$$\int = C-span of \int hi$$

$$(h_i, h_j)_o = \frac{1}{d_j} a_{ij}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \varphi \propto_{j} \qquad \alpha_{i}(h_{j}) = \alpha_{ij} \quad \forall i,j.$$

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}_{t}$$
: algebra gen by $h \in \mathcal{G}$, $\{E_{i}, F_{i}\}_{i \in T}$

Relⁿ's:
$$[h,h'] = 0$$

 $[h,E_i] = \alpha_i(h)E_i$
 $[h,F_i] = -\alpha_i(h)F_i$

$$\left(E_{i}, F_{j}\right) = S_{ij} \frac{K_{i} - K_{i}^{-1}}{q_{i} - q_{i}^{-1}}$$

$$(q = e^{\frac{h}{2}}, q_i = q^{d_i}, K_i = q_i^{h_i})$$

•
$$\Delta$$
, S, ε ($\forall i$, $\{E_i, F_i, K_i\} \cong U_{d,h}$ (Sl_2) $\in U$).

$$\Delta(E_i) = E_i \otimes I + K_i \otimes E_i$$
, et cetera.

· Need a non-degenerate form.

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{U}}^{\leq 0}$$
 - gen by $\mathfrak{f}, \{F_i\}$ (Hopf subalgebras)

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{V}}^{\leq \circ} \times \widetilde{\mathcal{V}}^{\geqslant \circ} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}((h))$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1, x) &= \varepsilon(x) \\ (y_1, x_1, x_2) &= (\Delta(y), x_1 \otimes x_2) \\ (y_1) &= \varepsilon(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (y_1, x_1, x_2) &= (\Delta(y), x_1 \otimes x_2) \\ (y_1, y_2, x) &= (y_1 \otimes y_2, \Delta^{op}(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$(h_1 h') = \frac{(h, h')_{\circ}}{ln(\xi)}$$

$$(h, E_i) = 0 = (F_i, h)$$

$$(F_{i,j}E_{j,j}) = \frac{\delta_{i,j}}{q_{i,j}-q_{i,j}}$$

properties of (,.):

$$(1)$$
 $U^{\circ} \cdot U^{-} \times U^{\circ} \cdot U^{+}$

$$(P_1 \cdot y, P_2 \cdot x) = (P_1, P_2)(y_1x).$$

(2) on U° x U°, tre form 13 non-degenerate.

$$(\mathcal{U}^{-} = \text{free assoc alg on } \{F_i\}$$
 $\text{deg}(F_i) = -\alpha_i$
 $\mathcal{U}^{+} = \text{``}$ $\text{fe}_i\}$ $\text{deg}(E_i) = \alpha_i$

let {X;} be an o.n.b. of f, (·,·).

$$\left(\prod_{i} X_{i}^{n_{i}}, \prod_{i} X_{i}^{m_{i}}\right) = \int_{\underline{n},\underline{m}} \frac{\prod_{i} n_{i}!}{\ln(2)^{\sum_{i} n_{i}}}$$

canonical tensor =
$$q^{\sum_{i} \chi_{i} \otimes \chi_{i}}$$
 $(= R_{o})$

(3)
$$(\mathcal{U}_{\mu}, \mathcal{U}_{\nu}^{\dagger}) = 0 \text{ if } \mu \neq \nu$$

 $rnd^{30} \in \mathcal{U}^{30}$ consists of $x \leq 1$. $(y,x) = 0 \quad \forall y \in \mathcal{U}^{40}$.