

ε と S が well-defined と同様

$(U(\mathcal{A}), \Delta, \varepsilon)$ が双代数.

余結合律をチェックする. $\forall X \in \mathcal{A}$ に対して.

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta \otimes id) \Delta(X) &= (\Delta \otimes id)(X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) = \Delta(X) \otimes 1 + \Delta(1) \otimes X \\ &= (X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes 1 \otimes X \\ &= X \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes 1 \otimes X \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (id \otimes \Delta) \Delta(X) &= (id \otimes \Delta)(X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) = X \otimes \Delta(1) + 1 \otimes \Delta(X) \\ &= X \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes (X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) \\ &= X \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes 1 \otimes X \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta(X) = \sum_i x_i \otimes x'_i, \quad \Delta(Y) = \sum_j y_j \otimes y'_j \quad \text{とする} \quad (X, Y \in U(\mathcal{A}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta \otimes id) \Delta(XY) &= (\Delta \otimes id) \Delta(X) \Delta(Y) = (\Delta \otimes id) \left(\sum_i x_i \otimes x'_i \right) \left(\sum_j y_j \otimes y'_j \right) \\ &= (\Delta \otimes id) \left(\sum_{i,j} x_i y_j \otimes x'_i y'_j \right) = \sum \Delta(x_i y_j) \otimes x'_i y'_j \\ &= \sum \Delta(x_i) \Delta(y_j) \otimes x'_i y'_j = \sum (\Delta(x_i) \otimes x'_i) (\Delta(y_j) \otimes y'_j) \\ &= \left(\sum_i \Delta(x_i) \otimes x'_i \right) \left(\sum_j \Delta(y_j) \otimes y'_j \right) \\ &= \sum_{i,j} (x_i y_j \otimes \Delta(x'_i) \Delta(y'_j)) \\ &= (id \otimes \Delta) \left(\sum x_i \otimes x'_i \right) \left(\sum y_j \otimes y'_j \right) = (id \otimes \Delta) \Delta(XY) \end{aligned}$$

余単位律をチェックする $\forall X \in \mathcal{A}$ に対して.

$$\begin{aligned} (id \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta(X) &= (id \otimes \varepsilon)(X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) = X \otimes \varepsilon(1) + 1 \otimes \varepsilon(X) = X \otimes 1 \\ (\varepsilon \otimes id) \circ \Delta(X) &= (\varepsilon \otimes id)(X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) = \varepsilon(X) \otimes 1 + \varepsilon(1) \otimes X = 1 \otimes X \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{同様に } \Delta(X) = \sum_i x_i \otimes x'_i, \quad \Delta(Y) = \sum_j y_j \otimes y'_j \quad \text{とする} \quad (X, Y \in U(\mathcal{A}))$$

$$\begin{aligned} (id \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta(XY) &= (id \otimes \varepsilon) \left(\sum_i x_i \otimes x'_i \right) \left(\sum_j y_j \otimes y'_j \right) \\ &= (id \otimes \varepsilon) \left(\sum_{i,j} x_i y_j \otimes x'_i y'_j \right) = \sum x_i y_j \otimes \varepsilon(x'_i) \varepsilon(y'_j) \\ &= \sum_i (x_i \otimes \varepsilon(x'_i)) \sum_j (y_j \otimes \varepsilon(y'_j)) \\ &= \sum_i (\varepsilon(x_i) \otimes x'_i) \sum_j (\varepsilon(y_j) \otimes y'_j) \\ &= \sum \varepsilon(x_i) \varepsilon(y_j) \otimes x'_i y'_j \\ &= (\varepsilon \otimes id) \circ \Delta(XY) \end{aligned}$$

$(U(\mathfrak{g}), \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ がホップ代数.

