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► **To cite this version:**

Ugo Bruzzo, Igor Mencattini, Vladimir Roubtsov, Pietro Tortella. Nonabelian holomorphic Lie algebroid extensions. *International Journal of Mathematics*, 2015, 26 (5), 10.1142/S0129167X15500408 . hal-01392119

HAL Id: hal-01392119

<https://hal.science/hal-01392119v1>

Submitted on 23 Jan 2022

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Nonabelian holomorphic Lie algebroid extensions

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We classify nonabelian extensions of Lie algebroids in the holomorphic category. Moreover we study a spectral sequence associated to any such extension. This spectral sequence generalizes the Hochschild–Serre spectral sequence for Lie algebras to the holomorphic Lie algebroid setting. As an application, we show that the hypercohomology of the Atiyah algebroid of a line bundle has a natural Hodge structure.

Keywords: Lie algebroids; nonabelian extensions; spectral sequences; Hodge structure.

Mathematics Subject Classification 2010: 14F05, 14F40, 32L10, 55N25, 55N91, 55R20

1. Introduction

In this paper we study nonabelian extensions of Lie algebroids in the holomorphic category. The same theory applies to Lie algebroids over schemes over a field of characteristic zero. Given a Lie algebroid \mathcal{B} and a totally intransitive Lie algebroid

^{§§}On leave from Scuola Internazionale Superiore di Studi Avanzati (SISSA), Trieste, Italy.

\mathcal{L} on a complex manifold X , we prove the existence of a cohomology class which obstructs the extension of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} . We also show that the set of isomorphism classes of extensions is a torsor over a suitable cohomology group.

The space of global sections of a Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} over a complex manifold X has a natural structure of Lie–Rinehart algebra [20]. If the manifold X is Stein, the Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} can be reconstructed from the space of its global sections with its Lie–Rinehart algebra structure. Thus, locally, the extension problem for Lie algebroids reduces to the extension problem for Lie–Rinehart algebras, which, albeit in a different language, was studied in [17].

So, our analysis of the extension problem for holomorphic Lie algebroid starts in Sec. 3 of this paper by studying in some detail the extension problem for Lie–Rinehart algebras. As soon as we move to the global problem, we need to use hypercohomology and the theory of derived functors. For this reason, and for the reader’s convenience, we basically rework the theory from scratch, instead of relying too much on the existing literature. Both the definition of the obstruction class, and the classification of the extensions, are obtained by constructing explicit Čech cocycles.

In some sense, the theory of extensions of Lie algebroids, as we approach it, is one more step in the development of the theory of nonabelian extensions, which was initiated by Schreier almost a century ago, with the theory of nonabelian group extensions [24, 23]. The theory was reworked and recast in a simpler and more modern form by Eilenberg and MacLane in the 1940s [8, 9]. The same kind of machinery solves the nonabelian Lie algebra extension problem, see [11, 19, 25, 17]; a nice rendering of the theory, with an explicit construction of all the cocycles involved, is given in [3]. The theory extends to Lie algebroids along the same lines.

A generalization of our result about the nonabelian extensions of Lie algebroids to Courant algebroids was given in [2].

In a second part of the paper, given an exact sequence of Lie algebroids

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightarrow 0,$$

we note that the de Rham complex $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}$ of \mathcal{A} has a natural filtration. This induces a spectral sequence that converges to the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}(X, \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet})$. This spectral sequence generalizes the one defined by Hochschild and Serre for any pair $(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{h})$, where \mathfrak{g} is a Lie algebra and \mathfrak{h} is a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} . We give a general form for the E_1 term and, by means of an explicit computation, find a description of the d_1 differential. Some of these results for the algebraic setting (i.e. for Lie–Rinehart algebras) can be found in [22, 21].

In Sec. 5 we study in some detail the spectral sequence in the case of the Atiyah algebroid of a line bundle \mathcal{M} . We give a very explicit realization of the differential d_1 , and show that when X is compact Kähler, as a consequence of the Hodge decomposition, the spectral sequence degenerates at the second step (in particular, the differential d_2 is zero). This also allows one to equip the hypercohomology of the Atiyah algebroid of \mathcal{M} with a Hodge structure.

2. Generalities on Lie Algebroids

Let X be a complex manifold.^a We shall denote by \mathcal{O}_X the sheaf of holomorphic functions on X and by \mathbb{C}_X the constant sheaf on X with fiber \mathbb{C} ; with Θ_X we shall denote the tangent sheaf of X . By “vector bundle” we shall mean a finitely generated locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module.

A holomorphic Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} on X is a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{A} equipped with a Lie algebroid structure, that is, a morphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules $a : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \Theta_X$, called the *anchor* of \mathcal{A} , and a Lie bracket defined on the sections of \mathcal{A} satisfying the Leibniz rule

$$[s, ft] = f[s, t] + a(s)(f)t \quad (1)$$

for all sections s, t of \mathcal{A} and f of \mathcal{O}_X . This condition implies that the anchor is a morphism of sheaves of \mathbb{C}_X -Lie algebras, considering Θ_X as a sheaf of \mathbb{C}_X -Lie algebras with respect to the commutator of vector fields.

A morphism $(\mathcal{A}, a) \rightarrow (\mathcal{A}', a')$ of Lie algebroids defined over the same manifold X is a morphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules $f : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$, which is compatible with the brackets defined in \mathcal{A} and in \mathcal{A}' , and such that $a' \circ f = a$.

Let us introduce the *de Rham complex* of \mathcal{A} , which is a sheaf of differential graded algebras. This is $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet} = \Lambda^{\bullet}_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{A}^*$ as a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules, with a product given by the wedge product $\bullet \wedge \bullet$, and differential $d_{\mathcal{A}} : \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet} \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet+1}$ defined by the formula

$$\begin{aligned} (d_{\mathcal{A}}\xi)(s_1, \dots, s_{p+1}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{p+1} (-1)^{i-1} a(s_i)(\xi(s_1, \dots, \hat{s}_i, \dots, s_{p+1})) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} \xi([s_i, s_j], \dots, \hat{s}_i, \dots, \hat{s}_j, \dots, s_{p+1}) \end{aligned}$$

for s_1, \dots, s_{p+1} sections of \mathcal{A} , and ξ a section of $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^p$. The hypercohomology of the complex $(\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}, d_{\mathcal{A}})$ is called the *holomorphic Lie algebroid cohomology* of \mathcal{A} . When \mathcal{A} is locally free as an \mathcal{O}_X -module, this cohomology is isomorphic to the Lie algebroid cohomology of the smooth complex Lie algebroid A obtained by matching (in the sense of [16, 18, 15]) the holomorphic Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} with the anti-holomorphic tangent bundle $T_X^{0,1}$ [15, 7]. Since $\text{rk } A = \text{rk } \mathcal{A} + \dim X$, the hypercohomology of the complex $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}$ vanishes in degree higher than $\text{rk } \mathcal{A} + \dim X$.

Example 2.1 (The Atiyah algebroid). A fundamental example of Lie algebroid is $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}$, the *Atiyah algebroid* associated with a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{E} . This is defined as the sheaf of first order differential operators on \mathcal{E} having scalar symbol. $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}$ sits inside the exact sequence of sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E}) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \Theta_X, \quad (2)$$

^aLet us stress once more that, while in this paper we work only in the holomorphic category, the techniques used here can be also applied to the algebraic one, i.e. when X is a smooth scheme over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0, and \mathcal{A} , \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{B} are algebraic Lie algebroids.

where σ , called *the symbol map*, plays the role of the anchor. The bracket is given by the commutator of differential operators. Note that, when \mathcal{E} is locally free, the anchor is surjective and $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{E}}$ is an extension of Θ_X by $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{E})$.

Definition 2.2. Given \mathcal{M} a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module, an \mathcal{A} -connection on \mathcal{M} is a morphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules $\alpha : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ which commutes with the anchors of \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$. Moreover, an \mathcal{A} -connection α is said to be *flat*, and the pair (\mathcal{M}, α) is called a *representation* of \mathcal{A} (also called an \mathcal{A} -module), if α is a morphism of Lie algebroids.

Given an \mathcal{A} -connection (\mathcal{M}, α) , one can introduce the twisted modules $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}(\mathcal{M})$, where $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^k(\mathcal{M}) = \Lambda^k \mathcal{A}^* \otimes \mathcal{M}$, with a differential

$$(d_{\alpha}\xi)(s_1, \dots, s_{p+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^{p+1} (-1)^{i-1} \alpha(s_i)(\xi(s_1, \dots, \hat{s}_i, \dots, s_{p+1})) \\ + \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} \xi([s_i, s_j], \dots, \hat{s}_i, \dots, \hat{s}_j, \dots, s_{p+1}).$$

We shall call the sections of this twisted module \mathcal{M} -valued \mathcal{A} -forms.

If the connection is flat, $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}(\mathcal{M})$ is a complex of \mathcal{O}_X -modules, and its hypercohomology is called the cohomology of \mathcal{A} with values in (\mathcal{M}, α) . If α is not flat, one can introduce its *curvature* F_{α} as the defect of α to be a representation, i.e.

$$F_{\alpha}(s_1, s_2) = [\alpha(s_1), \alpha(s_2)] - \alpha([s_1, s_2]).$$

Observe that F_{α} is \mathcal{O}_X -bilinear and satisfies the *Bianchi identity* $d_{\alpha}F_{\alpha} = 0$. The curvature measures also the defect of $(\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}(\mathcal{M}), d_{\mathcal{A}})$ to be a complex. In fact one can check that $d_{\mathcal{A}}^2 = F_{\alpha} \smile \bullet$, where for $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^p(\mathcal{M})$:

$$(F_{\alpha} \smile \xi)(s_1, \dots, s_{p+2}) = \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j-1} F_{\alpha}(s_i, s_j)(\xi(s_1, \dots, \hat{s}_i, \dots, \hat{s}_j, \dots, s_{p+2})). \quad (3)$$

Note that $F_{\alpha} \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^2(\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{M}))$, and the last equation is given by the cup product coming from the evaluation morphism $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{M}) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$.

