1. Introduction

Let $K$ be a field of characteristic different from 2 and let $(M, q)$ be a pair consisting of a finite dimension $K$-vector space $M$, endowed with a non-degenerate quadratic form $q$. Let $L/K$ be a finite Galois extension with $G = \text{Gal}(L/K)$. Any orthogonal representation, defined by a group homomorphism $\rho : G \to \text{O}(q)$, gives rise to a 1-cocycle in the Galois cohomology set $\hat{H}^1(K, \text{O}(q))$. Since this set classifies the isometry classes of quadratic forms with the same rank as $q$, one can attach to $(\rho, L)$ a new quadratic form which we shall call the twist of $q$ by $(\rho, L)$. Following a result of Serre on the trace form of finite separable extensions in [Se1], Fröhlich initiated a series of papers dedicated to the study of such twists. In [F] he showed that the twist of the form is not just provided by the abstract definition described above, but can also be described by a simple explicit formula. Moreover, he obtained some beautiful comparison formulas between the Hasse-Witt invariants of the form and its twists, involving the Stiefel-Whitney class and the spinor norm class of $\rho$.

The work of Fröhlich and Serre has been generalized in various ways, either by providing comparison formulas between the invariants attached to different kind of representations or interesting quadratic forms as in [Sa1] and [Sa2] or by considering the case of higher dimensions ([CNET1], [CNET2], [EKV], and [K]). One can develop a theory of symmetric bundles over a
scheme of arbitrary dimension [Kne], which are equivariant for the action of a group scheme. A notion of the twist of a form can be defined in this framework; we now describe this construction. We fix a scheme $Y$ locally of finite type, in which 2 is invertible and a finite and flat group scheme $G$ over $Y$. We consider a symmetric bundle $(M, q)$ over $Y$ which is the underlying bundle of an orthogonal representation of $G$, given by a morphism of group schemes $\rho : G \to O(q)$. Following Milne, [M], III, Section 4, one can associate to any group scheme $H$ over $Y$ a cohomological set $\hat{H}^1(Y, H)$. The set $\hat{H}^1(Y, O(q))$ is seen to classify the isometry classes of symmetric bundles over $Y$ of the same rank as $q$. Using the description of the cohomological set in terms of classes of cocycles, it is easily verified that $\rho$ induces a natural map

$$\rho_* : \hat{H}^1(Y, G) \to \hat{H}^1(Y, O(q)).$$

There is a canonical bijection between the isomorphism classes of $G$-torsors over $Y$ and the set $\hat{H}^1(Y, G)$, [M], III, Theorem 4.3 and Proposition 4.6. Therefore any $G$-torsor $X$ defines via $\rho_*$ a class in $\hat{H}^1(Y, O(q))$ and thus a symmetric bundle, which is unique up to isometry. We shall call this new symmetric bundle the twist of $(M, q)$ by $(\rho, X)$. One should observe that this definition coincides with Fröhlich's definition when considering $Y = \text{Spec}(K)$, $X = \text{Spec}(L)$ as the torsor and $G$ as the constant group scheme associated with the Galois group $\text{Gal}(L/K)$.

Our aim is to generalize Fröhlich's work in this geometric framework. This then leads us to two different questions: first to provide an explicit description of the twist; and then secondly to obtain comparison formulas between the invariants of the form and the invariants of its twists. The process of twisting an equivariant symmetric bundle by an orthogonal representation provides us with a way to generate new symmetric bundles. It is indeed important to be able to identify these new bundles and to compare their invariants with the invariants of the initial form and the representation. In this paper we consider the first question: namely, to give an explicit formula for a twist, which leads itself to detailed calculations. This is a matter that we treated previously in [CNET1] and [CNET2] for constant group schemes. In these papers, because $G$ was a constant group scheme, it was possible to generalize Fröhlich's construction in a relatively straightforward manner. Here though we wish to deal with equivariant symmetric bundles for the action of an arbitrary finite and flat group scheme; we are therefore obliged to modify substantially our previous constructions in order to take into account the fact that the group scheme $G$ is no longer étale with the result that the torsors will admit ramification. This then is a crucial and major difference with the previous constant case.

In this paper we consider the affine situation for equivariant bundles for non-constant group schemes. The general case will then follow by patching together the affine constructions. The natural framework for this article is essentially algebraic; our tools derive from the theory of Hopf algebras and principal homogeneous spaces, with the module of integrals of a Hopf order playing an exceptionally important role. To avoid any risk of confusion, we have adhered, where possible, to the geometric language used previously in [CNET1] and [CNET2].

The first problem that we encounter in the geometric context, when seeking comparison formulas, derives from the definitions of the various cohomological invariants that we wish to attach to our forms and representations. Jardine in [J1], [J2], [J3] and later, Esnault, Kaln and Viehweg in [EKV] and [K] have considered this question. In our forthcoming paper [CCMT] we will revisit their work with the language of topos. We believe that this approach casts important new light on the subject and will provide us with new and extremely efficient tools for the further generalizations that we have in mind (where we wish to consider tame
actions instead of torsors). The equivalence of categories between torsors and morphisms of topos, as described by Grothendieck in [SGA4], IV, Section 5, will play a key role in this coming paper. The constructions of this paper illustrate this fundamental point in the affine situation.

We conclude this introduction by describing the contents and structure of the paper. In Section 2, after some elementary algebraic results on Hopf algebras, we describe how to attach to any equivariant symmetric bundle a further symmetric bundle obtained by taking fixed points. This construction is crucial for the rest of the paper. It leads us to define (see Definition 3 of Section 3) the algebraic twist of \((M, q)\) by \((\rho, X)\). In Theorem 4.1 of Section 4, we verify that this form indeed coincides with the twist of the form introduced previously. In Section 5 we use our methods to study examples of orthogonal representations of non-constant group schemes and the construction of twists.

2. Symmetric bundles and fixed points

The goal of this section is to describe how we can associate to any symmetric bundle, equivariant under the action of a finite and flat Hopf algebra, a new symmetric bundle by taking fixed points. Prior to describing this procedure in Subsection 2.2, Proposition 2.9, in the first subsection we have assembled the main notation of the paper together with some elementary algebraic results on Hopf algebras that we will use later on.

2.1. Algebraic preliminaries. Let \(R\) be a commutative noetherian integral domain in which 2 is invertible, with field of fractions \(K\). We consider a finite, locally free \(R\)-Hopf algebra \(A\) and we denote by \(A^D\) the dual algebra. We set \(A_K = A \otimes_R K, A_K^D = A^D \otimes_R K\) and we identify \(A_K^D\) with the dual of \(A_K\). We let \(\Delta, \varepsilon\) and \(S\) (resp. \(\Delta^D, \varepsilon^D\) and \(S^D\)) be respectively the comultiplication, the counit and the antipode of \(A\) (resp. \(A^D\)). We assume that \(S^2 = I_A\), which implies that \((S^D)^2 = I_{A^D}\). This last condition is fulfilled when \(A\) is commutative or cocommutative [C], Proposition 1.11. A right \(A\)-comodule \(M\) is a finitely generated, locally free \(R\)-module, endowed with a structure map \(\alpha_M: M \to M \otimes_R A\)

\[\alpha_M: M \to M \otimes_R A\]

\[m \mapsto \sum_{(m)} m(0) \otimes m(1) .\]

Define the \(R\)-linear map

\[\psi_M: A^D \otimes_R M \to M\]

\[g \otimes m \mapsto \sum_m <g, m(1)> m(0) .\]

One can prove that \(\psi_M\) defines a left \(A^D\)-module structure on \(M\). Moreover, by Proposition 1.3 in [CEPT], the association \((M, \alpha_M) \to (M, \psi_M)\) gives a bijective correspondence between the \(A\)-comodule and the \(A^D\)-module structures on a \(R\)-module \(M\). For any \(A\)-comodule \(M\) we define the \(R\)-sub-module

\[M^A = \{m \in M \mid \alpha_M(m) = m \otimes 1\} .\]

Lemma 2.1. For any \(A\)-comodule \(M\), then

\[M^A = \{m \in M \mid gm = g(1_A)m \ \forall g \in A^D\} .\]
Proof. Let $M'$ denote the right hand side of the equality. The inclusion $M^A \subset M'$ is immediate. We now use the fact that the map

$$\varphi : A \otimes_R A^D \rightarrow \text{Hom}_R(A, A),$$

with $\varphi(h \otimes f)(a) = \langle f, a \rangle h$ is an isomorphism. Therefore there exist elements $\{h_1, ..., h_n\}$ of $A$ and $\{f_1, ..., f_n\}$ of $A^D$ such that

$$i_d = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \varphi(h_i \otimes f_i).$$

This implies that $h = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} < f_i, h > h_i$ for any $h \in A$. It now follows from the definitions that, for any $m \in M$, we have:

$$\alpha_M(m) = \sum_{(m)} m_0 \otimes m_{(1)} = \sum_{(m)} m_{(0)} \otimes \left( \sum_i < f_i, m_{(1)} > h_i \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i, (m)} (< f_i, m_{(1)} > m_{(0)}) \otimes h_i = \sum_i f_i m \otimes h_i.$$

In particular, for any $m \in M'$, we obtain that

$$\alpha_M(m) = \sum_i f_i m \otimes h_i = \sum_i \varepsilon^D(f_i)m \otimes h_i = m \otimes \sum_i \varepsilon^D(f_i)h_i = m \otimes 1_A.$$

Hence we have proved that $M' \subset M^A$. \hfill \Box

Since any Hopf algebra is a left module over itself via the multiplication map, it also has a right comodule structure on its dual. Therefore it follows from the lemma that we may define the left integrals of $A$ and $A^D$ by the following equalities:

$$I(A) = A^{A^D} = \{ x \in A \mid ax = \varepsilon(a)x, \forall a \in A \},$$

$$I(A^D) = (A^D)^A = \{ f \in A^D \mid uf = \varepsilon^D(u)f = u(1)f, \forall u \in A^D \}.$$  

We note that $I(A)$ is not only an $R$-submodule of $A$ but also a two-sided $A$-ideal. In a similar way we may define the module of right integrals. A Hopf algebra is called \textit{unimodular} if the modules of left and right integrals coincide. A Hopf algebra is also endowed with a right comodule structure induced by its comultiplication. Therefore it becomes a left module over the dual algebra as explained previously. The description of a finite Hopf $R$-algebra as a module over its dual holds in general. A theorem of Larson and Sweedler ( see [Sw], Theorem 5.1.3) states that for any finite Hopf $R$-algebra the action of $A^D$ on $A$ induces an isomorphism

$$A \simeq A^D \otimes_R I(A).$$

This theorem implies that $I(A)$ and $I(A^D)$ are rank one projective $R$-modules, [C], Corollary 3.4. In the particular case where $I(A)$ is a free $R$-module with $\theta$ as a basis, then $A$ is a free $A^D$-module on the left integral $\theta$. This is always the case when $R$ is a principal ideal domain.

**Lemma 2.2.** The following properties are equivalent:

i) The module of left integrals of $A$ is a free rank one $R$-module.

ii) The module of left integrals of $A^D$ is a free rank one $R$-module.

iii) There exists $\theta \in A$ and $\theta^D \in A^D$ such that $\theta^D\theta = 1_A$. 

Proof. We show that $i)$ implies $ii)$. The rest of the proof is left to the reader. Let $\theta$ be a basis of $I = I(A)$. Since $A$ is a free $A^D$-module on $\theta$ there exists a unique $\theta^D$ in $A^D$ such that $1_A = \theta^D \theta$. For any $u$ of $A^D$ we have the equalities:

$$(u\theta^D)\theta = u(\theta^D \theta) = u1_A = \varepsilon^D(u)1_A = (\varepsilon^D(u)\theta^D)\theta.$$  

This implies that $u\theta^D = \varepsilon^D(u)\theta^D$ and hence that $\theta^D$ is a left integral of $A^D$. Let $u$ be a non-zero left integral of $A^D$. Since $A^D$ is a projective $R$-module, it follows that $A^D$ is contained in $I^D_K = I(A^D_K)$, which is a $K$-vector space of dimension one. Therefore there exist non-zero elements $m$ and $n$ of $R$ such that $mu = n\theta^D$. We set $t = u\theta$. This is an element of $A$. We observe that

$$mt = (mu)\theta = n(\theta^D \theta) = n.$$  

It follows that $n = m\varepsilon(t)$, and so $m$ divides $n$ in $R$, and $u$ is a multiple of $\theta^D$. We conclude that $\theta^D$ is a free generator of $I(A^D)$. \hfill $\square$

**Lemma 2.3.** The following properties are equivalent:

i) There exists $\lambda \in \{\pm 1\}$ and a non-zero element $a$ of $I(A)$ such that

$$S(a) = \lambda a.$$  

ii) There exists $\lambda \in \{\pm 1\}$ such that

$$S(x) = \lambda x, \forall x \in I(A).$$  

iii) $A$ is unimodular.

Moreover if $A_K$ is separable, then $S(x) = x, \forall x \in I(A)$.

*Proof.* The equivalence between $i)$ and $ii)$ follows from the fact that $I(A_K)$ is a $K$-vector space of dimension 1. Let $I'(A)$ be the set of right integrals of $A$. For any element $u \in A$ and $x \in I(A)$ we know that $ux = \varepsilon(u)x$. This implies that $S(ux) = S(x)S(u) = \varepsilon(u)S(x)$. Since $S$ is bijective we deduce that

$$I'(A) = \{S(x), x \in I(A)\}.$$  

Therefore $ii)$ implies $iii)$. We now assume $iii)$.