$\forall X \in \mathfrak{g}$ に対して.

$$\begin{aligned} m(S \otimes id) \Delta(X) &= m(S \otimes id)(X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) = m(S(X) \otimes 1 + S(1) \otimes X) \\ &= m(-X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) = -X + X = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m(id \otimes S) \Delta(X) &= m(id \otimes S)(X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X) = m(X \otimes S(1) + 1 \otimes S(X)) \\ &= m(X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes (-X)) = X - X = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$U \circ \varepsilon(X) = U(0) = 0$$

同様に $\Delta(X) = \sum_i x_i \otimes x'_i$, $\Delta(Y) = \sum_j y_j \otimes y'_j$ とする. $X, Y \in U(\mathfrak{g})$

$$\begin{aligned} m(S \otimes id) \Delta(XY) &= m(S \otimes id)(\sum_i x_i y_j \otimes x'_i y'_j) \\ &= m(\sum_i S(y_j) S(x_i) \otimes x'_i y'_j) = \sum_i S(y_j) S(x_i) x'_i y'_j \\ &= \sum_j S(y_j) (m(S \otimes id) \Delta(X)) y'_j = \sum_j S(y_j) (U \circ \varepsilon)(X) y'_j \\ &= (U \circ \varepsilon)(X) \sum_j S(y_j) y'_j = (U \circ \varepsilon)(X) \cdot (U \circ \varepsilon)(Y) \\ &= U(\varepsilon(X) \varepsilon(Y)) = (U \circ \varepsilon)(XY) \end{aligned}$$

同様に $m(id \otimes S) \Delta(XY) = (U \circ \varepsilon)(XY)$ が示せる. //

2. $U_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathcal{A}_2(\mathbb{C}))$ \mathbb{C} 下 $\mathbb{C} \ni \mathfrak{q} \neq 0, \pm 1$ を固定する.

Def. 文字 $X^+ = E, X^- = F, K^{\pm} = \mathfrak{q}^{\pm H}$ を基底とする \mathbb{C} 上ベクトル空間の自由結合代数 (テンソル代数) を \mathcal{J} とし.

$$U_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathcal{A}_2(\mathbb{C})) := \mathcal{J}/I$$

ここで I は次の元で生成される両側イデアルとする.

$$I := \left(K K^{-1} - 1, K^{-1} K - 1, K X^+ K^{-1} - \mathfrak{q}^2 X^+, K X^- K^{-1} - \mathfrak{q}^{-2} X^-, X^- X^- - X^- X^+ - \frac{K - K^{-1}}{\mathfrak{q} - \mathfrak{q}^{-1}} \right)$$

これを量子包絡環という. \mathbb{C} 下 $U_{\mathfrak{g}}(\mathcal{A}_2(\mathbb{C}))$ を $U_{\mathfrak{g}}$ と略記する.

$$\text{Prop 2.1 } \Delta(K^{\pm 1}) = K^{\pm 1} \otimes K^{\pm 1}, \Delta(X^+) = X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+, \Delta(X^-) = X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-,$$

$$\varepsilon(K^{\pm 1}) = 1, \varepsilon(X^{\pm}) = 0,$$

$$S(K^{\pm 1}) = K^{\mp 1}, S(X^+) = -K^{-1} X^+, S(X^-) = -X^- K$$

と生成元に定め. $U_{\mathfrak{g}}$ 全体の \mathcal{J} には.

$$\Delta: U_{\mathfrak{g}} \rightarrow U_{\mathfrak{g}} \otimes U_{\mathfrak{g}}, \varepsilon: U_{\mathfrak{g}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \text{ は代数射}$$

$$S: U_{\mathfrak{g}} \rightarrow U_{\mathfrak{g}} \text{ は反代数射.}$$

として拡張すれば. $(U_{\mathfrak{g}}, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ はホップ代数となる.

Proof. Δ, ε, S は well-defined.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(K K^{-1} - 1) &= \Delta(K) \Delta(K^{-1}) - \Delta(1) = (K \otimes K)(K^{-1} \otimes K^{-1}) - 1 \otimes 1 \\ &= K K^{-1} \otimes K K^{-1} - 1 \otimes 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$= (K K^{-1} - 1) \otimes K K^{-1} + 1 \otimes (K K^{-1} - 1) \in I \otimes \mathcal{J} + \mathcal{J} \otimes I$$

$$\Delta(K^{-1} K - 1) = \Delta(K^{-1}) \Delta(K) - \Delta(1) = (K^{-1} \otimes K^{-1})(K \otimes K) - 1 \otimes 1$$