2.1. Totally intransitive Lie algebroids

In this subsection we shall collect a certain number of definitions that will be used in what follows.

Definition 2.3. A Lie algebroid \mathcal{L} whose anchor is zero is said *totally intransitive*.

Remark 2.4. The notion of totally intransitive Lie algebroid is equivalent to that of a sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -Lie algebras. The structure of an \mathcal{O}_X -Lie algebra sheaf induces a \mathbb{C} -Lie algebra structure on $\mathcal{L}(x)$, the fiber of \mathcal{L} at $x \in X$, which, in general, may vary from point to point. When this does not happen, i.e. when there exist a \mathbb{C} -Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and local trivializations $\mathcal{L}|_U \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{O}_U \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ that are isomorphisms of Lie algebras, \mathcal{L} is called a *Lie algebra bundle*, cf. [17].

Let \mathcal{L} be a totally intransitive Lie algebroid.

Definition 2.5. $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{L})$ is the sheaf of the sections $\phi \in \mathcal{E}nd_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{L})$ such that

$$\phi([l, l']) = [\phi(l), l'] + [l, \phi(l')] \quad (4)$$

for any $l, l' \in \mathcal{L}$.

Let $\text{ad} : \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{L})$ be the morphism of \mathcal{O}_X -modules that with every $l \in \mathcal{L}$ associates $\text{ad}_l : l' \mapsto [l, l']$.

Definition 2.6. We define

$$\text{Out}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{L}) = \text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{L})/\text{ad}(\mathcal{L}).$$

Note that, since $\text{ad}(\mathcal{L})$ is an ideal in $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{L})$, the sheaf $\text{Out}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{L})$ is a totally intransitive Lie algebroid. Moreover, as \mathcal{L} and its Atiyah algebroid $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{L}}$ are \mathcal{O}_X -modules, we can define the following.

Definition 2.7. $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$ is the sheaf of the sections of $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{L}}$ that satisfy Eq. (4).

Note that $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$ is a sub-Lie algebroid of $\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{L}}$, and the natural inclusion $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{L}) \hookrightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$ induces an inclusion $\text{ad}(\mathcal{L}) \hookrightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$. Under this map $\text{ad}(\mathcal{L})$ is an ideal in $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$.

Finally, we define the following.

Definition 2.8. $\text{Out}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$ is the quotient of $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$ by $\text{ad}(\mathcal{L})$.

Note that $\text{Out}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$ has a natural structure of Lie algebroid. In general, for a Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} with a nontrivial anchor, $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{A})$, $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{A})$, and $\text{ad}(\mathcal{A})$ are badly behaved. In fact, because of the Leibniz identity, $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\mathcal{A})$ and $\text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{A})$ are not sub- \mathcal{O}_X -modules of the corresponding vector bundles, and the adjoint map does not yield a representation of \mathcal{A} on itself (cf. [1]).

Remark 2.9. In the next sections we shall be dealing with a Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} and a totally intransitive Lie algebroid \mathcal{L} endowed with an \mathcal{A} -connection $\alpha : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})$. We shall also consider $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet}(\mathcal{L})$, the sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules of \mathcal{L} -valued \mathcal{A} -forms. The bracket on \mathcal{L} induces a bracket $[\cdot, \cdot] : \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^p(\mathcal{L}) \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q(\mathcal{L}) \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+q}(\mathcal{L})$ by means of a cup-product construction. The explicit formula is

$$[\xi, \eta](b_1, \dots, b_{p+q}) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_{p,q}} (-1)^{\sigma} [\xi(b_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, b_{\sigma(p)}), \eta(b_{\sigma(p+1)}, \dots, b_{\sigma(p+q)})],$$

where $\Sigma_{p,q}$ denotes the set of (p, q) -shuffles, i.e. the set of permutations $\sigma \in \Sigma_{p+q}$ such that $\sigma(1) < \sigma(2) < \dots < \sigma(p)$ and $\sigma(p+1) < \sigma(p+2) < \dots < \sigma(p+q)$. This bracket is graded skew-symmetric, i.e.

$$[\xi, \eta] = (-1)^{pq+1} [\eta, \xi] \quad \text{for all } \xi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^p(\mathcal{L}) \quad \text{and} \quad \eta \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q(\mathcal{L}),$$

and satisfies a graded Jacobi identity.

3. Extensions of Lie Algebroids

In this section we compute the obstruction to the existence of an extension of a holomorphic Lie algebroid by a totally intransitive Lie algebroid, and classify such extensions when the obstruction vanishes. In the smooth category, this problem has been extensively treated in the literature. For a comprehensive discussion we refer the reader to [17], see also [3, 6, 5]. Moreover, the problem of the abelian extensions of holomorphic Lie algebroids was solved in [4] for $\mathcal{B} = \Theta_X$, and in [27] for a general \mathcal{B} (with the notation of Eq. (5)).

3.1. The general problem

Let

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightarrow 0 \quad (5)$$

be an extension of Lie algebroids, i.e. \mathcal{L} , \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} are holomorphic Lie algebroids over a complex manifold X , the map $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is injective, the map $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is surjective and their composition is zero. It follows from the definition of Lie algebroid morphism that the anchor of \mathcal{L} is zero, i.e. \mathcal{L} is a totally intransitive Lie algebroid.

Assumption 3.1. In what follows, unless differently stated, \mathcal{B} will be a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module.

Let an extension as (5) be given. Then one defines a morphism of Lie algebroids

$$\bar{\alpha} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Out}_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L})$$

by letting

$$\bar{\alpha}(s)(\ell) = [s', \ell]_{\mathcal{A}},$$

with s' any pre-image of s in \mathcal{A} . The morphism $\bar{\alpha} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Out}_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L})$ defines a representation of \mathcal{B} on the centre $Z(\mathcal{L})$ of \mathcal{L} , so that one can consider the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})), \bar{\alpha})$. Note that the action of \mathcal{B} on the centre $Z(\mathcal{L})$ is defined once a morphism $\bar{\alpha}$ has been chosen. Thus both the \mathcal{B} -module structure on $Z(\mathcal{L})$ and the corresponding (hyper)cohomology groups depend on this choice. In spite of this, we adopt a notation that does not stress this dependence. For example, to denote the hypercohomology groups above mentioned, we shall prefer the simpler notation $\mathbb{H}(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$ to the more precise $\mathbb{H}(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})), \bar{\alpha})$.

We can reformulate the extension problem more precisely as follows: *given two Lie algebroids \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{L} on X , with \mathcal{L} totally intransitive, and given*

$$\bar{\alpha} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Out}_{\mathcal{Q}}(\mathcal{L})$$

as above,

- (i) *does there exist an extension as in (5) inducing $\bar{\alpha}$?*
- (ii) *if such extensions exist, how are they classified?*

Some notational remarks are now in order.

- (i) The pair $(\mathcal{L}, \bar{\alpha})$ is sometimes called a coupling of \mathcal{B} , see [17].
- (ii) Two extensions $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{A}'$ of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} are called *equivalent* if there exists a Lie algebroid morphism $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$ that makes the following diagram commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \parallel & & \downarrow & & \parallel & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{L} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}' & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{B} & \longrightarrow & 0 .
 \end{array}$$

- (iii) Given a complex of sheaves \mathcal{F}^\bullet indexed by \mathbb{Z} and given $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, we denote by $\tau^{\geq a} \mathcal{F}^\bullet$ the truncated complex, obtained by replacing the sheaves \mathcal{F}^b by 0 for $b < a$, i.e.

$$\tau^{\geq a} \mathcal{F} = \dots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^a \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^{a+1} \rightarrow \dots$$

The main result of this section is contained in the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2. *There is a cohomology class $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) \in \mathbb{H}^3(X; \tau^{\geq 1} \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^\bullet(Z(\mathcal{L})))$ such that:*

- (i) *there exists a (holomorphic) Lie algebroid extension of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} inducing the map $\bar{\alpha}$ if and only if $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) = 0$.*
- (ii) *when $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) = 0$, the set of isomorphism classes of extensions of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} inducing $\bar{\alpha}$ is a torsor over $\mathbb{H}^2(X; \tau^{\geq 1} \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^\bullet(Z(\mathcal{L})))$.*

To simplify the exposition, we shall split the proof of Theorem 3.2 into two subsections. In the first we shall assume that X is a Stein manifold, while in the second X will be any complex manifold.

3.2. The local case

If X is a Stein manifold, instead of studying the extensions of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} (two coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules), we can study the problem of the extensions of B by L (the spaces of global sections of \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{L}). Indeed, on a Stein manifold any coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module is generated by its global sections, and thus the problem of the extensions of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules reduces to a purely algebraic one. Since in this context the terminology of the Lie–Rinehart algebras is commonly used, we shall start recalling the relevant definitions for this class of algebras; see also [13] for some history about this subject. The results presented in this subsection are an adaptation to the Lie–Rinehart terminology of the results about the extensions of smooth real Lie algebroids, for which we refer the reader to [17, Chap. 7].

Definition 3.3. Let R be a unital commutative algebra over a field k . A (k, R) -Lie–Rinehart algebra is a pair (B, b) , where B is a k -Lie algebra and $b : B \rightarrow \text{Der}_k(R)$ a representation of B in $\text{Der}_k(R)$ that satisfies the Leibniz identity (1).

- Remark 3.4.** (i) Let M be a smooth real manifold, and E a Lie algebroid on it. The space of global sections $\Gamma(E)$ of E is a $(\mathbb{R}, C^\infty(M))$ -Lie–Rinehart algebra. Viceversa, any $(\mathbb{R}, C^\infty(M))$ -Lie–Rinehart algebra, which is projective as a $C^\infty(M)$ -module, is the space of sections of a smooth Lie algebroid.
- (ii) Given a holomorphic Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} over X and an open subset $U \subseteq X$, the vector space $\mathcal{A}(U)$ of sections of \mathcal{A} over U has a natural structure of $(\mathbb{C}, \mathcal{O}_X(U))$ -Lie–Rinehart algebra.