Let $a$ be a non-zero element of $I(A)$. Since $a$ and $S(a)$ both belong to $I(A)$ and since $I(A_K)$ is of dimension one there exists $\lambda \in K$ such that $S(a) = \lambda a$. Using that $S^2 = I$ we deduce that $\lambda \in \{\pm 1\}$ which proves $i)$. Finally suppose that $A_K$ is semi-simple. Our aim is to prove that $S(x) = x$ for any $x \in I(A)$. Since $I(A) \subset I(A) \otimes_R K = I(A_K)$ it suffices to prove that $S(x) = x$ for any $x \in I(A_K)$. It follows from [Sw], Theorem 5.1.8, that $A_K = I(A_K) \oplus \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)$ as a direct sum of $A_K$-ideals. Let $x$ be a non-zero element of $I(A_K)$. Then $S(x)$ can be decomposed as a sum $rx + y$ with $r \in K$ and $y \in \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)$. Since $\varepsilon \circ S = \varepsilon$ we deduce that $r = 1$. Therefore $S(x)x = x^2 + yx$. We observe that $yx \in I(A) \cap \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)$. Thus $yx = 0$ and $S(x)x = \varepsilon(x)x = \varepsilon(x)S(x)$. We conclude that $x = S(x)$ as required. \hfill $\square$

**Definition 1** A Hopf algebra satisfies hypotheses $H_1$ when it is unimodular, when its module of integrals is a free $R$-module and when the restriction of $S$ to the module of integrals is the identity map.

**Remark** When $K$ is of characteristic 0 and $A_K$ is commutative, it follows from a theorem of Cartier that $A_K$ is separable. Hence in this case we deduce from Lemma 2.3 that $A_K$ and therefore $A$ is unimodular and that $S(x) = x$ for any $x \in I(A)$. Therefore any finite, commutative and locally free $R$-Hopf algebra, where $R$ is a principal ideal domain of characteristic
0, satisfies $H_1$. Nevertheless it is easy to construct Hopf algebras which are not separable but which satisfy $H_1$. It suffices for instance to consider $A = k[G]$ where $k$ is a field of characteristic $p$ and $G$ a finite group of order divisible by $p$, endowed with its usual Hopf algebra structure. We know from Maschke’s Theorem that $A$ is not separable. However, we may easily check that $I(A) = k\omega$ where $\omega = \sum_{\gamma \in G} \gamma$. Since $S(\omega) = \omega$ we deduce that $A$ satisfies $H_1$. When $A_K$ is not separable, $I(A_k)$ is contained in $\text{Ker}(\varepsilon)$ and thus $I(A_k)^2 = I(A)^2 = \{0\}$.

**Lemma 2.4.** Assume that $A$ is commutative, $I(A)$ is free over $R$ and $A_K$ is separable. Then $A$ and $A^D$ both satisfy $H_1$.

**Proof.** It follows immediately from Lemma 2.3 that $A$ satisfies $H_1$ and thus, from Lemma 2.2, that $I(A^D)$ is $R$-free. Since $A_K$ is separable there exists a finite extension $K'/K$ such that $A_{K'} = A_K \otimes_K K'$ is the algebra $\text{Map}(G, K')$, where $G$ is a finite group, endowed with its natural structure of Hopf algebra. Since $K'$ is flat over $R$ and $A^D$ is finitely generated, the map

$$\alpha_{K'} : A^D \otimes_R K' \simeq A^D_{K'},$$

$$f \otimes \lambda \mapsto f\lambda$$

is an isomorphism of $K'$-vector spaces. We may easily check that it respects the algebra and coalgebra structure of both sides. Thus we may identify the Hopf algebras $A^D \otimes_R K'$ and $K'[G]$ and therefore $I(A^D)$ with $I(K'[G]) \cap A^D$. The unimodularity of $A^D$ follows from the unimodularity of $K'[G]$. We now want to prove that the restriction of $S^D$ to $I(A^D)$ is the identity map. Let $\theta^D \in A^D$ and $\theta \in A$ such that $\theta^D\theta = 1_A$. Let $\Delta(\theta) = \sum \theta(0) \otimes \theta(1)$. We deduce from the definitions that

$$\varepsilon(\theta^D\theta) = 1_R = \sum \varepsilon(\theta(0)) < \theta^D, \theta(1) > = < \theta^D, \theta >$$

and

$$\varepsilon(S^D(\theta^D)\theta) = < \theta^D, S(\theta) > = < \theta^D, \theta >.$$

Because $A^D$ is unimodular we know by Lemma 2.3 that $S^D(\theta^D)$ is either $\theta^D$ or $-\theta^D$. Since the characteristic of $K$ is different from 2 we deduce from the previous equalities that $S^D(\theta^D) = \theta^D$. We have proved, as required, that $A^D$ satisfies $H_1$. □

Let $M$ be an $A$-comodule and let $M_A$ be the largest quotient of $M$ on which $A^D$ acts trivially, so that $M_A = M/\ker(\varepsilon^D)M$.

**Lemma 2.5.** Suppose that $A^D$ satisfies $H_1$ and that $\theta^D$ denotes an $R$-basis of $I(A^D)$. Let $M$ be a projective $A^D$-module. Then

i) $M^A = \theta^D M,$

ii) $M^A$ is a locally free $R$-module,

iii) The map $m \mapsto \theta^D m$ induces an isomorphism of $R$-modules from $M_A$ onto $M^A$.

**Proof.** We first observe that we can reduce to the case where $M$ is $A^D$-free and so is a direct sum of copies of $A^D$. Therefore, in order to prove the lemma, we may assume that $M = A^D$. In this case it follows from the very definition of the set of integrals that $M^A = (A^D)^A = I(A^D) = \theta^D A^D = \theta^D R$ which proves i) and ii) of the lemma. Moreover, for $g \in A^D$, the equality $\theta^D g = 0$ is equivalent to $\theta^D g(1) = 0$ and thus to $g(1) = 0$ since $A^D$ is $R$-torsion free. We then deduce that the kernel of the $R$-module homomorphism $m \mapsto \theta^D m$ is the submodule $\text{Ker}(\varepsilon^D)M$. Therefore it induces, as required, an isomorphism from $M_A$ onto $M^A$. □
Let $(M, \alpha_M)$ and $(N, \alpha_N)$ be $A$-comodules. We shall define a comodule structure on $M \otimes N$ by considering

$$\alpha_{M,N} : M \otimes N \xrightarrow{\alpha_M \otimes \alpha_N} M \otimes A \otimes N \otimes A \simeq M \otimes N \otimes A \otimes A \xrightarrow{\text{Id} \otimes \text{mult}} M \otimes N \otimes A.$$ 

The $A^D$-module structure associated to this comodule structure is given by:

$$g(m \otimes n) = \sum_{(g)} g(0)m \otimes g(1)n, \quad \forall g \in A^D, m \in M, n \in N,$$

where $\Delta_D(g) = \sum_{(g)} g(0) \otimes g(1)$. We say that $M \otimes N$ is endowed with the diagonal action of $A^D$.

We conclude this section by proving a result which generalizes to a large family of Hopf algebras a theorem well known when $A = \text{Map}(\Gamma, R)$ and $A^D = R[\Gamma]$, [Mc] Corollary 3.3, p.145 and p.196.

**Proposition 2.6.** Let $A$ be a Hopf algebra over $R$. Let $M$ and $N$ be $A^D$-modules. Assume that $M$ and $N$ are both projective $R$-modules and that either $M$ or $N$ is projective as an $A^D$-module. Then $M \otimes_R N$ endowed with the diagonal action of $A^D$ is a projective $A^D$-module.

**Proof.** Observe that for any $A^D$-modules $M$ and $N$, then $\text{Hom}_R(M,N)$ is endowed with the structure of an $A^D$-module by the rule:

$$<g\varphi, m> = \sum_{(g)} g(0) <\varphi, S^D(g(1))m> \quad \forall g \in A^D$$

where $\Delta^D(g) = \sum_{(g)} g(0) \otimes g(1)$.

**Lemma 2.7.** For any $A^D$-modules $M$ and $N$, one has the equality:

$$\text{Hom}_{A^D}(M, N) = \text{Hom}_R(M, N)^A.$$

**Proof.** Let $\varphi$ be an element of $\text{Hom}_{A^D}(M, N)$. Then, for all $g \in A^D$, we have

$$<g\varphi, m> = \sum_{(g)} g(0) <\varphi, S^D(g(1))m> = \sum_{(g)} g(0) S^D(g(1)) <\varphi, m>.$$ 

Therefore

$$<g\varphi, m> = \varepsilon^D(g) <\varphi, m>.$$ 

This implies that

$$\text{Hom}_{A^D}(M, N) \subset \text{Hom}_R(M, N)^A.$$ 

We want to prove that this inclusion is an equality. Let $\varphi$ be an element of $\text{Hom}_R(M, N)^A$. Then, for any $a \in A^D$ and $m \in M$, we observe that since

$$a = \sum_{(a)} \varepsilon^D(a(0))a(1), \quad \text{with } \Delta^D(a) = \sum_{(a)} a(0) \otimes a(1),$$

we may write

$$<\varphi, am> = \sum_{(a)} \varepsilon^D(a(0)) <\varphi, a(1)m>.$$ 

Using that $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_R(M, N)^A$ we obtain that

$$<\varphi, am> = \sum_{(a)} <a(0)\varphi, a(1)m>.$$
Hence we conclude that

\[ <\varphi, am> = \sum_{(a)} a_{(3)} <\varphi, S^D(a_{(4)})a_{(1)}m> \]

where \((\Delta^D \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta^D(a) = \sum a_{(3)} \otimes a_{(4)} \otimes a_{(1)}\).

We now observe that the map

\[ A^D \times A^D \times A^D \rightarrow N \]

\((a, b, c) \mapsto a <\varphi, S^D(b)c_m>\)

is trilinear and therefore induces

\[ \Theta : A^D \otimes A^D \otimes A^D \rightarrow N. \]

It follows from the coassociativity of \(A^D\) that we have the equality in \(A^D \otimes_R A^D \otimes_R A^D\):

\[ (\text{id} \otimes \Delta^D) \circ \Delta^D(a) = (\Delta^D \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta^D(a). \]

Denoting by \(b\) this element, then we can write

\[ \Theta(b) = <\varphi, am>. \]

For any \(a_{(1)}\) we set \(\Delta^D(a_{(1)}) = \sum a'_{(1)} \otimes a''_{(1)}\). It follows that

\[ b = (\text{id} \otimes \Delta^D) \circ \Delta^D(a) = \sum_{(a)} a_{(0)} \otimes a'_{(1)} \otimes a''_{(1)}. \]

Therefore we have the equality:

\[ \Theta(b) = \sum_{(a)} a_{(0)} <\varphi, S^D(a'_{(1)})a''_{(1)}m>, \]

which can be written

\[ \Theta(b) = \sum a_{(0)} <\varphi, (\sum S^D(a'_{(1)})a''_{(1)})m> . \]

Since we know that \(\varepsilon^D(a_{(1)}) = \sum S^D(a'_{(1)})a''_{(1)}\) and belongs to \(R\) for any \(a_{(1)}\), we deduce that

\[ \Theta(b) = (\sum_{(a)} a_{(0)}\varepsilon^D(a_{(1)})) <\varphi, m> = a <\varphi, m>. \]

Comparing the two expressions for \(\Theta(b)\) we deduce that

\[ <\varphi, am> = a <\varphi, m>, \forall a \in A^D \text{ and } \forall m \in M. \]

The required inclusion then follows. This achieves the proof of the lemma. \(\square\)

The proof of the proposition now follows closely the proof of Corollary 3.3 in Chapter V.3 of [Mc]. We may assume for instance that \(M\) is a projective \(A^D\)-module. We have to prove that the functor \(P \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{A^D}(M \otimes_R N, P)\) from the category of \(A^D\)-modules into the category of \(R\)-modules is exact. By the adjoint property of \(\text{Hom}\) and \(\otimes\) we know that for any \(R\)-module \(P\) we have a natural isomorphism of \(R\)-modules

\[ \psi_P : \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_R N, P) \simeq \text{Hom}_R(M, \text{Hom}_R(N, P)) \]

\[ f \mapsto \psi_P(f) : m \mapsto (n \mapsto f(m \otimes n)). \]

We assert that if \(P\) is an \(A^D\)-module then the adjoint isomorphism restricts to an isomorphism of \(R\)-modules
\[ \psi_P : \text{Hom}_{A^D}(M \otimes_R N, P) \simeq \text{Hom}_{A^D}(M, \text{Hom}_R(N, P)). \]

Since the functors \( P \to \text{Hom}_R(N, P) \) and \( Q \to \text{Hom}_{A^D}(M, Q) \) are exact the result will then follow.

We now want to prove the assertion. We start by proving that \( \psi_P \) is an isomorphism of \( A^D \)-modules. Let \( \varphi \) be an element of \( \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_R N, P) \). Then for any any \( a \in A^D, m \in M, n \in N \) on the one hand we have

\[ < \psi_P(a\varphi)(m), n > = a\varphi, m \otimes n > = \sum_{(a)} a(0) < \varphi, S^D(a(3))m \otimes S^D(a(2))n > \]

where \((id \otimes \Delta^D) \circ \Delta^D(a) = \sum a(0) \otimes a(1) \otimes a(2)\).

On the other hand

\[ a\psi_P(\varphi)(m) = \sum_{(a)} a(0) \psi_P(\varphi)(S^D(a(1))m) \]

and thus

\[ < a\psi_P(\varphi)(m), n > = \sum_{(a)} a(3) < \psi_P(\varphi)(S^D(a(1))m), S^D(a(4))n > \]

\[ = \sum_{(a)} a(3) < \varphi, (S^D(a(1))m \otimes (S^D(a(4))n) > \]

where \((\Delta^D \otimes id) \circ \Delta^D(a) = \sum a(3) \otimes a(4) \otimes a(1)\).

