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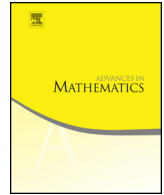
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Operations on the Hochschild bicomplex of a diagram of algebras



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ABSTRACT

A diagram of algebras is a functor valued in a category of associative algebras. I construct an operad acting on the Hochschild bicomplex of a diagram of algebras. Using this operad, I give a direct proof that the Hochschild cohomology of a diagram of algebras is a Gerstenhaber algebra. I also show that the total complex is an L_∞ -algebra. The same results are true for the reduced and asimplicial subcomplexes and asimplicial cohomology. This structure governs deformations of diagrams of algebras through the Maurer-Cartan equation.

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1. Introduction

Let \mathbb{k} be a field and A an associative algebra over \mathbb{k} . In [11,12], Gerstenhaber investigated the Hochschild cohomology $H^\bullet(A, A)$ and showed that this is naturally equipped with a commutative-associative product of degree 0 and a compatible Lie bracket of degree -1 . This structure is now known as a *Gerstenhaber algebra*. In particular, the graded Lie algebra structure comes from a differential graded (dg) Lie algebra structure on the Hochschild complex $C^\bullet(A, A)$. Deformations of A are described by the Maurer-Cartan equation for this dg-Lie algebra. The algebraic structure of $C^\bullet(A, A)$ is the subject of the *Deligne conjecture* [10,16,18,23–25].

Subsequently, Gerstenhaber and Voronov [16] showed that $C^\bullet(A, A)$ has the further structure of a *brace algebra*. Indeed, this only depends upon A as a vector space, not an algebra. The brace algebra elucidates the structure of Gerstenhaber’s original proof that $H^\bullet(A, A)$ is a Gerstenhaber algebra.

Let $\text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ be the category of associative algebras over \mathbb{k} and \mathbf{C} some small category. A *diagram of algebras* is a covariant functor $\mathcal{A} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$.

Gerstenhaber and Schack [15,14] generalized Hochschild cohomology to diagrams of algebras (although \mathcal{A} is contravariant there). The complex for computing $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is naturally expressed as the total complex of a double complex $C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$. They showed that this cohomology is a Gerstenhaber algebra indirectly by a ‘‘cohomology comparison theorem’’ that $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is naturally identified with the Hochschild cohomology of a certain single algebra. They also defined *asimplicial* cohomology $H_a^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ from the subcomplex $C_a^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \subset C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ where the second degree is strictly positive. They showed that deformations of \mathcal{A} are described to first order in $H_a^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$.

In [17], I pointed out that an algebraic quantum field theory is a diagram of algebras, and thus asimplicial cohomology can be used to study infinitesimal deformations and symmetries of algebraic quantum field theories. Moreover, the full Hochschild cohomology suggests a generalization of algebraic quantum field theory and a definition of generalized symmetries.

A diagram of algebras $\mathcal{A} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ consists of 3 pieces of information. For each object $x \in \text{Obj } \mathbf{C}$, there is a vector space $\mathcal{A}(x)$. For each object $x \in \text{Obj } \mathbf{C}$ there is an associative multiplication, $\widehat{m}[x] : \mathcal{A}(x) \otimes \mathcal{A}(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(x)$. For each \mathbf{C} -morphism, $\phi : x \rightarrow y$, there is a linear map $\mathcal{A}[\phi] : \mathcal{A}(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(y)$.

These structures satisfy some conditions: Multiplication is associative, \mathcal{A} is functorial, and $\mathcal{A}[\phi]$ is an algebra homomorphism. This last condition means that,

$$\mathcal{A}[\phi] \circ \widehat{m}[x] = \widehat{m}[y] \circ (\mathcal{A}[\phi] \otimes \mathcal{A}[\phi]).$$

The left hand side is quadratic, but the right hand side is *cubic* (linear in $\widehat{m}[y]$ and quadratic in $\mathcal{A}[\phi]$).

A *deformation* of \mathcal{A} is a cochain that when added to \widehat{m} and \mathcal{A} gives another diagram of algebras. This shows that a deformation of \mathcal{A} must satisfy a cubic equation.

Deformations of a single algebra satisfy the Maurer-Cartan equation in a dg-Lie algebra. This is always a quadratic equation, therefore deformations of a diagram of algebras *cannot* be described by a dg-Lie algebra. The natural generalization of a dg-Lie algebra is an L_∞ -algebra; the Maurer-Cartan equation generalizes to that setting, but may have arbitrarily high degree. This suggests that $C_a^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ may have the structure of an L_∞ -algebra such that deformations of \mathcal{A} are characterized by the Maurer-Cartan equation.

A single morphism between two algebras is equivalent to a diagram of algebras $\mathcal{A} : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$, where \mathbf{C} has two objects and only one nonidentity morphism; Borisov [3] has constructed the L_∞ -algebra in this case. Frégier, Markl, and Yau [9] gave a construction for the L_∞ -algebra from a resolution of the colored operad governing diagrams of algebras over \mathbf{C} , but they did not present such a resolution, except in the aforementioned case of a single morphism.

The main purposes of this paper are to provide a direct proof that $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ and $H_a^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ are Gerstenhaber algebras, to explicitly construct for the first time an L_∞ -algebra structure on $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ (with the asimplicial and reduced subcomplexes being L_∞ -subalgebras), and to show that the deformations of a diagram of algebras \mathcal{A} are the solutions of the Maurer-Cartan equation in the reduced asimplicial subcomplex $\bar{C}_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$.

To do this, I will first construct an operad *Quilt* that acts on the Hochschild bicomplex of a diagram of vector spaces. This should be seen as a generalization of the brace algebra structure on $C^\bullet(A, A)$. I then extend this to another operad *mQuilt* by adjoining an additional generator m that represents multiplication. Using *mQuilt*, I construct representatives of the Gerstenhaber algebra operations and explicit homotopies for each of the identities that the operations need to satisfy on cohomology. I also construct a homomorphism $\mathcal{J} : L_\infty \rightarrow m\text{Quilt}$ that makes $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ an L_∞ -algebra. All of these structures restrict to the asimplicial subcomplex $C_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ and reduced subcomplex $\bar{C}^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$.

Kontsevich's formality theorem and classification of formal deformation quantizations [20] is based upon the dg-Lie algebra structure of the Hochschild complex of an algebra, but that is really treated as an L_∞ -algebra whose higher operations happen to vanish. The formality map is an L_∞ -quasi-isomorphism. The L_∞ structure that I present here opens up the possibility of similar results for diagrams of algebras, such as a classification of formal deformation quantizations of field theories.

Remark. My results are stated in terms of diagrams of algebras over a field, but they are true more generally. In fact, \mathcal{A} could be a functor from \mathbf{C} to a nonsymmetric colored operad (multicategory) of abelian groups, equipped with a “multiplication” in the sense of [16]. In particular, the results are true for diagrams of algebras over a commutative ring. I have focussed on diagrams of algebras over a field because that is my primary interest and I want to avoid overly esoteric notation and terminology.

Remark. A Gerstenhaber algebra contains 2 structures on the underlying graded vector space: a commutative algebra on the vector space and a Lie algebra on the suspended (degree shifted) vector space. This creates a small dilemma when describing this with an operad. There are 2 ways to proceed:

1. The operad *Gerst* in [22] acts directly on the vector space. Consequently, *Com* is a suboperad, but *Lie* appears as the desuspended Lie operad, $\mathcal{S}^{-1} \text{Lie}$, with a *symmetric* bracket.
2. Alternately, one can treat the bracket with greater respect and use the suspended Gerstenhaber operad $\mathcal{S} \text{Gerst}$ acting on the suspended vector space, so that $\mathcal{S} \text{Com}$ and *Lie* are suboperads. This makes the commutative product look rather odd.

I will be taking the second approach here, because this is more convenient for *Quilt* and is more natural for L_∞ .

1.1. Synopsis

I begin in Section 2 by reviewing two known operads. *Brace* governs brace algebras. F_2S governs Gerstenhaber-Voronov “homotopy G-algebras”.

In Section 3, I define a new operad, *Quilt*, as a suboperad of the Hadamard product $F_2S \otimes_{\mathbb{H}} \text{Brace}$.

In Section 4, I define a representation of *Quilt* on the Hochschild bicomplex of a diagram of vector spaces. To this end, I first describe colored operads *NSOp*, $\text{Multi}\Delta_+$, and $\text{ColorQuilt} \subset \text{Multi}\Delta_+ \times_{\mathbb{H}} \text{NSOp}$. *ColorQuilt* acts on the Hochschild bicomplex (as a collection of vector spaces) and the action of an element of *Quilt* on a cochain is defined by a sum over elements of *ColorQuilt*. I define the reduced subcomplex and show that this and the asimplicial subcomplex are *Quilt*-subalgebras.

In Section 5, I construct another operad, *mQuilt*, from *Quilt* and an additional generator. I define a representation of *mQuilt* on the Hochschild bicomplex of a diagram of algebras.

In Section 6, I use *mQuilt* to express an associative product and a bracket on the Hochschild bicomplex. Using *mQuilt*, I write explicit homotopies for each of the relations of a Gerstenhaber algebra, thus showing that the Hochschild cohomology of a diagram of algebras is a Gerstenhaber algebra. I also show that over a field of characteristic 2, the squaring operation descends to cohomology.

In Section 7, I first construct a homomorphism $\mathcal{K} : L_\infty \rightarrow \text{Quilt}$. I then modify this to get another homomorphism $\mathcal{J} : L_\infty \rightarrow \text{mQuilt}$. In this way, the Hochschild complex of a diagram of algebras is an L_∞ -algebra. In Section 7.3, I discuss the Maurer-Cartan equation that governs deformations of diagrams of algebras. Finally, in Section 7.4, I briefly discuss the L_∞ algebra for the cases of a single algebra or a single morphism between algebras.

Appendix A is a summary of notation.

2. Some combinatorial operads

In this section, I describe two known operads and my notations for trees and words.

2.1. Extensions

Recall the standard notation that for any $n \in \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$, $[n] = \{0, \dots, n\} \subset \mathbb{N}$. The *simplex* category Δ is the category whose set of objects is $\{[n] \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and whose morphisms are weakly increasing functions.

The following slight variant of this notation will be useful here.

Definition 2.1. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\langle n \rangle := \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Let Δ' be the category whose set of objects is $\{\langle n \rangle \mid n \geq 1\}$ and whose morphisms are weakly increasing maps.

There is an obvious isomorphism from Δ to Δ' such that $[n] \mapsto \langle n + 1 \rangle$.

Let's define something like a short exact sequence in Δ' :

$$\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle l \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle m \rangle,$$

with α injective and β surjective. We can't require $\beta \circ \alpha$ to be 0, because there is no 0; the best that we can do instead is to require $\beta \circ \alpha$ to be a constant function with image (say) $a \in \langle m \rangle$. To make this exact, require the image of α to be $\beta^{-1}(a)$. This is enough information to uniquely determine l , α , and β .

Definition 2.2. The extension of $\langle m \rangle$ by $\langle n \rangle$ at $a \in \langle m \rangle$ in Δ' is

$$\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle n + m - 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle m \rangle,$$

where $\alpha(j) := j + a - 1$, and

$$\beta(k) = \begin{cases} k & k < a \\ a & a \leq k < a + n \\ k + 1 - n & k \geq a + n. \end{cases}$$

Rather trivially, the operad Com for commutative algebras can be constructed from this. Let $Com(n)$ be the free abelian group spanned by one element, $\langle n \rangle$. Let the permutation group act trivially on $Com(n)$. Let the partial composition $\langle n \rangle \circ_a \langle m \rangle$ be the sum of extensions of $\langle n \rangle$ by $\langle m \rangle$ at a ; since there is only one such extension, this is just

$$\langle n \rangle \circ_a \langle m \rangle = \langle n + m - 1 \rangle.$$

Other operads can be constructed from categories over Δ' in a less trivial way.

2.2. The Brace operad

In this paper, “tree” will always refer to a planar rooted tree. There are many ways of defining these, so here is mine:

Definition 2.3. A tree $T = (\mathcal{V}_T, \mathcal{E}_T, \leq_T)$ consists of a finite set \mathcal{V}_T (the *vertices*) a subset $\mathcal{E}_T \subset \mathcal{V}_T \times \mathcal{V}_T$ (the *edges*), and a partial order \leq_T on \mathcal{V}_T such that:

1. For all $u \in \mathcal{V}_T$, $(u, u) \notin \mathcal{E}_T$.
2. \mathcal{E}_T generates a partial order, \leq_T , such that $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_T \implies u <_T v$.

3. There exists a unique \leq_T -minimal element (called *the root of T*).
4. If $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_T$, then there does not exist any $t \in \mathcal{V}_T$ such that $u <_T t <_T v$.
5. Two vertices are \triangleleft_T -comparable if and only if they are \leq_T -incomparable. (I.e., $\forall u, v \in \mathcal{V}_T$, precisely one is true of: $u = v$, $u <_T v$, $u >_T v$, $u \triangleleft_T v$, and $u \triangleright_T v$.)
6. If $u \triangleleft_T v$, $u \leq_T u'$, and $v \leq_T v'$, then $u' \triangleleft_T v'$.

Definition 2.4. If $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_T$, then u is the *parent* of v and v is a *child* of u .

Think of these relations as

above \leq_T below
left \triangleleft_T right.

The roots are at the top and the leaves are at the bottom, so this is botanically incorrect.

Remark. The partial order \triangleleft_T restricts to a total order on the leaves of T . It also restricts to a total order on the set of children of any vertex. Those total orders are other ways of defining a planar rooted tree.

Remark. These axioms imply that a vertex has at most one parent. Suppose that v has two parents, $u \neq w$. By 2.3(4), these are not \leq_T -related. By 2.3(5), they must be \triangleleft_T -related; say $u \triangleleft_T w$. By 2.3(6), this implies that $v \triangleleft_T v$, which is a contradiction.

Definition 2.5. $\text{Tree}(n)$ is the set of trees with vertex set $\langle n \rangle$, and

$$\text{Tree} := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \text{Tree}(n).$$

For $T \in \text{Tree}(n)$, the *arity* is $\#T := n$, so $\mathcal{V}_T = \langle \#T \rangle$.

For $T \in \text{Tree}(n)$ and a permutation $\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_n$, $T^\sigma \in \text{Tree}(n)$ is defined by replacing any $u \in \langle n \rangle$ with $\sigma^{-1}(u)$.

Brace is the \mathbb{S} -module [22] that is the free abelian group spanned by Tree .

Tree is the set of objects of a category. For two trees $S, T \in \text{Tree}$, a morphism $\alpha : S \rightarrow T$ is a Δ -morphism $\alpha : \langle \#S \rangle \rightarrow \langle \#T \rangle$ such that

1. $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_S \implies (\alpha u, \alpha v) \in \mathcal{E}_T$ or $\alpha u = \alpha v$.
2. $\alpha u \triangleleft_T \alpha v \implies u \triangleleft_S v$.

However, all that we will need from this category is the following notion of an extension.

Definition 2.6. Let $\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle n + m - 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle m \rangle$ be the Δ' -extension at $a \in \langle m \rangle$ as in Definition 2.2. Given $S \in \text{Tree}(m)$ and $T \in \text{Tree}(n)$, an extension of S by T at a is a tree $U \in \text{Tree}(n + m - 1)$ such that:

- T , relabelled by α , is a subtree of U in the sense that

$$(r, s) \in \mathcal{E}_T \iff (\alpha t, \alpha s) \in \mathcal{E}_U$$

and

$$r \triangleleft_T t \iff \alpha r \triangleleft_U \alpha t;$$

- S is the quotient of U by the image of T , relabelled by β in the sense that

$$(u, w) \in \mathcal{E}_U \implies (\beta u, \beta w) \in \mathcal{E}_S \text{ or } \beta u = \beta w = a$$

and

$$\beta u \triangleleft_U \beta w \implies u \triangleleft_T w.$$

Denote the set of such extensions as $\text{Ext}(S, T, a)$.

Essentially, this means that T is identified with a subtree of U , which is contracted to a single vertex, a to give S .

Remark. An extension is called a *greffe* (graft) in [5,8].

Definition 2.7. For $S, T \in \text{Tree}$ and $a \in \langle \#S \rangle$, the *partial composition* is

$$S \circ_a T = \sum_{U \in \text{Ext}(S, T, a)} U \in \text{Brace} .$$

With this operation, *Brace* is an operad (of abelian groups). A representation of *Brace* is a brace algebra [16].

Remark. Note that *Brace* is ungraded, so it can be thought of as a graded operad concentrated in degree 0. This is inconsistent with the most obvious grading on the Hochschild complex $C^\bullet(A, A)$ of an associative algebra, A . Instead, *Brace* acts on the suspension, $sC^\bullet(A, A)$, which is the same vector space with the grading decreased by 1. The alternative would be to desuspend *Brace*, which is messier.

The eponymous “brace” operations are given by the corollas in *Tree*. These generate *Brace* as an operad.

2.3. The Gerstenhaber-Voronov operad

In this section, I present a dg-operad, which I denote as F_2S . This has appeared in several forms in the literature. It is the operad governing “homotopy G-algebras” as defined by Gerstenhaber and Voronov [16]. It is the operad of “spineless cacti” [10,18]. It is the second term in a filtration by suboperads of the “sequence” operad of McClure and Smith [23,24]. The sequence operad was renamed “surjection operad” by Berger and Fresse [1]. The last description will be the most useful here.

2.3.1. Words

Definition 2.8. Given a set A (the *alphabet*), a *word* W over A is a finite, totally ordered set with a function $\pi_W : W \rightarrow A$. The *length* of W is the cardinality $|W|$. I will denote elements of W with an underscore such that $\pi_W(\underline{a}) = a$, and call \underline{a} an *occurrence* of $a \in A$. A *letter* is an element of W , or equivalently an element of A if π_W is a bijection. W will be written as the sequence of values of π_W (not separated by commas). The *concatenation* of words W and V is the disjoint union with W before V , denoted $W \smile V$.

Example. Given a (planar rooted) tree, T , the *corner word*, \mathcal{C}_T , is a word over \mathcal{V}_T . Imagine embedding T in the closed lower half plane with the root on the boundary. Then start from the left and go around T counterclockwise. \mathcal{C}_T is the list of each vertex visited in order.

This has the following properties:

- If $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_T$, then $\mathcal{C}_T = \dots uv \dots vu \dots$ or $\dots uvu \dots$
- $|\mathcal{C}_T| = |\mathcal{V}_T| + |\mathcal{E}_T|$.
- $\mathcal{C}_T = \dots u \dots v \dots u \dots$ if and only if $u \leq_T v$.
- If $\mathcal{C}_T = \dots u \dots v \dots$, then $u \not\leq_T v$.

\mathcal{C}_T is the set of places where an additional edge and vertex could be attached to T .

Remark. In [5,8], this is the set of “*angles*”. I have translated this as “*corners*”.

2.3.2. The allowed words

Definition 2.9. Let $F_2S(n)$ be the set of (isomorphism classes of) words W over $\langle n \rangle$ such that

1. each element of $\langle n \rangle$ appears in W (surjectivity),
2. $W \neq \dots uu \dots$ (nondegeneracy), and
3. for any $u \neq v \in \langle n \rangle$, $W \neq \dots u \dots v \dots u \dots v \dots$ (no interlacing).

In this context, I will refer to the elements of $\langle n \rangle$ as *vertices*. In the next section, they will be the vertices of trees.

Definition 2.10. Let

$$F_2S = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} F_2S(n).$$

The *arity* of $W \in F_2S(n)$ is $\#W := n$.

The *degree* of $W \in F_2S(n)$ is $\deg W := |W| - n$.

For $W \in F_2S(n)$ and $\sigma \in S_n$, $W^\sigma \in F_2S(n)$ is defined by replacing any $u \in \langle n \rangle$ by $\sigma^{-1}(u)$, i.e., $\pi_{W^\sigma} = \sigma^{-1} \circ \pi_W$.

F_2S is the graded S -module that is a free graded abelian group spanned by F_2S with grading \deg .

Remark. I am denoting the operad in italics and its basis in sans serif.

Definition 2.11. For $W \in F_2S(n)$, the \downarrow *ordering* of $\langle n \rangle$ is the (total) order of first occurrence in W .

Definition 2.12. If $W = \dots uv \dots u \dots$, then v is *interposed* in W .

A letter $\underline{u} \in W$ is a *caesura* [1] if there is a later occurrence of u in W .

A pair of successive letters \underline{u} and $\underline{v} \in W$ is a *last-first pair* if \underline{u} is the last occurrence of u and \underline{v} is the first occurrence of v .

Remark. If $W = \dots \underline{u}\underline{v} \dots \in F_2S$, then there are three possibilities:

- $W = \dots v \dots \underline{u}\underline{v} \dots$, in which case \underline{u} must be the last occurrence of u (i.e., not a caesura).
- $W = \dots \underline{u}\underline{v} \dots u \dots$, which means precisely that \underline{u} is a caesura and v is an interposed vertex. This shows that there is a 1-1 correspondence between caesurae and interposed vertices (although caesurae are letters of W and interposed vertices are elements of $\langle \#W \rangle$). They always occur paired like this.
- $\underline{u}\underline{v}$ is a last-first pair.

Every vertex occurs last precisely once, so $\deg W$ is the number of caesurae in W . Because of the 1-1 correspondence, this is also the number of interposed vertices.

Lemma 2.13. If $W \in F_2S(n)$, and s is the number of last-first pairs in W , then $\deg W = n - s - 1$. That is, $|W| = 2n - s - 1$.

If W can be written as a concatenation of m words with disjoint alphabets then $\deg W \leq n - m$.

Proof. $W \in F_2S(n)$ is combinatorially equivalent to a spineless cactus [10] which is a contractible cellular complex in the plane. The numbers $1, \dots, n$ label the lobes (2-cells). Each lobe has a base vertex (0-cell), and each of these is the base of at least one lobe. Each arc (1-cell) is on the boundary of a unique lobe; the word W is defined by traversing around the cactus and noting the lobe for each arc, so $|W|$ is the number of arcs. Consecutive lobes a and b share a base vertex if the last a is followed by the first b in W , so the number of vertices is $n - s$.

Since the cactus is contractible, its Euler characteristic is $1 = n - s - |W| + n$, so

$$|W| = 2n - s - 1$$

If W can be written as a concatenation of m subwords, then the last letter of a subword is a final occurrence, and the first letter of the next subword is a first occurrence. This shows that $s \geq m - 1$, so

$$\deg W = n - s - 1 \leq n - m. \quad \square$$

2.3.3. Boundary

Definition 2.14. Given a word, $W \in F_2S$ and $\underline{a} \in W$ such that a is repeated in W , the face $\partial_{\underline{a}}W \in F_2S(n)$ is the word given by deleting \underline{a} from W . If a is not repeated, then set $\partial_{\underline{a}}W = 0 \in F_2S$.

Remark. If a is repeated, then there is no subword of the form uau , so deleting an a cannot create a consecutive repetition. This is why the faces are still words in F_2S .

Definition 2.15. Given $W \in F_2S$, define $\text{sgn}_W : W \rightarrow \{1, -1\}$ as follows. Number the caesurae in W consecutively, starting from 1. If $\underline{a} \in W$ is the k 'th caesura, then $\text{sgn}_W \underline{a} = (-1)^k$. If \underline{a} is the last occurrence of a , but the previous occurrence of a is the k 'th caesura, then \underline{a} is numbered $k + 1$ and $\text{sgn}_W \underline{a} = (-1)^{k+1}$. If \underline{a} is the only occurrence of a , then it is numbered 1 and $\text{sgn}_W(\underline{a}) = -1$.

Definition 2.16. The boundary of $W \in F_2S$ is

$$\partial W = \sum_{\underline{a} \in W} \text{sgn}_W(\underline{a}) \partial_{\underline{a}}W \in F_2S .$$

Clearly, $\deg \partial W = \deg W - 1$.

Remark. This definition of ∂ differs from that in [1] by an overall negative sign.

Example. For $123242151 \in F_2S(5)$, the numbers associated to the occurrences of repeated vertices are

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 4 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1, \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{2} & \color{red}{3} & \color{red}{4} & \color{red}{4} & \color{red}{5} & & & \end{matrix}$$

so the boundary is

$$\begin{aligned} \partial 123242151 &= -23242151 + 13242151 - 12342151 \\ &\quad + 12324151 + 12324251 - 12324215. \end{aligned}$$

Example. For the word $123432151 \in F_2S(6)$,

$$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 & 5 & 1, \\ \color{red}{1} & \color{red}{2} & \color{red}{3} & \color{red}{4} & \color{red}{3} & \color{red}{4} & \color{red}{5} & & \end{matrix}$$

so the boundary is

$$\begin{aligned} \partial 123432151 &= -23432151 + 13432151 - 12432151 \\ &\quad + 12342151 - 12343151 + 12343251 - 12343215. \end{aligned}$$

2.3.4. *Composition*

Like *Tree*, F_2S is the set of objects of a category over Δ . For two words $V, W \in F_2S$, a morphism $\alpha : V \rightarrow W$ is a Δ -morphism $\alpha : \langle \#V \rangle \rightarrow \langle \#W \rangle$ such that:

- The following constructions produce the same word:
 - Delete from W all vertices not in the image of α , then eliminate any consecutive repetitions ($uu \mapsto u$).
 - Apply α to every letter of V and eliminate any consecutive repetitions.
- In the first construction, consecutive repetitions occur wherever letters have been deleted between vertices from the image of α .

