

SIMPLICIAL HOMOLOGY AND HOCHSCHILD COHOMOLOGY OF BANACH SEMILATTICE ALGEBRAS

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Abstract. The ℓ^1 -convolution algebra of a semilattice is known to have trivial cohomology in degrees 1, 2 and 3 whenever the coefficient bimodule is symmetric. We extend this result to all cohomology groups of degree ≥ 1 with symmetric coefficients. Our techniques prove a stronger splitting result, namely that the splitting can be made natural with respect to the underlying semilattice.

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1. Introduction. Let S be a *commutative* semigroup and $\mathcal{A}_S = \ell^1(S)$ its associated Banach convolution algebra. Grønbæk proved in [6] that \mathcal{A}_S is amenable if and only if S is a finite semilattice of abelian groups. Rather than asking about amenability, we can investigate when the Hochschild cohomology groups $\mathcal{H}^n(\mathcal{A}_S, M)$ vanish for various n and specific classes of \mathcal{A}_S -bimodules M . Unfortunately, calculating $\mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{A}_S, M)$ has proved hard even when M is a symmetric \mathcal{A}_S -bimodule.

Progress has been made in the case where S is a *semilattice*, that is, a commutative semigroup where every element is idempotent. If S is a semilattice, then by an old result of Duncan and Namioka \mathcal{A}_S is amenable if and only if S is finite (see [4], Theorem 10). Nevertheless, Dales and Duncan observed in [3] that $\mathcal{H}^1(\mathcal{A}_S, M) = \mathcal{H}^2(\mathcal{A}_S, M) = 0$ for all semilattices S and all symmetric \mathcal{A}_S -bimodules M , and this has been extended to the third cohomology groups in [5].

In this note we extend these results to all higher cohomology groups (the precise statement will be given in Section 4). The actual calculations used to prove our main result generalise familiar *ad hoc* arguments; our contribution is to put these arguments into a systematic framework, by using some basic language and ideas from category theory to “formalise” the process for solving the cohomology problems.

Let us review the structure of this paper. For readers unfamiliar with semigroups and their convolution algebras, we give the basic definitions and some examples. This is followed by a brief resumé on Banach algebras and their cohomology theory.

Our main result (Theorem 4.2) is stated in Section 4; a special case is established in Section 5, which will turn out to be the kernel for the proof of the general case. Section 6 contains the algebraic machinery which will be used to boost the results of Section 5 up to the general case, and Section 7 assembles the preceding work to give the main result. It is slightly unusual that the final proof is intrinsically inductive (on the degree of homology).

2. Background and definitions. We refer to standard references such as [1] for the definitions of Banach algebras and bimodules over them. In particular, recall that if A is a Banach algebra with identity 1_A and M a Banach A -bimodule, then M is said to be *unit-linked* ([1], § 9, Defn 11) if

$$1_A \cdot x = x = x \cdot 1_A \quad \text{for all } x \in M.$$

2.1. Semigroup algebras and monoid algebras. Let S be a semigroup. We denote by \mathcal{A}_S the ℓ^1 -convolution algebra of S (for the full definition, see e.g. [1] § 1, Example 23). This construction is functorial: more precisely, \mathcal{A}_\bullet defines a functor from the category \mathbf{SGP} of semigroups and homomorphisms to the category \mathbf{BAlg}_1 of Banach algebras and contractive algebra homomorphisms.

Note that the class of algebras \mathcal{A}_S contains more familiar classes of Banach algebras as special cases:

- if S is a group then \mathcal{A}_S is just the usual ℓ^1 -group algebra;
- if $S = \mathbb{Z}_+^k$ with the usual additive operations, then $\mathcal{A}_S = \ell^1(\mathbb{Z}_+^k)$ may be identified with the ℓ^1 -completion of the polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[z_1, \dots, z_k]$.

We also remark that our semigroups need not have identity elements: a semigroup with an identity element is called a *monoid*.

This paper is concerned with a special class of commutative semigroups, basic in semigroup theory but perhaps less familiar in the context of functional analysis.

DEFINITION 2.1. Let S be a semigroup. An element s of S is *idempotent* if $s^2 = s$. A commutative semigroup S in which every element is idempotent is called a *semilattice*; if S has an identity element then we shall say that S is a *unital semilattice*.

EXAMPLE 2.2. Let X be any set and consider the power set 2^X . The binary map $2^X \times 2^X \rightarrow 2^X$ given by $(A, B) \mapsto A \cup B$ is associative, and one may therefore regard 2^X as a semigroup with product given by \cup . Clearly this semigroup is commutative, has a unit (namely the empty set \emptyset) and consists of idempotents, and thus 2^X is a unital semilattice – in fact, it is the *free unital semilattice* on the generating set X .

EXAMPLE 2.3. Define $\vee : \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ by $(m, n) \mapsto \max(m, n)$. Then \vee defines an associative binary product, and the semigroup (\mathbb{Q}, \vee) turns out to be a non-unital semilattice. (More generally, any totally ordered set T is a semilattice when equipped with the multiplication $(x, y) \mapsto x \vee y$.)

REMARK. Every commutative semigroup S admits a decomposition $S = \coprod_{e \in L} S_e$ where L is the set of idempotents in S and $S_e \cdot S_f \subseteq S_{ef}$ (see, for example, [8], Ch. 4, Exercise 3.). This suggests the possibility of relating homological properties of \mathcal{A}_S to those of each subalgebra \mathcal{A}_{S_e} . One possible first step is to understand as much as possible about the case where each S_e consists of a single element, i.e. when $S = L$ is a semilattice; the present paper is an attempt to make progress in this direction.

