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Formality theorems: from associators to a global formulation


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Abstract

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a differential manifold. Let $\Phi$ be a Drinfeld associator. In this paper we explain how to construct a global formality morphism starting from $\Phi$. More precisely, following Tamarkin’s proof, we construct a Lie homomorphism “up to homotopy” between the Lie algebra of Hochschild cochains on $C^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ and its cohomology $(\Gamma(\mathcal{M}, \Lambda TM), [-,-]_S)$. This paper is an extended version of a course given 8 - 12 March 2004 on Tamarkin’s works. The reader will find explicit examples, recollections on $G_\infty$-structures, explanation of the Etingof-Kazhdan quantization-dequantization theorem, of Tamarkin’s cohomological obstruction and of globalization process needed to get the formality theorem. Finally, we prove here that Tamarkin’s formality maps can be globalized.

1. Introduction

Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a differential manifold and $A = C^\infty(\mathcal{M})$ the algebra of smooth differential functions over $\mathcal{M}$. Formality theorems link commutative objects with their non commutative analogs. More precisely, one has two graded Lie algebra structures:

- The space $T_{\text{poly}} = \Gamma(\mathcal{M}, \Lambda TM)$ of multivector fields on $\mathcal{M}$. It is endowed with a graded Lie bracket $[-,-]_S$ called the Schouten bracket (see [20]), extending the Lie bracket of vector fields (see Example 2.3 in section 1).

- The space $D_{\text{poly}} = C(A, A) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} C^k(A, A)$, of regular Hochschild cochains (generated by differential $k$-linear maps from $A^k$ to $A$ and support preserving). This vector space $D_{\text{poly}}$ is also endowed with a differential graded Lie algebra structure given by the Gerstenhaber bracket $[-,-]_G$ [9] and coHochschild differential $b$ (see Example 2.4 in section 1).

We have:

**Theorem 1.1.** The cohomology $H^*(D_{\text{poly}}, b)$ of $D_{\text{poly}}$ with respect to $b$ is isomorphic to the space $T_{\text{poly}}$ ([15]).
More precisely, one can construct a quasi-isomorphism of complexes
\[ \varphi^1 : (T_{\text{poly}}, 0) \to (D_{\text{poly}}, b), \]
called the Hochschild-Kostant-Rosenberg quasi-isomorphism ([15]); it is defined, for \( \alpha \in T_{\text{poly}}, f_1, \ldots, f_n \in A \), by
\[ \varphi^1 : \alpha \mapsto (f_1, \ldots, f_n) \mapsto \langle \alpha, df_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge df_n \rangle. \]
This map \( \varphi^1 \) is not a differential Lie algebra morphism but it is “up to (higher) homotopy”. Formality maps are the collection of those homotopies: they are maps, \( \varphi^1, \ldots, \varphi^n : \Lambda^n T_{\text{poly}} \to D_{\text{poly}}, \) for \( n \geq 0 \), such that
\[ (d_T + d_T^{1,1}) \circ \varphi = \varphi \circ d_T^{1,1}, \] (1.1)
where we have “extended” the Lie bracket \([- , -]_S\) to a coderivation \( d_T^{1,1} : \Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \to \Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \), the Lie bracket \([- , -]_G\) and the differential \( b \) to coderivations \( d_D^{1,1} \) and \( d_D^1 : \Lambda^* D_{\text{poly}} \to \Lambda^* D_{\text{poly}} \) and the maps \( \varphi^1, \ldots, \varphi^n \) to morphisms of coalgebras: \( \Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \to \Lambda^* D_{\text{poly}} \) on the corresponding cofree cocommutative coalgebras. In the first section of this paper we will recall precise definitions of \( \Lambda^* E \) for \( E \) a graded vector spaces, of the above maps and of their “extension”.

Existence of such homotopies was proven for \( M = \mathbb{R}^d \) by Kontsevich (see [18] and [19]) and Tamarkin (see [22]). They use different methods in their proofs. Kontsevich proved also that those maps can be globalized on a general manifold. When \( M \) is a Poisson manifold equipped with a Poisson bracket corresponding to a Poisson 2-tensor field \( \pi \) (such that \([\pi, \pi]_S = 0\)), one can deduce the existence of a star-product \( m_* \) on \( M \), i.e. an associative product on \( A[[\hbar]] \) for \( \hbar \) a formal parameter:
\[ m_* = m + \hbar \varphi^1(\pi) + \sum_{n \geq 2} \frac{\hbar^n}{n!} \varphi^n(\pi \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \pi). \]
Notice that until the end of the paper, we will use the notation \( \Lambda \) for the product on the exterior algebra \( \Lambda^* E \) and \( \wedge \) for the exterior product on \( T_{\text{poly}} \).

The fact that \( m_* \) is associative, i.e. \([m_*, m_*]_G = 0\), follows from equation (1.1) and one has \( \varphi^1(\pi) = \{- , -\} \), the Poisson bracket.

We will follow Tamarkin’s proof and show how to build such homotopies. In the first three sections, we will suppose that \( M = \mathbb{R}^d \).

The paper is organized as follows:
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- In Section 2, we will make precise definitions of $L_\infty$ and $G_\infty$-structures and morphisms used to define the formality maps. Explicit formulas will be given.

- In Section 3, we will show that the space $D_{\text{poly}}$ can be endowed with a $G_\infty$-structure. This is where associators and Etingof-Kazhdan theorem will be needed. We will outline proofs by Etingof and Kazhdan and also by Enriquez.

- In Section 4, we will construct the formality maps when the manifold $M = \mathbb{R}^d$. To do so, we will describe obstructions to such a construction and show that they vanish when $M = \mathbb{R}^d$.

- In Section 5, we will prove that those maps can be globalized when $M$ is an arbitrary manifold. To do so, we will follow Dolgushev’s approach ([2]) where the globalization process was done to local Kontsevich’s maps.

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2. $G_\infty$-structures

The first aim of this section is to give a precise meaning to Equation (1.1) and to explain what we mean by “canonical extension” on $\Lambda T_{\text{poly}}$ or $\Lambda D_{\text{poly}}$. To do so, let us reformulate the definition of a Lie algebra and more generally of a $L_\infty$-algebra. For a graded vector space $E$, let us denote $TE = T(E[1])$ the free tensor algebra of $E$ which, equipped with the coshuffle coproduct, is a bialgebra. The coshuffle coproduct $\Delta$ is defined on the generators $x$ of $TE$ by $\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x$. Let us denote $\Lambda E = S(E[1])$ the free graded commutative algebra generated by $E[1]$, seen as a quotient of $TE$. The coshuffle coproduct is still well defined on $\Lambda E$ which becomes a cofree cocommutative coalgebra. One can write an explicit formula for the coproduct $\Delta : \Lambda E \to (\Lambda E)\Lambda(\Lambda E)$,

$$
\Delta(\gamma_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_n) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{\varepsilon \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\varepsilon)(\gamma_{\varepsilon(1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(k)})(\gamma_{\varepsilon(k+1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(n)}),
$$
where $\text{sgn}(\varepsilon)$ corresponds to the graded signature of the permutation defined, for any permutation $\varepsilon$ of $\{1, \ldots, n\}$ and any graded variables $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_n$ in $E$ (with degree shifted by minus one), by the identity

$$\gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_n = \text{sgn}(\varepsilon)\gamma_{\varepsilon^{-1}(1)} \cdots \gamma_{\varepsilon^{-1}(n)}$$

which holds in the free graded commutative algebra generated by $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_n$. For $E_1, E_2 \in E$, $E_1 \Lambda E_2$ will stand for the corresponding quotient of $E_1[1] \otimes E_2[1]$ in $\Lambda E$. We will use the notations $T^n E$ and $\Lambda^n E$ for the elements of degree $n$. We have now

**Definition 2.1.** A vector space $E$ is endowed with a $L_\infty$-algebra (Lie algebra “up to homotopy”) structure if there are degree one linear maps $d_1, \ldots, d_k: \Lambda^k E \to E[1]$ such that the associated coderivations (extended with respect to the cofree cocommutative structure on $\Lambda E$) $d: \Lambda E \to \Lambda E$, satisfy

$$d \circ d = 0$$

where $d = d_1 + d_1 \Lambda \cdots + d_k \Lambda \cdots$. One can again write explicit formulas for the extensions of the maps as coderivations ($\Delta \circ d_1 = (d_1 \Lambda \cdots \otimes \text{Id} + \text{Id} \otimes d_1 \Lambda \cdots) \circ \Delta)$:

$$d(\gamma_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_n) = d_1 \Lambda \cdots (\gamma_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_n)$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{\varepsilon \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\varepsilon)d_1 \Lambda \cdots (\gamma_{\varepsilon(1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(k)}) \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(k+1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(n)}.$$

In particular, we have

**Remark 2.2.** A differential Lie algebra $(E, d, [-, -])$ is a $L_\infty$-algebra with structure maps $d^1 = d[1]$, $d^{1,1} = [-, -][1]$ and $d^{1, \cdots, 1}: \Lambda^k E \to E[1]$ are 0 for $k \geq 3$.

Let us recall the two examples $T_{\text{poly}}$ and $D_{\text{poly}}$:

**Example 2.3.** The space $T_{\text{poly}}$ is a graded Lie algebra (and so a $L_\infty$-algebra) with 0 differential and Schouten bracket $[-, -]_S$defined as follows

$$[\alpha, \beta \Lambda \gamma]_S = [\alpha, \beta]_S \Lambda \gamma + (-1)^{\lfloor |\beta|+1 \rfloor} \beta \Lambda [\alpha, \gamma]_S$$

(2.1)

for $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in T_{\text{poly}}$. For $f \in \Gamma(M, \Lambda^0 TM) = C^\infty(M)$ and $\alpha \in \Gamma(M, \Lambda^1 TM)$ we set $[\alpha, f]_S = \alpha \cdot f$, the action of the vector field $\alpha$ on $f$. The grading
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on $T_{\text{poly}}$ is defined by $|\alpha| = n \iff \alpha \in \Gamma(M, \Lambda^{n+1}TM)$ and the exterior product is graded commutative:

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \Gamma(M, \Lambda TM), \quad \alpha \wedge \beta = (-1)^{|\alpha||\beta|+1} \beta \wedge \alpha.$$ 

Let us denote $d_T$ the associated coderivation ($d_T^{1,1}$ is corresponding to $[-,-]_S[1]$). One can check that the Jacobi identity for $[-,-]_S$ is equivalent to $d_T^{1,1} \circ d_T^{1,1} = 0$.

Example 2.4. Similarly, $D_{\text{poly}}$ is a differential graded Lie algebra (and so a $L_\infty$-algebra). Its bracket, the Gerstenhaber bracket $[-,-]_G$, is defined, for $D, E \in D_{\text{poly}}$, by

$$[D, E]_G = \{ D|E \} - (-1)^{|E||D|} \{ E|D \},$$

where

$$\{ D|E \}(x_1, \ldots, x_{d+e-1}) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^{|E|^i} D(x_1, \ldots, x_i, E(x_{i+1}, \ldots, x_{i+e}), \ldots).$$

The space $D_{\text{poly}}$ has a grading defined by $|D| = k \iff D \in C^{k+1}(A, A)$. Finally, its differential is the coHochschild differential $b = [m, -]_G$, where $m \in C^2(A, A)$ is the commutative multiplication on $A$. Let us denote $d_D$ the associated coderivation ($d_D^{1,1}$ corresponding to $[-,-]_G[1]$ and $d_D^{1}$ to $b[1]$). One can check that Jacobi identity for $[-,-]_G$, $b^2 = 0$ and compatibility between $b$ and $[-,-]_G$ are equivalent to $(d_D^{1,1} + d_D^{1}) \circ (d_D^{1} + d_D^{1,1}) = 0$.