Note that the corner word construction defines a functor $\mathcal{C} : \text{Tree} \rightarrow F_2S$.

As for *Tree*, we will only need the extensions from this category.

Definition 2.17. Again, let $\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle n + m - 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle m \rangle$ be the Δ -extension at $a \in \langle m \rangle$ from Definition 2.2. Given $V \in F_2S(m)$ and $W \in F_2S(n)$, an *extension of V by W at a* is a word $X \in F_2S(n + m - 1)$ such that:

- deleting from X the vertices not in the image of α and eliminating consecutive repetitions ($uu \mapsto u$) gives the same word as W relabelled by α ;
- these repetitions occur wherever letters have been deleted;
- relabelling X by β and eliminating consecutive repetitions gives V .

$\text{Ext}(V, W, a)$ denotes the set of extensions of V by W at a .

Remark. If $S, T \in \text{Tree}$ and $a \in \langle \#S \rangle$, then

$$\text{Ext}(\mathcal{C}_S, \mathcal{C}_T, a) = \{ \mathcal{C}_U \mid U \in \text{Ext}(S, T, a) \}.$$

Definition 2.18. Suppose that $X \in \text{Ext}(V, W, a)$. Let $\langle \#W \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle \#X \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle \#V \rangle$ be the Δ' -extension at a . Identify interposed vertices of V and W with those of X as follows:

- If $w \in \langle \#W \rangle$ is interposed in W , then identify this with $\alpha w \in \langle \#X \rangle$.
- If $v \in \langle \#V \rangle$ is interposed in V and $v \neq a$, then identify v with $\beta^{-1}v \in \langle \#X \rangle$.
- If a is interposed in V , and w is the first letter of W , then identify a with αw .

Define $\text{sgn}_{V,W,v}(X)$ as the sign of the $(\deg V, \deg W)$ -shuffle from

- the interposed vertices of V in \downarrow order, identified with vertices of X , then the interposed vertices of W , identified with vertices of X
- to the interposed vertices of X in \downarrow order.

This defines

$$\text{sgn}_{V,W,a} : \text{Ext}(V, W, a) \rightarrow \{1, -1\}.$$

Remark. If $\deg V = 0$ or $\deg W = 0$, then $\text{sgn}_{V,W,a}(X) = +1$, since the shuffle must be trivial. This obviates many computations.

Definition 2.19. For $V, W \in F_2S$ and $a \in \langle \#V \rangle$, the *partial composition* is

$$V \circ_a W = \sum_{X \in \text{Ext}(V,W,a)} \text{sgn}_{V,W,a}(X) X \in F_2S .$$

This makes F_2S a dg-operad.

The construction $\mathcal{C} : \text{Tree} \rightarrow F_2S$, along with appropriate signs, gives an injective operad homomorphism from $\mathcal{S}^{-1} \text{Brace}$ to F_2S . Consequently, any homotopy G-algebra is in particular a brace algebra. Historically, these structures originally appeared together in [16].

2.3.5. Computing extensions

Given $V, W \in F_2S$ and $a \in \langle \#V \rangle$, any extension of V by W at a is uniquely determined by a weakly increasing function, κ , from the set of caesura occurrences of a in V to W .

Let $\langle \#W \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle \#V + \#W - 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle \#W \rangle$ be the Δ' -extension at a . To each occurrence of $\underline{a} \in W$, associate a subword of V that

- begins with $\kappa(\underline{a}')$ where \underline{a}' is the previous occurrence, or otherwise at the beginning of V ,

- ends with $\kappa(\underline{a})$ if \underline{a} is a caesura, or otherwise at the end of V .

Construct $X \in \text{Ext}(W, V, a)$ by replacing each occurrence of $u \neq a$ in W with $\beta^{-1}(u)$ and replacing each occurrence of a in W with the associated subword of V , relabelled by α .

If a occurs $r + 1$ times in W , then

$$|\text{Ext}(W, V, a)| = \binom{|V| + r - 1}{r}.$$

In the case of trees, the caesura occurrences of a in S correspond to the children of a . The idea of an extension of S by T at a is to (after relabelling) replace a by T . The word \mathcal{C}_T is the list of places where the edges coming from a can be reattached to T . There are $|\mathcal{C}_T| = 2 \#T - 1$ of these, so if a has valency r (i.e., r children) then

$$|\text{Ext}(S, T, a)| = \binom{2 \#T + r - 2}{r}.$$

3. The Quilt operad

In this section, I define a new operad, *Quilt*.

3.1. Quilts

The Hadamard product [22, Sec. 5.3.2] of F_2S and $Brace$ is a dg-operad $F_2S \otimes_{\mathbb{H}} Brace$ with

$$\left(F_2S \otimes_{\mathbb{H}} Brace\right)(n) = F_2S(n) \otimes Brace(n)$$

as abelian groups. Since the factors are spanned by $\text{Tree}(n)$ and $F_2S(n)$, this product is generated by

$$F_2S(n) \times \text{Tree}(n).$$

Since $Brace$ is ungraded, the grading of the product is defined by

$$\text{deg}(W, T) := \text{deg } W,$$

and the boundary operator is

$$\partial(W, T) := \partial W \otimes T.$$

The action of \mathbb{S}_n is diagonal:

$$(W, T)^\sigma := (W^\sigma, T^\sigma).$$

The partial composition in the Hadamard product is simply

$$(V, S) \circ_a (W, T) := (V \circ_a W) \otimes (S \circ_a T).$$

Note that this definition doesn't have any further signs, because *Brace* is ungraded.

It will be convenient to extend notation from F_2S to the Hadamard product. Let

$$\partial_{\underline{a}}(W, T) := (\partial_{\underline{a}}W, T) \tag{3.1}$$

if a is repeated in W and $\partial_{\underline{a}}(W, T) := 0$ if it isn't, and $\text{sgn}_{(W, T)}(\underline{a}) := \text{sgn}_W \underline{a}$, so that

$$\partial(W, T) = \sum_{\underline{a} \in W} \text{sgn}_{(W, T)}(\underline{a}) \partial_{\underline{a}}(W, T).$$

Definition 3.1. $\text{Quilt}(n)$ is the set of $(W, T) \in F_2S(n) \times \text{Tree}(n)$ such that

1. $W = \dots u \dots v \dots \implies u \not\prec_T v$
2. $W = \dots u \dots v \dots u \dots \implies v \triangleleft_T u$.

A *quilt* is an element of

$$\text{Quilt} := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \text{Quilt}(n),$$

and $\text{Quilt} \subset F_2S \otimes_{\mathbb{H}} \text{Brace}$ is the abelian subgroup spanned by Quilt .

Denote $Q = (\mathcal{W}_Q, \mathcal{T}_Q) \in \text{Quilt}$. Any definition or notation for Tree and F_2S extends to Quilt , e.g., \leq_Q means $\leq_{\mathcal{T}_Q}$.

Remark. These conditions are similar to the properties of \mathcal{C}_T (Sec. 2.3.1) but the roles of the partial orders are switched.

Remark. Condition (2) alone implies the no interleaving property of W in Definition 2.9, so Quilt could have been defined just as easily inside the Hadamard product of *Brace* with the (full) surjection operad, rather than just $F_2S \subset S$.

Example. If $\text{deg } Q = 0$, then \mathcal{W}_Q is just a total ordering of $\langle \#Q \rangle$ such that $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_Q$ implies that u precedes v in \mathcal{W}_Q , i.e., a total order compatible with \leq_Q .

Lemma 3.2. *If $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$ and a is repeated in \mathcal{W}_Q , then*

$$\partial_{\underline{a}}Q \in \text{Quilt}(n),$$

hence $\partial Q \in \text{Quilt}$.

Proof. Recall that $\mathcal{W}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q} = \partial_{\underline{a}}\mathcal{W}_Q$ is defined by deleting $\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}_Q$. If a certain subsequence occurs in $\partial_{\underline{a}}\mathcal{W}_Q$, then it must also occur in \mathcal{W}_Q , so $\partial_{\underline{a}}Q$ cannot fail to satisfy Definition 3.1. \square

Lemma 3.3. For $P, Q \in \text{Quilt}$, if $W \in \text{Ext}(\mathcal{W}_P, \mathcal{W}_Q, a)$ and $T \in \text{Ext}(\mathcal{T}_P, \mathcal{T}_Q, a)$, then $(W, T) \in \text{Quilt}$, and therefore, $P \circ_a Q \in \text{Quilt}$.

Proof. Let $m = \#P$ and $n = \#Q$. Let $\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle n + m - 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle m \rangle$ be the Δ' -extension at a .

First consider 2 vertices in the image of α . Let $s, t \in \langle n \rangle$. If $W = \dots \alpha s \dots \alpha t \dots$, then we must have $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots s \dots t \dots$, so $s \not\prec_Q t$. By Definition 2.6, α strictly preserves the relations, therefore $\alpha s \not\prec_T \alpha t$.

If $W = \dots \alpha s \dots \alpha t \dots \alpha s \dots$, then $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots s \dots t \dots s \dots$, so $s \leq_Q t$. Since α preserves the relations, $\alpha s \leq_T \alpha t$.

That covers the cases of two vertices in the image of α , which is also $\beta^{-1}a$, so now consider $u, v \in \langle n + m - 1 \rangle$ with $\beta u \neq \beta v$. If $W = \dots u \dots v \dots$, then $\mathcal{W}_P = \dots \beta u \dots \beta v \dots$, so $\beta u \not\prec_P \beta v$. We have assumed these are not equal, so $\beta u \not\prec_P \beta v$. By Definition 2.6, β respects the partial orders, so contrapositively, $u \not\prec_T v$, and hence $u \not\prec_T v$. This shows 3.1(1).

If $W = \dots u \dots v \dots u \dots$, then $\mathcal{W}_P = \dots \beta u \dots \beta v \dots \beta u \dots$. This implies that $\beta u \leq_P \beta v$, but we assumed that these are not equal, so $\beta u \triangleleft_P \beta v$. By Axiom 2.3(5), u and v are related in precisely one of 5 possible ways; since β respects the partial orders, all of the possible relations are contradicted except $u \triangleleft_T v$, and so $u \leq_T v$. This shows 3.1(2). \square

Definition 3.4.

$$\text{Ext}(P, Q, a) := \text{Ext}(\mathcal{W}_P, \mathcal{W}_Q, a) \times \text{Ext}(\mathcal{T}_P, \mathcal{T}_Q, a)$$

and $\text{sgn}_{P, Q, a} := \text{sgn}_{\mathcal{W}_P, \mathcal{W}_Q, a}$.

Theorem 3.5. $\text{Quilt} \subset F_2S \otimes_{\mathbb{H}} \text{Brace}$ is a dg-suboperad.

Proof. The definition of a quilt is invariant under permutations of the labels of the vertices, therefore Quilt is a sub-S-module.

Lemma 3.2 shows that Quilt is closed under ∂ , so it is a differential graded submodule.

Lemma 3.3 shows that Quilt is closed under partial composition. \square

3.2. Diagrams

The name “quilt” is based on the following diagrams. A diagram consists of a rectangle subdivided into labelled rectangles and shaded regions, with some vertical lines between rectangles drawn as double lines. There is one rectangle across the top of the diagram.

Any rectangle has at most one other rectangle above it and at most one other rectangle to the right.

A quilt Q defines a diagram as follows. Begin with a rectangle subdivided into a grid of squares. The columns correspond to the leaves of Q , in \triangleleft_Q order from left to right. The rows correspond to those vertices that occur in \mathcal{W}_Q only once, in their order in \mathcal{W}_Q arranged from top to bottom. Each vertex of Q labels one rectangular region that is a union of these squares; the u rectangle intersects the v column if $u \leq_Q v$; the u rectangle intersects with the w row if $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots u \dots w \dots u \dots$. If $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots uv \dots wu \dots$ (with no u in between) then draw a double line on the left edge of u , along the part to the right of v, w , and anything in between. Otherwise, shade any unfilled regions and bound labelled rectangles by single lines.

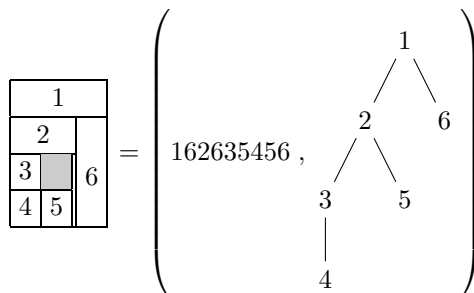
A diagram determines a quilt Q as follows. The vertices are the labelled rectangles. Call two rectangles *adjacent* if they touch or are only separated (vertically or horizontally) by a shaded region. There is an edge $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_Q$ if v is adjacent below u . The word \mathcal{W}_Q begins with the vertex at the top of the diagram and is built iteratively. The next vertex in \mathcal{W}_Q after \underline{u} is determined as:

- If there is a rectangle left adjacent to u that is not yet in \mathcal{W}_Q , then use the uppermost such rectangle. Otherwise, ...
- If u is left adjacent to a double line or the right edge of the diagram — but not to the bottom of that — then use the highest unused rectangle adjacent to that double line or right edge.
- If u is otherwise left adjacent to v , then use v .
- If u is adjacent to the right edge and is at the bottom of the diagram, then \mathcal{W}_Q is complete.

Remark. What I am calling the \downarrow order of the vertices is given by passing downward through the diagram and moving temporarily left where possible.

3.3. Examples

Example.



Example.

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} = \left(143234, \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \end{array} \right).$$

The occurrences of repeated vertices are numbered,

$$1 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2 \ 3 \ 4.$$

1 2 3 2

This means that the boundary of the word is $\partial 143234 = -13234 + 14234 - 14324 + 14323$. Each of these words is paired with the same tree. In diagrams, this gives

$$\partial \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 4 \\ \hline \end{array} = - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline \text{shaded} & & 4 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 & \text{shaded} & | \\ \hline \text{shaded} & 3 & | \\ \hline & & 4 \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \text{shaded} & 3 & | \\ \hline 2 & \text{shaded} & | \\ \hline & & 4 \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \text{shaded} & \text{shaded} & 4 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Example. Consider

$$Q = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \left(1232, \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 3 \quad 2 \end{array} \right) \tag{3.2}$$

and compute $Q \circ_2 Q$. Because 2 is a leaf, there is only one extension of \mathcal{T}_Q by \mathcal{T}_Q at 2:

$$\mathcal{T}_Q \circ_2 \mathcal{T}_Q = \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 5 \quad 2 \\ \quad / \quad \backslash \\ \quad 4 \quad 3 \end{array} . \tag{3.3}$$

On the other hand, 2 occurs once as a caesura in \mathcal{W}_Q , so each quilt extension is given by choosing a letter of \mathcal{W}_Q , cutting there, and inserting the pieces in place of the two occurrences of 2 in \mathcal{W}_Q (with appropriate relabelling).

Let $\langle 3 \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle 5 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle 3 \rangle$ be the Δ -extension at 2. The only interposed vertex in Q is 3. The 3 from the first Q is identified with $\beta^{-1}(3) = 5$ in the extension. The 3 from the second Q is identified with $\alpha(3) = 4$. Observe that the first appearances of 5 and 4 are in that order in 1252343 and 1235343, but in reversed order in 1234543 and 1234353, therefore

$$1232 \circ_2 1232 = 1252343 + 1235343 - 1234543 - 1234353.$$

Each term is paired with the same tree (3.3) so

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_2 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 5 \quad 2 \\ \hline \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \quad 2 \\ \hline 5 \quad \quad 3 \\ \hline \quad 4 \quad \quad \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \quad 2 \\ \hline 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline \quad 2 \\ \hline \quad 4 \quad 3 \\ \hline 5 \quad \quad \quad \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Example. Finally, consider $Q \circ_1 Q$ for the same quilt (3.2). Since 1 is not repeated, the only extension of 1232 by 1232 at 1 is 1232454. The only interposed vertex in Q is 3. The 3 from the first Q is identified with 5 and the 3 from the second Q is identified with 3. Their order is reversed, therefore

$$1232 \circ_1 1232 = -1232454.$$

On the other hand, $|\mathcal{C}_Q| = 5$ and 1 has 2 children in Q , so there are $\binom{6}{2} = 15$ extensions of \mathcal{T}_Q by \mathcal{T}_Q at 1. Each of these gives an extension of Q by Q at 1 — and hence a term of $Q \circ_1 Q$ with coefficient -1 . I will not write them out.

3.4. Relation to Brace

Quilt can be thought of as a more elaborate version of *Brace*. Whereas *Brace* acts on the Hochschild complex of a vector space, we will see in the next section that *Quilt* acts on the Hochschild bicomplex of a diagram of vector spaces.

Definition 3.6. Define $\mathcal{H} : \text{Quilt} \rightarrow \text{Brace}$ by

$$\mathcal{H}(Q) = \begin{cases} \mathcal{T}_Q & \text{deg } Q = 0 \\ 0 & \text{deg } Q \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

for any $Q \in \text{Quilt}$.

For degree 0 quilts, there are no interposed vertices, so the signs of extensions are all positive. Consequently, \mathcal{H} is a homomorphism of dg-operads. Indeed, it comes from a homomorphism $F_2S \rightarrow \text{Com}$.

For any tree T , if W is the set of vertices arranged in order of first occurrence in \mathcal{C}_T , then $(W, T) \in \text{Quilt}$ and $\mathcal{H}(W, T) = T$, therefore \mathcal{H} is surjective.

Conjecture 3.7. *Quilt is acyclic in the sense that $H_k(\text{Quilt}) = 0$ for $k > 0$.*

I have verified this up to arity 5.

If this conjecture is true, then \mathcal{H} induces an isomorphism from $H_\bullet(\text{Quilt})$ to *Brace*.

4. Representation of Quilt

If we forget multiplication, a diagram of algebras is a diagram of vector spaces. In this section, I will consider a diagram of vector spaces. This has its own version of Hochschild cohomology, and I will show that the Hochschild bicomplex of a diagram of vector spaces is a *Quilt*-algebra. Multiplication will return in Section 5.

4.1. The nerve

Recall that the *nerve* of a small category, \mathbf{C} , is a simplicial set, i.e., a (contravariant) functor, $B_{\bullet}\mathbf{C} : \Delta^{\text{op}} \rightarrow \mathbf{Set}$, where Δ is again the simplex category. Denote $B_p\mathbf{C} := B_{\bullet}\mathbf{C}([p])$ and $\zeta^* := B_{\bullet}\mathbf{C}(\zeta)$ for a Δ -morphism ζ .

In particular, $B_0\mathbf{C} = \text{Obj } \mathbf{C}$ is the set of objects, $B_1\mathbf{C}$ is the set of morphisms, and

$$B_2\mathbf{C} = \{(\psi, \phi) \in B_1\mathbf{C} \times B_1\mathbf{C} \mid \exists x, y, z \in B_0\mathbf{C}, \phi : x \rightarrow y, \psi : y \rightarrow z\}$$

is the set of pairs of composable morphisms.

Let $\phi = (\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_{p'}) \in B_{p'}\mathbf{C}$. More specifically

$$x_0 \xleftarrow{\phi_1} x_1 \xleftarrow{\phi_2} \dots \xleftarrow{\phi_{p'}} x_{p'}.$$

For $0 \leq k \leq l \leq p'$, denote $\phi_{k,l} = \phi_{k+1} \circ \dots \circ \phi_l$, so that $x_k \xleftarrow{\phi_{k,l}} x_l$. In particular, $\phi_k = \phi_{k-1,k}$. The action of $\zeta : [p] \rightarrow [p']$ is explicitly,

$$\zeta^* \phi := (\phi_{\zeta(0),\zeta(1)}, \dots, \phi_{\zeta(p-1),\zeta(p)}) \in B_p\mathbf{C}.$$

However, we will mainly need the structure of the nerve as a semisimplicial (presimplicial) set, i.e., the restriction of $B_{\bullet}\mathbf{C}$ to the semisimplex category.

Definition 4.1. The *semisimplex* category Δ_+ has objects $[p]$ for all $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and morphisms are **strictly** increasing (increasing and injective) functions.

Note that a Δ_+ -morphism is completely described by its codomain and image.

4.2. The underlying vector spaces

Let \mathbf{C} be a small category, \mathbb{k} a field of any characteristic, and $\mathbf{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ the category of vector spaces over \mathbb{k} .

Remark. I am using $\mathbf{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ for concreteness, but the results are more general. Firstly, the category of modules of any commutative ring would work.

Note that $\mathbf{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ becomes a nonsymmetric colored operad (multicategory) of abelian groups if we define the operations (multimorphisms) to be the multilinear maps. That is

the structure that will be used here, and all results are true for an arbitrary nonsymmetric colored operad.

Let $\mathcal{A} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a *diagram of vector spaces*, i.e., a covariant functor. (In Sec. 5.1, I will consider a diagram of algebras.)

Definition 4.2. Given a diagram of vector spaces $\mathcal{A} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$, the bigraded vector space $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is defined by

$$C^{p,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) := \prod_{(x_0 \leftarrow \dots \leftarrow x_p) \in B_p \mathcal{C}} \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{k}}[\mathcal{A}(x_p)^{\otimes q}, \mathcal{A}(x_0)].$$

This has several relevant gradings.

Definition 4.3. A homogeneous element $f \in C^{p,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ has *bidegree* (p, q) .

The total space $\text{tot } C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is graded by the *total degree* $p + q$.

The suspension $s_2 C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is graded by the shifted bidegree $\|f\| := (p, q - 1)$.

The total suspension $\text{stot } C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is graded by the shifted total degree $|f| := p + q - 1$.

The shifted bidegree will be most relevant in this section.

The simplicial coboundary δ^S has bidegree $(1, 0)$ and will be defined below (Definition 4.10).

For a diagram of algebras, the Hochschild coboundary δ^H has degree $(0, 1)$ and will be defined below (Definition 5.5). The Hochschild cohomology of a diagram of algebras is the cohomology of $\text{tot } C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ with coboundary $\delta := \delta^S + \delta^H$.

4.3. Some colored operads

Definition 4.4. $\text{Multi}\Delta_+$ is an \mathbb{N} -colored operad of sets (i.e., a symmetric multicategory with object set \mathbb{N}). For any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbf{p} = (p_1, \dots, p_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$, and $p' \in \mathbb{N}$, define $\text{Multi}\Delta_+(n; \mathbf{p}, p')$ as the set of n -tuples of Δ_+ -morphisms,

$$\zeta = (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_n)$$

where

$$\zeta_a : [p_a] \rightarrow [p'].$$

S_n acts on this by permuting labels. The partial composition is

$$\zeta \circ_a \xi := (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_{a-1}, \zeta_a \circ \xi_1, \dots, \zeta_a \circ \xi_{\#\xi}, \zeta_{a+1}, \dots, \zeta_{\#\zeta}).$$

Remark. This construction could be applied to any small category to produce a colored operad.

Dmitri Pavlov and Rune Haugseng have pointed out to me that $Multi\Delta_+$ is the symmetric multicategory associated to the symmetric monoidal envelope of Δ_+ .

Definition 4.5. Let $NSOp$ be the \mathbb{N} -colored operad of sets whose algebras are nonsymmetric operads [4, §1.5.3]. (See also [2, §1.5.6] for the symmetric version.) Explicitly, given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbf{q} = (q_1, \dots, q_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$, and

$$q' = 1 + \sum_{a=1}^n (q_a - 1)$$

define $NSOp(n; \mathbf{q}, q')$ to be the set of pairs (\mathcal{T}_I, I) where $\mathcal{T}_I \in \text{Tree}(n)$ and $I : \mathcal{E}_I \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that:

- for $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_I$, $1 \leq I_{(u,v)} \leq q_u$;
- $(t, u), (t, v) \in \mathcal{E}_I$, $u \triangleleft_I v \implies I_{(t,u)} < I_{(t,v)}$.

An element $(\mathcal{T}_I, I) \in NSOp(n; \mathbf{q}, q')$ describes a way of composing elements f_1, \dots, f_n in an arbitrary nonsymmetric operad, where $\#f_a = q_a$, and an edge $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_I$ means the composition $f_u \circ_{I_{(u,v)}} f_v$.

Remark. The planarity of \mathcal{T}_I is redundant. The relation \triangleleft_I can be reconstructed from the numbers.

Remark. My explicit description is different from that in [2,4]. To go from that description to mine, number the edges from each vertex in planar order and then delete any edge that does not connect two vertices.

$NSOp$ is isomorphic to a suboperad of $Multi\Delta$. For example

$$\begin{matrix} 1 \\ \Big| \\ i \in NSOp(2; q_1, q_2, q_1 + q_2 - 1) \\ \Big| \\ 2 \end{matrix}$$

corresponds to $\zeta \in Multi\Delta(2; q_1, q_2, q_1 + q_2 - 1)$ where

$$\zeta_1(k) = \begin{cases} k & 0 \leq k \leq i - 1 \\ k + q_2 - 1 & i \leq k \leq q_1 \end{cases}$$

and $\zeta_2(k) = k + i - 1$.

I denote the Hadamard product of operads of sets as $\times_{\mathbb{H}}$, since the Cartesian product is the relevant monoidal operation for Set .

Definition 4.6. $ColorQuilt \subset Multi\Delta_+ \times_{\mathbb{H}} NSOp$ is the \mathbb{N}^2 -colored suboperad consisting of pairs (ζ, I) such that for all $(a, b) \in \mathcal{E}_I$, $\max \zeta_a \leq \min \zeta_b$.