Working with tensor powers. In performing our main calculations we shall need to deal with projective tensor powers of \mathcal{A}_S (see [12], Ch. 2 for a full discussion of the projective tensor product of Banach spaces). Throughout this paper the projective tensor product of two Banach spaces E and F is denoted by $E \widehat{\otimes} F$.

Potential difficulties with the projective tensor product can be sidestepped in what follows, because the underlying Banach space of \mathcal{A}_S is ℓ^1 . Let us therefore recall some trivial but useful observations about ℓ^1 -spaces.

If X and Y are two sets then it is well known that there is an isometric linear isomorphism $\ell^1(X) \widehat{\otimes} \ell^1(Y) \cong \ell^1(X \times Y)$: see e.g. [12], Example 2.6. Moreover, if E is a Banach space then every bounded linear map $T : \ell^1(X) \rightarrow E$ restricts to a bounded function $X \rightarrow E$, where elements of X are identified with the corresponding basis vectors in $\ell^1(X)$. Conversely, any bounded function $X \rightarrow E$ extends uniquely to a bounded linear function $\ell^1(X) \rightarrow E$.

Therefore, if X_1, \dots, X_n are sets, every bounded function from $X_1 \times \dots \times X_n$ to E extends uniquely to a bounded linear map from $\ell^1(X_1) \widehat{\otimes} \dots \widehat{\otimes} \ell^1(X_n)$ to E .

These observations motivate the following definition, which is not standard but provides useful shorthand notation. Let e_x denote the element of $\ell^1(X)$ which takes the value 1 on x and is 0 everywhere else.

DEFINITION 2.4. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be sets. A *primitive tensor* in $\ell^1(X_1) \widehat{\otimes} \dots \widehat{\otimes} \ell^1(X_n)$ is an elementary tensor of the form

$$e_{x_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{x_n}$$

where $x_i \in X_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. We shall often abuse notation by identifying a primitive tensor in $\ell^1(X) \widehat{\otimes} \dots \widehat{\otimes} \ell^1(X)$ with an n -tuple of elements of X , and shall denote both by a bold letter: thus if $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in X^n$, we shall identify \mathbf{x} with $e_{x_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{x_n}$.

Since the linear span of $\{e_x : x \in X\}$ is dense in $\ell^1(X)$, the set of primitive tensors in $\ell^1(X_1) \widehat{\otimes} \dots \widehat{\otimes} \ell^1(X_n)$ spans a dense linear subspace.

2.2. Hochschild cohomology. In this section we recall some basic facts about the (continuous) Hochschild cohomology of Banach algebras (see [7] or [9] for more details).

Let A be a Banach algebra and M a Banach A -bimodule. For each $n \geq 0$ let

$$\begin{aligned} C_n(A, M) &:= M \widehat{\otimes} A^{\widehat{\otimes} n} \\ \mathcal{C}^n(A, M) &:= \{\text{bounded } n\text{-linear maps } A^n \rightarrow M\} \end{aligned}$$

Elements of $C_n(A, M)$ [resp. $\mathcal{C}^n(A, M)$] are called **continuous n -chains** [resp. **n -cochains**] on A with coefficients in M .

The Banach spaces $C_n(A, M)$ and $\mathcal{C}^n(A, M)$ fit into chain and cochain complexes, respectively, as follows:

$$0 \leftarrow C_0(A, M) \xleftarrow{d_0} C_1(A, M) \xleftarrow{d_1} C_2(A, M) \xleftarrow{d_2} \dots \tag{1a}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^0(A, M) \xrightarrow{\delta_0} \mathcal{C}^1(A, M) \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \mathcal{C}^2(A, M) \xrightarrow{\delta_2} \dots \tag{1b}$$

where the *Hochschild boundary operator* $\mathbf{d}_n : C_{n+1}(A, M) \rightarrow C_n(A, M)$ is defined by

$$\mathbf{d}_n(x \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{n+1}) = \begin{cases} xa_1 \otimes a_2 \otimes \dots \otimes a_{n+1} \\ + \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^j x \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_j a_{j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes a_{n+1} \\ + (-1)^{n+1} a_{n+1} x \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n \end{cases}$$

and the *Hochschild coboundary operator* $\delta_n : \mathcal{C}^n(A, M) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^{n+1}(A, M)$ is defined by

$$(\delta_n F)(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}) = \begin{cases} a_1 \cdot F(a_2, \dots, a_{n+1}) \\ + \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^j F(a_1, \dots, a_j a_{j+1}, \dots, a_{n+1}) \\ + (-1)^{n+1} F(a_1, \dots, a_n) \cdot a_{n+1} \end{cases}$$

The n th homology group of the chain complex (1a) is, by definition, the quotient vector space

$$\mathcal{H}_n(A, M) := \frac{\text{Ker } d_{n-1}}{\text{Im } d_n}$$

and the n th cohomology group of the cochain complex (1b) is

$$\mathcal{H}^n(A, M) := \frac{\text{Ker } \delta_n}{\text{Im } \delta_{n-1}}$$

We refer to the vector spaces $\mathcal{H}_*(A, M)$ and $\mathcal{H}^*(A, M)$ as the *Hochschild homology* and *cohomology* groups, respectively, of A with coefficients in M .

Of particular interest are the cases where the bimodule M is either A itself (with the bimodule action given by left and right multiplication in A) or A' (with the canonically induced dual action). We refer to the spaces $\mathcal{H}_n(A, A)$ as the *simplicial homology groups* of A and to $\mathcal{H}^n(A, A')$ as the *simplicial cohomology groups* of A . We shall also use the notation $\mathcal{H}_*(A)$ and $\mathcal{H}^*(A)$ as abbreviations for the simplicial homology and cohomology groups respectively.