One can now define the generalization of Lie algebra morphisms:

Definition 2.5. A $L_\infty$-morphism between two $L_\infty$-algebras $(E_1, d_1 = d_1^1 + \cdots)$ and $(E_2, d_2 = d_2^1 + \cdots)$ is a morphism of differential cofree coalgebras, of degree 0,

$$\varphi : (\Lambda E_1, d_1) \to (\Lambda E_2, d_2).$$

In particular $\varphi \circ d_1 = d_2 \circ \varphi$. As $\varphi$ is a morphism of cofree cocommutative coalgebras (i.e. $\Delta_2 \varphi = (\varphi \otimes \varphi) \Delta_1$ where $\Delta_1$ and $\Delta_2$ are the coproducts on $E_1$ and $E_2$), $\varphi$ is determined by its image on the cogenerators, i.e., by its components: $\varphi^{1, \ldots, 1} : \Lambda^k E_1 \to E_2[1]$. Again one gets a general formula
for $\varphi$:

$$
\varphi(\gamma_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_n) = \varphi^{1,\ldots,1}(\gamma_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_n) + \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{p!} \sum_{k_1,\ldots,k_p \geq 1}^{k_1+\cdots+k_p=n} \left( \sum_{\varepsilon \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\varepsilon) \varphi^{1,\ldots,1}(\gamma_{\varepsilon(1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(k)}) \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \varphi^{1,\ldots,1}(\gamma_{\varepsilon(n-k+1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(n)}) \right)
$$

where the signs are Quillen’s signs corresponding to permutations of odd elements. Now equation (1.1) can be rewritten as follows: let $d_T$ and $d_D$ correspond respectively to the Lie algebra structure on $T_{\text{poly}}$ and to the differential Lie algebra structure on $D_{\text{poly}}$. We want to construct a $L_{\infty}$-morphism $\varphi$ such that $\varphi^1$ is the Hochschild-Kostant-Rosenberg map and:

$$
\varphi \circ d_T = d_D \circ \varphi.
$$

If one tries to construct the maps $\varphi^{1,\ldots,1} : \Lambda^n T_{\text{poly}} \to D_{\text{poly}}$ by induction on $n$, one will find obstructions in the non acyclic Chevalley Eilenberg complex $\text{Hom}(\Lambda T_{\text{poly}}, T_{\text{poly}}, [d_T, -])$.

Tamarkin’s idea was then to extend the structure (or increase the constraints) to reduce the obstructions. Indeed, $T_{\text{poly}}$ has a Gerstenhaber structure. It would be convenient to find such a structure on $D_{\text{poly}}$ (we will see that $D_{\text{poly}}$ has actually a $G_{\infty}$-structure i.e. an “up to homotopy” Gerstenhaber structure) and to construct a $G_{\infty}$-morphism between them (that restricts to a $L_{\infty}$-morphism on the corresponding Lie algebra structures). Thanks to the addition of those extra operations, we will see that obstructions to the construction of $G_{\infty}$-morphisms will vanish in the case $M = \mathbb{R}^d$. Let us end this section by some recollections on $G_{\infty}$-structures.

We will follow works of Ginot ([10]).

To define a $G_{\infty}$-structure on $E$, we will need a bigger space than $\Lambda E$. Let us denote $^cT(E)$ the cofree tensor coalgebra of $E$ (with coproduct $\Delta'$). We will sometimes use the notation $E^{\otimes^\infty}$. Equipped with the shuffle product $\bullet$ (defined on the cogenerators $^cT(E) \otimes ^cT(E) \to E$ as $\text{pr} \otimes \varepsilon + \varepsilon \otimes \text{pr}$, where $\text{pr} : ^cT(E) \to E$ is the projection and $\varepsilon$ is the counit), it is a bialgebra. Let $^cT(E)^+$ be the augmentation ideal. We note $^cT(E) = ^cT(E)^+ / (^cT(E)^+ \bullet ^cT(E)^+)$ the quotient by the shuffles. It has a graded cofree coLie coalgebra structure (with coproduct $\delta = \Delta' - \Delta'^{\text{op}}$), see [12] for example. Then $S(^cT(E))[1]$ has a structure of cofree coGerstenhaber algebra (i.e., equipped with cofree coLie and cofree cocommutative
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coproducts $\delta$ and $\Delta$ satisfying compatibility condition). One can write $\delta$ explicitly: for $\gamma_i \in E^\otimes p_i$,

$$
\delta(\gamma_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_n) = 
\sum \text{sgn}(\varepsilon) s_k \gamma_{\varepsilon(1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(i)} \Lambda(\alpha_1^k \cdots \alpha_j^k) \otimes (\alpha_{j+1}^k \cdots \alpha_{p_k}^k) \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(i+1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(n)},
$$
where the sum is over all integers $1 \leq k \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq p_k$ and all permutations $\varepsilon$ fixing $k$ which are $(i, n-1-i)$-shuffles on $\{1, \ldots, n\} - \{k\}$. We have denoted $\gamma_k = \alpha_1^k \cdots \alpha_j^k \alpha_{j+1}^k \cdots \alpha_{p_k}^k$ and the sign $s_k = (-1)^{(|\alpha_1| + \cdots + |\alpha_j|)(p_k-j)}$.

Moreover, we still have:

$$
\Delta(\gamma_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_n) = \sum \text{sgn}(\varepsilon)(\gamma_{\varepsilon(1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(i)})(\gamma_{\varepsilon(i+1)} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_{\varepsilon(n)}),
$$
where the sum is over $(i, n-i)$-shuffles. We use the notation $cT^m(E)$ for the elements of degree $m$, and, for $\gamma_1, \ldots, \gamma_n \in E$, we have

$$
|\gamma_1^1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \gamma_n^1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_1^n \otimes \cdots \otimes \gamma_n^n| = \sum_{i_1} |\gamma_1^{i_1}| + \cdots + \sum_{i_n} |\gamma_n^{i_n}| - n.
$$

**Definition 2.6.** A vector space $E$ is endowed with a $G_\infty$-algebra (Gerstenhaber algebra “up to homotopy”) structure if there are degree one linear maps $d^{p_1, \ldots, p_k}: cT^{p_1}(E) \Lambda \cdots \Lambda cT^{p_k}(E) \subset \Lambda^{k c T} E \to E[1]$ such that the associated coderivations (extended with respect to the cofree coGerstenhaber structure on $\Lambda^c T(E)$) $d: \Lambda^c T(E) \to \Lambda^c T(E)$ satisfies $d \circ d = 0$ where $d$ is the coderivation

$$
d = d^1 + d^{1,1} + \cdots + d^{p_1, \ldots, p_k} + \cdots.
$$

More details on $G_\infty$-structures are given in [10].

In particular we have

**Remark 2.7.** If $(E, d, [-, -], \wedge)$ is a differential Gerstenhaber algebra, then $E[1]$ is a $G_\infty$-algebra with structure maps $d^1 = d[1]$, $d^{1,1} = [-, -][1]$, $d^2 = \wedge[1]$ and other $d^{p_1, \ldots, p_k}: cT^{p_1}(E[1]) \Lambda \cdots \Lambda cT^{p_k}(E[1]) \to E[2]$ are 0.

Applying this remark to the spaces $T_{\text{poly}}$ and $D_{\text{poly}}$ we get

**Example 2.8.** The space $T_{\text{poly}}$ is a graded Gerstenhaber algebra and so a $G_\infty$-algebra with maps $d^1_{T} = [-, -]_S[1]$ and $d^2_{T} = \wedge[1]$ the exterior product. It is clear that $d^2_{T}$ is a well defined map $T_{\text{poly}}^\otimes 2 \to T_{\text{poly}}$ (because it is graded commutative).
Let us, as an exercise, extend maps $d_T^{1,1}$ and $d_T^2$ for degree 0 elements $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ in $T_{\text{poly}}$.

$$d_T^2(\alpha \otimes \beta \otimes \gamma) = d_T^2(\alpha \otimes \beta) \otimes \gamma + \alpha \otimes d_T^2(\beta \otimes \gamma) = (\alpha \wedge \beta) \otimes \gamma - \alpha \otimes (\beta \wedge \gamma).$$

and so the condition $d_T^2 \circ d_T^2(\alpha \otimes \beta \otimes \gamma) = (\alpha \wedge \beta) \wedge \gamma - \alpha \wedge (\beta \wedge \gamma) = 0$ is equivalent to the associativity of the map $d_T^2$.

In the same way, we have:

$$(d_T^{1,1} \circ d_T^2 + d_T^2 \circ d_T^{1,1})(\alpha \otimes \beta) = [\alpha \wedge \beta, \gamma]_S + d_T^2(\alpha \otimes d_T^{1,1}(\beta \wedge \gamma)) - d_T^2(d_T^{1,1}(\gamma \wedge \alpha) \otimes \beta)$$

by compatibility between $[-,-]_S$ and $\wedge$. So all the identities defining the Gerstenhaber algebra structure on $T_{\text{poly}}$ can be summarized into the unique relation $(d_T^{1,1} + d_T^2) \circ (d_T^{1,1} + d_T^2) = 0$.

**Example 2.9.** The space $D_{\text{poly}}$ is not a (graded) Gerstenhaber algebra when equipped with the product of cochains $\cup$ defined, for $D, E \in D_{\text{poly}}$ and $x_1, \ldots, x_{|D|+|E|+2} \in A$, by

$$(D \cup E)(x_1, \ldots, x_{|D|+|E|+2}) = (-1)^\gamma D(x_1, \ldots, x_{|D|+1}) E(x_{|D|+2}, \ldots, x_{|D|+|E|+2})$$

where $\gamma = (|E| + 1)(|D| + 1)$. The projection of this product on the cohomology of $(D_{\text{poly}}, b)$ is the exterior product $\wedge$, but unfortunately $(D_{\text{poly}}, [-,-], \cup, b)$ is not a Gerstenhaber algebra: one can see, for example, that $\cup$ is not a graded commutative product and thus can not be defined as a map $D_{\text{poly}} \otimes 2 \to D_{\text{poly}}$. More generally, Gerstenhaber’s cachain structure have the same “failure”, only the cohomology behaves well.

We will show in Section 2 that it can be equipped with a $G_\infty$-structure.

One can now define the generalization of Gerstenhaber morphisms:

**Definition 2.10.** A $G_\infty$-morphism between two $G_\infty$-algebras $(E_1, d_1 = d_1^1 + d_1^2 + \cdots)$ and $(E_2, d_2 = d_2^1 + d_2^2 + \cdots)$ is a morphism of differential coGerstenhaber coalgebras, of degree 0,

$$\varphi : (\Lambda^c T(E_1), d_1) \to (\Lambda^c T(E_2), d_2).$$

In particular $\varphi \circ d_1 = d_2 \circ \varphi$. As $\varphi$ is a morphism of cofree coGerstenhaber coalgebras, $\varphi$ is determined by its image on the cogenerators, i.e., by its
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components: $\varphi^{p_1,\ldots,p_k}: cT^{p_1}(E_1)\Lambda \cdots \Lambda cT^{p_k}(E_1) \to E_2[1]$. As an example, for degree 0 elements $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ in $E_1$, one has

$$\varphi((\alpha \otimes \beta)\Lambda \gamma) = \varphi^{2,1}(\alpha \otimes \beta, \gamma) + \varphi(\alpha) \otimes \varphi^{1,1}(\beta \Lambda \gamma) - \varphi(\gamma \Lambda \alpha) \otimes \varphi^{1}(\beta) + \varphi^{2}(\alpha \otimes \beta)\Lambda \varphi^{1}(\gamma) + (\varphi^{1}(\alpha) \otimes \varphi^{1}(\beta))\Lambda \varphi^{1}(\gamma).$$

3. A $G_\infty$-structure on the space of cochains

The objective of this section is to prove the following proposition ([22]).

**Proposition 3.1.** There exists a $G_\infty$-structure on $D_{\text{poly}}$ given by a coderivation $d_D$ such that if $d_D = \sum_{l \geq 1, p_1 + \cdots + p_n = l} d_{D}^{p_1,\ldots,p_n}$, then $d_D \circ d_D = 0$ and

1. $d_D^1$ is the Hochschild differential $b$.
2. $d_D^{1,1}$ is the Gerstenhaber bracket $[-,-]_G$.
3. $d_D^2$ is the cup product $\cup$, up to a Hochschild coboundary.
4. $d_D^{p_1,\ldots,p_n} = 0$ for $n > 2$.

