

Projectivity of a relative Hopf module over the subring of coinvariants

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ABSTRACT. Let k be a commutative ring, H a faithfully flat Hopf algebra with bijective antipode, A a k -flat right H -comodule algebra. We investigate when a relative Hopf module is projective over the subring of coinvariants $B = A^{\text{co}H}$, and we study the semisimplicity of the category of relative Hopf modules.

Introduction

Let H be a Hopf algebra with bijective antipode, and A a left H -module algebra. We can then form the smash product $A\#H$. In [8], the second author investigated necessary and sufficient conditions for the projectivity of an $A\#H$ -module M over the subring of invariants A^H .

Our starting point is the following: if H is finitely generated and projective, then H^* is also a Hopf algebra, A is a right H^* -comodule algebra, and $A^H = A^{\text{co}H^*}$. The category of left $A\#H$ -modules is isomorphic to ${}_A\mathcal{M}^{H^*}$, the category of relative (A, H^*) -Hopf modules, i.e. k -modules together with a left A -action and a right H^* -coaction, satisfying an appropriate compatibility condition. Thus [8] brings us necessary and sufficient conditions for a relative Hopf module to be projective as a module over the ring of coinvariants. In this paper, we will generalize these results to relative (A, H) -Hopf modules, where H is an arbitrary Hopf algebra with bijective antipode over a commutative ring k , and A is a (k -flat) right H -comodule algebra.

Our main result is Theorem 2.1, where we give necessary and sufficient conditions for projectivity of a relative Hopf module over the subring of coinvariants $B = A^{\text{co}H}$. The main tool - based on the methods developed in [7] and [8] - is the basic fact that the canonical structure of A as left-right (A, H) -Hopf module is such that ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(A, A)$, the k -module consisting of A -linear and H -colinear maps, is isomorphic to B (see Section 1). The result can be improved if we assume that there exists a total integral $\phi : H \rightarrow A$, see Proposition 2.2. In Proposition 2.5, we look at relative modules that are coinvariantly generated, and we will present some conditions that are sufficient, but in general not necessary for projectivity. These conditions have the advantage that they are easier to verify than the ones from

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Theorem 2.1; they turn out to be necessary if the coinvariants functor is exact. In Sections 3 and 4, we will work over a field k . Our methods will be applied to discuss properties of injective and projective dimension in the category of relative Hopf modules (Section 3), and semisimplicity of the the category of relative Hopf modules. Our main result is Corollary 4.5, where we give a sufficient condition for the category of relative Hopf modules to be semisimple. Let us finally mention that our results may be applied in the following particular cases:

- $A = H$ with comodule structure map Δ . In this case, B is isomorphic to k as k -algebra and trivial H -comodule.
- A crossed product $A = R \#_{\sigma} H$ where R is an algebra with H -action and σ is an invertible map in $\text{Hom}_k(H \otimes_k H, R)$ [10, Definition 7.1.1] is a right H -comodule algebra such that $A^{\text{co}H} = R$. The comodule map is given by $a \#_{\sigma} h := a \#_{\sigma} h_1 \otimes h_2$.
- $A = \bigoplus_{g \in G} A_g$ is a G -graded k -algebra for a group G and $H = kG$ is the group algebra of G . Then A is a right H -comodule algebra, $A^{\text{co}H} = A_1$ and ${}_A \mathcal{M}^H$ is the category of G -graded left A -modules.
- $H = k[G]$, the affine coordinate ring of an affine k -group scheme G and A is a right $k[G]$ -comodule algebra. A right $k[G]$ -comodule is also called a left G -module (see [5], [9]). If G is linearly reductive, meaning that every G -module is completely reducible, then the functor $(-)^{\text{co}k[G]} : \mathcal{M}^{k[G]} \rightarrow {}_k \mathcal{M}$ is exact. In the particular case of an affine algebraic group G over an algebraically closed field k acting rationally on A , ${}_A \mathcal{M}^{k[G]}$ is the category of rational (A, G) -modules (see [6], [10]).

For more detail on Hopf algebras and the category of relative Hopf modules, we refer to the literature, see for example [1], [2], [3], [4], [11], [13].

