma_0^1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{2} \right)$$

A direct computation applying (3.13) gives

$$\gamma_1^1(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = (\lambda_2, \lambda_1).$$

Hence,

$$s(y \otimes (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)) = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{2}, \frac{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}{2} \right) \otimes 1 + (\lambda_2, \lambda_1) \otimes y.$$

Note that by Proposition 1.11, the algebra $D := A \otimes_s \frac{k[y]}{\langle y^2 \rangle}$ is simple. Since $(1, 1) \otimes y$ is nilpotent and $\dim_k(D) = 4$, necessarily $D \simeq M_2(k)$.

The above example is a particular case of a general result.

Proposition 3.6. *Let $D := A \otimes_s C$ be an algebra constructed using the algorithm introduced in Section 3.1. Then D is simple if and only if B is a field and $h = n$, where we are using the same notations as in that subsection. Moreover, in this case, $D \simeq M_n(B)$.*

Proof. Suppose that D is simple. Since $\gamma_0^h = 0$, it follows from Proposition 1.11 that $h = n$ and

$$Ab = ABb = AbB = Ab\gamma_0^{n-1}(A) = A,$$

for all $b \in B \setminus \{0\}$. Hence, B is a field by Remark 1.3. Conversely, if B is a field and $h = n$, then

$$Ab\gamma_0^{n-1}(A) = AbB = AB = A,$$

and so, again by Proposition 1.11, the algebra D is simple. The last assertion follows immediately from the fact that $\dim_B(D) = n^2$ and $1 \otimes y$ is nilpotent of order n . \square

4. Upper triangular twisting maps

The aim of this section is to study twisting maps $s: C \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C$ with $\gamma_0^1 = 0$. Under this assumption the low dimensional Hochschild cohomology plays a prominent role. The obstructions to inductively construct twisting maps are cohomology classes. For the sake of simplicity, given a twisting map with $\gamma_0^1 = 0$, we set $\alpha := \gamma_1^1$. Moreover, we let α^m denote the m -fold composition of α with itself. Note that formula (1.2) implies $\gamma_j^i = 0$ for $j < i$ and $\gamma_i^i = \alpha^i$. In particular M is upper triangular. Therefore, as in the introduction, we call these twisting maps and the corresponding twisted products, upper triangular. Note moreover that, by the Product law, α is an algebra endomorphism. Throughout this section $Z(A)$ denotes the center of A and we set $\Delta_j := \alpha - \alpha^j$.

From now on we set $C_n := k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$, and we let ${}_A A_{\alpha^n}$ denote the k -module A endowed with the A -bimodule structure given by $a \cdot b \cdot c := \alpha(a)b\alpha^n(c)$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $s_n: C_n \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_n$ be an upper triangular twisting map and let γ_j^i ($i \geq 0$ and $0 \leq j < n$) be the family of k -linear endomorphisms of A associated with s_n . Consider the map $F: A \otimes A \rightarrow {}_A A_{\alpha^n}$, defined by*

$$F(a \otimes b) := \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a)\gamma_n^i(b),$$

where

$$\gamma_n^i := \sum_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_i \geq 1 \\ u_1 + \dots + u_i = n}} \gamma_{u_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_{u_i}^1 \quad \text{for } i \geq 2. \tag{4.14}$$

Then, F is a normalized cocycle in the canonical Hochschild cochain complex of A with coefficients in ${}_A A_{\alpha^n}$. Moreover, there exists an upper triangular twisting map

$$s_{n+1}: C_{n+1} \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_{n+1},$$

with the same γ_j^i 's as s_n for $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$, if and only if $[F] = 0$ in $H^2(A, {}_A A_{\alpha^n})$. In this case $F = -b^2(\gamma_n^1)$, where b^2 is the Hochschild coboundary.