3.1. Construction of the $G_\infty$-structure

We first reformulate this problem: let $L_D = \oplus D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^n$ be the cofree coLie coalgebra on $D_{\text{poly}}$ (see Section 2 for the notation). Since $L_D$ is a cofree coLie coalgebra, a differential Lie bialgebra structure on $L_D$ is uniquely determined by the restriction to cogenerators of the Lie bracket and the differential (which are coderivations on $L_D$) and so by degree one maps $l_D^n: D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^n \to D_{\text{poly}}$ (for the differential $L_D \to L_D$), and maps $l_D^{p_1,\ldots,p_2}: D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^{p_1} \Lambda D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^{p_2} \to D_{\text{poly}}$ (for the Lie bracket $L_D \Lambda L_D \to L_D$). The following lemma is well known.

**Lemma 3.2.** Suppose we have a differential Lie bialgebra structure on the coLie coalgebra $L_D$, with differential and Lie bracket respectively determined by maps $l_D^n$ and $l_D^{p_1,\ldots,p_2}$ as above. Then $D_{\text{poly}}$ has a $G_\infty$-structure.
given, for all \( p, q, n \geq 1 \), by
\[
d^n_D = l^n_D, \quad d_{D}^{p,q} = l^{p,q}_D \quad \text{and} \quad d_{D}^{p_1 \ldots p_r} = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad r \geq 3.
\]

Proof. The map \( d_D = \sum l^n_D + \sum_{p_1,p_2 \geq 0} l_{D}^{p_1,p_2} : \Lambda^* \wedge L_D \to \Lambda^* \wedge L_D \) is the Chevalley-Eilenberg differential on the differential Lie algebra \( L_D \); it satisfies \( d_D \circ d_D = 0 \).

Thus to obtain the desired \( G_\infty \)-structure on \( D_{\text{poly}} \), it is enough to define a differential Lie bialgebra structure on \( L_D \) given by maps \( l^n_D \) and \( l^{p_1,p_2}_D \) with \( l^n_1 = b, l^{1,1}_D = [-,-)_G \) and \( l^n_2 = \cup "\text{up to homotopy}" \).

Let us now give an equivalent formulation of our problem, which is stated in terms of the associated operads in [22]:

\begin{proposition}
Suppose we have a differential bialgebra structure on the cofree tensorial coalgebra \( T_D = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^n \) with differential and multiplication given respectively by maps \( a^n_D : D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^n \to D_{\text{poly}} \) and \( a^{p_1,p_2}_D : D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^{p_1} \otimes D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^{p_2} \to D_{\text{poly}} \). Then we have a differential Lie bialgebra structure on the coLie coalgebra \( L_D = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^n \), with differential and Lie bracket respectively determined by maps \( l^n_D \) and \( l^{p_1,p_2}_D \) where \( l^n_D = a^n_1 \), \( l^{1,1}_D \) is the anti-symmetrization of \( a^{1,1}_1 \) and \( l^n_2 = a^n_2 \) “up to homotopy”.

A differential bialgebra structure on the cofree tensorial coalgebra \( \bigoplus V^{\otimes n} \) associated to a vector space \( V \) is often called a \( B_\infty \)-structure on \( V \), see [1].
\end{proposition}

Proof. The proof relies on the existence of a quantization/dequantization functor, that we will recall in the next subsection. Let \( V \) be a finite-dimensional vector space and \( V^* \) be the dual space. A differential bialgebra structure on the cofree coalgebra \( cTV = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} V^{\otimes n} \) is defined on the cogen-
erators by maps \( a^n : V^{\otimes n} \to V \) \((n \geq 2)\), corresponding to the differential \( \sum_{n \geq 0} a^n : cTV \to cTV \), and maps \( a^{p_1,p_2} : V^{\otimes p_1} \otimes V^{\otimes p_2} \to V \) \((p_1,p_2 \geq 0)\), corresponding to the product \( \sum_{p_1,p_2 \geq 0} a^{p_1,p_2} : cTV \otimes cTV \to cTV \). We can define dual maps of those maps to get again a differential bialgebra with differential \( D : \hat{T} \to \hat{T} \otimes \hat{T} \) and coproduct \( \Delta : \hat{T} \to \hat{T}_{\otimes} \hat{T} \), where \( \hat{T} \) is the completion of the tensor algebra \( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} V^{* \otimes n} \). The differential and coproduct \( D \) and \( \Delta \) are defined now on the generators of the free algebra \( \hat{T} \) by maps \( a^{n,*} : V^* \to V^{* \otimes n} \) and \( a^{p_1,p_2,*} : V^* \to V^{* \otimes p_1} \otimes V^{* \otimes p_2} \). The tensor algebra \( \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} V^{* \otimes n} \) is graded as follows: \(|x| = p\) when \( x \in V^{* \otimes p} \).
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Similarly, if we consider a differential Lie bialgebra structure on the cofree coLie coalgebra $L = \oplus_{n \geq 0} V^\otimes_n$, the dual maps $d$ and $\delta$ of the structure maps $\sum_{n \geq 0} l^n$ and $\sum_{p_1, p_2 \geq 0} l^{p_1, p_2}$ induce a differential Lie bialgebra structure on $\hat{L}$, the completion of the free Lie algebra $\oplus_{n \geq 0} \text{Lie}(V^*)(n)$ on $V^*$, where $\text{Lie}(V^*)(n)$ is the subspace of element of degree $n$.

We now replace formally each element $x$ of degree $n$ in $\hat{T}$ (resp. $\hat{L}$) by $h^n x$, where $h$ is a formal parameter. Letting $|h| = -1$, we easily see that it is equivalent to define

- a differential associative (respectively Lie) bialgebra structure on the associative (resp. Lie) algebras $(\oplus_{n \geq 0} V^\otimes_n)[[h]]$ (resp. $(\oplus_{n \geq 0} \text{Lie}(V^*)(n))[[h]]$) with the product and coproduct being of degree zero

- or a differential associative (resp. Lie) bialgebra structure on the associative (resp. Lie) algebra $\hat{T}$ (resp. $\hat{L}$).

Note that those two bullets are dual. Thus we have a differential free coalgebra $(\hat{T}[[h]], D, \Delta)$.

We can apply now Etingof-Kazhdan’s dequantization theorem for graded differential bialgebras ([7] and Appendix in [11]) to our particular case where we start from a differential bialgebra free as an algebra $(\hat{T}, \Delta, D)$: this proves that

**Proposition 3.4.** There exists a Lie bialgebra $(\hat{L}, [-, -], \delta, d)$, generated as a Lie algebra by $V^*$ and an injective map $I_{EK}: \hat{L}[[h]] \rightarrow (\oplus_{n \geq 0} V^\otimes_n)[[h]]$ such that

1. the restriction $I_{EK}: V^* \rightarrow V^*$ is the identity,

2. the maps $I_{EK}$, $\delta$ and $[-, -]$ are given by universal formulas (i.e. depending only on $\Delta$ and the product of $\hat{T}$),

3. $I_{EK}(\{a, b\}) = I_{EK}(a)I_{EK}(b) - I_{EK}(b)I_{EK}(a) + O(h)$, for all $a, b \in \hat{L}[[h]],$

4. $(\Delta - \Delta^{op}) I_{EK} = hI_{EK}\delta + O(h^2),$

5. $I_{EK} \circ d = D \circ I_{EK}$
(6) if we apply Etingof-Kazhdan’s quantization functor (see [6]) to the Lie bialgebra \((\oplus_{n \geq 0} \text{Lie}(V^{*})^{n}[[\hbar]], \delta)\) we get the bialgebra \(((\oplus_{n \geq 0} V^{*} \otimes n)[[\hbar]], \Delta)\) back.

The last condition implies that \(\hat{T}\) is free as a Lie algebra because \(\hat{T}\) is free as an algebra. Moreover the structure maps \(l_{D}^{*}\) and \(l_{D}^{p,q} \otimes \) on \(\hat{T}\) satisfy \(l_{D}^{1*} = a_{D}^{1*}\), \(l_{D}^{1,1*}\) is the anti-symmetrization of \(a_{D}^{1,1*}\) and \(l_{D}^{2*} = a_{D}^{2*}\) “up to homotopy”. Taking now dual maps, we get the result. \(\square\)

Remark 3.5. Here one strongly used the quantization/dequantization theorem. Indeed, if one only takes the anti-symmetrization and the classical limit to get the wanted Lie algebra structure on \(L_{D}\), one will lose the information on degree 2 maps and in particular the information on \(I_{D}^{l}\).

Recall that we wanted \(I_{D}^{2} = \cup \) “up to homotopy” and by taking the naive classical limit one would get \(I_{D}^{l} = 0\) which will then only give the Lie algebra structure on \(D_{\text{poly}}\) that we started with !

By Proposition 3.3, the problem of defining a differential Lie bialgebra structure on \(L_{D}\) given by maps \(l_{D}^{p}\) and \(l_{D}^{p,q} \otimes \) with \(l_{D}^{1} = \partial, l_{D}^{1,1} = \{-,-\} \) and \(l_{D}^{2} = \cup \) “up to homotopy” is now equivalent to defining a differential bialgebra structure on \(T_{D}\) given by maps \(a_{D}^{p}: D_{\text{poly}} \circ n \rightarrow D_{\text{poly}}\) and \(a_{D}^{p,q} \otimes \psi: D_{\text{poly}} \circ n \otimes D_{\text{poly}} \circ \psi \rightarrow D_{\text{poly}}\) where \(a_{D}^{1} = \partial, a_{D}^{1} = \{-,-\}\) is the product \{-,-\} defined in Section 0 and \(a_{D}^{2} = \cup \) “up to homotopy”. Indeed, the anti-symmetrization of \{-,-\} is by definition \{-,-\}. The latter can be achieved using the braces operations (defined in [9]) acting on the Hochschild cochain complex \(D_{\text{poly}} = C(A,A)\) for any algebra \(A\). The braces operations are maps \(a_{D}^{1,p}: D_{\text{poly}} \otimes D_{\text{poly}} \circ \psi \rightarrow D_{\text{poly}}\) \((p \geq 1)\) defined, for all homogeneous \(D, E_{1}, \ldots, E_{p} \in D_{\text{poly}} \circ \psi + 1\) and \(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{d} \in A\) (with \(d = |D| + |E_{1}| + \cdots + |E_{p}| + 1\), by

\[
\begin{align*}
 a_{D}^{1,p}(D \otimes (E_{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes E_{p}))(x_{1} \otimes \cdots \otimes x_{d}) &= \sum (-1)^{r} D(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{i_{1}}, E_{1}(x_{i_{1}+1}, \ldots), \ldots, E_{p}(x_{i_{p}+1}, \ldots), \ldots) \\
 \text{where } \tau &= \sum_{k=1}^{p} i_{k}(|E_{k}| + 1). 
\end{align*}
\]

It is clear that \(a_{D}^{1,1}\) corresponds to the map \{-,-\}. Now Theorem 3.1 in [23] asserts (see also [9] and [17]) that:

- The maps \(a_{D}^{1,p}: D_{\text{poly}} \otimes D_{\text{poly}} \circ \psi \rightarrow D_{\text{poly}}\) \((p \geq 2)\) and the degree 0 shuffle product determine a coderivation \(* = \sum a_{D}^{p,q}\) on
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the cofree tensorial coalgebra \( T_D = \oplus_{n \geq 0} D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^n \) which turns \( T_D \) into a bialgebra.

- Similarly taking \( a_D^1 \) to be the Hochschild coboundary \( b \) and \( a_D^2 \) to be the cup-product \( \cup \), and \( a_D^3 = 0 \), the coderivation \( d = \sum a_D^n \) defines a differential structure on the tensor coalgebra \( T_D \).

- These maps yield a differential bialgebra structure \( (T_D, \star, d) \) on the cofree coalgebra \( T_D \).

