CAHIERS DE
TOPOLOGIE ET GÉOMÉTRIE DIFFÉRENTIELLE
CATÉGORIQUES

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Cahiers de topologie et géométrie différentielle catégoriques, tome 43, nº 3 (2002), p. 221-239

<http://www.numdam.org/item?id=CTGDC_2002__43_3_221_0>

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Volume XLIII-3 (2002)

ON THE PROP CORRESPONDING TO BIALGEBRAS

by Teimuraz PIRASHVILI

RÉSUMÉ. Un PROP **A** est une catégorie monoïdale symétrique stricte avec la propriété suivante (cf [13]): les objets de **A** sont les nombres naturels et l'opération monoïdale est l'addition sur les objets. Une algèbre sur **A** est un foncteur monoïdal strict de **A** vers la catégorie tensorielle Vect des espaces vectoriels sur un corps commutatif k. On construit le PROP $Q\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ et on montre que les algèbres sur $Q\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ sont exactement les bigèbres.

1 Introduction

A PROP is a permutative category $(\mathbf{A}, \square)$, whose set of objects is the set of natural numbers and on objects the monoidal structure is given by the addition. An $\mathbf{A}$-*algebra* is a symmetric strict monoidal functor to the tensor category of vector spaces.

It is well-known that there exists a PROP whose category of algebras is equivalent to the category of bialgebras (= associative and coassociative bialgebras). In [14] there is a description of this PROP in terms of generators and relations. Here we give a more explicit construction of the same object. Our construction uses the Quillen's Q-construction for double categories given in [7].

The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2 we recall the definition of PROP and show how to obtain commutative algebras as $\mathcal{F}$-algebras. Here $\mathcal{F}$ is the PROP of finite sets. In the next section following to [6] we construct the PROP of noncommutative sets denoted by $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ and we show that $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$-algebras are exactely associative algebras. The material of the Sections 2 and 3 are well known to experts. In Section 4 we generalize the notion of Mackey functor for double categories and in Section 5 we describe our hero $Q\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$, which is the PROP, with the property that $Q\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$-algebras are exactely bialgebras. By definition of PROP the category $Q\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ encodes the natural transformations $H^{\otimes n} \to H^{\otimes m}$ and relations between them. Here H runs over all bialgebras. As a sample we give the following application. For any bialgebra H, any natural number $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and any permutation $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$, we let

$$\Psi^{(n,\sigma)} : H \to H$$

be the composition $\mu^n \circ \sigma_* \circ \Delta^n : H \to H$, where $\Delta^n : H \to H^{\otimes n}$ is the $(n-1)$-th iteration of the comultiplication $\Delta : H \to H \otimes H$, $\sigma_* : H^{\otimes n} \to H^{\otimes n}$ is induced by the permutation σ, that is

$$\sigma_*(x_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes x_n) = x_{\sigma 1} \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{\sigma n}$$

and $\mu^n : H^{\otimes n} \to H$ is the $(n-1)$-th iteration of the multiplication $\mu : H \otimes H \to H$. Moreover let $\Phi : \mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_m \to \mathfrak{S}_{nm}$ be the map constructed in Proposition 5.3. Then it is a consequence of our discussion in Section 5, that for any permutations $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ and $\tau \in \mathfrak{S}_m$ one has the equality

$$\Psi^{(n,\sigma)} \circ \Psi^{(m,\tau)} = \Psi^{(nm,\Phi(\sigma,\tau))}.$$

Let us note that if σ is the identity, then $\Psi^{(n,id)}$ is nothing but the Adams operation [11] and hence our formula gives the rule for the composition of Adams operations.

2 Preliminaries on PROP's

Recall that a *symmetric monoidal category* is a category $\mathbf{S}$ with a unit $0 \in \mathbf{S}$ and a bifunctor

$$\Box : \mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{S} \to \mathbf{S}$$

together with natural isomorphisms

$$a_{X,Y,Z} : X \Box (Y \Box Z) \to (X \Box Y) \Box Z,$$

$$l_X : X \Box 0 \to X, r_X : 0 \Box X \to X, c_{X,Y} : X \Box Y \to Y \Box X$$

satisfying some coherent conditions (see [8]). If in addition $a_{X,Y,Z}$, l_X, r_X are identity morphism then, $\mathbf{S}$ is called a *permutative category.* If $\mathbf{S}$ and $\mathbf{S_1}$ are symmetric monoidal categories, then a functor $M : \mathbf{S} \longrightarrow \mathbf{S_1}$ is a *symmetric monoidal functor* if there exist isomorphisms

$$u_{X,Y} : M(X) \Box M(Y) \longrightarrow M(X \Box Y)$$

satisfying the usual associativity and unit coherence conditions (see for example [8]). A symmetric monoidal functor is called *strict* if $u_{X,Y}$ is identity for all $X, Y \in \mathbf{S}$. According to [13] a PROP is a permutative category $(\mathbf{A}, \Box)$, with the following property: $\mathbf{A}$ has a set of objects equal to the set of natural numbers and on objects the bifunctor $\square$ is given by $m \square n = m + n$. An **A**-*algebra* is a symmetric strict monoidal functor from **A** to the tensor category Vect of vector spaces over a field k.