We now consider the map

\[ A^D \times A^D \times A^D \to P \]

\[ (x, y, z) \mapsto x < \varphi, S^D(z)m \otimes S^D(y)n > . \]

This is a trilinear \( R \)-map and it therefore induces

\[ \Phi : A^D \otimes_R A^D \otimes_R A^D \to P. \]

It follows once again from the coassociativity of \( A^D \) that

\[ (id \otimes \Delta^D) \circ \Delta^D(a) = (\Delta^D \otimes id) \circ \Delta^D(a). \]

Let us denote the above element by \( c \). It follows from the previous equalities that

\[ \Phi(c) =< \psi_P(a\varphi)(m), n > =< a\psi_P(\varphi)(m), n > . \]

Hence we have proved as desired that

\[ \psi_P(a\varphi) = a\psi_P(\varphi), \forall a \in A^D \text{ and } \varphi \in \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_R N, P). \]

We achieve the proof of the assertion. It is easily verified that since \( \psi_P \) is an \( A^D \)-isomorphism it induces an isomorphism:

\[ \psi'_P : \text{Hom}_R(M \otimes_R N, P)^A \simeq \text{Hom}_R(M, \text{Hom}_R(N, P))^A. \]

It now follows from Lemma 2.7 that this is precisely the required isomorphism. \( \square \)
2.2. **Equivariant symmetric bundles.** A symmetric bundle over $R$ is a finitely generated, locally free $R$-module $M$, equipped with a non-degenerate, bilinear, symmetric form

$$q : M \times M \to R.$$ 

Let $A$ be a finite and locally free Hopf algebra over $R$ and $(M, q)$ be a symmetric bundle over $R$. We shall say that $(M, q)$ is $A$-equivariant if $M$ is an $A$-comodule and if the following is true:

$$q(gm, n) = q(m, S^D(g)n), \quad \forall m, n \in M, \forall g \in A^D.$$ 

If, moreover, $M$ is a projective $A^D$-module, we shall call $(M, q)$ a projective $A$-equivariant bundle. Note that when $A = \text{Map}(\Gamma, R)$, with $\Gamma$ a finite group and $A^D$ is the group algebra $R[\Gamma]$, an $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle is an $R[\Gamma]$-module endowed with a non-degenerate, $\Gamma$-invariant, bilinear and symmetric form.

We observe that any $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle $(M, q)$ defines, after scalar extension by a commutative $R$-algebra $T$, an $A_T$-equivariant symmetric bundle over $T$ that we denote by $(M_T, q_T)$.

We can attach to any $R$-symmetric bundle $(M, q)$ its orthogonal group that we denote by $O(q)$. This is an affine group scheme over $R$. This group scheme is most easily defined in terms of its associated functor of points. It is the functor which sends an $R$-algebra $T$ to the orthogonal group of the form $(M_T, q_T)$. Suppose now that $A$ is a commutative Hopf algebra. Then we can associate to $A$ the group scheme $G = \text{Spec}(A)$. We will say that $G$ is generically étale when $A_K$ is a separable $K$-algebra. In this case the notion of $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle has an interpretation in terms of orthogonal representations.

**Proposition 2.8.** Let $A$ be a commutative Hopf $R$-algebra and let $G$ be the group scheme defined by $A$. We assume that $G$ is generically étale. Let $(M, q)$ be an $R$-symmetric bundle. Then the following properties are equivalent:

i) $(M, q)$ is $A$-equivariant.

ii) There exists a morphism of group schemes:

$$\rho : G \to O(q).$$

**Proof.** For any $R$-algebras $E$ and $F$ we denote by $\text{Hom}_{R,alg}(E, F)$ the set of morphisms of $R$-algebras $f : E \to F$. We recall that for any $R$-algebra $T$ we have the following isomorphism

$$G(T) \simeq \text{Hom}_{R,alg}(A, T) \simeq \text{Hom}_{T,alg}(A_T, T).$$

Moreover, since $A$ is a finitely generated projective $R$-module, we know that

$$\text{Hom}_{T}(A_T, T) \simeq \text{Hom}_{R}(A, R) \otimes_R T.$$ 

With a slight abuse of notation we write

$$G(T) = \text{Hom}_{T,alg}(A_T, T) \subset \text{Hom}_{R}(A, R) \otimes_R T.$$ 

We assume i). Since $M$ is an $A^D$-module, after scalar extension $M_T$ becomes a $A^D_T$-module. Therefore for any $g \in G(T)$ we may define

$$\rho_T(g) : M_T \to M_T, \quad m \mapsto gm.$$ 

One checks that $\rho_T$ induces a group homomorphism from $G(T)$ to $\text{Aut}(M_T)$. We now observe that, since $q_T$ is $A^D_T$-equivariant, for all $m, n \in M_T$

$$q_T(\rho_T(g)(m), n) = q_T(gm, n) = q_T(m, S^D(g)n) = q_T(n, \rho_T(g)^{-1}(n)).$$
For any $m$ that representation in the usual sense. For the element $i_d$ we obtain an $A$-linear map $\rho_A(i_d) : M \otimes R A \to M \otimes R A$ which determines by restriction $\alpha : M \to M \otimes R A$. The map $\alpha$ endows $M$ with a right $A$-comodule structure (see [W], Chapter 3) and therefore with a left $A^D$-module structure. Since there exists a finite extension $K'/K$ such that $A^D_{K'} = K'\Gamma$, any element $g \in A^D$ can be written $g = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} r_\gamma \gamma$ with $r_\gamma \in K', \forall \gamma \in \Gamma$. Since every $\gamma$ belongs to $G(K')$, then $S^D(\gamma) = \gamma^{-1}$. Since $\rho_{K'}(\gamma)$ belongs to $O(q_{K'})$ for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we can write the equalities:

$$q(gm, n) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} r_\gamma q(\gamma m, n) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} r_\gamma q(m, \gamma^{-1} n) = q(m, S^D(g)n),$$

for any $m$ and $n \in M$ and $g \in A^D$. Hence we have proved as required that $(M, q)$ is $A$-equivariant.

We call any morphism of group schemes $\rho : G \to O(q)$ an orthogonal representation of $G$. In this paper we will frequently speak either of equivariant symmetric bundles or orthogonal representations. One should notice that when $G$ is generically constant an orthogonal representation, as defined above, induces by restriction to the generic fiber an orthogonal representation in the usual sense.

Let $(M, q)$ be a projective $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle with $A^D$ satisfying $H_1$. We fix an $R$-basis $\theta^D$ of $I(A^D)$. Under these assumptions we use Lemma 2.5 to define a map

$$q^A : M^A \times M^A \to R$$

by setting

$$q^A(x, y) = q(m, y) = q(x, n)$$

where $m$ (resp. $n$) is any arbitrary element of $M$ such that $x = \theta^D m$ (resp. $y = \theta^D n$). Observe that if $\theta^D m = \theta^D m'$, then $m - m'$ belongs to $\text{Ker}(\varepsilon^D) M$. Since

$$q(gu, \theta^D n) = q(u, S^D(g) \theta^D n) = q(u, S^D(g)) \theta^D n) = q(u, \varepsilon^D(g) \theta^D n) = 0,$$

for any $g \in \text{Ker} \varepsilon^D$, we deduce that $q^A$ is well defined. Moreover, using Lemma 2.3, we note that

$$q^A(x, y) = q(y, m) = q(\theta^D n, m) = q(n, S^D(\theta^D) m) = q(n, \theta^D m) = q^A(y, x).$$

Hence $q^A$ is a bilinear symmetric form on $M^A$.

**Proposition 2.9.** Let $A$ be a Hopf algebra such that $A^D$ satisfies $H_1$ and let $(M, q)$ be a projective $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle. Then $(M^A, q^A)$ is a symmetric $R$-bundle.

**Proof.** From Lemma 1.5 we know that $M^A$ is a locally free $R$-module. It remains to prove that the adjoint map

$$\varphi_{q^A} : M^A \to \text{Hom}(M^A, R)$$

is an $R$-module isomorphism. This result, when $A = \text{Map}(\Gamma, R)$ and $\Gamma$ is a finite group, was proved in Proposition 2.2 of [CNET]. This proof can be used *mutatis mutandis* in this more general situation if, as in the situation considered in [CNET], the quotient $M/M^A$ is torsion free. This is easily checked. We note that it suffices to prove the result when $M = A^D$. Let
$f \in A^D$ and $d \in R$, $d \neq 0$ such that $df \in (A^D)^A$. It follows from the definition of $(A^D)^A$ that for any $g \in A^D$ then $g(df) = \varepsilon^D(g)(df)$. Since $A^D$ is a projective $R$-module it is torsion free and thus $gf = \varepsilon^D(g)f$, which proves that $f \in (A^D)^A$. \hfill \Box

Remarks
1. For any $x = \theta^D m$ and $y = \theta^D n$ of $M^A$ it is easily verified that
\[
q(x, y) = q(m, S^D(\theta^D)\theta^D n) = q(m, \varepsilon^D(\theta^D)y) = \varepsilon^D(\theta^D)q^A(x, y)
\]
If $A^D_K$ is not separable, then we know that $\varepsilon^D(x) = 0$ for any $x \in I(A^D_K)$, from Theorem 5.1.8 in [S]. Therefore this situation makes clear that $q^A$ is not in general the restriction of $q$ to $M^A$, since, as we deduce from the previous equalities, $q^A$ is unimodular while the restriction of $q$ to $M^A$ is zero.

2. It is important to note that the form $q^A$ depends upon the choice of a generator of $I(A^D)$. Taking $\theta^D = \lambda \theta^D$ with $\lambda \in R^*$ as a new generator of $I(A^D)$ provides us with a new symmetric form $q'^A = \lambda q^A$ on $M^A$. If $\lambda$ is a square of a unit of $R$, then the symmetric bundles $(M^A, q^A)$ and $(M^A, q'^A)$ are isometric. As we will see, at the end of Section 2, our future constructions will not depend upon this choice.

3. Twists of symmetric bundles

Recall that $R$ is an integral domain with field of fractions $K$ and that $A$ is a Hopf order in the Hopf algebra $A_K$. The aim of this section is to define the algebraic twist of an $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle by a principal homogeneous space for $A$. As a first step we show, under some assumptions on $A$, how to associate to a principal homogeneous space for $A$ an $A$-equivariant projective vector bundle. The trace form is the key tool of this construction.

We let $A$ be a commutative Hopf algebra which is finite and flat over $R$. Let $B$ be a commutative finite flat $R$-algebra, endowed with a structure of an $A$-comodule algebra
\[
\alpha_B : B \to B \otimes_R A
\]
We suppose that $B^A = R$. We shall say that $B$ is a principal homogeneous space for $A$ over $R$, abbreviated by PHS, when
\[
(I_d \otimes 1, \alpha_B) : B \otimes_R B \simeq B \otimes_R A
\]
is an isomorphism of $B$-algebras and left $A^D$-modules. We observe that $A$, endowed with the comultiplication map, provides an example of such a space.

Lemma 3.1. Let $A_K$ be a separable commutative Hopf algebra and let $B_K$ be a principal homogeneous space for $A_K$. Let $Tr$ be the trace form on $B_K$. Then $(B_K, Tr)$ is a projective $A_K$-equivariant symmetric bundle.

Proof. Since $B_K$ is a principal homogeneous space for $A_K$, we know that $B_K$ is a projective $A^D_K$-module. Using the fact that $B_K$ becomes isomorphic to $A_K$ after a faithful base change, it follows by descent theory that $B_K$ is separable and therefore that the trace is non-degenerate. We now want to show that the trace form is an $A_K$-equivariant form. As in Lemma 2.4 we fix a finite extension $K'/K$ such that $A^D_{K'}$ is isomorphic to $K'[\Gamma]$, where $\Gamma$ is a finite group. In this case $A^D_{K'}$, as a $K'$-vector space, has a basis \{$\gamma, \gamma \in \Gamma$\} consisting of group like elements. Since $B_K$ is an $A^D_K$-module algebra, one easily checks that every $\gamma$ defines an automorphism of $K'$-algebra of $B_K$, whose inverse is $S^D(\gamma)$. Therefore the trace form $q_{K'}$ of $B_{K'}$ is invariant under each $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Let $q$ denote the trace form on $B_K$. Any element $g$ of $A^D_K$ may be written
\[ g = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} x_{\gamma} \gamma \] on the basis \( \{ \gamma, \gamma \in \Gamma \} \) of \( A^D_K \), with \( x_{\gamma} \in K' \). Then, for any element \( x \) and \( y \) of \( B_K \), we have the equalities:

\[ q(gx, y) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} x_{\gamma} q_{K'}(\gamma x, y) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} x_{\gamma} q_{K'}(x, S^D(\gamma)y) = q(x, S^D(g)y). \]

We conclude that \( q \) is \( A_K \)-equivariant, as required.

We now wish to generalize the above construction when working with the ring \( R \) in place of the field \( K \). A key-role in this case is played by the codifferent of \( B \).

### 3.1. The square root of the codifferent

The codifferent of \( B \) is defined by

\[ \mathcal{D}^{-1}(B) = \{ x \in B_K \mid Tr(xb) \in R \ \forall b \in B \}. \]

In the case where \( R \) is a field then \( \mathcal{D}^{-1}(B) = B \). It follows from the \( A_K \)-invariance of the trace form proved in Lemma 2.1 that \( \mathcal{D}^{-1}(B) \) is an \( A^D \)-module. We start by studying the codifferent of \( A \).