Actually, one only need to prove the associativity condition as the differential is given by the commutator (with respect to the product \( \star \) \([m, -]\) with the multiplication \( m \) on \( A \). Let us prove the three points for the first orders with respect to the degree:

- Let us check that \( a_D^1 + a_D^2 \) is a differential. For \( A, B \) in \( D_{\text{poly}} \) one gets:

\[
(a_D^1 + a_D^2) \circ (a_D^1 + a_D^2)(AB) = (b + \cup)(bAB \pm AbB + A \cup B) = b(A \cup B) + bA \cup B \pm A \cup bB = 0.
\]

- Let us check the associativity of \( \star = a_D^{1,1} + a_D^{1,2} + \cdots \) up to order 2. For \( A, B, C \) in \( D_{\text{poly}} \), one gets (here we forget the signs):

\[
(A \star B) \star C = (AB + BA + \{A, B\}) \star C
= \{A, C\}B + A\{B, C\} + \{B, C\}A + B\{A, C\}
+ \{A, B\}C + C\{A, B\} + \{\{A, B\}, C\}
+ ABC \text{ (and other permutations in } ABC)\]

\[
A \star (B \star C) = A \star (BC + CB + \{B, C\})
= \{A, B\}C + B\{A, C\} + \{A, C\}B + C\{A, B\} + a_D^{1,2}(A, BC)
+ a_D^{1,2}(A, CB) + A\{B, C\} + \{B, C\}A + \{A, \{B, C\}\}
+ ABC \text{ (and other permutations in } ABC),
\]

and the result follows from

\[
\{\{A, B\}, C\} = a_D^{1,2}(A, BC) + a_D^{1,2}(A, CB) + \{A, \{B, C\}\}.
\]
Let us check the compatibility condition between \( \star = a_D^{1,1} + a_D^{1,2} + \cdots \) and the differential \( d = a_D^1 + a_D^2 \) up to order 2. For \( A, B \) in \( D_{\text{poly}} \), one gets (here again we forget the signs):
\[
d(A \star B) = (b + \cup)(AB + BA + \{A, B\})
\]
\[
= bAB + AbB + bBA + BbA + A \cup B + B \cup A + b\{A, B\},
\]
\[
dA \star B + A \star dB = bAB + BbA + AbB + bBA + \{bA, B\} + \{A, bB\},
\]
and the result follows from
\[
A \cup B + B \cup A = \{bA, B\} + \{A, bB\} - b\{A, B\}.
\]

Using this result, we can successively apply Proposition 3.3 and Lemma 3.2 to obtain the desired \( G_\infty \)-structure on \( D_{\text{poly}} \) given by maps \( d_{1}^{p_1 \cdots p_k} \) such that \( d_1^D = b \), \( d_1^{1,1} = [-, -]_G \) and \( d_2^D = \cup \) “up to homotopy” (i.e., up to a coboundary). Moreover, one remembers that maps \( d_{p_1 \cdots p_k}^{p_1 \cdots p_k} \) are 0 for \( k > 2 \).

### 3.2. The quantization/dequantization functor

Let us recall the definition of a Drinfeld associator (cf [4]):

Let \( T_n \) be the algebra generated by elements \( t_{ij}, 1 \leq i, j \leq n, i \neq j \), with defining relations \( t_{ij} = t_{ji}, [t_{ij}, t_{lm}] = 0 \) for \( i, j, l, m \) distincts and \( [t_{ij}, t_{ik} + t_{jk}] = 0 \) for \( i, j, k \) distincts. Let \( P_1, \ldots, P_n \) be disjoint subsets of \( \{1, \ldots, m\} \). There exists a unique homomorphism \( \rho_{P_1, \ldots, P_n}: T_n \to T_m \) defined by

\[
\rho_{P_1, \ldots, P_n}(t_{ij}) = \sum_{p \in P_i, q \in P_j} t_{pq}.
\]

For any \( X \in T_n \), we denote \( \rho_{P_1, \ldots, P_n}(X) \) by \( X^{P_1, \ldots, P_n} \). Let \( \Phi \in T_3 \). The relation

\[
\Phi^{1,2,34} \Phi^{12,3,4} = \Phi^{2,3,4} \Phi^{1,23,4} \Phi^{1,2,3}
\]

in \( T_4[[\hbar]] \) is called the pentagon relation. Let \( B = e^{\hbar/2} \in T_2[[\hbar]] \). The relations

\[
B^{12,3} = \Phi^{3,1,2} B^{1,3}(\Phi^{1,3,2})^{-1} B^{2,3} \Phi^{1,2,3},
\]

\[
B^{1,23} = (\Phi^{2,3,1})^{-1} B^{1,3} \Phi^{2,1,3} B^{1,2}(\Phi^{1,2,3})^{-1}
\]

in \( T_3[[\hbar]] \) are called the hexagon relations.
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An element $\Phi \in T_3$ satisfying the pentagon and hexagon relations is called a Drinfeld associator. Such associators exist over $\mathbb{C}$ ([3]). They are obtained from the KZ equations. Drinfeld also prove that such associators exist over $\mathbb{Q}$.

In this subsection we recall the following theorem (see appendix in [11]) which gives, as a consequence, Proposition 3.4 (here is where an associator $\Phi$ is used):

**Theorem 3.6.** There exists an equivalence of categories

$$DQ_\Phi : \text{DGQUE} \rightarrow \text{DGLBA}_h$$

from the category of differential graded quantized universal enveloping graded algebras to that of differential graded Lie graded bialgebras such that if $U \in \text{Ob}(\text{DGQUE})$ and $a = DQ_\Phi(U)$, then $U/hU = U(a/ha)$, where $U$ is the universal algebra functor, taking a differential graded Lie graded algebra to a differential graded graded Hopf algebra.

This theorem is a consequence of the Etingof-Kazhdan quantization theorems. The key point is that the quantization theorem is “universal” and so will be valid for any symmetric category and so for complexes $(V^*, d')$. A right way to understand the “universality” is to use the language of operads and props. We will not recall the definitions in this paper.

Let us outline the construction of the quantization functor starting with an associator $\Phi$. Let $(g, \delta)$ be a Lie bialgebra. Let $\mathfrak{D} = g \oplus g^\ast$ be its associated Lie bialgebra double. Let $r \in g \otimes g^\ast \in \mathfrak{D}^\otimes 2$ be the canonical $r$-matrix (corresponding to the identity map) and $t = r + r^{2,1} \in S^2(\mathfrak{D})^\otimes$. Let us consider the homomorphism $T_n \rightarrow U(\mathfrak{D})^\otimes n$ sending $t_{ij}$ to $t^{i,j}$ (where components of $t$ are put in the $i$-th and $j$-th place in the tensor product). We will still denote by $\Phi$ the image of $\Phi$ by this homomorphism.

We will use the standard notation for the coproduct-insertion maps: we say that an ordered set is a pair of a finite set $S$ and a bijection $\{1, \ldots, |S|\} \rightarrow S$. For $I_1, \ldots, I_m$ disjoint ordered subsets of $\{1, \ldots, n\}$, $(U, \Delta)$ a Hopf algebra and $a \in U^\otimes m$, we define

$$a_{I_1,\ldots,I_n} = \sigma_{I_1,\ldots,I_m} \circ (\Delta(|I_1|) \otimes \cdots \otimes \Delta(|I_n|))(a),$$

with $\Delta^{(1)} = \text{Id}$, $\Delta^{(2)} = \Delta$, $\Delta^{(n+1)} = (\text{Id}^{\otimes n-1} \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta^{(n)}$, and $\sigma_{I_1,\ldots,I_m} : U^\otimes \sum_i |I_i| \rightarrow U^\otimes n$ is the morphism corresponding to the map $\{1, \ldots, \sum_i |I_i|\} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n\}$ taking $(1, \ldots, |I_1|)$ to $I_1$, $(|I_1| + 1, \ldots, |I_1| + \ldots,$
 assignment $1$ and $U_1$ where $M$ isomorphic to $\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{g}^0}^\mathfrak{g} 1$ and $\text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{g}^0}^\mathfrak{g} 1, 1_+$, and $1_-$ are respectively the generators of those module over $U(\mathfrak{g}^+)$ and $U(\mathfrak{g})$ and $\phi$ is the isomorphism $U(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow M_+ \otimes M_-$. Finally, $s$ is the twist in the tensor product. As an exercise, let us calculate the first terms of $J$. Let $\{a_i\}$ be a basis of $\mathfrak{g}$
and \( \{b^j\} \) its dual basis, a basis of \( \mathfrak{g}^* \). So \( r = \sum a_i \otimes b^i \). Let us write the structure constants:

\[
[a_i, b^j] = c_{ij}^k a_k, \quad \delta a_k = \sum_i f_i^j a_i \Lambda a_j
\]

and so \( [b^i, b^j] = f^i_j b^k \) and \( [a_i, b^j] = f^j_i a_k - c_{ik}^j b^k \). Starting from an associator \( \Phi = 1 + \frac{\hbar}{24} t_{12} t_{23} + O(\hbar^3) \), one gets

\[
J = 1 + \frac{\hbar}{2} r + \hbar^2 \left( \frac{1}{4} (a_j a_i \otimes b^i b^j + f^j_i a_k \otimes b^i a_k) - \frac{c^j_{ik} b^i a_j}{12} - \frac{c^j_{ik} b^i a_j}{24} - f^j_i a_k \otimes b^i a_j - \frac{f^j_i}{24} b^i a_k \otimes a_j \right).
\]

To get universal formulas, one has then to reorder the terms in \( J \).

In [5], Enriquez proposed a cohomological construction of the twist \( J \). He looks for this element in a “universal” algebra \( U_{\text{univ}} \) made from the \( r \)-matrix. The definition is rather complicated and uses the language of props. We will retain that it is generated by the components of \( r \), i.e. words in \( \{a_i\} \) and \( \{b^j\} \) (with as many \( a \)'s as \( b \)'s) and the relations (the \( r \)-matrix relations):

\[
aba'b' = aa'bb' + aa'[b', b] + [a', a]bb'.
\]

This allows to write all the \( a \)'s on the left hand side and all the \( b \)'s in the right hand side. In the same spirit one can define

\[
U_{\text{univ}}^n = \bigoplus_{N \geq 0} \left( (\mathcal{F} \mathcal{A}_N)^{\otimes n} \right)_{\Sigma_i \delta_i} \otimes (\mathcal{F} \mathcal{A}_N)^{\otimes n}_{\Sigma_i \delta_i} \sigma_N
\]

where \( \mathcal{F} \mathcal{A}_N \) is the free algebra with generators \( x_i, \ i = 1, \ldots, N \), graded by \( \oplus_i \mathbb{N} \delta_i \) (\( x_i \) has degree \( i \)). We view \( \Phi \) as an element of \( U_{\text{univ}}^{\otimes 3} \) and we will build \( J = 1 + \frac{\hbar}{2} r + \cdots \in U_{\text{univ}}^{\otimes 2} \), such that equation (3.1) is fulfilled in \( U_{\text{univ}}^{\otimes 3} \). The construction is made by induction. Suppose we have built \( J = 1 + \cdots + \hbar^n J_n + \cdots \) up to order \( n - 1 \). Equation (3.1) at order \( n \) is equivalent to

\[
d_{2}^{\text{coHo}} J_n = \Phi_n + \langle J_1, \ldots, J_{n-1} \rangle
\]

where \( \Phi_n \) is the \( \hbar^n \) component of \( \Phi \). \( \langle J_1, \ldots, J_{n-1} \rangle \) is an expression involving only component \( J_k, k \leq n - 1 \), and \( d_{n}^{\text{coHo}} : U_{\text{univ}}^{\otimes n} \to U_{\text{univ}}^{\otimes n+1} \) is the
coHochschild differential:
\[ d_{n}^{\text{coHo}}(j) = j_{1,2,3},...,n+1 - j_{1,2,3},...,n+1 + (-1)^{n+1} j_{1,2,3},...,n+1 + j_{2},...,n,n+1 + (-1)^{n} j_{1,2},...,n. \]

It is well known that \( \ker d_{n}^{\text{coHo}} = \text{Im} d_{n-1}^{\text{coHo}} \oplus \Lambda^{n}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{univ}}) \) (this is true for any enveloping algebra). For any choice of \( J_{k}, k \leq n - 1, \Phi_{n} + \langle J_{1}, \ldots, J_{n-1} \rangle \) is in \( \ker d_{2}^{\text{coHo}} \). Moreover, one can always replace \( J_{n-1} \) with \( J_{n-1} + \lambda_{n-1} \) \( (\lambda_{n-1} \in \Lambda^{2}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{univ}})) \) so that we still have a solution up to order \( n - 1 \). The equation we want to solve now is the following equation with unknown \( (J_{n}, \lambda_{n-1}) \):

\[ d_{2}^{\text{coHo}} J_{n} = \Phi_{n} + \langle J_{1}, \ldots, J_{n-1} + \lambda_{n-1} \rangle = C_{n} + f(\lambda_{n-1}), \]

where \( f: \Lambda^{2}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{univ}}) \rightarrow U_{\text{univ}}^{3}, \lambda_{n-1} \mapsto \langle J_{1}, \ldots, J_{n-1} + \lambda_{n-1} \rangle - \langle J_{1}, \ldots, J_{n-1} \rangle \), and \( d_{3}^{\text{coHo}} C_{n} = 0 \), so \( C_{n} = d_{2}^{\text{coHo}} K_{n} + \mu_{n} \), with \( \mu_{n} \in \Lambda^{3}(\mathcal{D}_{\text{univ}}) \).