Examples. 1) Let $\mathcal{F}$ be the category of finite sets. For any $n \geq 0$, we let $\underline{n}$ be the set $\{1, ..., n\}$. Hence $\underline{0}$ is the empty set. We assume that the objects of $\mathcal{F}$ are the sets $\underline{n}$, $n \geq 0$. The disjoint union makes the category $\mathcal{F}$ a PROP. It is well-known that *the category of algebras over $\mathcal{F}$ is equivalent to the category of commutative and associative algebras with unit.* Indeed, if A is a commutative algebra, then the functor $\mathcal{L}_*(A) : \mathcal{F} \to$ Vect is a $\mathcal{F}$-algebra. Here the functor $\mathcal{L}_*(A)$ is given by

$$\mathcal{L}_*(A)(\underline{n}) = A^{\otimes n}.$$

For any map $f : \underline{n} \to \underline{m}$, the action of f on $\mathcal{L}_*(A)$ is given by

$$f_*(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n) := b_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes b_m,$$

where

$$b_j = \prod_{f(i)=j} a_i, \ j = 1, \cdots, n.$$

Conversely, assume T is a $\mathcal{F}$-algebra. We let A be the value of T on $\underline{1}$. The unique map $\underline{2} \to \underline{1}$ yields a homomorphism

$$\mu : A \otimes A \cong T(\underline{2}) \to T(\underline{1}) = A.$$

On the other hand the unique map $\underline{0} \to \underline{1}$ yields a homomorphism $\eta : k = T(\underline{0}) \to T(\underline{1}) = A$. The pair (μ, η) defines on A a structure of commutative and associative algebra with unit. One can use the fact that T is a symmetric strict monoidal functor to prove that $T \cong \mathcal{L}_*(A)$.

2) Let us note that the opposite of a PROP is still a PROP with the same $\square$. Hence the disjoint union yields also a structure of PROP on $\mathcal{F}^{op}$. *The category of $\mathcal{F}^{op}$-algebras is equivalent to the category of cocommutative and coassociative coalgebras with counit.* For any such coalgebra C we let $\mathcal{L}^*(C) : \mathcal{F}^{op} \to$ Vect be the corresponding $\mathcal{F}^{op}$-algebra. On objects we still have $\mathcal{L}^*(C)(\underline{n}) = C^{\otimes n}$.

3) We let Ω be the subcategory of $\mathcal{F}$, which has the same objects as $\mathcal{F}$, but morphisms are surjections. Clearly Ω is a subPROP of $\mathcal{F}$ and Ω-algebras are (nonunital) commutative algebras.

4) We let **Mon** be the category of finitely generated free monoids, which is a PROP with respect to coproduct. Similarly the category **Abmon** of finitely generated free abelian monoids, the category **Ab** of finitely generated free abelian groups and the category **Gr** of finitely generated free groups are PROP's with respect to coproducts. For the category of algebras over these PROP's see Theorem 5.2 and Remark 1 at the end of the paper.

5) Any algebraic theory in the sense of Lawvere [2] gives rise to a PROP. This generalizes the examples from 1) and 4).

In the next section we give a noncommutative generalization of Examples 1)-3).

3 Preliminaries on noncommutative sets

In this section following to [6] we introduce the PROP $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ with property that $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$-algebras are associative algebras with unit. As a category $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ is described in [6], p.191 under the name "symmetric category". It is also isomorphic to the category ΔS considered in [10], [7]. Objects of $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ are finite sets. So $Ob(\mathcal{F}) = Ob(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$. A morphism from $\underline{n}$ to $\underline{m}$ is a map $f : \underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ together with a total ordering on $f^{-1}(j)$ for all $j \in \underline{m}$. By abuse of notation we will denote morphisms in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ by f, g etc. Moreover sometimes we write $\mid f \mid$ for the underlying map of $f \in \mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$. We will also say that f is a noncommutative lifting of a map $\mid f \mid$. In order to define the composition in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ we recall the definition of ordered union of ordered sets. Assume Λ is a totally ordered set and for each $\lambda \in \Lambda$ a totally ordered set X_λ is given. Then $X = \coprod X_\lambda$ is the disjoint union of the sets X_λ which is ordered as follows. If $x \in X_\lambda$ and $y \in X_\mu$, then $x \leq y$ in X iff $\lambda < \mu$ or $\lambda = \mu$ and $x \leq y$ in X_λ.

If $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})}(\underline{n}, \underline{m})$ and $g \in \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})}(\underline{m}, \underline{k})$, then the composite gf is $\mid g \mid\mid f \mid$ as a map, while the total ordering in $(gf)^{-1}(i)$, $i \in \underline{k}$ is given by the identification

$$(gf)^{-1}(i) = \coprod_{j \in g^{-1}(i)} f^{-1}(j).$$

Clearly one has the forgetful functor $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}) \to \mathcal{F}$. A morphism f in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ is called a *surjection* if the map $\mid f \mid$ is a surjection. An *elementary surjection* is a surjection $f : \underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ for which $n - m \leq 1$.

Since any injective map has the unique noncommutative lifting, we see that the disjoint union, which defines the symmetric monoidal category structure in $\mathcal{F}$ has the unique lifting in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$. Hence $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ is a PROP.

We claim that *the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$-algebras is equivalent to the category of associative algebras with unit.* The only point here is the following. Let us denote by $\prod_{i\in I}^{<} x_i$ the product of the elements $x_i \in A$ where I is a finite totally ordered set and the ordering in the product follows to the ordering I. Here A is an associative algebra. Now we have a $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$-algebra $\mathcal{X}_*(A) : \mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}) \to \mathsf{Vect}$. Here the functor $\mathcal{X}_*(A)$ is given by the same rule as $\mathcal{L}_*(A)$ in the previous section, but to take $\prod^{<}$ in the definition of b_j. For example, if $f : \underline{4} \to \underline{3}$ is given by $f(1) = f(2) = f(4) = 3$, $f(3) = 1$ and the total ordering in $f^{-1}(3)$ is $2 < 4 < 1$ then $f_* : A^{\otimes 4} \to A^{\otimes 3}$ is nothing but $a_1 \otimes a_2 \otimes a_3 \otimes a_4 \mapsto a_3 \otimes 1 \otimes a_2 a_4 a_1$.