4.4. The representation of $ColorQuilt$

Let $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a diagram of vector spaces.

Definition 4.7. Let $(\zeta, I) \in ColorQuilt(n; \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, p', q')$, $f_a \in C^{p_a, q_a}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ for all $a \in \langle n \rangle$, and $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_{p'})$ with $\phi_k : x_k \rightarrow x_{k-1}$ in \mathbb{C} . First note that

$$f_a[\zeta_a^* \phi] : \mathcal{A}(x_{\zeta_a(p_a)})^{\otimes q_a} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(x_{\zeta_a(0)}).$$

Now, compose all of these, using the functor \mathcal{A} to connect different vector spaces.

- If u is the root of \mathcal{T}_I , then compose $\mathcal{A}[\phi_{0, \zeta_u(0)}] \circ f_u[\zeta_u^* \phi]$.
- If $(a, b) \in \mathcal{E}_I$, then compose $f_a[\zeta_a^* \phi] \circ_{I(a,b)} \mathcal{A}[\phi_{\zeta_a(p_a), \zeta_b(0)}] \circ f_b[\zeta_b^* \phi]$.
- For $a \in \langle n \rangle$ and $1 \leq j \leq q_a$, if there does **not** exist $(a, b) \in \mathcal{E}_I$ with $I(a,b) = j$, then compose $f_a[\zeta_a^* \phi] \circ_j \mathcal{A}[\phi_{\zeta_a(p_a), p'}]$.

All of these compositions together define

$$\mathcal{L}(\zeta, I; f_1, \dots, f_n)[\phi] : \mathcal{A}(x_{p'})^{\otimes q'} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(x_0),$$

and hence

$$\mathcal{L}(\zeta, I; f_1, \dots, f_n) \in C^{p', q'}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}).$$

This is multilinear by construction, so

$$\mathcal{L}[\zeta, I] : C^{p_1, q_1}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \otimes \dots \otimes C^{p_n, q_n}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow C^{p', q'}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}).$$

Remark. This is the motivation for Definition 4.6. $ColorQuilt$ is simply the set of pairs for which \mathcal{L} makes sense.

Lemma 4.8. This is a representation of $ColorQuilt$ in the sense that

$$\mathcal{L}[\zeta, I] \circ_a \mathcal{L}[\xi, J] = \mathcal{L}[\zeta \circ_a \xi, I \circ_a J] .$$

Proof. Let $m = \#\zeta = \#I$ and $n = \#\xi = \#J$. Since the numbering of vertices is only used to keep track of them, it is apparent that everything is \mathbb{S} -equivariant, so we can without loss of generality consider the partial composition at 1. This simplifies notation slightly.

To check this, apply both sides to (f_1, \dots, f_{n+m-1}) and evaluate the result at $\phi \in B \bullet C$. On the right hand side, we need to compute,

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{L}[\zeta, I] \circ_1 \mathcal{L}[\xi, J]) (f_1, \dots, f_{n+m-1})[\phi] \\ = \mathcal{L}(\zeta, I; \mathcal{L}(\xi, J; f_1, \dots, f_n), f_{n+1}, \dots, f_{n+m-1})[\phi]. \end{aligned}$$

The building blocks here are $\mathcal{L}(\xi, J; f_1, \dots, f_n)[\zeta_1^* \phi]$ and, for $a = n + 1, \dots, n + m - 1$,

$$f_a[\zeta_{a-n+1}^* \phi] = f_a[(\zeta \circ_1 \xi)_a^* \phi].$$

Applying the definition to $\mathcal{L}[\xi, J]$ expresses the first piece in terms of

$$f_a[\xi_a^* \zeta_1^* \phi] = f_a[(\zeta \circ_1 \xi)_a^* \phi],$$

for $a = 1, \dots, n$. Comparing this with the definition of *NSOp* shows that these pieces are composed according to $I \circ_1 J$, so the result is

$$\mathcal{L}(I \circ_1 J, \zeta \circ_1 \xi; f_1, \dots, f_{n+m-1})[\phi]. \quad \square$$

Remark. In [15,14], diagrams are *contravariant* functors, a.k.a., presheaves. Everything can be translated to that setting by replacing C with the opposite category.

4.5. Simplicial coboundary

Using this representation, \mathcal{L} , of *ColorQuilt*, it is easy to define the simplicial coboundary operator.

Definition 4.9. For any $p \in \mathbb{N}$ and $0 \leq i \leq p + 1$, the i 'th *face map* $\varepsilon_i : [p] \rightarrow [p + 1]$ is the unique Δ_+ -morphism whose image does not include i .

Let $\mathbb{1}$ be the trivial tree with one vertex. This represents the identity element in *NSOp*(1; q , q) for any $q \in \mathbb{N}$.

Definition 4.10.

$$\delta_i^S := \mathcal{L}[\varepsilon_i, \mathbb{1}] : C^{p,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow C^{p+1,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$$

and

$$\delta^S := \sum_{i=0}^{p+1} (-1)^i \delta_i^S.$$

Definition 4.11. The *Hochschild bicomplex* of a diagram of vector spaces, $\mathcal{A} : C \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$, is $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ with coboundary δ^S .

4.6. Coloring

Definition 4.12. For $T \in \text{Tree}(n)$ and $\mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{N}^n$, let

$$\text{Clr}(T; \mathbf{q}) = \{I \in \text{NSOp}(n; \mathbf{q}, q') \mid \mathcal{T}_I = T\},$$

where $q' = 1 + \sum_{a=1}^n (q_a - 1)$. An element of this set is a *coloring* of T .

Definition 4.13. For $W \in F_2S(n)$, $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{N}^n$, and

$$p' = \sum_{a=1}^n p_a - \text{deg } W,$$

let $\text{Clr}(W; \mathbf{p})$ be the set of $\zeta \in \text{Multi}\Delta_+(n; \mathbf{p}, p')$ such that $\bigcup_{a=1}^{\#W} \text{Im } \zeta_a = [p']$ and for each $a \in \langle \#W \rangle$, there exists a function $\pi_a : [p_a] \rightarrow W$ such that:

- The image of π_a is the set of occurrences of a in W ;
- for an $\underline{a} \in W$, $\zeta_a(\pi_a^{-1}\underline{a})$ is an interval (set of consecutive integers);
- if $W = \dots \underline{a} \underline{b} \dots$, then

$$\max \zeta_a(\pi_a^{-1}\underline{a}) = \min \zeta_b(\pi_b^{-1}\underline{b}).$$

An element of this set is a *coloring* of W .

Remark. Every element of NSOp arises as a coloring, but not every element of $\text{Multi}\Delta_+$ does. For example, the face map ε_i is not a coloring of any word.

Remark. If $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(W)$, then it is usually — but not always — possible to reconstruct $W \in F_2S$ from ζ . For example, if $\text{id}_{[1]} : [1] \rightarrow [1]$ is the identity function, then $(\text{id}_{[1]}, \text{id}_{[1]})$ is a coloring of both 12 and 21.

Remark. $\text{Clr}(W; \mathbf{p})$ is in one-to-one correspondence with the set of functions $\omega : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that for all a ,

$$1 + p_a = \sum_{\underline{a} \in W} (1 + \omega_{\underline{a}})$$

(where the sum is over occurrences of a) and between any 2 consecutive occurrences of a , there is some letter \underline{b} with $\omega_{\underline{b}} \neq 0$.

Given such a function, ω , let $\omega_{\underline{a}}^-$ be the sum of $\omega_{\underline{b}}$ over \underline{b} before \underline{a} in W . Define $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(W; \mathbf{p})$ by

$$\text{Im } \zeta_a = \bigcup_{\underline{a} \in W} \{\omega_{\underline{a}}^-, \omega_{\underline{a}}^- + 1, \dots, \omega_{\underline{a}}^- + \omega_{\underline{a}}\},$$

where the union is over occurrences of a .

$$\text{Conversely, } \omega_{\underline{a}} = |\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})| - 1.$$

Lemma 4.14. *For any $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(W; \mathbf{p})$, the functions π_a in Definition 4.13 are unique.*

Proof. Consider some $\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}$.

If \underline{a} is the first occurrence (of a) then $\min \pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a}) = 0$. If $W = \dots a \dots \underline{b} \underline{a} \dots$, then \underline{b} is the final occurrence and

$$\min \pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a}) = \max \zeta_b = \zeta_b(p_b).$$

If \underline{a} is the final occurrence, then $\max \pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a}) = p_a$. If $W = \dots \underline{a} \underline{c} \dots a \dots$, then \underline{c} is the first occurrence and

$$\max \pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a}) = \min \zeta_c = \zeta_c(0).$$

Since $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})$ must be a set of consecutive integers, this determines it uniquely. \square

Lemma 4.15. *Let $V, W \in \mathbb{F}_2\mathcal{S}$, $a \in \langle \#V \rangle$, $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{N}^{\#V + \#W - 1}$, and $p' = p_a + \dots + p_{a + \#W - 1}$. If $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(V; p, \dots, p_{a-1}, p', p_{a+\#W}, \dots, p_{\#V + \#W - 1})$ and $\xi \in \text{Clr}(W; p_a, \dots, p_{a + \#W - 1})$, then there exists a unique $X \in \text{Ext}(V, W, a)$ such that $\zeta \circ_a \xi \in \text{Clr}(X; \mathbf{p})$.*

Conversely, if $X \in \text{Ext}(V, W, a)$ and $\eta \in \text{Clr}(X; \mathbf{p})$, then there exist

$$\zeta \in \text{Clr}(V; p, \dots, p_{a-1}, p', p_{a+\#W}, \dots, p_{\#V + \#W - 1})$$

and $\xi \in \text{Clr}(W; p_a, \dots, p_{a + \#W - 1})$ such that $\eta = \zeta \circ_a \xi$.

Proof. Again, let $\langle \#W \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle \#V + \#W - 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle \#V \rangle$ be the Δ' -extension at a .

Distinguish functions for different words by superscripts. For the first claim, construct a word U from V by replacing $v \neq a$ by $\beta^{-1}(v)$ and a by W , relabelled by α . Next, define functions $\pi_u : [p_u] \rightarrow U$ as follows. For $u \notin \text{Im } \alpha$, $\pi_u(i)$ is $\pi_{\beta u}^V(i) \in W$, identified with a letter of U . If $w \in \langle \#W \rangle$, then $\pi_{\alpha w}(i)$ is the letter of U that comes from $\pi_w^W(i) \in W$ when $\pi_a^V(\xi_w(i))$ is replaced with W and relabelled. Finally, X is given by deleting from U any letter that is not in the image of some π_u .

Conversely, for any $u \notin \text{Im } \alpha$, $\zeta_{\beta u} = \eta_u$, and ζ_a is determined by

$$\text{Im } \zeta_a = \bigcup_{w=1}^{\#W} \text{Im } \eta_{\alpha w}.$$

Since ζ_a is injective, it determines ξ_w for any $w \in \langle \#W \rangle$ by

$$\zeta_a \circ \xi_w = \eta_{\alpha w}.$$

For any $u \notin \text{Im } \alpha$, $\pi_{\beta u}^V(i)$ is $\pi_u^X(i)$ (after relabelling by β and eliminating consecutive repetitions). For any $w \in \langle \#W \rangle$, $\pi_a^V[\xi_w(i)]$ is similarly defined by $\pi_{\alpha w}^X(i)$, and $\pi_w^W(i)$ is $\pi_{\alpha w}^X(i)$ (after relabelling by α^{-1}). \square

Remark. In terms of the description in Section 2.3.5, the extension X is determined by a function κ , where $\kappa(\underline{a}) = w$ if there exists $0 \leq i < p_{\alpha w}$ such that

$$\pi_a^V(\xi_w(i)) = \underline{a} \neq \pi_a^V(\xi_w(i + 1)).$$

Lemma 4.16. For $Q \in \text{Quilt}$, if $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$ and $I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})$, then

$$(\zeta, I) \in \text{ColorQuilt}.$$

Proof. Consider any $(a, b) \in \mathcal{E}_Q$. By definition, $a <_Q b$. By Axiom 3.1(1), every occurrence of a in W precedes every occurrence of b . Let $\underline{a} = \pi_a(p_a) \in \mathcal{W}_Q$ be the last occurrence of a and $\underline{b} = \pi_b(0) \in \mathcal{W}_Q$ the first occurrence of b . The last axiom of Definition 4.13 implies (indirectly) that

$$\max \zeta_a = \zeta_a(p_1) \leq \zeta_b(0) = \min \zeta_b. \quad \square$$

In light of this, it is appropriate to call (ζ, I) a *coloring* of Q .

Definition 4.17. Given $W \in \text{F}_2\text{S}$, $\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}$, and $\mathbf{p} \in \mathbb{N}^{\#W}$, define

$$E_a\mathbf{p} := (p_1, \dots, p_{a-1}, p_a + 1, p_{a+1}, \dots, p_{\#W}),$$

and $E_{W,\underline{a}} : \text{Clr}(W; \mathbf{p}) \rightarrow \text{Clr}(W; E_a\mathbf{p})$ such that for any $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(W; \mathbf{p})$, $j \in \text{Im}(E_{W,\underline{a}}\zeta)_b$ if

- $j = \zeta_b(i)$, where $\pi_b(i)$ precedes or equals \underline{a} in W , or
- $j = 1 + \zeta_b(i)$, where $\pi_b(i)$ follows or equals \underline{a} in W .

The idea is to expand by 1 the part of ζ corresponding to \underline{a} . In the above construction of ζ from $\omega : W \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $E_{W,\underline{a}}$ corresponds to replacing $\omega_{\underline{a}}$ with $\omega_{\underline{a}} + 1$.

4.7. Signs

$\zeta \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$ and $I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})$ determine a sign, given as the sign of a shuffle. I will describe this shuffle as a permutation relating two sequences, and it will be convenient to describe these sequences as words, even though they never contain repetitions.

I will use an alphabet consisting of what I will refer to as *vertical* and *horizontal* letters for each vertex of Q . Specifically, for each $a \in \langle \#Q \rangle$, we have:

$$0_{va}, \dots, (p_a - 1)_{va}$$

and

$$1_{ha}, \dots, (q_a - 1)_{ha}.$$

Definition 4.18. Define the word

$$\mathfrak{J}_a(p_a, q_a) := 0_{va} \dots (p_a - 1)_{va} 1_{ha} \dots (q_a - 1)_{ha} \tag{4.1}$$

for each $a \in \langle \#Q \rangle$, and concatenate these in labelled order:

$$\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) := \mathfrak{J}_1(p_1, q_1) \smile \mathfrak{J}_2(p_2, q_2) \smile \dots \smile \mathfrak{J}_{\#Q}(p_{\#Q}, q_{\#Q}).$$

Definition 4.19. For $Q \in \text{Quilt}$, $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$, and $I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})$, the word

$$\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I) := \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 \smile \mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\zeta) \smile \mathfrak{S}^h(I)$$

is the concatenation of the following 3 words:

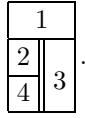
1. \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 consists of 0_{va} for each interposed vertex $a \in \langle \#Q \rangle$, arranged in **reverse** \downarrow order.
2. $\mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\zeta)$ has the letter i_{va} in position $\zeta_a(x)$ for $0 \leq i \leq p_a - 1$ if a is not interposed and $1 \leq i \leq p_a - 1$ if a is interposed. (Positions start from 0 here.)
3. $\mathfrak{S}^h(I)$ is given by going through the corner word \mathcal{C}_Q in order:
 - If $\mathcal{C}_Q = \dots \underline{a}b \dots$ and \underline{a} is a caesura, then replace \underline{a} with the next unused horizontal letters for a up to $(I_{(a,b)} - 1)_{ha}$.
 - If \underline{a} is the last occurrence, then replace it with the remaining unused horizontal letters (up to $(q_a - 1)_{ha}$).

Remark. The horizontal word, $\mathfrak{S}^h(I)$, can be described in the same manner as the vertical word, $\mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\zeta)$, by using the identification of *NSOp* with a suboperad of *MultiDelta+*, although there are no 0's.

Definition 4.20. Suppose that $p_a \geq 1$ for all interposed $a \in \langle \#Q \rangle$ and $q_a \geq 1$ for all $a \in \langle \#Q \rangle$. Define $\text{sgn}_Q(\zeta, I)$ as the sign of the shuffle transforming $\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ to $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I)$.

This permutation is a shuffle in the sense that it does not change the order within the set of letters associated to each vertex.

Remark. If $p_a = 0$ and a is interposed, then there is no 0_{va} to put at the beginning of $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I)$, hence the first restriction. The simplest case where this can happen even though a coloring does exist is $a = 2$ in



In general, there are $q_a - 1$ horizontal letters for a , so $q_a = 0$ would call for -1 of these letters, hence the second restriction.

These restrictions are unacceptable, so what can be done about them? Note that the semisimplicial maps can be parametrized (in various ways) by sequences of integers. The number of crossings for the permutation can be expressed in terms of these integers, along with the components of I and \mathbf{q} . This is a quadratic function with integer coefficients, therefore the sign of the permutation only depends upon the integers modulo 2. The sign is defined in general by extrapolating modulo 2.

Definition 4.21. If it is not already defined, then $\text{sgn}_Q(\zeta, I)$ is defined by replacing $q_a = 0$ with 2 or by

$$\text{sgn}_Q(\zeta, I) := \text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q,a}E_{Q,a}\zeta, I).$$

4.7.1. Examples

Example. Consider a coloring (ζ, I) of

$$\begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{2} \end{matrix} = \left(12, \begin{matrix} | \\ | \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right).$$

The I is given by the underlying tree and one number, call this $i = I_{(1,2)}$. Since there are no repetitions in the word 12, we must have $\text{Im } \zeta_1 = \{0, \dots, p_1\}$ and $\text{Im } \zeta_2 = \{p_1, \dots, p_1 + p_2\}$.

The initial word is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}) &= \mathfrak{J}_1(p_1, q_1) \smile \mathfrak{J}_2(p_2, q_2) \\ &= 0_{v_1} \dots (p_1 - 1)_{v_1} 1_{h_1} \dots (q_1)_{h_1} 0_{v_2} \dots (p_2 - 1)_{v_2} 1_{h_2} \dots (q_2)_{h_2}. \end{aligned}$$

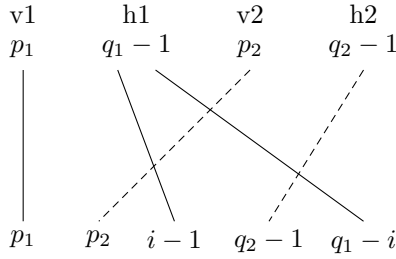
Since there are no interposed vertices, $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I) = \mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\zeta) \smile \mathfrak{S}^h(I)$ where

$$\mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\zeta) = 0_{v_1} \dots (p_1 - 1)_{v_1} 0_{v_2} \dots (p_2 - 1)_{v_2}$$

and then

$$\mathfrak{S}^h(I) = 1_{h_1} \dots (i - 1)_{h_1} 1_{h_2} \dots (q_2 - 1)_{h_2} i_{h_1} \dots (q_1 - 1)_{h_1}.$$

Now look at the numbers of consecutive letters of each type, and how they move around:



There are

$$p_2(q_1 - 1) + (q_1 - i)(q_2 - 1)$$

crossings, and the sign is -1 to this power.

Example. For a coloring (ζ, I) of

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 3 \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} = \left(3121, \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ / \quad \backslash \\ 2 \quad 1 \end{array} \right)$$

let $i = I_{(3,2)}$ and $j = I_{(3,1)}$. Of course, $1 \leq i < j \leq p_3$.

Since 3 only occurs first in 3121, we must have $\text{Im } \zeta_3 = \{0, \dots, p_3\}$, so $\min \zeta_1 = p_3$. This implies that $\min \zeta_2 \geq p_3$. Define $k = \min \zeta_2 + 1 - p_3$. Since 2 occurs once in 3121, $\text{Im } \zeta_2 = \{p_3 + k - 1, \dots, p_2 + p_3 + k - 1\}$. This leaves

$$\text{Im } \zeta_1 = \{p_3, \dots, p_3 + k - 1\} \cup \{p_2 + p_3 + k - 1, \dots, p_1 + p_2 + p_3 - 1\}.$$

Note that $1 \leq k \leq p_1$.

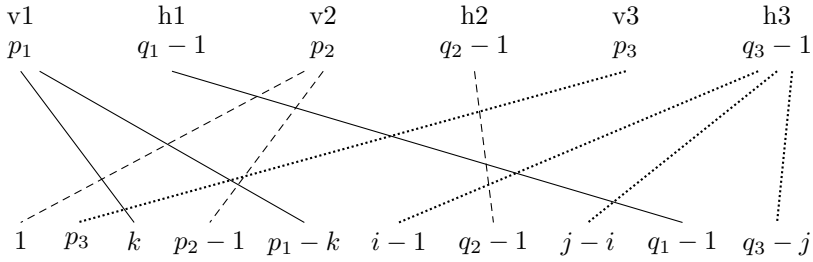
The shuffled word, $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I)$, consists of $\mathfrak{S}_Q^0 = 0_{v_2}$, then

$$\mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\zeta) = 0_{v_3} \dots (p_3 - 1)_{v_3} 0_{v_1} \dots (k - 1)_{v_1} 1_{v_2} \dots (p_2 - 1)_{v_2} k_{v_1} \dots (p_1 - 1)_{v_1}$$

and finally,

$$\mathfrak{S}^h(I) = 1_{h_3} \dots (i - 1)_{h_3} 1_{h_2} \dots (q_2 - 1)_{h_2} i_{h_3} \dots (j - 1)_{h_3} 1_{h_1} \dots (q_1 - 1)_{h_1} j_{h_3} \dots (q_3 - 1)_{h_3}.$$

Again, look at the numbers of letters of each type:



The number of crossings is

$$(q_1 - 1)(p_2 + p_3 + q_2 + j - 2) + (q_2 - 1)(p_3 + i - 1) + p_1(p_3 + 1) + (p_2 - 1)(p_1 - k)$$

and the sign is -1 to this power.

4.8. The representation

Definition 4.22. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{N}^n$, $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$, and $f_a \in C^{p_a, q_a}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ for $a = 1, \dots, n$. Define

$$\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_n) := \sum_{\zeta \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})} \sum_{I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})} \text{sgn}_Q(\zeta, I) \mathcal{L}(\zeta, I; f_1, \dots, f_n).$$

Also denote this as

$$\mathcal{R}_0(Q) := \widehat{Q}.$$

Remark. $|f_a| = p_a + q_a - 1 = |\mathcal{I}_a(p_a, q_a)|$ is the length of the word in Definition 4.20, whereas $|\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_n)| = p' + q' - 1 = |\mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\zeta) \smile \mathfrak{S}^h(I)|$ is the length of $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I)$ after \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 .

Remark. \widehat{Q} decreases shifted bidegree by $(\deg Q, 0)$, i.e.,

$$\|\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_{\#Q})\| = \|f_1\| + \dots + \|f_{\#Q}\| - (\deg Q, 0),$$

so

$$|\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_{\#Q})| = |f_1| + \dots + |f_{\#Q}| - \deg Q.$$

In other words, \widehat{Q} has homological bidegree $(\deg Q, 0)$.

Let End denote the endomorphism operad of a differential graded or bigraded vector space.

Lemma 4.23. *The linear map*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{R}_0 : \text{Quilt} &\rightarrow \text{End}[\mathfrak{s}_2 C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})] \\ Q &\mapsto \widehat{Q} \end{aligned}$$

is permutation equivariant.

Proof. First, note that \mathcal{R}_0 does actually define a linear map thanks to Lemma 4.16.

In the initial word $\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ above, there are $|f_a|$ letters for the vertex a , and these are taken in the labelled order of the vertices. The shuffled word $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I)$ is independent of the labelled order. Therefore, the effect of permuting the vertices is to multiply by the correct sign for permuting the arguments $f_1, \dots, f_{\#Q}$. \square

Lemma 4.24. *For $P, Q \in \text{Quilt}$ and any $a \in \langle \#P \rangle$,*

$$\widehat{P \circ_a Q} = \widehat{P} \circ_a \widehat{Q}.$$

(Using the Koszul sign convention.) More explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned} (\widehat{P \circ_a Q})(f_1, \dots, f_{\#P+\#Q-1}) = \\ (-1)^{(|f_1|+\dots+|f_{a-1}|) \deg Q} \widehat{P}(f_1, \dots, f_{a-1}, \widehat{Q}[f_a, \dots, f_{a+\#Q-1}], f_{a+\#Q}, \dots, f_{\#P+\#Q-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Remark. The logic of the sign convention is that in this equation Q has moved past f_1, \dots, f_{a-1} . There is a factor of $(-1)^{|f_1| \deg Q}$ for moving past f_1 , and so on.