$$= K^{-1} K \otimes K^{-1} K - 1 \otimes 1 = (K^{-1} K - 1) \otimes K^{-1} K + 1 \otimes (K^{-1} K - 1) \in I \otimes \mathcal{J} + \mathcal{J} \otimes I$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(KX^+K^{-1} - q^2X^+) &= \Delta(K)\Delta(X^+)\Delta(K^{-1}) - q^2\Delta(X^+) \\
&= (K \otimes K)(X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+)(K^{-1} \otimes K^{-1}) - q^2(X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) \\
&= KX^+K^{-1} \otimes KK^{-1} + K^2K^{-1} \otimes KX^+K^{-1} - q^2X^+ \otimes 1 - q^2K \otimes X^+ \\
&= (KX^+K^{-1} - q^2X^+) \otimes KK^{-1} + K^2K^{-1} \otimes (KX^+K^{-1} - q^2X^+) \\
&\quad + q^2X^+ \otimes (KK^{-1} - 1) + K(KK^{-1} - 1) \otimes q^2X^+ \in I \otimes J + J \otimes I
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(KX^-K^{-1} - q^{-2}X^-) &= \Delta(K)\Delta(X^-)\Delta(K^{-1}) - q^{-2}\Delta(X^-) \\
&= (K \otimes K)(X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-)(K^{-1} \otimes K^{-1}) - q^{-2}(X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) \\
&= KX^-K^{-1} \otimes KK^{-2} + KK^{-1} \otimes KX^-K^{-1} - q^{-2}X^- \otimes K^{-1} + q^{-2}1 \otimes X^- \\
&= (KX^-K^{-1} - q^{-2}X^-) \otimes KK^{-2} + KK^{-1} \otimes (KX^-K^{-1} - q^{-2}X^-) \\
&\quad + (KK^{-1} - 1) \otimes q^{-2}X^- + q^{-2}X^- \otimes (KK^{-1} - 1)K^{-1} \in I \otimes J + J \otimes I
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(X^+X^- - X^-X^+ - \frac{K-K^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}}) &= \Delta(X^+)\Delta(X^-) - \Delta(X^-)\Delta(X^+) - \frac{\Delta(K) - \Delta(K^{-1})}{q - q^{-1}} \\
&= (X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+)(X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) - (X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-)(X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) - \frac{K \otimes K - K^{-1} \otimes K^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} \\
&= X^+X^- \otimes K^{-1} + X^+ \otimes X^- + KX^- \otimes X^+K^{-1} + K \otimes X^+X^- - X^-X^+ \otimes K^{-1} - X^-K \otimes K^{-1}X^+ - X^+ \otimes X^- - K \otimes X^-X^+ \\
&\quad - \frac{K \otimes K}{q - q^{-1}} + \frac{K^{-1} \otimes K^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} \\
&= (X^+X^- - X^-X^+ - \frac{K-K^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}}) \otimes K^{-1} + K \otimes (X^+X^- - X^-X^+ - \frac{K-K^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}}) \\
&\quad + KX^- \otimes X^+K^{-1} - X^-K \otimes K^{-1}X^+ - \frac{K \otimes K^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}} + \frac{K \otimes K^{-1}}{q - q^{-1}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
X^+K^{-1} &= K^{-1}KX^+K^{-1} - (K^{-1}K - 1)X^+K^{-1} \\
&= q^2K^{-1}X^+ + K^{-1}(KX^+K^{-1} - q^2X^+) - (K^{-1}K - 1)X^+K^{-1} \\
