

Twists of quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras

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Abstract

In Naidu and Witherspoon [5] the class of algebras known as quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras, which generalise the widely studied rational Cherednik algebras, and also the braided Cherednik algebras introduced by Bazlov and Berenstein [1], were shown to arise as deformations of their associated graded algebras. In this context we reframe the main result of [2] which showed certain rational and braided Cherednik algebras are related via a Drinfeld twist. Specifically we show that if a pair of quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras are related by Drinfeld twist, then their associated graded algebras are related by the same twist. Conversely, if two skew group algebras are related by a Drinfeld twist, then it is possible to preserve the twisting result when the algebras are deformed by certain “equivariant” Hochschild 2-cocycles into quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Preliminaries

In this section we review several definitions and results from Naidu and Witherspoon [5] and the preprint [2], before outlining our new results in Section 1.2. Proofs will be the subject of the remainder of the article. Unless otherwise stated assume all objects in this text are \mathbb{C} -linear, with tensor products also taken over \mathbb{C} .

Given a \mathbb{C} -vector space V with basis v_1, \dots, v_n and an $n \times n$ -matrix $q = (q_{ij})$ such that $q_{ii} = 1, q_{ij}q_{ji} = 1$, we define a **skew symmetric algebra** as $S_q(V) := \mathbb{C}\langle v_1, \dots, v_n \mid v_i v_j = q_{ij} v_j v_i \ \forall i, j \rangle$, and a **skew exterior algebra** as $\bigwedge_q(V) := \mathbb{C}\langle v_1, \dots, v_n \mid v_i v_j = -q_{ij} v_j v_i \rangle$. Now let G be a group equipped with an action on V that extends to an action by algebra automorphisms on $S_q(V)$.

Definition 1.1. Let $\kappa : V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}G$ be a bilinear map such that $\kappa(v_i, v_j) = -q_{ij}\kappa(v_j, v_i)$, and define

$$H_{q,\kappa} := T(V) \rtimes G / \langle v_i v_j - q_{ij} v_j v_i - \kappa(v_i, v_j) \rangle$$

Here $T(V) \rtimes G$ denotes the smash product algebra with underlying vector space $T(V) \otimes \mathbb{C}G$, identity $1_{\mathbb{C}} \otimes 1_G$, and product: $(a \otimes g) \cdot (a' \otimes g') = (a \cdot (g \triangleright a')) \otimes gg'$ for $a, a' \in T(V)$, $g, g' \in G$, where the action of G on $T(V)$ is given by naturally extending the action of G on V . With v_i in degree 1 and $g \in G$ in degree 0, $H_{q,\kappa}$ is a filtered algebra. $H_{q,\kappa}$ is called a **quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra** if its associated graded algebra is isomorphic to the skew group algebra $S_q(V) \rtimes G$. Levandovsky and Shepler [3] give the conditions on κ that ensure $H_{q,\kappa}$ is a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra.

Drinfeld Hecke algebras (also known as graded Hecke algebras) arise in the special case $q_{ij} = 1 \ \forall i, j$. These include the symplectic reflection algebras, and hence all rational Cherednik algebras too. Of import to us is that the more general *quantum* Drinfeld Hecke algebras include the *braided* Cherednik algebras, a class of algebras introduced by Bazlov and Berenstein in [1]. One example of such an algebra is the “negative braided Cherednik algebra”, which is, in a sense, the anticommutative analogue of a rational Cherednik algebra. An explicit characterisation of the negative braided Cherednik algebra as a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra was given in [5] (Remark 7.4).

In Naidu and Witherspoon [5] the quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras were characterised as deformations of the skew group algebras of the form $S_q(V) \rtimes G$. For a \mathbb{C} -algebra R , a **deformation over $\mathbb{C}[t]$** of R is an associative $\mathbb{C}[t]$ -algebra with underlying vector space $\mathbb{C}[t] \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R$ and product:

$$r * s = rs + \mu_1(r \otimes s)t + \mu_2(r \otimes s)t^2 + \dots$$

for \mathbb{C} -linear maps $\mu_i : R \otimes R \rightarrow R$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, extended linearly over $\mathbb{C}[t]$. It turns out that associativity of $*$ implies μ_1 is a Hochschild 2-cocycle (see Definition 3.1).

Theorem 1.2. [5, Theorem 2.2] *The quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ are precisely those deformations over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ of $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ where $\deg(\mu_i) = -2i$.*

The “quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ ” are $\mathbb{C}[t]$ -linear analogues of the algebras in Definition 1.1. In particular, they have the form:

$$H_{q,\kappa,t} := T(V) \rtimes G[t] / \langle v_i v_j - q_{ij} v_j v_i - \sum_{g \in G} \kappa_g(v_i, v_j) t g \rangle \quad (1)$$

where we use the notation $A[t] := \mathbb{C}[t] \otimes A$ for an algebra A . Also κ_g are defined such that $\kappa(v, w) = \sum_{g \in G} \kappa_g(v, w)g$. Note that $\deg(\mu_i) = -2i$ means that the map $\mu_i : (S_q(V) \rtimes G)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow S_q(V) \rtimes G$ is a map of graded vector spaces which sends elements of degree j to elements of degree $j - 2i$. By this theorem we can associate a Hochschild 2-cocycle μ_1 (which is a map of degree -2) to each quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra.

Definition 1.3. [5] A **constant Hochschild 2-cocycle** is a Hochschild 2-cocycle of a skew group algebra $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ that is degree -2 as a map of graded vector spaces.

The following result shows that each constant Hochschild 2-cocycles conversely gives rise to a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra:

Theorem 1.4. [5, Theorem 4.4, 4.6] When the action of G on V extends to an action on $\bigwedge_q(V)$ by algebra automorphisms, each constant Hochschild 2-cocycle α of $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ lifts to deformation of $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ which is isomorphic to a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra Q_α with associated graded algebra isomorphic to $S_q(V) \rtimes G$.

Finally, let us recall the main results from Bazlov, Berenstein, Jones-Healey and McGaw [2],

Theorem 1.5. [2, Proposition 5.1, Theorem 5.2] For complex reflection group $G = G(m, p, n)$ with m even and reflection representation V , the corresponding rational Cherednik algebra $H_c(G)$ is a $\mathbb{C}T$ -module algebra for $T := (C_2)^n$. Additionally there is a cocycle μ of $\mathbb{C}T$ such that the Drinfeld twist of $H_c(G)$ by μ is isomorphic to the negative braided Cherednik algebra $\underline{H}_{\underline{c}}(\mu(G))$ where $\underline{c} = -c$.

1.2 Statements of new results

Here we outline our new results as a series of three claims, whose precise statements and proofs will be given in the next sections.

Claim 1: if two quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras are related by Drinfeld twist, then their associated graded algebras are related by the same twist.

