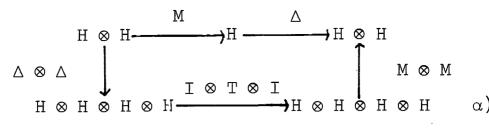
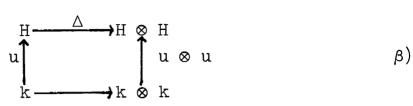
## PROPOSITION 3.1.1. The following are equivalent:

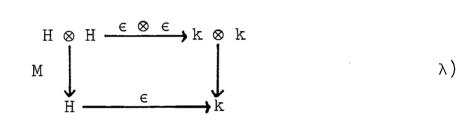
- 1) M and u are coalgebra maps
- 2)  $\triangle$  and  $\in$  are algebra maps
- 3) a)  $\triangle(1) = 1 \otimes 1$ 
  - b)  $\Delta(gh) = \sum_{(g),(h)} g(1)^h(1)^{\otimes g}(2)^h(2)$ c)  $\epsilon(1) = 1$  and
  - $d) \in (gh) = \in (g) \in (h)$

## <u>Proof</u>. 2) and 3) are obviously equivalent.

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









The commutativity of  $\alpha$ ) and  $\beta$ ) says exactly that  $\Delta$  is an algebra map, whereas the commutativity of  $\lambda$ ) and  $\rho$ ) says  $\epsilon$  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).