As for Lie algebroids, for Lie–Rinehart algebras it is possible to define a cohomology theory, which reduces to the Lie algebra Chevalley–Eilenberg cohomology when $b = 0$. In the same vein, all notions introduced in Sec. 2 have an analogue in the theory of the Lie–Rinehart algebras. For example, given an R -module M , it is possible to define the corresponding notion of Atiyah algebra \mathcal{D}_M , of B -connection, and of representation of B . Moreover, given a B -connection (M, α) , one can introduce the twisted modules $\Omega_B^p(M)$ and the corresponding differential d_α . Finally, if M is a representation of B , we shall denote by $H^k(B; M)$ the k th cohomology of the complex $\Omega_B^\bullet(M)$.

Before stating the main result of this subsection we introduce the following notion.

Definition 3.5. A *lifting pair* of the coupling $(L, \bar{\alpha})$ is the data of a pair (α, ρ) , where:

- (i) $\alpha : B \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(L)$ is a lifting of $\bar{\alpha}$ and
- (ii) $\rho \in \Omega_B^2(L)$ satisfies $\text{ad}_\rho = F_\alpha$.

Note that lifting pairs always exist: any lifting $\alpha : B \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}} L$ of $\bar{\alpha}$ is a B -connection on L , and since $\bar{\alpha}$ is a morphism of Lie algebroids, there exists $\rho \in \Omega_B^2(L)$ such that $F_\alpha(b_1, b_2) = \text{ad}_{\rho(b_1, b_2)}$.

Theorem 3.6. *Let R be a unital commutative k -algebra, and (B, b) a (k, R) -Lie–Rinehart algebra, where B is a projective R -module. Let $(\bar{\alpha}, L)$ be a coupling of B , where L is a R -Lie-algebra, and $\bar{\alpha} : B \rightarrow \text{Out}_{\mathcal{D}} L$ a morphism of Lie–Rinehart algebras.*

- (i) *There exists a class $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) \in H^3(B; Z(L))$ such that $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) = 0$ if and only if there exists an extension of B by L inducing $\bar{\alpha}$;*
- (ii) *When the class $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha})$ is zero, the set of extensions of B by L has the structure of a torsor over $H^2(B; Z(L))$.*

Proof. We begin by constructing the obstruction class. Let (α, ρ) be a lifting pair of $\bar{\alpha}$ and define $\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)} = d_\alpha \rho$. One checks that $\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)}$ takes values in $Z(L)$, so that it defines an element in $\Omega_B^3(Z(L))$. Since $d_{\bar{\alpha}} \lambda = d_\alpha^2 \rho$, from Eq. (3) and Remark 2.9 we obtain that $d_{\bar{\alpha}} \lambda = [\rho, \rho]$ vanishes, as the bracket is skew-symmetric on two forms. The obstruction class $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha})$ is then the cohomology class $[\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)}] \in H^3(B; Z(L))$. We need to show that the definition of this class does not depend on the choice

of the lifting pair, i.e. we need to prove that if (α', ρ') is another lifting pair, then the corresponding $\lambda_{(\alpha', \rho')}$ is cohomologous to $\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)}$. To this end, first assume that $\alpha' = \alpha$. In this case $\text{ad}_{\rho' - \rho} = F_\alpha - F_\alpha = 0$, so that $\rho' - \rho$ takes values in $Z(L)$, which implies

$$\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho')} - \lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)} = d_{\bar{\alpha}}(\rho' - \rho),$$

proving that $\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)}$ and $\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho')}$ are cohomologous. Let now (α', ρ') be any other lifting pair of $\bar{\alpha}$. Then there exists $\phi \in \Omega_B^1(L)$ such that $\alpha' - \alpha = \text{ad}_\phi$. The following lemma proves that the class $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha})$ is independent of the choice of the lifting pair.

Lemma 3.7. *Let (α, ρ) be a lifting pair of $\bar{\alpha}$, and $\phi \in \Omega_B^1(L)$. Then*

$$\left(\alpha + \text{ad}_\phi, \rho + d_\alpha \phi + \frac{1}{2}[\phi, \phi] \right)$$

is another lifting pair of $\bar{\alpha}$, and we have

$$\lambda_{(\alpha + \text{ad}_\phi, \rho + d_\alpha \phi + \frac{1}{2}[\phi, \phi])} = \lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)}.$$

This lemma is proved by direct computation, using the fact that d_α is a graded derivation of the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ defined on $\Omega_B^\bullet(L)$, together with the result established by the following lemma.

Lemma 3.8. *Let α, α' be two liftings of $\bar{\alpha}$ such that $\alpha' - \alpha = \text{ad}_\phi$ for some $\phi : B \rightarrow L$. For every $\eta \in \Omega_B^p(L)$, the corresponding differentials $d_\alpha, d_{\alpha'}$ satisfy the formula*

$$d_{\alpha'}\eta - d_\alpha\eta = [\phi, \eta].$$

Now, given a lifting pair (α, ρ) of $(L, \bar{\alpha})$, and after defining

$$[(b, l), (b', l')]_{\alpha, \rho} = ([b, b'], [l, l'] + \alpha(b)(l') - \alpha(b')(l) + \rho(b, b')),$$

$$\forall b, b' \in B, l, l' \in L,$$

we can state the following lemma, whose proof is a straightforward computation.

Lemma 3.9. *Given a lifting pair (α, ρ) :*

- (1) *the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha, \rho}$ equips $B \oplus L$ with a skew-symmetric bracket which is compatible with $\bar{\alpha}$, with the canonical maps $L \rightarrow B \oplus L$ and $B \oplus L \rightarrow B$, and with the brackets defined on L and B ;*
- (2) *the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha, \rho}$ defined in (3.2) satisfies the Jacobi identity if and only if $\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)} = 0$. When this happens, $(B \oplus L, [\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha, \rho})$ is a Lie-Rinehart algebra extension of B by L , inducing the coupling $\bar{\alpha}$;*
- (3) *two lifting pairs (α, ρ) and (α', ρ') define equivalent extensions if and only if there exists $\eta \in \Omega_B^1(L)$ such that $\alpha' - \alpha = \text{ad}_\eta$, and*

$$\rho' - \rho - d_\alpha\eta + \frac{1}{2}[\eta, \eta] = d_{\bar{\alpha}}\beta$$

for some $\beta \in \Omega_B^1(Z(L))$.

We can now conclude the proof of Theorem 3.6.

(i) Assume that an extension as (5) is given. Choose a splitting $s : B \rightarrow A$, which exists as B is assumed to be a projective R -module. Define $\alpha_s : B \rightarrow \text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}} L$ via the formula $\alpha(b)(l) = [s(b), l]$, and $\rho_s \in \Omega_B^2(L)$ via $\rho_s(b_1, b_2) = [s(b_1), s(b_2)] - s([b_1, b_2])$. Then (α_s, ρ_s) is a lifting pair of $\bar{\alpha}$, so that $\lambda_s = \lambda_{(\alpha_s, \rho_s)}$ is a representative of $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha})$. The splitting s induces also an isomorphism $A \xrightarrow{s} B \oplus L$. Under this isomorphism, one obtains a bracket on $B \oplus L$ from the bracket on A . This bracket coincides with $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha_s, \rho_s}$. Then $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) = [\lambda_s] = 0$ by Lemma 3.9.

Conversely, assume that $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) = 0$. Choose any lifting pair (α, ρ) of $\bar{\alpha}$. Since the cohomology class of $\lambda_{(\alpha, \rho)}$ is zero, there exists $w \in \Omega_B^2(Z(L))$ such that $d_{\alpha}\rho = d_{\bar{\alpha}}w$. Now, since w takes values in the centre of L , also $(\alpha, \rho - w)$ is a lifting pair. On the other hand, from the definition of w we have $d_{\alpha}(\rho - w) = 0$, so by Lemma 3.9 the bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha, \rho - w}$ on $B \oplus L$ is an extension of B by L .

(ii) To conclude the proof one needs to define an action of $H^2(B; Z(L))$ on the set of equivalence classes of the extensions. Let an extension be given, choose a splitting $s : B \rightarrow A$, and construct a lifting pair (α_s, ρ_s) as before. Let $\gamma \in \Omega_B^2(Z(L))$, with $d_{\bar{\alpha}}\gamma = 0$, be a representative of a class in $H^2(B; Z(L))$. Then $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha_s, \rho_s + \gamma}$ defines a new extension, which by Lemma 3.9 is equivalent to $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha_s, \rho_s}$ if and only if $\gamma = d_{\bar{\alpha}}\beta$.

This action defines a torsor structure because if one is given two extensions A and A' , by choosing two splittings $s : B \rightarrow A$ and $s' : B \rightarrow A'$, one obtains two lifting pairs (α_s, ρ_s) and $(\alpha_{s'}, \rho_{s'})$. One checks that, for $\phi \in \Omega_B^1(L)$ such that $\alpha' - \alpha = \text{ad}_{\phi}$, the formula

$$\gamma = \rho' - \rho - d_{\alpha}\phi - \frac{1}{2}[\phi, \phi] \quad (6)$$

defines a $d_{\bar{\alpha}}$ -closed element $\gamma \in \Omega_B^2(Z(L))$, which singles out a class in $H^2(B; Z(L))$. \square

3.3. The case of holomorphic Lie algebroids

With the local case in mind, we can now deal with the global situation. Let \mathcal{B} be a holomorphic Lie algebroid and let $(\mathcal{L}, \bar{\alpha})$ be a coupling of \mathcal{B} , where \mathcal{L} is a totally intransitive holomorphic Lie algebroid. We proceed first to the construction of the obstruction class $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) \in \mathbb{H}^3(X; \tau^{\geq 1}\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$. Let $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_i\}$ be a good open cover of X (where by “good” we mean that each U_i is a connected Stein manifold and that for each i_0, \dots, i_p the intersection $U_{i_0 \dots i_p} = \bigcap_a U_{i_a}$, when nonvoid, is a connected Stein manifold). We compute the hypercohomology using Čech resolutions. More precisely, $\mathbb{H}^3(X; \tau^{\geq 1}\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$ is the degree 3 cohomology of the total complex T^{\bullet} associated to the double complex $K_p^q = \check{C}^p(\mathfrak{U}; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^q(Z(\mathcal{L})))$ for $p \geq 0$ and $q \geq 1$, with differentials $d_1 = \delta$, the Čech differential, and $d_2 = d_{\bar{\alpha}}$. In this way, a representative of a cohomology class in $\mathbb{H}^3(X; \tau^{\geq 1}\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$ will consist of an element of $T^3 = K_0^3 \oplus K_1^2 \oplus K_2^1$.