1. Preliminary Results

Troughout this paper, k will be a commutative ring, and H will be a Hopf algebra with bijective antipode S . We freely use the Sweedler-Heyneman notation for the comultiplication:

$$\Delta(h) = h_1 \otimes h_2$$

We use a similar notation for the right H -coaction ρ on a right H -comodule M :

$$\rho(m) = m_0 \otimes m_1$$

\mathcal{M}^H will be the category of right H -comodules and right H -colinear maps. The k -module consisting of all right H -comodule maps between two right H -comodules M and N will be denoted by $\text{Hom}^H(M, N)$.

The tensor product of two right H -comodules M and N is again a right H -comodule. The right H -coaction on $M \otimes N$ is given by

$$\rho(m \otimes n) = m_0 \otimes n_0 \otimes m_1 n_1$$

For any right H -comodule M ,

$$M^{\text{co}H} = \{m \in M \mid \rho(m) = m \otimes 1\}$$

is called the submodule of coinvariants of M .

A right H -comodule algebra A is an algebra in the category \mathcal{M}^H . This means that A is a right H -comodule and a k -algebra such that the unit and multiplication maps are right H -colinear:

$$\rho_A(ab) = a_0b_0 \otimes a_1b_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_A(1_A) = 1_A \otimes 1_H$$

A (left-right) relative (A, H) -Hopf module is a k -module M together with a left A -action and a right H -coaction such that

$$\rho(am) = a_0m_0 \otimes a_1m_1$$

for all $a \in A$ and $m \in M$. ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is the category of relative (A, H) -Hopf modules and left A -linear and right H -colinear maps. For two relative Hopf modules M and N , we write ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(M, N)$ for the k -module consisting of all A -linear H -colinear maps from M to N .

$B = A^{\text{co}H}$ is a k -algebra. The coinvariants $M^{\text{co}H}$ of a relative Hopf module M form a B -module.

LEMMA 1.1. 1. Take $M \in \mathcal{M}^H$ and $N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$.

a) $N \otimes M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, with left A -action given by

$$a(n \otimes m) = (an) \otimes m$$

b) If H is commutative, then $M \otimes N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, with left A -action given by

$$a(m \otimes n) = m \otimes an$$

2. Let A be commutative, and take $M, N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. Then $M \otimes_A N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, under the coaction

$$\rho(m \otimes n) = m_0 \otimes n_0 \otimes m_1n_1$$

3. Take $M, N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, and assume that M is finitely generated projective as a left A -module.

a) ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, N) \in \mathcal{M}^H$ and

$${}_A\text{Hom}^H(M, N) = {}_A\text{Hom}(M, N)^{\text{co}H}$$

b) $N \cong {}_A\text{Hom}(A, N) \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, with left A -action

$$(af)(u) = f(ua)$$

c) If A is commutative, then ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, N) \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$.

Proof. 1a) The only nontrivial thing that we have to show is the compatibility of the right H -coaction with the left A -action. For any $a \in A$, $m \in M$ and $n \in N$, we have

$$\rho_{N \otimes M}((an) \otimes m) = a_0n_0 \otimes m_0 \otimes a_1n_1m_1 = a_0(n \otimes m)_0 \otimes a_1(n \otimes m)_1$$

1b) As in 1a), we have to prove compatibility. For $a \in A$, $m \in M$ and $n \in N$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{M \otimes N}(m \otimes an) &= m_0 \otimes a_0n_0 \otimes m_1a_1n_1 \\ &= m_0 \otimes a_0n_0 \otimes a_1m_1n_1 = a_0(m \otimes n)_0 \otimes a_1(m \otimes n)_1 \end{aligned}$$

2) The right H -coaction on $M \otimes_A N$ is well-defined since

$$\rho(ma \otimes n) = m_0 a_0 \otimes n_0 \otimes m_1 a_1 n_1 = \rho(m \otimes an)$$

and it is straightforward to verify that $M \otimes_A N$ is a right H -comodule. Finally

$$\rho_{M \otimes_A N}(am \otimes n) = a_0 m_0 \otimes n_0 \otimes a_1 m_1 n_1 = a_0(m \otimes n)_0 \otimes a_1(m \otimes n)_1$$

3a) The fact that M is finitely generated projective as a left A -module implies that we have a natural isomorphism

$${}_A\mathrm{Hom}(M, N) \otimes H \cong {}_A\mathrm{Hom}(M, N \otimes H)$$

Using this isomorphism, we define a map

$$\pi : {}_A\mathrm{Hom}(M, N) \rightarrow {}_A\mathrm{Hom}(M, N) \otimes H; \quad \pi(f) = f_0 \otimes f_1$$

by

$$(\pi(f))(m) = f_0(m) \otimes f_1 = f(m_0)_0 \otimes S^{-1}(m_1)f(m_0)_1$$

defining a right H -coaction on ${}_A\mathrm{Hom}(M, N)$.