Using Theorem 1.5 to provide an example of quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras related by a twist we can deduce from the claim that:

$$(S(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes G)_\mu = S_{-1}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes \mu(G) \quad (2)$$

Proving Claim 1 is the subject of Section 2. Next we consider going the opposite direction by taking a pair of skew group algebras related by twist - as in (2) - and asking whether we can deform each of these to produce a pair of quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras also related by a twist. We saw in Theorem 1.4 that deformations are tied to Hochschild 2-cocycles, so we begin by showing there exists a correspondence between the cocycles of twisted algebras:

Claim 2: If A is an H -module algebra, then each cocycle μ of H induces an isomorphism between the space of H -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycles of A (see Definition 3.3) and the space of H_μ -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycles for A_μ , i.e. we have a map

$$\mathrm{HH}_\triangleright^2(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{HH}_\triangleright^2(A_\mu), [\alpha] \mapsto [\alpha_\mu] \quad (3)$$

In particular this implies that if we have two algebras A, B related by a twist μ , i.e. $A_\mu \cong B$, then their respective spaces of equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycles are isomorphic, i.e. $\mathrm{HH}_\triangleright^2(A) \cong \mathrm{HH}_\triangleright^2(B)$. Additionally if α is constant (as in Definition 1.3), then α_μ will also be constant. We prove this in Section 3.

Next let us suppose we have skew group algebras $A = S_q(V) \rtimes G$ and $B = S_{q'}(V') \rtimes G'$, which are:

- related by a Drinfeld twist, i.e. A is an H -module algebra for some Hopf algebra H and there exists a counital 2-cocycle μ of H such that $A_\mu \cong B$,
- such that G and G' act by algebra automorphisms on $\bigwedge_q(V)$ and $\bigwedge_{q'}(V')$ respectively, which allows us to apply Theorem 1.4 to lift Hochschild 2-cocycles on A and B to quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras.

Claim 3: The cocycles α and α_μ arising from Claim 2 generate deformations which “commute” with taking

the Drinfeld twist by μ , i.e. the following square commutes (up to isomorphism):

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
Q_\alpha & \xrightarrow{\text{Drinfeld twist by } \mu} & (Q_\alpha)_\mu \cong Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu} \\
\uparrow \text{deformation by } \alpha & & \uparrow \text{deformation by } \alpha_\mu \\
A & \xrightarrow{\text{Drinfeld twist by } \mu} & A_\mu \cong B
\end{array}$$

where Q_α and $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$ are quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras arising, via Theorem 1.4, from α and α_μ respectively. We will make this more precise in Section 4. The idea is that each appropriate Hochschild 2-cocycle α can be used to “deform” a twisting result between skew group algebras, $A_\mu \cong B$, into a new twisting result between quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras, $(Q_\alpha)_\mu \cong Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$.

This relationship between Drinfeld twists and deformations adds a new perspective to where the main result of [2] comes from, which established that certain rational and braided Cherednik algebras are related by a twist. Recalling that these algebras are also quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras, we show in Section 5.1 that this twisting result indeed arises as a “deformation” of a twisting result between skew group algebras.

This suggests a strategy for finding further quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras (or braided Cherednik algebras) that are related by a Drinfeld twist - look for skew group algebras related by twist and deform via suitable Hochschild 2-cocycles. We apply this strategy in Section 5.2 to find a new example of quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras related by a twist.

2 Twists of associated graded algebras

In this section we address Claim 1 of the Introduction. First we recall some definitions and properties regarding filtered algebras and their associated graded algebras. A **filtered algebra** Q has a filtration $\{F_\bullet\}$, i.e. subspaces $\{0\} = F_{-1} \subset F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset Q$ such that $\cup_{i=0} F_i = Q$ and $F_i \cdot F_j \subseteq F_{i+j}$. The **associated graded algebra** of Q is given by the space $\text{gr}(Q) := \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} F_i/F_{i-1}$ with product:

$$F_i/F_{i-1} \times F_j/F_{j-1} \rightarrow F_{i+j}/F_{i+j-1}, (x + F_{i-1}, y + F_{j-1}) \mapsto xy + F_{i+j-1} \quad (4)$$

Lemma 2.1. *An (iso)morphism of filtered algebras $\phi : Q \rightarrow Q'$ induces an (iso)morphism between their associated graded algebras $\text{gr}(\phi) : \text{gr}(Q) \rightarrow \text{gr}(Q')$.*

Proof. Suppose the filtered algebras Q, Q' have filtrations $\{F_\bullet\}, \{G_\bullet\}$ respectively. A morphism of these algebras is an algebra homomorphism $\phi : Q \rightarrow Q'$ satisfying $\phi(F_i) \subseteq G_i \ \forall i$. Let $\text{gr}(\phi) : \text{gr}(Q) \rightarrow \text{gr}(Q')$ be defined in the following way: for each $i \geq 0$ consider the maps $\text{gr}(\phi)^i : F_i/F_{i-1} \rightarrow G_i/G_{i-1}$, $v + F_{i-1} \mapsto \phi(v) + G_{i-1}$, and let $\text{gr}(\phi) := \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \text{gr}(\phi)^i$. Each $\text{gr}(\phi)^i$ is well-defined: if $v + F_{i-1} = v' + F_{i-1}$ then $v - v' \in F_{i-1}$ and $\phi(v - v') = \phi(v) - \phi(v') \in G_{i-1}$, hence $\phi(v) + G_{i-1} = \phi(v') + G_{i-1}$. Clearly $\text{gr}(\phi)$ is a linear map. Finally it is an algebra homomorphism: for $a = x + F_{i-1}, b = y + F_{j-1}$ then applying (4) we find $\text{gr}(\phi)(ab) = \text{gr}(\phi)(xy + F_{i+j-1}) = \phi(xy) + G_{i+j-1} = \phi(x)\phi(y) + G_{i+j-1} = \text{gr}(\phi)(a)\text{gr}(\phi)(b)$, as required.

If ϕ is additionally an isomorphism of filtered algebras, i.e. it has an inverse ϕ^{-1} that satisfies $\phi^{-1}(G_i) \subseteq F_i$, then we have algebra homomorphisms $\text{gr}(\phi) : \text{gr}(Q) \rightarrow \text{gr}(Q')$ and $\text{gr}(\phi^{-1}) : \text{gr}(Q') \rightarrow \text{gr}(Q)$. Now $\text{gr}(\phi)\text{gr}(\phi^{-1})(x + G_{i-1}) = \text{gr}(\phi)(\phi^{-1}(x) + F_{i-1}) = \phi(\phi^{-1}(x)) + G_{i-1} = x + G_{i-1}$, and similarly $\text{gr}(\phi^{-1})\text{gr}(\phi) = \text{id}_{\text{gr}(Q)}$. Hence $\text{gr}(\phi^{-1}) = \text{gr}(\phi)^{-1}$, and we deduce $\text{gr}(\phi)$ is an algebra isomorphism. \square

Lemma 2.2. *Suppose Q is a filtered algebra and an H -module algebra for a Hopf algebra H acting by degree-preserving endomorphisms. Additionally let μ be a 2-cocycle on H . Then*

1. the associated graded algebra $\text{gr}(Q)$ has a natural H -module algebra structure.
2. the Drinfeld twist Q_μ inherits the structure of a filtered algebra from Q .

