

# 一类 32 维半单 Hopf 代数的拟三角结构

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**摘要:** Kac 和 Paljutkin 构造了一类非交换非余可换的半单 Hopf 代数  $K_8$ , 后来 Masuoka 用提升方法重新构造了这类代数. Ore 扩张方法是构造新的非交换非余可换 Hopf 代数的一类很重要的方法, 通过它可以得到许多有意义的量子代数. 人们用 Ore 扩张方法构造了更为广泛的非交换非余可换半单 Hopf 代数  $H_{2n^2}$ , 其余代数乘法由 Drinfeld 扭元及代数自同构所确定. 推广了 Hopf 代数  $K_8$ , 首先给出一类 32 维非交换非余可换的半单 Hopf 代数  $H_{32}$  的定义, 此类 Hopf 代数可以通过给定域上的 Abel 群代数  $K[C_4 \times C_4]$  利用特殊的 Ore 扩张得到, 它有一个子 Hopf 代数, 恰好同构于 8 维非交换非余交换的唯一的半单 Hopf 代数  $K_8$ . 然后, 主要研究 Hopf 代数  $H_{32}$  的拟三角性. 通过详细计算, 精确地得到 Hopf 代数  $H_{32}$  的所有泛  $R$ -矩阵, 结合 Wakui 得出的结论, 得知  $H_8$  为极小拟三角, 而  $H_{32}$  非极小拟三角.

**关键词:** Hopf 代数; Ore 扩张; 半单 Hopf 代数; 泛  $R$ -矩阵; 拟三角 Hopf 代数; 拟三角结构

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## Quasitriangular Structure for a Class of 32-dimension Semisimple Hopf Algebra

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**Abstract:** Kac and Paljutkin constructed a class of non-commutative and non-cocommutative semisimple Hopf algebra  $K_8$ , then Masuoka reconstructed this algebra by lifting method. Ore extension is an important method to construct new examples of neither commutative nor cocommutative Hopf algebras. Many interesting quantum algebras can be obtained in this way. More extensive non-commutative and non-cocommutative semisimple Hopf algebra  $H_{2n^2}$  was constructed by means of Ore extension. Its coalgebraic multiplication was determined by the Drinfeld twist element and some algebraic automorphism. In this paper, the definition of a class of non-commutative and non-cocommutative semisimple Hopf algebra  $H_{32}$  of dimension 32 was given, which can be obtained by the special Ore extension for the given  $K[C_4 \times C_4]$  of Abel group algebras of order 16. It has a sub-Hopf algebra of dimension 8, which is just isomorphic to the unique neither commutative nor cocommutative semisimple 8-dimension Hopf algebra  $K_8$ . Then, the main task was to study the quasitriangular structure of the Hopf algebra  $H_{32}$ . Through detailed calculation, all the universal  $R$ -matrices for this class of Hopf algebras were given. Combining with Wakui's conclusion, we know that  $H_8$  is a minimal quasitriangular Hopf algebra; however,  $H_{32}$  is not.

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**Key words:** Hopf algebra; Ore extension; semisimple Hopf algebra; universal  $R$ -matrix; quasitriangular Hopf algebra; quasitriangular structure

设  $\mathbb{C}$  为复数域, 除特殊说明外文中的代数, Hopf 代数和  $\otimes$  均定义在复数域  $\mathbb{C}$  上.

拟三角 Hopf 代数是 Drinfeld<sup>[1]</sup> 引入. 它提供了量子 Yang-Baxter 方程的解. 文献[2-4] 对其进行了大量的研究并得到了许多重要的结果. 因此给出某类 Hopf 代数的所有拟三角结构具有重要的意义.

20 世纪 60 年代, Kac 等<sup>[5]</sup> 引入了一类非交换非余可换的半单 Hopf 代数, Masuoka<sup>[6]</sup> 用提升方法重新构造了这类代数. Ore 扩张<sup>[7-12]</sup> 是一种重要的构造新的 Hopf 代数的方法. Pansera<sup>[13]</sup> 构造了一类非交换非余可换的  $2n^2$  维的半单 Hopf 代数  $H_{2n^2}$ . 本文研究一类 32 维非交换非余可换半单 Hopf 代数的拟三角结构, 这类 Hopf 代数也可通过 Ore 扩张得到, 此类代数包含 8 维的 Hopf 代数与  $K_8$  同构. 作为 Hopf 代数的一种推广, 文献[14] 引入了弱 Hopf 代数的概念, 进而得到了比较广泛的研究, 有许多这类弱 Hopf 代数的新例子, 例如苏冬等<sup>[15]</sup> 研究了 2 类特殊的有限维  $\Delta$ -结合代数的 Green 环, 这 2 类代数均是由唯一的非交换非余可换的 8 维半单 Hopf 代数  $K_8$  形变而得, 主要是通过弱化 Hopf 代数的结构, 使之成为弱 Hopf 代数或者  $\Delta$ -结合代数. 程诚等<sup>[16]</sup> 研究了  $A_n$ -型非标准量子群的弱 Hopf 代数的结构. 本文给出这类 32 维半单 Hopf 代数  $H_{32}$  的所有泛  $R$ -矩阵, 从而容易知道它不是极小拟三角的.