Take $f \in {}_A\mathrm{Hom}^H(M, N)$ and $m \in M$. Then

$$f(m)_0 \otimes f(m)_1 = f(m_0) \otimes m_1$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(f)(m) &= f_0(m) \otimes f_1 = f(m_0)_0 \otimes S^{-1}(m_1)f(m_0)_1 \\ &= f(m_0) \otimes S^{-1}(m_2)m_1 = f(m_0) \otimes \varepsilon(m_1)1 = (f \otimes 1)(m) \end{aligned}$$

proving that f is coinvariant. Conversely, take a coinvariant $f \in {}_A\mathrm{Hom}(M, N)^{\mathrm{co}H}$. For every $m \in M$ we have

$$f_0(m) \otimes f_1 = f(m_0)_0 \otimes S^{-1}(m_1)f(m_0)_1 = f(m) \otimes 1$$

and we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} f(m_0) \otimes m_1 &= f(m_0) \otimes m_1 1 \\ &= f(m_0)_0 \otimes m_2 S^{-1}(m_1)f(m_0)_1 \\ &= f(m)_0 \otimes f(m)_1 \end{aligned}$$

so f is H -colinear, as needed.

3b) By 3a), ${}_A\mathrm{Hom}(A, N)$ is a right H -comodule. The map

$$\psi : {}_A\mathrm{Hom}(A, N) \rightarrow N, \quad \psi(f) = f(1)$$

is clearly an isomorphism of A -modules. ψ is also right H -colinear, since

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(f)_0 \otimes \psi(f)_1 &= f(1)_0 \otimes f(1)_1 = f(1_0)_0 \otimes S^{-1}(1)f(1_0)_1 \\ &= f_0(1) \otimes f_1 = \psi(f_0) \otimes f_1 \end{aligned}$$

3c) ${}_A\mathrm{Hom}(M, N)$ is an A -module, and, by 3a), it is a right H -comodule. The A -action and H -coaction are compatible since

$$\begin{aligned} ((af)_0 \otimes (af)_1)(m) &= ((af)(m_0))_0 \otimes S^{-1}(m_1)((af)(m_0))_1 \\ &= a_0(f(m_0)_0) \otimes S^{-1}(m_1)a_1(f(m_0)_1) \\ &= a_0(f(m_0)_0) \otimes a_1 S^{-1}(m_1)(f(m_0)_1) = a_0(f_0(m)) \otimes a_1 f_1 \\ &= (a_0 f_0)(m) \otimes a_1 f_1 = (a_0 f_0 \otimes a_1 f_1)(m) \end{aligned}$$

and this proves that ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, N) \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. \square

Consider the functor

$$(-)^{\text{co}H} : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \longrightarrow {}_B\mathcal{M}$$

$(-)^{\text{co}H}$ commutes with direct sums, and has a left adjoint

$$T = A \otimes_B - : {}_B\mathcal{M} \longrightarrow {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$$

The unit and counit of the adjunction are the following: for $N \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ and $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$:

$$\begin{aligned} u_N : N &\longrightarrow (A \otimes_B N)^{\text{co}H}, \quad u_N(n) = 1 \otimes n \\ c_M : A \otimes_B M^{\text{co}H} &\longrightarrow M, \quad c_M(a \otimes m) = am \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 1.2. 1. The functor $(-)^{\text{co}H}$ is naturally isomorphic to

$${}_A\text{Hom}^H(A, -) : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \longrightarrow {}_B\mathcal{M}$$

2. $c_{A^{(I)}}$ is an isomorphism for any set I .
3. $u_{B^{(I)}}$ is an isomorphism for any set I .