We let $\Omega(\mathsf{as})$ be the subcategory of $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$, which has the same objects as $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$, but morphisms are surjections. Clearly $\Omega(\mathsf{as})$ is a subPROP of $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ and $\Omega(\mathsf{as})$-algebras are (nonunital) associative algebras.

Quite similarly, for any coassociative coalgebra C with counit one has a $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})^{op}$-algebra $\mathcal{X}^*(C) : \mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})^{op} \to \mathsf{Vect}$ with $\mathcal{X}^*(C)(\underline{n}) = C^{\otimes n}$ and *the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})^{op}$-algebras is equivalent to the category of coassociative coalgebras with counit.*

In order to put bialgebras in the picture we need the language of Mackey functors.

4 On double categories and Mackey functors

Let us recall that a *double category* consists of objects, a set of horizontal morphisms, a set of vertical morphisms and a set of bimorphisms satisfying natural conditions [4] (see also [7]). If $\mathbf{D}$ is a double category, we let $\mathbf{D}^h$ (resp. $\mathbf{D}^v$) be the category of objects and horizontal (resp. vertical) morphisms of $\mathbf{D}$.

A *Janus functor* M from a double category $\mathbf{D}$ to Vect is the following data

i) a covariant functor $M_* : \mathbf{D}^h \to \mathsf{Vect}$

ii) a contravariant functor $M_* : (\mathbf{D}^v)^{op} \to \mathsf{Vect}$

such that for each object $S \in \mathbf{D}$ one has $M_*(S) = M^*(S) = M(S)$. A *Mackey functor* $M = (M_*, M^*)$ from a double category $\mathbf{D}$ to Vect is a Janus functor

M from a double category $\mathbf{D}$ to Vect such that for each bimorphism in $\mathbf{D}$

$$\alpha = \begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{f_1} & S \\ \downarrow \phi_1 & & \phi \downarrow \\ T & \xrightarrow{f} & V \end{array}$$

the following equality holds:

$$M^*(\phi)M_*(f) = M_*(f_1)M^*(\phi_1).$$

Examples 1) Let $\mathbf{C}$ be a category with pullbacks. Then one has a double category whose objects are the same as $\mathbf{C}$. Moreover $Mor^v = Mor^h = Mor(\mathbf{C})$, while bimorphisms are pullback diagrams in $\mathbf{C}$. In this case the notion of Mackey functors corresponds to pre-Mackey functors from [5]. By abuse of notation we will still denote this double category by $\mathbf{C}$. In what follows $\mathcal{F}$ is equipped with this double category structure.

2) Now we consider a double category, whose objects are still finite sets, but $Mor^v = Mor^h = Mor(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$, where $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ was introduced in Section 3. By definition a bimorphism is a diagram in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$

$$\alpha = \begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{f_1} & S \\ \downarrow \phi_1 & & \phi \downarrow \\ T & \xrightarrow{f} & V \end{array}$$

such that the following holds:

i) the image $\mid \alpha \mid$ of α in $\mathcal{F}$ is a pullback diagram of sets,

ii) for all $x \in T$ the induced map $f_* : \phi_1^{-1}(x) \to \phi^{-1}(fx)$ is an isomorphism of ordered sets

iii) for all $y \in S$ the induced map $\phi_* : f_1^{-1}(y) \to f^{-1}(\phi_1 y)$ is an isomorphism of ordered sets.

Let us note that for a bimorhism α in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ in general $f \circ \phi_1 \neq \phi \circ f_1$. By abuse of notation we will denote this double category by $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$. It is different from a double category considered in [7], which is also associated to the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$.

One observes that for any arrows $f : T \to V$, $\phi : S \to V$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ there exists a bimorphism α which has f and ϕ as edges and it is unique up to natural isomorphism. Indeed, as a set we take U to be the pullback and then we lift set maps f_1 and ϕ_1 to the noncommutative world according to the properties ii) and iii). Clearly such lifting exists and it is unique.

3) We can also consider the double category $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_1$ whose objects are still finite sets, vertical arrows are set maps, while horizontal ones are morphisms from $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$. The bimorphisms are diagrams similar to the diagrams in Example 2) but such that ϕ and ϕ_1 are set maps, while f and f_1 are morphisms from $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$. Furthermore the conditions i) and iii) from the previous example hold. We need also a double category $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2$ which is defined similarly, but now vertical arrows are morphisms from $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ and horizontal ones are set maps.

We have the following diagram of double categories, where arrows are forgetful functors

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_1 & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}) & & & & \mathcal{F}. \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & \mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2 & & \end{array} \qquad (4.0)$$

Let $\mathbf{D}$ be one of the double categories considered in (4.0). A bimorphism α is called *elementary* if both f and ϕ are elementary surjections. The following Lemma for $\mathbf{D} = \mathcal{F}$ was proved in [1]. The proof in other cases is quite similar and hence we omit it.