Proof. By Lemma 4.23, it is sufficient to consider the case that $a = 1$, which simplifies the signs. Let $m := \#P$ and $n := \#Q$. We need to check whether

$$(\widehat{P \circ_1 Q})(f_1, \dots, f_{n+m-1}) \stackrel{?}{=} \widehat{P}(\widehat{Q}[f_1, \dots, f_n], f_{n+1}, \dots, f_{n+m-1}). \tag{4.2}$$

An arbitrary term on the right hand side is given by some colorings (ζ, I) of P and (ξ, J) of Q . By Lemma 4.8, this term is proportional to

$$\mathcal{L}(\zeta \circ_1 \xi, I \circ_1 J; f_1, \dots, f_{n+m-1}).$$

Let T be the underlying tree of $I \circ_1 J$, so that $I \circ_1 J$ is a coloring of T and $T \in \text{Ext}(\mathcal{T}_P, \mathcal{T}_Q, 1)$. By Lemma 4.15, there exists a word $W \in \text{Ext}(\mathcal{W}_P, \mathcal{W}_Q, 1)$ of which $\zeta \circ_1 \xi$ is a coloring. By Lemma 3.3, $(W, T) \in \text{Quilt}$. So, there is a proportional term on the left hand side.

An arbitrary term on the left hand side is given by some $R \in \text{Ext}(P, Q, 1)$ and a coloring (η, H) of R . By Lemma 4.15, there exist colorings ζ of \mathcal{W}_P and ξ of \mathcal{W}_Q such that $\eta = \zeta \circ_1 \xi$. Similarly, there exist colorings I of \mathcal{T}_P and J of \mathcal{T}_Q such that $H = I \circ_1 J$. So, there is a proportional term on the right hand side.

So, there are terms proportional to $\mathcal{L}(\zeta \circ_1 \xi, I \circ_1 J; f_1, \dots)$ on both sides of eq. (4.2). On the left, the coefficient is

$$\text{sgn}_{P,Q,1}(R) \text{sgn}_R(\zeta \circ_1 \xi, I \circ_1 J)$$

and on the right

$$\text{sgn}_P(\zeta, I) \text{sgn}_Q(\xi, J).$$

It is sufficient to prove equality in the generic case, when the signs are directly defined by shuffles.

First note that for the Δ' -extension $\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle n + m - 1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle m \rangle$ at 1, $\alpha a = a$ and $\beta b = \max\{b - n + 1, 1\}$. Referring to Definition 2.18, if a is interposed in Q , then it is simply identified with the vertex a of R . If $b \neq 1$ is interposed in P , then it is identified with $b + n - 1$ in R ; if 1 is interposed in P , then it is identified with the vertex of R whose label is the same as the root of Q .

Next, consider what happens to certain letters and words if we rename

$$\mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\xi) \smile \mathfrak{S}^h(J) \smile \mathfrak{I}_{n+1}(p_{n+1}, q_{n+1}) \smile \dots \smile \mathfrak{I}_{n+m-1}(p_{n+m-1}, q_{n+m-1})$$

so that it becomes

$$\mathfrak{I}_1(p', q') \smile \mathfrak{I}_2(p_{n+1}, q_{n+1}) \smile \dots \smile \mathfrak{I}_n(p_{n+m-1}, q_{n+m-1}),$$

where

$$p' = \sum_{a=1}^n p_a - \text{deg } Q, \quad q' = 1 + \sum_{a=1}^n (q_a - 1).$$

(This corresponds to using the output of \widehat{Q} as the first input of \widehat{P} .) If $b \neq 1$, then $0_{v(b+n-1)}$ is renamed 0_{vb} . If a is the root of Q , then 0_{va} is the first letter of $\mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\xi)$ and so is renamed 0_{v1} . This shows that if a is an interposed vertex of P , and b is the vertex of R identified with a in the sense of Definition 2.18 then 0_{vb} becomes 0_{va} in this renaming.

Next, consider the word $\mathfrak{S}_R^v(\zeta \circ_1 \xi)$ and what happens under this renaming. For $1 \leq a \leq n$, the letter i_{va} is in position $\zeta_1(\xi_a[i])$; this gets renamed to $\xi_a(i)_{v1}$. For $2 \leq b \leq m$, the letter $i_{v(b+n-1)}$ is in position $\zeta_b(i)$ and gets renamed to i_{vb} . In this way, $\mathfrak{S}_R^v(\zeta \circ_1 \xi)$ is renamed to $\mathfrak{S}_P^v(\zeta)$. Similarly, $\mathfrak{S}^h(I \circ_1 J)$ is renamed to $\mathfrak{S}^h(I)$.

Consider the following sequence of words and shuffles.

- Begin with $\mathfrak{I}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.
- Shuffle this to

$$\mathfrak{S}_Q(\xi, J) \smile \mathfrak{I}_{n+1}(p_{n+1}, q_{n+1}) \smile \dots \smile \mathfrak{I}_{n+m-1}(p_{n+m-1}, q_{n+m-1}).$$

(Note that this begins with \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 .) The sign of this shuffle is $\text{sgn}_Q(\xi, J)$.

- Shuffle this to \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 , then 0_{va} for each of the interposed vertices of P in reverse \downarrow order identified with vertices of R , then $\mathfrak{S}_R^v(\zeta \circ_1 \xi)$ and $\mathfrak{S}^h(I \circ_1 J)$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_P(\zeta, I)$, because of the previous 2 paragraphs.
- Shuffle this to $\mathfrak{S}_R(\zeta \circ_1 \xi, I \circ_1 J)$. This shuffles the first 2 subwords of the previous sequence to \mathfrak{S}_R^0 . The sign is by definition $\text{sgn}_{P,Q,1}(R)$ (except that everything is in reverse order).
- Shuffle this back to the first sequence, $\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_R(\zeta \circ_1 \xi, I \circ_1 J)$, by definition.

The composition of these shuffles is the identity, so the product of their signs is 1. Therefore, the terms proportional to $\mathcal{L}(\zeta \circ_1 \xi, I \circ_1 J; f_1, \dots)$ in eq. (4.2) are equal and the equation is true. \square

Lemma 4.25. *For any $Q \in \text{Quilt}$,*

$$\widehat{\partial}Q = \delta^S \circ \widehat{Q} - (-1)^{\deg Q} \sum_{a=1}^{\#Q} \widehat{Q} \circ_a \delta^S.$$

More explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\partial}Q(f_1, \dots, f_{\#Q}) &= \delta^S \widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_{\#Q}) \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg Q} \widehat{Q}(\delta^S f_1, f_2, \dots) - (-1)^{\deg Q + |f_1|} \widehat{Q}(f_1, \delta^S f_2, \dots) - \dots \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\deg Q + |f_1| + \dots + |f_{\#Q-1}|} \widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_{\#Q-1}, \delta^S f_{\#Q}). \end{aligned} \tag{4.3}$$

Proof. Let $n := \#Q$, $f_a \in C^{p_a, q_a}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, and $p' = \sum_{a=1}^n p_a - \deg W$. Inserting Definitions 2.16, 4.10, 4.22 of ∂ , δ^S , and \mathcal{R}_0 — and using Lemma 4.8 — gives

$$\widehat{\partial}Q(f_1, \dots, f_n) = \sum_{I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})} \sum_{\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}_Q} \sum_{\boldsymbol{\eta} \in \text{Clr}(\partial_{\underline{a}} \mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})} \text{sgn}_Q(\underline{a}) \text{sgn}_{\partial_{\underline{a}} Q}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I) \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I; f_1, \dots, f_n)$$

(where $\text{Clr}(\partial_{\underline{a}} \mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p}) = \emptyset$ if a is not repeated),

$$\delta^S \widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_n) = \sum_{I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})} \sum_{j=0}^{p'+1} \sum_{\zeta \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})} (-1)^j \text{sgn}_Q(\zeta, I) \mathcal{L}(\varepsilon_j \circ \zeta, I; f_1, \dots, f_n),$$

and

$$\widehat{Q}(\dots, \delta^S f_a, \dots) = \sum_{I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})} \sum_{\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; E_a \mathbf{p})} \sum_{k=0}^{p_a+1} (-1)^k \text{sgn}_Q(\boldsymbol{\xi}, I) \mathcal{L}(\boldsymbol{\xi} \circ_a \varepsilon_k, I; f_1, \dots, f_n).$$

Note that the sum over $I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})$ is the same in every term and that everything acts on f_1, \dots, f_n . In this way, the equation to be checked can be written as

$$\sum_{\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}_Q} \sum_{\boldsymbol{\eta} \in \text{Clr}(\partial_{\underline{a}} \mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})} \text{sgn}_Q(\underline{a}) \text{sgn}_{\partial_{\underline{a}} Q}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I) \mathcal{L}[\boldsymbol{\eta}, I] \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{j=0}^{p'+1} \sum_{\boldsymbol{\zeta} \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})} (-1)^j \text{sgn}_Q(\boldsymbol{\zeta}, I) \mathcal{L}[\varepsilon_j \circ \boldsymbol{\zeta}, I] - (-1)^{\deg Q} \sum_{a=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{p_a} \sum_{\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; E_a \mathbf{p})} (-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{a-1}|} (-1)^k \text{sgn}_Q(\boldsymbol{\xi}, I) \mathcal{L}[\boldsymbol{\xi} \circ_a \varepsilon_k, I] \quad (4.4)$$

We will see that every term here appears exactly twice, with consistent signs.

1. First, consider an arbitrary term in the middle sum of eq. (4.4) given by some j and $\boldsymbol{\zeta}$. There exists a unique $\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}_Q$ and $k \in [p_a + 1]$ such that $j = (E_{Q, \underline{a}} \boldsymbol{\zeta})_a(k)$ and $\underline{a} = \pi_a(k)$ (where $E_{Q, \underline{a}}$ is defined in Definition 4.17). With this notation,

$$\varepsilon_j \circ \boldsymbol{\zeta} = (E_{Q, \underline{a}} \boldsymbol{\zeta}) \circ_a \varepsilon_k,$$

hence there is a proportional term in the last sum with $\boldsymbol{\xi} = E_{Q, \underline{a}} \boldsymbol{\zeta}$. Conversely, for $\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}_Q$ and $k \in [p_a + 1]$ such that $\underline{a} = \pi_a(k)$, this holds if $j := \boldsymbol{\xi}_a(k)$ is not in the image of any $\boldsymbol{\xi}_b$ for $b \neq a$.

Note that $j = \zeta_a(k)$, unless \underline{a} is the last term of \mathcal{W}_Q and $k = p_a + 1$, in which case $\zeta_a(k)$ is undefined.

To see that those two terms cancel in eq. (4.4), we need to check whether

$$(-1)^j \text{sgn}_Q(\boldsymbol{\zeta}, I) \stackrel{?}{=} (-1)^{\deg Q} (-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{a-1}|} (-1)^k \text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \boldsymbol{\zeta}, I).$$

It is sufficient to check this in the generic case that signs are defined directly by shuffles (Definition 4.20). Using an extra letter, \diamond , consider the following sequence of words and shuffles.

- Begin with $\diamond \smile \mathcal{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.
- Move \diamond to just before the word $\mathcal{J}_a(p_a, q_a)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{a-1}|}$.
- Move \diamond to just before k_{va} . The sign of this is $(-1)^k$.
 - Rename the vertical letters for a , so that $\diamond \mapsto k_{va}$, and $i_{va} \mapsto (i + 1)_{va}$ for $i \geq k$. This gives $\mathcal{J}(E_a \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.
- Shuffle this to $\mathfrak{S}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \boldsymbol{\zeta}, I)$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \boldsymbol{\zeta}, I)$.
 - Undo the above renaming. This gives $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\boldsymbol{\zeta}, I)$, but with \diamond inserted at position $\xi_a(k) = j$ in $\mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\boldsymbol{\zeta})$
- Shuffle this to $\mathfrak{S}_Q^0 \smile \diamond \smile \mathfrak{S}_Q^v(\boldsymbol{\zeta}) \smile \mathfrak{S}^h(I)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^j$.
- Move \diamond to the beginning, past \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 (which has length $\deg Q$). This gives $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{S}_Q(\boldsymbol{\zeta}, I)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{\deg Q}$.

- Shuffle this to where we started: $\diamond \sim \mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. The sign is (by definition) $\text{sgn}_Q(\zeta, I)$.

The composition of these shuffles is the identity, therefore the product of the signs is 1 and the terms cancel in eq. (4.4).

2. Now let $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$, suppose that $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots \underline{a} \underline{b} \dots$, and consider $j \in [p_a + 1]$ and $k \in [p_b]$ such that $(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \zeta)_a(j) = (E_{Q, \underline{a}} \zeta)_b(k)$ (which equals $1 + \zeta_b(k)$). In this case

$$(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \zeta) \circ_a \varepsilon_j = (E_{Q, \underline{b}} \zeta) \circ_b \varepsilon_k$$

so this gives two terms of the last sum in eq. (4.4). To show that they cancel, we need to consider two slightly different cases.

2a. The first case is if \underline{a} is a caesura, i.e., for some b ,

$$\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots \underline{a} \underline{b} \dots a \dots ,$$

hence b is interposed. This implies that there is no earlier b , so $k = 0$. With that in mind, we need to check in this case whether

$$(-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{a-1}|} (-1)^j \text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \zeta, I) \stackrel{?}{=} -(-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{b-1}|} \text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{b}} \zeta, I).$$

- Begin with $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I)$, but with an extra letter \diamond inserted between the vertical letters for a and b , i.e.,

$$\dots (j - 1)_{va} \diamond 1_{vb} \dots .$$

- Rename the vertical a letters so that $\diamond \mapsto j_{va}$ and $i_{va} \mapsto (i + 1)_{va}$ for $i \geq j$. This gives $\mathfrak{S}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \zeta, I)$.
- Shuffle this to $\mathfrak{J}(E_a \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \zeta, I)$.
 - Undo the renaming. This gives $\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ with \diamond inserted just after $(j - 1)_{va}$.
- Move \diamond to just before $\mathfrak{J}_a(p_a, q_a)$. The sign is $(-1)^j$.
- Move \diamond to the beginning, giving $\diamond \sim \mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{a-1}|}$.
- Move \diamond to just before $\mathfrak{J}_b(p_b, q_b)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{b-1}|}$.
- Move \diamond past 0_{vb} . The sign of this is -1 .
 - Rename the vertical b letters so that $\diamond \mapsto 1_{vb}$ and $i_{vb} \mapsto (i + 1)_{vb}$ for $i \geq 1$. This gives $\mathfrak{J}(E_b \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.
- Shuffle to $\mathfrak{S}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{b}} \zeta, I)$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{b}} \zeta, I)$.
 - Undo the renaming. This brings us back to where we started.

This shows that in this case, the two terms cancel in eq. (4.4).

2b. The other case is if \underline{a} is the last occurrence of a . This implies that $j = p_a + 1$. We need to check whether

$$(-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{a-1}|} (-1)^{p_a + 1} \text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{a}} \zeta, I) \stackrel{?}{=} -(-1)^{|f_1| + \dots + |f_{b-1}|} (-1)^k \text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q, \underline{b}} \zeta, I).$$

- Begin with $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\zeta, I)$, with an extra letter \diamond inserted between the vertical letters for a and b , i.e.,

$$\dots (p_a - 1)_{va} \diamond k_{vb} \dots$$

- Rename $\diamond \mapsto (p_a)_{va}$, giving $\mathfrak{S}_Q(E_{Q,\underline{a}}\zeta, I)$.
- Shuffle this to $\mathfrak{J}(E_a\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q,\underline{a}}\zeta, I)$.
- Undo the renaming. This gives $\mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$ with \diamond inserted to give

$$\dots (p_a - 1)_{va} \diamond 1_{ha} \dots$$

- Move \diamond to just before $\mathfrak{J}_a(p_a, q_a)$. The sign is $(-1)^{p_a}$.
- Move \diamond to the beginning. The sign of this is $(-1)^{|f_1|+\dots+|f_{a-1}|}$.
- Move \diamond to just before $\mathfrak{J}_b(p_b, q_b)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{|f_1|+\dots+|f_{b-1}|}$.
- Move \diamond to just before k_{vb} . The sign of this is $(-1)^k$.
 - Rename the vertical b letters so that $\diamond \mapsto k_{vb}$ and $i_{vb} \mapsto (i + 1)_{vb}$ for $i \geq k$. This gives $\mathfrak{J}(E_b\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.
- Shuffle to $\mathfrak{S}_Q(E_{Q,b}\zeta, I)$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_Q(E_{Q,b}\zeta, I)$.
 - Undo the previous renaming. This brings us back to where we started.

This shows us that these terms cancel again in this case.

3. Now consider an arbitrary nonzero term on the left side of eq. (4.4), given by $\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}_Q$ (with a repeated) and $\boldsymbol{\eta} \in \text{Clr}(\partial_{\underline{a}}\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$. There exists a coloring $\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \text{Clr}(Q; E_a\mathbf{p})$ such that $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})$ has only one element (call it k) and $\boldsymbol{\xi} \circ_a \varepsilon_k = \boldsymbol{\eta}$, so there is a proportional term of the last sum in eq. (4.4).

Conversely, if a is repeated and $\boldsymbol{\xi} \in \text{Clr}(Q; E_a\mathbf{p})$ such that $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a}) = \{k\}$, then $\boldsymbol{\xi} \circ_a \varepsilon_k \in \text{Clr}(\partial_{\underline{a}}\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$.

To check whether

$$\text{sgn}_Q(\underline{a}) \text{sgn}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I) \stackrel{?}{=} -(-1)^{\text{deg } Q} (-1)^{|f_1|+\dots+|f_{a-1}|} (-1)^k \text{sgn}_Q(\boldsymbol{\xi}, I),$$

we need to consider three separate cases.

3a. First, suppose that \underline{a} is the first occurrence of a , and that a is interposed in Q . In this case, $k = 0$. Let b be the vertex after \underline{a} ; b is interposed in both Q and $\partial_{\underline{a}}Q$, but a is not interposed in $\partial_{\underline{a}}Q$, so $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^0$ is \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 with 0_{va} deleted.

Consider the following sequence:

- Begin with $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I)$.
- Shuffle this to $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I)$.
- Move \diamond to just before $\mathfrak{J}_a(p_a, q_a)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{|f_1|+\dots+|f_{a-1}|}$.
 - Rename the vertical a letters so that $\diamond \mapsto 0_{va}$, and $i_{va} \mapsto (i + 1)_{va}$. This gives $\mathfrak{J}(E_a\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.

- Shuffle this to $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\xi, I)$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_Q(\xi, I)$.
 - Undo the previous renaming. This gives $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^0$ with \diamond inserted after 0_{vb} , then $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^v(\eta)$, and then $\mathfrak{S}^h(I)$.
- Move \diamond to just after $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^0$. The sign is $(-1)^m$, where m is the number of interposed vertices preceding a in \mathcal{W}_Q , because this moves \diamond past 0_{vu} for each such vertex, u . This means that a is the $(m+1)$ 'st interposed vertex and b is the $(m+2)$ 'nd. Because interposed vertices are paired with caesurae, \underline{a} is the $(m+2)$ 'nd caesura. Therefore $\text{sgn}_Q \underline{a} = (-1)^{m+2} = (-1)^m$.
- Move \diamond to the beginning, bringing us back to where we started. This moves \diamond past $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^0$, so the sign is $-(-1)^{\text{deg } Q}$.

The product of these signs is 1, therefore the coefficients are equal in this case.

3b. Now, suppose that \underline{a} is the last occurrence of a . Let b be the (interposed) vertex occurring after the previous occurrence of a , hence

$$\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots a b \dots \underline{a} \dots$$

In this case, $k = p_a + 1$, and b is interposed in Q but not in $\partial_{\underline{a}}Q$, so $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^0$ is \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 with 0_{vb} deleted.

- Begin with $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\eta, I)$.
- Shuffle this to $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{I}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\eta, I)$.
- Move \diamond to just before $\mathfrak{I}_a(p_a, q_a)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{|f_1|+\dots+|f_{a-1}|}$.
- Move \diamond to just after $(p_a - 1)_{va}$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{p_a} = -(-1)^{p_a+1}$.
 - Rename $\diamond \mapsto (p_a)_{va}$, giving $\mathfrak{I}(E_a \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.
- Shuffle this to $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\xi, I)$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_Q(\xi, I)$
 - Undo the previous renaming. This gives \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 , then $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^v(\eta)$ with 0_{vb} replaced by \diamond , and then $\mathfrak{S}^h(I)$.
- Swap 0_{vb} with \diamond . This almost gives $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\eta, I)$, but with \diamond inserted in the $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^0$ part. The sign of this transposition is -1 .
- Move \diamond to give $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^0 \smile \diamond \smile \mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^v(\eta) \smile \mathfrak{S}^h(I)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^m$, where m is the number of interposed vertices preceding b in \mathcal{W}_Q . This means that b is the $(m+1)$ 'st interposed vertex, the previous occurrence of a is the $(m+1)$ 'st caesura, and $\text{sgn}_Q \underline{a} = (-1)^{m+2} = (-1)^m$.
- Move \diamond to the beginning, giving $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\eta, I)$ again. The sign is $-(-1)^{\text{deg } Q}$, as before.

Again, the coefficients are equal.

3c. Finally, consider the generic case that \underline{a} is a caesura and either \underline{a} is not the first occurrence or a is not interposed. Let b be the vertex following \underline{a} ; b is interposed in Q but not in $\partial_{\underline{a}}Q$, so $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^0$ is \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 with 0_{vb} deleted.

- Begin with $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I)$.
- Shuffle this to $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{J}(\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I)$.
- Move \diamond to just before $\mathfrak{J}_a(p_a, q_a)$. The sign of this is $(-1)^{|f_1|+\dots+|f_{a-1}|}$.
- Move \diamond to just before k_{va} . The sign of this is $(-1)^k$.
 - Rename the vertical a letters so that $\diamond \mapsto k_{va}$ and $i_{va} \mapsto (i+1)_{va}$ for $i \geq k$. This gives $\mathfrak{J}_Q(E_a\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q})$.
- Shuffle this to $\mathfrak{S}_Q(\boldsymbol{\xi}, I)$. The sign is $\text{sgn}_Q(\boldsymbol{\xi}, I)$.
 - Undo the previous renaming. This gives \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 , then $\mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}^v(\boldsymbol{\eta})$ with 0_{vb} replaced by \diamond , and then $\mathfrak{S}^h(I)$.
- Swap 0_{vb} with \diamond . The sign of this is -1 .
- Move \diamond to just after \mathfrak{S}_Q^0 . The sign of this is $(-1)^m$, where m is the number of interposed vertices before b in \mathcal{W}_Q , so b is the $(m+1)$ 'st interposed vertex and \underline{a} is the $(m+1)$ 'st caesura, therefore $\text{sgn}_Q \underline{a} = (-1)^{m+1} = -(-1)^m$.
- Move \diamond to the beginning, giving $\diamond \smile \mathfrak{S}_{\partial_{\underline{a}}Q}(\boldsymbol{\eta}, I)$ again. The sign is $-(-1)^{\text{deg } Q}$, as before.

Again, the coefficients are equal.

Finally, to be sure that all terms have been accounted for, consider an arbitrary term of the last sum in eq. (4.4), given by some a, k , and $\boldsymbol{\xi}$. Let $\underline{a} := \pi_a(k)$.

If k is the only element of $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})$, then a must be repeated in \mathcal{W}_Q , otherwise $p_a + 1$ would have to be 0, which is a contradiction, so this was included in Case 2.

If k is neither first nor last in $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})$, then $\xi_a(k)$ is not in the image of any ξ_b for $b \neq a$. This was included in Case 1. If k is last and \underline{a} is last in \mathcal{W}_Q , or if k is first and \underline{a} is first, then the same conclusions hold.

Suppose that \underline{a} is not the last term of \mathcal{W}_Q , hence $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots \underline{a} \underline{b} \dots$, for some b . Suppose that $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})$ has more than one element, so that $\boldsymbol{\xi} = E_{Q, \underline{a}} \boldsymbol{\zeta}$ for some unique $\boldsymbol{\zeta} \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$. If k is the last element of $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})$, then for j the first element of $\pi_b^{-1}(\underline{b})$, $\xi_a(k) = \xi_b(j)$, and this is Case 2.

Suppose that \underline{a} is not the first letter of \mathcal{W}_Q , hence $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots \underline{b} \underline{a} \dots$, for some b . Suppose that $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})$ has more than one element, so that $\boldsymbol{\xi} = E_{Q, \underline{a}} \boldsymbol{\zeta}$ for some unique $\boldsymbol{\zeta} \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$. If k is the first element of $\pi_a^{-1}(\underline{a})$, then for $j-1$ the last element of $\pi_b^{-1}(\underline{b})$, $\xi_a(k) = \xi_b(j-1)$, so

$$(E_{Q, \underline{b}} \boldsymbol{\zeta})_b(j) = 1 + \zeta_b(j-1) = 1 + \xi_b(j-1) = 1 + \xi_a(k) = 1 + \zeta_a(k) = (E_{Q, \underline{b}} \boldsymbol{\zeta})_a(k)$$

and this is Case 2 again. \square

Lemmata 4.23, 4.24, and 4.25 prove the main result of this section:

Theorem 4.26. For any diagram of vector spaces $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{C}}$

$$\mathcal{R}_0 : \text{Quilt} \rightarrow \text{End}[s_2 C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}), \delta^S]$$

is a dg-operad homomorphism, i.e., $s_2C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a Quilt-algebra.

4.9. Quilt-subalgebras

Some important subcomplexes of $C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ are closed under the action of \mathcal{R}_0 .

Definition 4.27. [14] The *asimplicial subcomplex* is

$$C_a^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) = \bigoplus_{p=0}^{\infty} \bigoplus_{q=1}^{\infty} C^{p,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}).$$

Theorem 4.28. The asimplicial subcomplex $s_2C_a^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a Quilt-subalgebra.

