

# 5 - Hopf Algebras of cooperations

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## The $E_2$ -term

(\*) Suppose  $E_*E$  is flat  $/E_*$

$\Rightarrow (E_*E, E_*)$  is a Hopf algebra.

(c.f. Remark appno A)

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E_* & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{\eta_L} \\ \xleftarrow{\eta_R} \\ \xrightarrow{\eta_R} \\ \xleftarrow{\eta_L} \end{array} & E_*E \\
 & & \uparrow \circlearrowleft \\
 & & E_*E \\
 & & \xrightarrow{\Delta} E_*E \otimes_{E_*} E_*E \\
 & & \xleftarrow{\mu}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E & \begin{array}{c} \xrightarrow{1 \wedge \eta} \\ \xleftarrow{\eta \wedge 1} \\ \xrightarrow{\eta \wedge 1} \\ \xleftarrow{1 \wedge \eta} \end{array} & E \wedge E \\
 & & \uparrow \circlearrowleft \\
 & & E \wedge E \\
 & & \xrightarrow{1 \wedge \mu} E \wedge E \wedge E \\
 & & \xleftarrow{1 \wedge \eta \wedge 1}
 \end{array}$$

(the "Künneth theorem")

e.g.  $E = H\mathbb{F}_p$   $p \neq 2$ :  $(H\mathbb{F}_2)_*H\mathbb{F}_2 = \mathbb{F}_2[\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots]$   $|\zeta_i| = 2^i - 1$   $n_L = n_R$

$$\psi(\zeta_i) = \sum_{i_1+i_2=i} \zeta_{i_1}^{2^{i_2}} \otimes \zeta_{i_2} \quad [\zeta_0 := 1]$$

$p=2$ :  $(H\mathbb{F}_2)_*H\mathbb{F}_2 = \mathbb{F}_2[\zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots] \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}[\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots]$

$$|\zeta_i| = 2(2^i - 1)$$

$$|\tau_i| = 2^i - 1$$

$$\psi(\zeta_i) = \sum_{i_1+i_2=i} \zeta_{i_1}^{2^{i_2}} \otimes \zeta_{i_2}$$

$$\psi(\tau_i) = \sum_{i_1+i_2=i} \zeta_{i_1}^{2^{i_2}} \otimes \tau_{i_2} + \tau_i \otimes 1$$

$V \times$

$E_*X$  is an  $E_*F$ -comodule

$$E_*X \rightarrow E_*E \otimes_F E_*X$$

e.g.  $E = HF_p$

$(HF_p)_*X$  is an  $A$ -module

$$E_*X \xrightarrow{1 \otimes \eta} E_*E_*X$$

$\Rightarrow (HF_p)_*X$  is an  $A_p$ -module

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