

On the second cohomology groups of the fundamental groups of simple algebraic groups over perfect fields

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Introduction.

In this paper, we determine the first and second cohomology groups of the following tori: G_m , $R_{K/k}(G_m)$, and some tori associated with $R_{K/k}(G_m)$ (U and V defined in § 2) and discuss relations between them. As an application, we also determine $H^2(k, Z)$, where Z is the center of a simply connected simple algebraic group F defined over a perfect field k . Since any simply connected simple algebraic group F defined over k is obtained by an inner twist from a certain quasi-split simple algebraic group F_1 defined over k , in order to determine $H^2(k, Z)$, it suffices to determine $H^2(k, Z_1)$, where Z_1 is the center of F_1 .

In n°1, we state some lemmas which are well-known. In n°2, we determine the cohomology groups of some special tori, applying the lemmas to the case $M = k_s^*$, where k_s is the separable closure of k . In n°3 and n°4, we determine $H^2(k, Z)$ and define an H^2 -invariant of a k -form of a simple algebraic group. N°5 has a nature of an appendix which will explain in a certain sense the meaning of the table obtained in n°3. Let K be a separable quadratic extension of an arbitrary field k . We prove that a central simple algebra B over K has an anti-automorphism over k if and only if $\beta + \bar{\beta} = 0$, where β is the class of B in the Brauer group $B(K)$ of K . We also prove that B has an involution over k if and only if $c(\beta) = 0$, where c is the corestriction of $B(K)$ into $B(k)$.

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§ 1. Preliminaries.

Let \mathfrak{g} be an arbitrary group and \mathfrak{h} be its subgroup of finite index n . Put $\mathfrak{g} = \bigcup_{i=1}^n g_i \mathfrak{h}$, with $g_1 = 1$. Putting