

# COMPACT QUANTUM GROUPS DEFINED BY UNIVERSAL PROPERTIES

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# LECTURE OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

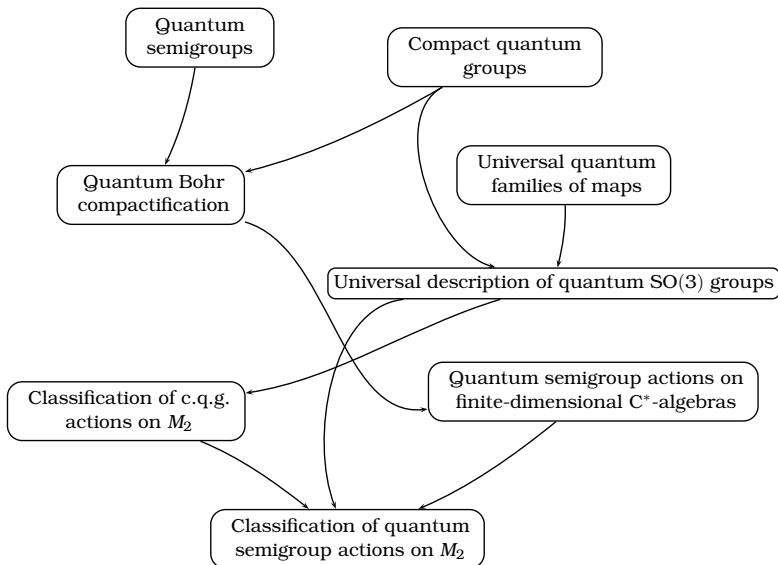
QUANTUM SPACES

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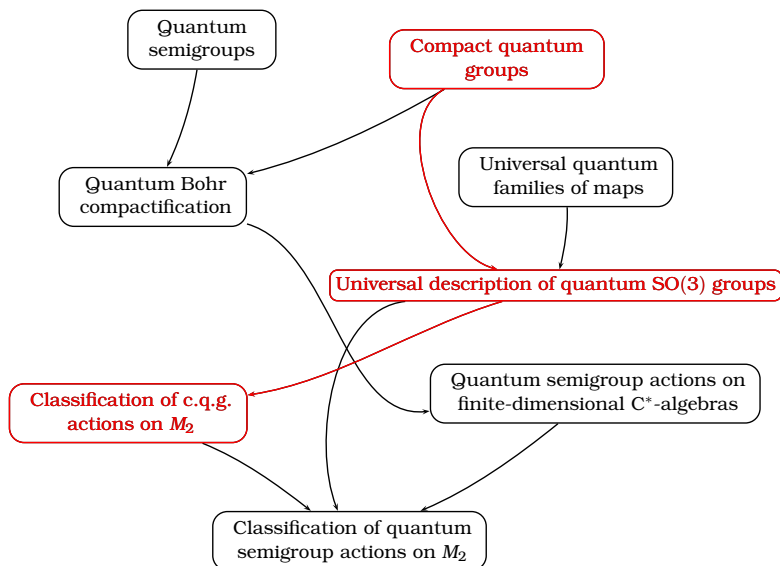
QUANTUM GROUP ACTIONS

ACTIONS ON  $M_2(\mathbb{C})$

# STRUCTURE OF HABILITATION RESEARCH



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- Analogous fact is also true for locally compact spaces and algebras without unit.

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  - every theorem about quantum spaces is a theorem about  $C^*$ -algebras.

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This quantum group is called the **dual group** of  $\Gamma$ .

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- $\Delta_C$  is defined as:

$$\Delta_C(a) = (\mathbf{1} - q^2k) \otimes a + a \otimes l - qa^* \otimes g - k \otimes a,$$

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- Let  $\beta: B \rightarrow B \otimes D$  be an action of  $\mathbb{H}$  on  $B$ .
- Assume that  $\beta$  preserves the Powers state:

$$(\omega_{\mathbf{q}} \otimes \text{id})(\beta(b)) = \omega_{\mathbf{q}}(b)\mathbf{1}, \quad (b \in B).$$

Then there exists a unique homomorphism  $\Psi: C \rightarrow D$  such that

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$$\Delta_D \circ \Psi = (\Psi \otimes \Psi) \circ \Delta_C.$$

# UNIVERSAL PROPERTY OF QUANTUM $SO(3)$ GROUP

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- This property determines the quantum  $SO(3)$  group uniquely.

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