Proof. It is easy to check that $\gamma_n^i(1) = 0$ for $1 < i < n$. Hence F is normal. We next prove that it is a cocycle. In fact

$$\begin{aligned} b^3(F)(a \otimes b \otimes c) &= \alpha(a)F(b \otimes c) - F(ab \otimes c) + F(a \otimes bc) + F(a \otimes b)\alpha^n(c) \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \gamma_1^1(a)\gamma_i^1(b)\gamma_n^i(c) - \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(ab)\gamma_n^i(c) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a)\gamma_n^i(bc) - \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a)\gamma_n^i(b)\gamma_n^n(c) \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \gamma_1^1(a)\gamma_i^1(b)\gamma_n^i(c) - \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \sum_{l=1}^i \gamma_1^1(a)\gamma_l^1(b)\gamma_n^i(c) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \sum_{l=i}^n \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_l^i(b) \gamma_n^l(c) - \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_n^i(b) \gamma_n^n(c) \\
 & = - \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \sum_{l=2}^i \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_l^i(b) \gamma_n^l(c) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \sum_{l=i}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_l^i(b) \gamma_n^l(c) \\
 & = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

Now, note that, since $\gamma_0^1 = 0$,

$$\sum_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_i \geq 0 \\ u_1 + \dots + u_i = n}} \gamma_{u_1}^1 \circ \dots \circ \gamma_{u_i}^1,$$

is well defined for each $i \geq 2$ (independently of the value assigned to γ_n^1), and gives γ_n^i . Hence, we can use Corollary 1.6 to conclude that there exists s_{n+1} satisfying the required conditions, if and only if there is a k -linear map $\gamma_n^1 : A \rightarrow A$ fulfilling

$$\gamma_n^1(ab) = \gamma_1^1(a) \gamma_n^1(b) + \gamma_n^1(a) \gamma_n^n(b) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_n^i(b), \tag{4.15}$$

or, equivalently, $b^2(\gamma_n^1)(a \otimes b) = -F(a \otimes b)$. In fact, the maps γ_j^i ($i \geq 2$ and $j < n$) are the same as for s_n , and so, if $a, b \in A$ and $j < n$, then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma_j^1(ab) & = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_j^i(b) \quad \text{since } s_n \text{ is a twisting map} \\
 & = \sum_{i=0}^n \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_j^i(b) \quad \text{because } \gamma_j^n = 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

while the equality

$$\gamma_n^1(ab) = \sum_{i=0}^n \gamma_i^1(a) \gamma_n^i(b) \quad \text{for } a, b \in A$$

is the same as (4.15). \square

Next, we are going to describe the first serious obstruction to construct an upper triangular twisting map, when α is the identity map. In the following result δ_1^j means the j -fold composition of δ_1 .

Corollary 4.2. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 4.1, if $\alpha = id$, then the following facts hold:*

- (1) Any derivation δ_1 of A defines a twisting map $s_3 : C_3 \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_3$, via $\gamma_0^1 := 0, \gamma_1^1 := id$ and $\gamma_2^1 := \delta_1$. Moreover, all upper triangular twisting maps from $C_3 \otimes A$ to $A \otimes C_3$, with $\gamma_1^1 = id$, are of this type.
- (2) Any pair of derivations δ_1, δ_2 of A gives a twisting map $s_4 : C_4 \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_4$, via $\gamma_0^1 := 0, \gamma_1^1 := id, \gamma_2^1 := \delta_1$ and $\gamma_3^1 := \delta_1^2 + \delta_2$. Moreover, all upper triangular twisting maps from $C_4 \otimes A$ to $A \otimes C_4$, with $\gamma_1^1 = id$, are of this type.
- (3) Let δ_1 and δ_2 be derivations of A . Consider the upper triangular twisting map $s_4 : C_4 \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_4$, defined by δ_1 and δ_2 . Then, there exists an upper triangular twisting map $s_5 : C_5 \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_5$, with the same γ_1^1, γ_2^1 and γ_3^1 as s_4 , if and only if $[\delta_1] \cup [\delta_2] = 0$ in $H^2(A, A)$.