3. Reduction to simplicial homology. Under certain conditions, the simplicial homology of a commutative Banach algebra gives us information on Hochschild cohomology with symmetric coefficients. The precise statement requires us to consider the tensor product over A of Banach A -modules: a full account can be found in [7], § II.3 but we shall briefly summarise the required facts below.

If X is a right Banach A -module and Y a left Banach A -module, the Banach space $X \widehat{\otimes}_A Y$ is defined to be the quotient of $X \otimes Y$ by the closed linear span of the set

$$\{xa \otimes y - x \otimes ay : a \in A, x \in X, y \in Y\};$$

and if Z is a left Banach A -module, the Banach space ${}_A \text{Hom}(Y, Z)$ is defined to be the space of all bounded, A -module maps from Y to Z , equipped with the usual operator norm.

It is important for the ensuing argument that both $X \widehat{\otimes}_A _$ and ${}_A \text{Hom}(_, Z)$ define additive functors from the category of left Banach A -modules to the category of Banach spaces: in particular, if

$$\dots \leftarrow C_{n-1} \leftarrow C_n \leftarrow \dots$$

is a *split exact* complex of left Banach A -modules and A -module maps, then the induced complexes $X \widehat{\otimes}_A C_*$ and ${}_A \text{Hom}(C_*, Z)$ of Banach spaces are both split exact.

LEMMA 3.1. *Suppose A is a commutative Banach algebra, and regard each Banach space $C_n(A) = A \widehat{\otimes}_A A^{\otimes n}$ as a left Banach A -module via*

$$b \cdot (a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots a_n) = ba_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots a_n \quad (b, a_0, \dots, a_n \in A).$$

Then for each $n \geq 0$ the Hochschild boundary map $d_n : C_{n+1}(A) \rightarrow C_n(A)$ is a map of left Banach A -modules.

Moreover: if A is also unital, and M is a symmetric, unit-linked A -bimodule, there are isometric isomorphisms of chain complexes of Banach spaces

$$C_*(A, M) \cong M_R \widehat{\otimes}_A C_*(A)$$

and

$$C^*(A, M) \cong {}_A \text{Hom}(C_*(A), {}_L M)$$

where M_R and ${}_L M$ are the right and left A -modules obtained from M by restricting the action to one side.

Proof. The proof that $d_n : C_{n+1}(A) \rightarrow C_n(A)$ is an A -module map is a routine calculation (it is crucial here that A is commutative). The statement about isomorphism of chain complexes is a simple extension of the following observation: when A is unital and M is symmetric, then for any Banach space E there are isometric isomorphisms of Banach spaces

$$M \widehat{\otimes} E \cong M \widehat{\otimes}_A (A \widehat{\otimes} E) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{L}(E, M) \cong {}_A \text{Hom}(A \widehat{\otimes} E, {}_L M)$$

□

Next we state the main result of this section, for which the author knows no exact reference in the literature, but which is probably not a new observation.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let A be a unital, commutative Banach algebra that is isomorphic as a Banach space to $\ell^1(\Omega)$ for some indexing set Ω . The following are equivalent:*

- (a) $\mathcal{H}^n(A) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$;
- (b) $\mathcal{H}_n(A) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$;
- (c) the complex of left Banach A -modules

$$0 \leftarrow C_1(A) \xleftarrow{d_1} C_2(A) \xleftarrow{d_2} \dots$$

splits in the category of Banach spaces and bounded linear maps;

- (d) the complex of left A -modules

$$0 \leftarrow C_1(A) \xleftarrow{d_1} C_2(A) \xleftarrow{d_2} \dots$$

splits in the category of left Banach A -modules;

- (e1) $\mathcal{H}^n(A, M) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$ and any symmetric, unit-linked A -bimodule M ;
- (e2) $\mathcal{H}_n(A, M) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$ and any symmetric, unit-linked A -bimodule M .

Proof. Clearly (e1) \implies (a) and (e2) \implies (b). We shall show that

$$(a) \iff (b) \implies (c) \implies (d) \implies (e1)\&(e2)$$

which will prove the theorem.

Proof of (a) \iff (b): The Hochschild cochain complex

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^0(A) \xrightarrow{\delta_0} \mathcal{C}^1(A) \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \dots$$

is the dual of the Hochschild chain complex

$$0 \leftarrow \mathcal{C}_0(A) \xleftarrow{d_0} \mathcal{C}_1(A) \xleftarrow{d_1} \dots$$

that is, $d'_n = \delta_n$ for all n . Since A is commutative, $d_0 = 0$ and $\delta_0 = 0$. Hence (a) is equivalent to exactness of the complex

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^1(A) \xrightarrow{\delta_1} \mathcal{C}^2(A) \xrightarrow{\delta_2} \dots \tag{2a}$$

while (b) is equivalent to exactness of the complex

$$0 \leftarrow \mathcal{C}_1(A) \xleftarrow{d_1} \mathcal{C}_2(A) \xleftarrow{d_2} \dots \tag{2b}$$

Since (2b) is the dual of (2a), exactness of one of the complexes implies exactness of the other by a standard duality argument. See [9] Corollary 1.3 or [7] Proposition II.5.29.