## 1 预备知识

Hopf 代数相关概念和基本知识可见文献[17].

首先, 给出一类 32 维 Hopf 代数的定义.

**定义 1** 设  $\omega$  是 4 次本原单位根, Hopf 代数  $H_{32}$  作为代数由  $x, y, z$  生成, 满足下面关系.

其代数结构定义为

$$x^4 = 1, y^4 = 1$$

$$xy = yx, zx = yz, zy = xz$$

$$z^2 = \frac{1}{2}[(1+x^2) + (1-x^2)y^2]$$

其余代数结构定义为

$$\Delta(x) = x \otimes x$$

$$\Delta(y) = y \otimes y$$

$$\Delta(z) = \frac{1}{2}[(1+x^2) \otimes 1 + (1-x^2) \otimes y^2](z \otimes z)$$

$$\varepsilon(x) = \varepsilon(y) = \varepsilon(z) = 1$$

对极为

$$S(x) = x^3, S(y) = y^3, S(z) = z$$

令

$$J = \frac{1}{2}[(1+x^2) \otimes 1 + (1-x^2) \otimes y^2]$$

则  $\Delta(z) = J(z \otimes z)$ . 直接验证可知, 它是非交换非余可换的 Hopf 代数.

$$t = \left( \sum_{i=0}^3 x^i \right) \left( \sum_{j=0}^3 y^j \right) (1+z)$$

是  $H_{32}$  的左(右)积分. 而且

$$\varepsilon \left( \int_H^l \right) = \varepsilon \left( \int_H^r \right) \neq 0$$

所以,  $H_{32}$  是半单 Hopf 代数. 它有一组基

$$\{x^i y^j, x^i y^j z \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 3\}$$

对任意  $0 \leq i \leq 3, 0 \leq j \leq 3$ , 令

$$e_i = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{t=0}^3 \omega^{-it} x^t$$

$$f_j = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=0}^3 \omega^{-kj} y^k$$

易知

$$J = \sum_{i=0}^3 e_i \otimes y^{2i}$$

令  $E_{ij} = e_i f_j$ , 则有  $E_{ij} z = z E_{ij}$  且  $\{E_{ij}, E_{ij} z \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq 3\}$  是  $H_{32}$  的一组基. 易知

$$xE_{ij} = \omega^i E_{ij}$$

$$yE_{ij} = \omega^j E_{ij}$$

$$E_{ij} E_{kl} = \delta_{ik} \delta_{jl} E_{ij}$$

$$\sum_{i,j=0}^3 E_{ij} = 1$$

拟三角 Hopf 代数的定义在许多文献中可以找到, 这里为方便应用给出它的定义.

**定义 2** 设  $H$  是 Hopf 代数,  $R$  是  $H \otimes H$  中的可逆元,  $(H, R)$  称为拟三角 Hopf 代数, 若

$$\Delta^{\text{cop}}(h) = R \Delta(h) R^{-1}$$

$$(\Delta \otimes id)(R) = R^{13} R^{23}$$

$$(id \otimes \Delta)(R) = R^{13} R^{12}$$

式中  $R = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i$ , 且

$$R^{13} = \sum_i a_i \otimes 1 \otimes b_i$$

$$R^{23} = \sum_i 1 \otimes a_i \otimes b_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} R^{12} &= \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \otimes 1 \\ \tau: H \otimes H &\rightarrow H \otimes H \\ \tau(a \otimes b) &= b \otimes a \\ \Delta^{\text{cop}} &= \tau \circ \Delta \end{aligned}$$

此时  $R$  称为泛  $R$ -矩阵. 容易知道

$$(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon)(R) = (\varepsilon \otimes \text{id})(R) = 1$$

## 2 $H_{32}$ 的泛 $R$ -矩阵

**引理 1**<sup>[18]</sup> 设  $G = \langle g \rangle \times \langle h \rangle$ , 其中  $\langle g \rangle$  和  $\langle h \rangle$  是  $n$  阶循环群,  $\zeta$  是  $n$  次本原单位根, 则  $K[G]$  的任意泛  $R$ -矩阵均可表示为

$$R_{pqrs}^{K[G]} := \sum_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k,l=0}^{n-1} \zeta^{(pij+rkj)+(skl+qil)} E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}$$

式中

$$E_{ik} = \frac{1}{n^2} \sum_{j,l=0}^{n-1} \zeta^{-ij-kl} g^j h^l$$

$p, q, r, s$  均为  $0, 1, \dots, n-1$ .