Lemma 4.1 *Let* $\mathbf{D}$ *be one of the double categories considered in* (4.0). *Then a Janus functor* M *is a Mackey functor iff the following two conditions hold*

i) for any injection $g: A \to B$ *one has* $M^*(g)M_*(g) = id_A$

ii) for any elementary bimorphism α *one has*

$$M^*(\phi)M_*(f) = M_*(f_1)M^*(\phi_1).$$

Theorem 4.2 *Let* V *be a vector space, which is equipped simultaneously with the structure of associative algebra with unit and coassociative coalgebra with counit. Then* V *is a bialgebra iff*

$$\mathcal{X}(V) = (\mathcal{X}_*(V), \mathcal{X}^*(V)) : \mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}) \to \mathsf{Vect}$$

is a Mackey functor.

Proof. One observes that the condition 1) of the previous lemma always holds. On the other hand the diagram

$$\alpha = \begin{array}{ccc} \underline{4} & \xrightarrow{p} & \underline{2} \\ \downarrow q & & f \downarrow \\ \underline{2} & \xrightarrow{f} & \underline{1} \end{array}$$

is a bimorphism. Here $f^{-1}(1) = \{1 < 2\}$, $p^{-1}(1) = \{1 < 2\}$, $p^{-1}(2) = \{3 < 4\}$, $q^{-1}(1) = \{1 < 3\}$ and $q^{-1}(2) = \{2 < 4\}$. Clearly $f_* : V^{\otimes 2} \to V$ is the multiplication μ on V and $f^* : V \to V^{\otimes 2}$ is the comultiplication Δ on V, while $p_* = (\mu \otimes \mu) \circ \tau_{2,3}$ and $q^* = \tau_{2,3} \circ \Delta \otimes \Delta$, where $\tau_{2,3} : V^{\otimes 4} \to V^{\otimes 4}$ permutes the second and the third coordinates. Hence V is a bialgebra iff the condition ii) of the previous lemma holds for α. Since both $\mathcal{X}_*(V)$ and $\mathcal{X}^*(V)$ send disjoint union to tensor product the result follows from Lemma 4.1.

Addendum. For a cocommutative bialgebra C the Mackey functor $\mathcal{X}(C)$ factors through the double category $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_1$, for a commutative bialgebra A the Mackey functor $\mathcal{X}(A)$ factors through $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2$ and in the case of commutative and cocommutative bialgebra H one has the Mackey functor $\mathcal{L}(H) : \mathcal{F} \to \mathsf{Vect}$.

5 The construction of $\mathcal{QF}(\mathsf{as})$

Let $\mathbf{D}$ be one of the double categories considered in Examples 1)-3). Clearly categories $\mathbf{D}^v$ and $\mathbf{D}^h$ have the same class of isomorphisms, which we call *isomorphisms of* $\mathbf{D}$. We let $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$ be the category whose objects are finite sets, while the morphisms from T to S are equivalence classes of diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{f} & S \\ \downarrow \phi & & \\ T & & \end{array}$$

Here $f \in \mathbf{D}^h$ is a horizontal morphism and $\phi \in \mathbf{D}^v$ is a vertical morphism. For simplicity such data will be denoted by $T \overset{\phi}{\hookleftarrow} U \xrightarrow{f} S$. Two diagrams

$T \overset{\phi}{\hookleftarrow} U \xrightarrow{f} S$ and $T \overset{\phi_1}{\hookleftarrow} U_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} S$ are equivalent if there exists a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} T & \overset{\phi}{\hookleftarrow} & U & \xrightarrow{f} & S \\ \| & & h\downarrow & & \| \\ T & \overset{\phi_1}{\hookleftarrow} & U_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & S \end{array}$$

such that h is an isomorphism. The composition of $T \overset{\phi}{\hookleftarrow} U \xrightarrow{f} S$ and $S \overset{\psi}{\hookleftarrow} V \xrightarrow{g} R$ in $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$ is by definition $T \overset{\psi_1\phi}{\hookleftarrow} W \xrightarrow{gf_1} R$, where

$$\begin{array}{ccc} W & \xrightarrow{f_1} & V \\ \downarrow \psi_1 & & \psi \downarrow \\ U & \xrightarrow{f} & S. \end{array}$$

is a bimorphism in $\mathbf{D}$. One easily checks that $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$ is a category and for any object S the diagram $S \overset{1_S}{\hookleftarrow} S \xrightarrow{1_S} S$ is an identity morphism in $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$.

Clearly the disjoint union yields a structure of PROP on $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$ and $\underline{0}$ is not only a unit object with respect to this monoidal structure, but also a zero object.

For a horizontal morphism $f : S \to T$ in $\mathbf{D}$ we let $i_*(f) : S \to T$ be the following morphism in $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$:

$$S \overset{1_S}{\hookleftarrow} S \xrightarrow{f} T.$$

Similarly, for a vertical morphism $\phi : S \to T$ we let $i^*(f) : T \to S$ be the following morphism in $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$:

$$T \overset{f}{\hookleftarrow} S \xrightarrow{1_S} S.$$

In this way one obtains the morphisms of PROP's: $i_* : \mathbf{D} \to \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$ and $i^* : \mathbf{D}^{op} \to \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$.

Remark. The construction of $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$ is a particular case of the generalized Quillen Q-constuction [16] considered by Fiedorowicz and Loday in [7]. The following lemma is a variant of a result of [9].

Lemma 5.1 *The category of Mackey functors from* $\mathbf{D}$ *to* Vect *is equivalent to the category of functors* $M : \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D} \to \mathsf{Vect}$.

