

Quantum groups from analytic viewpoint

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- ➊ From groups to quantum groups – motivation
- ➋ Examples
- ➌ Typical problems
- ➍ Multiplicative unitaries

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Now let us forget that A was commutative!

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⇔ Trouble with algebraic description of inverse

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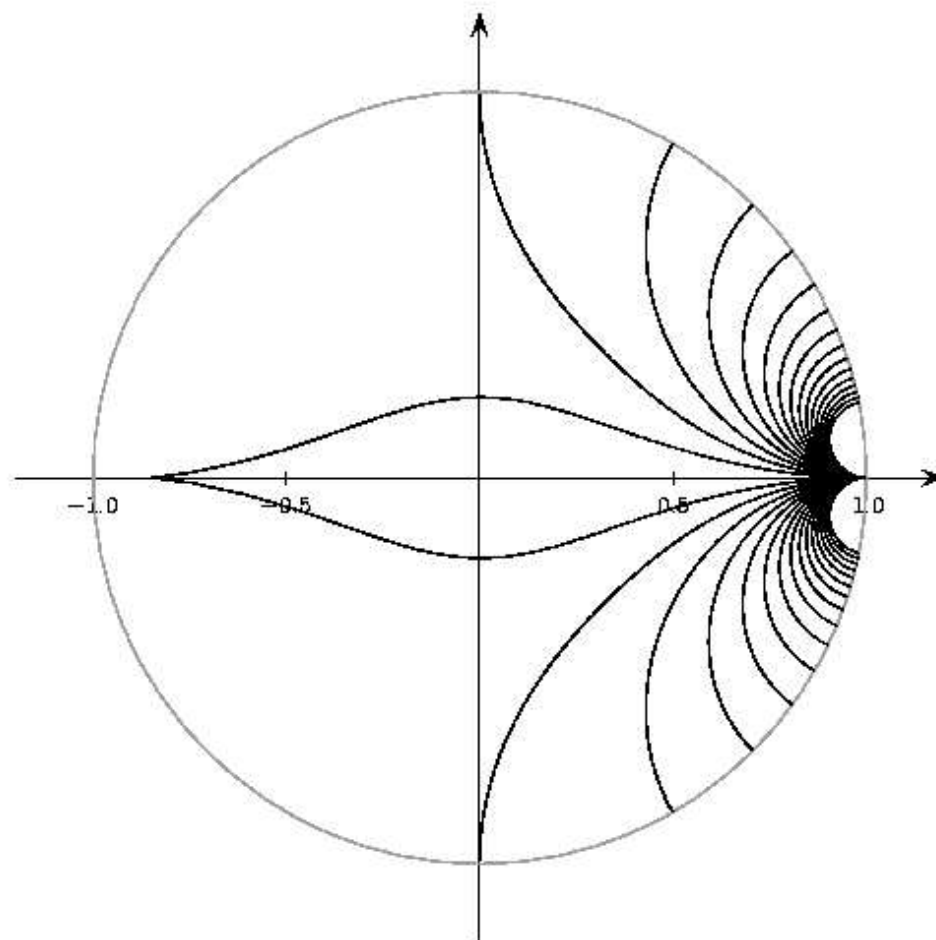
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Quantum “ $az + b$ ” group