对于 Hopf 代数  $H_{32}$ , 下面是本文的主要定理.

**定理 1**  $H_{32}$  是拟三角 Hopf 代数, 其所有泛  $R$ -矩阵可表示为

$$R_{p,q} = \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 \omega^{pij+(q+2)kj+pk+l+qil} E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}$$

式中  $p, q$  均为  $0, 1, 2, 3$ .

证明: 由前面讨论知

$$\{E_{ik}, E_{ik}z \mid 0 \leq i, k \leq 3\}$$

是  $H_{32}$  的一组基.

假定  $R \in H_{32} \otimes H_{32}$ , 且  $(H_{32}, R)$  是拟三角 Hopf 代数, 它的泛  $R$ -矩阵写成

$$R = \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 R_{jlt}^{iks} E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l, R_{jlt}^{iks} \in \mathbb{F}$$

由于  $(\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon)R = (\varepsilon \otimes \text{id})R = 1$ , 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s,t=0}^3 R_{jlt}^{00s} E_{jl} z^t &= 1 \\ \sum_{s,t=0}^3 R_{00t}^{iks} E_{ik} z^s &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} R_{j0}^{000} + R_{j0}^{001} &= 1, R_{j1}^{000} + R_{j1}^{001} = 0 \\ R_{00}^{i0} + R_{00}^{i01} &= 1, R_{00}^{i1} + R_{00}^{i11} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

另一方面, 对  $h = x, y, z$ , 直接计算  $\Delta^{\text{cop}}(h)R = R\Delta(h)$ , 当且仅当

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{\text{cop}}(x)R &= \\ (x \otimes x) \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 R_{jlt}^{iks} E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 R_{jlt}^{iks} (x \otimes x) (E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l) &= \\ \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 \omega^{i+j} R_{jlt}^{iks} (E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l) &= \\ R\Delta(x) &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 R_{jlt}^{iks} E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l (x \otimes x) &= \\ \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 R_{jlt}^{iks} (x^{\delta_{0s}} y^{\delta_{1s}} \otimes x^{\delta_{0t}} y^{\delta_{1t}}) (E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l) &= \\ \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 R_{jlt}^{iks} \omega^{\delta_{0s}i + \delta_{1s}k + \delta_{0t}j + \delta_{1t}l} (E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l) &= \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\Delta^{\text{cop}}(y)R = \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 \omega^{k+l} R_{jlt}^{iks} (E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l)$$

$$R\Delta(y) = \sum_{s,t=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 \sum_{l=0}^3 R_{jlt}^{iks} \omega^{\delta_{0k} + \delta_{1k}i + \delta_{0l} + \delta_{1l}j} (E_{ik} z^s \otimes E_{jl} z^l)$$

$$\Delta^{\text{cop}}(z)R =$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 R_{j0}^{ik0} (1 + \omega^{2l} + \omega^{2i} - \omega^{2i+2l}).$$

$$(z \otimes z) (E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 R_{j1}^{ik0} (1 + \omega^{2l} + \omega^{2i} - \omega^{2i+2l}).$$

$$(z \otimes z) (E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}z) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 R_{j0}^{ik1} (1 + \omega^{2l} + \omega^{2i} - \omega^{2i+2l}).$$

$$(z \otimes z) (E_{ik}z \otimes E_{jl}) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 R_{j1}^{ik1} (1 + \omega^{2l} + \omega^{2i} - \omega^{2i+2l}).$$

$$(z \otimes z) (E_{ik}z \otimes E_{jl}z)$$

$$R\Delta(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 R_{j0}^{ik0} (1 + \omega^{2k} + \omega^{2j} - \omega^{2k+2j}).$$

$$(z \otimes z) (E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 R_{j1}^{ik0} (1 + \omega^{2k} + \omega^{2l} - \omega^{2k+2l}).$$

$$(z \otimes z) (E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}z) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 R_{j0}^{ik1} (1 + \omega^{2i} + \omega^{2j} - \omega^{2i+2j}).$$