Proof. Let $M : \mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D} \to \mathsf{Vect}$ be a functor. For any arrow $f : S \to T$ we put $M_*(f) := M(i_*(f))$ and $M^*(f) := M(i^*(f))$. In this way we get a Mackey functor on $\mathbf{D}$. Conversely, if M is a Mackey functor on $\mathbf{D}$, then we put

$$M(S \overset{g}{\hookleftarrow} V \overset{f}{\longrightarrow} T) = M_*(f)M^*(g).$$

One easily shows that in this way we get a covariant functor $\mathcal{Q}\mathbf{D}$ to Vect and the proof is finished.

By applying the Q-construction to the diagram (4.0) one obtains the following (noncommutative) diagram of PROP's:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_1) & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})) & & & & \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}) \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2) & & \end{array}$$

The following theorem gives the identification of the terms involved in the diagram, except for $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$.

Theorem 5.2 *i) The category of* $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$*-algebras is equivalent to the category of bialgebras.*

ii) The category $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_1)$*-algebras is equivalent to the category of cocommutative bialgebras and* $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_1)$ *is isomorphic to the PROP* $\mathbf{Mon}^{op}$.

iii) The category of $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2)$*-algebras is equivalent to the category of commutative bialgebras and* $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2)$ *is isomorphic to the PROP* $\mathbf{Mon}$.

iv) The category of $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F})$*-algebras is equivalent to the category of cocommutative and commutative bialgebras and* $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F})$ *is isomorphic to the PROP* $\mathbf{Abmon}$.

Proof. Theorem 4.2 together with Lemma 5.1 shows that any bialgebra V gives rise to $\mathcal{X}(V)$-algebra. Conversely assume M is a $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$-algebra and let $V = M(\underline{1})$. Then $M \circ i_*$ is a $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$-algebra and $M \circ i^*$ is a $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})^{op}$-algebra.

Thus M carries natural structures of associative algebra and coassociative coalgebra. Since $M = (M \circ i_*, M \circ i^*)$ is a Mackey functor on $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$, it follows from Theorem 4.2 that V is indeed a bialgebra. To prove the remaining parts of the theorem, let us observe that $(\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2))^{op} \cong \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_1)$, where equivalence is identity on objects and sends $T \overset{\phi}{\hookleftarrow} U \xrightarrow{f} S$ to $S \overset{f}{\hookleftarrow} U \xrightarrow{\phi} T$. We now show that $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2) \cong \mathbf{Mon}$. The main observation here is the fact that if $f : X \to S_1 \coprod S_2$ is a morphism in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ then $f = f_1 \coprod f_2$ in the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$, where f_i as a map is the restriction of f on $f^{-1}(S_i), i = 1, 2$. Since $f_i^{-1}(y) = f^{-1}(y)$ for all $y \in f^{-1}(S_i)$ we can take the same total ordering in $f_i^{-1}(y)$ to turn f_i into a morphism in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$. A conclusion of this observation is the fact that disjoint union defines not only a symmetric monoidal category structure but it is the coproduct in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2)$. Clearly $\underline{n}$ is an n-fold coproduct of $\underline{1}$. On the other hand, we may assume that the objects of **Mon** are natural numbers, while the set of morphisms from k to n is the same as $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Mon}}(F_k, F_n)$, where F_n is the free monoid on n generators. This set can be identified with the set of k-tuples of words on n variables $x_1, \cdots, x_n$. Since $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2)$ and **Mon** are categories with finite coproducts and any object in both categories is a coproduct of some copies of $\underline{1}$, we need only to identify the set of morphisms originating from $\underline{1}$. A morphism $\underline{1} \to \underline{n}$ in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2)$ is a diagram $\underline{1} \overset{\phi}{\hookleftarrow} U \xrightarrow{f} \underline{n}$, where ϕ is a map of noncommutative sets. We can associate to this morphism a word w of length m on n variables $x_1, \cdots, x_n$. Here $m = Card(U)$ and the i-th place of w is $x_{f(y_i)}$, where $U = \{y_1 < \cdots < y_m\}$. In this way one sees immediately that this correspondence defines the equivalence of categories $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})_2) \cong \mathbf{Mon}$. We refer the reader to [1] for the fact that $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F})$ is equivalent to **Abmon**. Argument in this case is even simpler than the previous one and can be sketched as follows. Since the PROP $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F})$ is isomorphic to its opposite disjoint union yields not only the coproduct in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F})$ but also the product. Next, morphisms $\underline{1} \to \underline{1}$ in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F})$ are diagrams of maps $\underline{1} \leftarrow U \to \underline{1}$, whose equivalence class is completely determined by the cardinality of U. This gives identification of morphisms from $\underline{1} \to \underline{1}$ with natural numbers and the proof is done.

Thus the above diagram of PROP's is equivalent to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathbf{Mon}^{op} & & \\ & \nearrow & & \searrow & \\ \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})) & & & & \mathbf{Abmon} \\ & \searrow & & \nearrow & \\ & & \mathbf{Mon} & & \end{array}$$

Here **Mon** $\to$ **Abmon** is given by abelization functor. Let us note that $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$ and **Abmon** are self dual PROP's, and the arrows are surjection on morphisms. If one looks at endomorphisms of $\underline{1}$ we see that the endomorphism monoid $End_{\mathbf{C}}(\underline{1})$ for $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{Mon}^{op}, \mathbf{Mon}, \mathbf{Abmon}$ is isomorphic to the multiplicative monoid of natural numbers. This corresponds to the fact that the operations $\Psi^{(n,\sigma)}$ from the introduction for commutative or cocommutative bialgebras are independent of σ and $\Psi^n \circ \Psi^m = \Psi^{nm}$ [11].