Proof. Note that a homogeneous cochain f is in $C_a^{\bullet,\bullet}$ if and only if the second component of the shifted bidegree $\|f\|$ is nonnegative.

Now, for $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$ and $f_1, \dots, f_n \in C_a^{\bullet,\bullet}$,

$$\|\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_n)\| = \sum_{u=1}^n \|f_u\| - (\deg Q, 0),$$

so the second component is nonnegative and

$$\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_n) \in C_a^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}).$$

Thus, the asimplicial subcomplex is closed under Quilt operations. \square

Definition 4.29. For $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$, $\bar{C}^{p,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is the set of $f \in C^{p,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ such that if some component of $\phi \in B_p\mathcal{C}$ is an identity morphism, then $f[\phi] = 0$. The *reduced subcomplex* [14] is spanned by these cochains.

The reduced subcomplex is indeed a subcomplex (closed under δ^S) and the complex $C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a direct sum of $\bar{C}^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ with an acyclic subcomplex, therefore the cohomology is the same.

Theorem 4.30. The reduced subcomplex $s_2\bar{C}^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a Quilt-subalgebra.

Proof. For any $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$, $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q} \in \mathbb{N}^n$, and $f_a \in \bar{C}^{p_a, q_a}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, we need to show that $\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \bar{C}^{p', q'}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, where again $p' = p_1 + \dots + p_n - \deg Q$ and $q' = q_1 + \dots + q_n + 1 - n$.

It is sufficient to prove for any $\zeta \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{W}_Q; \mathbf{p})$ and $I \in \text{Clr}(\mathcal{T}_Q; \mathbf{q})$, that

$$\mathcal{L}(\zeta, I; f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \bar{C}^{p', q'}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}).$$

Consider any $\phi \in B_{p'}\mathbb{C}$ such that for some $0 \leq i \leq p' - 1$, ϕ_{i+1} is an identity.

By Definition 4.13,

$$\bigcup_{a=1}^n \text{Im } \zeta_a = [p']$$

so there exists $a \in \langle n \rangle$ such that $i \in \text{Im } \zeta_a$. Let $\underline{a} \in \mathcal{W}_Q$ be the last letter such that $i \in \zeta_a(\phi_a^{-1}\underline{a})$.

If \underline{a} is not the final letter of \mathcal{W}_Q , then write $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots \underline{a}\underline{b}\dots$. Since \underline{a} is the last letter satisfying the above condition, $i \notin \zeta_b(\pi_b^{-1}\underline{b})$. By Definition 4.13,

$$i < \min \zeta_b(\pi_b^{-1}\underline{b}) = \max \zeta_a(\pi_a^{-1}\underline{a}),$$

so $i + 1 \leq \max \zeta_a(\pi_a^{-1}\underline{a})$. Since $\zeta_a(\pi_a^{-1}\underline{a})$ is a set of consecutive integers and contains i , it must contain $i + 1$ as well.

If \underline{a} is the final letter of \mathcal{W}_Q , then $\max \zeta_a(\pi_a^{-1}\underline{a}) = p'$. Since that is a set of consecutive integers, all the integers from i to p' are in $\text{Im } \zeta_a$. In particular, $i + 1$ is.

In either case, there exists $j \in [p_a]$ such that $\zeta_a(j) = i$ and $\zeta_a(j + 1) = i + 1$. This shows that $(\zeta_a^* \phi)_{j+1} = \phi_{i+1}$, which is an identity morphism.

By Definition 4.7, $\mathcal{L}(\zeta, I; f_1, \dots, f_n)[\phi]$ is a composition of multilinear maps, including $f_a[\zeta_a^* \phi] = 0$, so $\mathcal{L}(\zeta, I; f_1, \dots, f_n)[\phi] = 0$.

Since this holds for any ϕ containing an identity, it shows that $\mathcal{L}(\zeta, I; f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \bar{C}^{p', q'}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$. \square

Note that this proof depended upon the definition of a coloring. It does not imply that the reduced subcomplex is closed under the action of *ColorQuilt*.

Definition 4.31. $\bar{C}_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) := \bar{C}^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \cap C_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$

Corollary 4.32. $s_2 \bar{C}_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a *Quilt-subalgebra*.

5. The *mQuilt* operad

In this section, I construct another operad, *mQuilt*, from *Quilt* and an additional generator and show that the Hochschild complex of a diagram of algebras is an *mQuilt*-algebra.

Definition 5.1. In any graded operad, let *ad* denote the adjoint action of the 1-ary part. That is, if $\#A = 1$, then

$$\text{ad}_A B := A \circ_1 B - (-1)^{\text{deg } A \text{ deg } B} \sum_{a=1}^{\#B} B \circ_a A. \tag{5.1}$$

This is the commutator with respect to infinitesimal composition, \circ' [22, Sec. 6.1.3].

In the following, \circ will denote the full composition operation; this can be constructed from partial composition and *vice versa*.

Definition 5.2. Consider the graded operad generated by *Quilt* and an additional generator m of arity $\#m = 0$ and degree $\deg m = -1$ with the following relations:

1.

$$0 = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ (m, m).$$

- 2. For some quilt Q and $u \in \langle \#Q \rangle$, if u has more than 2 children (i.e., edges of the form $(u, v) \in \mathcal{E}_Q$) then $0 = Q \circ_u m$.
- 3. If $u \in \langle \#Q \rangle$ is repeated in \mathcal{W}_Q , then $0 = Q \circ_u m$.
- 4. If $u \in \langle \#Q \rangle$ and $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots vuv \dots$, then $0 = Q \circ_u m$.
- 5. If $\mathcal{T}_Q = \mathcal{T}_P$, $u \in \langle \#Q \rangle = \langle \#P \rangle$, and \mathcal{W}_Q and \mathcal{W}_P are equal except for the position of u , then $Q \circ_u m = P \circ_u m$.

Let

$$\Delta := \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_1 m - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_2 m. \tag{5.2}$$

Extend the boundary operator ∂ by $\partial m := 0$ and let

$$\partial' := \partial + \text{ad}_\Delta. \tag{5.3}$$

Let $m\text{Quilt}$ denote this graded operad with differential (boundary operator) ∂' .

Definition 5.3. For $Q \in \text{Quilt}$, the element

$$Q \circ (\text{id}, \dots, \text{id}, \underbrace{m, \dots, m}_{n \text{ times}}) \in m\text{Quilt}$$

where the last n vertices occur in \downarrow order will be denoted by a diagram with the last n vertices labelled by m .

Any composition of a quilt with m 's can be rewritten in this form.

Example.

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_1 m = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_2 m = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array},$$

so

$$\Delta = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ m \end{bmatrix}.$$

Example. Relation 5.2(1) is simply

$$0 = \begin{bmatrix} m \\ m \end{bmatrix}.$$

Note that $mQuilt$ is spanned by elements of this form, but there are additive relations among them.

Remark. Some convention of ordering the last n vertices is necessary, because reordering them can introduce a sign.

On the other hand, putting m in the *last* n places is not so important. That merely serves to keep the numbering of vertices the same.

Theorem 5.4. *The operator ∂' satisfies $(\partial')^2 = 0$ and makes $mQuilt$ a differential graded operad.*

Proof. First, note that $mQuilt$ with ∂ is a dg-operad by construction.

Secondly, ad_Δ is a derivation of $mQuilt$ by construction. This doesn't even depend on the definition of Δ .

Thirdly, ad_Δ anticommutes with ∂ because $\text{deg } \Delta = -1$ and $\partial\Delta = 0$, so we just need to compute $(\text{ad}_\Delta)^2 Q$.

Using the infinitesimal composition notation [22]

$$Q \circ' \Delta := \sum_{a=1}^{\#Q} Q \circ_a \Delta,$$

$\text{ad}_\Delta Q = \Delta \circ_1 Q - (-1)^{\text{deg } Q} Q \circ' \Delta$. So,

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{ad}_\Delta)^2 Q &= \Delta \circ_1 (\text{ad}_\Delta Q) + (-1)^{\text{deg } Q} (\text{ad}_\Delta Q) \circ' \Delta \\ &= \Delta \circ_1 (\Delta \circ_1 Q) - (-1)^{\text{deg } Q} \Delta \circ_1 (Q \circ' \Delta) \\ &\quad + (-1)^{\text{deg } Q} (\Delta \circ_1 Q) \circ' \Delta - (Q \circ' \Delta) \circ' \Delta \\ &= (\Delta \circ_1 \Delta) \circ_1 Q - (Q \circ' \Delta) \circ' \Delta. \end{aligned}$$

Because $\text{deg } \Delta = -1$, for $a \neq b$, $(Q \circ_a \Delta) \circ_b \Delta = -(Q \circ_b \Delta) \circ_a \Delta$, therefore $(Q \circ' \Delta) \circ' \Delta = Q \circ' (\Delta \circ_1 \Delta)$ and

$$(\text{ad}_\Delta)^2 Q = (\Delta \circ_1 \Delta) \circ_1 Q - Q \circ' (\Delta \circ_1 \Delta).$$

There are 4 terms to $\Delta \circ_1 \Delta$.

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{5.4}$$

$$-\begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} = -\begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{5.5}$$

$$\begin{aligned} -\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} &= \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & 1 \\ \hline m & \text{shaded} \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & m \\ \hline \text{shaded} & m \\ \hline \end{array} \\ &= \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \text{shaded} \\ \hline m & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \text{shaded} \\ \hline 1 & m \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

The sign is cancelled by a rearrangement of m's, and the first and last terms have been rewritten by Relation 5. Clearly, the second term cancels with (5.5).

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} = -\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline m & m \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline m & m \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{5.7}$$

The second term here is

$$\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_2 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} = 0$$

by Relation 1. By Relation 5,

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline m & \text{shaded} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline \end{array} \circ (\text{id}, m, m) = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ (\text{id}, m, m) = -\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ (\text{id}, m, m) = -\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline m & m \\ \hline \end{array},$$

so the remaining terms of (5.7) cancel. The only terms left are from (5.4) and (5.6):

$$\Delta \circ_1 \Delta = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \text{shaded} \\ \hline m & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \text{shaded} \\ \hline 1 & \text{shaded} \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_1 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} = 0.$$

So, $(\text{ad}_\Delta)^2 = 0$, and therefore $(\partial')^2 = 0$. \square

Remark. Note that the inclusion of *Quilt* into *mQuilt* is a homomorphism of graded operads, but not of *differential* graded operads. On the other hand, there is a dg-operad homomorphism from *mQuilt* to *Quilt* defined by $\mathfrak{m} \mapsto 0$.

5.1. Representation

Let $\text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ be the category of associative algebras (not necessarily unital) and homomorphisms over a field \mathbb{k} of arbitrary characteristic.

Definition 5.5. Let $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a diagram of algebras. Define $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}} \in C^{0,2}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ by

$$\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}(x; a, b) := ab$$

for all $x \in \text{Obj } \mathbb{C}$ and $a, b \in \mathcal{A}(x)$, i.e., multiplication in $\mathcal{A}(x)$ expressed as a cochain. Define the *Hochschild coboundary* $\delta^H : C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ by

$$\delta^H f := \mathcal{R}_0 \left(\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 2 \\ \hline 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \right) (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}, f)$$

for all $f \in C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$.

The *Hochschild complex* of \mathcal{A} is $\text{tot } C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ with coboundary $\delta := \delta^S + \delta^H$. The *Hochschild cohomology* $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is the cohomology of this complex.

Theorem 5.6. For any diagram of algebras, $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$, there is a dg-operad homomorphism

$$\mathcal{R} : m\text{Quilt} \rightarrow \text{End}[\text{s tot } C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}), \delta]$$

defined by $\mathcal{R}(Q) := \mathcal{R}_0(Q) = \widehat{Q}$ (Definition 4.22) for $Q \in \text{Quilt}$, and $\mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{m}) := \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}$. This makes $\text{s tot } C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ an *mQuilt-algebra*.

Proof. To check that this is a graded operad homomorphism, we just need to check compatibility with each of the relations defining *mQuilt*.

1.

$$\widehat{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline \mathfrak{m} \\ \hline \mathfrak{m} \\ \hline \end{array}} = \widehat{\begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array}} (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}, \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}) = 0$$

is equivalent to the associativity of $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}$, so we have compatibility with Relation 1.

2. Relation 2 follows because multiplication is (only) a binary operation.

3. $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}$ has vertical degree 0. If u is repeated in \mathcal{W}_Q , then there exist no colorings of Q compatible with this degree, hence

$$\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_{u-1}, \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}, f_{u+1}, \dots) = 0.$$

This is consistency with Relation 3.

4. Similarly, if $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots vuv \dots$, then in the computation of $\widehat{Q}(\dots, \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}, \dots)$, the intervals that are intended to make up the image of ζ_v overlap at a point. This means that this is not the image of an injective map, so the action of Q here must be 0, and we have compatibility with Relation 4.
5. Relation 5 follows because the functor \mathcal{A} gives homomorphisms, hence they intertwine the products in the various algebras.

This homomorphism property also gives that $\delta^S \widehat{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$. This is the condition of consistency with $\partial \mathfrak{m} = 0$. This shows that $mQuilt$ with the differential ∂ acts on $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ with the differential δ^S .

By construction, $\widehat{\Delta} = \delta^H$. This implies that $\widehat{\text{ad}}_{\Delta} Q = \text{ad}_{\delta^H} \widehat{Q}$. \square

Remark. More generally, this holds if \mathcal{A} is a functor from \mathbb{C} to a nonsymmetric colored operad of abelian groups, equipped with “multiplication” (in the sense of [16]) $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}} \in C^{0,2}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ that is natural ($\delta^S \widehat{\mathfrak{m}} = 0$) and associative,

$$\widehat{\left[\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right]}(\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}, \widehat{\mathfrak{m}}) = 0.$$

Everything in this paper holds in this generality, except for statements about the Maurer-Cartan equation that involve division. In particular, \mathcal{A} could be a diagram of algebras over any commutative ring.

Definition 5.7. [14] The *asimplicial cohomology* $H_a^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ of a diagram of algebras $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ is the cohomology of $\text{tot } C_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ with the coboundary $\delta = \delta^S + \delta^H$.

Theorem 5.8. Under the action \mathcal{R} , the asimplicial subcomplex $\text{stot } C_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, the reduced subcomplex $\text{stot } \bar{C}^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, and their intersection $\text{stot } \bar{C}_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ are *mQuilt-subalgebras*.

The inclusions of the reduced complexes give isomorphisms $H^\bullet[\text{tot } \bar{C}^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}), \delta] \cong H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ and $H^\bullet[\text{tot } \bar{C}_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}), \delta] \cong H_a^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$.

Proof. The *mQuilt* operations simply include $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}} \in \bar{C}_a^{0,2}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ in some arguments, and the conclusion is the same as for Theorems 4.28 and 4.30. In particular, this is also why these are closed under δ^H and are thus subcomplexes.

As mentioned before, $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, with coboundary δ^S , is the direct sum of the reduced subcomplex and an acyclic subcomplex. The spectral sequence shows that this is also true for the total complex with coboundary δ . The same is true for the asimplicial subcomplexes. \square

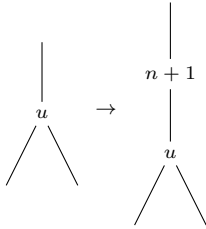


Fig. 1. Construction of $Q_u^{(1)}$.

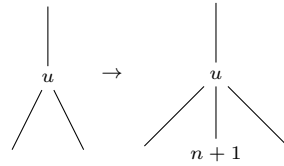


Fig. 2. Construction of $Q_{\underline{u}}^{(2)}$.

Remark. This reduced subcomplex is normalized with respect to the cosimplicial structure coming from the nerve of \mathcal{C} . The “normalized” subcomplex in [14] corresponds to the familiar normalized subcomplex for Hochschild cohomology of a unital algebra, but is only available for a diagram of *unital* algebras, since only then is $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ bicosimplicial.

5.2. Boundary computation

To compute $\text{ad}_{\Delta} Q$ in practice, we will need a few ways of modifying Q .

Definition 5.9. Let $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$.

Given $u \in \langle n \rangle$, define $\mathcal{T}_{Q_u^{(1)}}$ by attaching $n + 1$ as the parent of u in \mathcal{T}_Q . If u already had a parent, then that becomes the parent of $n + 1$. Define $\mathcal{W}_{Q_u^{(1)}}$ by inserting $n + 1$ before the first u in \mathcal{W}_Q . See Fig. 1.

Given a corner $\underline{u} \in \mathcal{C}_Q$, define $\mathcal{T}_{Q_{\underline{u}}^{(2)}}$ by attaching $n + 1$ to u at \underline{u} . Define $\mathcal{W}_{Q_{\underline{u}}^{(2)}}$ by inserting $n + 1$ after the last u in \mathcal{W}_Q . See Fig. 2.

Given $u \in \langle n \rangle$, let v be its \triangleleft_Q -first child. Define $\mathcal{T}_{Q_u^{(3)}}$ by removing the edge (u, v) and attaching $n + 1$ as the parent of v and u . If u already has a parent, then that becomes the parent of $n + 1$. Define $\mathcal{W}_{Q_u^{(3)}}$ by inserting $n + 1$ before the first u . See Fig. 3.

Given $u \in \langle n \rangle$, let w be its \triangleleft_Q -last child. Define $\mathcal{T}_{Q_u^{(4)}}$ by removing the edge (u, w) and attaching $n + 1$ as the parent of u and w . If u already has a parent, then that becomes the parent of $n + 1$. Define $\mathcal{W}_{Q_u^{(3)}}$ by inserting $n + 1$ before the first u . See Fig. 4.

Given $u \in \langle n \rangle$ and \triangleleft_Q -consecutive children $v, w \in \langle n \rangle$, define $\mathcal{T}_{Q_{u,v,w}^{(5)}}$ by attaching $n + 1$ as a child of u and the parent of v and w . Define $\mathcal{W}_{Q_{u,v,w}^{(5)}}$ by inserting $n + 1$ after the last u . See Fig. 5.

I will not call upon the following result explicitly, but it stands behind many of the calculations in the next section.

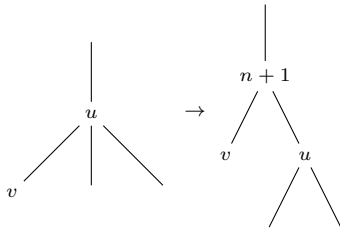


Fig. 3. Construction of $Q_u^{(3)}$.

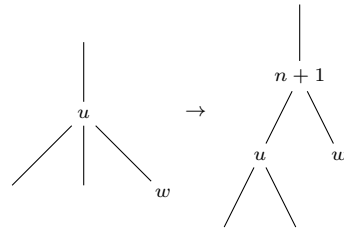


Fig. 4. Construction of $Q_u^{(4)}$.

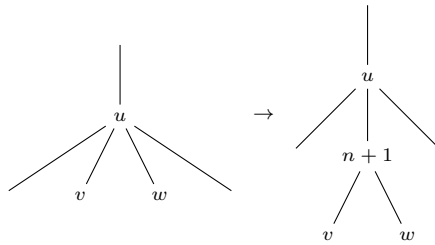


Fig. 5. Construction of $Q_{u,v,w}^{(5)}$.

Lemma 5.10. *Given $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$,*

$$\text{ad}_\Delta Q = \sum_u (-1)^{1+\text{deg } Q} \left(Q_u^{(3)} + Q_u^{(4)} \right) \circ_{n+1} m + \sum_{u,v,w} (-1)^{\text{deg } Q} Q_{u,v,w}^{(5)} \circ_{n+1} m$$

where the sums are over the sets for which these modified quilts are defined. That is, the first sum is over $u \in \langle n \rangle$ with children; the second sum is over pairs of successive children.

Proof. First, by direct computation,

$$\begin{aligned} (-1)^{\text{deg } Q} \text{ad}_\Delta Q &= (-1)^{\text{deg } Q} \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \circ_1 m - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \circ_2 m \right) \circ_1 Q \\ &\quad - \sum_{u=1}^n Q \circ_u \left(\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \circ_1 m - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \circ_2 m \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \circ_1 Q - \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \circ_1 Q \right) \circ_{n+1} m \\ &\quad + \sum_{u=1}^n \left(-Q \circ_u \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} + Q \circ_u \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \right) \circ_{u+1} m \end{aligned}$$

$$= \left[\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \circ_1 Q - \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \circ_1 Q + \sum_{u=1}^n \left(-Q \circ_u \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} + Q \circ_u \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right)^{(u+1\dots n+1)} \right] \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m},$$

where $(u + 1 \dots n + 1)$ is the cyclic permutation taking $n + 1 \mapsto u + 1$, *et cetera*.

Now, consider each of these terms. The following signs are all positive, because $\deg \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} = 0$.

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \circ_1 Q \right) \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m} = Q_v^{(1)} \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m} \tag{5.8}$$

where $v \in \langle n \rangle$ is the root of Q .

$$\left(\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \circ_1 Q \right) \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m} = \sum_{\underline{u} \in \mathcal{C}_Q} Q_{\underline{u}}^{(2)} \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m}. \tag{5.9}$$

$$\left(Q \circ_u \begin{matrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right)^{(u+1\dots n+1)} \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m} = \left(Q_u^{(1)} + Q_u^{(3)} + Q_u^{(4)} \right) \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m} \tag{5.10}$$

where the latter 2 terms only occur if u has children.

$$\left(Q \circ_u \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right)^{(u+1\dots n+1)} \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m} = \sum_{\substack{\underline{a} \in \mathcal{C}_Q, \\ a=u}} Q_{\underline{a}}^{(2)} \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m} + \sum_{(u,v) \in \mathcal{E}_Q} Q_v^{(1)} \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m} + \sum_{\substack{(u,v),(u,w) \in \mathcal{E}_Q \\ \text{consecutive}}} Q_{u,v,w}^{(5)} \circ_{n+1} \mathbf{m}. \tag{5.11}$$

When summed over u , the first term on the right of eq. (5.11) becomes a sum over all of \mathcal{C}_Q and cancels with (5.9). The second term becomes a sum over all $v \in \langle n \rangle$ except the root; this combines with (5.8) to give a sum over all vertices and cancels with the first term of (5.10). The third term adds up to a sum over all pairs of consecutive children. \square

6. Gerstenhaber algebra up to homotopy

In this section, I present a direct and explicit proof that the Hochschild cohomology and asimplicial cohomology of a diagram of algebras are Gerstenhaber algebras. For each identity that the product and bracket should satisfy, there is an explicit homotopy on cochains defined by the action of an element of $mQuilt$.

First, define some particularly useful elements of $mQuilt$.

Definition 6.1.

$$M_2 := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad P_2 := \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}, \quad L_2 := P_2 - P_2^{(12)}.$$

Remark. M stands for “multiplication”, L for “Lie”, and P for “pre-Lie”.

By direct computation, $\widehat{M}_2(f, g) = (-1)^{|f|} f \smile g$, where \smile is the cup product of cochains [15,14,17], so \widehat{M}_2 is the degree shifted cup product. Likewise, $\widehat{P}_2(f, g) = f \bar{\circ} g$ is the generalized composition product, so $\widehat{L}_2(f, g) = f \bar{\circ} g - (-1)^{|f||g|} g \bar{\circ} f = [f, g]$ is the generalized Gerstenhaber bracket.

As we shall see, this cup product and bracket induce a Gerstenhaber algebra structure on Hochschild cohomology. The operations M_2 and L_2 satisfy the relations of the (shifted) Gerstenhaber operad either exactly or up to homotopy.

The simplest relation is associativity, which looks slightly unfamiliar because of the degree shift.

Lemma 6.2. $0 = M_2 \circ_1 M_2 + M_2 \circ_2 M_2$.

Proof. By Relation 5.2(1),

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \hline \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_4 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \hline \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \hline \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} \\ &= \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_1 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_2 \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} = M_2 \circ_1 M_2 + M_2 \circ_2 M_2 \end{aligned}$$

In the first line, another 8 terms vanish because of Relation 5.2(2). \square

Next is homotopy commutativity of the cup product. Again, this looks different because of the degree shift.

Lemma 6.3. $M_2 + M_2^{(12)} = -\partial' P_2$

Proof.

$$\partial' \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \text{ad}_\Delta \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \hline 1 & \\ \hline \end{array} = -M_2 - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline \hline 2 & \\ \hline \hline 1 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\partial' \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} = \partial \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} = - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & 1 \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \end{array} = -M_2^{(12)} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & 1 \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \square$$

Remark. Alternatively, the cup product could have been defined using

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & 2 \\ \hline 1 & \square \\ \hline \end{array},$$

which is homotopic to M_2 by

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

M_2 was chosen for consistency with [14].

In the case of a single algebra, the Gerstenhaber bracket satisfies the Jacobi identity exactly. Here, it is only satisfied up to homotopy.

Definition 6.4.

$$P'_3 := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \end{array}, \quad L_3 := \sum_{\sigma \in S_3} \text{sgn}(\sigma) P'_3{}^\sigma.$$

Remark. I am avoiding a clash of notation with a slightly different P_3 later (Definition 7.14).

Remark. The following is a special case of Theorem 7.13 below. I am presenting it here for the sake of the explicit proof.