Proof of (b) \implies (c): We have seen that (b) holds if and only if the chain complex

$$0 \leftarrow \mathcal{C}_1(A) \xleftarrow{d_1} \mathcal{C}_2(A) \xleftarrow{d_2} \dots$$

is exact. Recall that $\mathcal{C}_n(A) \cong A \widehat{\otimes} A^{\widehat{\otimes} n} \cong \ell^1(\Omega^{n+1})$ for each n . Since d_1 is surjective, the well-known lifting property of $\mathcal{C}_1(A) = \ell^1(\Omega^2)$ with respect to open mappings allows us to find a bounded linear map $s_1 : \mathcal{C}_1(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_2(A)$ such that $d_1 s_1 = \text{id}$. Then $\text{id} - s_1 d_1$ is a bounded linear projection of $\mathcal{C}_2(A)$ onto $\mathcal{Z}_2(A) = \text{Ker}(d_1) = \text{Im}(d_2)$.

Using the lifting property of $\mathcal{C}_2(A) = \ell^1(\Omega^3)$ with respect to the surjection $\mathcal{C}_3(A) \xrightarrow{d_2} \mathcal{Z}_2(A)$, we can lift the map $\text{id} - s_1 d_1$ to a bounded linear map $s_2 : \mathcal{C}_2(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_3(A)$: by construction, $d_2 s_2 = \text{id} - s_1 d_1$.

Continuing in this way, we inductively construct bounded linear maps $s_n : \mathcal{C}_n(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(A)$ for each $n \geq 1$, such that $s_n d_n + d_{n+1} s_{n+1} = \text{id}$ for all n .

Proof of (c) \implies (d). Condition (c) states that the complex of Banach A -modules

$$0 \leftarrow \mathcal{C}_1(A) \xleftarrow{d_1} \mathcal{C}_2(A) \xleftarrow{d_2} \dots$$

splits in the category of Banach spaces and bounded linear maps. But for each $n \geq 0$, $\mathcal{C}_n(A) \cong A \widehat{\otimes} A^{\widehat{\otimes} n}$ is projective ([7], Defn. III.1.13) as a left Banach A -module, since A is unital. Therefore, if (c) holds, the projectivity of each $\mathcal{C}_n(A)$ may be used to inductively construct continuous A -module maps $\sigma_n : \mathcal{C}_n(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(A)$, $n \geq 1$, such that $\sigma_n d_n + d_{n+1} \sigma_{n+1} = \text{id}$ for all n . The argument is essentially the same as that used to prove that (b) \implies (c).

Proof of (d) \implies (e1)&(e2). By Lemma 3.1, for each n we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H}_n(A, M) &= H_n\left(M_R \widehat{\otimes}_A \mathcal{C}_*(A)\right) \\ \text{and } \mathcal{H}^n(A, M) &= H^n({}_A \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}_*(A), {}_L M)) \end{aligned}$$

where M_R and ${}_L M$ are the right and left A -modules obtained from M by restricting the action to one side. Now if (d) holds then the Banach space complexes $M_R \widehat{\otimes} \mathcal{C}_*(A)$ and ${}_A \text{Hom}(\mathcal{C}_*(A), {}_L M)$ are both (split) exact in degrees ≥ 1 , and so (e1) and (e2) must hold. \square

Before going on to apply this result, we make some remarks to put it in context: these are not required for the main result of this paper, but may serve as motivation for Proposition 3.2.

Specifically, Proposition 3.2 is modelled on a special case of the following result for “purely algebraic” Hochschild cohomology (see [13], Ch. 9 for the necessary definitions).

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Let k be a commutative ring, and let R be a commutative unital k -algebra which is k -projective. Then for any unit-linked, symmetric R -bimodule X , there is a spectral sequence*

$$\text{Ext}_R^p(H_q(R, R), X) \implies H^{p+q}(R, X) \tag{3a}$$

Although we cannot find an exact reference for (3a), it follows easily from the isomorphisms $H_q(R, R) \cong \text{Tor}_q^{R^e}(R, R)$, $H^n(R, X) \cong \text{Ext}_{R^e}^n(R, X)$ ([13], Corollary 9.1.5) and a change-of-rings spectral sequence for Ext (see, for example, [11] Theorem 11.6.5).

In particular, if $H_q(R, R) = 0$ for all $q \geq 1$, the spectral sequence collapses to give

$$H_n(R, X) \cong \text{Ext}_R^n(H_0(R, R), X) = 0 \quad \forall n \geq 1 \tag{3b}$$

where the last equality holds because $H_0(R, R) = R$ is R -projective.

The point is that Equation (3b) is the algebraic analogue of the implication (b) \implies (e1) of Proposition 3.2. We hope that the use of Proposition 3.2 in this paper may lead to further work in finding effective, Banach algebraic analogues of the change-of-rings spectral sequences.

4. Statement of main theorem and initial reductions.

DEFINITION 4.1. A Banach algebra A is *simplicially trivial* if $\mathcal{H}^n(A) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Since a Banach algebra A is amenable if and only if $\mathcal{H}^n(A, X') = 0$ for all A -bimodules X and all $n \geq 1$ ([1] §44 Proposition 6), every amenable Banach algebra is simplicially trivial. However, simplicial triviality is in general much weaker than amenability. It was observed at the start that if S is an infinite semilattice then by [4], Theorem 10, \mathcal{A}_S cannot be amenable. In contrast we present the following theorem, which is the main result of this paper.

THEOREM 4.2. *Let S be a unital semilattice. Then \mathcal{A}_S is simplicially trivial.*

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let S be a semilattice. Then the Hochschild cohomology groups $\mathcal{H}^n(\mathcal{A}_S, M)$ are zero for all $n \geq 1$ and all symmetric \mathcal{A}_S -bimodules M .*

Proof that Theorem 4.2 \implies Corollary 4.3. We use Proposition 3.2, together with some cohomological machinery to get round the problem that \mathcal{A}_S might not be unital.