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⇨ Choose q from the set



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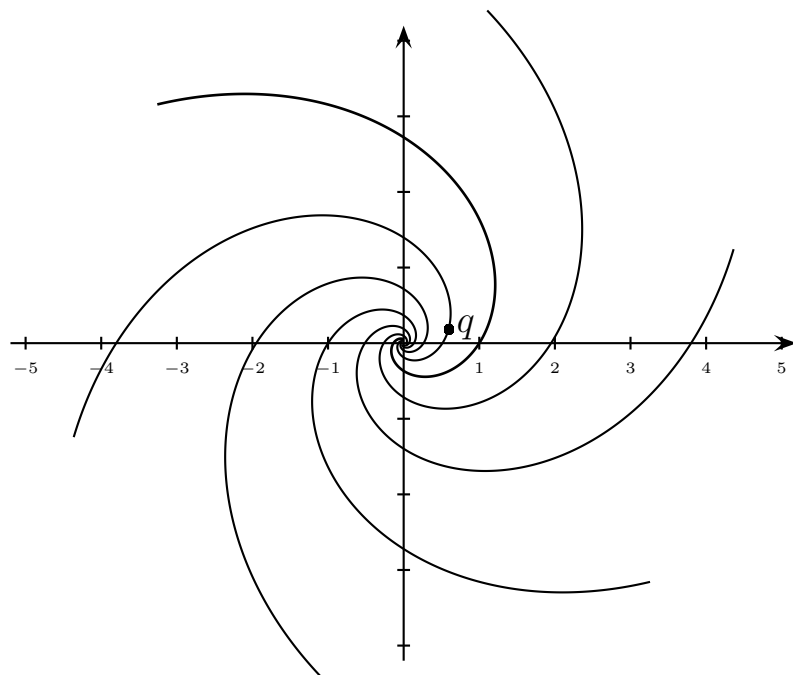
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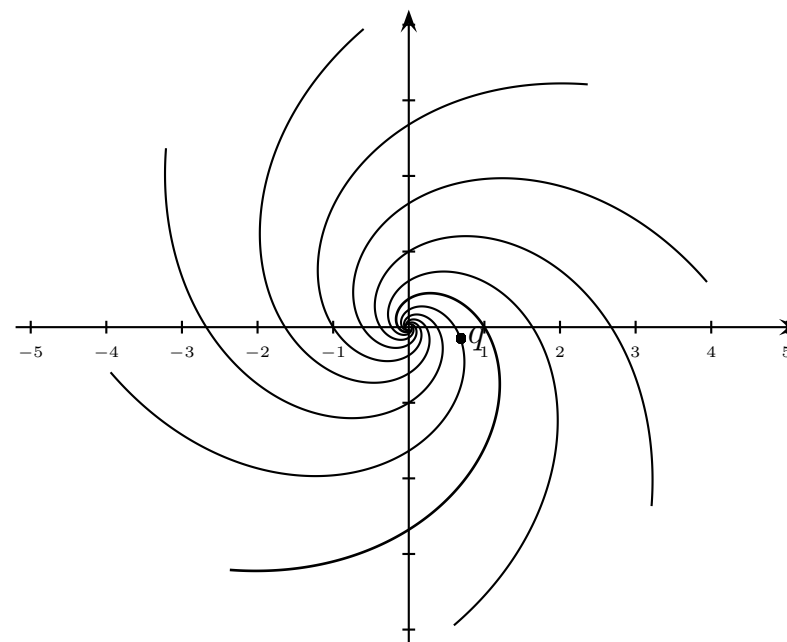
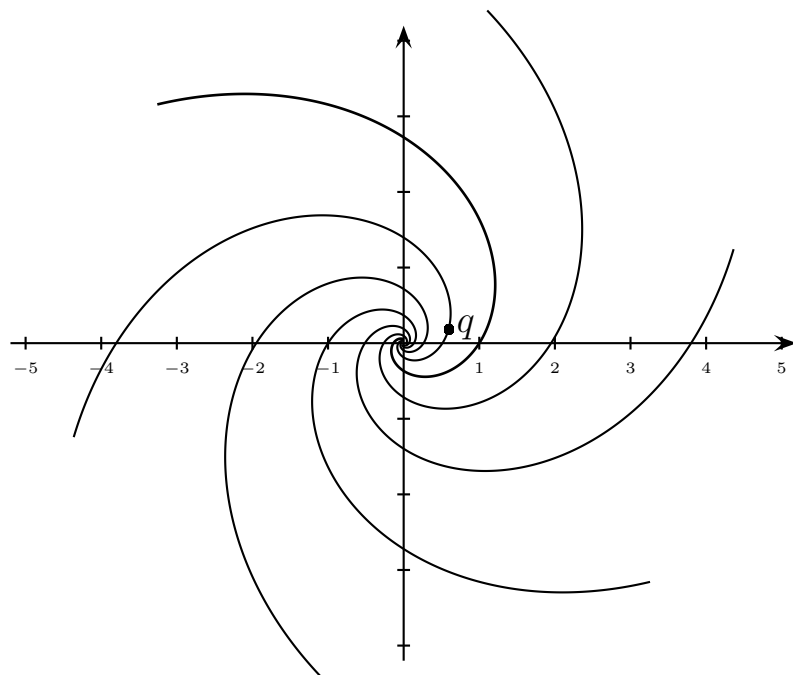
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⇒ Need for advanced technical tools of functional analysis

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⇨ more ...

