

The Action of S_n on the Components of the Hodge Decomposition of Hochschild Homology

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1. Background

Let k be a field of characteristic 0, let A be an associative k -algebra, and let M be an A -bimodule. Define $C_n(A; M)$ to be $M \otimes A^{\otimes n}$ (all tensor products over k) and define $b_n: C_n(A; M) \rightarrow C_{n-1}(A; M)$ by

$$b_n(m \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n) = ma_1 \otimes a_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n + (-1)^n a_n m \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{n-1} \\ + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (-1)^i m \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_i a_{i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n.$$

It is easy to check that $b_n \circ b_{n+1} = 0$, so that $\text{im } b_{n+1}$ is contained in $\ker b_n$. The *Hochschild homology of A with coefficients in M* is defined by

$$H_n(A; M) = \frac{\ker b_n}{\text{im } b_{n+1}}.$$

The symmetric group S_n acts on $C_n(A; M)$ by

$$\sigma \cdot (m \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n) = m \otimes a_{\sigma^{-1}1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{\sigma^{-1}n}.$$

Define a *splitting sequence* $(f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ to be a sequence of elements $f_n \in k[S_n]$ such that

$$(1.1) \quad b_n f_n \alpha = f_{n-1} b_n \alpha$$

for all $\alpha \in C_n(A; M)$, all associative k -algebras A , and all A -bimodules M . Given a splitting sequence (f_n) one can define $I_n(A; M)$ and $K_n(A; M)$ to be the image and kernel of $C_n(A; M)$ under f_n . Then both $(I_*(A; M), b_*)$ and $(K_*(A; M), b_*)$ are subcomplexes of $(C_*(A; M), b_*)$ which then yield new homology theories.

One can obtain a trivial splitting sequence by letting f_n be the identity in S_n . In general this is the only splitting sequence. However, under the assumption that A is commutative and that M is a symmetric bimodule ($a \cdot m = m \cdot a$ for all $a \in A$ and $m \in M$), there do exist nontrivial splitting sequences.

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