Proof. (1). Suppose Q has filtration $\{F_\bullet\}$, so $\text{gr}(Q) = \bigoplus_i F_i/F_{i-1}$. Since the action of H is degree-preserving we have $h \triangleright x \in F_i \forall h \in H, x \in F_i$. Therefore we can define an action of H on F_i/F_{i-1} as $h \triangleright x + F_{i-1} = (h \triangleright x) + F_{i-1}$. This indeed makes each subspace F_i/F_{i-1} an H -module: $(gh) \triangleright v + F_{i-1} = ((gh) \triangleright v) + F_{i-1} = (g \triangleright (h \triangleright v)) + F_{i-1} = g \triangleright (h \triangleright (v + F_{i-1}))$ and $1 \triangleright (v + F_{i-1}) = (1 \triangleright v) + F_{i-1} = v + F_{i-1}$. As a direct sum of H -modules $\text{gr}(Q)$ is itself an H -module. It is additionally an H -module algebra:

- The unit of $\text{gr}(Q)$ is given by $1 + F_{-1}$ where 1 is the unit of Q which is degree 0 in the filtration on Q . So: $g \triangleright 1 + F_{-1} = (g \triangleright 1) + F_{-1} = (\epsilon(g)1) + F_{-1} = \epsilon(g)(1 + F_{-1})$, since Q is an H -module algebra so $h \triangleright 1 = \epsilon(h)1$ where ϵ is the counit of H .
- Let Δ be the coproduct on H , and in Sweedler notation $\Delta(h) = h_{(1)} \otimes h_{(2)} \forall h \in H$. Since Q is an H -module algebra, $h \triangleright vw = (h_{(1)} \triangleright v) \cdot (h_{(2)} \triangleright w)$. Finally,

$$\begin{aligned}
h \triangleright (v + F_{i-1}) \cdot (w + F_{j-1}) &= h \triangleright (vw + F_{i+j-1}) = (h \triangleright vw) + F_{i+j-1} \\
&= (h_{(1)} \triangleright v) \cdot (h_{(2)} \triangleright w) + F_{i+j-1} \\
&= \left((h_{(1)} \triangleright v) + F_{i-1} \right) \cdot \left((h_{(2)} \triangleright w) + F_{j-1} \right) \\
&= \left(h_{(1)} \triangleright (v + F_{i-1}) \right) \cdot \left(h_{(2)} \triangleright (w + F_{j-1}) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

Hence all conditions are checked, and $\text{gr}(Q)$ is an H -module algebra.

(2). Q_μ has same underlying vector space as Q , so the filtration $\{F_\bullet\}$ on Q is also a filtration on the vector space of Q_μ . If m denotes product on Q and $v \in F_i, w \in F_j$, then we know $m(v \otimes w) \in F_{i+j}$. Since H acts by degree preserving homomorphisms we see $m_\mu(v \otimes w) := m(\mu^{-1} \triangleright v \otimes w) \in F_{i+j}$, as required. \square

Theorem 2.3. Let Q, \underline{Q} be quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras whose associated graded algebras are isomorphic, as graded algebras, to $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ and $S_{q'}(V') \rtimes G'$ respectively. Suppose further Q is an H -module algebra for some Hopf algebra H acting by degree-preserving homomorphisms on Q , and that there is a 2-cocycle μ of H such that the Drinfeld twist Q_μ is isomorphic, as a filtered algebra, to \underline{Q} (for the filtration on Q_μ given by Lemma 2.2 (2)). Then the algebras $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ and $S_{q'}(V') \rtimes G'$ are related by the same twist, i.e.

$$(S_q(V) \rtimes G)_\mu \cong S_{q'}(V') \rtimes G' \quad (5)$$

where this isomorphism is additionally an isomorphism of graded algebras.

Proof. By Lemma 2.2(1), $\text{gr}(Q)$ is an H -module algebra, and so $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ also is. Therefore we can consider the Drinfeld twist of $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ by the cocycle μ . We prove (5) via the following sequence of graded algebra isomorphisms:

$$S_{q'}(V') \rtimes G' \cong \text{gr}(\underline{Q}) \cong \text{gr}(Q_\mu) \cong \text{gr}(Q)_\mu \cong (S_q(V) \rtimes G)_\mu \quad (6)$$

The first and last of these isomorphisms follow by definition of Q and \underline{Q} respectively, along with the fact that the action of H is degree-preserving (this ensures the last isomorphism, which involves a twist by μ , isn't just an algebra isomorphism, but a graded algebra isomorphism too). The second isomorphism follows by applying Lemma 2.1 with the fact $\underline{Q} \cong Q_\mu$ as filtered algebras.

Finally we tackle the third isomorphism of (6). Since Q_μ and Q share the same underlying vector space and filtration, the algebras $\text{gr}(Q_\mu)$ and $\text{gr}(Q)$ also share the same underlying vector space. This implies $\text{gr}(Q_\mu)$ and $\text{gr}(Q)_\mu$ share the same underlying vector space too. We show the products on $\text{gr}(Q_\mu)$ and $\text{gr}(Q)_\mu$ coincide, deducing these algebras are equal, so certainly isomorphic as graded algebras. If m_μ is the product on Q_μ , the product on $\text{gr}(Q_\mu)$ is given, via (4), by

$$\text{gr}(m_\mu)(v + F_{i-1} \otimes w + F_{j-1}) = m_\mu(v \otimes w) + F_{i+j-1}$$

If the product on $\text{gr}(Q)$ is given similarly by $\text{gr}(m)(v + F_{i-1} \otimes w + F_{j-1}) = m(v \otimes w) + F_{i+j-1}$, we see the product for $\text{gr}(Q)_\mu$ is:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{gr}(m)_\mu(v + F_{i-1} \otimes w + F_{j-1}) &:= \text{gr}(m)(\mu^{-1} \triangleright v + F_{i-1} \otimes w + F_{j-1}) \\ &= \text{gr}(m)\left(\sum_k \mu_k \triangleright (v + F_{i-1}) \otimes \mu'_k \triangleright (w + F_{j-1})\right) \\ &= \text{gr}(m)\left(\sum_k (\mu_k \triangleright v) + F_{i-1} \otimes (\mu'_k \triangleright w) + F_{j-1}\right) \\ &= \sum_k m((\mu_k \triangleright v) \otimes (\mu'_k \triangleright w)) + F_{i+j-1} \\ &= m(\mu^{-1} \triangleright v \otimes w) + F_{i+j-1} \\ &= \text{gr}(m_\mu)(v + F_{i-1} \otimes w + F_{j-1}) \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu^{-1} = \sum_k \mu_k \otimes \mu'_k$ for some $\mu_k, \mu'_k \in H$. □

Corollary 2.4. *The associated graded algebras of the rational and negative braided Cherednik algebras $H_c(G)$, $\underline{H}_c(\mu(G))$ in Theorem 1.5 are related by a Drinfeld twist:*

$$(S(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes G)_\mu \cong S_{-1}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes \mu(G) \quad (7)$$

where this isomorphism is additionally an isomorphism of graded algebras.

