

PROPOSITION 3.1.1. The following are equivalent:

1) M and u are coalgebra maps

2) Δ and ϵ are algebra maps

3) a) $\Delta(1) = 1 \otimes 1$

b) $\Delta(gh) = \sum_{(g), (h)} g_{(1)} h_{(1)} \otimes g_{(2)} h_{(2)}$

c) $\epsilon(1) = 1$ and

d) $\epsilon(gh) = \epsilon(g)\epsilon(h)$

Proof. 2) and 3) are obviously equivalent.

The equivalence of 1) and 2) may be seen by considering the following diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H \otimes H & \xrightarrow{M} & H \xrightarrow{\Delta} H \otimes H \\
 \downarrow \Delta \otimes \Delta & & \uparrow M \otimes M \\
 H \otimes H \otimes H \otimes H & \xrightarrow{I \otimes T \otimes I} & H \otimes H \otimes H \otimes H
 \end{array} \quad \alpha)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & H \otimes H \\
 u \uparrow & & \uparrow u \otimes u \\
 k & \longrightarrow & k \otimes k
 \end{array} \quad \beta)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H \otimes H & \xrightarrow{\epsilon \otimes \epsilon} & k \otimes k \\
 M \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 H & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & k
 \end{array} \quad \lambda)$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & H & \\
 u \nearrow & & \searrow \epsilon \\
 k & \xrightarrow{I} & k
 \end{array} \quad \rho)$$

The commutativity of $\alpha)$ and $\beta)$ says exactly that Δ is an algebra map, whereas the commutativity of $\lambda)$ and $\rho)$ says ϵ is an algebra map. On the other hand $\alpha)$ and $\lambda)$ commute if and only if M is a coalgebra map, and $\beta)$ and $\rho)$ commute in case u is a coalgebra map. Thus 1) is equivalent to 2).