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⇒ the operator $a \otimes b + b \otimes I$ is not closed and thus not normal

⇒ it is closable and its closure $a \otimes b + \dot{b} \otimes I$ is normal

⇒ it would not have any normal extensions if spectra of a and b were different

Quantum SU(1, 1)

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⇨ Choose $0 < q < 1$, consider α, γ such that

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha & q\gamma^* \\ \gamma & \alpha^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^* & \gamma^* \\ q\gamma & \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{bmatrix}.$$

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha & q\gamma^* \\ \gamma & \alpha^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha^* & \gamma^* \\ q\gamma & \alpha \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & -I \end{bmatrix}.$$

⇨ Comultiplication:
$$\begin{cases} \Delta(\alpha) = \alpha \otimes \alpha + q\gamma^* \otimes \gamma, \\ \Delta(\gamma) = \gamma \otimes \alpha + \alpha^* \otimes \gamma \end{cases}$$

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⇨ Coinverse:
$$\begin{cases} \kappa(\alpha) = \alpha^*, \\ \kappa(\gamma) = -q\gamma, \\ \kappa(\alpha^*) = \alpha, \\ \kappa(\gamma^*) = -q^{-1}\gamma^* \end{cases}$$

Fact: Quantum $SU(1, 1)$ does not exist!

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Then there are no operators α, γ on $H_1 \otimes H_2$ satisfying the same relations and

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &\supset \alpha_1 \otimes \alpha_2 + q \gamma_1^* \otimes \gamma_2, \\ \alpha^* &\supset \alpha_1^* \otimes \alpha_2^* + q \gamma_1 \otimes \gamma_2^*, \\ \gamma &\supset \gamma_1 \otimes \alpha_2 + \alpha_1^* \otimes \gamma_2, \\ \gamma^* &\supset \gamma_1^* \otimes \alpha_2^* + \alpha_1^* \otimes \gamma_2^*. \end{aligned}$$

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The problem has since been (partially) solved by Korogodsky, Woronowicz, Kustermans, Koelink.

Multiplicative unitaries

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⇔ Multiplicative unitary is a unitary $W \in B(H \otimes H)$ such that

$$W_{23}W_{12}W_{23}^* = W_{12}W_{13}$$

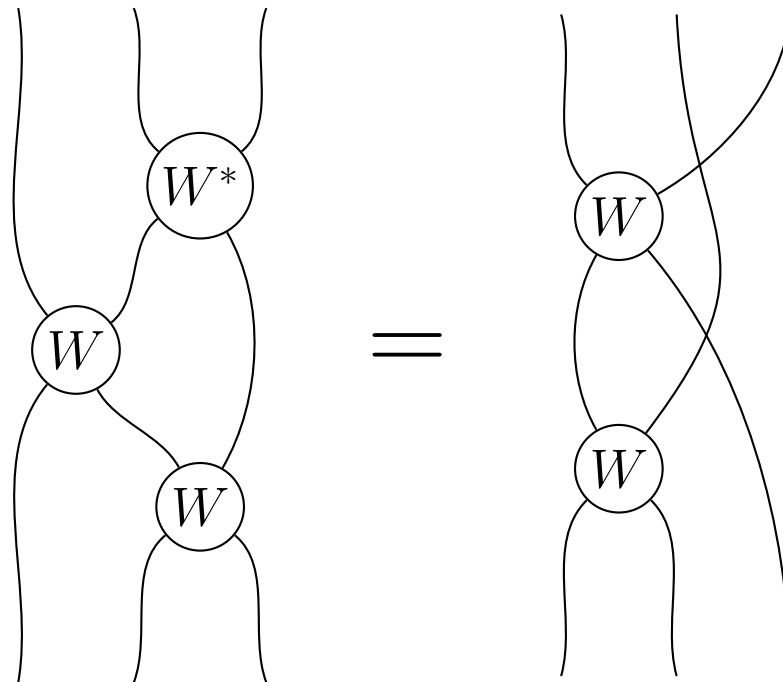
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$$A = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Diagram: a circle with a dot labeled } \omega \text{ on the left and a dot labeled } W \text{ on the right. Two lines extend from the top and bottom of the circle to the right.} \\ \omega \quad W \end{array} \mid \omega \in \mathcal{B}(H)_* \right\}$$