### Proposition 3.2

Let \( A \) be a commutative Hopf algebra, let \( I \) be the set of integrals of \( A \), and assume that \( A_K \) is separable. Then

1. There exists a unique primitive idempotent \( e \) of \( A_K \) and a fractional ideal \( \Lambda \) of \( R \) such that

   \[ I_K = Ke, \ \text{and} \ I = \Lambda e. \]

2. We have the equality:

   \[ \mathcal{D}^{-1}(A) = \Lambda^{-1} A \]

**Proof.** We know from [SW], Corollary 5.1.6., that \( I_K \) is a one dimensional \( K \)-vector space. Moreover, since \( A_K \) is a separable algebra, we deduce from [SW], Theorem 5.1.8. that \( A_K = I_K \oplus \text{Ker}(\varepsilon) \). Let \( u \) be a basis of \( I_K \). Since it is an integral, it follows that \( u^2 = \varepsilon(u)u \). Since \( \varepsilon(I_K) \) is non-zero, it follows that \( \varepsilon(u) \neq 0 \). Therefore, replacing \( u \) by \( u/\varepsilon(u) \), we obtain a new basis of \( I_K \) which is a non-trivial idempotent. We denote this idempotent by \( e \). Since \( R \) is an integral domain, it follows that \( \varepsilon(f) = 1 \) for any idempotent \( f \) of \( I_K \). We conclude that \( e \) is the unique idempotent of \( I_K \). Let \( \Lambda \) be the fractional ideal of \( R \) consisting of elements \( x \in K \) such that \( xe \) belongs to \( A \). Then we have

\[ I = I_K \cap A = \Lambda e. \]

We consider the left \( A^D_K \)-module structure on \( A^D_K \) defined by

\[ <f \ast g, x> = <g, S^D(f)x> \ \forall x \in A_K. \]

Since \( A_K \) is separable the trace form is non-degenerate and induces an isomorphism of \( K \)-vector spaces

\[ \Psi : A_K \to A^D_K = \text{Hom}(A_K, K). \]

We note that

\[ <\Psi(fa), x> = Tr(fa) = Tr(aS^D(f)x) = <\Psi(a), S^D(f)x> = <f \ast \Psi(a), x> \]

for all \( a, x \in A_K, f \in A^D_K \). Therefore \( \Psi \) is an isomorphism of \( A^D_K \)-modules. It follows from the definition of the codifferent that \( \mathcal{D}^{-1}(A) = \Psi^{-1}(A^D) \). We now consider \( \Psi(A) \). Since \( \Psi \) is an isomorphism of \( A^D_K \)-modules and since \( A = A^D I \) we obtain that \( \Psi(A) = \Psi(A^D \Lambda e) = \Lambda A^D \Psi(e) \). Therefore we are reduced to determining \( \Psi(e) \). Let \( x \) be an element of \( A_K \). From
We note that dimension one, its trace is 1. The direct sum decomposition of $A_K$, it follows that $x$ can be written as a sum $\lambda e + x'$ with $x' \in \text{Ker} \varepsilon$ and $\lambda \in K$. Hence we have

$$<\Psi(e), x> = Tr(ex) = Tr(e\lambda + ex') .$$

We note that $ex' = 0$. Moreover, since $e$ is a non-trivial idempotent whose $K$-span has dimension one, its trace is 1. Therefore we have proved that $<\Psi(e), x> = \lambda = \varepsilon(x)$ for all $x \in A_K$. We conclude that $\Psi(e) = \varepsilon$ which is the unit element of $A^D_K$. Therefore we have proved that $\Psi(A) = \Lambda A^D$ and thus $D^{-1}(A) = \Lambda^{-1} A$ as required. □

**Remark** Observe that $\Lambda$ is the $R$-ideal defined by

$$\Lambda = \varepsilon(I) .$$

**Corollary 3.3.** Assume that $I(A)$ is a free $R$-module. Then:

i) $I(A^D) = \Lambda^{-1} t$, where $t$ is the unique element of $A^D_K$ such that $te = 1_{A_K}$.

ii) $Tr(x) = tx$ for any $x \in B_K$.

iii) $D^{-1}(B) = \Lambda^{-1} B$.

**Proof.** Let $\lambda \in \Lambda$ be such that $\theta = \lambda e$ is a basis of $I(A)$. We note that $\lambda^{-1} t$ is the unique element $\theta^D \in A^D_K$ such that $\theta^D \theta = 1$. Since there exists such an element in $A^D$, we may conclude that $\theta^D \in A^D$. It follows from Lemma 2.2 that $\theta^D$ is an $R$-basis of $I(A^D)$ and thus i) is proved. We now fix an extension $K'/K$ as in Lemma 2.4 and we identify on the one hand the algebras $A_{K'}$ and $\text{Map}(\Gamma, K')$ and on the other hand the algebras $A^D_K$ and $K'[\Gamma]$. Since $A_K$ is contained in $A_{K'}$ we observe that $e$ is the unique idempotent in $\text{Map}(\Gamma, K')$ such that $I_{K'} = K'e$. Therefore, as an element of $\text{Map}(\Gamma, K')$, $e$ is defined by $e(\gamma) = 1$ if $\gamma = 1$ and 0 otherwise. Let $\lambda = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma$. One can easily check that $\lambda$ is the unique element in $K'[\Gamma]$ such that $\lambda e = 1_{A_{K'}}$. Therefore we deduce that $t = \lambda$. We now have

$$Tr_{B_K/K}(x) = Tr_{B_K/K'}(x) = \lambda x = tx, \ \forall x \in B_K$$

as required. Let $\lambda$ be a generator of $\Lambda$. It follows from ii) that $Tr(\lambda^{-1} x) = (\lambda^{-1} t)x$, for any $x \in B$. Since we know from i) that $\lambda^{-1} t \in A^D$ we deduce that $Tr(\lambda^{-1} x) \in B \cap K = R$ for any $x \in B$ and thus that $\Lambda^{-1} B$ is contained in $D^{-1}(B)$. In order to prove the equality, since $B$ is faithfully flat over $R$, it suffices to prove that the injection $\Lambda^{-1} B \to D^{-1}(B)$ induces an isomorphism $B \otimes_R \Lambda^{-1} B \simeq B \otimes_R D^{-1}(B)$. We first observe that $B \otimes_R B$ (resp. $B \otimes_R A$) is a subalgebra of $B_K \otimes_K B_K$ (resp. $B_K \otimes_K A_K$). Moreover since $B_K \otimes_K B_K$ and $B_K \otimes_K A_K$ are both free and finite $B_K$-algebras we can consider the traces over $B_K$ of these algebras and therefore the codifferents of $B \otimes_R B$ and $B \otimes_R A$ for these traces forms. Let $\varphi = (I_d \otimes 1, \alpha_B) : B \otimes_R B \to B \otimes_R A$ be the isomorphism of $B$-algebras introduced before. It follows from the definitions that $D^{-1}(B \otimes_R B) = \varphi^{-1}(D^{-1}(B \otimes_R A))$. Moreover one easily checks that $B \otimes_R D^{-1}(B)$ is contained in $D^{-1}(B \otimes_R B)$. Therefore we conclude that in order to prove that $\Lambda^{-1} B \to D^{-1}(B)$ is surjective it suffices to prove that $D^{-1}(B \otimes_R A) = B \otimes_R \Lambda^{-1} A$. Following the proof of Proposition 3.2 we note that the previous equality will be a consequence of:

**Lemma 3.4.**

$$I(B \otimes_R A) = B \otimes_R I(A) = B \otimes_R \Lambda e .$$

**Proof.** It follows from the decomposition of $A_K$ as a direct sum of ideals that

$$B_K \otimes_K A_K = B_K \varepsilon \oplus (B_K \otimes_K \text{Ker}(e)).$$
Moreover it is immediate that $B_K e \subset I(B_K \otimes_K A_K)$. Any element $x$ of $I(B_K \otimes_K A_K)$ can be written $x = \lambda e + y$ with $y \in B_K \otimes_K \text{Ker}(\varepsilon)$. This implies that $y \in I(B_K \otimes_K A_K)$ and therefore that $\varepsilon y = \varepsilon(\varepsilon)y = y = 0$. We conclude that $B_K e = I(B_K \otimes_K A_K)$. Let $\theta$ be an $R$-basis of $I(A)$. Since $\theta = ue$, where $u$ is a non-zero element of $K$, it follows that $\theta$ is a $B_K$-basis of $I(B_K \otimes_K A_K)$. Let $z$ be an element of $I(B \otimes_R A)$. There exists $\alpha \in B_K$ such that $z = \alpha \theta$. This implies that $\theta^D z = \alpha$ and thus that $\alpha \in B \otimes_R A$. Therefore we have proved that $I(B \otimes_R A)$ is contained in $B \otimes_R I(A)$. Since the other inclusion is obvious we have the equalities. This achieves the proof of the lemma and of the corollary.

\[\square\]

**Corollary 3.5.** We assume that $A_K$ is separable of rank $n$ and that $I(A)$ is $R$-free. Let $\theta$ (resp. $\theta^D$) denote an integral of $A$ (resp. $A^D$) such that $\theta^D \theta = 1$. Then $\varepsilon(\theta)\varepsilon^D(\theta^D) = n$. In particular if $\Lambda = \varepsilon(I)$ and $\Lambda^D = \varepsilon^D(I^D)$ then $\Lambda \Lambda^D = nR$.

**Proof.** Let $Tr$ be the trace form on $A_K$. First observe that $Tr(\theta^D \theta) = n$. Moreover, since the trace is equivariant, it follows that

\[n = Tr(\theta^D \theta) = Tr(\theta, SD(\theta^D) 1_A) = \varepsilon^D(\theta^D) Tr(\theta).\]

Under our hypothesis, it follows from Proposition 3.2 that there exists $\lambda \in R$ such that

\[\Lambda = \lambda R \quad \text{and} \quad \theta = \lambda e.\]

It follows from the direct sum decomposition of $A_K$ that $Tr(e) = 1$. Since $\varepsilon(e) = 1$ we deduce from the previous equality that $Tr(\theta) = \lambda = \varepsilon(\theta)$ and so that $\varepsilon^D(\theta^D)\varepsilon(\theta) = n$ and $\Lambda^D \Lambda = nR$.

\[\square\]

**Remark.** It can be proved that $D(A)$ is the Fitting ideal of the module of differentials $\Omega_{A/R}^1$. It therefore follows from the lemma that, if $n$ is a unit of $R$, then the module $\Omega_{A/R}^1$ is trivial. In this case the cover of schemes $(\text{Spec}(B) \to \text{Spec}(R))$ is étale for any principal homogeneous space $B$.

### 3.2. Twists of a form by a principal homogeneous space.

In this section we need a strengthening of hypothesis $H_1$. The fact that this new hypothesis implies $H_1$ follows from Lemma 2.4.

**Definition 2** A finite and flat $R$-Hopf algebra $A$ satisfies hypothesis $H_2$ when $A_K$ is a commutative separable $K$-algebra and the image under $\varepsilon$ of the set of integrals of $A$ is the square of a principal ideal of $R$.

Let $A$ be a Hopf algebra satisfying $H_2$. We denote by $\Lambda^{1/2}$ a principal ideal of $R$ such that

\[(\Lambda^{1/2})^2 = \Lambda = \varepsilon(I(A)).\]

Then, for any principal homogeneous space $B$ of $A$, it follows from Corollary 3.3 that

\[D^{-1/2}(B) = \Lambda^{-1/2} B\]

is a square root of $D^{-1}(B)$ and that $(D^{-1/2}(B), Tr)$ is a projective and $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle on $R$. Let us denote by $\lambda^{1/2}$ a generator of $\Lambda^{1/2}$, let $\theta$ be the generator $\lambda e$ of $I(A)$ and let $\theta^D$ be the unique element of $A^D$ such that $\theta^D \theta = 1_A$. Then, following the construction of Section 2.2, for any $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle $(M, q)$ and any principal homogeneous space $B$ of $A$, we can define the twist of $(M, q)$ by $B$ (associated to $\theta^D$).
Definition 3 Let $A$ be a Hopf algebra satisfying $\mathbf{H}_2$, let $(M, q)$ be an $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle and let $B$ be a principal homogeneous space of $A$. Define the algebraic twist of $(M, q)$ by $B$ as the $R$-symmetric bundle

$$(\tilde{M}_B, \tilde{q}_B) = (D^{-1/2}(B) \otimes_R M, Tr \otimes q)^A.$$ 

Remarks

1. We observe that, since $\theta$ is defined up to the square of a unit of $R$ the same holds for $\theta^D$. Therefore, as observed in Remark of Section 2, the definition of $(\tilde{M}_B, \tilde{q}_B)$ is independent, up to isometry, of the choice of $\theta$.

2. It follows from Proposition 2.8 that under hypothesis $\mathbf{H}_2$ we can attach to $(M, q)$ an orthogonal representation $\rho : G \to \text{Spec}(A) \to \text{O}(q)$. With a view to generalizing this definition later on, we shall often refer to the twist of $(M, q)$ by $B$ as the twist of $(M, q)$ by $\rho$ and $X = \text{Spec}(B)$. We will denote this twist as $(M_{\rho, X}, q_{\rho, X})$.

3. Suppose that $R = K$ is a field and that $L/K$ is a Galois extension with Galois group $\Gamma$. Let $(M, q)$ be the underlying symmetric bundle of an orthogonal representation $\rho : \Gamma \to \text{O}(q)$. This is a situation where we can apply our previous construction. Let $A = \text{Map}(\Gamma, K)$ be the Hopf algebra defining the constant group scheme associated to $\Gamma$. Since $L$ is a principal homogeneous space for $A$ we can consider the twist of $(M, q)$ by $L$

$$(\tilde{M}_L, \tilde{q}_L) = (L \otimes_K M, Tr \otimes q)^A$$

as introduced in Definition 3. It follows from [F], Theorem 1 and [CNET], Proposition 2.5, that this new quadratic form coincides with the one introduced by Fröhlich in [F], Section 2.

4. Twists of a form and flat cohomology

Let $S$ be the scheme $\text{Spec}(R)$ and let $G$ be the $S$-group scheme defined by a Hopf algebra $A$. To any $R$-linear map

$$\alpha_B : B \to B \otimes_R A,$$

which endows $B$ with the structure of a comodule algebra over $A$, there corresponds a morphism of $S$-schemes

$$X \times_S G \to X.$$ 

In this correspondence the notion of $\text{PHS}$ corresponds to the notion of torsors for $G$ over $S$.

Following Milne [M], III, Section 4, we may associate to any flat covering $U = (U_i \to S)_{i \in I}$ a set of cohomology classes $\tilde{H}^1(U, G)$; this is a set with a distinguished element. We define $\tilde{H}^1(S, G)$ to be the direct limit over all coverings $U$ of $\tilde{H}^1(U, G)$. From Theorem 4.3 and Proposition 4.6 in [M], it follows that there exists a one to one correspondence, $[X] \to c(X)$, between the isomorphism classes of $G$-torsors over $S$, that we denote by $H^1(S, G)$, and elements of $\tilde{H}^1(S, G)$ under which the class of the trivial torsor (the class of $A$) corresponds to the distinguished element of $\tilde{H}^1(S, G)$.