Proof. This result follows immediately via Theorems 1.5 and 2.3, however we first must actually check the conditions of Theorem 2.3 are satisfied in order for us to apply it. Firstly the algebras $H_c(G)$, $\underline{H}_c(\mu(G))$ are indeed quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras with associated graded algebras isomorphic, as graded algebras, to $S(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes G$ and $S_{-1}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes \mu(G)$ respectively. By Theorem 1.5 we know $H_c(G)$ is a $\mathbb{C}T$ -module algebra, but it remains to check the action is degree-preserving with respect to the filtration on $H_c(G)$. It is enough to check the action preserves the degree of the generators of $H_c(G)$, which are the elements of the group G (degree 0), the basis vectors x_i of V and y_i of V^* (degree 1). For $t \in T$ we have $t \triangleright g := tgt \in G$, so $\deg(t \triangleright g) = 0 = \deg(g)$. Also, $t \triangleright x_j = \pm x_j \in V$ and $t \triangleright y_j = \pm y_j \in V^*$, so $\deg(t \triangleright x_j) = 1 = \deg(x_j)$ as required, and similarly for y_j . So the action is indeed degree-preserving.

Finally we must check the algebra isomorphism $\phi : \underline{H}_c(\mu(G)) \rightarrow (H_c(G))_\mu$ in the proof of Theorem 1.5 is an isomorphism of filtered algebras. $\underline{H}_c(\mu(G))$ is filtered with elements of $\mu(G)$ in degree 0 and elements $\underline{x}_i, \underline{y}_i$ in degree 1. Also ϕ maps $\underline{x}_i \mapsto x_i$, $\underline{y}_i \mapsto y_i$ and $\mathbb{C}\mu(G) \mapsto \mathbb{C}G$, so it is degree-preserving on the generators of $\underline{H}_c(\mu(G))$, and therefore a morphism of filtered algebras. Likewise the inverse ϕ^{-1} would be degree-preserving on generators, so ϕ is isomorphism of filtered algebras. □

3 Equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycles

In this section we prove Claim 2 from the Introduction. We begin with some definitions.

Definition 3.1. A **Hochschild 2-cocycle** of an algebra A is given by a linear map $\alpha : A \otimes A \rightarrow A$ such that $a\alpha(b \otimes c) + \alpha(a \otimes bc) = \alpha(ab \otimes c) + \alpha(a \otimes b)c \forall a, b, c \in A$. Denoting the product on A by $m : A \otimes A \rightarrow A$, we can reexpress this condition as the following equality of maps $A \otimes A \otimes A \rightarrow A$:

$$m \circ (\text{id} \otimes \alpha) + \alpha \circ (\text{id} \otimes m) = m \circ (\alpha \otimes \text{id}) + \alpha \circ (m \otimes \text{id}) \quad (8)$$

Additionally, a **2-coboundary** is a Hochschild 2-cocycle α such that

$$\alpha(a \otimes b) = m(a \otimes \beta(b)) - \beta(m(a \otimes b)) + m(\beta(a) \otimes b) \quad (9)$$

for some linear map $\beta : A \rightarrow A$.

The following simple result will be useful in the next section,

Lemma 3.2. Let $\psi : (A, m_A) \xrightarrow{\sim} (B, m_B)$ be an algebra isomorphism and α be a Hochschild 2-cocycle on A . Then $\hat{\alpha} := \psi \circ \alpha \circ (\psi^{-1} \otimes \psi^{-1})$ is a Hochschild 2-cocycle on B .

Proof. Since ψ is an algebra homomorphism we have $m_B \circ (\psi \otimes \psi) = \psi \circ m_A$, and so $m_B = \psi \circ m_A \circ (\psi^{-1} \otimes \psi^{-1})$. Then

$$m_B \circ (\text{id}_B \otimes \hat{\alpha}) + \hat{\alpha} \circ (\text{id}_B \otimes m_B) = \psi \circ [m_A \circ (\text{id}_A \otimes \alpha) + \alpha \circ (\text{id}_A \otimes m_A)] \circ (\psi^{-1} \otimes \psi^{-1} \otimes \psi^{-1})$$

We can apply (8) to the expression in the middle and on rearranging this is easily seen to be equal to $m_B \circ (\hat{\alpha} \otimes \text{id}_B) + \hat{\alpha} \circ (m_B \otimes \text{id}_B)$, as required. \square

When A is an H -module algebra for some Hopf algebra H (i.e. an algebra object in $H\text{-Mod}$) we will want to distinguish those Hochschild 2-cocycles that are compatible with the action of H :

Definition 3.3. An **H -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycle** is a Hochschild 2-cocycle α which commutes with the action of H , i.e.

$$h \triangleright \alpha(a \otimes b) = \alpha(\Delta(h) \triangleright a \otimes b) \quad \forall h \in H, a, b \in A \quad (10)$$

In other words α is an H -module homomorphism with respect to the natural H -module structure on $A \otimes A$. For a group algebra $H = \mathbb{C}G$, for example, this says $g \triangleright \alpha(a \otimes b) = \alpha((g \triangleright a) \otimes (g \triangleright b)) \forall g \in G$.

Definition 3.4. An **H -equivariant Hochschild 2-coboundary** is a 2-coboundary α satisfying (9) for some linear map $\beta : A \rightarrow A$ which is also an H -module homomorphism, i.e. $h \triangleright \beta(a) = \beta(h \triangleright a) \forall h \in H, a \in A$.

Notice that every H -equivariant 2-coboundary is also H -equivariant as a 2-cocycle, i.e. in the sense of Definition 3.3. However a 2-coboundary that is H -equivariant as a 2-cocycle, i.e. in the sense of Definition 3.3, is not necessarily an H -equivariant 2-coboundary in the sense of Definition 3.4.

An obvious equivalence relation can be defined on the H -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycles whereby two cocycles are related to each other if their difference is an H -equivariant 2-coboundary (in the sense of Definition 3.4). We briefly check this is indeed an equivalence relation:

- Reflexivity: $\alpha \sim \alpha$ since the difference $\alpha - \alpha = 0$ is the trivial 2-coboundary given by $\beta = 0$, where β trivially commutes with the action of H , as required.

- Symmetry: If $\alpha \sim \alpha'$, then $\alpha - \alpha'$ is a 2-coboundary given by some H -module homomorphism β . Therefore $\alpha' - \alpha$ is also a 2-coboundary via the homomorphism using $-\beta$, which also commutes with H .
- Transitivity: Suppose $\alpha \sim \alpha'$, where $\alpha - \alpha'$ is a coboundary given by H -module homomorphism β , and $\alpha' \sim \alpha''$ is similarly given by a homomorphism γ . Then $\alpha - \alpha''$ is a coboundary given by the homomorphism $\beta + \gamma$, so we have $\alpha \sim \alpha''$.

Let $HH_{\triangleright}^2(A)$ denote the vector space of equivalence classes of H -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycles on A .

Theorem 3.5. *For H -module algebra A , suppose α is an H -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycle of A and μ is a counital 2-cocycle of H . Let H_μ and A_μ denote the Drinfeld twists of H and A by μ respectively. Then the following is an H_μ -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycle of A_μ :*

$$\alpha_\mu : A_\mu \otimes A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu, \quad a \otimes b \mapsto \alpha(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b)$$

Additionally, if α is an H -equivariant 2-coboundary of A then α_μ is an H_μ -equivariant 2-coboundary of A_μ . Therefore we have a well-defined map $HH_{\triangleright}^2(A) \rightarrow HH_{\triangleright}^2(A_\mu)$, $[\alpha] \mapsto [\alpha_\mu]$ between equivalence classes of equivariant cocycles. This is an isomorphism since Drinfeld twist by μ^{-1} induces the inverse map.