KX^{-1} &= KX^-K^{-1}K - KX^-(K^{-1}K - 1) \\
&= q^{-2}X^-K + (KX^-K^{-1} - q^{-2}X^-)K - KX^-(K^{-1}K - 1)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&KX^- \otimes X^+K^{-1} - X^-K \otimes K^{-1}X^+ \\
&= (q^{-2}X^-K + (KX^-K^{-1} - q^{-2}X^-)K - KX^-(K^{-1}K - 1)) \otimes (q^2K^{-1}X^+ + K^{-1}(KX^+K^{-1} - q^2X^+) - (K^{-1}K - 1)X^+K^{-1}) - X^-K \otimes K^{-1}X^+ \\
&= X^-K \otimes K^{-1}X^+ + q^{-2}X^-K \otimes \{K^{-1}(KX^+K^{-1} - q^2X^+) + (K^{-1}K - 1)X^+K^{-1}\} \\
&\quad + \{(KX^-K^{-1} - q^{-2}X^-)K - KX^-(K^{-1}K - 1)\} \otimes \{q^2K^{-1}X^+ + K^{-1}(KX^+K^{-1} - q^2X^+) - (K^{-1}K - 1)X^+K^{-1}\} \\
&\quad - X^-K \otimes K^{-1}X^+ \in I \otimes J + J \otimes I
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(KK^{-1}-1) &= \varepsilon(K)\varepsilon(K^{-1})-\varepsilon(1) = 1 \cdot 1 - 1 = 0 \in \mathbb{C} \\ \varepsilon(K^{-1}K-1) &= \varepsilon(K^{-1})\varepsilon(K)-\varepsilon(1) = 1 \cdot 1 - 1 = 0 \in \mathbb{C} \\ \varepsilon(KX^+K^{-1}-q^2X^+) &= \varepsilon(K)\varepsilon(X^+)\varepsilon(K^{-1})-q^2\varepsilon(X^+) = 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 - q^2 \cdot 0 = 0 \in \mathbb{C} \\ \varepsilon(KX^-K^{-1}-q^{-2}X^-) &= \varepsilon(K)\varepsilon(X^-)\varepsilon(K^{-1})-q^{-2}\varepsilon(X^-) = 1 \cdot 0 \cdot 1 - q^{-2} \cdot 0 = 0 \in \mathbb{C} \\ \varepsilon\left(X^+X^- - X^-X^+ - \frac{K-K^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}}\right) &= \varepsilon(X^+)\varepsilon(X^-) - \varepsilon(X^-)\varepsilon(X^+) - \frac{\varepsilon(K)-\varepsilon(K^{-1})}{q-q^{-1}} \\ &= 0 \cdot 0 - 0 \cdot 0 - \frac{1-1}{q-q^{-1}} = 0 \in \mathbb{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S(KK^{-1}-1) &= S(K^{-1})S(K)-S(1) = K^{-1}K-1 \in I \\ S(K^{-1}K-1) &= S(K)S(K^{-1})-S(1) = KK^{-1}-1 \in I \\ S(KX^+K^{-1}-q^2X^+) &= S(K^{-1})S(X^+)S(K)-q^2S(X^+) \\ &= K(-K^{-1}X^+)K^{-1}-q^2(-K^{-1}X^+) \\ &= -\{(K^{-1}K+(KK^{-1}-1)-(K^{-1}K-1))X^+K^{-1}-q^2K^{-1}X^+\} \\ &= -K^{-1}(KX^+K^{-1}-q^2X^+) - (KK^{-1}-1)X^+K^{-1} + (K^{-1}K-1)X^+K^{-1} \in I \\ S(KX^-K^{-1}-q^{-2}X^-) &= S(K^{-1})S(X^-)S(K)-q^{-2}S(X^-) \\ &= K(-X^-K)K^{-1}-q^{-2}(-X^-K) \\ &\equiv -KX^-K^{-1}K + q^{-2}X^-K = (KX^-K^{-1}-q^{-2}X^-)(-K) \pmod{I} \in I \\ S\left(X^+X^- - X^-X^+ - \frac{K-K^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}}\right) &= S(X^-)S(X^+) - S(X^+)S(X^-) - \frac{S(K)-S(K^{-1})}{q-q^{-1}} \\ &= (-X^-K)(-K^{-1}X^+) - (-K^{-1}X^+)(-X^-K) - \frac{K^{-1}-K}{q-q^{-1}} \\ &= X^-KK^{-1}X^+ - K^{-1}X^+X^-K - \frac{K^{-1}-K}{q-q^{-1}} \\ &\equiv X^-X^+ - (q^{-2}X^+K^{-1})(q^2KX^-) - \frac{K^{-1}-K}{q-q^{-1}} \\ &\equiv X^-X^+ - X^+X^- - \frac{K^{-1}-K}{q-q^{-1}} \quad (\because X^+K^{-1} \equiv q^2K^{-1}X^+, KX^- \equiv q^{-2}X^-K) \\ &= -(X^+X^- - X^-X^+ - \frac{K-K^{-1}}{q-q^{-1}}) \pmod{I} \in I \end{aligned}$$