Proof. Let $F : A \otimes A \rightarrow A$ be as in Theorem 4.1. When $n = 2$, we have $F = 0$. When $n = 3$, a direct computation shows that $F = 2\delta_1 \cup \delta_1 = -b^2(\delta_1^2)$. Finally, when $n = 4$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(a \otimes b) & = \gamma_2^1(a) \gamma_4^2(b) + \gamma_3^1(a) \gamma_4^3(b) \\
 & = \delta_1(a)(3\delta_1^2(b) + 2\delta_2(b)) + 3(\delta_1^2(a) + \delta_2(a))\delta_1(b) \\
 & = -b^2(\delta_1^3 + 2\delta_1 \circ \delta_2)(a \otimes b) + (\delta_2 \cup \delta_1)(a \otimes b).
 \end{aligned}$$

Items (1), (2) and (3) follow now immediately from Theorem 4.1. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Let α be an endomorphism of A . Assume that there exist $b_2, \dots, b_{n-1} \in A$ such that $\Delta_2(b_2), \Delta_3(b_3), \dots, \Delta_{n-1}(b_{n-1})$ are not zero divisors and $\{b_j, \alpha(b_j) : j = 2, \dots, n-1\} \subseteq Z(A)$. Then, given elements $a_2, \dots, a_{n-1} \in A$, there is at most one upper triangular twisting map $s : C_n \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_n$ with $\gamma_1^1 = \alpha$ and $\gamma_j^1(b_j) = a_j$ for $j = 2, \dots, n-1$.*

Proof. Assume that there is a twisting map s that satisfies the hypothesis. Since $\gamma_0^1 = 0$, it follows easily from Corollary 1.6 that, for each $j \leq n$, the maps $\gamma_0^1, \dots, \gamma_{j-1}^1$ define a twisting map $s_j : C_j \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_j$. It is clear that in order to complete the proof we only need to check that the uniqueness of s_j implies the one of s_{j+1} . By Theorem 4.1, to carry out this task it

suffices to show that if $\delta: A \rightarrow {}_\alpha A_{\alpha^j}$ is a derivation (that is, a 1-cocycle in the cochain Hochschild complex) which vanish in b_j , then $\delta = 0$. But, from the equalities

$$\delta(a)\alpha^j(b_j) = \delta(ab_j) = \delta(b_j a) = \alpha(b_j)\delta(a) = \delta(a)\alpha(b_j) \quad \text{for all } a \in A,$$

it follows that $\delta = 0$, since $\Delta_j(b_j)$ is not a zero divisor of A . \square

Lemma 4.4. Let $s_n: C_n \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_n$ and F be as in Theorem 4.1, and let $b \in Z(A)$. Define $G_b: A \rightarrow A$ by

$$G_b(a) := F(a \otimes b) - F(b \otimes a).$$

Then,

$$b^2(G_b)(a \otimes a') = F(a \otimes a')\alpha^n(b) - \alpha(b)F(a \otimes a').$$

Proof. Since

$$\begin{aligned} b^2(G_b)(a \otimes a') &= \alpha(a)F(a' \otimes b) - F(aa' \otimes b) + F(a \otimes b)\alpha^n(a') \\ &\quad - \alpha(a)F(b \otimes a') + F(b \otimes aa') - F(b \otimes a)\alpha^n(a') \end{aligned}$$

and F is a cocycle,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= b^3(F)(a \otimes a' \otimes b) + b^3(F)(b \otimes a \otimes a') - b^3(F)(a \otimes b \otimes a') \\ &= \alpha(a)F(a' \otimes b) - F(aa' \otimes b) + F(a \otimes a'b) - F(a \otimes a')\alpha^n(b) \\ &\quad + \alpha(b)F(a \otimes a') - F(ba \otimes a') + F(b \otimes aa') - F(b \otimes a)\alpha^n(a') \\ &\quad - \alpha(a)F(b \otimes a') + F(ab \otimes a') - F(a \otimes ba') + F(a \otimes b)\alpha^n(a') \\ &= b^2(G_b)(a \otimes a') + \alpha(b)F(a \otimes a') - F(a \otimes a')\alpha^n(b), \end{aligned}$$

as desired. \square

Proposition 4.5. Let $s_n: C_n \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_n$ be an upper triangular twisting map and let $b \in Z(A)$. If $\Delta_n(b)$ is invertible and $\alpha(b), \alpha^n(b) \in Z(A)$, then, for any $a \in Z(A)$, there is a twisting map

$$s_{n+1}: C_{n+1} \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_{n+1}$$

with $\gamma_n^1(b) = a$ and the same γ_j^1 's as s_n for $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$.