If A is any Banach algebra, with forced unitisation denoted by $A^\#$, then each Banach A -bimodule X may be regarded as a unit-linked, Banach $A^\#$ -bimodule X_1 , where the action of $A^\#$ on X_1 is given by

$$(a + \lambda 1) \cdot x := ax + \lambda x \quad ; \quad x \cdot (a + \lambda 1) := xa + \lambda a \quad (a, \in A, \lambda \in \mathbb{C}).$$

There is then a canonical restriction map

$$\mathcal{C}^n(A^\#, X_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^n(A, X)$$

which induces an isomorphism of cohomology groups for each n ([7], Exercise III.4.10; see also [9], Ch. 1).

In particular, $\mathcal{H}^n(\mathcal{A}_S^\#, M_1) \cong \mathcal{H}^n(\mathcal{A}_S, M)$ for all n . Now since $(\mathcal{A}_S)^\# = \mathcal{A}_{(S^\#)}$, Theorem 4.2 implies that $\mathcal{A}_S^\#$ is simplicially trivial. Invoking Proposition 3.2 we deduce that $\mathcal{H}^n(\mathcal{A}_S^\#, M_1) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$, and this completes the proof. \square

Theorem 4.2 will be deduced from a stronger statement (Theorem 7.1 below). The proof requires some preliminaries, which are given in the next two sections.

5. A contracting homotopy for the unital, finite free case. In this section, fix a finite set X and let $F = 2^X$ be the free unital semilattice generated by X , as defined in Example 2.2. For notational convenience we write e_i rather than $e_{\{i\}}$ for the element of $\ell^1(F)$ that takes the value 1 on the element $\{i\}$ and is 0 everywhere else: note that by the way multiplication in F and \mathcal{A}_F is defined,

$$e_J = \prod_{i \in J} e_i \quad \text{for all } J \subseteq X.$$

LEMMA 5.1. *There exist linear maps $s_n : \mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_F) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(\mathcal{A}_F)$, $n \geq 0$, such that $\mathbf{d}_n s_n + s_{n-1} \mathbf{d}_{n-1} = \text{id}$ for all $n \geq 1$.*

We emphasise that for our application to the proof of Theorem 4.2, explicit formulas for the maps s_n are not required. However finding explicit s_n is straightforward and so we give a sharper form of Lemma 5.1 below. To do this we introduce distinguished elements of the algebra \mathcal{A}_F : for every $J \subseteq F$ let

$$u_J = \prod_{i \in J} e_i \prod_{k \in X \setminus J} (e_\emptyset - e_k) \in \mathcal{A}_F.$$

LEMMA 5.2. *For $n \geq 1$ define $s_n : \mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_F) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(\mathcal{A}_F)$ by*

$$s_n(a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n) := \sum_{J \subseteq X} a_0 u_J \otimes u_J \otimes a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n \quad (a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathcal{A}_F) \quad (4)$$

and let $s_0 = 0$. Then $\mathbf{d}_n s_n + s_{n-1} \mathbf{d}_{n-1} = \text{id}$ for all $n \geq 1$, and $\|s_n\| \leq 5^{|X|}$ for all n .

The required properties of u_J are collected in the following lemma.

LEMMA 5.3. *Let $J \subseteq X$. Then:*

- (i) $\|u_J\| \leq 2^{|X| - |J|}$;
- (ii) $au_J \otimes u_J = u_J \otimes u_J a$ for all $a \in \mathcal{A}_F$.
- (iii) $\sum_{J \subseteq X} u_J^2 = e_\emptyset$;

Proof. The norm estimate (i) is trivial.

Since F is commutative, for each $i \in X$ a direct computation yields

$$e_i u_J = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \notin J \\ u_J & \text{if } i \in J \end{cases} = u_J e_i.$$

It follows immediately that $e_i u_J \otimes u_J = u_J \otimes u_J e_i$ for all $i \in X$, and since the e_i span \mathcal{A}_F as a vector space we deduce by linearity that $au_J \otimes u_J = u_J \otimes u_J a$. Thus (ii) is proved.

Finally: since F is commutative u_J is the product of commuting idempotents and is therefore itself an idempotent. Hence

$$\sum_{J \subseteq X} u_J^2 = \sum_{J \subseteq X} u_J = \prod_{i \in X} (e_i + (e_\emptyset - e_i)) = e_\emptyset.$$

and (iii) is proved. □

REMARK. Those familiar with Hochschild cohomology will recognise that we are exploiting the existence of a “diagonal for the algebra \mathcal{A}_F ”. To put this in context: whenever A is an algebra with a diagonal Δ and M is an A -bimodule, standard techniques from homological algebra can be applied to construct from Δ an explicit contracting homotopy of the chain complex $\mathcal{C}_*(A, M)$. However, in order to appeal to known results one must first prove that \mathcal{A}_F has a diagonal, and such a proof is not significantly shorter than the direct approach taken here.