Let $(M, q)$ denote an $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle and assume that $A$ satisfies $\mathbf{H}_2$. As per Proposition 2.8 we can associate to $(M, q)$ a morphism of group schemes $\rho : G \to \text{O}(q)$. It is routine to check that $\rho$ transforms 1-cocycles on $G$ into 1-cocycles on $\text{O}(q)$ and thereby induces a map $\rho_* : \tilde{H}^1(S, G) \to \tilde{H}^1(S, \text{O}(q))$. The set $\tilde{H}^1(S, \text{O}(q))$ classifies the set of isomorphism classes of twisted forms of $(M, q)$ ([D-G], III, Section 5, n.2). Therefore the class $\rho_*(c(X))$ defines, up to isometry, a unique symmetric bundle that we denote by $(M_{\rho(X)}, q_{\rho(X)})$.
Lemma 4.2. The map \( \rho, x \rightarrow q_{p(x)} \) is a group isomorphism.

On the other hand, the algebraic twist \((M_{\rho, x}, q_{p, x})\) given by a simple explicit formula (see Definition 3 in Section 3.2). The main goal of this section is to prove that the two bundles coincide.

**Theorem 4.1.** There exists an isometry of symmetric bundles

\[
(M_{\rho, x}, q_{p, x}) \simeq (M_{\rho(x)}, q_{p(x)})
\]

We keep the notation and the hypotheses of Section 3. We assume that \( A \) satisfies \( H_2 \), and in particular we assume that the image under \( \varepsilon \) of the set of integrals of \( A \) is the square of a principal ideal of \( R \). We fix a generator \( \lambda^{1/2} \) of this ideal. Since \( A_{K_1} \) is separable there exists a finite extension \( K'/K \) and a finite group \( \Gamma \) such that \( A_{K'} = \text{Map}(\Gamma, K') \) and \( A^{D}_{K'} = K'[\Gamma] \). For the sake of notational simplicity we shall assume that \( K' = K \); the general case can be easily deduced. We let \( e \) be the element of \( A_K \) defined by \( e(\gamma) = 1 \) if \( \gamma = 1 \) and 0 otherwise and we denote by \( \omega \) the element \( \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \gamma \) in \( K[\Gamma] \). We have seen in Section 3.2 that \( \theta = \lambda e \) (resp. \( \theta^D = \lambda^{-1}e \)) is a \( R \)-basis of \( I(A) \) (resp. \( I(A^D) \)) and that we have the equalities

\[
\theta^D \theta = 1_A, \quad \theta \theta^D = 1_{A^D}, \quad A = A^D \theta, \quad A^D = A \theta^D.
\]

4.1. **Representative of a torsor.** Let \( B \) be a PHS of \( A \) and let \( X = \text{Spec}(B) \) be the associated \( G \)-torsor. It follows from the definition that there is a flat cover \( \mathcal{U} = (X \rightarrow S) \) which trivializes \( X \). More precisely the isomorphism

\[
\varphi = (i_d \otimes 1, \alpha_B) : B \otimes_R B \rightarrow B \otimes_R A,
\]

induces an isomorphism of \( S \)-schemes with \( G \)-action

\[
\Phi = \text{Spec}(\varphi) : X \times_S G \rightarrow X \times_X X.
\]

Let \( p_1 \) (resp. \( p_2 \)) denote the first (resp. second) projection map \( X \times_S X \rightarrow X \). For \( 1 \leq i \leq 2 \) the base change of \( \Phi \) by \( p_i \) defines an isomorphism of schemes with \( G \)-action

\[
\Phi_i : (X \times_S X) \times_S G \rightarrow (X \times_S X) \times_S X.
\]

We know from p. 134 in [M] that \( \Phi_1^{-1} \circ \Phi_2 \) is a 1-cocycle representing \( c(X) \). We wish to understand \( \Phi_1^{-1} \circ \Phi_2 \) in terms of \( B \otimes_R B \)-valued points of \( G \).

Let \( q_1 \) (resp. \( q_2 \)) denote the morphism of algebras \( B \rightarrow B \otimes_R B \), defined by \( (q_1 : x \rightarrow x \otimes 1) \) (resp. \( q_2 : x \rightarrow 1 \otimes x) \). Extending scalars by \( q_i \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq 2 \), the map \( \varphi \) induces an isomorphism

\[
\varphi_i : (B \otimes_R B) \otimes_R B \rightarrow (B \otimes_R B) \otimes_R A
\]

of \( B \otimes_R B \)-algebras and \( A^D \)-modules. It is clear that \( \Phi_1^{-1} \circ \Phi_2 = \text{Spec}(\varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1^{-1}) \).

Let \( C \) be the algebra \( B \otimes_R B \). We recall the identifications of Section 2.2:

\[
G(C) = \text{Hom}_{\text{alg}, R}(A, C) = \text{Hom}_{\text{alg}, C}(A_C, C).
\]

We denote by \( \text{Aut}(A_C) \) the group of automorphisms of \( C \)-algebra and \( A_C \)-comodule. We observe that \( \varphi = \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1^{-1} \) is an element of this group. For any element \( \psi \) of \( \text{Aut}(A_C) \) and \( f \in G(C) \) we obtain a element of \( G(C) \) by considering \( f \circ \psi \).

**Lemma 4.2.** The map

\[
\theta : \text{Aut}(A_C) \rightarrow G(C), \quad \psi \rightarrow \varepsilon \circ \psi
\]

is a group isomorphism.
\textit{Proof.} Since any }\psi \in \text{Aut}(A_C)\text{ is a morphism of comodules it satisfies the equality}
\[(\psi \otimes \text{id}) \circ \Delta = \Delta \circ \psi.\]
This implies that for all }x \in A_C,\]
\[\Delta(\psi(x)) = \sum_x \psi(x_0) \otimes x_1\]
where }\Delta(x) = \sum_x x_0 \otimes x_1\text{ and so }\psi(x) = \sum_x (\varepsilon \circ \psi)(x_0)x_1.\text{ For any }\psi_1\text{ and }\psi_2\text{ of }\text{Aut}(A_C)\text{ and }x \in A_C\text{ we obtain that}
\[\theta(\psi_1)\theta(\psi_2)(x) = \sum_x (\varepsilon \circ \psi_1)(x_0)(\varepsilon \circ \psi_2)(x_1) = (\varepsilon \circ \psi_2)(\sum_x (\varepsilon \circ \psi_1)(x_0)x_1).\]
This shows that
\[\theta(\psi_1)\theta(\psi_2)(x) = (\varepsilon \circ \psi_2 \circ \psi_1)(x) = \theta((\psi_1) \circ (\psi_2))(x).\]
We conclude that }\theta\text{ is a group homomorphism. Suppose now that }\theta(\psi) = \varepsilon.\text{ Then it follows from the previous equalities that for all }x \in A_C\text{ }
\[\psi(x) = \sum_x \varepsilon(x_0)x_1 = x.\]
Therefore }\theta\text{ is an injection. Let us now consider an element }\alpha \in G(C)\text{ and denote by }\psi\text{ the }C\text{-endomorphism of }A_C\text{ defined by}
\[\psi(x) = \sum_x \alpha(x_0)x_1.\]
Since }\alpha\text{ is a morphism of algebras it follows that }\psi\text{ is a morphism of }C\text{-algebras on }A_C.\text{ Moreover, using the equality of morphisms}
\[(\text{id} \otimes \Delta) \circ \Delta = (\Delta \otimes \text{id}) \Delta\]
one can check that }\psi\text{ is a morphism of }A_C\text{-comodules. Finally we observe that for all }x \in A_C\text{ }
\[\theta(\psi)(x) = \sum_x \alpha(x_0)\varepsilon(x_1) = \alpha(\sum_x x_0\varepsilon(x_1)) = \alpha(x).\]
Therefore }\theta(\psi) = \alpha.\text{ This proves that }\theta\text{ is onto and ends the proof of the lemma.}\]

We deduce from this lemma that the map }\Psi = \text{Spec}(\psi) \to \varepsilon \circ \psi\text{ is an isomorphism of groups from }\text{Aut}(\text{Spec}(C) \otimes_S G)\text{ onto }G(C).\text{ We identify these groups via this isomorphism. Under this identification, we conclude that }g = \varepsilon \circ \varphi,\text{ where }\varphi = \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1^{-1}\text{ is the element of }\text{Aut}(A_C)\text{ introduced previously, is a 1-cocycle representative of }c(X)\text{ in }G(C).\text{remark} As we have seen previously, for any }x \in A_C,\text{ with }\Delta(x) = \sum_x x_0 \otimes x_1\text{ we have the equality:}
\[\varphi(x) = \sum_x (\varepsilon \circ \varphi)(x_0)x_1.\]
In the case where }\Delta(x)\text{ is invariant under the twist map (which is the map induced by }c \otimes d \to d \otimes c),\text{ this last equality can be written}
\[\varphi(x) = (\varepsilon \circ \varphi)x,\]
where $A_C$ is endowed with its structure of left $A_D$-module and where $\varepsilon \circ \varphi$ is considered as an element of $A_D^C$ via the inclusion $G(C) \subset A_D^C$. When $A$ is cocommutative, since every element of $A \otimes A$ is invariant under the twist map, the automorphism $\varphi$ is the map $x \mapsto (\varepsilon \circ \varphi)x$.

### 4.2. Proof of Theorem 4.1.

Let $(M,q)$ be an $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle and let $B$ be a PHS of $A$. We consider the twist of $(M,q)$ by $B$ defined by

$$(M_{\rho,X},q_{\rho,X}) = (\tilde{M}_B,\tilde{q}_B) = (\lambda^{-1/2}B \otimes_R M, Tr \otimes q)^A.$$  

The strategy for the proof of the theorem is to show that the flat covering $\mathcal{U} = (X \to S)$, which trivializes $X$ as a $G$-torsor, likewise trivializes the symmetric bundle $(M_{\rho,X},q_{\rho,X})$. With this in view we now construct an isometry of symmetric bundles

$$(M_B,q_B) \sim (B \otimes_R \tilde{M}_B,\tilde{q}_B,\tilde{B},)$$

where $(\tilde{q}_B,\tilde{B})$ denotes the form $\tilde{q}_B$ extended to $B \otimes_R \tilde{M}_B$. This construction will be achieved via the next two lemmas. The results of Section 4.1 provide us with a representative of $X$ in $\check{H}^1(\mathcal{U},G)$. We will use the previous isometry to show that the image under $\rho_*$ of this cocycle is a representative of the class of $(M_{\rho,X},q_{\rho,X})$.

**Lemma 4.3.** Let $T$ be a finite flat $R$-algebra. Then

i) For any $f \in A_T^D$ and $m \in M_T$ one has

$$\theta^D(f \theta \otimes m) = \theta^D(\theta \otimes S^D(f)m).$$

ii) The map $m \mapsto \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2}\theta \otimes m)$ induces an isometry $\nu_T$ of symmetric bundles from $T \otimes_R M, q_T$ onto $T \otimes_R \tilde{M}_A, \tilde{q}_A$ where $(\tilde{M}_A,\tilde{q}_A)$ is the symmetric bundle $(\lambda^{-1/2}A \otimes_R M, Tr \otimes q)^A$.

**Proof.** We first observe that it suffices to prove the lemma when $T = R$. The general case will follow by extension of scalars. Let $f$ be an element of $A_D$. Since $A_D$ is contained in $A_K = K[\Gamma]$ we write $f = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} x_{\gamma} \gamma$ with $x_{\gamma} \in K$. Since $A_D$ acts diagonally over $A \otimes_R M$ and since $\theta^D \gamma = \theta^D$, we obtain that for any $m \in M$ and $\gamma \in \Gamma$

$$\theta^D(f \theta \otimes m) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \theta^D(x_{\gamma} \gamma \theta \otimes m) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} \theta^D(\gamma \otimes x_{\gamma} \gamma^{-1} \theta \otimes m) = \theta^D(\theta \otimes S^D(f)m),$$

as required.

Let $\nu : M \to \tilde{M}_A$ be the $R$ linear map defined by $m \mapsto \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes m)$. We start by proving that $\nu$ is surjective. Let $y$ be an element of $M_A$. We deduce from Lemma 2.5 the existence of a finite set of elements $x_i$ of $A$ and $m_i$ of $M$ such that $y = \sum_i \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} x_i \otimes m_i)$. Since $\theta$ is an $A_D$-basis of $A$, for an integer $i$, there exists an element $f_i$ of $A_D$ such that $x_i = f_i \theta$. Using i) we deduce that

$$y = \sum_i \theta^D(f_i \lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes m_i) = \sum_i \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes S^D(f_i)m_i) = \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes x),$$

with $x = \sum_i S^D(f_i)m_i$. So we have found $x \in M$ such that $y = \nu(x)$.