Lemma 6.5. *The Jacobiator of L_2 is*

$$L_2 \circ_1 L_2 + (L_2 \circ_1 L_2)^{(123)} + (L_2 \circ_1 L_2)^{(321)} = \partial' L_3.$$

Proof. The Jacobiator of L_2 is the alternating sum of all permutations of the associator of P_2 . Using the identity,

$$0 = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 4 \\ \hline 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_4 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & \square & \\ \hline 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & m & \\ \hline 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & | & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & m & \\ \hline 3 & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array},$$

the associator is

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2 \circ_1 P_2 - P_2 \circ_2 P_2 = & \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline 2 & \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 3 & 1 \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 & - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 2 & \\ \hline 3 & | 1 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline m & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & m \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & m \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Note that the third and fourth terms cancel when this is antisymmetrized.

To compute $\partial' P'_3$, we need

$$\partial' \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline m & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{6.1}$$

and, using $0 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 & \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} \circ_4 \begin{array}{|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m \\ \hline \end{array},$

$$\partial' \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} = - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & | 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}. \tag{6.2}$$

Adding these together, the third term of (6.1) cancels the first term of (6.2). The last 2 terms of (6.2) can be rewritten using Relations 5.2(1) and 5.2(2) as above. This leaves

$$\partial' P'_3 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline m & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & | 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & m \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Each term here corresponds to a term of the associator. Either the terms are equal, or they differ by a permutation and the sign of that permutation. As already noted, the two other terms of the associator cancel each other when antisymmetrized. This means that the antisymmetrization of the associator equals the antisymmetrization of $\partial' P'_3$. \square

Finally, we need to show that the Gerstenhaber bracket, L_2 is a derivation of M_2 up to homotopy. In the case of a single algebra, this proof breaks naturally into two pieces; the composition product is exactly a derivation of the cup product in its first argument but only a derivation up to homotopy in its second argument. In the present case, these

properties are both only true up to homotopy, but it is still convenient to deal with them separately.

First, consider how close P_2 is to being a derivation of M_2 in its first argument.

Definition 6.6.

$$C_3 := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Lemma 6.7. $P_2 \circ_1 M_2 - (M_2 \circ_1 P_2)^{(23)} - M_2 \circ_2 P_2 = \partial' C_3.$

Proof.

$$P_2 \circ_1 M_2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & m \\ \hline 3 & 1 \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & m \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{6.3}$$

$$M_2 \circ_1 P_2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 2 & \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & m \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{6.4}$$

$$M_2 \circ_2 P_2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 3 \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array} \tag{6.5}$$

Relations 5.2(1) and 5.2(5) has been used to rewrite the last terms of (6.4) and (6.5).

Combining these, the third term of (6.3) cancels with the second term of (6.4), and the second term of (6.3) cancels with the first term of (6.5). This leaves

$$P_2 \circ_1 M_2 - (M_2 \circ_1 P_2)^{(23)} - M_2 \circ_2 P_2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline & m \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 3 \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

On the other hand,

$$\partial' C_3 = \partial' \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} = - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 2 \\ \hline & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline m & \\ \hline & 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline m & \\ \hline 1 & \\ \hline & 3 \quad 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

These are equal, once the penultimate term has been rewritten by Relation 5.2(1). \square

Definition 6.8.

$$D_3 := \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & \square & \\ \hline 2 & \square & \\ \hline \square & 3 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Lemma 6.9. $P_2 \circ_2 M_2 - M_2 \circ_1 P_2 - (M_2 \circ_2 P_2)^{(12)} = \partial' D_3$

Proof. Two terms were computed in the previous lemma. That leaves

$$P_2 \circ_2 M_2 = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & \square \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

so

$$P_2 \circ_2 M_2 - M_2 \circ_1 P_2 - (M_2 \circ_2 P_2)^{(12)} =$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 & \square \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & \square & \\ \hline 2 & \square & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & m & \\ \hline 2 & 1 & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & \square & \\ \hline 2 & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Now the boundaries:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial' \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} &= - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & 1 \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline m \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 1 & \square \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \partial' \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} &= - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & 1 \\ \hline 2 & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & m & \\ \hline 2 & 1 & \square \\ \hline \square & \square & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & m & \\ \hline 2 & \square & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \partial' \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & \square & \\ \hline 2 & \square & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} &= - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & \square & \\ \hline 2 & \square & \square \\ \hline \square & 3 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline m & \square & \\ \hline 2 & \square & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline \square & \square & \\ \hline 2 & \square & 1 \\ \hline \square & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Adding these up, the first term of the first line cancels the second term of the second line, and the last terms of the last two lines cancel by Relation 5.2(1). \square

Definition 6.10. The suspended Gerstenhaber operad, $\mathcal{S}Gerst$ [22] is the graded operad generated by $m, \ell \in \mathcal{S}Gerst(2)$ with $\deg m = 1, \deg \ell = 0$, and the relations

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= m + m^{(12)} = \ell + \ell^{(12)} & 0 &= m \circ_1 m + m \circ_2 m \\ 0 &= \ell \circ_1 \ell + (\ell \circ_1 \ell)^{(123)} + (\ell \circ_1 \ell)^{(321)} & 0 &= \ell \circ_1 m - (m \circ_1 \ell)^{(23)} - m \circ_2 \ell. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 6.11. *There exists a graded operad homomorphism*

$$\mathcal{G} : \mathcal{S}Gerst \rightarrow H_\bullet(mQuilt)$$

defined by $\mathcal{G}(m) = [M_2]$ and $\mathcal{G}(\ell) = [L_2]$. Consequently, for any diagram of algebras $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$, the cup product and generalized Gerstenhaber bracket induce on Hochschild cohomology $H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ and asimplicial cohomology $H_\bullet^a(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ the structure of Gerstenhaber algebras.

Proof. Firstly, by direct computation, $\partial' M_2 = 0$. By Lemma 6.3, $\partial' L_2 = \partial' P_2 - \partial' P_2^{(12)} = 0$. Therefore, $[M_2], [L_2] \in H_\bullet(mQuilt)$.

The definition of \mathcal{G} is consistent with $0 = m + m^{(12)}$ by Lemma 6.3. It is consistent with $0 = \ell + \ell^{(12)}$ by the definition of L_2 . It is consistent with $0 = m \circ_1 m + m \circ_2 m$ by Lemma 6.2. It is consistent with $0 = \ell \circ_1 \ell + (\ell \circ_1 \ell)^{(123)} + (\ell \circ_1 \ell)^{(321)}$ by Lemma 6.5.

Applying the permutation (123) to the conclusion of Lemma 6.9 gives

$$P_2^{(12)} \circ_1 M_2 - \left(M_2 \circ_1 P_2^{(12)} \right)^{(23)} - M_2 \circ_2 P_2^{(12)} = \partial' D_3^{(123)}.$$

Subtracting this from the conclusion of Lemma 6.7 gives

$$L_2 \circ_1 M_2 - (M_2 \circ_1 L_2)^{(23)} - M_2 \circ_2 L_2 = \partial' \left(C_3 + D_3^{(123)} \right).$$

This shows consistency with $0 = \ell \circ_1 m - (m \circ_1 \ell)^{(23)} - m \circ_2 \ell$.

Theorem 5.6 shows that $\mathfrak{s} \text{tot } C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a (differential graded) $mQuilt$ -algebra. This implies that its cohomology $\mathfrak{s} H^\bullet(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is an $H_\bullet(mQuilt)$ -algebra. The homomorphism \mathcal{G} then induces a Gerstenhaber algebra structure. By construction, the shifted product m is given up to cohomology by \widehat{M}_2 , which is the shifted cup product, hence the product on cohomology is given by the cup product on cochains. Also by construction, the Lie bracket on cohomology is given by the generalized Gerstenhaber bracket, \widehat{L}_2 .

By Theorem 5.8, the asimplicial subcomplex is an $mQuilt$ -subalgebra, so the same conclusions follow for asimplicial cohomology. \square

I stated the following result without proof in [17]. It is now simple to prove with the tools at hand.

Corollary 6.12. *The space of degree 1 Hochschild cocycles*

$$Z^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) := \{f \in C^{0,1}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \oplus C^{1,0}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \mid \delta f = 0\}$$

is a Lie algebra under the operation \widehat{L}_2 .

Proof. Let $f_a \in Z^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ with bidegree (p_a, q_a) for $a = 1, 2, 3$. Because these are closed, their Jacobiator simplifies to $\delta[\widehat{L}_3(f_1, f_2, f_3)]$. Up to permutation, there are 2 types of terms in $\widehat{L}_3(f_1, f_2, f_3)$. The first is

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} (f_1, f_2, f_3).$$

Because $q_1 < 2$, there is no possible coloring of this quilt with these degrees, therefore this term vanishes. The second is

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} (f_1, f_2, f_3) = \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 4 \\ \hline 1 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} (f_1, f_2, f_3, \widehat{m}).$$

Because $p_2 < 2$, there is no possible coloring, therefore this term vanishes. Therefore, $\widehat{L}_3(f_1, f_2, f_3) = 0$ and the Jacobiator vanishes. \square

Definition 6.13. The *squaring map* [14, §21.2] is a function

$$\text{Sq} : C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$$

defined by $\text{Sq}(f) = f \bar{\circ} f$, where $\bar{\circ}$ is again the generalized composition product, \widehat{P}_2 .

If $\text{Char } \mathbb{k} \neq 2$ and the total degree of f is even, then $\text{Sq}(f) = \frac{1}{2}[f, f]$, and by Theorem 6.11 this induces a function $H^{2j}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^{4j-1}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$.

Theorem 6.14. *If \mathbb{k} is a field of characteristic 2, then the squaring map induces a function $H^k(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \rightarrow H^{2k-1}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. In characteristic 2, there are no signs to worry about.

For any $f, g \in C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, $\partial' M_2 = 0$ means that

$$\delta(f \smile g) = \delta f \smile g + f \smile \delta g.$$

Lemma 6.3 means that

$$\delta(f \bar{\circ} g) = \delta f \bar{\circ} g + f \bar{\circ} \delta g + f \smile g + g \smile f.$$

Suppose $\delta f = 0$. This shows that $\delta \text{Sq}(f) = \delta(f \bar{\circ} f) = 2f \smile f = 0$, so $\text{Sq}(f)$ is closed. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(f \bar{\circ} g) &= f \bar{\circ} \delta g + f \smile g + g \smile f, \\ \delta(g \bar{\circ} f) &= \delta g \bar{\circ} f + f \smile g + g \smile f, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(g \bar{\circ} \delta g) &= \delta g \bar{\circ} \delta g + \delta g \smile g + g \smile \delta g \\ &= \delta g \bar{\circ} \delta g + \delta(g \smile g), \end{aligned}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sq}(f + \delta g) - \text{Sq}(f) &= \delta g \bar{\circ} f + f \bar{\circ} \delta g + \delta g \bar{\circ} \delta g \\ &= \delta(f \bar{\circ} g + g \bar{\circ} f + g \bar{\circ} \delta g + g \smile g). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the cohomology class of $\text{Sq}(f)$ only depends upon the cohomology class of f . \square

7. Strong homotopy Lie algebras

In this section, I will show that the Hochschild complex (and asimplicial complex) of a diagram of algebras \mathcal{A} , graded by the shifted total degree, is an L_∞ -algebra and that deformations of \mathcal{A} are the solutions of the Maurer-Cartan equation.

Definition 7.1. L_∞ is the dg-operad generated by the elements $\ell_n \in L_\infty(n)$ for $n = 2, 3, \dots$ satisfying $\deg \ell_n = n - 2$,

$$(\ell_n)^\sigma = \text{sgn}(\sigma) \ell_n \tag{7.1}$$

for all $\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_n$, and

$$0 = \partial \ell_n + \sum_{\substack{p, q \geq 2 \\ p+q=n+1}} \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1, q}} (-1)^{(p-1)q} \text{sgn} \sigma (\ell_p \circ_p \ell_q)^\sigma, \tag{7.2}$$

where $\text{Sh}_{p-1, q} \subset \mathbb{S}_n$ is the set of $(p - 1, q)$ -shuffles.

7.1. L_∞ in Quilt

The first step is to construct a dg-operad homomorphism, $\mathcal{K} : L_\infty \rightarrow \text{Quilt}$. It is enough to describe this by giving each of the images of generators. These must satisfy the same relations as the generators.

Lemma 7.2. *If $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$ with $n \geq 2$, and $a \in \langle n \rangle$ is the root of \mathcal{T}_Q , then $\mathcal{W}_Q = a \dots$, a only occurs once in \mathcal{W}_Q , and $\deg Q \leq n - 2$*

Proof. If $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots u \dots a \dots$, then by Axiom 3.1(1), $u \not\prec_Q a$, but this contradicts a being the root. Therefore, $\mathcal{W}_Q = a \dots$, with a only occurring once.

Since a only occurs first, \mathcal{W}_Q can be written as the concatenation of a with the remainder. By Lemma 2.13, $\deg Q \leq n - 2$. \square

The sole exception to the latter conclusion is the identity element, $\text{id} = \boxed{1} \in \text{Quilt}(1)$ with $\deg \boxed{1} = 0 \not\leq -1$ for $n = 1$.

Definition 7.3. $Q \in \text{Quilt}$ is *maximal* if $\deg Q = \#Q - 2$.

Since $\ell_n \in L_\infty(n)$ has $\deg \ell_n = n - 2$, if $\mathcal{K} : L_\infty \rightarrow \text{Quilt}$ is a dg-operad homomorphism, then $\mathcal{K}(\ell_n)$ must be an integer combination of maximal quilts. In fact, I will construct it as an alternating sum of *all* the maximal quilts.

Lemma 7.4. *If Q is a maximal quilt, then $\#Q \geq 2$ and $\mathcal{W}_Q = ab \dots b$, where a is the root and b a leaf (has no children), and these are the only \triangleleft_Q -maximal vertices. (In this notation, $b \dots b$ could represent a single b .)*

Proof. Firstly, $\deg Q = \#Q - 2 \geq 0$ implies $\#Q \geq 2$.

By the previous lemma, the root is the first vertex of \mathcal{W}_Q . Denote this as a and the next vertex as b , so $\mathcal{W}_Q = ab \dots$. By Lemma 2.13, there is only 1 last-first pair, therefore the last b must be at the end of \mathcal{W}_Q , so $\mathcal{W}_Q = ab \dots b$.

If u is any other vertex, then $\mathcal{W}_Q = ab \dots u \dots b$, so by Axiom 3.1(2), $u \triangleleft_Q b$. In particular, $u \not\prec_Q b$, so b is a leaf. \square

Note that in a maximal quilt, all vertices are interposed, except the first 2 in \downarrow order (i.e., the first 2 in \mathcal{W}_Q). This simplifies calculations of signs for extensions below.

If Q is a face of a maximal quilt or an extension of a maximal quilt by a maximal quilt, then $\deg Q = \#Q - 3$. Such quilts will be crucial in checking that the L_∞ -relations are satisfied.

Lemma 7.5. *If $Q \in \text{Quilt}$ with $\deg Q = \#Q - 3$, then $\#Q \geq 3$ and \mathcal{W}_Q takes the form*

1. $\mathcal{W}_Q = ab \dots bc \dots c$, or
2. $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots ab \dots bc \dots ca \dots$

Proof. Firstly, $\deg Q = \#Q - 3 \geq 0$ implies that $\#Q \geq 3$.

By Lemma 2.13, there must be exactly 2 last-first pairs in \mathcal{W}_Q . The first pair is of the root and whatever comes next. Denote the second pair as bc . Since b is not the root, something must precede the first b ; denote this as \underline{a} , so $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots \underline{a}b \dots bc \dots c \dots$

There are now 2 possibilities: a is or is not the root.

1. If a is the root, then it is the first vertex, so $\mathcal{W}_Q = ab \dots bc \dots c \dots$. Since ab and bc are the only last-first pairs, the last c must be the end of \mathcal{W}_Q , therefore $\mathcal{W}_Q = ab \dots bc \dots c$.
2. Suppose that a is not the root. If \underline{a} is the last a , then \mathcal{W}_Q is a concatenation of 4 subwords: the root, the remainder up to \underline{a} , $b \dots b$, and the remainder $c \dots$. By Lemma 2.13, this would imply that $\text{deg } Q \leq \#Q - 4$, which it isn't. Therefore, there is another a , somewhere after the last c .

Because $\text{deg } Q = \#Q - 3$, \mathcal{W}_Q contains precisely 2 last-first pairs: the root and whatever follows it, and bc . The last c cannot be followed directly by the first occurrence of some vertex, therefore $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots ab \dots bc \dots ca \dots$. \square

Lemma 7.6. *Now suppose that $R \in \text{Quilt}(n)$ is an extension up to permutation in the sense that there exist $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ with $p + q = n + 1$, maximal quilts $P \in \text{Quilt}(p)$ and $Q \in \text{Quilt}(q)$, and a shuffle $\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1,q}$, such that $R^\sigma \in \text{Ext}(P, Q, p)$. Denote $K = \sigma(\{p, \dots, p + q - 1\}) \subset \langle p + q - 1 \rangle$.*

1. If $\mathcal{W}_R = ab \dots bc \dots c$ then either
 - $K = \{u \text{ occurring in } ab \dots b\} =: K_1$, or
 - $K = \{u \mid u \geq_R b\} =: K_2$ and $c >_R b$.
2. If $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots ab \dots bc \dots ca \dots$, then
 - $K = \{u \text{ occurring in } b \dots bc \dots c \mid u \geq_R b\} =: K_3$ and $c >_R b$.

Conversely, if $R \in \text{Quilt}$ with $\text{deg } R = \#R - 2$, then in each of these 3 cases, R actually is an extension up to permutation.

Proof. Let $\langle q \rangle \xrightarrow{\alpha} \langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\beta} \langle p \rangle$ be the Δ' -extension at p . Note that K must be the set of vertices of a subtree of \mathcal{T}_R . Applying $\beta \circ \sigma^{-1}$ to each term of \mathcal{W}_R and eliminating repetitions gives \mathcal{W}_P .

First, consider Case (1) that $\mathcal{W}_R = ab \dots bc \dots c$.

Since P is maximal, \mathcal{W}_P can only have one last-first pair, so one of the pairs in \mathcal{W}_R must be killed, therefore either $a, b \in K$ or $b, c \in K$.

Suppose that $a, b \in K$ and $c \notin K$. Since K is collapsed to a single vertex and relabelled as p , this means that $\mathcal{W}_P = p \dots$, therefore p is the root of P and only occurs once in \mathcal{W}_P . This means that no vertex of R after the last b can be in K and no vertex before the last b can not be in K . Therefore, K is the set of vertices in the subword up to the last b in \mathcal{W}_R . This is K_1 .

Now, suppose that $b, c \in K$, but $a \notin K$. In this case, p is the second vertex in \mathcal{W}_P . By Lemma 7.4, p is also the final vertex of \mathcal{W}_P , is \triangleleft_P -maximal, and is a leaf. Since $b \in K$, any $u \geq_R b$ must map to a descendent of p in \mathcal{T}_P , which can only be p , so $u \in K$. On the

other hand, K must be the set of vertices of a subtree of \mathcal{T}_R . Since b is a child of $a \notin K$, b must be the root of this subtree, so $u \in K$ implies that $u \geq_R b$. Therefore

$$K = \{u \mid u \geq_R b\}.$$

This is K_2 . Note that since $c \in K$, we have $b <_R c$.

Now consider Case (2) that $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots ab \dots bc \dots ca \dots$. As above, the quotient must collapse precisely one of the last-first pairs in \mathcal{W}_R .

Suppose that the root and the second vertex are in K . The second vertex must also be the final vertex, therefore \mathcal{W}_P begins and ends with p . This cannot happen for P maximal (or any quilt except $\boxed{1}$) so this is a contradiction.

Therefore, $b, c \in K$. Since the subtree with vertices K is just \mathcal{T}_Q relabelled (by $\sigma \circ \alpha$) b must be its root, therefore $u \in K \implies u \geq_R b$ (and in particular, $b <_R c$). Similarly, the subword of \mathcal{W}_R made up of vertices from K , with repetitions eliminated is just \mathcal{W}_Q relabelled, therefore c is both the second and last vertex from K in \mathcal{W}_R . This means that any $u \in K$ must occur in \mathcal{W}_R between the first b and the last c .

What if $u >_R b$ and $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots ab \dots u \dots ca \dots$, but $u \notin K$? Let $v = \beta(\sigma^{-1}u)$ be the relabelled image of u in P . This implies that in the quotient word \mathcal{W}_P , v occurs between the occurrences of p . By Axiom 3.1(2), this implies that $v \triangleleft_P p$. On the other hand, $u \geq_R b$ implies (by the Definition 2.6 of a Tree-extension) that $v \geq_P p$. This is a contradiction, therefore $K = \{u \text{ occurring in } b \dots bc \dots c \mid u \geq_R b\}$. This is K_3 .

Conversely, if an extension exists, then given R and K , we can reconstruct everything else. Clearly, $q = |K|$, $p = \#R + 1 - q$, and $\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1,q}$ is the unique shuffle that takes $\{p, \dots, p+q-1\}$ to K .

First, consider the conditions on $K \subset \langle \#R \rangle$ for it to determine an extension in this way:

1. K must be the set of vertices of a subtree. That is, it must be \leq_R -convex and contain a \leq_R -minimal element.
2. If $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots u \dots v \dots w \dots$ with $u, w \in K$ and $v \notin K$, then $v \triangleleft_R u, w$.
3. For $u, v \in K$, if a u and a v occur in \mathcal{W}_R separated only by vertices not in K , then $u = v$.

In the cases at hand, \mathcal{W}_R contains 2 last-first pairs, and these are already accounted for. Suppose that Condition 2 is satisfied and that $u, v \in K$ and $\underline{u}, \underline{v} \in \mathcal{W}_R$ are separated only by vertices not in K . If $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots \underline{u} \dots w \dots \underline{v} \dots w \dots$, then by Axiom 3.1(2), $v \triangleleft_R w$, but by the second condition $v \triangleright_R w$. This is a contradiction, therefore any vertex between \underline{u} and \underline{v} cannot appear again after \underline{v} . Likewise, it cannot appear before \underline{u} , either. Since there can be no more last-first pairs, \underline{u} cannot be last, and \underline{v} cannot be first. This contradicts the no interlacing condition of Definition 2.9, unless $u = v$. Therefore, Condition 2 implies Condition 3.

If $u \in K_1$ and $v <_R u$, then by Axiom 3.1(1), $\mathcal{W}_R \neq \dots u \dots v \dots$, so v must occur before u , and so $v \in K_1$. This shows that K_1 is the set of vertices of a subtree, with a as the root, so Condition 1 is satisfied. Condition 2 is vacuously true, because all vertices in K_1 appear before all the other vertices in \mathcal{W}_R .

By construction, K_2 is the set of vertices of the maximal subtree with root b , so Condition 1 is satisfied. Now suppose that $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots u \dots v \dots w \dots$ with $u, w \geq_R b$ and $v \not\geq_R b$. Clearly, $v \neq a$, which is the only vertex $<_R b$, and since b is \triangleright_R -maximal, $v \triangleright_R b$. By Axiom 2.3(6), this proves Condition 2.

If $u \in K_3$ and $b \leq_R v \leq_R u$, then by Axiom 3.1(1), $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots b \dots v \dots u \dots c \dots$, so $v \in K_3$. This shows that K_3 is the set of vertices of a subtree with root b , and Condition 1 is satisfied. Suppose that $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots u \dots v \dots w \dots$ with $u, w \in K_3$ and $v \notin K_3$. This implies that v occurs between b and c , so the only way to not be in K_3 is $v \not\geq_R b$. Since v occurs after b , we also have $v \not\leq_R b$. If $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots b \dots v \dots b \dots$, then $v \triangleleft_R b$, so by Axiom 2.3(6), $v \triangleleft_R b \leq_R u, w$ implies $v \triangleleft_R u, w$. If $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots c \dots v \dots c \dots$, then $v \triangleleft_R c$, hence $v \not\triangleright_R c$, and contrapositively by Axiom 2.3(6), $v \not\triangleright_R b$, which eliminates any possibility but $v \triangleleft_R b$, which again implies $v \triangleleft_R u, w$. \square

Remark. If $c \not\triangleright_R b$, then $K_2 = K_3 = \{b\}$ and only determines a trivial extension by $\boxed{1}$.

Definition 7.7. For $Q \in \text{Quilt}$, $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}}(Q)$ is $(-1)^{1+n(n-1)/2}$ times the sign of the permutation from the labelled (numerical) order of $\langle \#Q \rangle$ to \downarrow order. Equivalently, this is minus the sign of the permutation from labelled order to reverse \downarrow order.

Let

$$L_n^0 := \sum_{\substack{Q \in \text{Quilt}(n) \\ \text{deg } Q = n-2}} \text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}}(Q) Q .$$

Theorem 7.8. For all $n \geq 2$,

$$0 = \partial L_n^0 + \sum_{\substack{p, q \geq 2 \\ p+q=n+1}} \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1, q}} (-1)^{(p-1)q} \text{sgn } \sigma \left(L_p^0 \circ_p L_q^0 \right)^{\sigma^{-1}} , \tag{7.3}$$

therefore there exists a unique dg-operad homomorphism $\mathcal{K} : L_\infty \rightarrow \text{Quilt}$, such that $\mathcal{K}(\ell_n) = L_n^0$.

Proof. Trivially, L_n^0 has the same arity, degree, and antisymmetry as ℓ_n , so eq. (7.3) is all that needs to be checked.