Proof. Let m denote the product on A , and by assumption, α satisfies (8). Firstly we show α_μ is a Hochschild 2-cocycle of A_μ , which is the algebra with product defined as: $m_\mu(a \otimes b) := m(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b)$. Suppose $\mu^{-1} = \sum \mu_1 \otimes \mu_2$ for some $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in H$ (for better readability we omit the summation indices). In analogy to (8), α_μ is a Hochschild 2-cocycle of A_μ if,

$$m_\mu \circ (\text{id} \otimes \alpha_\mu) + \alpha_\mu \circ (\text{id} \otimes m_\mu) = m_\mu \circ (\alpha_\mu \otimes \text{id}) + \alpha_\mu \circ (m_\mu \otimes \text{id}) \quad (11)$$

We check this by showing the results of each side applied to an arbitrary element $a \otimes b \otimes c$ coincide. We start by applying the LHS of (11) to $a \otimes b \otimes c$:

$$\begin{aligned} (m_\mu \circ (\text{id} \otimes \alpha_\mu) + \alpha_\mu \circ (\text{id} \otimes m_\mu))(a \otimes b \otimes c) &= m(\mu^{-1} \triangleright \alpha(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \otimes c) + \alpha(\mu^{-1} \triangleright m(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \otimes c) \\ &= m(\mu_1 \triangleright \alpha(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \otimes (\mu_2 \triangleright c)) + \alpha(\mu_1 \triangleright m(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \otimes (\mu_2 \triangleright c)) \\ &= m(\alpha(\Delta(\mu_1)\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \otimes (\mu_2 \triangleright c)) + \alpha(m(\Delta(\mu_1)\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \otimes (\mu_2 \triangleright c)) \end{aligned}$$

where in the final line we apply the H -equivariance of α , and the fact A is an H -module algebra so m commutes with the action of H in exactly the same way as α . This now becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} &= (m \circ (\alpha \otimes \text{id}) + \alpha \circ (m \otimes \text{id}))[\Delta(\mu_1)\mu^{-1} \triangleright (a \otimes b) \otimes (\mu_2 \triangleright c)] \\ &= (m \circ (\alpha \otimes \text{id}) + \alpha \circ (m \otimes \text{id}))[(\Delta \otimes \text{id})(\mu^{-1})(\mu^{-1} \otimes 1) \triangleright a \otimes b \otimes c] \\ &= (m \circ (\text{id} \otimes \alpha) + \alpha \circ (\text{id} \otimes m))[(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(\mu^{-1})(1 \otimes \mu^{-1}) \triangleright a \otimes b \otimes c] \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where in the final line we apply (8) and use the fact that μ being a counital 2-cocycle of H implies:

$$(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(\mu^{-1})(1 \otimes \mu^{-1}) = (\Delta \otimes \text{id})(\mu^{-1})(\mu^{-1} \otimes 1)$$

At this point one takes (12) and essentially does the opposite of all the previous steps in order get an expression written in terms of m_μ and α_μ again. Doing this, we arrive at $(m_\mu \circ (\alpha_\mu \otimes \text{id}) + \alpha_\mu \circ (m_\mu \otimes \text{id}))(a \otimes b \otimes c)$ (i.e. the RHS of (11) applied to $a \otimes b \otimes c$), precisely as required. So α_μ is indeed a Hochschild 2-cocycle of A_μ .

Next we check α_μ is H_μ -equivariant. The coproduct on H_μ is $\Delta_\mu(h) := \mu \cdot \Delta(h) \cdot \mu^{-1}$, so

$$\begin{aligned} h \triangleright \alpha_\mu(a \otimes b) &= h \triangleright \alpha(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \\ &= \alpha(\Delta(h)\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \\ &= \alpha(\mu^{-1} \Delta_\mu(h) \triangleright a \otimes b) \\ &= \alpha_\mu(\Delta_\mu(h) \triangleright a \otimes b) \end{aligned}$$

as required.

For the final part, suppose α is an H -equivariant 2-coboundary, i.e. it satisfies (9) for some $\beta : A \rightarrow A$ which commutes with action of H . Then, if $\mu^{-1} = \sum_i \mu_i \otimes \mu'_i$ for some $\mu_i, \mu'_i \in H$,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_\mu(a \otimes b) &= \alpha(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b) \\ &= \sum_i \alpha((\mu_i \triangleright a) \otimes (\mu'_i \triangleright b)) \\ &= \sum_i m(\mu_i \triangleright a \otimes \beta(\mu'_i \triangleright b)) - \beta \circ m(\mu_i \triangleright a \otimes \mu'_i \triangleright b) + m(\beta(\mu_i \triangleright a) \otimes \mu'_i \triangleright b) \\ &= m_\mu(a \otimes \beta(b)) - \beta \circ m_\mu(a \otimes b) + m_\mu(\beta(a) \otimes b) \end{aligned}$$

where the final equality applies the fact β commutes with action of H . So indeed α_μ satisfies (9) using the same map β as for α , here regarded as a linear map $A_\mu \rightarrow A_\mu$ (recall A_μ has the same underlying vector space as A). Also since H_μ and H have same underlying vector space and the action of H_μ on A_μ is the same as that of H on A , β also commutes under the action of H_μ . So α_μ is an H_μ -equivariant 2-coboundary as required. \square

By this theorem we deduce if algebras A and B are related via a Drinfeld twist then there is an isomorphism between the spaces of equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycles on the two algebras. Next we check the property of being a *constant* Hochschild 2-cocycle (see Definition 1.3) is preserved under this isomorphism:

Corollary 3.6. *Let $A = S_q(V) \rtimes G$ be an H -module algebra for some Hopf algebra H acting by degree-preserving homomorphisms. Suppose μ is also a counital 2-cocycle of H , and α is a constant and H -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycle of A . Then α_μ is a constant Hochschild 2-cocycle of A_μ .*

Proof. Note $\alpha_\mu(a \otimes b) := \alpha(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b)$, and since H acts by degree-preserving homomorphisms on A and α is a degree -2 map with respect to the grading on A (which coincides with the grading on A_μ by Lemma 2.2(2)), α_μ must also be a degree -2 map, and therefore a constant cocycle. \square

4 Lifting twists to quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras

In this section we tackle Claim 3 from the Introduction. We begin in Section 4.1 by stating carefully all the assumptions we make and formulating the claim in more precise terms. The claim is proved in Section 4.2.

4.1 Setting the scene

Let us start by supposing we have the following data:

- $A = S_q(V) \rtimes G$, which we suppose is an H -module algebra for a Hopf algebra H acting by degree-preserving endomorphisms,
- $B = S_{q'}(V') \rtimes G'$,

- a counital 2-cocycle μ of H ,
- a constant H -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycle α of A , which, by Theorem 3.5, defines a constant H_μ -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycle α_μ on A_μ ,

which we suppose satisfies the following conditions:

- A and B are related by a Drinfeld twist by the cocycle μ , i.e. $A_\mu \cong B$; with the additional assumption that these are isomorphic as *graded* algebras,
- the action of G on V extends to an action on $\bigwedge_q(V)$ by algebra automorphisms so that, by Theorem 1.4, the cocycle α defines a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra Q_α satisfying $\text{gr}(Q_\alpha) \cong A$,
- the action of G' on V' similarly extends to an action on $\bigwedge_{q'}(V')$ by algebra automorphisms so that by Theorem 1.4 cocycles of B produce quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras with associated graded algebra isomorphic to B .

