

A gentle introduction of the Connes-Moscovici's bialgebroid and its universal properties

Paolo Saracco

ULB - Université Libre de Bruxelles

Fonds de la Recherche Scientifique - FNRS

Welcome Home 2020

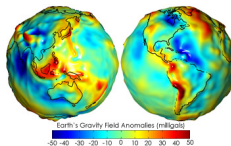
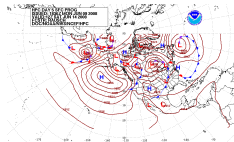
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Geometry

Smooth manifolds M 

Algebra

Smooth functions on the manifold
 $\mathcal{C}(M) = \{f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mid f \text{ smooth}\}$ 

Geometry

Algebra

Tangent space to M
at a point p : $T_p M$



p -derivations on $\mathcal{C}(M)$

$X_p : \mathcal{C}(M) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that
 $X_p(fg) = X_p(f)g(p) + f(p)X_p(g)$
for all $f, g \in \mathcal{C}(M)$

Geometry

$TM = \bigcup_{p \in M} T_p M$ Tangent bundle

$TM \xrightarrow{\pi} M$ Vector fields $\mathfrak{X}(M)$



Algebra

Derivations of $\mathcal{C}(M)$
 $\text{Der}(\mathcal{C}(M))$

$X : \mathcal{C}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}(M)$ such that
 $X(f \cdot g) = X(f) \cdot g + f \cdot X(g)$
for all $f, g \in \mathcal{C}(M)$

$[X, Y] := X \circ Y - Y \circ X$
is in $\text{Der}(\mathcal{C}(M))$

$$[X, X] = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [X, [Y, Z]] + [Y, [Z, X]] + [Z, [X, Y]] = 0$$

Definition

A Lie algebra is a vector space L together with a bilinear map $[-, -] : L \times L \rightarrow L$ such that $[X, X] = 0$ and

$$[X, [Y, Z]] + [Y, [Z, X]] + [Z, [X, Y]] = 0 \quad (\text{Jacobi identity})$$

for all $X, Y, Z \in L$.

Facts

- ▶ $\mathfrak{X}(M)$ is a Lie algebra with

$$[X, Y]_p(f) = X_p(Y(F)) - Y_p(X(f)).$$

- ▶ For any algebra A , $\text{Der}(A)$ is a Lie algebra with

$$[X, Y] = X \circ Y - Y \circ X.$$

- ▶ Any algebra A with $[a, b] = ab - ba$ is a Lie algebra.

Definition

A universal enveloping algebra for L is

- ▶ an associative algebra $U(L)$ together with
- ▶ a morphism of Lie algebras $L \xrightarrow{\iota} U(L)$

which is universal with respect to this property.

For every \mathbb{k} -algebra R and every Lie algebra morphism $L \rightarrow R$,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 L & \xrightarrow{\forall \text{ Lie}} & R \\
 \text{Lie} \downarrow & \nearrow \exists! \text{ alg} & \\
 U(L) & &
 \end{array}$$

Remark

$(U(L), \iota)$ is a universal arrow from L to the functor $\mathcal{L} : \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}} \rightarrow \text{Lie}_{\mathbb{k}}$.

Facts

- ▶ There is a one-to-one correspondence (isomorphism of categories) between representations of L and modules over $U(L)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U(L) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & U(L) \otimes U(L) & U(L) & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & \mathbb{k} \\ X \vdash & \longrightarrow & X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X & X \vdash & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

make of $U(L)$ a bialgebra.

- ▶ For B a bialgebra,

$$P(B) := \{b \in B \mid \Delta(b) = b \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes b\}$$

is a Lie algebra. $(U(L), \iota)$ is also a universal arrow from L to the functor $P : \text{Bialg}_{\mathbb{k}} \rightarrow \text{Lie}_{\mathbb{k}}$.

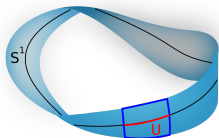
Geometry

Vector bundles and
global sections

$$\begin{array}{c}
 E \\
 \nearrow x \quad \downarrow \pi \\
 M
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{l}
 E \text{ smooth} \\
 \pi \text{ smooth} \\
 \pi^{-1}(\{p\}) \cong V \\
 \pi^{-1}(U) \cong U \times V
 \end{array}$$

(V fixed f.d. vector space)

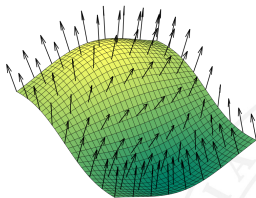
$\Gamma(E)$ = global sections



Algebra

Finitely generated and
projective $\mathcal{C}(M)$ -modules

$$\begin{array}{l}
 f \in \mathcal{C}(M), X \in \Gamma(E) \\
 (f \cdot X)(p) := f(p)X_p \\
 \text{for all } p \in M
 \end{array}$$