Proof of Lemma 5.2. The proof that

$$d_n s_n + s_{n-1} d_{n-1} = \text{id}$$

is a direct computation using properties (ii) and (iii) in Lemma 5.3. The estimate on $\|s_n\|$ follows from the inequalities

$$\|s_n(a_0 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n)\| \leq \sum_{J \subseteq X} \|u_J\|^2 \|a_0\| \cdots \|a_n\|$$

and

$$\sum_{J \subseteq X} \|u_J\|^2 \leq \sum_{J \subseteq X} 4^{|X|-|J|} = \sum_{k=0}^{|X|} \binom{|X|}{k} 4^{|X|-k} = 5^{|X|}$$

where the last estimate uses the bound established in Lemma 5.3 (i). □

For fixed n , the splitting map s_n that is given in Lemma 5.2 clearly depends on the underlying set X which generates F , and there is no reason to believe that there is a uniform bound on the norm of s_n as the size of X increases. (In fact, there can be no such bound: if there were, a straightforward exhaustion argument would allow one to construct a bounded approximate diagonal for $\mathcal{A}_{2^{\mathbb{N}}}$, giving a contradiction since by [4] $\mathcal{A}_{2^{\mathbb{N}}}$ is not amenable.) Nevertheless, in Section 7 we shall use the maps s_n to inductively construct *natural* splitting maps, and it is these natural maps which split the simplicial chain complex of any ℓ^1 semilattice algebra.

Here the word “natural” must be made precise, in terms of functors between categories. This will be done in the next section.

6. Natural transformations and formal substitution. We shall only need the basic language of category theory, for which a standard reference is [10].

The categories \mathbf{SGp} and \mathbf{BAlg}_1 have already been introduced. We shall also need to consider the following:

- \mathbf{SGp}_* – the category of monoids and monoid homomorphisms;
- \mathbf{SLat}_* – the full subcategory of \mathbf{SGp}_* whose objects are unital semilattices;
- \mathbf{BAlg} – the category of Banach algebras and continuous algebra homomorphisms;
- \mathbf{Ban} – the category of Banach spaces and continuous linear maps.

LEMMA 6.1. *For any $n \geq 0$, $\mathcal{C}_n(_)$ defines a functor from \mathbf{BAlg} to \mathbf{Ban} . Moreover, the Hochschild boundary map $\mathbf{d}_n : \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(_) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_n(_)$ defines a natural transformation between functors.*

Proof. The first part is immediate once one recalls that the underlying Banach space of $\mathcal{C}_n(A)$ is $A^{\otimes n+1}$, and that for each m taking the m th projective tensor power is a functorial operation on Banach spaces. The second part is an easy calculation, which depends on the fact that each face map

$$\partial_j : \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_n(A) ; a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_n \mapsto a_0 \otimes \dots \otimes a_j a_{j+1} \otimes \dots \otimes a_n$$

is natural in $A \in \mathbf{BAlg}$. □

If $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ in \mathbf{BAlg}_1 we shall write $f^{\otimes n+1}$ rather than $\mathcal{C}_n(f)$. We shall abuse notation further by writing \mathbf{d}_n^H for $\mathbf{d}_n^{A_H}$ whenever H is a semilattice. Then for each n , $\mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)$ may be considered as a functor from \mathbf{SLat}_* to \mathbf{Ban} – more precisely, as the composite of the functors

$$\mathbf{SLat}_* \longrightarrow \mathbf{SGp}_* \xrightarrow{\mathcal{A}_\bullet} \mathbf{BAlg} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{C}_n(_)} \mathbf{Ban}$$

Important convention. Henceforth, whenever we refer to one of the functors $\mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)$ we shall always mean that it is a functor from \mathbf{SLat}_* to \mathbf{Ban} .

This allows us to regard the family $(\mathbf{d}_n^H)_{H \in \mathbf{SLat}_*}$ as a natural transformation from $\mathcal{C}_{n+1}(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)$ to $\mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{SLat} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{C}_{n+1}(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)} & \mathbf{Ban} \\ \parallel & \Downarrow \mathbf{d}_n & \parallel \\ \mathbf{SLat} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)} & \mathbf{Ban} \end{array}$$

Formal substitution. Let $j \geq 1$ and let F be the free unital semilattice on $j + 1$ generators f_0, \dots, f_j . Given a unital semilattice S and $\mathbf{x} = (x_0, \dots, x_j) \in S^{j+1}$, let

$$\widehat{\mathbf{x}}(f_i) := x_i \quad (i = 0, 1, \dots, j)$$

Because each x_i is an idempotent and the f_i are free generators for F , this uniquely defines a homomorphism of monoids from F to S , and thus defines a (unique)

morphism $\mathcal{A}_F \xrightarrow{\widehat{\mathbf{x}}} \mathcal{A}_S$ in \mathbf{BAlg}_1 with the property that $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}(e_{f_i}) = e_{x_i}$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, j$. This in turn yields the following ‘‘substitution property’’

$$\widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1}(\mathbf{f}) = \widehat{\mathbf{x}}(e_{f_0}) \otimes \dots \otimes \widehat{\mathbf{x}}(e_{f_j}) = \mathbf{x} \tag{5}$$

which will be crucial to our main construction. (Informally, $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ stands for ‘‘formal substitution of x_i for each occurrence of f_i ’’.)

Applying Lemma 6.1 gives the following commutative diagram in \mathbf{Ban} :

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{C}_{n-1}(\mathcal{A}_F) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{d}_{n-1}^F} & \mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_F) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{d}_n^F} & \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(\mathcal{A}_F) & \longleftarrow & \dots \\ & & \downarrow \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes n} & & \downarrow \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes n+1} & & \downarrow \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes n+2} & & \\ \dots & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{C}_{n-1}(\mathcal{A}_S) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{d}_{n-1}^S} & \mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_S) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{d}_n^S} & \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(\mathcal{A}_S) & \longleftarrow & \dots \end{array}$$

7. The main technical theorem. In this section we shall use the preceding ideas to prove Theorem 4.2. Our proof technique turns out to yield something stronger:

THEOREM 7.1. *Let H be a unital semilattice and \mathcal{A}_H its ℓ^1 -convolution algebra. Then for each $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ there exist bounded linear maps $\sigma_n^H : \mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_H) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(\mathcal{A}_H)$, natural in $H \in \mathbf{SLat}_*$, such that*

$$\mathbf{d}_n^H \sigma_n^H + \sigma_{n-1}^H \mathbf{d}_{n-1}^H = \text{id} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1$$

In particular, the simplicial Hochschild chain complex $\mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_H)$ is split exact in degrees 1 and above.