Note that a term of eq. (7.3) will be either of the form

$$\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}}(Q) \text{sgn}_Q(\underline{a}) \partial_{\underline{a}} Q$$

or

$$(-1)^{(p-1)q} \operatorname{sgn} \sigma \operatorname{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}}(P) \operatorname{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}}(Q) \operatorname{sgn}_{Q,P,p}(R^\sigma) R$$

where P and Q are maximal quilts, $p = \#P$, $q = \#Q$, $\sigma \in \operatorname{Sh}_{p-1,q}$, and $R^\sigma \in \operatorname{Ext}(P, Q, p)$. In particular, if there is a term proportional to R , then $\deg R = \#R - 3$. We shall see that each such quilt appears exactly twice in eq. (7.3).

So, suppose that $R \in \operatorname{Quilt}$ with $\deg R = \#R - 3$. Because of the antisymmetry of L_n^0 , we can assume without loss of generality that R is labelled in reverse \downarrow order; this simplifies signs.

There are 2 possibilities from Lemma 7.5:

1. $\mathcal{W}_R = ab \dots bc \dots c$.

By Lemma 7.6, R is an extension up to permutation determined by K_1 . Denote the structures associated to this with a subscript 1. Let $p_1 := \#P_1$ and $q_1 := \#Q_1$.

The assumption of reverse \downarrow order implies that $\sigma_1 = \operatorname{id}$, and that P_1 and Q_1 are labelled in reverse \downarrow order, so $\operatorname{sgn} \sigma_1 = 1$, $\operatorname{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} P_1 = \operatorname{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} Q_1 = -1$.

All vertices of R are interposed, except $c = p_1 - 1$, $b = n - 1$, and $a = n$. Each vertex $u \leq p_1 - 2$ of P_1 is interposed and identified (Definition 2.18) with the R -vertex of the same name. Each vertex $v \leq q_1 - 2$ of Q_1 is interposed and identified with the R -vertex $v + p_1 - 1$. This shows that $\operatorname{sgn}_{P_1, Q_1, p_1}(R) = (-1)^{p_1 q_1}$, which is the sign of shuffling the $p_1 - 2$ interposed vertices of P_1 past the $q_1 - 2$ interposed vertices of Q_1 . Therefore, the coefficient of R in the term coming from this extension is $(-1)^{q_1}$.

In this case, b appears before c in \mathcal{W}_R , so $b \not\prec_R c$. This leaves 3 possible subcases:

- (a) $b <_R c$.

We cannot add an extra vertex inside the subwords, since they are of maximal length already. By Axiom 3.1(1), we cannot add a c before b or a b after c . Therefore R is not a face.

By Lemma 7.6, R is an extension up to permutation in a second way, determined by K_2 . Denote structures associated to this with a subscript 2. Let $p_2 := \#P_2$ and $q_2 := \#Q_2$.

By definition, $\sigma_2 \in \operatorname{Sh}_{p_2-1,q_2}$ is the shuffle that maps $\{p_2, \dots, n\}$ to K_2 . Since $a = n \notin K_2$, $\sigma_2(p_2 - 1) = n$; since $b = n - 1$ and $c = p_1 - 1 \in K_2$ are the \downarrow first vertices in K_2 , $\sigma_2(n) = n - 1$ and $\sigma_2(n - 1) = p_1 - 1$. These are the only vertices that aren't interposed.

P_2 is labelled in \downarrow order, except that p_2 and $p_2 - 1$ are transposed. Therefore, $\operatorname{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} P_2 = +1$. All vertices of P_2 are interposed, except $p_2 - 1$ and p_2 . An interposed vertex $u \in \langle p_2 - 2 \rangle$ is identified with the eponymous interposed vertex u of R^{σ_2} .

Q_2 is labelled in \downarrow order, therefore $\operatorname{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} Q_2 = -1$. All vertices of Q_2 are interposed, except $q_2 - 1$ and q_2 . An interposed vertex $v \in \langle q_2 - 2 \rangle$ is identified with $v + p_2 - 1$ in R^{σ_2} .

Consider the following sequence of words and permutations.

- Begin with the descending sequence of numbers from n to 1.

- Shuffle $p_2 - 1$ to the beginning, past q_2 terms. The sign is $(-1)^{q_2}$.
- Shuffle this to

$$(p_2 - 1) n (n - 1) (p_2 - 2) \dots 1 (n - 2) \dots p_2.$$

The sign is $(-1)^{p_2 q_2}$.

- Note that the subword $(p_2 - 1) \dots 1$ is identified with the interposed vertices of P_2 in \downarrow order. The subword $(n - 2) \dots p_2$ is identified with the interposed vertices of Q_2 in \downarrow order. Shuffle this to $(p_2 - 1) n (n - 1)$ and then the interposed vertices of R^{σ_2} in \downarrow order. The sign is by definition $\text{sgn}_{P_2, Q_2, p_2}(R^{\sigma_2})$.
- Apply σ_2 . This gives

$$n (n - 1) (p_1 - 1) (n - 2) \dots p_1 (p_1 - 2) \dots 1.$$

The sign is of course $\text{sgn } \sigma_2$.

- Shuffle back to the initial sequence (descending order). This moves the vertex $c = p_1 - 1$ past $q_1 - 2$ terms, so the sign is $(-1)^{q_1}$.

This shows that $\text{sgn } \sigma_2 \text{sgn}_{P_2, Q_2, p_2}(R^{\sigma_2}) = (-1)^{p_2(q_2 - 1) + q_1}$, and so the coefficient of R coming from this extension is $-(-1)^{q_1}$ and this cancels the term coming from the extension determined by K_1 .

(b) $b \triangleleft_R c$.

$R = \partial_{\underline{c}} R'$, where $\mathcal{T}_{R'} = \mathcal{T}_R$ and $\mathcal{W}_{R'} = a \underline{c} b \dots bc \dots c$.

Since \underline{c} is the first caesura in $\mathcal{W}_{R'}$, $\text{sgn}_{R'} \underline{c} = -1$.

The \downarrow order for R' is almost the reverse labelled order, except that $c = p_1 - 1$ has been moved to second place, past $n - p_1 = q_1 - 1$ letters, so $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} R' = (-1)^{q_1}$.

Therefore, the coefficient of R in the term coming from this face is $-(-1)^{q_1}$. This cancels with the term coming from the extension determined by K_1 .

(c) $b \triangleright_R c$.

In this case, $R = \partial_{\underline{b}} R'$, where $\mathcal{T}_{R'} = \mathcal{T}_R$ and $\mathcal{W}_{R'} = ab \dots bc \dots \underline{c} b$.

R' is labelled in reverse \downarrow order, so $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} R' = -1$.

All vertices of R' are interposed, except a and b . The subword $ab \dots bc$ contains $q_1 + 1$ distinct vertices, and thus $q_1 - 1$ interposed vertices. Since every interposed vertex first occurs after a caesura, there are $q_1 - 1$ caesurae before the first c . This shows that the numbering of $\mathcal{W}_{R'}$ (as in Definition 2.15) is in part

$$\mathcal{W}_{R'} = a \underset{1}{b} \dots \underset{q_1 - 1}{b} \underset{q_1}{c} \dots \underset{q_1}{c} \underset{q_1}{b},$$

so $\text{sgn}_{R'} \underline{b} = (-1)^q$. Therefore, the coefficient of R in the term coming from this face is $-(-1)^{q_1}$, and this cancels with the term coming from the extension determined by K_1 .

2. $\mathcal{W}_R = \dots ab \dots bc \dots ca \dots$

In this case, $R = \partial_{\underline{a}}R'$, where $\mathcal{T}_{R'} = \mathcal{T}_R$ and

$$\mathcal{W}_{R'} = \dots ab \dots \underline{b} \underline{a} c \dots ca \dots .$$

The \downarrow order is the same for R and R' , so $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} R' = -1$.

Suppose that the numbering of $\mathcal{W}_{R'}$ is in part,

$$\mathcal{W}_{R'} = \dots \underset{m}{a} b \dots \underset{l}{b} \underline{a} c \dots ca \dots ,$$

so $\text{sgn}_{R'} \underline{a} = (-1)^l$, and the coefficient of R as a face of R' is $-(-1)^l$.

This numbering means that \underline{a} is the l 'th caesura, so c is the l 'th interposed vertex in \downarrow order and the $l + 2$ 'nd vertex of all. Hence, $c = n - l - 1$.

Since the a preceding the first b is the m 'th caesura, b is the m 'th interposed vertex in \downarrow order and the $m + 2$ 'nd vertex overall.

This also implies that there are $l - m - 1$ caesurae in the subword $b \dots b$ here. Each vertex in this subword first appears directly after a caesura, except for b itself, and each caesura is directly before a first appearance, therefore the number of vertices in $b \dots b$ is $l - m$.

Since b appears before c in \mathcal{W}_R , $b \not\prec_R c$. This leaves 3 possibilities:

- (a) $b <_R c$.

R is not a face of any other quilt.

By Lemma 7.6, R is an extension up to permutation determined by K_3 .

All vertices of R are interposed, except n , $n - 1$, and c . The \downarrow first vertices in K_3 are b and c , and $\alpha(v) = v + p - 1$, therefore $\sigma(n) = b$ and $\sigma(n - 1) = c$. The root of R is $n \notin K_3$, so $\sigma(p - 1) = n$. Likewise, because $n - 1$ is not interposed, it is not in K_3 , therefore $\sigma(p - 2) = n - 1$.

This shows that all vertices of R^σ are interposed except $p - 1$, $p - 2$, and $n - 1$. Q is labelled in reverse \downarrow order, so $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} Q = -1$.

The interposed vertices of Q are 1 through $q - 2$. An interposed vertex v is identified with the interposed vertex $\alpha(v) = v + p - 1$ of R^σ .

The interposed vertices of P are 1 through $p - 3$ and p . An interposed vertex $u \leq p - 3$ is identified with the eponymous vertex of R^σ , and p must be identified with n , since that is the only remaining interposed vertex of R^σ .

Consider the following sequence of words and permutations.

- Begin with the descending sequence of numbers from n down to 1.
- Shuffle this to

$$(p - 1)(p - 2)(n - 1)n(n - 2) \dots p(p - 3) \dots 1.$$

The sign of this shuffle is -1 .

- Shuffle $n - 2$ through p ($q - 2$ vertices) past $p - 3$ through 1 ($p - 3$ vertices) giving

$$(p - 1)(p - 2)(n - 1)n(p - 3) \dots 1(n - 2) \dots p.$$

The sign is $(-1)^{(p-1)q}$.

- The subword $n(p - 3) \dots 1$ consists of the R^σ -vertices corresponding to interposed vertices of P , in descending labelled order. Shuffle these to \downarrow order for R^σ (which corresponds to \downarrow order for P). This gives $(p - 1)(p - 2)(n - 1)$ and then the vertices corresponding to interposed vertices of P and then Q , each in \downarrow order. The sign is $-\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} P$, by definition.
- The vertices after the first 3 are the interposed vertices of R^σ . Shuffle these to \downarrow order for R^σ . The sign is (by definition) $\text{sgn}_{P,Q,p}(R^\sigma)$.
- Apply σ . This gives

$$n(n - 1)c(n - 2) \dots (c + 1)(c - 1) \dots 1.$$

The sign is (of course) $\text{sgn } \sigma$.

- The only vertex out of position is c . Shuffle this back to the initial word with everything in descending labelled order. This moves c past $n - 2 - c = l - 1$ vertices, so the sign is $-(-1)^l$.

This shows that $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}}(P) \text{sgn}(\sigma) \text{sgn}_{P,Q,p}(R^\sigma) = -(-1)^{(p-1)q+l}$. Recalling that $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} Q = -1$, this shows that the coefficient of R as an extension is $(-1)^l$, and this term cancels the term from R as a face of R' .

(b) $b \triangleleft_R c$.

$R = \partial_{\underline{c}} R''$, where $\mathcal{W}_{R''} = \dots a \underline{c} b \dots bc \dots ca \dots$ and $\mathcal{T}_{R''} = \mathcal{T}_R$.

Lemma 7.6 shows that R is not an extension up to permutation.

The numbering of $\mathcal{W}_{R''}$ is in part

$$\mathcal{W}_{R''} = \dots a \underset{m_{m+1}}{\underline{c}} b \dots bc \dots ca \dots,$$

so $\text{sgn}_{R''} \underline{c} = -(-1)^m$.

The \downarrow ordering is $\dots a \dots b \dots c \dots$ in both R and R' , but for R'' it becomes $\dots a \dots cb \dots$. The c has been shuffled to just before b . This moves it past $l - m$ vertices occurring in the subword $b \dots b$. This shows that $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} R'' = -(-1)^{l-m}$.

The coefficient of R as a face of R'' is $(-1)^l$. This cancels R as a face of R' .

(c) $b \triangleright_R c$.

$R = \partial_{\underline{b}} R''$, where $\mathcal{W}_{R''} = \dots a \underline{b} \dots bc \dots \underline{c} b a \dots$

Lemma 7.6 shows that R is not an extension.

The numbering of $\mathcal{W}_{R''}$ is in part

$$\mathcal{W}_{R''} = \dots a \underset{m}{b} \dots \underset{l}{bc} \dots c \underset{l+1}{\underline{b}} a \dots,$$

so $\text{sgn}_{R''} \underline{b} = -(-1)^l$. In this case, the \downarrow ordering for R'' is the same as for R and R' , so $\text{sgn}_{\mathcal{K}} R'' = -1$. The coefficient of R as a face of $\partial R''$ is $(-1)^l$, so it cancels R as a face of R' . \square

Definition 7.9. P_n^0 is $(-1)^{1+n(n-1)/2}$ times the sum of all quilts $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$ with $\deg Q = n - 2$ that are labelled in \downarrow order.

The proof of Theorem 7.8 actually more directly proves the following result, which is equivalent because *Quilt* is torsion free (as an abelian group).

Corollary 7.10. For all $n \geq 2$,

$$\partial P_n^0 + \sum_{\substack{p,q \geq 2 \\ p+q=n+1}} \sum_{j=1}^p (-1)^{(p-1)q+(p-j)(q-1)} P_p^0 \circ_j P_q^0$$

is contained in the abelian subgroup spanned by elements of the form $Q - (\text{sgn } \sigma)Q^\sigma$ for $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$ and $\sigma \in S_n$. In other words, its image is 0 in the coinvariant group, $\text{Quilt}(n)_{S_n}$.

7.2. L_∞ in $m\text{Quilt}$

The next step is to construct a homomorphism from L_∞ to $m\text{Quilt}$. This will give the Hochschild bicomplex the structure of an L_∞ -algebra.

Definition 7.11. $L_n^1 := L_{n+1}^0 \circ_1 \mathfrak{m}$, $L_n^2 := (L_{n+2}^0 \circ_1 \mathfrak{m}) \circ_1 \mathfrak{m} = L_{n+2}^0 \circ (\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}, \text{id}, \dots)$, et cetera, and $L_n = L_n^0 + L_n^1 \in m\text{Quilt}(n)$.

Note that L_2 and L_3 appeared already in Section 6, and $L_1^0 = \Delta$ from eq. (5.2).

Lemma 7.12. If $n \geq 3$, $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$ is a maximal quilt, and $a \in \langle n \rangle$ is not the root of Q , then $Q \circ_a \mathfrak{m} = 0$.

For any $n \geq 0$, $L_n^2 = 0$.

Proof. By Relation 5.2(3), if a is repeated in \mathcal{W}_Q , then $Q \circ_a \mathfrak{m} = 0$, so suppose that a is not repeated. By Lemma 7.4, the last vertex in \mathcal{W}_Q has an earlier occurrence, so a is not the last vertex. Let \underline{v} be the next letter after a .

By Lemmata 2.13 and 7.4, the first 2 letters of \mathcal{W}_Q are the only last-first pair. Since a is not repeated, it is a last occurrence, therefore \underline{v} cannot be a first occurrence. The subword between the previous v and \underline{v} cannot contain a last-first pair or v , therefore it must begin and end with the same vertex, which is a . Since a is not repeated, $\mathcal{W}_Q = \dots v a \underline{v} \dots$. By Relation 5.2(4) this implies that $Q \circ_a \mathfrak{m} = 0$.

L_{n+2}^0 is an alternating sum of maximal quilts. For $n \geq 1$, and $Q \in \text{Quilt}(n)$ maximal, $Q \circ (\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}, \text{id}, \dots) = 0$, because 1 and 2 can't both be the root of Q , therefore

$$L_n^2 = L_{n+2}^0 \circ (\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}, \text{id}, \dots) = 0.$$

For $n = 0$, Relation 5.2(1) directly implies that $L_0^2 = 0$. \square

The homomorphism \mathcal{K} defines a Maurer-Cartan equation in any *Quilt*-algebra over a field of characteristic 0. The additional generator \mathfrak{m} is formally a solution of this Maurer-Cartan equation. The first term of the equation is $\partial\mathfrak{m} = 0$. The second term vanishes by Relation 5.2(1). All other terms vanish by Lemma 7.12.

A solution of the Maurer-Cartan equation for some L_∞ -algebra determines another L_∞ -algebra structure on the same graded vector space. This fact seems to be generally known but rarely written down. It appears as Lemma 4.4 in [21]. In this spirit, the formal solution \mathfrak{m} determines from \mathcal{K} another homomorphism from L_∞ to $m\text{Quilt}$.

This is also what changes the differential from ∂ to $\partial' = \partial + \text{ad}_\Delta$. In principle, Δ should have further terms with more \mathfrak{m} 's, but these vanish by Lemma 7.12.

Theorem 7.13. *For all $n \geq 2$,*

$$0 = \partial' L_n + \sum_{\substack{p,q \geq 2 \\ p+q=n+1}} \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1,q}} (-1)^{(p-1)q} \text{sgn } \sigma (L_p \circ_p L_q)^{\sigma^{-1}}, \tag{7.4}$$

therefore there exists a unique dg-operad homomorphism $\mathcal{J} : L_\infty \rightarrow m\text{Quilt}$, such that $\mathcal{J}(\ell_n) = L_n$.

Proof. The *idea* is to write $L_n = L_n^0 + L_n^1 + \frac{1}{2}L_n^2$ — since $L_n^2 = 0$ — and then compute ∂L_n . However, we can't actually divide by 2.

Firstly, compute $-\partial L_n^1$ and $-\partial L_n^2$ by composing eq. (7.3) with $(\mathfrak{m}, \text{id}, \dots)$ and with $(\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{m}, \text{id}, \dots)$.

Consider a term of $-\partial L_n^k$ involving $L_p^j \circ_p L_q^{k-j}$ (with $p + q = n + 1$). This comes from composing $L_{j+p}^0 \circ_{j+p} L_{k-j+q}^0$ with k \mathfrak{m} 's. The shuffle $\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p+j-1,q+k-j}$ factorizes uniquely as

$$\sigma = (\sigma_1 \smile \sigma_2) \circ \chi$$

where $\sigma_1 \in \text{Sh}_{j,k-j}$, $\sigma_2 \in \text{Sh}_{p-1,q}$, \smile means concatenation (placing the permutations side-by-side) and $\chi \in \text{Sh}_{j,p-1,k-j,q}$ is the unique shuffle that swaps the $p - 1$ letters with the $k - j$ letters. The last shuffle has $\text{sgn } \chi = (-1)^{(p-1)(k-j)}$. There is another factor of $(-1)^{(k-j+q)j}$ from moving j \mathfrak{m} 's past L_{k-j+q}^0 . The sign of σ_1 cancels with the effect of \mathfrak{m} being odd, so different values of σ_1 give equal contributions, and there are $|\text{Sh}_{j,k-j}| = \binom{k}{j}$ of these. The sign of this term is thus

$$(-1)^{(j+p-1)(k-j+q)} \text{sgn } \sigma = (-1)^{(p-1)q} \text{sgn } \sigma_2.$$

Renaming σ_2 as σ , all this gives

$$-\partial L_n^k = \sum_{j=0}^k \sum_{p+q=n+1} \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1,q}} \binom{k}{j} (-1)^{(p-1)q} \text{sgn } \sigma (L_p^j \circ_p L_q^{k-j})^{\sigma^{-1}}. \tag{7.5}$$

Observe that for $k = 2$, the only term that doesn't obviously vanish is with $j = 1$. This gives

$$0 = -\partial L_n^2 = 2 \sum_{p+q=n+1} \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1,q}} (-1)^{(p-1)q} \text{sgn } \sigma (L_p^1 \circ_p L_q^1)^{\sigma^{-1}}.$$

To avoid the factor of 2 requires a slightly messier approach. First consider

$$0 = \sum_{\sigma \in \text{S}_n} \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+2} -\text{sgn } \sigma [(P_{n+2}^0 \circ_i \mathbf{m}) \circ_{j-1} \mathbf{m}]^\sigma.$$

Computing ∂ of this by Corollary 7.10 gives

$$0 = \sum_{p+q=n+1} \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1,q}} (-1)^{(p-1)q} \text{sgn } \sigma (L_p^1 \circ_p L_q^1)^{\sigma^{-1}}. \tag{7.6}$$

Adding up instances of eqs. (7.5) and (7.6) gives

$$\begin{aligned} -\partial L_n &= -\partial L_n^0 - \partial L_n^1 \\ &= \sum_{p+q=n+1} \sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{p-1,q}} (-1)^{(p-1)q} \text{sgn } \sigma (L_p \circ_p L_q)^{\sigma^{-1}}. \end{aligned} \tag{7.7}$$

The $p = 1, q = n$ part of (7.7) is

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{0,n}} \text{sgn } \sigma (L_1 \circ_1 L_n)^{\sigma^{-1}} = L_1 \circ_1 L_n = \Delta \circ_1 L_n$$

since $\text{Sh}_{0,n}$ is trivial and $L_1 = \Delta$.

The $p = n, q = 1$ part of (7.7) is

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \text{Sh}_{n-1,1}} (-1)^{n-1} \text{sgn } \sigma (L_n \circ_n L_1)^{\sigma^{-1}}. \tag{7.8}$$

Note that $\text{Sh}_{n-1,1}$ consists of cyclic permutations of the form $(a \dots n)$, so for $\sigma = (a \dots n)$,

$$(L_n \circ_n L_1)^{\sigma^{-1}} = L_n^{\sigma^{-1}} \circ_a L_1 = (\text{sgn } \sigma) L_n \circ_a L_1.$$

This simplifies (7.8) to

$$(-1)^{n-1} \sum_{a=1}^n L_n \circ_a L_1 = -(-1)^{\text{deg } L_n} L_n \circ_a \Delta,$$

since $\text{deg } L_n = n - 2$. Together, these terms add up to $\text{ad}_\Delta L_n$ by eq. (5.1). Combining this with ∂L_n gives $\partial' L_n$ and proves eq. (7.4). \square

7.3. Maurer-Cartan

For any diagram of algebras $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$, the Hochschild complex $\mathbf{s\,tot} C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is an L_∞ -algebra under the action $\mathcal{R} \circ \mathcal{J}$. The reduced asimplicial subcomplex,

$$\mathbf{s\,tot} \bar{C}_a^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) \subset \mathbf{s\,tot} C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}),$$

is the L_∞ -subalgebra governing deformations of diagrams of algebras.

Specifically, in characteristic $\text{Char } \mathbb{k} = 0$, the Maurer-Cartan equation for some $f \in C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is

$$0 = \delta f + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \widehat{L}_n(\underbrace{f, \dots, f}_n).$$

This doesn't make sense in finite characteristic.

Because the definition of L_n involves antisymmetrization, it is useful to write down an unsymmetrized version, which has $\frac{1}{n!}$ as many terms.

Definition 7.14. $P_n := P_n^0 + P_{n+1}^0 \circ_1 m$ (where P_n^0 was defined in Definition 7.9).

With this,

$$L_n = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathbb{S}_n} \text{sgn } \sigma (P_n)^\sigma,$$

thanks to Lemma 7.12.

With this definition,

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_2 &= \begin{array}{|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline \end{array}, & P_3 &= \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline \end{array}, \\
 -P_4 &= \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & & \\ \hline 4 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & & \\ \hline \text{shaded} & 3 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & \text{shaded} & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & & \\ \hline 3 & \text{shaded} & 2 \\ \hline \text{shaded} & 4 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 & \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline 4 & \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 &+ \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline m & \\ \hline 2 & 1 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline 4 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m & & \\ \hline 2 & 1 & \\ \hline 4 & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m & & \\ \hline \text{shaded} & 3 & 1 \\ \hline 4 & \text{shaded} & \\ \hline \end{array} + \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline m & & \\ \hline 2 & 1 & \\ \hline 3 & \text{shaded} & 1 \\ \hline \text{shaded} & 4 & \\ \hline \end{array}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark. Note that P_3 differs from P'_3 (Definition 6.4) by a permutation of the second term.

With this, the Maurer-Cartan equation can be rewritten as

$$0 = \delta f + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \widehat{P}_n(f, \dots, f) \tag{7.9}$$

which *does* make sense in finite characteristic.

The infinite sum here isn't really infinite.

Proposition 7.15. *For $f \in C_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, the Maurer-Cartan equation (7.9) is only cubic:*

$$0 = \delta f + \widehat{P}_2(f, f) + \widehat{P}_3(f, f, f).$$

For $f \in C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, it is quartic:

$$0 = \delta f + \widehat{P}_2(f, f) + \widehat{P}_3(f, f, f) + \widehat{P}_4(f, f, f, f),$$

and

$$\widehat{P}_4(f, f, f, f) = - \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 & \\ \hline 4 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array} (f, f, f, f).$$

Proof. For the Maurer-Cartan equation, $f \in C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ has $|f| = 1$. This is shifted from the total of the bidegree, so there can be components in bidegrees (0, 2), (1, 1) and (2, 0).

