Quantum Group Actions and Hopf Algebras

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History

- (1939) Heinz Hopf works on homology of sphere groups
- (1969) Moss Sweedler writes seminal book "Hopf Algebras"
- (1986) Vladimir Drinfeld gives ICM address on quantum groups
- (1992) Susan Montogomery writes "Hopf Algebras and Their Actions on Rings"

Goal

To understand the actions of Hopf algebras on other algebras

Quantum Plane

Notation:
$$\mathbb{C}[v_1,\ldots,v_n]=\mathbb{C}\langle v_1,\ldots,v_n\mid v_jv_i=v_iv_j\rangle$$

Quantum Polynomial Ring

Let $Q = (q_{ij})$ be an $n \times n$ matrix of roots of unity where

$$q_{ii}=1=q_{ji}q_{ij}.$$

A quantum polynomial ring is

$$\mathbb{C}_{Q}[v_{1},\ldots,v_{n}] = \mathbb{C}\left\langle v_{1},\ldots,v_{n} \mid v_{j}v_{i} = q_{ij}v_{i}v_{j}\right\rangle.$$

Example:
$$\mathbb{C}_{-1}[v_1, v_2] = \mathbb{C} \langle v_1, v_2 | v_1 v_2 = -v_2 v_1 \rangle$$

Motivation

• When a grp G acts on a space V over $\mathbb C$ linearly, the action can be extended to $V\otimes V$ by $g\in G$ acting as

$$g \otimes g = \triangle(g)$$
.

Then \triangle defines a coproduct map

$$\triangle: \mathbb{C}G \to \mathbb{C}G \otimes \mathbb{C}G.$$

For an arbitrary set A with a coproduct $\triangle: A \rightarrow A \otimes A$, we call $g \in A$ grouplike if $\triangle(g) = g \otimes g$.

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② When a Lie alg $\mathfrak g$ acts on a space V over $\mathbb C$, the action can be extended to $V\otimes V$ by $x\in \mathfrak g$ acting as

$$x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x = \triangle(x)$$
.

Then \triangle defines a coproduct map

$$\triangle : \mathfrak{g} \to \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}.$$

For an arbitrary set A with a coproduct $\triangle: A \rightarrow A \otimes A$, we call $x \in A$ **primitive** if $\triangle(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x$.

We want an algebra that synthesizes group actions and actions by Lie algebras.

Hopf algebras combine the notions of Algebras with products and Coalgebras with coproducts.

We are looking for actions of Hopf algebras. In particular on non-commutative algebras like Quantum Polynomial Rings.

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Let τ be the 'flip' over the tensor product, so $\tau(u \otimes v) = v \otimes u$. Note that $\tau \circ \triangle(x) \neq \triangle(x)$, so H is non-cocommutative.

Actions of Sweedler's Algebra

$$\mathcal{H}_4$$
 acts on $\mathbb{C}_{-1}[\mathit{v}_1,\mathit{v}_2]$ by

$$g \cdot v_1 = v_1, \ g \cdot v_2 = -v_2, \ x \cdot v_1 = 0, \ x \cdot v_2 = v_1.$$

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We can express this action on the generators v_1, v_2 as

$$g\mapsto \begin{bmatrix}1&0\\0&-1\end{bmatrix},\; x\mapsto \begin{bmatrix}0&1\\0&0\end{bmatrix}.$$

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$$H_8 =$$

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Actions of Kac-Paljutkin Algebra

 H_8 acts on $\mathbb{C}_q[v_1,v_2]$ where $q^2=-1$ via the representation

$$x \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad y \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \quad z \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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And on $\mathbb{C}_{\mathcal{O}}[v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4]$ for

$$q_{12}=q_{34}^{-1}, \;\; q_{13}=q_{24}^{-1}, \;\; q_{14}^2=1, \;\; q_{23}^2=-1$$
 via the rep

$$x \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad y \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad z \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

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Described by P. Kulish and N. Reshetikhin in "Quantum linear problem..." (1983), leading Vladimir Drinfeld to quantum groups: $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)=$

$$\left\langle E,F,K,K^{-1}\mid EF-FE=(q-q^{-1})^{-1}\left(K-K^{-1}
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with operations:

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Note: You can recover $\mathcal{U}(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$ by limiting $q \to 1$.

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} E \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} & & F \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ \mathcal{K} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} q & 0 \\ 0 & q^{-1} \end{bmatrix} & & \mathcal{K}^{-1} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} q^{-1} & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{bmatrix}$$

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so that the following commute:

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$$\begin{array}{ccc}
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id \otimes \nabla \downarrow & & \downarrow \nabla \\
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\end{array}$$

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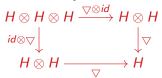
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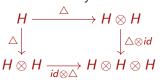
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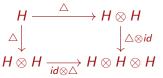
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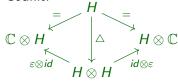
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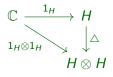
Hopf Algebra Diagrams

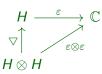
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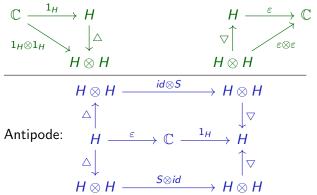