Proof. Set $\gamma_n^1 := a\Delta_n(b)^{-1}\Delta_n + \Delta_n(b)^{-1}G_b$, where G_b is the map introduced in Lemma 4.4. Notice that

$$\gamma_n^1(b) = a + G_b(b) = a.$$

Using Lemma 4.4 it is easy to check that this map fulfills $b^2(\gamma_n^1) = -F$, where b^2 is the coboundary of the Hochschild complex of A with coefficients in ${}_\alpha A_{\alpha^n}$. Then Theorem 4.1 guarantee the existence of such s_{n+1} . \square

Theorem 4.6. Let $\alpha: A \rightarrow A$ be an endomorphism. Assume that there exist $b_2, \dots, b_{n-1} \in Z(A)$ such that $\alpha(b_j), \alpha^j(b_j) \in Z(A)$ and $\Delta_j(b_j)$ is invertible for all j . Then, given elements $a_2, \dots, a_{n-1} \in Z(A)$, there is a unique upper triangular twisting map

$$s: C_n \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_n,$$

with $\gamma_1^1 = \alpha$ and $\gamma_j^1(b_j) = a_j$, for $j = 2, \dots, n - 1$.

Proof. The uniqueness it follows immediately from Proposition 4.3, and the existence can be checked easily by induction on n , using the previous proposition. \square

Example 4.7. It is not difficult to find examples in which the hypotheses of the previous theorem are fulfilled, for instance, we have the following cases in which $b_j = b$ for all j :

- (1) Let k be a characteristic zero field, $A := k[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ and take $b_j = x_1$ for all j in the theorem. Let α be an algebra morphism with $\alpha(x_1) = x_1 + \lambda$, for some $\lambda \in k \setminus \{0\}$. Then $\Delta_j(b) = (1 - j)\lambda$ is invertible.
- (2) Let K/k be a field extension and assume there exists an $\alpha \in \text{Gal}(K/k)$ and $b \in K$ such that $b \neq \alpha^i(b)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n - 2$. Then $\Delta_j(b)$ is invertible for $1 < j < n$.

Remark 4.8. For upper triangular twisting maps, the map $\alpha := \gamma_1^1$ seems more important than in the case $\gamma_0^1 \neq 0$. For instance, it is an endomorphism of algebras, moreover it is easy to check that if α is an injective map, then s is also injective; and that if s is surjective, then so is α . Hence, when A is finite dimensional, s is bijective if and only if α is.

Remark 4.9. Let A be a k -algebra. Consider the k -module $A[[y]]$ consisting of the power series with coefficients in A . It is easy to check that having an associative and unitary algebra structure on $A[[y]]$ such that:

- A and $k[[y]]$ are unitary subalgebras of $A[[y]]$,
- $(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i y^i) y = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i y^{i+1}$,
- The canonical surjection $A[[y]] \rightarrow A$ is a morphism of algebras,

which we call an *upper triangular formal extension of A* , is the same that having a associative and unitary algebra structure on each $A[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$ such that

- A and $k[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$ are unitary subalgebras of $A[y]/\langle y^n \rangle$,
- The multiplication map takes $a \otimes y^i$ to ay^i ,
- The canonical surjection $A[y]/\langle y^n \rangle \rightarrow A$ is a morphism of algebras,

in such a way that the canonical maps

$$\pi_n : \frac{A[y]}{\langle y^{n+1} \rangle} \rightarrow \frac{A[y]}{\langle y^n \rangle}$$

are k -algebra morphisms. Hence, in order to construct such an algebra structure on $A[[y]]$, [Theorem 4.1](#) can be applied.

In particular, we have the following result, which shows the close relationship between formal deformations and formal extensions (compare with [7, p.64]).

Corollary 4.10. *If $H^2(A, {}_{\alpha}A_{\alpha^n}) = 0$ for all endomorphism α of A and all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, then any upper triangular truncated polynomial extension can be extended to an upper triangular formal extension.*

Proof. It follows immediately from [Theorem 4.1](#). \square

Consider now the following rigidity result for deformations [7, Corollary Sec. 3, p. 65]: If $HH^2(A) = 0$, then A is rigid, i.e. any deformation is equivalent to the trivial one. In our setting we have to consider $HH^1(A)$, and we have to define the notion of equivalency.