$$(z \otimes z) (E_{ik}z \otimes E_{jl}) +$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j=0}^3 \sum_{k,l=0}^3 R_{j1}^{ik1} (1 + \omega^{2i} + \omega^{2l} - \omega^{2i+2l}).$$

$$(z \otimes z) (E_{ik}z \otimes E_{jl}z)$$

从而对  $h = x, y, z, \Delta^{\text{cop}}(h)R = R\Delta(h)$  当且仅当

$$\omega^{i+j} R_{jlt}^{iks} = \omega^{\delta_{0i} + \delta_{1k} + \delta_{0j} + \delta_{1l}} R_{jlt}^{iks} \quad (2)$$

$$\omega^{k+l} R_{jlt}^{iks} = \omega^{\delta_{0k} + \delta_{1i} + \delta_{0l} + \delta_{1j}} R_{jlt}^{iks} \quad (3)$$

$$(-1)^{kj-il} R_{j0}^{ik0} = R_{j0}^{ik0} \quad (4)$$

$$(-1)^{kj-ij} R_{jl}^{ik0} = R_{jl}^{ki0} \quad (5)$$

$$(-1)^{ij-il} R_{jl}^{ik1} = R_{jl}^{ki1} \quad (6)$$

$$R_{jl}^{ih1} = R_{jl}^{ki1} \quad (7)$$

由式(2)~(7)可知,若 $j \neq l$ ,则 $R_{jl}^{ik0} = 0$ ;若 $i \neq k$ ,则 $R_{jl}^{ik1} = 0$ ;若 $i+j \neq l+k \pmod{4}$ ,则 $R_{jl}^{ik1} = 0$ .因此,只要考虑 $R_{j0}^{ik0}$ 、 $R_{jl}^{ik0}$ 、 $R_{j0}^{il1}$ 、 $R_{jl}^{m-j,m-l,1}$ 那些不为零的值即可.

继续通过直接计算 $(\Delta \otimes \text{id})R = R^{13}R^{23}$ 及 $(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)R = R^{13}R^{12}$ .其中

$$\begin{aligned} & (\Delta \otimes \text{id})R = \\ & \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 R_{j0}^{a+b,p+q,0} (E_{ap} \otimes E_{bq} \otimes E_{jl}) + \\ & \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 R_{jl}^{a+b,p+q,0} (E_{ap} \otimes E_{bq} \otimes E_{jl}z) + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 R_{j0}^{a+b,p+q,1} (1 + \omega^{2a} + \omega^{2q} - \omega^{2a+2q}) \cdot \\ & (E_{ap}z \otimes E_{bq}z \otimes E_{jl}) + \\ & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 R_{jl}^{a+b,p+q,1} (1 + \omega^{2a} + \omega^{2q} - \omega^{2a+2q}) \cdot \\ & (E_{ap}z \otimes E_{bq}z \otimes E_{jl}z) \\ & R^{13}R^{23} = \\ & \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 [R_{j0}^{ap0} R_{j0}^{bq0} + \\ & \frac{1}{2} (1 + \omega^{2j} + \omega^{2l} - \omega^{2j+2l}) R_{jl}^{ap0} R_{jl}^{bq0}] \cdot \\ & (E_{ap} \otimes E_{bq} \otimes E_{jl}) + \\ & \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 (R_{jl}^{ap0} R_{j0}^{bq0} + R_{j0}^{ap0} R_{jl}^{bq0}) \cdot \\ & (E_{ap} \otimes E_{bq} \otimes E_{jl}z) + \\ & \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \left[ R_{j0}^{ap1} R_{j0}^{bq1} + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \omega^{2j} + \omega^{2l} - \right. \\ & \left. \omega^{2j+2l}) R_{jl}^{ap1} R_{jl}^{bq1} \right] \cdot \\ & (E_{ap}z \otimes E_{bq}z \otimes E_{jl}) + \\ & \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{j,a,b=0l,p,q=0}^3 (R_{jl}^{ap1} R_{j0}^{bq1} + R_{j0}^{ap1} R_{jl}^{bq1}) \cdot \\ & (E_{ap}z \otimes E_{bq}z \otimes E_{jl}z) \\ & (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)R = \\ & \sum_{s,t=0i,a,b=0k,p,q=0}^1 \sum_{s,t=0i,a,b=0k,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{s,t=0i,a,b=0k,p,q=0}^3 R_{a+b,p+q,t}^{i,k,s} (1 \otimes J^{\delta_{1t}}) \cdot \\ & (E_{ik} \otimes E_{ap} \otimes E_{bq}) (z^s \otimes z^t \otimes z^t) \\ & R^{13}R^{12} = \sum_{s,s',t,t'=0i,a,b=0k,p,q=0}^1 \sum_{s,s',t,t'=0i,a,b=0k,p,q=0}^3 \sum_{s,s',t,t'=0i,a,b=0k,p,q=0}^3 R_{bqt}^{iks} R_{apt'}^{iks'} \cdot \\ & (E_{ik}z^{s+s'} \otimes E_{ap}z^{s'} \otimes E_{bq}z^{t+t'}) \end{aligned}$$

