

# NOTE ON COMPLETE COHOMOLOGY OF A QUASI-FROBENIUS ALGEBRA

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Let  $A$  be a quasi-Frobenius algebra over a field  $K$ .  $A$  has a complete (co)homology theory which may be established upon an augmented acyclic projective complex, i.e. a commutative diagram

$$(1) \quad \dots \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X_0 \rightarrow X_{-1} \rightarrow X_{-2} \rightarrow \dots$$

$\begin{array}{c} \varepsilon \searrow \quad \nearrow \iota \\ A \end{array}$

of  $A$ -double-modules with exact horizontal row, projective  $X_p$ , and with epimorphic resp. monomorphic  $\varepsilon$  and  $\iota$ . Negative-dimensional cohomology groups, over an  $A$ -double-module, are expected to be in close relationship with (ordinary positive-dimensional) homology groups. Indeed, in case  $A$  is a Frobenius algebra the cohomology groups  $H^{-n}(A, M)$ ,  $-n < -1$ , over an  $A$ -double-module  $M$  may be identified, connecting homomorphisms taken into account, with the homology groups  $H_{n-1}(A, M^*)$  over an  $A$ -double-module  $M^* = (M, *)$  obtained from  $M$  by modifying its  $A$ -right-module structure with an automorphism  $*$  of  $A$  belonging to the Frobenius algebra structure of  $A$ , and, moreover, the cohomology groups  $H^0(A, M)$ ,  $H^{-1}(A, M)$  are described explicitly in terms of commutation and norm-map, so to speak, defined by a certain pair of dual bases of  $A$ . In the present note we want to give the corresponding description of the 0- and negative-dimensional cohomology groups of a quasi-Frobenius algebra  $A$ . In doing so, we shall deal with a certain  $A$ -double-module  $M^{\natural}$  which is obtained from  $M$  by a certain construction but which is in general not  $A$ -left-isomorphic to  $M$  contrary to that  $M^*$  in case of a Frobenius algebra is  $A$ -left-isomorphic to  $M$ . Further, our construction will strongly rely upon the relationship of  $A$  with its core algebra  $A_0$  which is a Frobenius algebra. In fact, the (co)homology theory of an algebra can, generally, be reduced to that of its core algebra, and this principle applies also to the complete (co)homology of a quasi-Frobenius algebra. However, description and construction in terms

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