Definition 4.11. Two upper triangular formal extensions $A_s[[y]]$ and $A_t[[y]]$ are *equivalent*, if there is an algebra isomorphism

$$\varphi : A_s[[y]] \rightarrow A_t[[y]],$$

such that $\varphi(a) = a$ for all $a \in A$ and $\varphi(y) = y + R$, where $R \in A_t[[y]]y^2$.

Remark 4.12. It is easy to see that if $A_s[[y]]$ and $A_t[[y]]$ are equivalent, then the maps γ_1^1 determined by s and t coincide.

Given an automorphism α of A we let $A^{\alpha}[[y]]$ denote the unique upper triangular formal extension satisfying $ya = \alpha(a)y$ for all $a \in A$. We will name this extension the *trivial formal extension associated with α* .

Let $A_s[[y]]$ be an upper triangular formal extension with $\gamma_1^1 = \alpha$ and let $(a_i)_{i>1}$ be a sequence of elements of A . Set $\{P_i^j : i \geq j \geq 1\}$ be the family of elements of A recursively defined by

$$\begin{aligned} P_1^1 &:= 1, \\ P_i^1 &:= a_i \quad \text{for } i > 1, \\ P_i^j &:= \sum_{\substack{u_1, \dots, u_j \geq 1 \\ u_1 + \dots + u_j = i}} P_{u_1}^1 \alpha^{u_1}(P_{u_2}^1) \alpha^{u_1+u_2}(P_{u_3}^1) \dots \alpha^{u_1+\dots+u_{j-1}}(P_{u_j}^1). \end{aligned}$$

Note that in the definition of P_i^j we only use a_2, \dots, a_{i-j+1} and that $P_j^j = 1$ for all $j \geq 1$.

Let $\varphi : A_s[[y]] \rightarrow A^{\alpha}[[y]]$ be the left A -linear map defined by

$$\varphi(y) := y + a_2y^2 + a_3y^3 + a_4y^4 + \dots \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi\left(\sum b_i y^i\right) := \sum b_i \varphi(y)^i,$$

Lemma 4.13. *Let $v, u \in \mathbb{N}$. The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\varphi(y^v a) - \varphi(y)^v a \in A^{\alpha}[[y]]y^{v+u}$ for all $a \in A$.
- (2) We have

$$P_i^v \alpha^i(a) = \sum_{j=v}^i \gamma_j^v(a) P_i^j \quad \text{for all } a \in A \text{ and } v \leq i < u + v.$$

Proof. Note that $\varphi(y) = P$ where $P := y + a_2y^2 + a_3y^3 + \dots$. Clearly

$$P^j = \sum_{i=j}^{\infty} P_i^j y^i.$$

Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(y^v a) &= \sum_{j=v}^{\infty} \varphi(\gamma_j^v(a) y^j) \\ &= \sum_{j=v}^{\infty} \gamma_j^v(a) P^j \\ &= \sum_{j=v}^{\infty} \sum_{i=j}^{\infty} \gamma_j^v(a) P_i^j y^i \\ &= \sum_{i=v}^{\infty} \sum_{j=v}^i \gamma_j^v(a) P_i^j y^i. \end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

On the other hand

$$\varphi(y)^v a = P^v a = \sum_{i=v}^{\infty} P_i^v y^i a = \sum_{i=v}^{\infty} P_i^v \alpha^i(a) y^i. \tag{4.17}$$

Comparing the coefficients of y^i in (4.16) and (4.17) for $v \leq i < v + u$, we obtain that (1) \Leftrightarrow (2). \square

Lemma 4.14. Let $u \in \mathbb{N}$. If

$$\varphi(ya) - \varphi(y)a \in A^\alpha[[y]]y^{1+u} \quad \forall a \in A,$$

then

$$\varphi\left(y^v \sum c_j y^j\right) - \varphi(y)^v \left(\sum c_j y^j\right) \in A^\alpha[[y]]y^{v+u} \quad \forall v \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } \sum c_j y^j \in A_s[[y]].$$