Note that the isomorphism $A_\mu \cong B$ implies that cocycles on A_μ are 1 – 1 with cocycles on B . Let us take a particular isomorphism $\psi : A_\mu \xrightarrow{\sim} B$. In what follows we suppose that this is an isomorphism of filtered algebras, so preserves the gradings on each side. By Lemma 3.2 this induces a map between cocycles on each algebra, and in particular the cocycle α_μ on A_μ defines a Hochschild 2-cocycle $\hat{\alpha}_\mu := \psi \circ \alpha_\mu \circ (\psi^{-1} \otimes \psi^{-1})$ on B . By the assumptions above we can apply Theorem 1.4 so that $\hat{\alpha}_\mu$ lifts to a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$ with $\text{gr}(Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}) \cong B$.

We can now state Claim 3 in precise terms:

- (a) Q_α is an H -module algebra, and is therefore amenable to twisting by the cocycle μ .
- (b) The twist of Q_α by μ is isomorphic to the algebra $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$.

The claim isn't likely to be true however in the current level of generality, so we make several further assumptions:

- let $H = \mathbb{C}T$, the group algebra of a subgroup T of G . This is indeed a Hopf algebra with coproduct given by $\Delta(t) = t \otimes t \ \forall t \in T \subset \mathbb{C}T$.
- the action of $H = \mathbb{C}T$ on $A = S_q(V) \rtimes G$ is induced (in a way made explicit shortly) by the following individual actions of H on V and $\mathbb{C}G$ respectively:
 - Since T is a subgroup of G , the action of $\mathbb{C}G$ on V restricts to give an action of $H = \mathbb{C}T$ on V . We assume that the set of subspaces spanned by each basis vector $\Omega = \{V_i := \mathbb{C}v_i \mid i \in [n]\}$ forms a system of imprimitivity with respect to this action of H . This means $t \triangleright V_i \in \Omega \ \forall t \in T, i \in [n]$, or more simply: $t \triangleright v_i = \lambda v_j$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}, j \in [n]$. Furthermore we assume that $q_{ij} = q_{kl}$ whenever $\exists t \in T$ such that $t(V_i) = V_k$ and $t(V_j) = V_l$. This action naturally extends to make the tensor algebra $T(V)$ an H -module algebra.
 - $H = \mathbb{C}T$ acts on $\mathbb{C}G$ via the adjoint action: $t \triangleright g := tgt^{-1} \ \forall t \in T, g \in G$. By Majid [4] (Proposition 2.7) this makes $\mathbb{C}G$ an H -module algebra.

We explain in detail next how the respective actions of H on V and $\mathbb{C}G$ come together to induce an action of H on $S_q(V) \rtimes G$. The first step is to apply the following lemma with $A = T(V)$ to deduce that $T(V) \rtimes G$ is an H -module algebra.

Lemma 4.1. *Suppose A is a $\mathbb{C}G$ -module algebra, and $A \rtimes G$ is the smash product algebra. If T is a subgroup of G , then $A \rtimes G$ has a $\mathbb{C}T$ -module algebra structure.*

Proof. First note that on restricting the action of $\mathbb{C}G$ on A to $\mathbb{C}T$, A naturally forms a $\mathbb{C}T$ -module algebra. Additionally we can make $\mathbb{C}G$ a $\mathbb{C}T$ -module algebra via the adjoint action $t \triangleright g = tgt^{-1}$ (see Majid [4] Proposition 2.7). Since $\mathbb{C}T$ is a Hopf algebra we can tensor A and $\mathbb{C}G$ together as $\mathbb{C}T$ -modules to get a $\mathbb{C}T$ -module structure on $A \otimes \mathbb{C}G$ with T acting diagonally. We now check this action is also compatible with the algebra structure of $A \rtimes G$,

$$\begin{aligned}
t \triangleright (a \otimes g) \cdot (a' \otimes g') &= t \triangleright (a \cdot (g \triangleright a')) \otimes gg' \\
&= t \triangleright (a \cdot (g \triangleright a')) \otimes t \triangleright gg' \\
&= [(t \triangleright a) \cdot (tg \triangleright a')] \otimes tgg't^{-1} \\
&= (t \triangleright a) \cdot [(t \triangleright g) \triangleright (t \triangleright a')] \otimes (t \triangleright g) \cdot (t \triangleright g') \\
&= [(t \triangleright a) \otimes (t \triangleright g)] \cdot [(t \triangleright a') \otimes (t \triangleright g')] \\
&= (t \triangleright (a \otimes g)) \cdot (t \triangleright (a' \otimes g'))
\end{aligned}$$

Finally, $t \triangleright 1_{A \rtimes G} = t \triangleright 1_A \otimes 1_G = t \triangleright 1_A \otimes t \triangleright 1_G = 1_A \otimes 1_G = 1_{A \rtimes G}$. So $A \rtimes G$ is indeed a $\mathbb{C}T$ -module algebra. \square

The next step is to prove the following general results regarding quotient algebras,

Lemma 4.2. *Let A be an H -module algebra.*

1. *If I is an ideal and H -submodule of A then A/I is an H -module algebra.*
2. *Suppose A is also a filtered algebra and I is any ideal of A . Then A/I is also a filtered algebra. Additionally, if the action of H is degree-preserving with respect to the filtration on A , then the induced action on A/I is degree-preserving.*

Proof. 1. It is easy to check to the axioms, for instance the product rule for module algebras follows by:

$$h \triangleright (a + I) \cdot (b + I) = h \triangleright (ab + I) = (h \triangleright ab) + I = (h \triangleright a) \cdot (h \triangleright b) + I = h \triangleright (a + I) \cdot h \triangleright (b + I).$$

2. If A has filtration $\{F_\bullet\}$, then A/I can easily be shown to have filtration $\{\frac{F_\bullet + I}{I}\}$. Clearly then if the action on A is degree-preserving, i.e. $h \triangleright F_i \subseteq F_i$, then the action on A/I is degree-preserving. Indeed suppose $v \in F_i + I$, then we wish to check $h \triangleright v + I \in F_i + I$. We have $h \triangleright (v + I) = (h \triangleright v) + I$, and $h \triangleright v \in F_i + I$ using the fact I is a submodule and the action is degree-preserving on A . \square

So on applying Theorem 4.1 with $A = T(V)$ we deduce $T(V) \rtimes G$ is an H -module algebra. Then by Lemma 4.2(1), if the 2-sided ideal $I := \langle v_i \otimes v_j - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i \rangle$ inside $T(V) \rtimes G$ is an H -submodule of $T(V) \rtimes G$, then $S_q(V) \rtimes G = T(V) \rtimes G/I$ will be an H -module algebra, as required.