One has \( d_{3}^{\text{coHo}}(f(\lambda_{n-1})) = 0 \) so \( f(\lambda_{n-1}) = d_{2}^{\text{coHo}} f'(\lambda_{n-1}) + \text{Alt}(f(\lambda_{n-1})). \)

We get after computation

\[ \text{Alt}(f(\lambda_{n-1})) = \frac{1}{6} [r, \lambda_{n-1}] \]

\[ = [r_{1,2}, \lambda_{n-1}^{1,3}] + [r_{1,2}, \lambda_{n-1}^{2,3}] + [r_{1,3}, \lambda_{n-1}^{2,3}] + [\lambda_{n-1}^{1,2}, r_{1,3}] + [\lambda_{n-1}^{1,2}, r_{2,3}] + [\lambda_{n-1}^{1,3}, r_{2,3}]. \]

So one wants to solve

\[ d_{2}^{\text{coHo}}(J_{n} - f'(\lambda_{n-1}) - K_{n}) = \frac{1}{6} [r, \lambda_{n-1}] + \mu_{n}. \]

Actually, we have a complex, making \( [r, -] \) into a differential: when \( 0 \leq k \leq n - 1 \), let us define

\[ (\text{Id}^{\otimes k} \otimes \text{Id}^{\otimes n-k-1})_{\text{univ}}: (\mathcal{D}^{\otimes n})_{\text{univ}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}^{\otimes k} \otimes \Lambda(\mathcal{D}) \otimes \mathcal{D}^{\otimes n-k-1})_{\text{univ}} \]

by

\[ a \mapsto [r_{k,k+1}, a^{1},...,k,k+2,...,n+1] + a^{1},...,k-1,k+1,...,n+1]. \]

Then we have a complex \( ((\Lambda^{k}(\mathcal{D}))_{\text{univ}}, \partial') \) where

\[ (\Lambda^{k}(\mathcal{D}))_{\text{univ}} \ni x \mapsto \partial^{k}(x) = \text{Alt}(\partial(\text{Id}^{\otimes k-1}_{\text{univ}}(x))) \in (\Lambda^{k+1}(\mathcal{D}))_{\text{univ}}. \]

It turns out that the 3-rd cohomology group of that complex is 0 if the “degree” in \( a \)'s and \( b \)'s is greater than 3 and is spanned by the class of
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\[ t^{1,2}, t^{2,3} \] otherwise. Moreover, one checks that \( \text{Alt}((\partial \otimes \text{Id}^2)_{\text{univ}}(\mu_n)) = 0 \) so there exists \( \lambda_n-1 \in \Lambda^2(D_{\text{univ}}) \) such that

\[
\mu_n = -\frac{1}{6} \partial^2(\lambda_n-1) = -\frac{1}{6} [r, \lambda_n-1]
\]

which gives the induction step and allows us to construct \( J \).

Remark 3.7. Following Enriquez’s proof, it seems that the term \( J_{n-1} \) in the \( h \)-series of \( J \) is built from terms \( \Phi_{n-1} \) and \( \Phi_n \) in the \( h \)-series of \( \Phi \), as we had to correct \( J_{n-1} \) by \( \lambda_n-1 \) which seems to be dependent from \( \Phi_n \). On the other hand, it is clear, from the Etingof-Kazhdan’s formula that their \( J_{n-1} \) do not depend from \( \Phi_n \). This is not surprising: in Enriquez’s construction, the correcting term \( \lambda_n-1 \) only depends on an anti-symmetrization of \( \Phi_n \) which is unique (it is an easy check).

4. A \( G_\infty \)-morphism between chains and tensor fields

4.1. A differential \( d'_T \) on \( \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \) and \( G_\infty \)-morphism

\[
\psi : (\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \otimes^\cdot, d'_T) \to (\Lambda \cdot D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^\cdot, d_D)
\]

The objective of this section is to prove the following proposition:

**Proposition 4.1.** There exist a differential (and coderivation) \( d'_T \) on \( \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \) and a morphism of differential coalgebras \( \psi : (\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \otimes^\cdot, d'_T) \to (\Lambda \cdot D_{\text{poly}} \otimes^\cdot, d_D) \) such that the induced map \( \psi^1 : T_{\text{poly}} \to D_{\text{poly}} \) is the Hochschild-Kostant-Rosenberg map \( \varphi^1 \) of Section 0.

**Proof.** For \( i = T \) or \( D \) and \( n \geq 0 \), let us set

\[
V_i^{[n]} = \bigoplus_{p_1 + \cdots + p_k = n} g_i^{\otimes p_1} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda g_i^{\otimes p_k}
\]

and \( V_i^{[\leq n]} = \sum_{k \leq n} V_i^{[k]} \). Let \( d_D^{p_1, \ldots, p_k} : D_{\text{poly}}^{\otimes p_1} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda D_{\text{poly}}^{\otimes p_k} \to D_{\text{poly}} \) be the components of the differential \( d_D \) defining the \( G_\infty \)-structure of \( D_{\text{poly}} \) (see Definition 2.6) and denote \( d_D^{[n]} \) and \( d_D^{[\leq n]} \) the sums

\[
d_D^{[n]} = \sum_{p_1 + \cdots + p_k = n} d_D^{p_1, \ldots, p_k} \quad \text{and} \quad d_D^{[\leq n]} = \sum_{p \leq n} d_D^{[p]}.
\]
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Clearly, \( d_D = \sum_{n \geq 1} d_D^{[n]} \). In the same way, we define \( d_T^{[n]} \) and \( d_T^{[\leq n]} \). We know from Section 2 that a morphism \( \psi: (\Lambda\cdot T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdots \otimes T_{\text{poly}}) \to (\Lambda\cdot D_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdots \otimes D_{\text{poly}}) \) is uniquely determined by its components

\[
\psi^{p_1, \ldots, p_k} : T_{\text{poly}} \otimes p_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda T_{\text{poly}} \otimes p_k \to D_{\text{poly}}.
\]

Similarly we set

\[
\psi = \sum_{n \geq 1} \psi^{[n]} = \sum_{n \geq 1} \sum_{p_1 + \cdots + p_k = n} \psi^{p_1, \ldots, p_k} \quad \text{and} \quad \psi^{[\leq n]} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \psi^{[k]}.
\]

We have to build both the differential \( d_T^{[n]} \) and \( \psi \), the morphism of differential. In fact we will build the maps \( d_T^{[n]} \) and \( \psi^{[n]} \) by induction. For the first terms, we set

\[
d_T^{[1]} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \psi^{[1]} = \varphi^1 \quad \text{(the H.-K.-R. map)}.
\]

Suppose we have built maps \( (d_T^{[i]})_{i \leq n-1} \) and \( (\psi^{[i]})_{i \leq n-1} \) satisfying

\[
\psi^{[\leq n-1]} \circ d_T^{[\leq n-1]} = d_D^{[\leq n-1]} \circ \psi^{[\leq n-1]}
\]

on \( V_T^{[\leq n-1]} \) and \( d_T^{[\leq n-1]} \circ d_T^{[\leq n-1]} = 0 \) on \( V_T^{[\leq n]} \). These conditions are enough to insure that \( d_T^{[\leq n]} \) is a differential and \( \psi^{[\leq n]} \) a morphism of differential coalgebras. If we reformulate the identity \( \psi \circ d_T^{[\leq n]} = d_D \circ \psi \) on \( V_T^{[\leq n]} \), we get

\[
\psi^{[\leq n]} \circ d_T^{[\leq n]} = d_D^{[\leq n]} \circ \psi^{[\leq n]}.
\]

If we take now into account that \( d_T^{[1]} = 0 \), and that on \( V_T^{[n]} \) we have \( \psi^{[k]} \circ d_T^{[l]} = d_D^{[k]} \circ \psi^{[l]} = 0 \) for \( k + l > n + 1 \), the identity (4.1) becomes

\[
\psi^{[1]} d_T^{[n]} + B = d_D^{[1]} \psi^{[n]} + A
\]

where \( B = \sum_{k=2}^{n-1} \psi^{[\leq n-k+1]} d_T^{[k]} \) and \( A = d_D^{[1]} \psi^{[\leq n-1]} + \sum_{k=2}^{n} d_D^{[k]} \psi^{[\leq n-k+1]} \) (we now omit the composition sign \( \circ \)). The term \( d_D^{[1]} \) in (4.2) is the Hochschild coboundary \( b \). So thanks to the H.-K.-R. theorem identity (4.2) is equivalent to the cochain \( B - A \) being a Hochschild cocycle i.e. that \( d_D^{[1]}(B - A) = 0 \) which is true by direct computation (see [11]). We also have to show that for any choice of those maps, we have

\[
d_T^{[\leq n]} d_T^{[\leq n]} = 0 \text{ on } V_T^{[\leq n+1]}.
\]

Again this is always true by direct computation (see again [11]). \[\square\]
As an example, let us construct $d_T'^{[2]}$: for $n = 2$, we get $A = d_D^{[1]}\psi^{[1]} + d_D^{[2]}\psi^{[1]}$ and $B = 0$ so that

$$\psi^{[1]}d_T'^{[2]} = d_D^{[1]}(\psi^{[2]} + \psi^{[1]}) + d_D^{[2]}\psi^{[1]}.$$  

Thus $d_T'^{[2]}$ is the image of $d_D^{[2]}$ through the projection on the cohomology of $D_{\text{poly}}$ and as the Hochschild-Kostant-Rosenberg map $\psi^{[1]}$ is injective from $T_{\text{poly}} = \text{H}(D_{\text{poly}}, b = d_D^{[1]})$ to $D_{\text{poly}}$, we get

$$d_T'^{[2]} = d_D^{[2]}.$$  

**Remark 4.2.** The main tool we have used here is the existence of a quasi-isomorphism between the complexes $(T_{\text{poly}}, 0)$ and $(D_{\text{poly}}, b)$. Since we know explicit homotopy formulas for such a quasi-isomorphism (see [21], [13]), we can obtain explicit formulas for $d_T'^{[k]}$ and $\psi^{[k]}$.

### 4.2. A $G_{\infty}$-morphism $\psi'$: $(\Lambda\cdot T_{\text{poly}}^{-\infty}, d_T) \to (\Lambda\cdot T_{\text{poly}}^{-\infty}, d_T')$

In this subsection, we will prove the following proposition.

**Proposition 4.3.** If the complex $\left(\text{Hom}(\Lambda\cdot T_{\text{poly}}^{-\infty}, \Lambda\cdot T_{\text{poly}}^{-\infty}), [d_T^{-1} + d_T^2, -]\right)$ is acyclic, then there exists a $G_{\infty}$-morphism $\psi': (\Lambda\cdot T_{\text{poly}}^{-\infty}, d_T) \to (\Lambda\cdot T_{\text{poly}}^{-\infty}, d_T')$ such that the induced map $\psi^{[1]}: T_{\text{poly}} \to T_{\text{poly}}$ is the identity.

We will use the same notations for $V_T^{[n]}$, $V_T^{[\leq n]}$, $d_T^{[n]}$ and $d_T^{[\leq n]}$ and we also denote $d_T = \sum_{n \geq 1} d_T^{[n]}$, $d_T^{[\leq n]} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} d_T^{[k]}$, $\psi' = \sum_{n \geq 1} \psi^{[n]}$ and $\psi'^{[\leq n]} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \psi'^{[n]}$.