Geometry

Algebra

Lie algebroids

Lie-Rinehart algebras

vector bundle $A \xrightarrow{\omega} M$ $\mathcal{C}(M)$ -module L

vector bundle morphism

morphism of $\mathcal{C}(M)$ -modules $A \xrightarrow{a} TM$ $L \xrightarrow{\omega} \text{Der}(\mathcal{C}(M))$ $[-, -] : \Gamma(A) \times \Gamma(A) \rightarrow \Gamma(A)$ $[-, -] : L \times L \rightarrow L$ $\Gamma(A)$ Lie algebra L Lie algebra $a([X, Y]) = [a(X), a(Y)]$ ω of Lie algebras $[X, fY] = f[X, Y] + a(X)(f)Y$ $[X, fY] = f[X, Y] + X(f)Y$

Definition

A universal enveloping A -ring for a Lie-Rinehart algebra L is

- ▶ an associative A -ring U with unit $A \xrightarrow{u} U$ together with
- ▶ a morphism of Lie algebras $L \xrightarrow{\iota} U$ satisfying

$$u(a)\iota(X) = \iota(aX) \quad \text{and} \quad \iota(X)u(a) - u(a)\iota(X) = u(X(a)) \quad \forall a \in A, X \in L$$

and which is universal with respect to these properties.

Facts

- ▶ **Rinehart**: a UE A -ring for L exists - $\mathcal{U}(L)$.
- ▶ There is a one-to-one correspondence (isomorphism of categories) between representations of L and modules over $\mathcal{U}(L)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{U}(L) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \mathcal{U}(L) \otimes_A \mathcal{U}(L) & \mathcal{U}(L) & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & A \\ X \vdash & \longrightarrow & X \otimes_A 1 + 1 \otimes_A X & X \vdash & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

make of $\mathcal{U}(L)$ a cocommutative A -bialgebroid.

- ▶ For \mathcal{B} a cocommutative A -bialgebroid,

$$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B}) := \{b \in \mathcal{B} \mid \Delta(b) = b \otimes_A 1 + 1 \otimes_A b\}.$$

is a Lie-Rinehart algebra. $(\mathcal{U}(L), \iota)$ is a universal arrow from L to the functor $\mathcal{P} : \text{CCBialgd}_A \rightarrow \text{LieRin}_A$.

Fix: \mathbb{k} field of $\text{char}(\mathbb{k}) = 0$ A a non-comm \mathbb{k} -algebra

Definition

An A -anchored Lie algebra is a Lie algebra L over \mathbb{k} together with a morphism of Lie algebras $L \xrightarrow{\omega} \text{Der}(A)$.

Definition

A universal enveloping A^e -ring for an A -anchored Lie algebra is

- ▶ an associative A^e -ring U with unit $\eta : A^e \rightarrow U$ together with
- ▶ a morphism of Lie algebras $L \xrightarrow{j} U$ satisfying

$$[j(X), \eta(a \otimes b)] = \eta(X \cdot (a \otimes b)) \quad \text{for all } a, b \in A, X \in L$$

and which is universal with respect to these properties.

Facts

▶ A is a representation of $L \rightsquigarrow A$ is a $U(L)$ -module algebra.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(A \otimes U(L) \otimes A \right) \otimes \left(A \otimes U(L) \otimes A \right) \rightarrow \left(A \otimes U(L) \otimes A \right) \\ & (a \otimes u \otimes b) \otimes (a' \otimes u' \otimes b') \mapsto \sum a(u_1 \cdot a') \otimes u_2 u' \otimes (u_3 \cdot b') b \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta : \left(A \otimes U(L) \otimes A \right) & \rightarrow \left(A \otimes U(L) \otimes A \right) \otimes_A \left(A \otimes U(L) \otimes A \right) \\ & (a \otimes u \otimes b) \mapsto \sum (a \otimes u_1 \otimes 1) \otimes_A (1 \otimes u_2 \otimes b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\varepsilon : \left(A \otimes U(L) \otimes A \right) \rightarrow A, \quad (a \otimes u \otimes b) \mapsto a\varepsilon(u)b$$

makes of $A \otimes U(L) \otimes A$ an A -bialgebroid $A \odot U(L) \odot A$.

Theorem (S. '20)

The Connes-Moscovici's bialgebroid $A \odot U(L) \odot A$ is the universal enveloping A^e -ring of the A -anchored Lie algebra L .

Remark

$\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{B}) := \{b \in \mathcal{B} \mid \Delta(b) = b \otimes_A 1 + 1 \otimes_A b\}$ is an A -anchored Lie algebra.

Theorem (S. '20)

$(A \odot U(L) \odot A, j)$ is a universal arrow from L to the functor $\mathcal{P} : \text{Bialgd}_A \rightarrow \text{AnchLie}_A$.

Many thanks



Earth By NASA/Apollo 17 crew; taken by either Harrison Schmitt or Ron Evans

- <https://web.archive.org/web/20160112123725/http://grin.hq.nasa.gov/ABSTRACTS/GPN-2000-001138.html>; see also https://www.nasa.gov/multimedia/imagegallery/image_feature_329.html, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=43894484>

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Winds Greg Turk and David Banks. 1996. Image-guided streamline placement. In Proceedings of the 23rd annual conference on Computer graphics and interactive techniques (SIGGRAPH '96). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 453–460.

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