Over each U_i we get a coupling for the Lie–Rinehart algebra $\mathcal{B}(U_i)$, i.e. a pair $(\mathcal{L}(U_i), \bar{\alpha}(U_i))$, where $\bar{\alpha}(U_i) : \mathcal{B}(U_i) \rightarrow \text{Out}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})(U_i)$. For each i we can choose a lifting pair (α_i, ρ_i) of $\bar{\alpha}(U_i)$, and on the double intersections we can choose $\phi_{ij} \in \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^1(\mathcal{L})(U_{ij})$ such that $\alpha_j - \alpha_i = \text{ad}_{\phi_{ij}}$. This motivates the following.

Definition 3.10. A *lifting triple* of $(\mathcal{L}, \bar{\alpha})$ is a triple

$$(\{\alpha_i\}, \{\rho_i\}, \{\phi_{ij}\})$$

with $\{\alpha_i\} \in \check{C}^0(\mathfrak{U}; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^1(\text{Der}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{L})))$, $\{\rho_i\} \in \check{C}^0(\mathfrak{U}; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^2(\mathcal{L}))$, and $\{\phi_{ij}\} \in \check{C}^1(\mathfrak{U}; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^1(\mathcal{L}))$, such that:

- (i) for each i the pair (α_i, ρ_i) is a lifting pair for $\bar{\alpha}|_{U_i}$,
- (ii) for each i, j on the double intersections U_{ij} we have $\alpha_j - \alpha_i = \text{ad}_{\phi_{ij}}$.

Now let $(\{\alpha_i\}, \{\rho_i\}, \{\phi_{ij}\})$ be a lifting triple of $(\mathcal{L}, \bar{\alpha})$. For each i we can construct $\lambda_i = \lambda_{(\alpha_i, \rho_i)} \in \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^3(Z(\mathcal{L}))(U_i)$ as in the previous section. The collection $\{\lambda_i\}$ defines a Čech cochain in K_0^3 . On the double intersections let

$$t_{ij} = \rho_j - \rho_i - \left(d_{\alpha_i} \phi_{ij} + \frac{1}{2} [\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}] \right).$$

These t_{ij} are elements of $\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^2(Z(\mathcal{L}))(U_{ij})$ (cf. Eq. (6)), and their collection defines the Čech cochain $\{t_{ij}\} \in K_1^2$. Finally, on the triple intersections U_{ijk} let

$$q_{ijk} = (\delta\phi)_{ijk} = -\phi_{jk} + \phi_{ik} - \phi_{ij}.$$

By the definition of the ϕ_{ij} , it follows that $\text{ad}_{q_{ijk}} = 0$, so that one obtains a Čech cochain $\{q_{ijk}\} \in K_2^1$.

Definition 3.11. The triple $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\})$ defines an element in T^3 , which will be called the cochain associated to the lifting triple $(\{\alpha_i\}, \{\rho_i\}, \{\phi_{ij}\})$.

We can prove the following statement.

Proposition 3.12. *The triple $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\}) \in T^3$ is closed under the total differential of T , and therefore defines a cohomology class in $\mathbb{H}^3(X; \tau^{\geq 1} \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$.*

Proof. The claim is equivalent to the four equations:

- (i) $d_{\bar{\alpha}} \lambda_i = 0$;
- (ii) $d_{\bar{\alpha}} t_{ij} = (\delta\lambda)_{ij}$;
- (iii) $d_{\bar{\alpha}} q_{ijk} = (\delta t)_{ijk}$;
- (iv) $\delta q = 0$.

The first equation follows from the analogous proposition which holds true in the local case, while the fourth follows from the definition of q , as $\delta^2 = 0$.

The other two equations require a little more effort. Let us begin with the third. Since $\delta^2\rho = 0$, we have

$$(\delta t)_{ijk} = -d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{ij} + d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{ik} - d_{\alpha_j}\phi_{jk} - \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}] + \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{ik}, \phi_{ik}] - \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{jk}, \phi_{jk}].$$

On the other hand, since the left-hand side of (iii) is

$$d_{\bar{\alpha}}q_{ijk} = d_{\alpha_i}q_{ijk} = -d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{ij} + d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{ik} - d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{jk},$$

we just need to show that

$$-d_{\alpha_j}\phi_{jk} - \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}] + \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{ik}, \phi_{ik}] - \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{jk}, \phi_{jk}] = -d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{jk}.$$

By Lemma 3.8, this is equivalent to

$$\frac{1}{2}[\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}] - \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{ik}, \phi_{ik}] + \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{jk}, \phi_{jk}] = -[\phi_{ij}, \phi_{jk}],$$

which holds true since $\text{ad}_{(\delta\phi)_{ijk}} = 0$ implies the identity

$$[\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}] = [\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ik}] - [\phi_{ij}, \phi_{jk}].$$

Finally, we prove that also the second equation holds true. Expanding it we obtain:

$$d_{\alpha_i} \left(\rho_j - \rho_i - d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{ij} - \frac{1}{2}[\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}] \right) = d_{\alpha_j}\rho_j - d_{\alpha_i}\rho_i,$$

which is equivalent to

$$d_{\alpha_i}\rho_j - d_{\alpha_j}\rho_j = d_{\alpha_i}^2\phi_{ij} + \frac{1}{2}d_{\alpha_i}([\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}]).$$

Using again Lemma 3.8 and Eq. (3), we have

$$-[\phi_{ij}, \rho_j] = [\rho_i, \phi_{ij}] + \frac{1}{2}d_{\alpha_i}[\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}].$$

Since d_{α_i} is a derivation for the bracket, $\frac{1}{2}d_{\alpha_i}[\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}] = [d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{ij}, \phi_{ij}]$, and the thesis now follows since $\rho_j - \rho_i - d_{\alpha_i}\phi_{ij}$ takes values in the center of \mathcal{L} . \square

We can eventually introduce the following cohomology class.

Definition 3.13. $\text{ob}(\bar{\alpha})$ is the cohomology class of the triple $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\})$ in $\mathbb{H}^3(X; \tau^{\geq 1}\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$.

The definition of the triple $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\})$ depends on the choice of a lifting triple, so we should check that two different lifting triples yield cohomologous cocycles. To this end, at first we consider the case of two lifting triples having the same α_i . Let $(\{\alpha_i\}, \{\rho_i\}, \{\phi_{ij}\})$ and $(\{\alpha_i\}, \{\rho'_i\}, \{\phi'_{ij}\})$ be two such lifting triples, and $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\})$ and $(\{\lambda'_i\}, \{t'_{ij}\}, \{q'_{ijk}\})$ the corresponding cocycles. Since

the α_i are the same, the differences $\rho'_i - \rho_i$ and $\phi'_{ij} - \phi_{ij}$ take values in $Z(\mathcal{L})$. Then we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda'_i - \lambda_i &= d_{\bar{\alpha}}(\rho'_i - \rho_i), \\ t'_{ij} - t_{ij} &= \delta(\rho' - \rho)_{ij} - d_{\bar{\alpha}}(\phi'_{ij} - \phi_{ij}), \\ q'_{ijk} - q_{ijk} &= \delta(\phi' - \phi)_{ijk},\end{aligned}$$

and the cocycles are cohomologous.

The proof for two general lifting triples follows from the next result.

Lemma 3.14. *Let $(\{\alpha_i\}, \{\rho_i\}, \{\phi_{ij}\})$ be a lifting triple of $\bar{\alpha}$, $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\})$ the associated cocycle and $\{\eta_i\} \in C^0(\mathfrak{U}; \Omega^1_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{L}))$. Then $(\{\alpha'_i\}, \{\rho'_i\}, \{\phi'_{ij}\})$ is another lifting triple of $\bar{\alpha}$, where:*

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha'_i &= \alpha_i + ad_{\eta_i}, \\ \rho'_i &= \rho_i + d_{\alpha_i}\eta_i + \frac{1}{2}[\eta_i, \eta_i], \\ \phi'_{ij} &= \phi_{ij} + \eta_j - \eta_i.\end{aligned}$$

Its associated cocycle $(\{\lambda'_i\}, \{t'_{ij}\}, \{q'_{ijk}\})$ is equal to $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\})$.

We can now prove the first part of Theorem 3.2.

Proposition 3.15. *The class $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha})$ vanishes if and only if there exists a holomorphic Lie algebroid extension of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} .*

Proof. Let an extension as in (5) be given. Consider a collection $\{s_i\}$ of splittings $s_i : \mathcal{B}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}|_{U_i}$. Out of it we construct α_{s_i} and ρ_{s_i} as in Sec. 3.2, and, moreover, we define $\phi_{s_{ij}} = s_j - s_i \in \Omega^1_{\mathcal{B}}(\mathcal{L})(U_{ij})$. The triple $(\{\alpha_{s_i}\}, \{\rho_{s_i}\}, \{\phi_{s_{ij}}\})$ is a lifting triple for $(\mathcal{L}, \bar{\alpha})$. The results of Sec. 3.2, together with some straightforward computations, allow us to conclude that the corresponding cocycle $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\})$ is zero.

