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## Quantum automorphism groups and SO(3)-deformations



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MSC: 17B37; 18D10 ABSTRACT

We show that any compact quantum group having the same fusion rules as the ones of SO(3) is the quantum automorphism group of a pair  $(A, \varphi)$ , where A is a finite dimensional  $C^*$ -algebra endowed with a homogeneous faithful state. We also study the representation category of the quantum automorphism group of  $(A, \varphi)$  when  $\varphi$  is not necessarily positive, generalizing some known results, and we discuss the possibility of classifying the cosemisimple (not necessarily compact) Hopf algebras whose corepresentation semi-ring is isomorphic to that of SO(3).

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#### 1. Introduction and main results

The quantum automorphism group of a measured finite dimensional  $C^*$ -algebra  $(A, \varphi)$  (i.e. a finite-dimensional  $C^*$ -algebra A endowed with a faithful state  $\varphi$ ) has been defined by Wang in [24] as the universal object in the category of compact quantum groups acting on  $(A, \varphi)$ . The corresponding compact Hopf algebra is denoted by  $A_{\mathbf{aut}}(A, \varphi)$ .

The structure of  $A_{\mathbf{aut}}(A,\varphi)$  depends on the choice of the measure  $\varphi$ , and the representation theory of this quantum group is now well understood [2,3], provided a good choice of  $\varphi$  has been done, namely that  $\varphi$  is a  $\delta$ -form (we shall say here that  $\varphi$  is homogeneous, and that  $(A,\varphi)$  is a homogeneous measured  $C^*$ -algebra). Banica's main result in [2,3] is that if  $\varphi$  is homogeneous and  $\dim(A) \geqslant 4$ , then  $A_{\mathbf{aut}}(A,\varphi)$  has the same corepresentation semi-ring as SO(3). See also [12]. The result can be further extended to show that the corepresentation category of  $A_{\mathbf{aut}}(A,\varphi)$  is monoidally equivalent to the representation category of a quantum SO(3)-group at a well chosen parameter, see [13].

Then a natural question, going back to [2,3] and formally asked in [4], is whether any compact quantum group with the same fusion rules as SO(3) is the quantum automorphism group of an appropriate measured finite-dimensional  $C^*$ -algebra. The main result in this paper is a positive answer to this question.

**Theorem 1.1.** Let H be a compact Hopf algebra with corepresentation semi-ring isomorphic to that of SO(3). Then there exists a finite dimensional homogeneous measured  $C^*$ -algebra  $(A, \varphi)$  with  $\dim(A) \geqslant 4$  such that  $H \simeq A_{\mathbf{aut}}(A, \varphi)$ .

Recall that if G is a reductive algebraic group, a G-deformation is a cosemisimple Hopf algebra H such that  $\mathcal{R}^+(H) \simeq \mathcal{R}^+(\mathcal{O}(G))$ , where  $\mathcal{R}^+$  denotes the corepresentation semi-ring. The problem of the classification of G-deformations has been already studied for several algebraic groups: see [25,1,20,7] for SL(2), [19,17] for GL(2), and [18] for SL(3). Thus Theorem 1.1 provides the full description of the compact SO(3)-deformations.

The next natural step is then to study the non-compact SO(3)-deformations. For this purpose we study the comodule category of  $A_{\mathbf{aut}}(A,\varphi)$  with  $\varphi$  non-necessarily positive and give a generalization of the results from [2,3,8,13] (together with independent proof of these results), as follows (see Section 2 for the relevant definitions).

**Theorem 1.2.** Let  $(A, \varphi)$  be a finite dimensional, semisimple algebra endowed with a normalizable measure  $\varphi$ , with dim  $A \geqslant 4$ . Then there exists a  $\mathbb{C}$ -linear equivalence of monoidal categories

$$\operatorname{Comod}(A_{\mathbf{aut}}(A,\varphi)) \simeq^{\otimes} \operatorname{Comod}(\mathcal{O}(SO_q(3)))$$

between the comodule categories of  $A_{\mathbf{aut}}(A,\varphi)$  and  $\mathcal{O}(SO_q(3))$  respectively, for some well-chosen  $q \in \mathbb{C}^*$ .

We have not been able to show that all SO(3)-deformations arise as quantum automorphism groups as in the previous theorem. However see Section 5 for partial results in this direction. Note that the monoidal reconstruction theorem of Tuba-Wenzl [23], which discuss the related but non-equivalent problem of determining the braided semisimple tensor categories of type B, cannot be used in our setting, where the existence of a braiding is not assumed.

This paper is organized as follows: in Section 2, we fix some notations and definitions, state some basic facts about compact Hopf algebras, finite dimensional algebras and we recall the construction of the quantum automorphism group of a finite dimensional, semisimple, measured algebra. Theorem 1.1 is proved in Section 3, thanks to a careful study of the fusion rules of SO(3). In Section 4, we prove Theorem 1.2 by building a cogroupoid linking these Hopf algebras and studying its connectedness and in Section 5, we prove some classification results about Hopf algebras having a corepresentation semi-ring isomorphic to that of SO(3).

#### 2. Preliminaries

#### 2.1. Compact Hopf algebras

Let us recall the definition of a compact Hopf algebra (see [15]):

#### Definition 2.1.

- 1. A Hopf \*-algebra is a Hopf algebra H which is also a \*-algebra and such that the comultiplication is a \*-homomorphism.
- 2. If  $x = (x_{ij})_{1 \le i,j \le n} \in M_n(H)$  is a matrix with coefficient in H, the matrix  $(x_{ij}^*)_{1 \le i,j \le n}$  is denoted by  $\bar{x}$ , while  $\bar{x}^t$ , the transpose matrix of  $\bar{x}$ , is denoted by  $x^*$ . The matrix x is said to be unitary if  $x^*x = I_n = xx^*$ .

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