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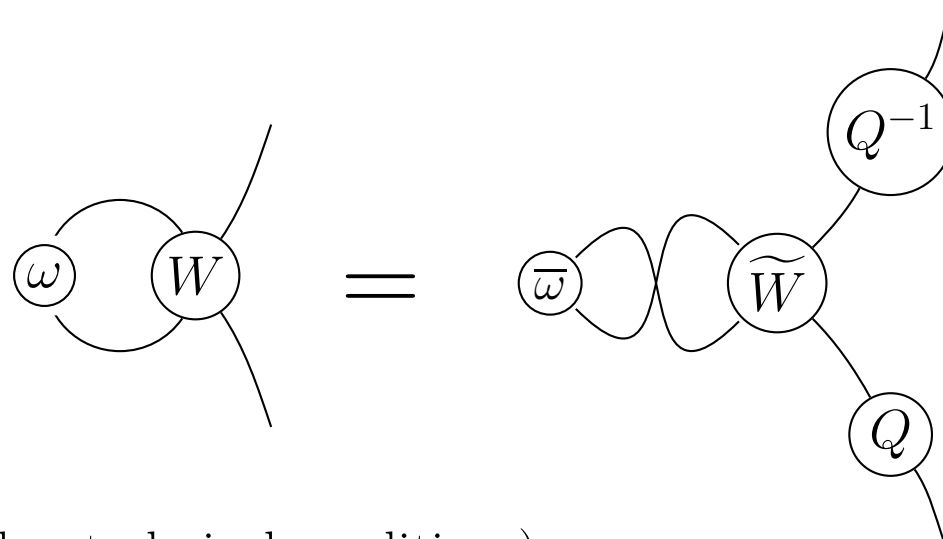
$$A = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \omega \\ \circlearrowleft \\ W \\ \circlearrowright \\ \omega \end{array} \mid \omega \in B(H)_* \right\}$$

$$\Delta \left(\begin{array}{c} \omega \\ \circlearrowleft \\ W \\ \circlearrowright \\ \omega \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \omega \\ \circlearrowleft \\ W \\ \circlearrowright \\ W^* \\ \circlearrowleft \\ W \\ \circlearrowright \\ \omega \end{array}$$

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∃ unitary \widetilde{W} and positive $Q = Q^*$ such that



(plus some other technical conditions)

Classical groups

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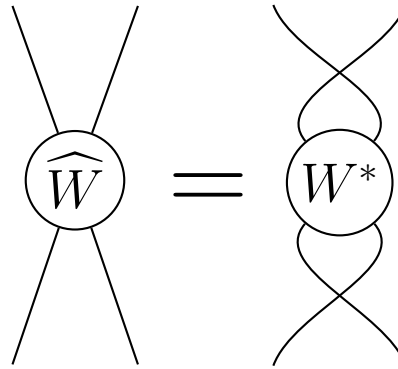
$$\Delta : A \ni a \longmapsto W(a \otimes I)W^* \in M(A \otimes A)$$

is the standard comultiplication on $C_0(\mathbb{G})$.

Duality

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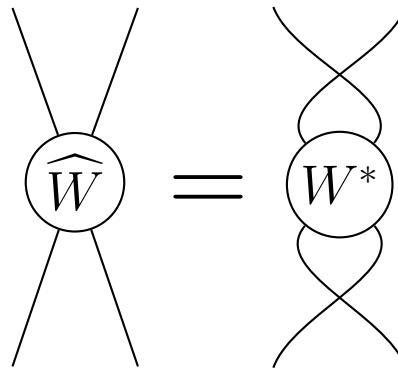
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The diagram shows two circular nodes connected by lines. The left node is labeled \widehat{W} and has two lines entering from the top and two lines exiting to the bottom. The right node is labeled W^* and has two lines entering from the bottom and two lines exiting to the top. The two nodes are connected by an equals sign (=).

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⇔ This works for general quantum groups.

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⇔ the dual of quantum “ $az + b$ ” is its opposite quantum group

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- ⇨ Standard methods of constructing new examples from old ones can be applied on the level of multiplicative unitaries
- ⇨ Representation theory can be studied in this language (Woronowicz, P.M.S.)
- ⇨ Modularity gives a new framework to study existence of Haar measures (Haar weights)

Thank you