Showing I is an H -submodule amounts to showing the generators of I remain in I when acted by H . Recall that we assumed that for each $t \in T$, $t \triangleright v_i = \lambda v_k$, $t \triangleright v_j = \mu v_l$ for some $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}, k, l \in [n]$. Therefore $t \triangleright v_i \otimes v_j - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i = \lambda\mu(v_k \otimes v_l - q_{ij}v_l \otimes v_k)$. This is seen to be just another (rescaled) generator of I , under the crucial assumption that $q_{ij} = q_{kl}$. This is the reason for our assumption that $q_{ij} = q_{kl}$ whenever $\exists t \in T$ such that $t(V_i) = V_k$ and $t(V_j) = V_l$. So $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ is an H -module algebra. Also, by construction, the action of H on $T(V) \rtimes G$ is degree-preserving, and so by Lemma 4.2(2), so is the action on $S_q(V) \rtimes G$.

4.2 Proving Claim 3

With the assumptions now stated precisely we can proceed with proving the first part of Claim 3:

Proposition 4.3. *Suppose $H = \mathbb{C}T$ and $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ are as in given in Section 4.1. Suppose also that α is a constant Hochschild 2-cocycle of $S_q(V) \rtimes G$ lifting to quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra Q_α . If α is H -equivariant, then Q_α is an H -module algebra.*

Proof. The quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra that arises from α is given by

$$Q_\alpha := T(V) \rtimes G/J, \quad J := \langle v_i \otimes v_j - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i - \kappa(v_i, v_j) \rangle$$

where $\kappa(v_i, v_j) = \sum_{g \in G} \kappa_g(v_i, v_j) = \alpha(v_i \otimes v_j - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i)$ (see [5, proof of Theorem 4.4]). By our assumptions and Lemma 4.1, $T(V) \rtimes G$ is an H -module algebra, so we just need to check the ideal J is an H -submodule of $T(V) \rtimes G$ for the result to follow by Lemma 4.2(1). It is sufficient to check the action is closed on the generators of J , i.e.

$$t \triangleright [v_i \otimes v_j - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i - \alpha(v_i \otimes v_j - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i)] \in J \quad \forall t \in T, i, j \in [n] \quad (13)$$

Now we must be careful since there are two copies of the expression $v_i \otimes v_j - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i$ appearing in (13), however they represent different things. The first copy represents $v_i \otimes v_j \otimes 1_G - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i \otimes 1_G \in V^{\otimes 2} \otimes \mathbb{C}G \subseteq T(V) \rtimes G$, whilst the second copy represents $(v_i \otimes 1_G) \otimes (v_j \otimes 1_G) - q_{ij}(v_j \otimes 1_G) \otimes (v_i \otimes 1_G) \in (S_q(V) \rtimes G)^{\otimes 2}$ where here the v_i, v_j are viewed as elements of $V \subseteq S_q(V)$.

Recall $H = \mathbb{C}T$ acts diagonally on $T(V) \rtimes G$, and in particular via the adjoint action on $\mathbb{C}G$, so

$$\begin{aligned} t \triangleright (v_i \otimes v_j \otimes 1_G - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i \otimes 1_G) &= (t \triangleright v_i) \otimes (t \triangleright v_j) \otimes t1_G t^{-1} - q_{ij}(t \triangleright v_j) \otimes (t \triangleright v_i) \otimes t1_G t^{-1} \\ &= \lambda \mu (v_k \otimes v_l \otimes 1_G - q_{kl}v_l \otimes v_k \otimes 1_G) \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows via the discussion in the final paragraph of Section 4.1 (i.e. that we have $t \triangleright v_i = \lambda v_k$ and $t \triangleright v_j = \mu v_l$ for some $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}, k, l \in [n]$ and $q_{ij} = q_{kl}$). Applying the fact α is H -equivariant,

$$\begin{aligned} t \triangleright \alpha(v_i \otimes v_j - q_{ij}v_j \otimes v_i) &= \alpha\left(\Delta(t) \triangleright [(v_i \otimes 1_G) \otimes (v_j \otimes 1_G) - q_{ij}(v_j \otimes 1_G) \otimes (v_i \otimes 1_G)]\right) \\ &= \alpha\left([t \triangleright (v_i \otimes 1_G)] \otimes [t \triangleright (v_j \otimes 1_G)] - q_{ij}[t \triangleright (v_j \otimes 1_G)] \otimes [t \triangleright (v_i \otimes 1_G)]\right) \\ &= \lambda \mu \alpha\left((v_k \otimes 1_G) \otimes (v_l \otimes 1_G) - q_{ij}(v_l \otimes 1_G) \otimes (v_k \otimes 1_G)\right) \end{aligned}$$

Now we see that the expression in (13) equates to $\lambda \mu (v_k \otimes v_l - q_{kl}v_l \otimes v_k - \alpha(v_k \otimes v_l - q_{kl}v_l \otimes v_k))$ which is another (rescaled) generator of J . So the action of H on the generators of J is closed, so J is an H -submodule, and it follows that Q_α is an H -module algebra. \square

The following result will be very useful in the proof of the second part of Claim 3,

Lemma 4.4. *Let $\psi : (A, m_A) \xrightarrow{\sim} (B, m_B)$ be an algebra isomorphism, and $\bar{A} := \mathbb{C}[t] \otimes A$ be a deformation over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ of A with product $\bar{m}_A(a \otimes b) = m_A(a \otimes b) + \mu_1(a \otimes b)t + \dots$, then,*

- $\bar{B} := \mathbb{C}[t] \otimes B$ with product $\bar{m}_B(c \otimes d) := m_B(c \otimes d) + \mu'_1(c \otimes d)t + \dots$ where $\mu'_i(c \otimes d) := \psi \circ \mu_i \circ (\psi^{-1} \otimes \psi^{-1}) \forall i \geq 1$, is a deformation over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ of B .
- $\bar{A} \cong \bar{B}$.

Proof. • -

• -

\square

Let us now suppose we have all the objects and assumptions given in Section 4.1. By Proposition 4.3 we know Q_α is an H -module algebra, so we can go about twisting it by the cocycle μ of H . We denote the resulting algebra $(Q_\alpha)_\mu$. As discussed in Section 4.1, for a chosen isomorphism $\psi : A_\mu \xrightarrow{\sim} B$, the cocycle α_μ on A_μ defines a cocycle $\hat{\alpha}_\mu$ on B . We can then use $\hat{\alpha}_\mu$ to generate a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra that deforms B , which we denote $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$. The next theorem proves the final part of Claim 3.

Theorem 4.5. $(Q_\alpha)_\mu \cong Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$.