The following proposition describes the endomorphism monoid $End_{\mathbf{C}}(\underline{1})$ for $\mathbf{C} = \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$.

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be a natural number and let $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ be a permutation. Here $\mathfrak{S}_n$ is the group of permutations on n letters. We let $[\sigma]$ be the morphism $\underline{n} \to \underline{1}$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ corresponding to the ordering $\sigma(1) < \sigma(2) < \cdots < \sigma(n)$. For example $[id_n]$, or simply $[id]$ denotes the morphism $\underline{n} \to \underline{1}$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$ corresponding to the ordering $1 < 2 < \cdots < n$. Moreover we let $(n, \sigma) : \underline{1} \to \underline{1}$ be the morphism in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$ corresponding to the diagram $\underline{1} \overset{[\sigma]}{\hookleftarrow} \underline{n} \overset{[id]}{\longrightarrow} 1$.

Proposition 5.3 *The monoid of endomorphisms of* $\underline{1} \in \mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$ *is isomorphic to the monoid of pairs* (n, σ), *where* $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$ *and* $n \in \mathbb{N}$, *with the following multiplication*

$$(n, \sigma) \circ (m, \tau) = (nm, \Phi(\sigma, \tau)).$$

Here

$$\Phi : \mathfrak{S}_n \times \mathfrak{S}_m \to \mathfrak{S}_{nm}$$

is a map, which is defined by

$$\Phi(\sigma, \tau)(x) = \tau(p+1) + m(\sigma(q) - 1), \quad 1 \le x \le nm,$$

where $x = pn + q$, $1 \le q \le n$ *and* $0 \le p \le m - 1$.

Proof. A morphism $\underline{1} \to \underline{1}$ in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$ is a diagram $\underline{1} \stackrel{\phi}{\hookleftarrow} U \stackrel{f}{\longrightarrow} \underline{1}$, where ϕ and f are morphisms of noncommutative sets. Hence U has two total orderings corresponding to ϕ and f. We will identify U to $\underline{n}$, via ordering corresponding to f. Here n is the cardinality of U. We denote the first (resp. the second, $\cdots$) element in the ordering corresponding to ϕ by $\sigma(1)$ (resp. $\sigma(2), \cdots$). In this way we get a permutation $\sigma \in \mathfrak{S}_n$. Thus any morphism $\underline{1} \to \underline{1}$ in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$ is of the form (n, σ). In order to identify the composition law it is enough to note the following two facts:

i) The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{nm} & \stackrel{f}{\longrightarrow} & \underline{n} \\ g\downarrow & & \downarrow [\sigma] \\ \underline{m} & \stackrel{[id]}{\longrightarrow} & \underline{1} \end{array}$$

is a bimorphism in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$. Here f and g are given by

$$f^{-1}(j) = \{1 + (j-1)m < 2 + (j-1)m < \cdots < (m-1) + (j-1)m < jm\},$$

$$g^{-1}(i) = \{i + (\sigma(1) - 1)m < i + (\sigma(2) - 1)m < \cdots < i + (\sigma(n) - 1)m\},$$

for $i \in \underline{m}$ and $j \in \underline{n}$.

ii) One has $[\Phi(\sigma, \tau)] = [\tau] \circ g$ and $[id_{\underline{n}}] \circ f = [id_{\underline{nm}}]$.

We now give an alternative description of the function Φ. Let

$$(5.4) \qquad \gamma : \mathfrak{S}(n) \times \mathfrak{S}(m_1) \times \cdots \times \mathfrak{S}(m_n) \to \mathfrak{S}(m_1 + \cdots + m_n)$$

be a map given by

$$\gamma(\sigma; \sigma_{m_1}, \cdots, \sigma_{m_n}) = \sigma(m_1, \cdots, m_n) \circ (\sigma_1 \coprod \cdots \coprod \sigma_{m_n}),$$

where $\sigma(m_1, \cdots, m_n)$ permutes the n blocks according to σ. Moreover, for any integers n and m we let

$$I : \underline{nm} \to \underline{n} \times \underline{m}$$

be the bijection corresponding to the following ordering of the Cartesian product:

$$(i, j) < (s, t) \text{ iff } i < s \text{ or } i = s \text{ and } j < t.$$

Similarly, we let

$$II : \underline{nm} \to \underline{n} \times \underline{m}$$

be the bijection corresponding to the following ordering of the Cartesian product:

$$(i,j) < (s,t) \text{ iff } j < t \text{ or } j = t \text{ and } i < s.$$

Then we put $\Phi(n,m) := I^{-1} \circ II \in \mathfrak{S}_{nm}$. It is not too difficult to see that $\Phi(n,m) = \Phi(1_{\underline{n}}, 1_{\underline{m}})$ and

$$\Phi(\sigma,\tau) = \Phi(n,m) \circ \gamma(\tau,\sigma,\cdots,\sigma).$$

Remarks. 1) It is well known that the PROP corresponding to cocommutative Hopf algebras is $\mathbf{Gr}^{op}$ (see next remark), the PROP corresponding to commutative Hopf algebras is **Gr**, while the PROP corresponding to commutative and cocommutative Hopf algebras is **Ab**. Of course the category of Hopf algebras are also algebras over some PROP, which can be easily described via generators and relations [14]. An explicit description of this particular PROP will be the subject of a forthcoming paper.