Proof. 1) By Lemma 1.1 (3), ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(A, M) = {}_A\text{Hom}(A, M)^{\text{co}H}$, and ${}_A\text{Hom}(A, M)$ is isomorphic to M in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. So ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(A, M)$ is B -isomorphic to $M^{\text{co}H}$.

2) It suffices to observe that

$$(A^{(I)})^{\text{co}H} = (A^{\text{co}H})^{(I)} = B^{(I)}$$

and

$$c_{A^{(I)}} : A \otimes_B (A^{\text{co}H})^{(I)} \longrightarrow A^{(I)}$$

is the canonical isomorphism.

3) From the fact that u and c are the unit and the counit of the adjunction, we derive that

$$(c_{A^{(I)}})^{\text{co}H} \circ u_{(A^{(I)})^{\text{co}H}} = 1_{(A^{(I)})^{\text{co}H}}$$

and it follows that $u_{(A^{(I)})^{\text{co}H}} = u_{(A^{\text{co}H})^{(I)}}$ is an isomorphism. \square

LEMMA 1.3. Take $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. Then

1. $M \otimes H \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ and $(M \otimes H)^{\text{co}H} \cong M$ as a B -module.
2. u_M is an injection of B -modules.

Proof. 1) The structure maps on $M \otimes H$ are the following:

$$a(m \otimes h) = am \otimes h; \quad \rho(m \otimes h) = m_0 \otimes h_1 \otimes m_1 h_2$$

It is clear that the map

$$f : M \rightarrow M \otimes H; \quad f(m) = m_0 \otimes S(m_1)$$

is left B -linear. Also

$$\rho(f(m)) = m_0 \otimes S(m_3) \otimes m_1 S(m_2) = m_0 \otimes S(m_1) \otimes 1$$

so $f(m) \in (M \otimes H)^{\text{co}H}$, and we have a B -linear map

$$f : M \rightarrow (M \otimes H)^{\text{co}H}$$

Its inverse is

$$g : (M \otimes H)^{\text{co}H} \rightarrow M; \quad g(m \otimes h) = \varepsilon(h)m$$

It is easy to see that g is a left inverse of f . Take $\sum_i m_i \otimes h_i \in (M \otimes H)^{\text{co}H}$. Then

$$f(g(\sum_i m_i \otimes h_i)) = \sum_i \varepsilon(h_i) f(m_i) = \sum_i \varepsilon(h_i) m_{i0} \otimes S(m_{i1})$$

We also have that

$$\sum_i m_{i0} \otimes h_{i1} \otimes m_{i1} h_{i2} = \sum_i m_i \otimes h_i \otimes 1$$

applying S to the third tensor factor, and then multiplying the second and third factor, we obtain

$$\sum_i \varepsilon(h_i) m_{i0} \otimes S(m_{i1}) = \sum_i m_i \otimes h_i$$

and it follows that g is also a right inverse of f .

2) Set $W = M \otimes H$. By Lemma 1.2,

$$(c_W)^{\text{co}H} \circ u_{W^{\text{co}H}} = 1_{W^{\text{co}H}}$$

By 1), $W^{\text{co}H} \cong M$ as B -modules, so u_M is an injection of B -modules. \square

2. Projectivity of relative Hopf modules

We keep the notation of Section 1. We will now discuss when a relative Hopf module is a projective object as a B -module.

THEOREM 2.1. *For a relative Hopf module $P \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, the following conditions are equivalent:*

1. P is projective in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$;
2. $A \otimes_B P$ is isomorphic in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ to a direct summand of a direct sum of copies of A , and u_P is surjective (bijective);
3. There is a direct summand M in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ of a direct sum of copies of A such that $M^{\text{co}H} \cong P$ as a B -module.

Proof. 1) \Rightarrow 2). Let $p : B^{(I)} \rightarrow P$ be a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$. Then

$$1 \otimes p : A \otimes_B B^{(I)} \rightarrow A \otimes_B P$$

is a split epimorphism in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ and $A \otimes_B B^{(I)} \cong A^{(I)}$ in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. Furthermore

$$u_P \circ p = (1 \otimes p)^{\text{co}H} \circ u_{B^{(I)}}$$

and, by Lemma 1.2, $u_{B^{(I)}}$ is an isomorphism. Thus u_P is an epimorphism and it follows from Lemma 1.3 that u_P is bijective.