**Proof.** We will build the maps $\psi'^{[n]}$ by induction as before. For $\psi'^{[1]}$ we have to set:

$$\psi'^{[1]} = \text{Id} \ (\text{the identity map}).$$

Suppose we have built maps $(\psi'^{[i]})_{i \leq n - 1}$ satisfying $\psi'^{[\leq n-1]} \circ d_T^{[\leq n]} = d_T'^{[\leq n]} \circ \psi'^{[\leq n-1]}$ on $V_T^{[\leq n]}$ ($d_T^{[\leq n]}$ maps $V_T^{[\leq l]}$ to $V_T^{[\leq l-1]}$). Making explicit the equation $\psi' d_T = d_T' \psi'$ on $V_T^{[n+1]}$, we get

$$\psi'^{[\leq n]} d_T^{[\leq n+1]} = d_T'^{[\leq n+1]} \psi'^{[\leq n]}.$$  

(4.4)  

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If we now take into account that \( d_T[i] = 0 \) for \( i \neq 2 \), \( d'_T[1] = 0 \) and that on \( V^{[n+1]} \) we have \( \psi'^{[k]} d_T[l] = d'_T[\leq k] \psi[l] = 0 \) for \( k + l > n + 2 \), the identity (4.4) becomes
\[
\psi'^{[\leq n]} d_T^{[2]} = \sum_{k=2}^{n+1} d'_T[k] \psi'^{[\leq n-k+2]}.
\]

We have seen in the previous section that \( d_T^{[2]} = d_T^{[2]} \). Thus (4.4) is equivalent to
\[
d_T^{[2]} \psi'^{[\leq n]} - \psi'^{[\leq n]} d_T^{[2]} = \left[ d_T^{[2]}, \psi'^{[\leq n]} \right] = - \sum_{k=3}^{n+1} d'_T[k] \psi'^{[\leq n-k+2]}.
\]

Notice that \( d_T^{[2]} = d_T^{[1]} + d_T^{[2]} \). By the acyclicity of the complex \( \text{End}(\Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot), [d_T^{[1]} + d_T^{[2]}, -] \), the construction of \( \psi'^{[\leq n]} \) will be possible when \( \sum_{k=3}^{n+1} d'_T[k] \psi'^{[\leq n-k+2]} \) is a cocycle in this complex, which is true by direct computation (see [11]) \( \square \)

4.3. Acyclicity of the complex \( (\text{Hom}(\Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes, \Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes), [d_T^{[1]} + d_T^{[2]}, -]) \)

In this section the manifold \( M \) is supposed to be the Euclidian space \( \mathbb{R}^d \) for \( m \geq 1 \). We prove the following proposition:

**Proposition 4.4.** If \( M = \mathbb{R}^d \), the cochain complex \( (\text{End}(\Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes), [d_T^{[1]} + d_T^{[2]}, -]) \) is acyclic.

**Proof.** Since morphism of coalgebras \( \Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes \rightarrow \Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes \) are in one to one correspondence with maps \( \Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes \rightarrow T^{\text{poly}} \), we are left to check that the cochain complex
\[
(\text{Hom}(\Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes, T^{\text{poly}}), [d_T^{[1]} + d_T^{[2]}, -])
\]
is acyclic. Firstly, we introduce an “external” bigrading on the cochain complex induced by the following bigrading on \( \Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes \): if \( x \in T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes p_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes p_n, |x| = (p_1-1+\cdots+p_n-1, n-1) \). This grading gives a bicomplex structure on the vectorial space \( (\text{Hom}(\Lambda^\cdot T^{\text{poly}}_{\text{poly}}^\otimes, T^{\text{poly}}), [d_T^{[1]} + d_T^{[2]}, -]) \) for
which $d_T^{1,1} = [-, -]|_S$ is of bidegree $(0, 1)$ and $d_T^2 = \wedge$ is of bidegree $(1, 0)$. We will first show that the complex
\[
\left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}}), [[-, -, S] + \wedge, -] \right)
\]
is concentrated in bidegree $(0, 0)$ if the complex
\[
\left( \text{Hom}_{T_{\text{poly}}} (\Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}, T_{\text{poly}}), d_{CE} \right),
\]
is concentrated in degree $0$, where $d_{CE} + d_H$ is the dual map of $[d_T^{1,1} + d_T^2, -] = [[-, -, S] + \wedge, -]$ ($d_{CE}$ is the Chevalley-Eilenberg differential and $d_H$ is the Harrison differential) and $(\Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}$ is the module of $1$-differential Kähler form of the algebra $T_{\text{poly}}$. We will then show that this complex is acyclic.

The exterior product $d_T^2$ makes $T_{\text{poly}}$ into an associative algebra and so for any vector space $V$, the space $T_{\text{poly}} \otimes V$ is a $T_{\text{poly}}$-module equipped with a $T_{\text{poly}}$-action by multiplication on the first factor. Observe that
\[
\left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}}), [d_T^{1,1} + d_T^2, -] \right)
= \left( \text{Hom}_{T_{\text{poly}}} (T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}}), [d_T^{1,1} + d_T^2, -] \right),
\]
where $T_{\text{poly}}$ acts (on the right and on the left) on itself by the multiplication $d_T^2$. The induce differential $[d_T^2, -]$ on this complex is the dual of a differential on $\Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}}$, which is the Harrison differential $d_H$ on each factor $T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}}$ (i.e., the image of the Hochschild differential $d$ acting on $T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}}$ onto its quotient $T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}}$ by the shuffles). Indeed, for $\chi : \Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \rightarrow T_{\text{poly}}$ and $\alpha \otimes \gamma_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \gamma_n \in \Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}} T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}}$, one has
\[
[d_T^2, \chi](\alpha \otimes \gamma_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \gamma_n)
= \pm d_T^2(\gamma_1, \chi(\alpha \otimes \gamma_2 \cdots )) + \pm d_T^2(\chi(\alpha \otimes \gamma_1 \cdots ), \gamma_n)
+ \sum \pm \chi(\alpha \otimes \gamma_1 \cdots d_T^2(\gamma_i, \gamma_{i+1}) \cdots )
= \chi(d_T^2(\alpha, \gamma_1) \otimes \gamma_2 \cdots ) + \sum \pm \chi(\alpha \otimes \cdots d_T^2(\gamma_i, \gamma_{i+1}) \cdots )
= \chi(d_H(\alpha \otimes \gamma_1 \cdots \otimes \gamma_n)).
\]
We now use the fact that \((T_{\text{poly}}, d^2_T) = (\Gamma(M, \Lambda TM), \wedge)\) is a polynomial algebra to show that

**Proposition 4.5.** The cohomology of

\[
\left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \wedge, \cdot), [[-,-]s + \wedge, -] \right)
\]

is the cohomology of the complex \(\text{Hom}_{T_{\text{poly}}}(\Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}, T_{\text{poly}}), d_{CE})\) which sits in the complex

\[
(\text{Hom}(\Lambda' T_{\text{poly}}, T_{\text{poly}}), d_{CE}) \cong (\text{Hom}_{T_{\text{poly}}}(T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \Lambda' T_{\text{poly}}, T_{\text{poly}}), d_{CE}).
\]

In particular, the differential \(d_{CE}\) is induced by the usual exterior derivative (see [15]) on \(\text{Hom}_{T_{\text{poly}}}(T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot, \Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot, d_{CE})\). Proposition 4.5 can be proved using spectral sequences but can also be obtained directly.

**Proof.** We have explicit quasi-isomorphisms and homotopies between \(T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot +1\) and \(\Lambda' \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}: J : T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot +1 \to \Lambda' \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}^{\cdot+1}\) sending \(\gamma_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes \gamma_n\) to \(\gamma_0 d\gamma_1 \cdots d\gamma_n\), \(I : \Lambda' \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}} \to T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot +1\), the anti-symmetrization given by \(J(\gamma_0 \otimes \cdots \otimes \gamma_n) = \sum_{\varepsilon \in S_n} \text{sgn}(\varepsilon) \gamma_0 \otimes \gamma_{\varepsilon^{-1}(1)} \cdots \otimes \gamma_{\varepsilon^{-1}(n)}\), and explicit homotopies \(s : T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot +1 \to T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot +2\) described in [13] such that \(J \circ I = \text{Id}\) and \(I \circ J = \text{Id} + d \circ s + s \circ d\). One can extend those maps to have quasi-isomorphisms and homotopies between \(T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot\) and \(\Lambda' \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}^{\cdot+1}\). Finally, since \(\Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot\) is a bicomplex with differential \(d = d_{CE} + d_H\), it follows from [16], Section 3 that there exists a map \(u : \Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot \to \Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot\) and a (degree one) map \(H : \Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot \to \Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot[1]\) such that \(pu = \text{Id}\) and \(up = \text{Id} + dH + H d\) (\(p\) is the projection \(\Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \cdot \to \Lambda' T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}\)).

To finish the proof of Proposition 4.4, we proceed as in [22] and [14]. Recall from the introduction that \(A = C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^d)\) is the algebra of smooth functions on \(\mathbb{R}^d\). Let \(\text{Der}(A) = \Omega A^*\) be the space of smooth derivations...
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on \( A \). Since \( T_{\text{poly}} \) is a \( A \)-module, by transitivity of the space of Kähler differentials for smooth manifolds, one has
\[
\Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}} \cong T_{\text{poly}} \otimes_A \Omega_A \oplus \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}/A.
\]
Since \( T_{\text{poly}} \cong \Lambda^* \text{Der}(A) \), we find that \( \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}/A \cong T_{\text{poly}} \otimes \text{Der}(A) \) (with grading shifted by minus one on \( \text{Der}(A) \)). Hence (see [22].3.5) there is an isomorphism
\[
\left( \text{Hom}_{T_{\text{poly}}} (\Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}}, T_{\text{poly}}), d_{\text{CE}} \right) \cong \left( \Lambda^{1+} \Omega_{T_{\text{poly}}}, d_{dR} \right)
\]
where \( d_{dR} \) is de Rham’s differential (the degree on the left hand of the isomorphism is the one induced by the inner degree of \( T_{\text{poly}} \)). When \( T_{\text{poly}} = \Gamma(\mathbb{R}^d, \Lambda \mathbb{R}^d) \) this complex is acyclic.

Remark 4.6. At every step of this proof, it is possible to construct explicit homotopy formulas. So the coefficients \( \psi^{[n]} \) built in this section can be expressed in an explicit way from the \( G_\infty \)-structure on \( D_{\text{poly}} \).

Corollary 4.7. If \( T_{\text{poly}} = \Gamma(\mathbb{R}^d, \Lambda \mathbb{R}^d) \), then there exists a \( G_\infty \)-morphism
\[
\psi': (\Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}}^\otimes, d_T) \rightarrow (\Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}}^\otimes, d'_T)
\]
such that the induced map \( \psi^{[1]} : T_{\text{poly}} \rightarrow T_{\text{poly}} \) is the identity.

Proof. It is an immediate consequence of Propositions 4.3 and 4.4. \( \square \)

Corollary 4.8. The composition \( \psi \circ \psi' : (\Lambda^* T_{\text{poly}}^\otimes, d_T) \rightarrow (\Lambda^* D_{\text{poly}}^\otimes, d_D) \) gives the wanted \( G_\infty \)-morphism between \( T_{\text{poly}} \) and \( D_{\text{poly}} \).

5. Globalization of the formality maps

5.1. Globalization process

In this section, we recall the process of globalization of formality maps. Globalization was proven by Kontsevich in [18]. Here we will present Dolgushev’s approach which uses Fedosov methods. This approach is actually very similar to the one of Kontsevich but maybe more explicit. The idea is to first write formality theorem locally on bundles that can be seen as bundles of the Taylor expansion (in the neighbourhood of the base points)
of the considered objects. Let us define those bundles as done in [8] by Fedosov:

- $\mathcal{W} := \mathcal{S}(T^*M)$ is the bundle of formal fiberwise functions on $TM$. Local sections are given by formal power series
  \[ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} s_{i_1 \ldots i_l}(x)y^{i_1} \cdots y^{i_l} \]
  where $y^i$ are formal coordinates on the fibers of $TM$ and $s_{i_1 \ldots i_l}$ are coefficients of a symmetric covariant tensor.