Conversely, assume that $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha}) = 0$, and let $(\{\alpha_i\}, \{\rho_i\}, \{\phi_{ij}\})$ be any lifting triple, with corresponding cocycle $(\{\lambda_i\}, \{t_{ij}\}, \{q_{ijk}\})$. As this is a coboundary, there exist

$$\{a_i\} \in \check{C}^0(\mathfrak{U}; \Omega^2_{\mathcal{B}}(Z(\mathcal{L}))) \quad \text{and} \quad \{m_{ij}\} \in \check{C}^1(\mathfrak{U}; \Omega^1_{\mathcal{B}}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$$

such that

$$\lambda_i = d_{\bar{\alpha}}a_i, \quad t_{ij} = (\delta a)_{ij} - d_{\bar{\alpha}}m_{ij}, \quad q_{ijk} = (\delta m)_{ijk}. \quad (7)$$

Since a_i and b_{ij} take values in the center $Z(\mathcal{L})$, the triple $(\{\alpha_i\}, \{\rho_i - a_i\}, \{\phi_{ij} - m_{ij}\})$ is again a lifting triple for $(\mathcal{L}, \bar{\alpha})$. Using again the results of Sec. 3.2, on each open set U_i we can define a bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha_i, \rho_i - a_i}$ on $(\mathcal{B} \oplus \mathcal{L})|_{U_i}$. By Lemma 3.9, this defines a Lie algebroid extension of $\mathcal{B}|_{U_i}$ by $\mathcal{L}|_{U_i}$. On the double intersections U_{ij} , the endomorphism of $(\mathcal{B} \oplus \mathcal{L})|_{U_{ij}}$

$$\phi_{ij} - m_{ij}: (b, l) \mapsto (b, l + \phi_{ij}(b) - m_{ij}(b))$$

is defined. The second equation in (7) ensures that $\phi_{ij} - m_{ij}$ is a morphism of algebras

$$(\mathcal{B}|_{U_{ij}} \oplus \mathcal{L}|_{U_{ij}}, [\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha_j, \rho_j - a_j}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{B}|_{U_{ij}} \oplus \mathcal{L}|_{U_{ij}}, [\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha_i, \rho_i - a_i}),$$

while the third equation in (7) guarantees that the maps $\phi_{ij} - m_{ij}$ can be used to glue the local extensions just defined to obtain a Lie algebroid over X , which is an extension of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} . This ends the proof. \square

We finally come to the proof of the second part of Theorem 3.2.

Proposition 3.16. *When the obstruction $\mathbf{ob}(\bar{\alpha})$ vanishes, the set of isomorphism classes of extensions of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} inducing the coupling $(\mathcal{L}, \bar{\alpha})$ is a torsor over $\mathbb{H}^2(X; \tau^{\geq 1}\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$.*

Proof. Let an extension \mathcal{A} be given, choose a collection of local splittings $s_i : \mathcal{B}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}|_{U_i}$, and construct the corresponding lifting triple $(\{\alpha_{s_i}\}, \{\rho_{s_i}\}, \{\phi_{s_{ij}}\})$ as in the proof of the previous proposition. Let $(\{\gamma_i\}, \{\psi_{ij}\})$ be a representative of a class in $\mathbb{H}^2(X; \tau^{\geq 1}\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$, with $\{\gamma_i\} \in K_0^2$ and $\{\psi_{ij}\} \in K_1^1$. Then, since both γ_i and ψ_{ij} take values in $Z(\mathcal{L})$, also $(\alpha_{s_i}, \rho_{s_i} + \gamma_i, \phi_{s_{ij}} + \psi_{ij})$ is a lifting triple of $\bar{\alpha}$, and as $(\{\gamma_i\}, \{\psi_{ij}\})$ is closed in T^2 , the brackets $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\alpha_{s_i}, \rho_{s_i} + \gamma_i}$ define Lie algebroid extensions of $\mathcal{B}|_{U_i}$ by $\mathcal{L}|_{U_i}$ that glue with the $\phi_{s_{ij}} + \psi_{ij}$ to yield a global Lie algebroid extension of \mathcal{B} by \mathcal{L} .

Conversely, given two extensions \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}' , construct lifting triples $(\{\alpha_{s_i}\}, \{\rho_{s_i}\}, \{\phi_{s_{ij}}\})$ and $(\{\alpha'_{s'_i}\}, \{\rho'_{s'_i}\}, \{\phi'_{s'_{ij}}\})$ out of a collection of local splittings as before. Choosing $\eta_i \in \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^1(Z(\mathcal{L}))$ such that $\alpha'_{s'_i} - \alpha_{s_i} = \text{ad}_{\eta_i}$, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_i &= \rho'_{s'_i} - \rho_{s_i} - d_{\alpha_{s_i}}\eta_i - \frac{1}{2}[\eta_i, \eta_i], \\ \psi_{ij} &= \phi'_{s'_{ij}} - \phi_{s_{ij}} \end{aligned}$$

take values in $Z(\mathcal{L})$ and satisfy the necessary conditions to define a class in the hypercohomology group $\mathbb{H}^2(X; \tau^{\geq 1}\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{\bullet}(Z(\mathcal{L})))$. \square

4. A Spectral Sequence

Let X be a complex manifold. Given an extension of Lie algebroids on X as in Eq. (5), one can construct a spectral sequence which converges to the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}^{\bullet}(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{\bullet})$. This is a generalization of the spectral sequence associated to an inclusion of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{h} \subseteq \mathfrak{g}$ as given in [12]. This result was generalized to the case of Lie–Rinehart algebras in [21], while the case of smooth Lie algebroids was treated in [17, Chap. 7.4]. We explicitly compute the first and second terms of this spectral sequence.

We consider an exact sequence of holomorphic Lie algebroids as in Eq. (5). We shall assume that both \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{L} are locally free \mathcal{O}_X -modules.

Definition 4.1. For $p = 0, \dots, q$, we define $F^p\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q$ as the subsheaf of $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q$ whose sections are annihilated by the inner product with $q - p + 1$ sections of \mathcal{L} .

Note that $F^0\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q = \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q$, $F^q\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q = \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^q$, $F^{q+1}\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q = 0$.

In this way a decreasing filtration of the complex $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet$ is defined, which, according to [10, Chap. 0, 13.6.4], induces a filtration on the complex that computes the hypercohomology of the complex $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet$. For the sake of clarity we give here the details of this construction.

Lemma 4.2. $\mathrm{gr}_p \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+q} := F^p\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+q} / F^{p+1}\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+q} \simeq \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^q$.

Proof. We define a morphism:

$$j : F^p\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+q} \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^q$$

by letting

$$j(\omega)(b_1, \dots, b_p; l_1, \dots, l_q) = \omega(\bar{b}_1, \dots, \bar{b}_p, l_1, \dots, l_q),$$

where ω is a section of $F^p\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+q}$, b_1, \dots, b_p are sections of \mathcal{B} , l_1, \dots, l_q are sections of \mathcal{L} , and \bar{b}_i is any section of \mathcal{A} whose image in \mathcal{B} is b_i . Since $\omega \in F^p\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+q}$, this definition does not depend on the choice of \bar{b}_i . The kernel of j coincides with $F^{p+1}\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{p+q}$, and this map is surjective. In fact, since both \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{L} are locally free, for all k, p , locally we can always find an isomorphism $F^p\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^k \simeq \bigoplus_{p' \geq p} \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{p'} \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^{k-p'}$. \square

Theorem 4.3. *The filtration $F^\bullet\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet$ induces a spectral sequence which converges to the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet)$. The first term of this spectral sequence is*

$$E_1^{p,q} \simeq \mathbb{H}^q(X, \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^q). \quad (8)$$

The differential of the complex in the right-hand side of this equation is the differential $d_{\mathcal{L}}$ induced by the trivial action of \mathcal{L} on $\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p$.

We make some preparations for the proof of Theorem 4.3. By standard homological constructions (see e.g. [26]), one can introduce injective resolutions $\mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet}$ of $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q$, and $F^p\mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet}$ of $F^p\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q$, such that $F^p\mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet}$ is a filtration of $\mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet}$, and $\mathrm{gr}_p \mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet} := F^p\mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet} / F^{p+1}\mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet}$ is an injective resolution of $\mathrm{gr}_p \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^q$. We consider the total complex

$$T^k = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \Gamma(X, \mathcal{C}^{p,q})$$

whose cohomology is the hypercohomology of $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet$. Its descending filtration is defined by

$$F^\ell T^k = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \Gamma(X, F^\ell \mathcal{C}^{p,q}).$$

Lemma 4.4. *One has an isomorphism*

$$\Gamma(X, F^\ell \mathcal{C}^{p,q}) / \Gamma(X, F^{\ell+1} \mathcal{C}^{p,q}) \simeq \Gamma(X, \mathrm{gr}_\ell \mathcal{C}^{p,q}).$$

Proof. As $F^p \mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet} / F^{p+1} \mathcal{C}^{q,\bullet} \simeq \text{gr}_\ell \mathcal{C}^{p,q}$ one has the exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow \Gamma(X, F^{\ell+1} \mathcal{C}^{p,q}) &\rightarrow \Gamma(X, F^\ell \mathcal{C}^{p,q}) \rightarrow \Gamma(X, \text{gr}_\ell \mathcal{C}^{p,q}) \\ &\rightarrow H^1(X, F^{\ell+1} \mathcal{C}^{p,q}) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

Proof of Theorem 4.3. As a consequence of Lemma 4.4, the zeroth term of the spectral sequence given by the filtration $F^\ell T^k$ is

$$E_0^{\ell,k} = \bigoplus_{p+q=k+\ell} \Gamma(X, \text{gr}_\ell \mathcal{C}^{p,q}).$$

Recalling that the differential $d_0 : E_0^{\ell,k} \rightarrow E_0^{\ell,k+1}$ is induced by the differential of the complex $\Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet$, we obtain

$$E_1^{\ell,k} \simeq \mathbb{H}^k(X, F^\ell \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet / F^{\ell+1} \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet).$$

By plugging in the isomorphism proved in Lemma 4.2, we get Eq. (8). □

Remark 4.5. (i) One can also consider the spectral sequence associated with the filtration of the complex of sheaves $F^\bullet \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^\bullet$. In this case the first terms of the spectral sequence are the sheaves

$$\mathcal{E}_0^{p,q} = \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^q, \quad \mathcal{E}_1^{p,q} = \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \mathcal{G}^q,$$

where \mathcal{G}^q are the cohomology sheaves of the complex $\Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^\bullet$.

Note that the $\mathcal{E}_1^{p,q}$ are the sheaves associated with the presheaves

$$U \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{H}^q(U, \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^\bullet),$$

but $E_1^{p,q}$ is not the vector space of global sections of $\mathcal{E}_1^{p,q}$.