2) Let A be a cocommutative Hopf algebra. Since $\otimes$ is a product in the category **Coalg** of cocommutative coalgebras, A is a group object in this category. On the other hand any group object in any category **A** with finite products gives rise to the model in **A** of the algebraic theory of groups in the sense of Lawvere [2]. But the algebraic theory of groups is nothing but $\mathbf{Gr}^{op}$ and hence we have the functor $\mathcal{X}(A) : \mathbf{Gr}^{op} \to \mathbf{Coalg}$, which assigns $A^{\otimes n}$ to $< n >$. Here $< n >$ is a free group on $x_1, \cdots, x_n$. Moreover it assigns μ to the morphism $< 1 > \to < 2 >$ given by $x_1 \mapsto x_1x_2$. Similarly $\mathcal{X}(A)$ assigns Δ to $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$ the homomorphism $< 2 > \to < 1 >$ given by $x_1, x_2 \mapsto x_1$. Of course it assigns the antipode $S : A \to A$ to $x_1 \mapsto x_1^{-1}$. Having these facts in mind one easily describes the action of $\mathcal{X}(A)$ on more complicate morphisms. For example one checks that $\mathcal{X}(A)$ assigns

$$(\mu,\mu) \circ (\mu, id, \mu, id) \circ (S, id_{A^{\otimes 4}}) \circ \tau_{2,3} \circ (id_{A^{\otimes 3}}, \Delta, id) \circ (\Delta, \Delta, id)$$

to the morphism $< 2 > \to < 3 >$ corresponding to the pair of words $(x_1^{-1}x_2x_1, x_1^2x_3)$. Here $\tau_{2,3}$ permutes the second and third coordinates. Conversely any linear map $A^{\otimes n} \to A^{\otimes m}$ constructed using the structural data of a cocommutative Hopf algebra A is comming in this way. Hence to check whether a complicated diagram involving such maps commutes it is enough to look to the corresponding diagram in **Gr**, which is usually simpler to handle.

3) It is well known that the morphism $\underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ in **Abmon** can be identified with $(m \times n)$-matrices over natural numbers. Under this identification the

equivalence $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}) \cong \mathbf{Abmon}$ is given by assigning the matrix whose (i,j)-component is the cardinality of $f^{-1}(j) \bigcap g^{-1}(i)$, $1 \leq i \leq m,\ 1 \leq j \leq n$ to the diagram $\underline{n} \overset{f}{\hookleftarrow} X \xrightarrow{g} m$. It is less known that the morphisms $\underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ in **Mon** can be described via shuffles. In order to explain this connection let us start with particular case. Consider a word $x^2yxy^3x^2$ of bidegree $(5,4)$. It defines a morphism $\underline{1} \to \underline{2}$ in **Mon**. One associates a $(5,4)$-shuffle $(1,2,4,8,9,3,5,6,7)$ to this word, whose first five values are just the numbers of places where x lies. Similarly morphisms $\underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ in **Mon** are in 1-1-correspondence with collections $\{A = (a_{ij}), (\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_n)\}$, where A is an $(m \times n)$-matrix over natural numbers and φ_i is a $(a_{i1}, \cdots, a_{im})$-shuffle, $i = 1, \cdots, n$. The functor **Mon** $\to$ **Abmon** corresponds to forgetting the shuffles. Now combine this observation with Proposition 5.3 to get the description of morphisms $\underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as}))$ as collections $\{A = (\alpha_{ij}), (\varphi_1, \cdots, \varphi_n)\}$, where $\alpha = (a_{ij}, \sigma_{ij})$ and a_{ij} is a natural number, while $\sigma_{ij} \in \mathfrak{S}_{a_{ij}}$ is a permutation and finally φ_i is a $(a_{i1}, \cdots, a_{im})$-shuffle.

4) Recently Sarah Whitehouse ([17], [3]) defined the action of $\mathfrak{S}_{k+1}$ on $A^{\otimes k}$ for any commutative or cocommutative Hopf algebra A. Actually she implicitly constructed the group homomorphism

$$\xi_k : \mathfrak{S}_{k+1} \to \mathfrak{G}_k,$$

where $\mathfrak{G}_k$ is the automorphism group of $< k >$. Then the action of $x \in \mathfrak{S}_{k+1}$ on $A^{\otimes k}$ is obtained by applying the functor $\mathcal{X}(A)$ to $\xi_k(x)$. The homomorphism ξ_k is given by

$$\sigma_1(x_1) = x_1^{-1},\ \sigma_1(x_2) = x_1 x_2,\ \sigma_1(x_i) = x_i,\ i \geq 2$$

$$\sigma_i(x_{i-1}) = x_{i-1}x_i,\ \sigma_i(x_i) = x_i^{-1},\ \sigma_i(x_{i+1}) = x_i x_{i+1},\ \sigma_i(x_j) = x_j,$$

for $1 < i < k,\ j \neq i-1, i, i+1$ and

$$\sigma_k(x_{k-1}) = x_{k-1}x_k,\ \sigma_k(x_k) = x_k^{-1},\ \sigma_k(x_j) = x_j \text{ if } j < n-1.$$