- $T^* := \mathcal{W} \otimes \Lambda^{+1}TM$ is the graded bundle of formal fiberwise polyvector fields. Local homogeneous sections of degree $k$ are of the form
  \[ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} v_{i_1 \ldots i_l}^{j_0 \ldots j_k}(x)y^{i_1} \cdots y^{i_l} \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j_0}} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \frac{\partial}{\partial y^{j_k}} \]
  where $v_{i_1 \ldots i_l}^{j_0 \ldots j_k}$ are coefficients of a tensor with symmetric covariant part (indices $i_1, \ldots, i_l$) and antisymmetric contravariant part (indices $j_0, \ldots, j_k$).

- $\mathcal{D}^* := \mathcal{W} \otimes T^{+1}(SE)$ is the graded bundle of formal fiberwise polydifferential operators. Local homogeneous sections of degree $k$ look like as follow
  \[ \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} P_{i_1 \ldots i_l}^{\alpha_0 \ldots \alpha_k}(x)y^{i_1} \cdots y^{i_l} \frac{\partial^{\alpha_0}}{\partial y^{\alpha_0}} \otimes \cdots \otimes \frac{\partial^{\alpha_k}}{\partial y^{\alpha_k}} \]
  where $\alpha_s$ are multi-indices, and $P_{i_1 \ldots i_l}^{\alpha_0 \ldots \alpha_k}$ are coefficients of a tensor with symmetric covariant part (indices $i_1, \ldots, i_l$) which is also symmetric in indices $\alpha_1^s, \ldots, \alpha_d^s$ for any $s = 0, \ldots, k$.

From now on, and until the end of this section, $\mathcal{B}$ denotes any of these three bundles. For our purpose, we need to tensor $\mathcal{B}$ by the exterior algebra bundle $\Lambda T^*M$ (in other words we consider differential forms with values in $\mathcal{B}$). These new bundles $\mathcal{B} := \Lambda T^*M \otimes \mathcal{B}$ carry natural fiberwise algebraic structures; namely

- $\mathcal{W}$ is a bundle of graded commutative algebras with grading given by the exterior degree of forms, which is also filtered (as an algebra) by the polynomial degree in the fibers.
• $T$ and $D$ are endowed with fiberwise dgla-structures respectively induced by those of $T_{\text{poly}}$ and $D_{\text{poly}}$. Grading is given by the sum of the exterior degree and the degree in $B$.

In what follows, and when it does not lead to any confusion, we denote the same operations on bundles $B$ by the same letters. We also use dual local basis $(e_i)_i$ and $(\xi^i)_i$ of $TM$ and $T^*M$ in order to make explicit computations. Bundles $B$ are viewed as graded $\mathcal{O}_M$-modules with grading given by the exterior degree of forms. The nilpotent differential $\delta := \xi^i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i} : W^* \to W^{*+1}$ obviously extends to nilpotent differentials on $T$ and $D$. Namely $\delta = [\xi^i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, -]_S$ on $T$ and $\delta = [\xi^i \frac{\partial}{\partial y^i}, -]_G$ on $D$. Before giving an explicit description of the cohomology of $(B, \delta)$ let us remark that $\delta$ preserves the grading in $B$ and decreases the polynomial degree in the fibers (i.e. degree in $y$’s). Moreover $\delta$ is by definition a derivation of the graded Lie algebras $T$ and $D$, and since the multiplication operator $m = 1 \otimes 1$ is $\delta$-closed then $\delta$ (anti)commutes with the Hochschild coboundary $b = [m, -]_G$ in $D$. We summarize this by saying that $\delta$ is compatible with the dg-structures on $B$.

**Proposition 5.1.** For all $n > 0$, $H^n(B, \delta) = 0$. And $H^0(B, \delta) = F^0B$ is the sheaf of sections of $B$ that are constant in the fibers.

**Proof.** Let us introduce the operator $\delta^* = y^i \iota(e_i)$ of contraction with the Euler vector field $\Theta = y^i e_i$. Then we define the homotopy operator $\kappa$ to be $\frac{1}{k+l} \delta^*$ on $k$-differential forms with value in $B$ and $l$-polynomial in the fibers for $k+l > 0$, and $0$ on sections of $B$ constant in the fibers. Then by a direct computation one obtains

$$u = \delta \kappa u + \kappa \delta u + \mathcal{H}u \quad (u \in \mathcal{B}) \quad (5.1)$$

where $\mathcal{H}u \in F^0B$ is the harmonic part of $u$, that is to say its homogeneous part of zero exterior degree and constant in the fibers. \hfill \square

Suppose now that we have a torsion free connection $\nabla$. Such a connection, which always exists, defines a derivation of $W$, that we denote by the same symbol $\nabla$. Namely, let $\Gamma^k_{ij}(x) := \xi^k \langle \nabla_{e_i}e_j \rangle$ be Christoffel’s symbols of $\nabla$, then locally

$$\nabla = d - \xi^i \Gamma^k_{ij} y^j \frac{\partial}{\partial y^k}$$
It obviously extends to derivations of the graded Lie algebras $T$ and $D$. Namely
\[
\nabla = d - (\xi^i \Gamma^k_{ij} y^j \frac{\partial}{\partial y^k}).
\]
where for any section $V$ of $T \hookrightarrow D$, $V \cdot w$ means $V(w)$, $[V, w]_S$ or $[V, w]_G$ when $w$ is a section of $W, T$ or $D$, respectively. Moreover $dm = [\xi^i \Gamma^k_{ij} y^j \frac{\partial}{\partial y^k}, m]_G = 0$, then $\nabla m = 0$ and thus $\nabla$ (anti)commutes with $b$ in $D$. Since the connection is torsion free one can also show by a direct computation that $\nabla$ and $\delta$ (anti)commute.

The standard curvature tensor of $\nabla$ induces an operator $R$ on $B$ which is given locally by
\[
R = -\left(\frac{1}{2} \xi^i \Lambda \xi^j R^l_{ijk} y^k \frac{\partial}{\partial y^l}\right).
\]
Then we have $\nabla^2 = R$ on $B$. Eventhough $\nabla$ is not nilpotent in general, we use it to deform the differential $\delta$ on $B$. Namely

**Theorem 5.2.** There exists a section $A$ of $T^*M \otimes T^0 \subset T^*M \otimes D^0$ with a zero of order two in the fibers such that $\kappa A = 0$ and the derivation $D := \nabla - \delta + A \cdot$ is nilpotent.

**Proof.** Following Fedosov ([8]), one has to solve
\[
A = \kappa A + \kappa(\nabla A + \frac{1}{2} A \cdot A).
\]
This equation has a unique solution and using Bianchi’s identity $\nabla R = \delta R = 0$, homotopy property (5.1), $\kappa A = \mathcal{H} A = 0$, and the fact that $\kappa$ raises the polynomial degree in the fiber one can show that $D^2 = 0$. □

In what follows we refer to the nilpotent differential $D$ as the *Fedosov differential*.

The following theorem states that the $\delta$-cohomology described in proposition 5.1 is equal to the cohomology given by Fedosov differential $D$.

**Theorem 5.3.** For all $n > 0$, $H^n(B, D) = 0$; and $H^0(B, D) = F^0B$.

**Proof.** This follows essentially from a spectral sequence argument. Namely, let us denote by $F^pB$ the sheaf of homogeneous sections of polynomial degree $p$ in the fibers; then remark that $D(F^{\geq p+1}B) \subset F^{\geq p}B$ and that $D = -\delta \mod F^{\geq p+1}B$. Thus there is a spectral sequence with $E_1^{p,q} \cong H^{p+q}(F^pB, \delta)$ which converges to $H^*(B, D)$; then we conclude using proposition 5.1. □
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Following [2], one can define explicitly an isomorphism $\vartheta : F^0\mathcal{B} \rightarrow Z^0(\mathcal{B}, \mathbb{D})$: it is the linear map that assigns to any section $u_0$ of $F^0\mathcal{B}$ the unique section $u$ of $\mathcal{B}$ satisfying the equation

$$u = u_0 + \kappa(\nabla u + A \cdot u) \tag{5.2}$$

It is proved in [2] (proof of theorem 3) that this defines a bijective linear map from $F^0\mathcal{B}$ to $Z^0(\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{D})$ with inverse $H (H \circ \vartheta = \text{id})$. When $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{W}$ it is obvious that $H : Z^0(\mathcal{W}, \mathbb{D}) \rightarrow F^0\mathcal{W} = O_M$ is an isomorphism of commutative algebras. Moreover we get (see [2]):

**Proposition 5.4.** $H_T : Z^0(\mathcal{T}, \mathbb{D}) \rightarrow T_{\text{poly}}$ and $H_D : Z^0(\mathcal{D}, \mathbb{D}) \rightarrow D_{\text{poly}}$ are dgla-morphisms.

Taking the inverse maps, one gets $L_\infty$-morphisms $\varphi_T : (T_{\text{poly}}, d_T) \rightarrow (\mathcal{T}, d_T + \mathbb{D})$ and $\varphi_D : (D_{\text{poly}}, d_D) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, d_D + \mathbb{D})$. We will now define a $L_\infty$-morphism $\tilde{\varphi}$ that define in the previous sections satisfies the following conditions:

1. The $L_\infty$-morphism is local and it can be made equivariant with respect to linear transformations of the coordinates on $\mathbb{R}_0^d$.

2. For any set of vector fields $(\alpha_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2} \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, T\mathbb{R}_0^d)$,

$$\varphi^{1,1}(\alpha_1 \Lambda \alpha_2) = 0. \tag{5.3}$$

3. If $n \geq 2$ and $\alpha \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, T\mathbb{R}_0^d)$ is linear in the coordinates on $\mathbb{R}_0^d$,

then for any set of multivector fields $\gamma_i \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, \Lambda T\mathbb{R}_0^d)$:

$$\varphi^{1,1,\ldots,1}(\alpha \Lambda \gamma_2 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_m) = 0. \tag{5.4}$$

Thanks to the first conditions, it is obvious that such a morphism naturally extends to a morphsim $(\mathcal{T}, d_T) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, d_D)$. Moreover, it commutes with the differential $d$. Let us now write $\nabla = d + [B, -]$ and define $\tilde{\varphi}$, the twit of $\varphi$ by $B$ as follows:

$$\tilde{\varphi}(x_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda x_n) = \sum \varphi(x_1 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda x_n \Lambda B \cdots \Lambda B).$$

It is a well known fact (see [11] for example) that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is a $L_\infty$-isomorphism from $(\mathcal{T}, d_T + d + [B, -])$ to $(\mathcal{T}, d_T + d + [\sum \varphi(B \Lambda \cdots \Lambda B), -])$. Thanks to the second condition, we get $\sum \varphi(B \Lambda \cdots \Lambda B) = B$. Finally, one can prove (see [2] for example) that the term in $B$ that depends on the choice of the local trivialization is linear in the fiber coordinates so $\tilde{\varphi}$ does not depend
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on a choice of local coordinate thanks to the third condition. Finally, we have the following diagram:

\[(T, d_T + \mathbb{D}) \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varphi}} (D, d_D + \mathbb{D})\]

\[\uparrow_{\varphi_T} \quad \downarrow_{\mathcal{H}_D}\]

\[(T_{\text{poly}}, d_T) \quad (D_{\text{poly}}, d_D),\]

To end the proof, one has to show that the morphism \(\tilde{\varphi} \circ \varphi_T\) can be deformed into a map \(T_{\text{poly}} \to Z^0(D, \mathbb{D}) \simeq D_{\text{poly}}\). This can be done using general arguments on \(L_\infty\)-isomorphisms or explicitly as in [2].

5.2. Existence of globalizable formality maps

In this part, we will show that one can construct a \(G_\infty\)-morphism which, when reduced to a \(L_\infty\)-morphism is globalizable that is to say satisfies the three conditions described in the previous subsection. Here is our main theorem:

**Theorem 5.5.** Suppose \(M = \mathbb{R}^d\) and we are given a \(G_\infty\)-structure on \(D_{\text{poly}}\) given by a differential \(d_D\) as in Section 2. One can construct a \(G_\infty\)-morphism \(\varphi: T_{\text{poly}} \to D_{\text{poly}}\) satisfying the extra conditions:

1. The \(G_\infty\)-morphism is local (one can replace \(\mathbb{R}^d\) by its formal completion \(\mathbb{R}_0^d\) at the origin, or in other words, one can replace the functions with their Taylor expansion) and it can be made equivariant with respect to linear transformations of the coordinates on \(\mathbb{R}_0^d\).