U_q , Δ , ε は双代数

乗結合律をチェックする.

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta \otimes \text{id}) \Delta(K^{\pm 1}) &= K^{\pm 1} \otimes K^{\pm 1} \otimes K^{\pm 1} = (\text{id} \otimes \Delta) \Delta(K^{\pm 1}) \\ (\Delta \otimes \text{id}) \Delta(X^+) &= (\Delta \otimes \text{id})(X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) = (X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) \otimes 1 + K \otimes K \otimes X^+ \\ (\text{id} \otimes \Delta) \Delta(X^+) &= (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) = X^+ \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + K \otimes (X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) \\ (\Delta \otimes \text{id}) \Delta(X^-) &= (\Delta \otimes \text{id})(X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) = (X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes 1 \otimes X^- \\ (\text{id} \otimes \Delta) \Delta(X^-) &= (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) = X^- \otimes K^{-1} \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes (X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) \end{aligned}$$

余単位律をチェックする.

$$(id \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta(K^{\pm 1}) = (id \otimes \varepsilon)(K^{\pm 1} \otimes K^{\pm 1}) = K^{\pm 1} \otimes 1$$

$$(\varepsilon \otimes id) \circ \Delta(K^{\pm 1}) = (\varepsilon \otimes id)(K^{\pm 1} \otimes K^{\pm 1}) = 1 \otimes K^{\pm 1}$$

$$(id \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta(X^+) = (id \otimes \varepsilon)(X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) = X^+ \otimes 1$$

$$(\varepsilon \otimes id) \circ \Delta(X^+) = (\varepsilon \otimes id)(X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) = 1 \otimes X^+$$

$$(id \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta(X^-) = (id \otimes \varepsilon)(X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) = X^- \otimes 1$$

$$(\varepsilon \otimes id) \circ \Delta(X^-) = (\varepsilon \otimes id)(X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) = 1 \otimes X^-$$

$(U_q, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ はホップ代数.

$$m \circ (S \otimes id) \circ \Delta(K^{\pm 1}) = m \circ (S \otimes id)(K^{\pm 1} \otimes K^{\pm 1}) = K^{\mp 1} \cdot K^{\pm 1} \equiv 1 = u \circ \varepsilon(K^{\pm 1})$$

$$m \circ (S \otimes id) \circ \Delta(X^+) = m \circ (S \otimes id)(X^+ \otimes 1 + K \otimes X^+) = -K^{-1} X^+ + 1 + K^{-1} X^+ = 0 = u \circ \varepsilon(X^+)$$

$$m \circ (S \otimes id) \circ \Delta(X^-) = m \circ (S \otimes id)(X^- \otimes K^{-1} + 1 \otimes X^-) = -X^- K^{-1} + 1 + X^- = 0 = u \circ \varepsilon(X^-)$$

三角分解
記号.

$N^{\pm} := X^{\pm}$ が生成する U_q の部分代数.

$T := K, K^{-1}$ が生成する U_q の部分代数.

$$[n] := [n]_q = \frac{q^n - q^{-n}}{q - q^{-1}} \quad ([1]_q = 1)$$

また、不定文字 ξ^{\pm} , ζ を導入して.

$$\tilde{N}^{\pm} := \mathbb{C}[\xi^{\pm}] \quad , \quad \tilde{T} := \mathbb{C}[\zeta, \zeta^{-1}]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{線型写像 } \rho: \tilde{N}^- \otimes \tilde{T} \otimes \tilde{N}^+ &\longrightarrow U_q \quad (l, n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, m \in \mathbb{Z}) \\ (\xi^-)^l \otimes \zeta^m \otimes (\xi^+)^n &\longmapsto (X^-)^l K^m (X^+)^n \end{aligned}$$

と定義する. well-defined は $\tilde{\rho}: \tilde{N}^- \times \tilde{T} \times \tilde{N}^+ \rightarrow U_q$ の双線型性から成り立つ.