The proof of this stronger result (Theorem 7.1) will take up the rest of this section. The idea is to construct the natural transformations $\sigma_j : \mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{j+1}(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)$ recursively: the naturality assumption is needed in the inductive hypothesis for our construction to work.

We isolate the inductive step as a lemma in its own right.

LEMMA 7.2. *Let $j \geq 1$. Suppose that there exists a natural transformation $\sigma_{j-1} : \mathcal{C}_{j-1}(\mathcal{A}_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)$ such that*

$$\mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S \sigma_{j-1}^S + \sigma_{j-2}^S \mathbf{d}_{j-2}^S = \text{id} \quad (S \in \mathbf{SLat}_*) \tag{6}$$

Then there exists a natural transformation $\sigma_j : \mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{j+1}(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)$ such that

$$\mathbf{d}_j^S \sigma_j^S + \sigma_{j-1}^S \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S = \text{id}$$

for every $S \in \mathbf{SLat}_$.*

Proof. Let $F = 2^{[j+1]}$ be the free unital semilattice generated by $j + 1$ idempotents f_0, \dots, f_j . We denote the $(j + 1)$ -tuple (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_j) and the associated primitive tensor in $\mathcal{A}_F^{\otimes j+1}$ by \mathbf{f} . By Lemma 5.1, there exist bounded linear maps $s_n^j : \mathcal{C}_n(\mathcal{A}_F) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{n+1}(\mathcal{A}_F)$ such that

$$s_{n-1}^j \mathbf{d}_{n-1}^F + \mathbf{d}_n^F s_n^j = \text{id}$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

In particular, $s_{j-1}^j \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F + \mathbf{d}_j^F s_j^j = \text{id}$, and so

$$\begin{aligned} \text{id} - \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F &= (\mathbf{d}_j^F s_j^j + s_{j-1}^j \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F)(\text{id} - \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F) \\ &= \mathbf{d}_j^F s_j^j (\text{id} - \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F) + s_{j-1}^j (\mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F - \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F) \\ &= \mathbf{d}_j^F s_j^j (\text{id} - \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where the last equality follows from the starting hypothesis (6). Applying both sides of (7) to the primitive tensor \mathbf{f} yields the following equation in $\mathcal{A}_F^{\otimes j+1}$:

$$\mathbf{f} - \sigma_{j-1}^j \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{d}_j^F s_j^j (\mathbf{f} - \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F \mathbf{f}) \quad (8)$$

Now define $\mathbf{w} \in \mathcal{C}_{j+1}(\mathcal{A}_F)$ by

$$\mathbf{w} := s_j^j (\mathbf{f} - \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F \mathbf{f})$$

and observe that by construction

$$\mathbf{d}_j^F(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{f} - \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F(\mathbf{f}) \quad (9)$$

Intuitively, Equation (9) is a “formal identity” and so will hold if f_0, f_1, \dots, f_j are replaced with arbitrary elements of an arbitrary unital semilattice. To make this argument precise, we use the substitution morphisms $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ which were introduced in Section 6.

Let $S \in \text{SLat}_*$ be a unital semilattice, and recall that \mathbf{w} does not depend on S (it does however depend on the map s_j^j , and on the presumed existence of the maps σ_{j-1}^F). Define $\sigma_j^S : \mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_S) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{j+1}(\mathcal{A}_S)$ on primitive tensors by

$$\sigma_j^S(\mathbf{x}) := \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+2}(\mathbf{w}) \quad (x_0, \dots, x_j \in S)$$

and extend by linearity: since $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ is a contractive linear map, so is $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+2}$ and therefore

$$\|\sigma_j^S\| = \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in S^{j+1}} \|\sigma_j^S(\mathbf{x})\| = \sup_{\mathbf{x} \in S^{j+1}} \|\widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+2}(\mathbf{w})\| \leq \|\mathbf{w}\|_1$$

Thus for each semilattice S , σ_j^S is a well-defined, bounded linear map (with norm less than or equal to $\|\mathbf{w}\|_1$).

It remains to show that the family $(\sigma_j^S)_{S \in \text{SLat}_*}$ has the desired properties. First we show that $\mathbf{d}_j^S \sigma_j^S + \sigma_{j-1}^S \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S = \text{id}$. By linearity and continuity it suffices to show that

$$(\mathbf{d}_j^S \sigma_j^S + \sigma_{j-1}^S \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S)(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{x}$$

for any primitive tensor \mathbf{x} in $\mathcal{A}_S^{\widehat{\otimes}j+1}$. This is done using the following calculation, which is essentially a chase round the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{C}_{j-1}(\mathcal{A}_F) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F} & \mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_F) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{d}_j^F} & \mathcal{C}_{j+1}(\mathcal{A}_F) \\
 \downarrow \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j} & & \downarrow \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1} & & \downarrow \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+2} \\
 \mathcal{C}_{j-1}(\mathcal{A}_S) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S} & \mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_S) & \xleftarrow{\mathbf{d}_j^S} & \mathcal{C}_{j+1}(\mathcal{A}_S)
 \end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{\sigma_{j-1}^F}$ $\xrightarrow{\sigma_{j-1}^S}$