Proof. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi\left(y \sum c_j y^j\right) &= \varphi\left(\sum y c_j y^j\right) \\ &= \sum \varphi(y c_j y^j) \\ &= \sum \varphi(y c_j) \varphi(y)^j \\ &\equiv \sum \varphi(y) c_j \varphi(y)^j \pmod{A^\alpha[[y]]y^{1+u}} \\ &= \varphi(y) \varphi\left(\sum c_j y^j\right). \end{aligned}$$

An inductive argument shows now that

$$\varphi\left(y^v \sum c_j y^j\right) = \varphi(y^v) \varphi\left(\sum c_j y^j\right) \pmod{A^\alpha[[y]]y^{v+u}} \text{ for all } v \in \mathbb{N},$$

as desired. \square

Lemma 4.15. Let $u, v \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $u \geq v$. If

$$P_i^1 \alpha^i(a) = \sum_{j=1}^i \gamma_j^1(a) P_i^j \quad \text{for all } a \in A \text{ and } 1 \leq i < u + 1$$

then

$$P_i^v \alpha^i(a) = \sum_{j=v}^i \gamma_j^v(a) P_i^j \quad \text{for all } a \in A \text{ and } v \leq i < u + v.$$

Proof. Follows from Lemmas 4.13 and 4.14. \square

Proposition 4.16. The following assertions are equivalent:

(1) The formal extension $A_s[[y]]$ is equivalent to the trivial formal extension associated with α , via the map φ determined by

$$\varphi(y) := y + a_2y^2 + a_3y^3 + a_4y^4 + \dots \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi\left(\sum b_i y^i\right) := \sum b_i \varphi(y)^i.$$

(2) We have

$$P_i^1 \alpha^i(a) = \sum_{j=1}^i \gamma_j^1(a) P_i^j \quad \text{for all } a \in A \text{ and } i \geq 1. \tag{4.18}$$

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) by Lemma 4.13. We next prove that (2) \Rightarrow (1). By Lemma 4.13 with $v = 1$, we get that $\varphi(y)a = \varphi(ya)$ for all $a \in A$. Hence, by Lemma 4.14

$$\varphi\left(y^i \sum c_j y^j\right) = \varphi(y^i) \varphi\left(\sum c_j y^j\right) \quad \text{for all } i \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Consequently,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi\left(\left(\sum_i b_i y^i\right)\left(\sum_j c_j y^j\right)\right) &= \varphi\left(\sum_i b_i \left(y^i \sum_j c_j y^j\right)\right) \\ &= \sum_i b_i \varphi\left(y^i \sum_j c_j y^j\right) \\ &= \sum_i b_i \varphi(y^i) \varphi\left(\sum_j c_j y^j\right) \\ &= \varphi\left(\sum_i b_i y^i\right) \varphi\left(\sum_j c_j y^j\right), \end{aligned}$$

as desired. \square

Theorem 4.17. Let α be an automorphism of A . If $H^1(A, {}_\alpha A_{\alpha^i}) = 0$ for all $i > 1$, then any upper triangular formal extension with $\gamma_1^1 = \alpha$ is equivalent to the trivial formal extension associated with α .

Proof. It suffices to find $(a_i)_{i>1}$ such that (4.18) is fulfilled. We proceed by induction on i . Since $P_1^1 = 1$ and $\gamma_1^1 = \alpha$,

$$P_1^1 \alpha(a) = \gamma_1^1(a) P_1^1 \quad \text{for all } a \in A$$

and so condition (4.18) is satisfied for $i = 1$. Suppose we have a_1, \dots, a_u such that (4.18) holds for $i = 1, \dots, u$. For $a \in A$ we define

$$\Delta(a) := \sum_{j=2}^{u+1} \gamma_j^1(a) P_{u+1}^j.$$

We notice that equality (4.18) for $i = u + 1$ is equivalent to

$$\Delta(a) = P_{u+1}^1 \alpha^{u+1}(a) - \alpha(a) P_{u+1}^1, \tag{4.19}$$

and so we have to find P_{u+1}^1 , such that equality (4.19) is satisfied. We claim that Δ is a (α, α^{u+1}) -derivation. In fact,