Let us now consider $\tilde{\varepsilon} : A_K \otimes_K M \to M$ defined by $a \otimes m \mapsto \varepsilon, a > m$. Since the action of $A_K^D$ is diagonal, for any $m \in A_K$ we have

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}(\theta^D(\theta \otimes m)) = (\alpha)m,$$

and
where $\Delta^D(\theta^D) = \sum \theta^D_{(0)} \otimes \theta^D_{(1)}$ and $\alpha = \sum \varepsilon, \theta^D_{(0)} \theta > \theta^D_{(1)}$. We first observe that $<\varepsilon, \theta^D_{(0)} \theta > = <\theta^D_{(0)}, \theta >$. Moreover, since $A$ is commutative we know that $A^D$ is cocommutative. It follows from these facts that

$$\alpha = \sum <\theta_{(0)}, \theta > \theta^D_{(1)} = \sum <\theta^D_{(1)}, \theta > \theta^D_{(0)} = \theta \theta^D. $$

Since, as recalled at the beginning of this section, we know that $\theta \theta^D = 1_{A^D}$, then we have proved that

$$\tilde{\varepsilon}(\theta^D(\theta \otimes m)) = m, \forall m \in M_K. $$

We conclude that $\nu$ is an isomorphism whose inverse is given by $\mu : x \mapsto \lambda^{1/2}\tilde{\varepsilon}(x)$. In order to complete the proof of the lemma we must show that $\nu$ is an isometry. Hence we have to check that

$$\tilde{q}_A(\theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes m), \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes m')) = q(m, m'), \forall m, m' \in M. $$

The proof now consists of a verification of this equality. It follows from the definitions that

$$\tilde{q}_A(\theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes m), \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes m')) = \lambda^{-1}(Tr \otimes q)(\theta^D(\theta \otimes m), \theta \otimes m') .$$

Since the action of $A^D$ on $A \otimes_R M$ is diagonal we can write $\theta^D(\theta \otimes m)$ as the sum $\sum \theta^D_{(0)} \otimes \theta^D_{(1)} m$ and so

$$(Tr \otimes q)(\theta^D(\theta \otimes m), \theta \otimes m') = \sum Tr((\theta^D_{(0)} \theta)q(\theta^D_{(1)} m, m') .$$

It follows from the previous equalities that

$$\tilde{q}_A(\theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes m), \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2} \theta \otimes m')) = \lambda^{-1}q(\beta m, m'), \text{ with } \beta = \sum (Tr(\theta^D_{(0)} \theta)\theta^D_{(1)} .$$

Our goal is to compute $\beta$. We start by evaluating $(\theta^D_{(0)} \theta)\theta$. Writing $\Delta(\theta) = \sum \theta_{(0)} \otimes \theta_{(1)}$ we obtain that $\theta^D_{(0)} \theta = \sum \theta_{(0)} < \theta^D_{(0)}, \theta_{(1)} >$. Hence

$$(\theta^D_{(0)} \theta)\theta = \sum \theta_{(0)} \theta < \theta^D_{(0)}, \theta_{(1)} > = \sum \varepsilon(\theta_{(0)}) \theta < \theta^D_{(0)}, \theta_{(1)} > = \theta < \theta^D_{(0)}, \sum \varepsilon(\theta_{(0)}) \theta_{(1)} > .$$

These equalities show that $(\theta^D_{(0)} \theta)\theta = < \theta^D_{(0)}, \theta > \theta$ and therefore that

$$Tr((\theta^D_{(0)} \theta)\theta) = < \theta^D_{(0)}, \theta > Tr(\theta) .$$

It now follows from Corollary 3.3 that $Tr(\theta) = \lambda \epsilon = \lambda$. We conclude that

$$\beta = \lambda \sum < \theta^D_{(0)}, \theta > \theta^D_{(1)} = \lambda ,$$

since, as observed before, $\sum < \theta^D_{(0)}, \theta > \theta^D_{(1)} = \theta \theta^D = 1_{A^D}$. Hence $\lambda^{-1}q(\beta m, m') = q(m, m')$, as required.

**Remark** As a consequence of the lemma we observe that there is an isometry

$$(M, q) \simeq (\tilde{M}_A, \tilde{q}_A)$$

which proves Theorem 4.1 in the case when $X$ is the trivial torsor.

We now return to the isomorphism $\varphi : B \otimes_R B \rightarrow B \otimes_R A$ introduced at the beginning of this section. This morphism induces an isomorphism

$$\tilde{\varphi} = (\varphi \otimes Id) : B \otimes_R (\lambda^{-1/2} B \otimes_R M) \rightarrow B \otimes_R (\lambda^{-1/2} A \otimes_R M)$$
of $B$ and $A^D$-modules. Recall that $A^D$ acts on the left-hand side (resp. the right-hand side) via its diagonal action on $(\lambda^{-1/2}B \otimes_R M)$ (resp. $(\lambda^{-1/2}A \otimes_R M)$). Therefore, taking fixed points by $A^D$, we see that $\tilde{\varphi}$ induces an isomorphism of $B$-modules

$$\tilde{\varphi} : B \otimes_R \bar{M}_B \to B \otimes_R \bar{M}_A.$$ 

**Lemma 4.4.** The isomorphism $\tilde{\varphi}$ induces an isometry of symmetric bundles

$$(B \otimes_R \bar{M}_B, \bar{q}_{B,B}) \simeq (B \otimes_R \bar{M}_A, \bar{q}_{A,B}).$$

**Proof.** This is an easy verification that we leave to the reader.

We can now complete the proof of the theorem. It follows from Lemmas 4.3 and 4.4 that

$$\tilde{\varphi}^{-1} \circ \nu_B : (B \otimes_R M, q_B) \to (B \otimes_R \bar{M}_B, \bar{q}_{B,B})$$

is an isometry. Let $C = B \otimes_R B$ and let $q_i : B \to C, 1 \leq i \leq 2$ be the morphisms as considered prior to Lemma 4.2 at the beginning of this section. For $1 \leq i \leq 2$ the map $\tilde{\varphi}^{-1} \circ \nu_B$ induces, by scalar extension, an isometry:

$$\tilde{\varphi}_i^{-1} \circ \nu_C : (C \otimes_R M, q_C) \to (C \otimes_R \bar{M}_B, \bar{q}_{B,C}).$$

This implies that $\sigma = (\tilde{\varphi}_1^{-1} \circ \nu_C)^{-1} \circ (\tilde{\varphi}_2^{-1} \circ \nu_C) = \nu_C^{-1} \circ (\tilde{\varphi}_1 \circ \varphi_2^{-1})$ is a 1-cocycle representative of $(M_{\rho,X},q_{\rho,X})$. Our goal is now to describe this map.

Let $c$ (resp. $m$) be an element of $C$ (resp. $M$). Since $\tilde{\varphi}_1 \circ \varphi_2^{-1}$ commutes with action of $A^D$ it follows from the definitions that

$$(\tilde{\varphi}_1 \circ \varphi_2^{-1}) \circ \nu_C(c \otimes m) = \theta^D((\varphi_1 \circ \varphi_2^{-1})(\lambda^{-1/2}g) \otimes (c \otimes m)).$$

It is easily checked that that $\Delta(\theta) = \lambda \Delta(e)$ is invariant under the twist map. We then deduce from Remark, Section 4.2 that $(\varphi_1 \circ \varphi_2^{-1})(\lambda^{-1/2}g) = \lambda^{-1/2}(g^{-1}\theta)$, where $g$ is the representative of $c(X)$ we constructed previously in Subsection 4.1. It now follows from Lemma 4.3 that

$$\theta^D((\varphi_1 \circ \varphi_2^{-1})(\lambda^{-1/2}g) \otimes (c \otimes m)) = \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2}(g^{-1}\theta) \otimes (c \otimes m)) = \theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2}g \circ (c \otimes m)).$$

This implies that $\sigma(c \otimes m) = \nu_C^{-1}(\theta^D(\lambda^{-1/2}g \circ (c \otimes m))) = g(c \otimes m)$. This tells us that $\rho(g)$ is a representative of $(M_{\rho,X},q_{\rho,X})$ and so achieves the proof of the theorem.

5. **Examples**

5.1. **The unit form.** Let $A$ be a commutative, finite and flat Hopf algebra over a principal ideal domain $R$. Let $\theta$ denote a generator of the module of integrals of $A$. We define the form $\kappa$ on $A^D \times A^D$ by the equality:

$$\kappa(u,v) = \langle S^D(u)v , \theta \rangle$$

for all $u,v \in A^D$.

**Proposition 5.1.** The following properties hold.

i) The pair $(A^D, \kappa)$ is an $A$-equivariant symmetric bundle.

ii) If $A$ satisfies $H_2$, then, for any principal homogeneous space $B$ of $A$, the twist of $(A^D, \kappa)$ by $B$ coincides with the symmetric bundle $(\mathcal{D}^{-1/2}(B), Tr)$. 
Proof. Since we know from Lemma 2.3 that \( S(\theta) = \theta \), we note that for all \( u, v \in A^D \)
\[
\kappa(u, v) = \langle S^D(u)v, \theta \rangle = \langle S^D(u)v, S(\theta) \rangle = \langle S^D(v)u, \theta \rangle = \kappa(v, u)
\]
so that the form is indeed symmetric. We now observe that
\[
\kappa(tu, v) = \langle S^D(tu)v, \theta \rangle = \langle S^D(u)S^D(t)v, \theta \rangle = \kappa(u, S^D(t)v).
\]
We therefore conclude that the form is \( A \)-equivariant. In order to show that the form is non-degenerate, we consider an \( R \)-basis \( \{e_1, ..., e_n\} \) of \( A \) and we let \( \{e_1^*, ..., e_n^*\} \) denote its dual \( R \)-basis of \( A^D \). Since \( \theta \) is a basis of \( A \) as an \( A^D \)-module, for any \( i, 1 \leq i \leq n \), there exists \( f_i \in A^D \) such that \( S(e_i) = f_i \theta \). It is easily verified that \( \{f_1, ..., f_n\} \) is an \( R \)-basis of \( A^D \). For any \( i \) and \( j \) we have
\[
\delta_{ij} = \langle e_i^*, e_j \rangle = \langle S^D(e_i^*), S(e_j) \rangle = \langle S^D(e_i^*), f_j \theta \rangle
\]
and therefore
\[
\delta_{ij} = \epsilon(S^D(e_i^*))(f_j) = \epsilon(S^D(e_i^*))(f_j) = \langle S^D(e_i^*), f_j \theta \rangle = \kappa(e_i^*, f_j).
\]
Since \( \{f_1, ..., f_n\} \) is an \( R \)-basis of \( A^D \), we can write \( e_j = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} r_{kj} f_k \) where \( (r_{ij}) \) is a \( n \times n \) invertible matrix with coefficients in \( R \). The previous equalities show that \( \kappa(e_i^*, e_j^*) = r_{ij} \) for any \( i \) and \( j \). Therefore the form \( \kappa \) is non-degenerate.

In order to prove(ii) we shall now assume that \( A \) satisfies \( H_2 \). In this case we can provide a new description of \( (A^D, \kappa) \). From now on we use the notation of Section 3 and Corollary 3.3. We let \( \theta \) (resp. \( \theta^D \)) be the generator \( \lambda e \) (resp. \( \lambda^{-1} t \)) of \( I(A) \) (resp. \( I^D(A) \)), where \( \lambda \) is an \( R \)-basis of \( \epsilon(I(A)) \). We consider the map \( \varphi : u \mapsto \lambda^{-1/2}u \theta \) from \( A^D \) into \( D^{-1/2}(A) \). We wish to show that this isomorphism of \( A \)-modules induces an isometry from \( (A^D, \kappa) \) into \( (D^{-1/2}(A), Tr) \). Hence we need to show that for all \( u, v \in A^D \)
\[
\kappa(u, v) = Tr((\lambda^{-1/2}u \theta)(\lambda^{-1/2}v \theta)).
\]
It follows from the definitions that
\[
\langle S^D(u)v, \theta \rangle = \lambda S^D(u)v, e >
\]
while \( Tr((\lambda^{-1/2}u \theta)(\lambda^{-1/2}v \theta)) = \lambda t((ue)(ve)). \) Writing \( u = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} u_{\gamma} \gamma \) and \( v = \sum_{\delta \in \Gamma} v_{\delta} \delta \), we easily check that
\[
\langle S^D(u)v, e > = t((ue)(ve)) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma} u_{\gamma}v_{\gamma},
\]
which is the required equality. \( \square \)

Let \( B \) be a \( PHS \) for \( A \). We wish to describe the twist of \( (A^D, \kappa) \) by \( B \). This can be easily done: from the very definition of the twist and from our previous observations we obtain that
\[
(\tilde{A}_B, \tilde{\kappa}_B) \simeq (D^{-1/2}(B) \otimes A^D, Tr \otimes \kappa)^A \simeq (D^{-1/2}(B) \otimes_R D^{-1/2}(A), Tr \otimes_R Tr)^A.
\]
We now deduce from Lemma 3.3 ii) that
\[
(D^{-1/2}(B) \otimes_R D^{-1/2}(A), Tr \otimes_R Tr)^A \simeq (D^{-1/2}(B), Tr).
\]
This proves that \( (D^{-1/2}(B), Tr) \) is the twist of \( (A^D, \kappa) \) by \( B \).
Remarks
1. The symmetric bundle \((A^D)^A, \kappa^A\) is easy to describe. It follows from the very definition that \((A^D)^A = I(A^D)\). Choose a basis \(\theta^D\) of \(I(A^D)\) such that \(\theta^D\theta = 1_A\). The form \(\kappa^A\) is defined on \(I(A^D)\) by the formula

\[
\kappa^A(\theta^D x, \theta^D y) = \kappa(x, \theta^D y) = xy <\theta^D, \theta> \quad \forall x, y \in R.
\]

Since

\[
<\theta^D, \theta> = \varepsilon(\theta^D \theta) = 1,
\]
we conclude that \(\kappa^A(\theta x, \theta y) = xy\).

2. If \(A\) satisfies \(H_2\), then the integral \(\theta\) used in the proof of the proposition has been chosen according to the stipulations of Section 3. It follows that \((A^D, \kappa)\) is independent of this choice, up to isometry. We refer to \((A^D, \kappa)\) as the unit form of \(A^D\).

3. The Hopf algebra \(A = \text{Map}(\Gamma, R)\), with \(\Gamma\) a finite group, obviously satisfies \(H_2\). This is the case where the group scheme defined by \(A\) is the constant group scheme. In this situation we can choose for \(\theta\) the integral of \(A\) defined by \(\theta(g) = 1\) if \(g\) is the identity and 0 otherwise. We observe that \(A^D\) is the group algebra \(R[\Gamma]\) and that the form \(\kappa\) is given on elements of \(\Gamma\) by

\[
\kappa(\gamma, \gamma') = <\gamma^{-1} \gamma', \theta> = \delta_{\gamma, \gamma'}.
\]

It follows from these equalities that \(\{\gamma \in \Gamma\}\) is an orthonormal basis for \(\kappa\) and therefore that the symmetric bundle \((A^D, \kappa)\) is the usual unit form of \(\Gamma\).