Here $\sigma_i \in \mathfrak{S}_{k+1}$ is the transposition $(i, i+1)$, $1 \leq i \leq k$. The homomorphisms ξ_k, $k \geq 0$ are restrictions of a functor $\xi : \mathcal{F} \to \mathbf{Gr}$, which is given as follows. For a set X the group $\xi(X)$ is generated by symbols $< x, y >$, $x, y \in X$ modulo the realtions

$$< x, y >< y, z > = < x, z >,\ x, y, z \in X.$$

6 Generalization for operads

Let $\mathcal{P}$ be an operad of sets [12]. Let us recall that then $\mathcal{P}$ is a collection of $\mathfrak{S}_n$-sets $\mathcal{P}(n)$, $n \geq 0$ together with the composition law

$$\gamma : \mathcal{P}(n) \times \mathcal{P}(m_1) \times \cdots \times \mathcal{P}(m_n) \to \mathcal{P}(m_1 + \cdots + m_n)$$

and an element $e \in \mathcal{P}(1)$ satisfying some associativity and unite conditions [12]. We will assume that $\mathcal{P}(0) = *$. Any set X gives rise to an operad $\mathcal{E}_X$, for which $\mathcal{E}_X(n) = \mathsf{Maps}(X^n, X)$. A $\mathcal{P}$-algebra is a set X together with a morphism of operads $\mathcal{P} \to \mathcal{E}_X$. We let $\mathcal{P}$-Alg be the category of $\mathcal{P}$-algebras. The forgetfull functor $\mathcal{P}$-$\mathsf{Alg} \to \mathsf{Sets}$ has the left adjoint functor $F_{\mathcal{P}} : \mathsf{Sets} \to \mathcal{P}$-$\mathsf{Alg}$ which is given by

$$F_{\mathcal{P}}(X) = \coprod_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{P}(n) \times_{\mathfrak{S}_n} X^n.$$

We let $\mathsf{Free}(\mathcal{P})$ be the full subcategory of $\mathcal{P}$-Alg whose objects are $F_{\mathcal{P}}(\underline{n})$, $n \geq 0$.

Now we introduce the category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$. For any map $f : \underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ one puts

$$\mathcal{P}_f = \prod_{i=1}^{m} \mathcal{P}(\mid f^{-1}(i) \mid).$$

Here $\mid S \mid$ denotes the cardinality of a set S. The category $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$ has the same objects as $\mathcal{F}$, while the morphisms from $\underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$ are pairs (f, ω^f), where $f : \underline{n} \to \underline{m}$ is a map and $\omega^f = (\omega_1^f, \cdots, \omega_m^f) \in \mathcal{P}_f$. If (f, ω^f) and $(g, \omega^g) : \underline{m} \to \underline{k}$ are morphisms in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$ then the composition $(g, \omega^g) \circ (f, \omega^f)$ is a pair (h, ω^h), where $h = gf$ and for each $1 \leq i \leq k$ one has

$$\omega_i^h = \gamma(\omega_i^g; \omega_{j_1}^f, \cdots, \omega_{j_s}^f).$$

Here $g^{-1}(i) = \{j_1, \cdots, j_s\}$. This construction goes back to May and Thomason [15].

One observes that if $\mathcal{P} = \mathsf{as}$, then $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$ is nothing but $\mathcal{F}(\mathsf{as})$, while $\mathsf{Free}(\mathcal{P})$ is equivalent to the category of finitely generated free monoids. Here as is the operad given by $\mathsf{as}(n) = \mathfrak{S}_n$ for all $n \geq 0$ and γ is the same as in (5.4). Thus as-algebras are associative monoids. We now show how to generalize Theorem 5.2 ii) for arbitrary operads.

Let $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})_2$ be the double category, whose objects are sets, horisontal arrows are set maps and vertical arrows are morphisms from $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$. Double morphisms are pulback diagrams of sets

$$\alpha = \begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{p} & S \\ \downarrow g & & f \downarrow \\ T & \xrightarrow{q} & U \end{array}$$

together with lifting of g and f in $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$. Hence the elements $\omega^f \in \mathcal{P}_f$ and $\omega^g \in \mathcal{P}_g$ are given. One requires that these elements are compatible

$$\omega_t^g = \omega_{qt}^f, \quad t \in T.$$

We claim that the category $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})_2)$ and $\mathsf{Free}(\mathcal{P})$ are equivalent. On objects one assignes $F_{\mathcal{P}}(\underline{n})$ to $\underline{n}$. Both categories in the question posses finite coproducts and thus one needs only to identify morphisms from $\underline{1}$. Let $\underline{1} \overset{\omega}{\hookleftarrow} m \overset{f}{\to} X$ be a morphism in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})_2)$. By definition $\omega \in \mathcal{P}(m)$ and $f \in X^n$. Thus it gives an element in $F_{\mathcal{P}}(X)$ and therefore a morphism $F_{\mathcal{P}}(\underline{1}) \to F_{\mathcal{P}}(X)$ in $\mathsf{Free}(X)$. It is clear that in this way one obtains expected equivalence of categories.

Any set operad $\mathcal{P}$ gives rise to the linear operad $k[\mathcal{P}]$, which is spanned on $\mathcal{P}$. Clearly the disjoint union yields a structure of PROP on $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$ and $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{P})$-algebras are nothing but $k[\mathcal{P}]$-algebras in the tensor category Vect.

We leave as an exercise to the interested readers to show that the Q-construction of Section 5 and the notion of the bialgebra have the canonical generalizations for any operad $\mathcal{P}$.

Acknowledgments

This work was written during my visit at the Sonderforschungsbereich der Universität Bielefeld. I would like to thank Friedhelm Waldhausen for the invitation to Bielefeld. It is a pleasure to acknowledge various helpful discussions I had with V. Franjou and J.-L. Loday on the subject and also for invitations in Nantes and Le Pouliguen, where this work was started. Thanks to Ross Street on his comments. The author was partially supported by the grant INTAS-99-00817 and by the TMR network K-theory and algebraic groups, ERB FMRX CT-97-0107.

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