(ii) Note that given the extension (5), we have the coupling $\bar{\alpha} : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Out}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mathcal{L})$. This induces a representation of \mathcal{B} on the sheaves \mathcal{G}^q , so that we can consider the \mathcal{B} -forms with values in \mathcal{G}^q . These sheaves form a complex $(\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^\bullet(\mathcal{G}^q), d_{\mathcal{B}})$ and by the previous item, $\mathcal{E}_1^{p,q} = \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p(\mathcal{G}^q)$. One checks that the differential d_1 of the spectral sequence coincides with $d_{\mathcal{B}}$ (cf. [12, 17] for details). It follows that the second term of the spectral sequence is formed by the cohomology sheaves

$$\mathcal{E}_2^{p,q} = \mathcal{H}^p(\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^\bullet(\mathcal{G}^q), d_{\mathcal{B}}).$$

However, a description of the differential d_1 of term $E_1^{p,q}$ will need a finer study, as it cannot be recovered directly from d_1 of $\mathcal{E}_1^{p,q}$. The next section will be devoted to this goal.

Example 4.6. Given a Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} , denote by \mathcal{I} the image of the anchor a and by \mathcal{N} the kernel of a . One gets an extension

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{I} \rightarrow 0$$

of the type (5). Then a spectral sequence is intrinsically associated to the Lie algebroid \mathcal{A} . Note that in general \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{N} are not locally free \mathcal{O}_X -modules, but

the definition of the filtration on \mathcal{A} makes sense also in this case, so that we have indeed a spectral sequence associated to any Lie algebroid.

Consider now the sheaves \mathcal{G}^q , the cohomology sheaves of the complex of sheaves $\Omega_{\mathcal{N}}^\bullet$ (cf. Remark 4.5). The differential d_1 of the local spectral sequence $\mathcal{E}_1^{p,q}$ is a differential

$$d_1 : \Omega_{\mathcal{G}}^p \otimes \mathcal{G}^q \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{G}}^{p+1} \otimes \mathcal{G}^q,$$

which, motivated by the next example, can be interpreted as a Gauss–Manin connection on the sheaves \mathcal{G}^q .

Example 4.7. Let X, Y be complex manifolds and $p : X \rightarrow Y$ a submersion. Then we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow T_p \rightarrow T_X \rightarrow p^*T_Y \rightarrow 0$$

of vector bundles over X . Here T_p is the sub-Lie algebroid of T_X whose sections are the vector fields tangent to the fibers of p . One introduces the sheaves $\mathcal{H}_{DR}^q(X/Y) = R^q p_* \Omega_{X/Y}^\bullet$. The Gauss–Manin connection associated to the morphism p is a flat connection

$$\nabla_{GM} : \mathcal{H}_{DR}^q(X/Y) \otimes \Omega_Y^p \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{DR}^q(X/Y) \otimes \Omega_Y^{p+1}.$$

In [14] it is shown that this connection is the d_1 differential of the spectral sequence defined as follows. Consider the filtration defined in Definition 4.1 with $\mathcal{A} = T_X$ and $\mathcal{L} = T_p$. Note that T_p is not an ideal in T_X , however, Definition 4.1 makes sense for any \mathcal{L} sub-Lie algebroid of \mathcal{A} . Applying the derived functor Rp_* to the filtered complex of sheaves $F^\bullet \Omega_X^\bullet$, by the construction of [10, Chap. 0, 13.6.4], we obtain a spectral sequence converging to $R^\bullet p_*(\Omega_X^\bullet)$. The $E_1^{p,q}$ term of this spectral sequence is isomorphic to $\mathcal{H}_{DR}^q(X/Y) \otimes \Omega_Y^p$, and the d_1 differential coincides with the Gauss–Manin connection.

The rest of this section is devoted to the explicit computation of the differential d_T when a collection of local splittings \mathfrak{s} is given. This will allow us to compute the d_1 differential of the spectral sequence, and to understand how the other differentials behave.

Remark 4.8. Let $\Xi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^k \otimes \wedge^j \mathcal{L}$ and $\eta \in \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^q$. The duality pairing between \mathcal{L} and $\Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^1$ induces a cup-product $\Xi \smile \eta \in \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{p+k} \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^{q-j}$, defined explicitly by the formula

$$\begin{aligned} & (\Xi \smile \eta)(b_1, \dots, b_{p+k}; l_1, \dots, l_{q-j}) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_{p,k}} (-1)^\sigma \eta(b_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, b_{\sigma(p)}; \Xi(b_{\sigma(p+1)}, \dots, b_{\sigma(p+k)}), l_1, \dots, l_{q-j}). \end{aligned}$$

Let an extension as (5) be given and let $s : \mathcal{B}|_U \rightarrow \mathcal{A}|_U$ be a local section defined over some open subset $U \subseteq X$. The splitting s induces an isomorphism

$\mathcal{A}|_U \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{B}|_U \oplus \mathcal{L}|_U$, which, in turn, defines an isomorphism

$$\Omega_{\mathcal{A}|_U}^k \xrightarrow{s} \bigoplus_{m=0}^k \Omega_{\mathcal{B}|_U}^m \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^{k-m}.$$

Given $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}|_U}^k$, we shall denote by $s(\xi)$ the corresponding element on the right-hand side of (4). In particular, we shall write $s(\xi) = (s(\xi)^{0,k}, \dots, s(\xi)^{k,0})$, with $s(\xi)^{m,k-m} \in \Omega_{\mathcal{B}|_U}^m \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^{k-m}$.

Remark 4.9. Observe that $s(\xi)^{m,k-m}$ is defined by the formula

$$s(\xi)^{m,k-m}(b_1, \dots, b_m; l_1, \dots, l_{k-m}) = \xi(s(b_1), \dots, s(b_{k-m}), l_1, \dots, l_m). \quad (9)$$

Moreover, the splitting s induces a $\mathcal{B}|_U$ -connection α_s on $\mathcal{L}|_U$ (cf. Sec. 3). By a standard argument, α_s induces a $\mathcal{B}|_U$ -connection on $\mathcal{L}|_U^*$ and on all exterior powers $\Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^p$. Explicitly, this action is given as

$$(\alpha_s(b) \cdot \eta)(l_1, \dots, l_p) = \alpha_s(b)(\eta(l_1, \dots, l_p)) + \sum_a (-1)^a \eta(\alpha_s(b)(l_a), l_1, \dots, \hat{l}_a, \dots, l_p)$$

for $\eta \in \Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^p$ and $b \in \mathcal{B}|_U$. From this we obtain the differential

$$d_{\alpha_s} : \Omega_{\mathcal{B}|_U}^m \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^{k-m} \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{B}|_U}^{m+1} \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^{k-m},$$

which satisfies $d_{\alpha_s}^2 = F_{\alpha_s} \smile \bullet$, where F_{α_s} is the curvature of α_s acting on $\Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^{k-m}$.

On the other hand, since \mathcal{L} is totally intransitive, we can consider the trivial \mathcal{L} -action on $\Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^m$. In this way we obtain a differential

$$d_{\mathcal{L}} : \Omega_{\mathcal{B}|_U}^m \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^{k-m} \rightarrow \Omega_{\mathcal{B}|_U}^m \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}|_U}^{k-m+1},$$

which satisfies $d_{\mathcal{L}}^2 = 0$.

Now we have the following.

Lemma 4.10. For $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}|_U}^k$ one has

$$\begin{aligned} s(d_{\mathcal{A}} \xi)^{m+1,k-m} &= d_{\mathcal{L}}(s(\xi)^{m,k-m}) + (-1)^{m+1} d_{\alpha_s}(s(\xi)^{m+1,k-m-1}) \\ &\quad - \rho_s \smile s(\xi)^{m-1,k-m+1}. \end{aligned}$$

We check now how this decomposition depends on the splitting. Let s' be another splitting defined over an open set $U' \subseteq X$, so that $s' - s = \phi : \mathcal{B}|_{U \cap U'} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}|_{U \cap U'}$.

Lemma 4.11. Given $\xi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^k$, and two local splittings s, s' as above, we have

$$s'(\xi)^{m,k-m} = s(\xi)^{m,k-m} + \sum_a \wedge^a \phi \smile s(\xi)^{m+a,k-m-a},$$

where $\phi = s' - s$, and $\wedge^a \phi \in \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^a \otimes \wedge^a \mathcal{L}$ is defined by $(\wedge^a \phi)(b_1, \dots, b_a) = \phi(b_1) \wedge \dots \wedge \phi(b_a)$.

Let now $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ be an open cover of X , and let $\mathfrak{s} = \{s_i\}$ be a collection of splittings of (5), with each s_i defined over U_i . We can construct a lifting triple $(\{\alpha_{s_i}\}, \{\rho_{s_i}\}, \{\phi_{s_{ij}}\})$ as described in Sec. 3.3. The groups of Čech cochains $K_q^p = \check{C}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^p)$ form a double complex with differentials $\delta_1 = d_{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\delta_2 = \delta$ the Čech differential. If \mathfrak{U} is good in the sense previously introduced, the cohomology of the total complex $T^k = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} K_q^p$ is isomorphic to the holomorphic Lie algebroid cohomology of \mathcal{A} .

Now, the choice of the local splittings \mathfrak{s} induces an isomorphism

$$\check{C}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^p) \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{s}} \bigoplus_{p'+r=p} \check{C}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{p'} \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^r). \quad (10)$$

This isomorphism is explicitly given by $\mathfrak{s}\{c_{i_0 \dots i_a}\} = \{s_{i_0}(c_{i_0 \dots i_a})\}$. We use the notation $K_a^{p,r} := \check{C}^q(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^r)$. Under the isomorphism (10), the filtration takes the form

$$F^p T^{p+q} = \bigoplus_{a=0}^k \bigoplus_{m=0}^{q-a} K_a^{p+m, q-a-m}. \quad (11)$$

Now, for any element $h \in T^k$, write $h = (h_0, \dots, h_k)$ with $h_a = \{(h_a)_{i_0 \dots i_s}\} \in \check{C}^s(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_{\mathcal{A}}^{k-a})$. Define $(\mathfrak{s}h)_a$ to be the image of h_a under the isomorphism (10), namely, $((\mathfrak{s}h)_a)_{i_0 \dots i_a} = s_{i_0}((h_a)_{i_0 \dots i_a})$. Moreover, we shall write $(\mathfrak{s}h)_a = ((\mathfrak{s}h)_a^{k-a,0}, \dots, (\mathfrak{s}h)_a^{0,k-a})$, with the Čech cochains $(\mathfrak{s}h)_a^{m, k-a-m} \in K_a^{m, k-a-m}$ defined by

$$((\mathfrak{s}h)_a^{m, k-a-m})_{i_0 \dots i_a} = s_{i_0}((h_a)_{i_0 \dots i_a})^{m, k-a-m}, \quad (12)$$

where the right-hand side of the equation is defined in Eq. (9).