2) \Rightarrow 3). If $u_P : P \rightarrow (A \otimes_B P)^{\text{co}H}$ is an epimorphism (and therefore an isomorphism by Lemma 1.3) and if M is a direct summand in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ of a direct sum of copies of A isomorphic to $A \otimes_B P$, then M satisfies the required condition.

3) \Rightarrow 1) Let M be a direct summand in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ of a direct sum of copies of A , such that $M^{\text{co}H} \cong P$ as a B -module. Then there exists a split epimorphism $f : A^{(I)} \rightarrow M$ in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. Thus

$$f^{\text{co}H} : (A^{(I)})^{\text{co}H} \rightarrow M^{\text{co}H} \cong P$$

is a split epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$ and $(A^{(I)})^{\text{co}H} \cong B^{(I)}$. So P is projective in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$. \square

Recall that a total integral is an H -colinear map $\phi : H \rightarrow A$ such that $\phi(1_H) = 1_A$. If there exists a total integral, then u_N is an isomorphism of B -modules, for every $N \in {}_B\mathcal{M}$ (see e.g. [3, Lemma 23]). From Theorem 2.1, we easily obtain the following result:

PROPOSITION 2.2. *Assume that there exists a total integral $H \rightarrow A$, and take $P \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. P is projective as a B -module if and only if $A \otimes_B P$ is isomorphic in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ to a direct summand of a direct sum of copies of A .*

An H -ideal I of A is an H -subcomodule of A which is also an ideal of A . We will say that A is H -simple if A has no nontrivial H -ideals.

LEMMA 2.3. *If A is commutative H -simple, then $A^{\text{co}H}$ is a field.*

Proof. Let a be a nonzero element in $A^{\text{co}H}$. Then Aa is a nonzero H -ideal of A . But A is H -simple and $Aa \neq 0$, so $Aa = A$. Hence, we can find an element b in A such that $ba = 1$. \square

Theorem 2.1 gives necessary and sufficient conditions for the projectivity of $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ as a B -module. These conditions might be difficult to check, and this is why we look for sufficient conditions that are easier.

$M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is called coinvariantly generated if $M = AM^{\text{co}H}$, or, equivalently, if the canonical map c_M is surjective.

LEMMA 2.4. *For any B -module M , $A \otimes_B M$ is coinvariantly generated. In particular, A is coinvariantly generated.*

Proof. For every $m \in M$, $1 \otimes_B m \in (A \otimes_B M)^{\text{co}H}$, and $c_{A \otimes_B M}(a \otimes_B 1 \otimes_B m) = a \otimes_B m$, hence $c_{A \otimes_B M}$ is surjective. \square

PROPOSITION 2.5. *Take $P \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ and consider the following conditions:*

1. $A \otimes_B P$ is projective in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$;
2. there exists a projective coinvariantly generated object $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ such that $M^{\text{co}H} \cong P$ as a B -module;
3. P is projective as a B -module.

Then 1) \Rightarrow 2) \Rightarrow 3). If the functor $(-)^{\text{co}H} : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is exact, then conditions 1), 2) and 3) are equivalent.

Note that the functor $(-)^{\text{co}H} : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is exact in the following situations:

- $(-)^{\text{co}H} : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_k\mathcal{M}$ is exact; this is the case if k is a field and H is a cosemisimple Hopf algebra [11, Lemma 2.4.3].
- A is right H -coflat (see e.g. [3, Lemma 22]); if k is a field, then this condition is equivalent to A to being injective in \mathcal{M}^H (see e.g. [3, Theorem 1]).

Proof. 1) \Rightarrow 2). Let $f : B^{(I)} \rightarrow P$ be an epimorphism in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$. Then

$$1 \otimes f : A \otimes_B B^{(I)} \rightarrow A \otimes_B P$$

is an epimorphism in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. Therefore $1 \otimes f$ splits and we have the following commutative diagram with exact rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} B^{(I)} & \xrightarrow{f} & P & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \downarrow u_{B^{(I)}} & & \downarrow u_P & & \\ (A \otimes_B B^{(I)})^{\text{co}H} & \xrightarrow{(1 \otimes f)^{\text{co}H}} & (A \otimes_B P)^{\text{co}H} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

By Lemma 1.2, $u_{B^{(I)}}$ is an isomorphism. Therefore, u_P is surjective and, by Lemma 1.3, it is an isomorphism. Thus $M = A \otimes_B P$ satisfies condition 2).