After the linear term, the right side of eq. (7.9) is a sum of terms of the form $\widehat{P}_n(f_1, \dots, f_n)$, where each $f_a \in C^{p_a, q_a}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a component of f (quite possibly repeated). This can be written as a combination of terms of the form $\widehat{P}_n^0(f_1, \dots, f_n)$ if we allow f_1 to (possibly) be \widehat{m} .

This is, in turn, a combination of terms of the form

$$\widehat{Q}(f_1, \dots, f_n), \tag{7.10}$$

where Q is a maximal quilt, labelled in \downarrow order. By Lemma 7.4, $\mathcal{W}_Q = 12 \dots 2$, where 1 is the root and 2 is a leaf.

Consider a nonvanishing term of the form (7.10) with $n \geq 3$. The root 1 in \mathcal{T}_Q cannot have more than $q_1 \leq 2$ children. By the same reasoning as in Lemma 7.12, for any $a \neq 1$, f_a cannot have bidegree (0, 2), therefore a cannot have more than one child in \mathcal{T}_Q . This shows that 1 has two children — namely, 3 and 2 — with the other vertices in a single chain descending from 3. Since Q is maximal, this means that $\mathcal{W}_Q = 1232 \dots 2n2$ (with 2 repeated $n - 1$ times). This implies that $p_2 \geq n - 2$, since otherwise no coloring exists.

In the full complex, $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, $p_2 \leq 2$, so this implies $n \leq 4$, and the Maurer-Cartan equation is quartic. In the asimplicial subcomplex, $C_a^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, $p_2 \leq 1$, so this implies $n \leq 3$, and the Maurer-Cartan equation is cubic. \square

The Maurer-Cartan equation really consists of 3 or 4 separate equations in different bidegrees.

Definition 7.16. Denote

$$MC(f) := \delta f + \widehat{P}_2(f, f) + \widehat{P}_3(f, f, f) + \widehat{P}_4(f, f, f, f)$$

and

$$MC_0(f) := \delta^S f + \widehat{P}_2^0(f, f) + \widehat{P}_3^0(f, f, f) + \widehat{P}_4^0(f, f, f, f).$$

Write $MC^{(p,q)}$ for the component in $C^{p,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ (with $p + q = 3$).

Definition 7.17. A deformation of a diagram of algebras, $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ is a cochain $f + g$ with $f \in C^{0,2}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ and $g \in C^{1,1}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ such that $\widehat{m} + f$ and $\mathcal{A} + g$ define a diagram of algebras. That is, for each $x \in B_0\mathbb{C}$, $\widehat{m}(x) + f(x)$ is an associative product on $\mathcal{A}(x)$, for each $\phi \in B_1\mathbb{C}$, $\mathcal{A}[\phi] + g[\phi]$ is a homomorphism of the resulting algebras, and this defines a functor.

Theorem 7.18. For a diagram of algebras $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$, the solutions of the Maurer-Cartan equation in the reduced asimplicial subcomplex $C_{\mathfrak{a}}^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ are the deformations of \mathcal{A} as a diagram of algebras.

Proof. First, note that adding the identity $0 = MC_0(\widehat{m})$ gives $MC(f) = MC_0(\widehat{m} + f)$.

In this case, an element with shifted total degree 1 can have 2 components. Let $f \in C^{0,2}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ and $g \in C^{1,1}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$. The first piece of the Maurer-Cartan equation is

$$0 = MC^{(0,3)}(f + g) = \widehat{\boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}}}(f + g)(\widehat{m} + f, \widehat{m} + f).$$

Evaluating at any $x \in B_0\mathbb{C} = \text{Obj } \mathbb{C}$, this is

$$0 = (\widehat{m}[x] + f[x]) \circ_1 (\widehat{m}[x] + f[x]) - (\widehat{m}[x] + f[x]) \circ_2 (\widehat{m}[x] + f[x]),$$

which is precisely the condition that $\widehat{m}[x] + f[x]$ be an associative product on the vector space $\mathcal{A}(x)$.

Next,

$$MC^{(1,2)}(f + g) = \delta^S(\widehat{m} + f) + \widehat{\boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}}}(f + g)(\widehat{m} + f, g) + \widehat{\boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}}}(f + g)(g, \widehat{m} + f) + \widehat{\boxed{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 \ 2 \end{matrix}}}(f + g)(\widehat{m} + f, g, g).$$

Evaluating this at $\phi : x \rightarrow y$ in $B_1\mathbb{C}$ gives

$$\text{MC}^{(1,2)}(f + g)[\phi] = (\mathcal{A}[\phi] + g[\phi]) \circ (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}[x] + f[x]) - (\widehat{\mathfrak{m}}[y] + f[y]) \circ (\mathcal{A}[\phi] + g[\phi])^{\otimes 2}.$$

Setting this to 0 is precisely the condition that $\mathcal{A}[\phi] + g[\phi]$ be a homomorphism between these associative products.

The “reduced” condition is simply that for any $x \in B_0\mathbb{C}$, $g[\text{id}_x] = 0$, so $\mathcal{A}[\text{id}_x] + g[\text{id}_x] = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}(x)}$.

Finally,

$$\text{MC}^{(2,1)}(f + g) = \delta^S g + \widehat{\frac{1}{2}}(g, g).$$

Evaluating this at $(\psi, \phi) \in B_2\mathbb{C}$, and using the fact that \mathcal{A} is a functor, gives

$$\text{MC}^{(2,1)}(f + g)[\psi, \phi] = (\mathcal{A}[\psi] + g[\psi]) \circ (\mathcal{A}[\phi] + g[\phi]) - (\mathcal{A}[\psi \circ \phi] + g[\psi \circ \phi]).$$

Setting this to 0 is the condition that $\mathcal{A} + g$ be a functor.

This shows that a solution of the Maurer-Cartan equation in $C_a^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a deformation of the diagram of algebras \mathcal{A} . The deformed diagram has multiplication given by $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}} + f$ and the morphism part of the functor is $\mathcal{A} + g$. \square

Definition 7.19. A skew diagram of algebras (\mathcal{A}, u) over a category \mathbb{C} consists of

- for every $x \in B_0\mathbb{C}$, an associative algebra $\mathcal{A}(x)$,
- for every $\phi : x \rightarrow y$ in \mathbb{C} , a homomorphism $\mathcal{A}[\phi] : \mathcal{A}(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(y)$, and
- for every $z \xleftarrow{\psi} y \xleftarrow{\phi} x$, an element of the unitalization $u(\psi, \phi) \in 1 + \mathcal{A}(z)$,

such that:

- For any $z \xleftarrow{\psi} y \xleftarrow{\phi} x$ and $a \in \mathcal{A}(x)$,

$$\mathcal{A}(\psi; \mathcal{A}(\phi; a)) \cdot u(\psi, \phi) = u(\psi, \phi) \cdot \mathcal{A}(\psi \circ \phi; a); \tag{7.11}$$

- for any $(\chi, \psi, \phi) \in B_3\mathbb{C}$,

$$\mathcal{A}(\chi; u(\psi, \phi)) \cdot u(\chi, \psi \circ \phi) = u(\chi, \psi) \cdot u(\chi \circ \psi, \phi). \tag{7.12}$$

This is equivalent to a twisted precosheaf of algebras [7, Def. 2.15].

In particular, a diagram of algebras, \mathcal{A} , is trivially a skew diagram of algebras $(\mathcal{A}, 1)$. A diagram of algebras can be deformed as a skew diagram.

Theorem 7.20. For a diagram of algebras $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$, the solutions of the Maurer-Cartan equation in $C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ are the deformations of \mathcal{A} as a skew diagram of algebras.

Proof. In this case, an element with shifted total degree 1 can have 3 components. Let $f \in C^{0,2}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, $g \in C^{1,1}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ and $h \in C^{2,0}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$, and consider $MC(f + g + h) = MC_0(\widehat{m} + f + g + h)$.

The term h does not contribute to the bidegree $(0, 3)$ and $(1, 2)$ components of the Maurer-Cartan equation, so as in Theorem 7.18 those remain the associativity and homomorphism conditions.

Because \widehat{m} and f only appear in the combination $\widehat{m} + f$, it is sufficient to consider the case that $f = 0$. This reduces clutter.

The first component involving h is

$$\begin{aligned} MC^{(2,1)}(g + h) &= MC_0^{(2,1)}(\widehat{m} + g + h) \\ &= \delta^S g + \widehat{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}}(g, g) + \widehat{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}}(\widehat{m}, h) + \widehat{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{matrix}}(\widehat{m}, h, g) \\ &\quad + \widehat{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{matrix}}(\widehat{m}, g, h) - \widehat{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{matrix}}(\widehat{m}, h, g, g). \end{aligned}$$

The last 4 terms, evaluated at $(\psi, \phi) \in B_2\mathcal{C}$ and applied to an algebra element a , give

$$\mathcal{A}'(\psi; \mathcal{A}'(\phi; a)) \cdot h(\psi, \phi) - h(\psi, \phi) \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\psi \circ \phi; a)$$

where $\mathcal{A}'[\phi] := \mathcal{A}[\phi] + g[\phi]$. This can be combined with the other terms nicely if we use the unitalization of the algebras. Let 1 be the unit. This gives,

$$MC^{(2,1)}(g + h)(\psi, \phi; a) = \mathcal{A}'(\psi; \mathcal{A}'(\phi; a)) \cdot [1 + h(\psi, \phi)] - [1 + h(\psi, \phi)] \cdot \mathcal{A}'(\psi \circ \phi; a).$$

Setting this to 0 is condition (7.11) for $(\mathcal{A}', 1 + h)$.

Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} MC^{(3,0)}(g + h) &= MC_0^{(3,0)}(\widehat{m} + g + h) \\ &= \delta^S h + \widehat{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{matrix}}(g, h) + \widehat{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{matrix}}(\widehat{m}, h, h) - \widehat{\begin{matrix} 1 \\ 3 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{matrix}}(\widehat{m}, h, g, h). \end{aligned}$$

Evaluating this at $(\chi, \psi, \phi) \in B_3\mathcal{C}$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} MC^{(3,0)}(g + h)(\chi, \psi, \phi) &= \mathcal{A}'(\chi; h(\psi, \phi)) - h(\chi \circ \psi, \phi) + h(\chi, \psi \circ \phi) - h(\chi, \psi) \\ &\quad + \mathcal{A}'(\chi; h(\psi, \phi)) \cdot h(\chi, \psi \circ \phi) - h(\chi, \psi) \cdot h(\chi \circ \psi, \phi) \\ &= \mathcal{A}'(\chi; 1 + h(\psi, \phi)) \cdot [1 + h(\chi, \psi \circ \phi)] \\ &\quad - [1 + h(\chi, \psi)] \cdot [1 + h(\chi \circ \psi, \phi)]. \end{aligned}$$

Setting this to 0 is the cocycle condition (7.12) for $(\mathcal{A}', 1 + h)$.

Together, this shows that if $g + h$ is a solution of the Maurer-Cartan equation, then $(\mathcal{A}', 1 + h)$ is a skew diagram of algebras. More generally, if $f + g + h$ is a solution of Maurer-Cartan, then the same is true with the algebra multiplication modified to $\widehat{m} + f$. \square

In particular, a solution of the Maurer-Cartan equation in $\bar{C}^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ gives a skew diagram of algebras that respects the identity morphisms in \mathcal{C} .

7.4. One or two algebras

7.4.1. One

Let $\mathbf{1}$ be the category with a single object, 1 and only the identity morphism. A diagram $\mathcal{A} : \mathbf{1} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ is equivalent to a single algebra, $A = \mathcal{A}(1)$. The full Hochschild bicomplex is unnecessarily messy in this case, but the reduced complex simplifies to the Hochschild complex of A :

$$\bar{C}^{p,q}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) = \begin{cases} C^q(A, A) & p = 0 \\ 0 & p \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

On this reduced complex, all of the higher brackets vanish, $\widehat{L}_n = 0$ for $n \geq 3$, and the L_∞ -algebra is just the usual differential graded Lie algebra.

7.4.2. Two

Let $\mathbf{2}$ be the category with two objects, 1 and 2, and one nonidentity morphism. $\gamma : 1 \rightarrow 2$. A diagram $\mathcal{A} : \mathbf{2} \rightarrow \mathbf{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ is equivalent to two algebras, $A = \mathcal{A}(1)$ and $B = \mathcal{A}(2)$, and one homomorphism $\mathcal{A}[\gamma] : A \rightarrow B$.

The reduced Hochschild bicomplex is relatively simple:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C}^{0, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) &\cong C^\bullet(A, A) \oplus C^\bullet(B, B), \\ \bar{C}^{1, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) &\cong C^\bullet(A, B), \end{aligned}$$

where the isomorphism is given by evaluation at γ , and $\bar{C}^{p, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}) = 0$ for $p \geq 2$. This is the same complex for a morphism described in [13]. The binary bracket \widehat{L}_2 is equivalent to the one discussed there, and does not simplify significantly from the general case.

The higher brackets do simplify. The only maximal quilts that have a nonzero action on this complex are those with only 2 rows, thus

$$\widehat{P}_3 = \widehat{\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}}, \quad \widehat{P}_4 = -\widehat{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 4 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}}, \quad \widehat{P}_5 = -\widehat{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}}, \quad P_6 = \widehat{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 \\ \hline 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 \\ \hline \end{array}},$$

and so on. For $n \geq 3$ and $f_1, \dots, f_n \in \bar{C}^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$,

$$\widehat{P}_n(f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \bar{C}^{1, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$$

only depends on $f_1[2]$, and $f_2[\gamma], \dots, f_n[\gamma]$. It does not use the multiplication in either algebra.

This is equivalent (up to signs) to the L_∞ -algebra described in [9] and presumably to that described in [3].

8. Conclusions

The dg-operad of abelian groups *Quilt* (Definition 3.1) is a suboperad of the Hadamard product of the Gerstenhaber-Voronov operad, F_2S , and *Brace*. The colored operad of sets *ColorQuilt* (Definition 4.6) is a suboperad of the Hadamard product of $Multi\Delta_+$ (constructed from the semisimplex category) and *NSOp* (governing non-symmetric operads).

ColorQuilt acts (Lemma 4.8) on the underlying vector spaces of the Hochschild bicomplex $C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ of a diagram of vector spaces, $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$. A coloring of a quilt is a lift to an element of *ColorQuilt*. I defined an action \mathcal{R}_0 of *Quilt* on the Hochschild bicomplex by a sum over colorings with signs defined by shuffles. In this way, $s_2 C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ is a *Quilt*-algebra (Theorem 4.26). The asimplicial and reduced subcomplexes are *Quilt*-subalgebras (Theorems 4.28 and 4.30).

I defined another dg-operad *mQuilt* (Definition 5.2) by adjoining to *Quilt* an extra generator \mathfrak{m} that satisfies the properties of multiplication in a diagram of algebras, viewed as a Hochschild cocycle. In this way, the Hochschild complex (with shifted degree) $\text{stot } C^{\bullet, \bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ of a diagram of algebras $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ is an *mQuilt*-algebra (Theorem 5.1). The asimplicial and reduced subcomplexes are *mQuilt*-subalgebras (Theorem 5.8).

I constructed representatives in *mQuilt* for the generators of *SGerst* and explicit homotopies for their relations, thus showing (Theorem 6.11) that there is a graded operad homomorphism $\mathcal{G} : \mathcal{SGerst} \rightarrow H_\bullet(m\text{Quilt})$, and hence the Hochschild cohomology and asimplicial cohomology of a diagram of algebras are Gerstenhaber algebras.

I constructed dg-operad homomorphisms $\mathcal{K} : L_\infty \rightarrow \text{Quilt}$ (Theorem 7.8) and $\mathcal{J} : L_\infty \rightarrow m\text{Quilt}$ (Theorem 7.13). These make the Hochschild bicomplex of a diagram of vector spaces or algebras into an L_∞ -algebra.

This L_∞ -algebra structure defines Maurer-Cartan equations in the Hochschild complex. I showed that the solutions of the Maurer-Cartan equation in the reduced asimplicial subcomplex are the deformations of a diagram of algebras (Theorem 7.18), and the solutions of the Maurer-Cartan equation in the full Hochschild bicomplex are the deformations of a diagram of algebras into skew diagrams of algebras (Theorem 7.20).

These results are actually not limited to diagrams of algebras over a field. They also apply to a diagram of algebras over a commutative ring. More generally, \mathcal{A} could be a functor from \mathbb{C} to a nonsymmetric colored operad of abelian groups, along with a multiplication $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}} \in C^{0,2}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$.

I have not computed the homology of my dg-operads, *Quilt* and *mQuilt*. If Conjecture 3.7 is true that *Quilt* is acyclic, then $\mathcal{H} : \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ induces an isomorphism from $H_\bullet(\mathcal{Q})$ to \mathcal{B} .

The Hochschild cohomology of an algebra is a Gerstenhaber algebra, with no universal identities aside from the defining ones, therefore $\mathcal{G} : \mathcal{S}Gerst \rightarrow H_\bullet(m\mathcal{Q})$ is injective. It seems likely that it is an isomorphism, but it would be very interesting if it is not. A cohomology class not contained in the image of \mathcal{G} would be a new operation on the Hochschild cohomology of a diagram of algebras.

Looking forward, this L_∞ -algebra governing deformations of diagrams of algebras could be the key to a deeper understanding of these deformations. It opens the door to possible further results such as formality theorems.

The methods which I introduce here have been adapted and extended to study deformations of more general structures in [6].

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The paper [19] of Kimura, Voronov, and Zuckerman also played a key role in this project. That paper lists some relations in low arity for a type of homotopy Gerstenhaber operad (although with inconsistent signs). Constructing operations on cochains to satisfy those relations gave me enough examples to guess the general form of useful operations, leading me to define *Quilt*. Note that [19] should be read in conjunction with [25].

Appendix A. Summary of notation

For the most part, I have tried to follow the notation and terminology in the book by Loday and Vallette [22].

Fonts are used in the following way. Operads and colored operads are denoted with text italic names. Categories and similar structures are denoted with sans serif names. Morphisms are denoted by lower case Greek letters. Functors, operad homomorphisms, and similar things are denoted by upper case calligraphic letters. Elements of operads are usually denoted by upper case letters, but there are many exceptions.

- \underline{a} A specific occurrence of a in a word.
- $[n] = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$
- $\langle n \rangle = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ (Definition 2.1).
- $\#$ Arity.

- $\|\cdot\|$ Shifted bidegree (Definition 4.3).
- $|\cdot|$ Cardinality of a set. Length of a word (Definition 2.8). Shifted total degree (Definition 4.3).
- \leq_T Vertical partial order of a tree T (Definition 2.3).
- \leq_T Horizontal partial order of a tree T (Definition 2.3).
 - \downarrow The order of first occurrence in a word (Definition 2.11).
 - \wedge \mathcal{R}_0 or \mathcal{R} .
 - \times Hadamard product of operads of sets (Sec. 4.3).
 - $\otimes_{\mathbb{H}}$ Hadamard product of algebraic operads [22, Sec. 5.3.2].
 - \circ Full composition in an operad. Composition of functions.
 - \circ_a Partial composition at a (Definitions 2.7, 2.19, 4.4, 4.5).
 - $\bar{\circ}$ The composition product of Hochschild cochains [15,14,17].
 - \smile Concatenation of words (Definition 2.8). Concatenation of permutations (Theorem 7.13). The cup product of Hochschild cochains [15,14,17].
- \mathcal{A} Some functor $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ (Sec. 4) or $\mathcal{A} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ (Sec. 5 and later).
- ad The adjoint action of an operad (Definition 5.1).
- $\text{Alg}_{\mathbb{k}}$ Category of algebras over \mathbb{k} .
- Brace Brace operad (Definitions 2.5 and 2.7) [5,8].
 - \mathbb{C} Some fixed small category.
- $C^{\bullet,\bullet}$ Hochschild bicomplex (Definition 4.2) with differential δ^S for a diagram of vector spaces or $\delta = \delta^S + \delta^H$ for a diagram of algebras.
- $C_a^{\bullet,\bullet} \subset C^{\bullet,\bullet}$. Asimplicial subcomplex (Definition 4.27).
- $\bar{C}^{\bullet,\bullet} \subset C^{\bullet,\bullet}$. Reduced subcomplex (Definition 4.29).
- \mathcal{C}_T Word of corners of a tree T (Sec. 2.3.1).
- Clr Set of colorings (Definitions 4.12 and 4.13).
- ColorQuilt (Definition 4.6) a colored operad of sets.
- Com Commutative operad (Sec. 2.1) [22].
 - $\partial_{\underline{a}}$ Face of a word (Definition 2.14) or quilt.
 - ∂ Boundary in a dg-operad (Definition 2.16).
 - ∂' Boundary in $m\text{Quilt}$ (Definition 5.2).
- deg Homological degree or total cohomological degree (Definitions 2.10 and 4.3).
 - $\delta = \delta^S + \delta^H$.
- $\delta^H = \widehat{\Delta}$. Hochschild coboundary (Definition 5.5) [17].
- δ^S Simplicial coboundary (Definition 4.10) [17].
- $\Delta \in m\text{Quilt}$. (Definition 5.2).
- Δ Simplex category. Objects are $[n]$. Morphisms are weakly increasing functions.
- Δ' Category with objects $\langle n \rangle$ and weakly increasing functions as morphisms (Definition 2.1). Isomorphic to Δ .
- $\Delta_+ \subset \Delta$. Subcategory with strictly increasing functions as morphisms (Definition 4.1).
- $E_{W,\underline{a}}$ Expansion of a coloring of a word W (Definition 4.17).

- \mathcal{E}_T Edges of a tree, T , or quilt (Definition 2.3).
- ε_i Face map in Δ (Definition 4.9).
- End* Endomorphism operad of a dg-vector space [22].
- Ext* The set of extensions (Definitions 2.6, 2.17, and 3.4).
- F_2S A set of words (Definition 2.9).
- F_2S Gerstenhaber-Voronov operad (Definitions 2.10, 2.16, and 2.19).
- $G : \mathcal{S}Gerst \rightarrow H_\bullet(mQuilt)$ (Theorem 6.11).
- Gerst* Gerstenhaber operad (Definition 6.10) [22, Sec. 13.3.12].
- $\mathcal{H} : Quilt \rightarrow Brace$ (Definition 3.6).
- \mathcal{J} The “initial” word used in defining the sign of a coloring (Definition 4.18).
- $\mathcal{J} : L_\infty \rightarrow mQuilt$ (Theorem 7.13).
- $\mathcal{K} : L_\infty \rightarrow Quilt$ (Theorem 7.8).
- \mathcal{L} Action of *ColorQuilt* on $C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ (Definition 4.7).
- Lie* Lie operad.
- L_∞ Strong homotopy Lie operad (Definition 7.1).
- \mathfrak{m} Additional generator for *mQuilt*.
- $\widehat{\mathfrak{m}} \in C^{0,2}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})$ The product in a diagram of algebras, expressed as a Hochschild cochain (Definition 5.5).
- mQuilt* Operad generated by *Quilt* and \mathfrak{m} with differential $\partial' = \partial + \text{ad}_\Delta$ (Definition 5.2).
- Multi* Δ_+ Colored operad constructed from the semisimplex category Δ_+ (Definition 4.4).
- $\mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$.
- NSOp* The colored operad of sets that governs nonsymmetric operads (Definition 4.5).
- π_a Function in Definition 4.13 of a coloring of a word.
- π_W Canonical function from a word to its alphabet (Definition 2.8).
- Quilt* The set of quilts (Definition 3.1).
- Quilt* Quilt operad (Definition 3.1).
- $\mathcal{R}_0 : Quilt \rightarrow \text{End}[s_2 C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})]$ (Definition 4.22).
- $\mathcal{R} : mQuilt \rightarrow \text{End}[s \text{ tot } C^{\bullet,\bullet}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A})]$ (Theorem 5.6).
- s Degree -1 (homological degree 1) generator for suspension [22, Sec. 1.5.1].
- s_2 Bidegree $(0, -1)$ generator for suspension.
- \mathcal{S} Suspension of an operad [22, Sec. 7.2.2].
- S_n The group of permutations of $\langle n \rangle$.
- \mathcal{S} The disjoint union of all finite symmetric groups.
- \mathcal{S} The “shuffled” word used in defining the sign of a coloring (Definition 4.19).
- sgn* Sign of a permutation.
- sgn_W Sign for a face of a word W or quilt (Definition 2.15).
- $\text{sgn}_{P,Q,a}$ Sign for an extension (Definition 2.18).
- sgn_Q Sign for a coloring of a quilt Q (Definition 4.20). Sign for a face of a quilt.
- $\text{sgn}_\mathcal{K}$ The sign for a maximal quilt (Definition 7.7).

- \mathcal{T}_Q Underlying tree of a quilt Q (Definition 3.1).
 tot Total complex of a bicomplex.
 Tree The set of planar rooted trees (Definition 2.5).
 \mathcal{V}_T Vertices of T (Definition 2.3).
 $\text{Vec}_{\mathbb{k}}$ The category of vector spaces over a field \mathbb{k} .
 \mathcal{W}_Q Underlying word of a quilt Q .

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