We want to understand how the differential d_T of the total complex T behaves under the isomorphisms (10). To this end, we introduce some operators which will provide a decomposition of this differential. Now, $d_T = d_{\mathcal{A}} + \delta$, and by Lemma 4.10 we see that $d_{\mathcal{A}} = d_{\mathcal{L}} + (-1)^p d_{\alpha_s} - \rho_{\mathfrak{s}} \smile \bullet$, where:

$$d_{\mathcal{L}} : K_a^{p,q} \rightarrow K_a^{p,q+1}, \quad d_{\alpha_s} : K_a^{p,q} \rightarrow K_a^{p+1,q}, \quad \rho_{\mathfrak{s}} \smile \bullet : K_a^{p,q} \rightarrow K_a^{p+2,q-1}$$

for $\{\eta_{i_0 \dots i_a}\} \in K_a^{p,q}$ are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} d_{\mathcal{L}}\{\eta_{i_0 \dots i_a}\} &= \{d_{\mathcal{L}}\eta_{i_0 \dots i_a}\}; \\ d_{\alpha_s}\{\eta_{i_0 \dots i_a}\} &= \{d_{\alpha_{s_{i_0}}}\eta_{i_0 \dots i_a}\}; \\ \rho_{\mathfrak{s}} \smile \{\eta_{i_0 \dots i_a}\} &= \{\rho_{s_{i_0}} \smile \eta_{i_0 \dots i_a}\}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for every positive integer t , using the cochain $\{\phi_{s_{ij}}\}$ of the lifting triple associated to \mathfrak{s} , we define the operators

$$\wedge^t \phi_{\mathfrak{s}} \smile \bullet : K_a^{p,q} \rightarrow K_{a+1}^{p+t,q-t}$$

via the formula

$$(\wedge^t \phi_{\mathfrak{s}} \smile \{\eta_{i_0 \dots i_a}\})_{j_0 \dots j_{a+1}} = \wedge^t \phi_{j_0 j_1} \smile \eta_{j_1 \dots j_{a+1}}$$

for $\eta \in K_a^{p,q}$, see the Lemma 4.11 for the right-hand side of the equation.

Finally, we have the Čech coboundary operator $\delta : K_a^{p,q} \rightarrow K_{a+1}^{p,q}$.

Now we can state the following.

Lemma 4.12. *Let $h \in T^k$. According to the decomposition (12), one has*

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathfrak{s}(d_T h))_a^{m,k+1-a-m} &= d_{\mathcal{L}}((\mathfrak{s}h)_a^{m,k-a-m}) + (-1)^m d_{\alpha_s}((\mathfrak{s}h)_a^{m-1,k+1-a-m}) \\ &\quad - \rho_s \smile ((\mathfrak{s}h)_a^{m-2,k+2-a-m}) + (-1)^{k+a} \delta((\mathfrak{s}h)_{a-1}^{m,k+1-a-m}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{t=1}^{k-s-m} (-1)^{k+a+t+1} \wedge^t \phi_s \smile ((\mathfrak{s}h)_{a-1}^{m-t,k+1-a-m+t}). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. After Lemma 4.10, it suffices to understand how the Čech differential δ behaves under the decomposition (12). We have:

$$\begin{aligned} ((\mathfrak{s}\delta h)_a^{m,n})_{i_0 \dots i_a} &= s_{i_0}((\delta h_{a-1})_{i_0 \dots i_a})^{m,n} \\ &= -s_{i_0}((h_{a-1})_{i_1, \dots, i_a}) + \sum_{\nu=1}^a (-1)^\nu s_{i_0}((h_{a-1})_{i_0 \dots \hat{i}_\nu \dots i_a})^{m,n}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta((\mathfrak{s}h)_{a-1}^{m,n})_{i_0 \dots i_a} &= -s_{i_1}((h_{a-1})_{i_1, \dots, i_a}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\nu=1}^a (-1)^\nu s_{i_0}((h_{a-1})_{i_0 \dots \hat{i}_\nu \dots i_a})^{m,n}. \end{aligned}$$

Using Lemma 4.11 we conclude. \square

Let us rewrite this as follows. Denote by Δ_s^m the composition of the isomorphism $T^k \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{s}} \bigoplus_{a,b} K_a^{b,k-a-b}$ with the projection onto the subspace $\bigoplus_a K_a^{m,k-a-m} = \text{gr}^m T^k$. Then the equation of Lemma 4.12 becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_s^m(d_T h) &= d_{\mathcal{L}}(\Delta_s^m(h)) + (-1)^m d_{\alpha_s}(\Delta_s^{m-1}(h)) - \rho_s \smile \Delta_s^{m-2}(h) \\ &\quad + (-1)^k \delta(\Delta_s^m(h)) + \sum_t (-1)^{k+t+1} \wedge^t \phi_s \smile \Delta_s^{m-t}(h). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for each positive integer a , we can introduce the operators $D_s^a : \text{gr}^m T^k \rightarrow \text{gr}^{m+a} T^{k+1}$ such that for $h = \Delta_s^p h$ one has $\Delta_s^{p+a}(d_T(\Delta_s^p(h))) = D_s^a(\Delta_s^p h)$. Explicitly, we have

$$\begin{aligned} D_s^0 &= d_{\mathcal{L}} + (-1)^k \delta, \quad D_s^1 = (-1)^m d_{\alpha_s} + (-1)^k \phi_s \smile \bullet, \\ D_s^2 &= -\rho_s \smile \bullet + (-1)^{k+1} \wedge^2 \phi_s \smile \bullet, \quad D_s^a = (-1)^{k+a} \wedge^a \phi_s \smile \bullet. \end{aligned}$$

Using these operators, we can write the total differential in the compact form

$$\Delta_s^m(d_T h) = \sum_a D_s^a(\Delta_s^{m-a}(h)). \quad (13)$$

Note that, according to (11), $h \in F^p T^{p+q}$ if and only if

$$(\mathfrak{s}h)_a^{m,p+q-a-m} = 0 \quad \text{for } m < p.$$

Then using the $\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^m$ operators, this becomes:

$$h \in F^p T^{p+q} \quad \text{if and only if} \quad \Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^m(h) = 0 \quad \text{for } m < p. \quad (14)$$

Now, recall that the terms of the spectral sequence $E_r^{p,q}$ may be defined (cf. [28]) as the quotient $E_r^{p,q} = Z_r^{p,q}/B_r^{p,q}$, where

$$Z_r^{p,q} = \{x \in F^p T^{p+q} \mid d_T x \in F^{p+r} T^{p+q+1}\}$$

and

$$B_r^{p,q} = Z_{r-1}^{p+1,q-1} + d_T Z_{r-1}^{p-r+1,q+r-2} \subseteq Z_r^{p,q},$$

while the differentials $d_r : E_r^{p,q} \rightarrow E_r^{p+r,q+1-r}$ are induced by d_T . By this definition and (14), we see that $h \in Z_r^{p,q}$ is a representative of a class $[h] \in E_r^{p,q}$ if and only if $\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^m(h) = 0$ for $m < p$ and $\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^m(d_T h) = 0$ for $m < p+r$.

For $r = 0$ we obtain

$$Z_0^{p,q} = F^p T^{p+q}, \quad B_0^{p,q} = F^{p+1} T^{p+q},$$

so that $E_0^{p,q} = \text{gr}^p T^{p+q} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{s}} \bigoplus_a K_a^{p,q-a}$. To compute the differential d_0 , let $h \in F^p T^{p+q}$; then Eq. (14) is satisfied, and from Lemma 4.12 we obtain that $d_0[h]$ is the class in $E_0^{p,q}$ of

$$\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^p(d_T h) = D_{\mathfrak{s}}^0(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^p(h)).$$

Now note that $D_{\mathfrak{s}}^0 = d_{\mathcal{L}} + (-1)^{p+q} \delta$ does not depend on the choice of \mathfrak{s} and coincides with the total complex associated to the double complex $K_{\bullet}^{p,\bullet} = \check{C}^{\bullet}(\mathfrak{U}, \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^{\bullet})$. So the term $E_1^{p,q}$ of the spectral sequence is isomorphic to $\mathbb{H}^p(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^{\bullet})$; this yields a hands-on proof of Theorem 4.3.

We can now compute the differential $d_1 : E_1^{p,q} \rightarrow E_1^{p+1,q}$. Let $h \in Z_1^{p,q}$. Since $B_1^{p+1,q} = Z_0^{p+2,q-1} + d_T Z_0^{p+1,q-1} = F^{p+2} T^{p+q+1} + d_T F^{p+1} T^{p+q}$, we have

$$d_T h = \Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^{p+1}(d_T h) \quad \text{mod } B_1^{p+1,q}.$$

So from Eq. (13) we obtain:

$$d_1[h] = [D_{\mathfrak{s}}^1(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^p(h)) + D^0(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^{p+1}(h))]$$

and, since $D^0(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^{p+1}(h))$ is a coboundary for the d_0 differential, we have

$$d_1[h] = [D_{\mathfrak{s}}^1(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^p(h))].$$

So, we can identify the E_2 term of the spectral sequence with the cohomology of the complex $\mathbb{H}^q(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^{\bullet}) \xrightarrow{D_{\mathfrak{s}}^1} \mathbb{H}^q(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^{p+1} \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{L}}^{\bullet})$. One should check that the

differential $D_{\mathfrak{s}}^1$ is well defined, i.e. it does not depend on the choice of the collection of splittings \mathfrak{s} . In fact, we have the following.

