Hopf algebra structure of simple Lie groups

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§1. Introduction

Let G be a compact connected Lie group of rank l and p a rational prime. The group multiplication $\mu: G \times G \rightarrow G$ induces a map

(1.1)
$$\mu^* \colon H^*(\mathbf{G}; \mathbf{Z}_p) \longrightarrow H^*(\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{G}; \mathbf{Z}_p).$$

By the virtue of the Künneth formular, μ^* gives a Hopf algebra structure

$$(1.2) \phi: H^*(\mathbf{G}; \mathbf{Z}_p) \longrightarrow H^*(\mathbf{G}; \mathbf{Z}_p) \otimes H^*(\mathbf{G}; \mathbf{Z}_p)$$

of $H^*(G; \mathbb{Z}_n)$.

Since

$$\phi(x) - (x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x) \in \widetilde{H}^*(G; \mathbf{Z}_p) \otimes \widetilde{H}^*(G; \mathbf{Z}_p)$$
for $\widetilde{H}^*(G; \mathbf{Z}_p) = \sum_{i > 0} H^i(G; \mathbf{Z}_p)$,

we put

$$\overline{\phi}(x) = \phi(x) - (x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x)$$
.

An element $x \in \tilde{H}^*(G; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ is said to be primitive if $\bar{\phi}(x) = 0$.

On the other hand consider the universal G bundle

$$\mathbf{G} \longrightarrow E\mathbf{G} \longrightarrow B\mathbf{G}.$$

An element $x \in \widetilde{H}^*(G; \mathbb{Z}_p)$ is called to be universally transgressive if x is transgressive with respect to (1.3).