2) \Rightarrow 3) Consider the map

$$f : A^{(M^{\text{co}H})} \rightarrow M; f((a_m)_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}}) = \sum_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}} a_m m$$

For each $m \in M^{\text{co}H}$, we have $\rho(m) = m \otimes 1$, hence

$$\rho_M\left(\sum_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}} (a_m m)\right) = \sum_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}} (a_m)_0 m \otimes (a_m)_1$$

On the other hand

$$(a_m)_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}} = \sum_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}} (0, 0, \dots, a_m, 0, \dots, 0)$$

The linearity of ρ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} & ((a_m)_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}})_0 \otimes ((a_m)_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}})_1 \\ &= \sum_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}} (0, \dots, 0, a_m, 0, \dots, 0)_0 \otimes (0, \dots, 0, a_m, 0, \dots, 0)_1 \\ &= \sum_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}} (0, \dots, 0, (a_m)_0, 0, \dots, 0) \otimes (a_m)_1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} & (f \otimes id_H)((a_m)_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}})_0 \otimes ((a_m)_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}})_1 \\ &= (f \otimes id_H)\left(\sum_{m \in M^{\text{co}H}} (0, \dots, 0, (a_m)_0, 0, \dots, 0) \otimes (a_m)_1\right) \\ &= \sum (a_m)_0 m \otimes (a_m)_1 \end{aligned}$$

and it follows that f is H -colinear. It is clear that f is A -linear, so it is a morphism in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. f is an epimorphism by the assumption $M = AM^{\text{co}H}$. f splits since M is a projective object in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, so M is a direct summand in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ of a direct sum of copies of A . By Theorem 2.1, P is projective as a B -module.

3) \Rightarrow 1) P is projective in ${}_B\mathcal{M}$, so the functor $\text{Hom}_B(P, -) : {}_B\mathcal{M} \rightarrow {}_k\mathcal{M}$ is exact. On the other hand, we have an adjoint pair of functors $(A \otimes_B (-), (-)^{\text{co}H})$ and a natural isomorphism

$${}_A\text{Hom}^H(A \otimes_B P, -) \cong \text{Hom}_B(P, (-)^{\text{co}H})$$

By assumption, the functor $(-)^{\text{co}H}$ is exact, and it follows that

$${}_A\text{Hom}^H(A \otimes_B P, -) : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_k\mathcal{M}$$

is exact, since it is isomorphic to the composition of two exact functors. This means that $A \otimes_B P$ is a projective object in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. \square

Remark 2.6. It was pointed out to us by the referee that the proof of 2) \Rightarrow 3) becomes much simpler if we work over a field k ; indeed, $A \otimes M^{\text{co}H}$ is a direct sum in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ of copies of A (indexed by a basis of $M^{\text{co}H}$, and the map $g = p \circ c_M : A \otimes M^{\text{co}H} \rightarrow M$ is surjective ($p : A \otimes M^{\text{co}H} \rightarrow A \otimes_B M^{\text{co}H}$ being the canonical projection). g splits since M is projective in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, and it follows from Theorem 2.1 that P is projective as a B -module.

3. Projective and injective dimension in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$

LEMMA 3.1. *Assume that H and A are commutative, and take $M, N, P \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, with N finitely generated projective as an A -module.*

1. *We have a k -isomorphism*

$${}_A\text{Hom}^H(M, {}_A\text{Hom}(N, P)) \cong {}_A\text{Hom}^H(M \otimes_A N, P)$$

2. *The functor ${}_A\text{Hom}(N, -) : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ preserves injectives.*

Proof. 1) We have a natural isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : {}_A\text{Hom}(M, {}_A\text{Hom}(N, P)) &\rightarrow {}_A\text{Hom}(M \otimes_A N, P) \\ \phi(f)(m \otimes n) &= f(m)(n) \end{aligned}$$

A standard computation shows that f is H -colinear if and only if $\phi(f)$ is H -colinear.