Lemma 4.13. *Let \mathfrak{s} and \mathfrak{s}' be two collections of splittings over the same open cover \mathfrak{U} . Let $\psi_i : \mathcal{B}|_{U_i} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}|_{U_i}$ be the differences $\psi_i = s'_i - s_i$. Then, for any $\xi \in \text{gr}^p T^{p+q}$ with $D^0(\xi) = 0$, we have*

$$D_{\mathfrak{s}'}^1 \xi - D_{\mathfrak{s}}^1 \xi = D^0(\eta),$$

for $\eta \in \text{gr}^{p+1} T^{p+q}$ defined as $\eta = \psi \smile \xi$.

The further terms of the spectral sequence become quite complicated, so that we just give a hint of how one can describe the d_2 differential. Let $h \in F^p T^{p+q}$ be a cochain defining an element $[h] \in E_2^{p,q}$. This means that $h \in Z_2^{p,q}$, and by (14) we have

$$D_{\mathfrak{s}}^0(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^p(h)) = 0, \quad D_{\mathfrak{s}}^1(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^p(h)) = (-1)^p D_{\mathfrak{s}}^0(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^{p+1}(h)).$$

Then

$$d_T h = D_{\mathfrak{s}}^2(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^p(h)) + D_{\mathfrak{s}}^1(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^{p+1}(h)) + D_{\mathfrak{s}}^3(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^p(h)) + D_{\mathfrak{s}}^2(\Delta_{\mathfrak{s}}^{p+1}(h)) \pmod{B_2^{p+2,q-1}}$$

and the terms on the right-hand side of the equation yield a representative of $d_2[h]$.

5. Example: Cohomology of the Atiyah Algebroid of a Line Bundle

We apply the results of the previous sections to study the cohomology of the Atiyah algebroid $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ of a line bundle \mathcal{M} . In this case the sequence (2) takes the form

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \Theta_X \rightarrow 0, \quad (15)$$

where \mathcal{O}_X is regarded as a bundle of abelian Lie algebras. Since \mathcal{O}_X has rank one, the filtration has only one nontrivial term, i.e.:

$$F^k \Omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}}^k \simeq \Omega_X^k,$$

and the only nontrivial graded objects are

$$\text{gr}_{k-1} \Omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}}^k \simeq \Omega_X^{k-1}, \quad \text{gr}_k \Omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}}^k \simeq \Omega_X^k. \quad (16)$$

One can compute the cohomology of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}$ directly. To this end observe that, denoting by $T_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}}^k$ the complex computing the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}^q(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}}^\bullet)$, and by $T_{\Theta_X}^\bullet$ the complex computing the hypercohomology $\mathbb{H}^q(X; \Omega_X^\bullet) = H^q(X; \mathbb{C})$, from (16) we can deduce that $F^k T_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}}^k = T_{\Theta_X}^k$ and $\text{gr}_k T_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}}^k = T_{\Theta_X}^{k-1}$. From this we obtain the exact sequence of complexes

$$0 \rightarrow T_{\Theta_X}^\bullet \rightarrow T_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathcal{M}}}^\bullet \rightarrow T_{\Theta_X}^{\bullet-1} \rightarrow 0. \quad (17)$$

Proposition 5.1. *The short exact sequence (17) induces a long exact sequence in cohomology*

$$\cdots \rightarrow H^q(X; \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^q(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}}^\bullet) \rightarrow H^{q-1}(X; \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^{q+1}(X; \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \cdots$$

whose connecting morphism is given by the cup product with the first Chern class of \mathcal{M} . In particular, we obtain

$$\mathbb{H}^q(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}; \mathbb{C}) \simeq \frac{H^q(X; \mathbb{C})}{\text{Im } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q-2}} \oplus \ker \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q-1},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q} &: H^q(X, \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow H^{q+2}(X, \mathbb{C}), \\ \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q}(x) &= c_1(\mathcal{M}) \smile x. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $(\{\alpha_{s_i}\}, \{\rho_{s_i}\}, \{\phi_{s_{ij}}\})$ be a lifting triple associated with a collection $\mathfrak{s} = \{s_i\}$ of splittings of the exact sequence (15). Note that giving a splitting of this sequence is equivalent to giving a connection on \mathcal{M} . Since we can always locally define flat connections on a line bundle, we can assume that $\rho_{s_i} = 0$. Moreover, the extension is abelian, and the action of Θ_X on \mathcal{O}_X coincides with the standard one, so that the α_{s_i} are the restriction to U_i of α_{std} , the standard action of Θ_X on \mathcal{O}_X . Finally, the cocycle $\{\phi_{s_{ij}}\}$ is δ -closed, and its cohomology class in $H^1(X; \Omega_X^1)$ is the first Chern class of \mathcal{M} .

Let $c \in T_{\Theta_X}^{q-1}$ be a representative of a class in $H^{q-1}(X; \mathbb{C})$, and denote by σ the connecting morphism. Then $\sigma([c]) = [d_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}} x]$, for x any lifting of c to $T_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}}^q$. In particular we can choose $x = (0, c)$, where we are using \mathfrak{s} to identify $T_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}}^q$ with $T_{\Theta_X}^q \oplus T_{\Theta_X}^{q-1}$. So we have

$$d_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}} x = \delta c + d_{\alpha_{\text{std}}} c + \phi_{\mathfrak{s}} \smile c.$$

As $d_{\alpha_{\text{std}}}$ coincides with d_X , the de Rham differential of X , and c is closed in $T_{\Theta_X}^{q-1}$, we have $\delta c + d_{\alpha_{\text{std}}} c = 0$, and we obtain $d_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}} x = \phi_{\mathfrak{s}} \smile c$. Since $\phi_{\mathfrak{s}}$ is a representative of the Chern class of \mathcal{M} , the proposition is proved. \square

As in this case $\Omega_{\mathcal{D}}^\bullet$ is the two term complex $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X \xrightarrow{0} \mathcal{O}_X \rightarrow 0$, we have the isomorphisms

$$E_1^{p,q} \simeq \mathbb{H}^q(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{D}}^\bullet \otimes \Omega_{\mathcal{B}}^p) \simeq H^q(X; \Omega_X^p) \oplus H^{q-1}(X; \Omega_X^p).$$

Using the computations made in the previous section, we obtain the following.

Proposition 5.2. (i) *For $(\xi_q, \xi_{q-1}) \in H^q(X; \Omega_X^p) \oplus H^{q-1}(X; \Omega_X^p) \simeq E_1^{p,q}$, one has*

$$d_1(\xi_q, \xi_{q-1}) = (d_X \xi_q + c_1(\mathcal{M}) \smile \xi_{q-1}, d_X \xi_{q-1}).$$

(ii) *If X is a compact Kähler manifold, the spectral sequence degenerates at the second step.*

Moreover, the cohomology $\mathbb{H}^k(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}}^\bullet)$ inherits a Hodge structure of weight $(k-1, k)$.

Proof. Part (i) is clear.

To prove (ii), observe that if X is a compact Kähler manifold, one has the Hodge decomposition for X . This implies that the spectral sequence associated with the bête filtration of Ω_X^\bullet degenerates at the first step. This entails that for any Čech cocycle $\xi_q \in \check{C}^q(\mathcal{U}, \Omega_X^p)$, the Čech cochain $d_X \xi_q$ is actually a δ -coboundary.

This in turn implies that the differential d_1 of the spectral sequence satisfies

$$d_1[(\xi_q, \xi_{q-1})] = [(c_1(\mathcal{M}) \smile \xi_{q-1}, 0)].$$

We then have

$$E_2^{p,q} = \frac{H^q(X; \Omega_X^p)}{\text{Im } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q-1, p-1}} \oplus \text{Ker } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q-1, p},$$

where by $\gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q, p}$ we denote the cup product

$$\gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q, p} = c_1(\mathcal{M}) \smile \bullet : H^q(X; \Omega_X^p) \rightarrow H^{q+1}(X; \Omega_X^{q+1}).$$

On the other hand, we know that the spectral sequence converges to

$$\mathbb{H}^k(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}}^\bullet) = \frac{H^k(X; \mathbb{C})}{\text{Im } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q-2}} \oplus \text{Ker } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q-1}.$$

Now, the Hodge decomposition for X induces the decompositions

$$\frac{\mathbb{H}^k(X; \Omega_X^\bullet)}{\text{Im } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, k-2}} = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} \frac{H^q(X; \Omega_X^p)}{\text{Im } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q-1, p-1}}, \quad \text{Ker } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, k-1} = \bigoplus_{p+q=k-1} \text{Ker } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q, p}, \quad (18)$$

from which we obtain $\mathbb{H}^k(X; \Omega_{\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{M}}^\bullet) = \bigoplus_{p+q=k} E_2^{p,q}$. Thus the spectral sequence degenerates at the second term.

Moreover, since $c_1(\mathcal{M})$ belongs to $H^2(X; \mathbb{Z})$, we have the isomorphisms

$$\overline{\text{Ker } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q, p}} = \text{Ker } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, p, q}, \quad \overline{\text{Im } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, q, p}} = \text{Im } \gamma_{\mathcal{M}, p, q},$$

so the decompositions (18) define Hodge structures of weight k and $k-1$, respectively. \square

Acknowledgments

We thank Paul Bressler, Tony Pantev and Jean-Claude Thomas for useful discussions. We acknowledge hospitality and support by the Max-Planck-Institut für Mathematik in Bonn, where part of this work was carried out. The authors gratefully acknowledge financial support and hospitality during visits to Université d'Angers, SISSA and USP São Carlos. Support for this work was provided by PRIN "Geometria delle varietà algebriche e dei loro spazi di moduli", INDAM-GNSAGA, the INFN project PI14 "Nonperturbative dynamics of gauge theories", the GEANPYL-II Angers-SISSA project "Generalized Lie algebroid structures", and DIADEM and by FAPESP (São Paulo State Research Foundation) through the grants 2011/17593-9 and 2012/07867-7.

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