Hopf Algebra Diagrams

Product and Coproduct compatibility:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H \otimes H & \stackrel{\nabla}{\longrightarrow} & H & \stackrel{\triangle}{\longrightarrow} & H \otimes H \\ & & & & \uparrow_{\nabla \otimes \nabla} \\ H \otimes H \otimes H \otimes H & \stackrel{id \otimes \tau \otimes id}{\longrightarrow} & H \otimes H \otimes H \otimes H \end{array}$$

Unit and Counit compatibility:



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(3) $id \otimes \triangle(R) = R_{1,3}R_{1,2}$
where $R = \sum R_{(1)} \otimes R_{(2)}$ and $R_{1,2} = \sum R_{(1)} \otimes R_{(2)} \otimes 1$
 $R_{1,3} = \sum R_{(1)} \otimes 1 \otimes R_{(2)}$
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Common philosophy: A **quantum group** is a Hopf alg H with a bijective antipode, and some invertible $R \in H \otimes H$ witnessing how close H is to being cocommutative and satisfying:

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$$R\left(\sum h_{(1)} \otimes h_{(2)}\right) R^{-1} = \sum h_{(2)} \otimes h_{(1)}$$

(2) $\triangle \otimes id(R) = R_{1,3}R_{2,3}$
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Hence, *R* is a solution to the quantum Yang-Baxter equation, and so is often called a **universal R-matrix**.

$$R_{1,2}R_{1,3}R_{2,3} = R_{2,3}R_{1,3}R_{1,2}.$$

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$$R=1\otimes 1-2\tfrac{1-g}{2}\otimes \tfrac{1-g}{2}+x\otimes x+2x\tfrac{1-g}{2}\otimes x\tfrac{1-g}{2}-2x\otimes x\tfrac{1-g}{2}.$$

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• The Kac-Paljutkin algebra, $H_8 = \left\langle x,y,z \mid x^2 = y^2 = 1, xy = yx, zx = yz, zy = xz, z^2 = \frac{1}{2}(1+x+y-xy)\right\rangle$, has 6 non-iso quasitriangular structures.

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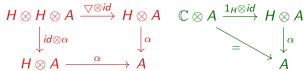
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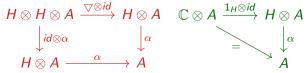
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- The ambiguity of what is a quantum group can be best seen with $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$. Undoubtedly a quantum group, as it was the inspiration for the concept. But its univ R-matrix exists only in a completion of the tensor product $\mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2) \otimes \mathcal{U}_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$, and so is a formal power series of pure tensors.

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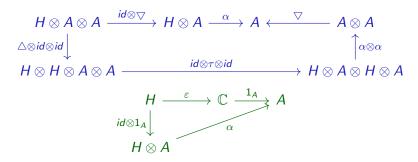
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In words, H acts on A iff you can multiply in H and then act on A or act on A consecutively, $\forall h, h' \in H, \forall a \in A$

$$(hh')(a) = h(h'(a)), \quad 1_H(a) = a.$$

And A is an H-module alg iff H acts on A and $\forall h \in H, \forall a, a' \in A$

$$h(aa') = \sum h_{(1)}(a) \cdot h_{(2)}(a'), \quad h(1_A) = \varepsilon(h)1_A$$

where $\triangle(h) = \sum h_{(1)} \otimes h_{(2)}$.

This generalizes the notion of acting by automorphisms.

Semidirect Product

Let G and G' be groups where G' acts on G by automorphisms, giving the semidirect product group, $G \rtimes G'$.

The action can be extended to the group algebras:

$$\mathbb{C}(G \rtimes G') = \mathbb{C}G \# \mathbb{C}G'$$

with product g'g = g'(g)g'.

Smash Product Algebra

If H is a Hopf algebra and A an H-module algebra, then A#H is defined as $A\otimes H$ as a vector space and with product

$$(a'\otimes h)(a\otimes h')=\sum a'h_{(1)}(a)\otimes h_{(2)}h'$$

where $a, a' \in A$, $h, h' \in H$ and $\triangle(h) = \sum h_{(1)} \otimes h_{(2)}$.

Smash Product Algebra

"Group-like" and "Lie-like"

For Hopf alg H, define

$$G(H) = \{ h \in H \mid \triangle(h) = h \otimes h \} = \text{grouplike elements}$$

which forms a group, and define

$$P(H) = \{h \in H \mid \triangle(h) = h \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes h\} = \text{primitive elements}$$

which forms a Lie alg.

Cartier-Kostant-Milnor-Moore Theorem

Let H be a cocommutative Hopf algebra over \mathbb{C} , then as Hopf alg,

$$H \cong \mathcal{U}(P(H)) \# \mathbb{C}G(H)$$

Cor: Any cocomm, finite-dim'l Hopf alg over $\mathbb C$ is iso to a grp alg.

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- Which Hopf Algebras act on other noncommutative algebras?
- If H is semisimple and finite-dimensional, and A is semiprime, is A#H semiprime?
- If B is a Koszul algebra, are there nontrivial PBW deformations of B#U_q(sl₂)?

Thank you!