2) Let I be an injective object in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. Then the functor

$${}_A\text{Hom}^H(-, I) : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_k\mathcal{M}$$

is exact. N is projective as an A -module, so $(-) \otimes_A N$ is also exact, and it follows from 1) that

$${}_A\text{Hom}^H(-, {}_A\text{Hom}(N, I)) : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_k\mathcal{M}$$

is exact. \square

Let k be a field. Then ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is a Grothendieck category with enough injective objects, and for any $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ we can consider the right derived functors ${}_A\text{Ext}^{H^i}(M, -)$ of ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(M, -) : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_k\mathcal{M}$.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let k be a field, and assume that H and A are commutative. Take $M, N, P \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, with N finitely generated projective as an A -module. Then*

$${}_A\text{Ext}^{H^i}(M, {}_A\text{Hom}(N, P)) \cong {}_A\text{Ext}^{H^i}(M \otimes_A N, P)$$

Proof. By Lemma 3.1, the functors ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(M, {}_A\text{Hom}(N, -))$ and ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(M \otimes_A N, -)$ are isomorphic. ${}_A\text{Hom}(N, -)$ is exact, since N is projective, and it preserves injectives, by Lemma 3.1. Therefore it preserves injective resolutions. \square

Let ${}_A\text{pdim}^H(-)$ and ${}_A\text{injdim}^H(-)$ denote respectively the projective and injective dimension in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$.

COROLLARY 3.3. *With assumptions as in Proposition 3.2, we have*

$${}_A\text{pdim}^H(M \otimes_A N) \leq {}_A\text{pdim}^H(M) \quad (1)$$

$${}_A\text{injdim}^H({}_A\text{Hom}(N, P)) \leq {}_A\text{injdim}^H(P) \quad (2)$$

Remarks 3.4. 1) The conclusions of Lemma 3.1, Proposition 3.2 and Corollary 3.3 remain valid without the assumption that N is projective, if we assume that A is semisimple.

2) As a consequence of the Fundamental Theorem for Hopf modules ([11, 1.9.4], the results of Proposition 3.2 and Corollary 3.3 also hold without the assumption that N is projective, in the case where $A = H$.

4. Semisimplicity of the category of relative Hopf modules

Throughout this Section, k will be a field, and A a k -algebra. If V is a finite dimensional vector space, then $A \otimes V$ is finitely generated projective as an A -module. If V is an H -comodule, then $A \otimes V \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. So if $N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, then, by Lemma 1.1, ${}_A\text{Hom}(A \otimes V, N) \in \mathcal{M}^H$, and ${}_A\text{Hom}(A \otimes V, N)$ and $\text{Hom}(V, N)$ are isomorphic as H -comodules.

Let V be a finite-dimensional projective object of \mathcal{M}^H . Then $A \otimes V$ is a projective object of ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$; this follows from the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} {}_A\text{Hom}^H(A \otimes V, N) &\cong {}_A\text{Hom}(A \otimes V, N)^{\text{co}H} \\ &\cong \text{Hom}(V, N)^{\text{co}H} \cong \text{Hom}^H(V, N) \end{aligned}$$

for all $N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *$M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is finitely generated as an A -module if and only if there exist a finite-dimensional H -comodule V and an epimorphism of A -modules and H -comodules $\pi : A \otimes V \rightarrow M$.*

Proof. Assume that V and π exist. Then $A \otimes V$ is finitely generated as A -module and M is a quotient of $A \otimes V$ in ${}_A\mathcal{M}$, and therefore finitely generated as a left A -module.

Conversely, let M be finitely generated as an A -module by $\{m_1, \dots, m_n\}$. For each i , we can find a finite dimensional H -subcomodule W_i of M containing m_i , see [11, 5.1.1]. $V = \sum W_i$ is a finite dimensional H -subcomodule of M containing the m_i and the k -linear map

$$\pi : A \otimes V \rightarrow M; \quad \pi(a \otimes v) = av$$

is an epimorphism of A -modules and H -comodules. □

Let H^* be the linear dual of H , and let M and N be two right H -comodules. Then $\text{Hom}_k(M, N)$ is a left H^* -module, under the action

$$(h^*f)(m) = h^*(S^{-1}(m_1)f(m_0)_1)f(m_0)$$

for all $h^* \in H^*$, $f \in \text{Hom}_k(M, N)$ and $m \in M$. If M and N are relative Hopf modules, then ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is a left H^* -submodule of $\text{Hom}_k(M, N)$ (see the proof of [13, Propositions 1.1 and 1.5].