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(ab) &= \sum_{j=2}^{u+1} \gamma_j^1(ab) P_{u+1}^j \\ &= \sum_{j=2}^{u+1} \sum_{h=1}^j \gamma_h^1(a) \gamma_j^h(b) P_{u+1}^j \\ &= \sum_{j=2}^{u+1} \gamma_1^1(a) \gamma_j^1(b) P_{u+1}^j + \sum_{j=2}^{u+1} \sum_{h=2}^j \gamma_h^1(a) \gamma_j^h(b) P_{u+1}^j \\ &= \alpha(a) \Delta(b) + \sum_{h=2}^{u+1} \gamma_h^1(a) \sum_{j=h}^{u+1} \gamma_j^h(b) P_{u+1}^j. \end{aligned}$$

Since, by Lemma 4.15,

$$\sum_{j=h}^{u+1} \gamma_j^h(b) P_{u+1}^j = P_{u+1}^h \alpha^{u+1}(b),$$

we have

$$\Delta(ab) = \alpha(a) \Delta(b) + \sum_{h=2}^{u+1} \gamma_h^1(a) P_{u+1}^h \alpha^{u+1}(b) = \alpha(a) \Delta(b) + \Delta(a) \alpha^{u+1}(b),$$

which proves the claim. Since $H^1(A, {}_\alpha A_{\alpha^{u+1}}) = 0$, every (α, α^{u+1}) -derivation is inner, and so, there exists an element $a_{u+1} \in A$ such that

$$\Delta(a) = a_{u+1}\alpha^{u+1}(a) - \alpha(a)a_{u+1}.$$

Consequently (4.19) is satisfied if we take $P_{u+1}^1 := a_{u+1}$. \square

4.1. Non commutative truncated polynomial extensions of $k[x]/\langle x^m \rangle$

Theorem 4.18. *Let P_1, \dots, P_{n-1} be polynomials in $A := k[x]/\langle x^m \rangle$ such that x divides P_j for all j . Then there exists a unique upper triangular twisting map $s_n: C_n \otimes A \rightarrow A \otimes C_n$ with $\gamma_j^1(x) = P_j$ for each j .*

Proof. For $n = 1$ the result is trivial (the unique twisting map is the flip). Suppose that it is true for $n = l$, and that x divides $\gamma_j^i(x)$ for all $i, j < l$. Define $\gamma_1^2, \dots, \gamma_l^2$ as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 or, which is equal, as in Proposition 2.6. By that result, in order to construct s_{l+1} it suffices to define γ_l^1 satisfying $\gamma_l^1(x) = P_l$ and the Product law. Consider the matrix

$$M_{(l)}(x) := \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma_1^1(x) & \cdots & \gamma_{l-1}^1(x) & P_l \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \gamma_{l-1}^2(x) & \gamma_l^2(x) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & \gamma_l^l(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

and take $\gamma_l^1(x^h) := (M_{(l)}(x)^h)_{1l}$. By the formula of the matrix product

$$\gamma_l^1(x^{u+v}) = \sum_{j=1}^l \gamma_j^1(x^u) \gamma_l^j(x^v), \tag{4.20}$$

provided that $u + v < m$. To conclude that (4.20) also holds when $u + v \geq m$ it suffices to verify that x divides $M_{(l)}(x)$. We leave this task to the reader. \square

Corollary 4.19. *If P_1, P_2, \dots is a sequence of polynomials in $A := k[x]/\langle x^m \rangle$ such that x divides P_j for all j , then there exists an algebra structure on $A[[y]]$ such that*

- A and $k[[y]]$ are unitary subalgebras of $A[[y]]$,
- $(\sum_{i=0}^\infty a_i y^i) y = \sum_{i=0}^\infty a_i y^{i+1}$,
- The canonical surjection $A[[y]] \rightarrow A$ is a morphism of algebras,
- $yx = \sum_{i=1}^\infty P_i y^i$.

Proof. Apply Remark 4.9. \square

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