4. When \(G\) is generically constant, of odd order, \((A_K = \text{Map}(\Gamma, K)\), with \(\Gamma\) of odd order\), we know from [BL], that after scalar extension to \(K\), the forms become \(\Gamma\)-isometric. Therefore we have the following isometries of equivariant symmetric bundles:

\[
(D^{-1/2}(B), Tr) \otimes_R K \simeq (K[\Gamma], \kappa_K) \simeq (A^D, \kappa)_K.
\]

This result leads us naturally to compare \((D^{-1/2}(B), Tr)\) and \((A^D, \kappa)\) both as \(R\)-symmetric bundles and also as \(A\)-equivariant symmetric bundles in the general situation.

5.2. An orthogonal representation of \(\mu_n\). Consider the \(R\)-algebra \(A = (R[T]/(T^n - 1)) = R[t]\) with the following additional structure: a comultiplication \(\Delta: A \rightarrow A \otimes_R A\) induced by \(t \mapsto t \otimes t\), a counit \(\varepsilon\) induced by \(t \mapsto 1\) and an antipode \(S: A \rightarrow A\) induced by \(t \mapsto t^{-1} = t^{n-1}\). This is then a Hopf \(R\)-algebra which represents the \(S = \text{Spec}(R)\)-group scheme \(\mu_n\) of \(n\)-th roots of unity. Its dual \(A^D = \text{Hom}_R(R[t], R)\) represents the constant group scheme \(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}\) over \(S\).

We consider the symmetric bundle \((V, q)\) consisting of the \(R\)-free module \(V\), of rank 2, with basis \(\{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\}\) and the symmetric bilinear form \(q\) defined by

\[
q(\varepsilon_k, \varepsilon_k) = 0 \quad \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq 2 \quad \text{and } q(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = 1/2.
\]

We note that when \(R\) contains a square root of \(-1\), denoted by \(i\), then \(e_1 = \varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2\) and \(e_2 = i(\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2)\) form a new basis of \(V\) for which \(q(e_k, e_k) = 1\), for \(1 \leq k \leq 2\) and \(q(e_1, e_2) = 0\). Therefore \((V, q)\), is isometric to \((R^2, x^2 + y^2)\).

It is easy to check that the \(R\)-linear map defined by

\[
\alpha(\varepsilon_1) = \varepsilon_1 \otimes t, \quad \alpha(\varepsilon_2) = \varepsilon_2 \otimes t^{n-1}
\]
induces an \(A\)-comodule structure on \(V\), and therefore an \(A^D\)-module structure described by

\[
u \varepsilon_1 = u(t) \varepsilon_1, \quad u \varepsilon_2 = u(t^{n-1}) \varepsilon_2,
\]
for all \( u \in A^D \). It is then verified that indeed
\[
q(u\varepsilon_k, \varepsilon_k) = q(\varepsilon_k, S^D(u)\varepsilon_k) = 0, \text{ for } 1 \leq k \leq 2
\]
and
\[
q(u\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = q(u(t)\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = q(\varepsilon_1, u(t)\varepsilon_2) = q(\varepsilon_1, S^D(u)(t^n-1)\varepsilon_2) = q(\varepsilon_1, S^D(u)\varepsilon_2)
\]
for all \( u \in A^D \). We deduce from the previous relations that \((V, q)\) is an \( A \)-equivariant symmetric bundle. We may associate to this form a morphism of group schemes, \( \rho : \mu_n \rightarrow \mathbf{O}(q) \), defined for any \( R \)-algebra \( C \) by the group homomorphism \( \rho_C : \mu_n(C) \rightarrow O(q_C) \) where \( \rho_C(\xi) \) is given on the basis \( \{\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2\} \) by
\[
\rho_C(\xi)(\varepsilon_1) = \varepsilon_1, \quad \rho_C(\xi)(\varepsilon_2) = \xi^{-1}\varepsilon_2.
\]
When \( i \in R \), this is a representation of \( \mu_n \) into \( \mathbf{O}_2 \).

Our goal is now to study the twists of this form by torsors. We now assume that \( R \) is a discrete valuation ring of characteristic 0 and of residual characteristic \( p \) different from 2. We take \( A = ((R[T]/(T^p - 1)) = R[t] \). For any unit \( y \in R^\times \), we let \( B_y \) be the \( R \)-algebra \( R[X]/(X^p - y) = R[x] \). The \( R \)-linear map \( \alpha : B_y \rightarrow B_y \otimes A \) defined by \( \alpha(x^k) = x^k \otimes t^k, 0 \leq k \leq p - 1 \), endows \( B_y \) with a structure of a \( A \)-comodule algebra and so with a structure of \( A^D \)-module given by
\[
ub = \sum_{0 \leq k \leq p - 1} u(t^k)b_kx^k, \quad u \in A^D, b = \sum b_kx^k.
\]
Let \( z \) be a \( p \)-th root of \( y \) in an algebraic closure of the fraction field of \( R \) and let \( C \) be the algebra \( R[z] \). The map \( T \rightarrow zX \) induces an isomorphism of \( C \cdot A \) comodule algebras from \( C \otimes A \) onto \( C \otimes B_y \). This proves that \( B_y \) is a PHS for \( A \). By hand checking we verify that
\[
I(A) = R(1 + \ldots + x^{p-1}) = pR(1 + \ldots + x^{p-1})/p,
\]
where \( (1 + \ldots + x^{p-1})/p \) is an idempotent of \( A_K \). We then get that
\[
\Lambda = \varepsilon(I(A)) = pR.
\]
We now assume that \( R \) contains a square root of \( p \), denoted by \( p^{1/2} \). Since \( A \) now satisfies \( H_2 \) for any unit \( y \in R^\times \) we may consider the projective symmetric bundle \( (D^{1/2}(B_y), Tr) = (p^{1/2}B_y, Tr) \). We note that \( Tr(x^k, x^l) = 1 \) (resp. \( py \)) for \( k = l = 0 \) (resp. \( k + l = p \)) and 0 otherwise. It follows from Definition 3 of Section 3 that the twist of \( (V, q) \) by \( B_y \) is the \( R \)-symmetric bundle
\[
(V_y, q_y) = ((p^{-1/2}R[x] \otimes V))^A, (Tr \otimes q)^A.
\]

**Proposition 5.2.** For any unit \( y \in R \) there exists an isometry of \( R \)-symmetric bundles:
\[
(V, q) \simeq (V_y, q_y).
\]

**Proof.** The set
\[
\{p^{-1/2}x^k \otimes \varepsilon_1, p^{-1/2}x^k \otimes \varepsilon_2, 1 \leq k \leq p - 1\}
\]
is an \( R \)-basis of \( (p^{-1/2}R[x] \otimes V) \). For any \( k, 0 \leq k \leq p - 1 \), denote by \( u_k \) the element of \( A^D \) defined by \( u_k(t^l) = \delta_{kl} \). It is immediate that \( \{u_0, ..., u_{p-1}\} \) is an \( R \)-basis of \( A^D \) while \( u_0 \) is a basis for the module of integral of \( A^D \). It follows from Lemma 2.5 that
\[
\{u_0(p^{-1/2}x^k \otimes \varepsilon_1), u_0(p^{-1/2}x^k \otimes \varepsilon_2), 1 \leq k \leq p - 1\}
\]
is a set of generators of $V_y$. Since $\Delta^D(u_0) = u_0 \otimes u_0 + u_1 \otimes u_{p-1} + \ldots + u_{p-1} \otimes u_1$ and since $A^D$ acts diagonally we obtain that

$$u_0(p^{-1/2}x^k \otimes \varepsilon_j) = (u_0p^{-1/2}x^k \otimes u_0\varepsilon_j) + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq p-1} (u_ip^{-1/2}x^k \otimes u_{p-i}\varepsilon_j), 1 \leq j \leq 2.$$ 

For $j = 1$ we deduce that $u_0(p^{-1/2}x^k \otimes \varepsilon_1) = p^{-1/2}x^{p-1} \otimes \varepsilon_1$ if $k = p - 1$ and 0 otherwise. For $j = 2$ then $u_0(p^{-1/2}x^k \otimes \varepsilon_2) = p^{-1/2}x \otimes \varepsilon_2$ if $k = 1$ and 0 otherwise. This implies that \{\varepsilon'_{1,y} = p^{-1/2}x^{p-1} \otimes \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon'_{2,y} = p^{-1/2}x \otimes \varepsilon_2\} is a $R$-basis of $V_y$ such that

$$u_0\varepsilon'_{1,y} = \varepsilon'_{1,y}, \ u_0\varepsilon'_{2,y} = \varepsilon'_{2,y}.$$ 

It follows from the definition of $q$ and $q_y$ that

$$q_y(u_0\varepsilon'_{j,y}, u_0\varepsilon'_{j,y}) = (Tr \otimes q)(\varepsilon'_{j,y}, u_0\varepsilon'_{j,y}) = (Tr \otimes q)(\varepsilon'_{j,y}, \varepsilon'_{j,y}) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq 2$$

and

$$q_y(u_0\varepsilon'_{j,y}, u_0\varepsilon'_{2,y}) = (Tr \otimes q)(\varepsilon'_{j,y}, u_0\varepsilon'_{2,y}) = (Tr \otimes q)(\varepsilon'_{j,y}, \varepsilon'_{2,y}) = y/2.$$ 

We conclude that the $R$-linear map given by $\varepsilon_1 \mapsto \varepsilon'_{1,y}$ and $\varepsilon_2 \mapsto y^{-1}\varepsilon'_{2,y}$ induces an isometry from $(V, q)$ onto $(V_y, q_y)$ for any $y \in R^*$. 

5.3. **A dihedral representation.** We construct an example of an orthogonal representation of a non-commutative group scheme which induces, by restriction to the generic fiber, a dihedral representation as defined in [F].

5.3.1. **The Hopf algebra.** Let $D$ denote a dihedral group of order $2n$ with $n > 2$ and with generators and relations:

$$D = \langle \sigma, \tau \mid \sigma^n = 1 = \tau^2, \tau\sigma\tau = \sigma^{-1} \rangle.$$ 

$R$ denotes an integral domain which is regular local ring and which is a finitely generated algebra over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ for an odd prime $p$. We let $K$ denote the field of fractions of $R$ and we suppose that $\mu_n \subset R$. We let $H_K$ denote the group algebra $K[D]$, endowed with its structure of non-commutative Hopf algebra. For any character $\phi$ of $\langle \sigma \rangle$ we let $e_{\phi}$ be the idempotent $n^{-1}\sum_{\varepsilon \in \langle \sigma \rangle} \phi(\varepsilon)\varepsilon^{-1}$ of $K\langle \sigma \rangle$. We consider the split maximal $R$-order $\mathcal{M}$ in the group algebra $K\langle \sigma \rangle$

$$\mathcal{M} = \bigoplus_{\phi} R e_{\phi} \supset R\langle \sigma \rangle$$

where $\phi$ ranges over the abelian $K$-valued characters of the cyclic group $\langle \sigma \rangle$. Recall that $\mathcal{M}$ is an $R$-Hopf order in the group algebra $K\langle \sigma \rangle$ with

$$\Delta(e_{\phi}) = \sum_{\alpha,\beta \mid \alpha \beta = \phi} e_{\alpha} \otimes e_{\beta}.$$ 

We then let $H$ denote the $R$-order in $K[D]$ given by the twisted group ring $\mathcal{M} \circ \langle \tau \rangle$; so that we may write

$$\mathcal{M} \circ \langle \tau \rangle = R\langle \tau \rangle \oplus R. e_{\phi} \langle \tau \rangle \oplus R. e_{\phi} \langle \tau \rangle$$

if $n$ is odd

and

$$\mathcal{M} \circ \langle \tau \rangle = R\langle \tau \rangle \oplus R. e_{\phi} \langle \tau \rangle \oplus R. e_{\phi} \langle \tau \rangle$$

if $n$ is even,
where \( \theta \) is the unique quadratic character of \( \langle \sigma \rangle \) if \( n \) is even, where \( \oplus'_{\phi} \) denotes the sum over the orbits of abelian characters \( \phi \) of order greater than 2, modulo the action of the involution \( \sigma \mapsto \sigma^{-1} \) and where we have set

\[
R \circ_{\phi} \langle \tau \rangle = (Re_{\phi} + Re_{\phi}^{-1}) \circ \langle \tau \rangle \quad \text{with} \quad \tau_{e\phi} = e_{\phi^{-1}} \tau.
\]

For \( \phi \) with order greater than 2 recall from [R], Chapter 9, that we know that \( R \circ_{\phi} \langle \tau \rangle \) is a hereditary \( R \)-order, and is maximal if \( n \) is invertible in \( R \).

**Lemma 5.3.** \( H \) is an \( R \)-Hopf order in \( H_K \).

**Proof.** Basically we need to show that \( \Delta(H) \subset H \otimes H \). Since \( H \) is generated over \( R \) by \( \tau \) and the various \( e_{\phi} \), it will suffice to show that

\[
\Delta(\tau) \in H \otimes H, \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta(e_{\phi}) \in H \otimes H.
\]

The first follows from the definition of \( \Delta \) and the second from our previous equalities. \( \square \)

Henceforth we identify \( H^D_K = \text{Map}(D, K) \); so that \( \text{Spec}(H^D_K) \) is the constant group scheme over \( \text{Spec}(K) \) associated to \( D \). We then define \( A \) to be the \( R \)-dual

\[
A = H^D = \text{Hom}_R(H, R);
\]

then \( \text{Spec}(A) \) is a non-constant (but generically constant) group scheme over \( \text{Spec}(R) \). We note that, since \( H \) is a finitely generated projective \( R \)-module, it follows that \( A^D = (H^D)^D \) is naturally isomorphic to \( H \). We will identify these Hopf algebras.