A left H^* -module M is called rational if the H^* -action comes from a right H -coaction.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Take $M, N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, and assume that M is finitely generated as an A -module. Then ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is a right H -comodule.*

Proof. Let V and π be as in Proposition 4.1. The map

$${}_A\text{Hom}_A(\pi, N) : {}_A\text{Hom}(M, N) \rightarrow {}_A\text{Hom}(A \otimes V, N)$$

is injective, and it is easy to show that it is H^* -linear. ${}_A\text{Hom}(A \otimes V, N)$ is an H -comodule, by Lemma 1.1, so it is a rational H^* -module, and $-$ being a submodule ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, N)$ is also a rational H^* -module. The H^* -action on it is induced by an H -coaction, making ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, N)$ a right H -comodule. \square

It follows from Proposition 4.2 that if A is commutative and if $M, N \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, with M finitely generated as an A -module, then ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, N) \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$.

Recall that $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is called simple if it has no proper subobjects; a direct sum of simple objects is called semisimple. ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is termed semisimple if every $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is semisimple.

We say that ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ satisfies condition (\dagger) if the functor

$${}_A\text{Hom}(M, -) : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^H$$

is exact, for every $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ that is finitely generated as an A -module.

Note that ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ satisfies condition (\dagger) if A is semisimple; it follows from the Fundamental Theorem for Hopf modules ([11, 1.9.4]) that ${}_H\mathcal{M}^H$ satisfies condition (\dagger) .

PROPOSITION 4.3. *Assume that ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ satisfies condition (\dagger) , and that one of the two following conditions holds:*

1. $(-)^{\text{co}H} : \mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_k\mathcal{M}$ is exact;
2. A and H are commutative, and $(-)^{\text{co}H} : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_B\mathcal{M}$ is exact.

If $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is finitely generated as an A -module, then it is a projective object in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$

Proof. 1) The functor ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(M, -)$ is exact since it is the composition of the exact functors ${}_A\text{Hom}(M, -)$ and $(-)^{\text{co}H}$.

2) It follows from condition (\dagger) and the fact that H and A are commutative that

$${}_A\text{Hom}(M, -) : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$$

is exact. Now $(-)^{\text{co}H} : {}_A\mathcal{M}^H \rightarrow {}_B\mathcal{M}$ and the restriction of scalars functor ${}_B\mathcal{M} \rightarrow {}_k\mathcal{M}$ are both exact, and ${}_A\text{Hom}^H(M, -)$ is again exact, being the composition of three exact functors. \square

COROLLARY 4.4. *Let A and H be as in Proposition 4.3, and assume moreover that A is left noetherian. Then every $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ which is finitely generated as an A -module is the direct sum of a family of simple subobjects that are finitely generated as A -modules, and consequently M is a semisimple object in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$.*

Proof. Let N be a subobject of M in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. Then N and M/N are finitely generated A -modules, since A is left noetherian. It follows from Proposition 4.3 that N and M/N are projective objects in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$, and the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow M \rightarrow M/N \rightarrow 0$$

splits in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. □

Let V be a right H -subcomodule of $M \in {}_A\mathcal{M}^H$. It is clear that AV is a subobject of M in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$.

COROLLARY 4.5. *Let A and H be as in Corollary 4.4. Then ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is a semisimple category.*

Proof. It is well-known (see e.g. [11, 5.1.1]) that every $m \in M$ is contained in a finite-dimensional H -subcomodule V_m of M . AV_m is then finitely generated as an A -module, and, by Corollary 4.4, the direct sum in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ of a family of simple subobjects of AV_m (and of M), all finitely generated as A -modules. In particular, every $m \in M$ is contained in a simple subobject of M , and this implies that M is the sum of a family of simple subobjects. Since the intersection of two simple subobjects is trivial, it follows that this sum is a direct sum. □

COROLLARY 4.6. *Let A be left noetherian semisimple and H cosemisimple. Then every object M of ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is a direct sum in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ of a family of simple subobjects of M finitely generated as A -modules. Hence M is a semisimple object in ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ and ${}_A\mathcal{M}^H$ is a semisimple category.*

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