Proof. Recall the quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra Q_α , which satisfies $\text{gr}(Q_\alpha) \cong A$, naturally defines a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra over $\mathbb{C}[t]$, which we denote $Q_{\alpha,t}$ and satisfies $\text{gr}(Q_{\alpha,t}) \cong \mathbb{C}[t] \otimes A$. Similarly $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$ defines a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ which we denote $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu,t}$. Next we check that Q_α being an H -module algebra implies $Q_{\alpha,t}$ is an H -module algebra in which H acts diagonally on the tensor legs of $\mathbb{C}[t] \otimes A$, and, in particular, trivially on t . Indeed, let us recall the form of $Q_{\alpha,t}$,

$$H_{q,\kappa,t} := T(V) \rtimes G[t] / \langle v_i v_j - q_{ij} v_j v_i - \sum_{g \in G} \kappa_g(v_i, v_j) t g \rangle \quad (14)$$

where we use notation $A[t] := \mathbb{C}[t] \otimes A$ for an algebra A . With H acting trivially on t , $\mathbb{C}[t]$ becomes an H -module algebra, and therefore so does $T(V) \rtimes G[t]$ when H acts diagonally. It remains to check the generators of the ideal above remain in the ideal when acted upon by H . By above we know that in $T(V) \rtimes G$, $h \triangleright (v_i v_j - v_j v_i - \sum_g \kappa_g(v_i, v_j) g) = \lambda \mu(v_k v_l - v_l v_k - \sum_g \kappa_g(v_k, v_l) g)$ for some $i, j, k, l \in [n], \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$. It follows that

$$h \triangleright (\sum_g \kappa_g(v_i, v_j) t g) = \sum_g \kappa_g(v_i, v_j) t (h \triangleright g) = \lambda \mu \sum_g \kappa_g(v_k, v_l) t g$$

and therefore the ideal in (14) is closed, and $Q_{\alpha,t}$ is an H -module algebra. With this it becomes possible to twist $Q_{\alpha,t}$ by the cocycle μ .

By Theorem 1.2, $Q_{\alpha,t}$ can be characterised as a deformation over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ of A . Therefore, if m is the product on A , then $Q_{\alpha,t}$ has underlying vector space $\mathbb{C}[t] \otimes A$ and a product of the form:

$$m'(a \otimes b) = m(a \otimes b) + \mu_1(a \otimes b)t + \mu_2(a \otimes b)t^2 + \dots$$

where $\mu_1 = \alpha$ is our cocycle we used to deform A by, and $\mu_i : A \otimes A \rightarrow A$, $i \geq 2$ are some other linear maps. Twisting $Q_{\alpha,t}$ by μ results in an algebra $(Q_{\alpha,t})_\mu$ with underlying vector space $\mathbb{C}[t] \otimes A$ and product

$$\begin{aligned} (m')_\mu(a \otimes b) &= m_\mu(a \otimes b) + \mu_1(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b)t + \mu_2(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b)t^2 + \dots \\ &= m_\mu(a \otimes b) + \mu'_1(a \otimes b)t + \mu'_2(a \otimes b)t^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

where $\mu'_i(a \otimes b) := \mu_i(\mu^{-1} \triangleright a \otimes b)$. Notice that $\mu'_1 = \alpha_\mu$. By the form of the product $(m')_\mu$ we can see that $(Q_{\alpha,t})_\mu$ is a deformation over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ of A_μ .

We can now use the isomorphism $\psi : A_\mu \rightarrow B$ and the fact $(Q_\alpha)_\mu$ is a deformation over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ of A_μ to apply Lemma 4.4(1). We deduce that the $\mathbb{C}[t]$ -linear extension of B , \hat{Q} say, with the following product, is a deformation over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ of B ,

$$(m_B)'(c \otimes d) = m_B(c \otimes d) + \gamma_1(c \otimes d)t + \gamma_2(c \otimes d)t^2 + \dots$$

where $\gamma_i := \psi \circ \mu'_i \circ (\psi^{-1} \otimes \psi^{-1})$. Notice that $\gamma_1 = \hat{\alpha}_\mu$. Since ψ is degree-preserving and $\deg(\alpha_\mu) = -2$, we see that $\deg(\hat{\alpha}_\mu) = -2$. Therefore, by Theorem 1.2, \hat{Q} is a quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra over $\mathbb{C}[t]$. But we know the cocycle in degree 1 (of the expansion in t) of the product on \hat{Q} is $\hat{\alpha}_\mu$, and by Theorem 1.4,

this cocycle uniquely determines the quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra. Since $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu, t}$ also has this cocycle in degree 1 of its product, we see $\hat{Q} = Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu, t}$. Finally we apply Lemma 4.4(2) to see that

$$(Q_{\alpha, t})_\mu \cong \hat{Q} = Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu, t} \quad (15)$$

It remains to check that this result reduces to the desired result: $(Q_\alpha)_\mu \cong Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$. We do so by specializing each algebra in (15) at $t = 1$. Note that the isomorphism in the proof of Lemma 4.4 maps $t \mapsto t$, so also $t - 1 \mapsto t - 1$, and therefore the ideal $\langle t - 1 \rangle$ inside $(Q_{\alpha, t})_\mu$ is sent to the ideal $\langle t - 1 \rangle$ inside $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu, t}$. We can therefore quotient both $(Q_{\alpha, t})_\mu$ and $Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu, t}$ by $\langle t - 1 \rangle$ and the resulting algebras will still be isomorphic. We deduce $(Q_{\alpha, t})_\mu / \langle t - 1 \rangle \cong Q_{\hat{\alpha}_\mu}$.

Finally observe that the underlying spaces, and products, on $(Q_{\alpha, t})_\mu / \langle t - 1 \rangle$ and $(Q_\alpha)_\mu = (Q_{\alpha, t} / \langle t - 1 \rangle)_\mu$, are equal, therefore these are equal as algebras, and we are done. \square

5 Examples

In the following we give several examples showing how twisting results between skew group algebras can lift to quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebras.

5.1 The twist of $H_c(G(m, p, n))$ with m even

Let $G = G(m, p, n)$ with m even. By Corollary 2.4, the skew group algebras $A = S(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes G$ and $B = S_{-1}(V \oplus V^*) \rtimes \mu(G)$ are related by a twist. We wish to deduce the main result of [2] (see Theorem 1.5) by applying Theorem 4.5 for a particular choice of cocycle α of A . In order to apply Theorem 4.5 we must check the assumptions of Section 4.1 are satisfied.

First A is an H -module algebra for $H = \mathbb{C}T$, where $T = \langle t_i^{(-1)} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \rangle$. The action of H is degree-preserving since $t_i^{(-1)} \triangleright x_j = \pm x_j$ and $t_i^{(-1)} \triangleright g = t_i^{(-1)} g t_i^{(-1)} \in G \forall g \in G$. Additionally Corollary 2.4 establishes that A_μ and B are isomorphic, not only as algebras, but as graded algebras. Next we must check that the action of G on $V \oplus V^*$ extends to an action by algebra automorphisms on $\bigwedge(V \oplus V^*)$. But this follows by [5, Lemma 4.2]. Similarly it follows that $\mu(G)$ acts by algebra automorphisms on $\bigwedge_{-1}(V \oplus V^*)$. All we require now in order to apply Theorem 4.5 is the constant and H -equivariant Hochschild 2-cocycle α of A such that $Q_\alpha = H_c(G(m, p, n))$.

In fact we can easily deduce the existence of such an α without explicitly constructing it. Indeed since $H_c(G(m, p, n))$ is known to be quantum Drinfeld Hecke algebra (with $q_{ij} = 1 \forall i, j$) we can deduce by Theorem 1.2 that (its $\mathbb{C}[t]$ -linear extension) is a deformation over $\mathbb{C}[t]$ of A , with product made up of maps μ_i satisfying $\deg(\mu_i) = -2i$. So in particular μ_1 will be a constant Hochschild 2-cocycle on A , and we call this α .

It remains to check α is H -equivariant.

5.2 A new example: $H_c(G(1, 1, 3))$

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