2. For any set of vector fields \((\alpha_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2} \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, T\mathbb{R}_0^d),\)

\[\varphi^{1,1}(\alpha_1 \Lambda \alpha_2) = 0.\]  \hspace{1cm} (5.5)

3. If \(n \geq 2\) and \(\alpha \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, T\mathbb{R}_0^d)\) is linear in the coordinates on \(\mathbb{R}_0^d\), then for any set of tensor product of multivector fields \(\gamma_i \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, \Lambda T\mathbb{R}_0^d)^{\otimes p_i}::\)

\[\varphi^{1,p_2,\ldots,p_n}(\alpha \Lambda \gamma_2 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_m) = 0.\]  \hspace{1cm} (5.6)

**Corollary 5.6.** The restriction (that we still denote \(\varphi\)) of \(\varphi\) as a \(L_\infty\)-morphism

\[\varphi: (T_{\text{poly}}, [-, -]) \to (D_{\text{poly}}, [-, -])_G + b\]
satisfies the conditions:

(1) The $L_\infty$-morphism is local and it can be made equivariant with respect to linear transformations of the coordinates on $\mathbb{R}_0^d$.

(2) For any set of vector fields $(\alpha_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 2} \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, T\mathbb{R}_0^d)$,

$$\varphi^{1,1}(\alpha_1 \Lambda \alpha_2) = 0.$$  \hspace{1cm} (5.7)

(3) If $n \geq 2$ and $\alpha \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, T\mathbb{R}_0^d)$ is linear in the coordinates on $\mathbb{R}_0^d$, then for any set of multivector fields $\gamma_i \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}_0^d, \Lambda T\mathbb{R}_0^d)$:

$$\varphi^{1,1,\ldots,1}(\alpha \Lambda \gamma_2 \Lambda \cdots \Lambda \gamma_m) = 0.$$ \hspace{1cm} (5.8)

Those are exactly the conditions written in [19] and [2] for globalization. So one can build a global $L_\infty$-morphism using Tamarkin’s methods.

**Proof.** Let us first prove the following lemma:

**Lemma 5.7.** The map $d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p}$ satisfies $d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p}(\alpha, \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_p) = 0$ for $p > 1$ and any linear vector field $\alpha$.

**Proof.** By construction, the maps $d_{\mathcal{D}}^{p,q}$ are invariant under the action of linear vector fields and even quadratic functions and constant 2-vector fields. In other words, those maps are invariant under the action of $\mathfrak{gl}_{d,d}$. Let us prove the lemma by induction on $p$. Suppose the result is true for $p > 1$. Let us write $\gamma = \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_{p+1}$. For $\alpha \in \mathfrak{gl}_{d,d}$, let us write $\alpha \cdot$ for the action of $\alpha$. Then invariance under the action of $\mathfrak{gl}_{d,d}$ implies that, for any $\alpha, \beta \in \mathfrak{gl}_{d,d}$, one has

$$\beta \cdot d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\alpha, \gamma) = d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\beta \cdot \alpha, \gamma) + d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\alpha, \beta \cdot \gamma).$$

Let us now write the Jacobi identity for $\beta, \alpha$ and $\gamma$. Using the induction hypothesis, we get:

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,1}(\beta, d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\alpha, \gamma)) + d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\beta, d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,1}(\alpha, \gamma)) = d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,1}(\beta, \alpha), \gamma)$$

$$+ d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\alpha, d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,1}(\beta, \gamma)) + d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,1}(\alpha, d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\beta, \gamma)).$$

As $d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,1}(\beta, -) = \beta \cdot$ for any vector fields $\beta$, we get

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\beta, \alpha \cdot \gamma)) = \alpha \cdot d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\beta, \gamma)),$$

and so

$$d_{\mathcal{D}}^{1,p+1}(\beta \cdot \alpha, \gamma) = 0.$$
for any linear \( \alpha, \beta \in \mathfrak{gl}_{d,d} \). Thus \( d^{1,p+1}_D(\alpha, \gamma) = 0 \) for any linear vector fields.

The theorem will now follow if we prove that points 2 and 3 of Tamarkin’s construction are still true with \( \psi \) and \( \psi' \) satisfying the extra conditions of Theorem 5.5 and \( d'_T \) satisfying conditions (5.6) for \( n \geq 3 \) or \( n = 2 \) and \( p_2 > 1 \).

- We want first to construct the maps \( d'^{[n]}_T \) and \( \psi^{[n]} \) by induction with the initial condition

\[
d'^{[1]}_T = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \psi^{[1]} = \varphi^1 \text{ (the H.-K.-R. map)}.
\]

Note that \( \varphi^1 \) satisfies the first conditions of Theorem 5.5.

Now suppose the construction is done for \( n - 1 \) (\( n \geq 2 \)), i.e., we have built maps \((d'^{[i]}_T)_{i \leq n-1}\) and \((\psi^{[i]})_{i \leq n-1}\) satisfying the extra conditions of Theorem 5.5 and

\[
\psi^{[\leq n-1]} \circ d'^{[\leq n-1]}_T = d^{[\leq n-1]}_D \quad \text{on} \quad V^{[\leq n-1]}_T
\]

\[
\text{and} \quad d'^{[\leq n-1]}_T \circ d'^{[\leq n-1]}_T = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad V^{[\leq n]}_T. \quad (5.9)
\]

We have proved that for any such \((d'^{[i]}_T)_{i \leq n-1}\) and \((\psi^{[i]})_{i \leq n-1}\), one can construct \( d'^{[n]}_T \) and \( \psi^{[n]} \) such that condition (5.9) is true for \( n \) instead of \( n - 1 \), as this last statement is equivalent to \( \varphi^1 d'^{[n]}_T = b\psi^{[n]} + A \) where \( A \) is always a Hochschild cocycle.

- It is obvious (use homotopy formulas of [13]) that the first condition in Theorem 5.5 can then be satisfied for those maps \( d'^{[n]}_T \) and \( \psi^{[n]} \).

- Using Equation (5.9), condition (5.5) is equivalent to:

\[
\varphi^1([\alpha, \beta]_S) = [\varphi^1(\alpha), \varphi^1(\beta)]_G,
\]

for any set of vector fields \( \alpha, \beta \in \Gamma(\mathbb{R}^d, T\mathbb{R}^d) \), which is true.

- Let us check conditions (5.6) for \( d'^{[n]}_T \) and \( \psi^{[n]} \) when they are supposed to be true by induction for \( k \leq n-1 \). Using the induction hypothesis in Equation (5.9) and the fact that \( d'^{p_1, \ldots, p_n}_D = 0 \) for \( n > 2 \) and \( d'^{1,p}_D(\alpha, \gamma_1 \cdots \gamma_p) = 0 \) for \( p > 1 \) and any linear vector field \( \alpha \), one can see that those conditions are equivalent to

\[
[X, \psi^{[\leq n-1]}(\cdots \Lambda x^1_i \otimes \cdots \otimes x^{p_1}_i \Lambda \cdots)]_G \\
= \sum \pm \psi^{[\leq n-1]}(\cdots \Lambda \cdots \otimes [X, x^{n_1}_i]_S \otimes \cdots \Lambda \cdots), \quad (5.10)
\]
where \( X \) is a linear vector field and \( x_i^{nij} \) are tensor fields, which is exactly the equivariance with respect to linear transformations of the coordinates on \( \mathbb{R}_d^n \) and was already proved.

So one can construct \( d_T^{[n]} \) and \( \psi^{[n]} \) satisfying the conditions of Theorem 5.5.

\[ \bullet \] Let us now construct \( \psi' \) by induction. Suppose the construction is done for \( n-1 \), i.e. we have built maps \( (\psi'^{[i]})_{i \leq n-1} \) satisfying the extra conditions of Theorem 5.5 and

\[
\psi'^{[1]} = \text{Id}, \quad \psi'^{[n-1]} d_T^{[\leq n]} = d_T^{[\leq n]} \psi'^{[n-1]}
\]  

(5.11)

on \( V_T^{[\leq n-1]} \). Again, we proved that one can construct \( \psi'^{[n]} \) such that condition (5.11) is true for \( n \) instead of \( n-1 \): this is equivalent to

\[
[d^{[2]}, \psi'^{[\leq n]}] = -\sum_{k=3}^{n+1} d_T^{[k]} \psi'^{[n-k+2]}
\]

where the complex \( \left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot), [d^{[2]}, -] \right) \) is acyclic and the right hand side is a cocycle in this complex. Let \( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot) \) be the subspace of \( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot) \) consisting of maps satisfying conditions of Theorem 5.5. It is clear from what we have done before that the right hand side of the previous equation is a cocycle in that complex.

Let us prove the acyclicity of \( \left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot), [d^{[2]}, -] \right) \) (subcomplex of the acyclic complex

\[
\left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot), [d^{[2]}, -] \right)
\]

where the complex \( \left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot), [d^{[2]}, -] \right) \) is acyclic and the right hand side is a cocycle in this complex. Let \( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot) \) be the subspace of \( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot) \) consisting of maps satisfying conditions of Theorem 5.5. It is clear from what we have done before that the right hand side of the previous equation is a cocycle in that complex.

Let us prove the acyclicity of \( \left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot), [d^{[2]}, -] \right) \) (subcomplex of the acyclic complex

\[
\left( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot), [d^{[2]}, -] \right)
\]

can be seen as a subcomplex \( H \) of an extended complex \( \hat{H} \) where we do admit 1 on the left hand side. Both \( \hat{H} \) and \( H \) are acyclic (elements of \( H \) consist of all elements which are given by polydifferential expressions and whose projection gives a polyvector field whose 0-ary component is a function vanishing at 0). Note now that \( H \) is a \( \mathfrak{gl}_d[\epsilon] \)-module, where \( \mathfrak{gl}_d[\epsilon] = \mathfrak{gl}_d \oplus \mathfrak{gl}_d \cdot \epsilon, |\epsilon| = -1 \), the differential is \( \partial/\partial \epsilon \) and operations on \( H \) are given by maps \( L_X \) and \( i_X \), respectively the natural action and the contraction by vector fields \( X \in \mathfrak{gl}_d \).

The complex \( \text{Hom}(\Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot, \Lambda \cdot T_{\text{poly}} \odot) \) can be seen as a subcomplex \( H' \subset H \) consisting of all \( \mathfrak{gl}_d \)-equivariant polyvector fields whose 0-ary component vanishes at 0 (and therefore vanishes itself), i.e. \( U \in H \) is in
$H' \iff i_X U = L_X U = 0$. It suffices now to show $H'$ is acyclic which is true because so is $H$ and $H'$ is quasi-isomorphic to the relative cochain complex $C^*(\mathfrak{gl}_d[\epsilon], \mathfrak{gl}_d; H)$.

To prove this quasi-isomorphism, split $\mathfrak{gl}_d$-equivariantly $T_{\text{poly}} = \mathfrak{gl}_d \oplus h$; this induces an isomorphism of $\mathfrak{gl}_d[\epsilon]$-modules $H \cong \prod_i \text{hom}(\Lambda^i \mathfrak{gl}_d, H')$.

Let us discuss the differential on the right hand side of this formula corresponding to that on $H$ under our identification. Let $F$ be the filtration of $H'$ given by $F^k H' = H' \cap F^k H$, where in turn, $F^k H$ consists of all elements which vanish on $T_{\text{poly}} \otimes^{p_1} \Lambda \cdots \Lambda T_{\text{poly}} \otimes^{p_i}$ as long as $p_1 + \cdots + p_i < k$. The differential is induced by that in $C^*(\mathfrak{gl}_d, H') \cong \prod_i \text{hom}(\Lambda^i \mathfrak{gl}_d, H')$ modulo a term which increases $F$. An easy spectral sequence argument implies then the statement. \qed

References


Formality theorems


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