Fix $(x_0, \dots, x_j) \in S^{j+1}$ and denote the corresponding primitive tensor in $\mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_F)$ by \mathbf{x} . Then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mathbf{d}_j^S \sigma_j^S(\mathbf{x}) &= \mathbf{d}_j^S \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+2}(\mathbf{w}) && \text{(definition of } \sigma_j^S(\mathbf{x})\text{)} \\
 &= \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1} \mathbf{d}_j^F(\mathbf{w}) && \text{(naturality of } \mathbf{d}_j\text{)} \\
 &= \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1}(\mathbf{f} - \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F(\mathbf{f})) && \text{(Equation (9))} \\
 &= \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1}(\mathbf{f}) - \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1} \sigma_{j-1}^F \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F(\mathbf{f}) && \text{(linearity of } \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1}\text{)} \\
 &= \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1}(\mathbf{f}) - \sigma_{j-1}^S \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j} \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^F(\mathbf{f}) && \text{(naturality of } \sigma_{j-1}\text{)} \\
 &= \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1}(\mathbf{f}) - \sigma_{j-1}^S \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S \widehat{\mathbf{x}}^{\otimes j+1}(\mathbf{f}) && \text{(naturality of } \mathbf{d}_{j-1}\text{)} \\
 &= \mathbf{x} - \sigma_{j-1}^S \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S(\mathbf{x}) && \text{(substitution property (5) of } \widehat{\mathbf{x}}\text{)}
 \end{aligned}$$

as required.

Finally, we need to show that σ_j is a natural transformation, i.e. that whenever $\theta : H \rightarrow K$ is a morphism in SLat_* we have a commuting square

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_H) & \xrightarrow{\sigma_j^H} & \mathcal{C}_{j+1}(\mathcal{A}_H) \\
 \theta^{\otimes j+1} \downarrow & & \downarrow \theta^{\otimes j+2} \\
 \mathcal{C}_j(\mathcal{A}_K) & \xrightarrow{\sigma_j^K} & \mathcal{C}_{j+1}(\mathcal{A}_K)
 \end{array}$$

By linearity and continuity, it suffices to check this on primitive tensors. Let \mathbf{a} be the primitive tensor corresponding to the $(j+1)$ -tuple (a_0, \dots, a_j) , where each $a_i \in H$. Writing b_i for $\theta(a_i) \in K$, we have

$$\sigma_j^K \theta^{\otimes j+1}(\mathbf{a}) = \sigma_j^K(\mathbf{b}) = \widehat{\mathbf{b}}^{\otimes j+2}(\mathbf{w})$$

while

$$\theta^{\otimes j+2} \sigma_j^H(\mathbf{a}) = \theta^{\otimes j+2} \widehat{\mathbf{a}}^{\otimes j+2}(\mathbf{w}) = (\theta \widehat{\mathbf{a}})^{\otimes j+2}(\mathbf{w})$$

Since $\theta \widehat{\mathbf{a}} = \widehat{\mathbf{b}}$,

$$\theta^{\otimes j+2} \sigma_j^H(\mathbf{a}) = \widehat{\mathbf{b}}^{\otimes j+2}(\mathbf{w}) = \sigma_j^K \theta^{\otimes j+1}(\mathbf{a})$$

as required. □

Proof of Theorem 7.1. We shall prove the following:

Claim. There exist natural transformations $\sigma_m : \mathcal{C}_m(\mathcal{A}_\bullet) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_{m+1}(\mathcal{A}_\bullet)$, $m \geq 0$, such that

$$\sigma_{n-1}^S \mathbf{d}_{n-1}^S + \mathbf{d}_n^S \sigma_n^S = \text{id} \quad \text{for all } n \geq 1$$

The proof is by induction on m .

Observe that when $S \in \mathbf{SLat}_*$ \mathcal{A}_S is a commutative algebra, which implies that $\mathbf{d}_0^S : \mathcal{C}_1(\mathcal{A}_S) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_0(\mathcal{A}_S)$ is the zero map. Therefore, if one takes $\sigma_0 = 0$ then the conditions of Lemma 7.2 are satisfied for $j = 1$, and so by the lemma there exists a natural transformation σ_1 such that

$$\sigma_0^S \mathbf{d}_0^S + \mathbf{d}_1^S \sigma_1^S = \text{id}.$$

Suppose now that for some $j \geq 2$, there exist natural transformations $\sigma_0, \dots, \sigma_{j-1}$ such that

$$\sigma_{i-1}^S \mathbf{d}_{i-1}^S + \mathbf{d}_i^S \sigma_i^S = \text{id}$$

whenever $1 \leq i \leq j - 1$ and $S \in \mathbf{SLat}_*$. Then in particular, $\mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S \sigma_{j-1}^S \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S = \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^S$. Applying Lemma 7.2 we deduce that there exists a natural transformation σ_j such that

$$\sigma_{j-1}^T \mathbf{d}_{j-1}^T + \mathbf{d}_j^T \sigma_j^T = \text{id} \quad (T \in \mathbf{SLat}_*)$$

This completes the inductive step; hence the claim, and with it Theorem 7.1, is proved. □

8. Closing thoughts. It is natural to wonder if the proof technique set out in this article can be extended to other examples of commutative semigroups. Unfortunately, the proof relies on being able to find *natural* splitting maps in some starting degree; without such a starting point the inductive argument of § 7 is of no use. (In proving Lemma 7.2, it is the naturality assumption that allows us to transfer our understanding of the finite *free* case to the general case.)

It is possible to obtain partial generalisations to algebras of the form \mathcal{A}_S where S is a *Clifford semigroup*: this is part of work in progress ([2]).

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