**Lemma 5.4.** Since \( 2 \) is invertible in \( R \), the modules of integrals for the Hopf orders \( H \) and \( A \) are:

1. \( I(H) = 2Re_D = n^{-1}R \sum_{d \in D} d \);
2. \( I(A) = Rn.l_0 \) where for \( d \in D \), \( l_0(d) = 1 \) if \( d = 1_D \) and 0 otherwise.

Moreover, for any principal homogeneous space \( B \) for \( A \), we have the equality:

\[
D_B = nB
\]

**Proof.** It follows from Corollary 3.5 that \( i \) and \( ii \) are equivalent. We shall prove \( i \). Let \( \phi_0 \) be the trivial character of \( \langle \sigma \rangle \). We observe that \( \varepsilon(e_{\phi_0}) = 1 \) while \( \varepsilon(e_{\phi}) = 0 \) \( \forall \phi \neq \phi_0 \). Therefore \( x \in I(H) \) if and only if

\[
e_{\phi_0}x = 0 \quad \forall \phi \neq \phi_0, \quad e_{\phi_0}x = x \quad \text{and} \quad \tau x = x.
\]

We deduce immediately from these equalities that \( x \in 2Re_D \) as required. Let \( B \) be a PHS for \( A \). It follows from \( ii \) and Corollary 3.3 that \( D_B = nB \). \( \square \)

**Remark.** Note that instead of working with the hereditary order \( H \) we could just as well work with any Hopf order \( H' \) in \( H_K \) containing \( R[D] \); then \( \text{Spec}(A' = H'^D) \) will be a non-constant (but generically constant) group scheme. The case of a suitable maximal \( R \)-order in \( H_K \) could also be particularly interesting.
5.3.2. The equivariant symmetric bundle. We fix an abelian character \( \chi \) of the cyclic group \( \langle \sigma \rangle \) with order greater than 2, and we consider the quadratic \( R \)-module \( (M, q) \):

\[
M = R \langle \sigma \rangle \circ \langle \tau \rangle \cdot e_\chi = R.e_\chi + R.\tau e_\chi = R.e_\chi + R.e_\chi^\tau
\]

dressed with the quadratic form

\[
q(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(x.\tau.y),
\]

where \( \text{tr}: K[D] \to K \) denotes the usual trace map where for \( d \in D \)

\[
\text{tr}(d) = 2n \text{ if } d = 1, \text{ and } 0 \text{ otherwise .}
\]

**Lemma 5.5.** \((M, q)\) is an \( A \)-equivariant symmetric bundle.

**Proof.** It is immediate from the definition that \( M \) is an \( H = AD \)-module. Note that

\[
q(dx, dy) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(dx.\tau.yd^{-1}) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(x.\tau.y) = q(x, y)
\]

so that \( q \) is indeed \( D \)-invariant. Of course we also have

\[
q(e_\chi, e_\chi^\tau) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(e_\chi^2) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}(e_\chi) = 1
\]

\[
q(e_\chi, e_\chi) = 0 = q(e_\chi^\tau, e_\chi^\tau);
\]

and so \( q \) is an \( R \)-perfect pairing on \( M \), and in fact is seen to have discriminant -1. \( \square \)

5.3.3. Twists of the form. Let \( B \) be a PHS for \( A \) over \( R \). The structure map

\[
\alpha_B: B \to B \otimes A
\]

induces an isomorphism of \( B \)-algebras and \( H \)-modules

\[
i_d \otimes \alpha_B: B \otimes_R B \simeq B \otimes_R A
\]

(recall that \( H \) acts on each side via the right-hand factors). We put \( C = \langle \sigma \rangle \) and set \( E = B^C \).

**Proposition 5.6.** \( E \) is a PHS for \( A^C \) and \( \mathcal{D}_{A^C/R} = A^C \).

**Proof.** Because \( B \) and \( A \) are \( R \)-flat we have the isomorphism induced by taking the \( C \)-fixed points:

\[
\beta: B \otimes_R E \simeq B \otimes_R A^C.
\]

We know that \( B \) is finite and flat and hence faithfully flat over \( R \). Moreover it follows from the definitions that \( A^C \) is a finite and free \( R \)-module. This implies that \( B \otimes_R A^C \) and thus \( B \otimes_R E \) is flat over \( B \) and so that \( E \) is flat over \( R \) ([W], XIII, 1.3.3). We have therefore shown that \( E \) is a commutative, finite and flat \( R \)-algebra.

Let \( q: D \to \langle \tau \rangle \) be the quotient group homomorphism with kernel \( C \). Because 2 is invertible in \( R \), we know that \( R \langle \tau \rangle \) is the unique maximal \( R \)-order in \( K \langle \tau \rangle \); and so in particular we see that \( \text{Spec}(R \langle \tau \rangle) \) is a closed subgroup scheme of \( \text{Spec}(H) \). We recall the inclusions

\[
A^C \subset A = \text{Hom}_R(H, R) \subset A_K = \text{Hom}_K(K[D], K).
\]

The group \( D \) acts on \( A_K \) via the rule that for all \( f \in A_K \), and for all \( \gamma \in D \)

\[
f^\gamma: \alpha \mapsto f(\alpha \gamma^{-1}).
\]
It therefore follows that for any \( f \in A \) and for any character \( \phi \) of \( C \) we have:

\[
f^\sigma(e_{\phi}) = f(e_{\phi^{-1}}) = \phi(\sigma^{-1})f(e_{\phi}) \quad \text{and} \quad f^\sigma(e_{\phi^}\tau) = \phi(\sigma)f(e_{\phi^}\tau).
\]

Therefore, by using the description of \( H \) above, we deduce that dually \( \text{Map}(\langle \tau \rangle, R) \) identifies as \( A^C \) and so \( \text{Spec}(A^C) \) identifies as a quotient group scheme of \( \text{Spec}(A) \).

We now observe that \( \beta \) induces an action map

\[
\gamma : E \otimes_R E \to E \otimes_R A^C.
\]

In order to show that \( \gamma \) is an isomorphism it suffices to prove that \( B \) is faithfully flat over \( E \). One checks easily that \( A \) is free over \( A^C \). Therefore \( B \otimes_R A \) is free over \( B \otimes_R A^C \) and similarly \( B \otimes_R B \) is free over \( B \otimes_R E \). Using once again that \( B \) is faithfully flat over \( R \) we deduce that \( B \) is flat over \( E \). Since \( B \) is finite over \( E \) we conclude that it is faithfully flat over \( E \) and thus that \( \gamma \) is an isomorphism. We have proved that \( E \) is a PHS for \( A^C \). Since by definition \( A^C \) is étale over \( R \), then \( D_{A^C/R} = A^C \). \( \square \)

We recall that \( M \) denotes the split maximal \( R \)-order in \( K[C] \). If we let \( L \) denote the ring of fractions of \( E \) then \( M_E = E \otimes_R M \) is the split maximal order in \( L[C] \). We consider the duals \( \mathcal{N} = \text{Hom}_R(\mathcal{M}, R) \) and \( \mathcal{N}_E = \mathcal{N} \otimes_R E = \text{Hom}_E(\mathcal{M}, E) \); by duality these are the minimal Hopf orders in \( \text{Map}(C, K) \) and \( \text{Map}(C, L) \) respectively. Then we have

\[
D_{\mathcal{N}/R} = n\mathcal{N} \quad \text{and} \quad D_{\mathcal{N}_E/E} = n\mathcal{N}_E .
\]

**Proposition 5.7.** \( B \) is a PHS of \( \mathcal{N}_E \) over \( E \).

**Proof.** The inclusion map \( C \hookrightarrow D \) induces dual maps

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \hookrightarrow & H \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
KC & \hookrightarrow & KD
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \rightarrow & \mathcal{N} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\text{Map}(D, K) & \rightarrow & \text{Map}(C, K)
\end{array}
\]

and the isomorphism \( i_d \otimes \alpha_B \) induces a map

\[
B \otimes_R B \rightarrow B \otimes_R A \rightarrow B \otimes_R \mathcal{N} \cong B \otimes_E E \otimes_R \mathcal{N} \cong B \otimes_E \mathcal{N}_E ;
\]

as \( \mathcal{N} \) acts trivially on \( E \) this map actually factors through \( B \otimes_E B \), and so in summary we have produced the action map

\[
B \otimes_E B \rightarrow B \otimes_E \mathcal{N}_E .
\]

In order to show that this injective map is in fact an isomorphism we shall show that their discriminants coincide. By the tower formula we know that

\[
D_B/E = D_{B/R}D_{E/R}^{-1} = D_{B/R} = nB ;
\]

here the second equality comes from Proposition 5.6 and the third equality comes from Lemma 5.4. Since we know that \( D_{\mathcal{N}_E/E} = n\mathcal{N}_E \) we conclude that the map is indeed an isomorphism. \( \square \)
Next we consider the ring $E$ over the maximal order $R\langle \tau \rangle$. By the above we may write $E$ as a direct sum of two rank one free $R$-modules $E = E_+ \oplus E_-$ where $\tau$ acts on $E_+ = R$ trivially and on $E_-$ by $-1$. Choosing a generator $\delta$ for $E_-$ over $R$, we have an element of $E$ with the property that $\delta^2 \in R$; moreover, as $E$ is a $\langle \tau \rangle$-torsor, we know that in fact $\delta^2 \in R^\times$.

We now apply a somewhat similar analysis to $B$ viewed initially as an $\mathcal{M}_E$-module. We may then write $B = \oplus B_\chi$ with $\chi$ ranging over the abelian characters of $\langle \sigma \rangle$, and with each $B_\chi$ a free rank one $R$-module, with generator $t_\chi$ and with $t_\chi t_\phi$ divisible by $t_\chi \phi$ (see 2.e in [CEPT]); since $B/E$ is an $\mathcal{N}_E$-torsor by Proposition 5.7 we can write:

$$B = E[X] \text{mod}(X^n - \alpha^n)$$

for some $\alpha^n \in E^\times$, with $a = \alpha^\tau \alpha \in R^\times$.

We now assume that $A$ satisfies $H_2$, (Definition 2, Section 3.2), which reduces, in this particular case, to requiring that $nR$ is the square of a principal ideal. For the sake of simplicity we shall assume that $n$ is a square of $R$ when it is not a unit. We denote by $n^{1/2}$ a square root of $n$. Moreover we choose $\chi$ as $\langle \sigma \rangle$-character of $\alpha$. These preparations being in place, we can now determine the twist of $(M, q)$ by $B$ which is defined, according to Definition 3, by:

$$(\tilde{M}_B, \tilde{q}_B) = (cB \otimes_R M, Tr \otimes q)^A,$$

where $c = 1$ (resp. $n^{-1/2}$) if $n$ is a unit (resp. otherwise).

**Proposition 5.8.** We have the following equalities:

i) $\tilde{M}_B = R\tilde{e}_1 \oplus R\tilde{e}_2$, where we set

$$\varepsilon_1 = c\alpha^\tau \otimes e_\chi + c\alpha \otimes e_\chi \tau \text{ and } \varepsilon_2 = c\delta e_\chi^\tau \otimes e_\chi - c\delta \otimes e_\chi \tau.$$

ii) $\tilde{q}_B(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) = 2a, \tilde{q}_B(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) = -2a\delta^2, \tilde{q}_B(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = 0.$

**Proof.** We recall from the definition that

$$\tilde{M}_B = (cB \otimes_R M)^A = \{z \in cB \otimes_R M \mid uz = \varepsilon^D(u)z \forall u \in A^D\}.$$

One easily checks from the definition of $A^D = H$ that

$$(cB \otimes_R M)^A = (cB \otimes_R M)^D.$$

We now observe that Propositions 5.6 and 5.7 provide us with a free $R$-basis of $B$. Moreover, we know the action of $D$ on the elements of this basis. Hence by a straightforward computation we obtain the equality:

$$(cB \otimes_R M)^C = R(c\alpha^\tau \otimes e_\chi) + R(c\delta e_\chi^\tau \otimes e_\chi) + R(c\alpha \otimes e_\chi \tau) + R(c\delta e_\chi \otimes e_\chi \tau).$$

It now suffices to take the $c$-fixed points of the right-hand side of the equality above to obtain i). In order to prove ii) we shall assume that $n$ is not a unit; the easier case where $n$ is a unit is left to the reader. From the definitions we obtain that

$$(Tr \otimes q)(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1) = 2Tr(n^{-1}a\alpha^\tau)q(e_\chi, e_\chi \tau) = 4a, \quad (Tr \otimes q)(\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2) = 0$$

and

$$(Tr \otimes q)(\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2) = -2Tr(n^{-1}\delta^2 a\alpha^\tau)q(e_\chi, e_\chi \tau) = -4a\delta^2.$$
Finally we have to compare the forms $Tr \otimes q$ and $(Tr \otimes q)^A$ on $\tilde{M}_B$. Using Lemma 2.5 and Lemma 5.4, we note that $\tilde{M}_B = \theta^D M_B$, with $\theta^D = n^{-1} \sum_{u \in D} u$. Then, for any element $m$ and $n$ in $M_B$, we have:

$$(Tr \otimes q)(\theta^D m, \theta^D n) = n^{-1} \sum_{u \in D} (Tr \otimes q)(um, \theta^D n)$$

$$= 2(Tr \otimes q)(m, \theta^D n) = 2(Tr \otimes q)^A(\theta^D m, \theta^D n).$$

We conclude that $\tilde{q}_B = \frac{1}{2}(Tr \otimes q)$ and so $\tilde{q}_B$ follows from the previous equalities. □

**Remark** We observe that the discriminant of the form $\tilde{q}_B$ is equal to $-\delta^2$, up to a square. Therefore, if $-1$ is a square of $R$, since we know that $\delta^2$ is not a square of $R$, we deduce that the discriminant of $\tilde{q}_B$ is not a square and thus that the forms $q$ and $\tilde{q}_B$ are not isometric.

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