并比较等式两边的系数得

$$R_{j0}^{ap0} R_{j0}^{bq1} + (-1)^{jl} R_{jl}^{ap0} R_{jl}^{bq1} = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$R_{jl}^{ap0} R_{j0}^{bq1} + R_{j0}^{ap0} R_{jl}^{bq1} = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$R_{j0}^{ap1} R_{j0}^{bq0} + (-1)^{jl} R_{jl}^{ap1} R_{jl}^{bq0} = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$R_{jl}^{ap1} R_{j0}^{bq0} + R_{j0}^{ap1} R_{jl}^{bq0} = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$R_{j0}^{a+b,p+q,0} = R_{j0}^{ap0} R_{j0}^{bq0} + (-1)^{jl} R_{jl}^{ap0} R_{jl}^{bq0} \quad (12)$$

$$R_{jl}^{a+b,p+q,0} = R_{jl}^{ap0} R_{j0}^{bq0} + R_{j0}^{ap0} R_{jl}^{bq0} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^{aq} R_{j0}^{a+b,p+q,1} = R_{j0}^{ap1} R_{j0}^{bq1} + \\ & (-1)^{jl} R_{jl}^{ap1} R_{jl}^{bq1} \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

$$(-1)^{aq} R_{jl}^{a+b,p+q,1} = R_{jl}^{ap1} R_{j0}^{bq1} + R_{j0}^{ap1} R_{jl}^{bq1} \quad (15)$$

$$R_{bq0}^{ik0} R_{ap1}^{ik0} + (-1)^{ik} R_{bq0}^{ik1} R_{ap1}^{ki1} = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$R_{bq0}^{ik1} R_{ap1}^{ik0} + R_{bq0}^{ik0} R_{ap1}^{ik1} = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$R_{bq1}^{ik0} R_{ap0}^{ik0} + (-1)^{ik} R_{bq1}^{ik1} R_{ap0}^{ki1} = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$R_{bq1}^{ik1} R_{ap0}^{ik0} + R_{bq1}^{ik0} R_{ap0}^{ik1} = 0 \quad (19)$$

$$R_{a+b,p+q,0}^{i,k,0} = R_{bq0}^{ik0} R_{ap0}^{ik0} + (-1)^{ik} R_{bq0}^{ik1} R_{ap0}^{ki1} \quad (20)$$

$$R_{a+b,p+q,0}^{i,k,1} = R_{bq0}^{ik0} R_{ap0}^{ik1} + R_{bq0}^{ik1} R_{ap0}^{ik0} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (-1)^{aq} R_{a+b,p+q,1}^{ik0} = R_{bq1}^{ik0} R_{ap1}^{ik0} + \\ & (-1)^{ik} R_{bq1}^{ik1} R_{ap1}^{ki1} \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

$$(-1)^{aq} R_{a+b,p+q,1}^{ik1} = R_{bq1}^{ik1} R_{ap1}^{ik0} + R_{bq1}^{ik0} R_{ap1}^{ik1} \quad (23)$$

情形一:

若对任意 $i,k,j,l,(s,t)=(0,1)$ 及 $(s,t)=(1,0)$ ,有 $R_{jlt}^{iks} = 0$ .

此时由方程式(23)得到 $R_{jl}^{ik1} = 0$ .这样 $R$ -矩阵可表示为

$$R = \sum_{i,j=0k,l=0}^3 \sum_{i,j=0k,l=0}^3 R_{j0}^{ik0} E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}$$

根据引理1可假定

$$R: = R_{pqrs} = \sum_{i,j=0k,l=0}^3 \sum_{i,j=0k,l=0}^3 \omega^{(pij+rkj)+(skl+qil)} E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}$$

此时

$$\Delta^{\text{cop}}(x)R = R\Delta(x)$$

$$\Delta^{\text{cop}}(y)R = R\Delta(y)$$

还要满足

$$\Delta^{\text{cop}}(z)R = R\Delta(z)$$

注意到

$$\Delta^{\text{cop}}(z) = J^T(z \otimes z) = (z \otimes z)J$$

$$zE_{ik} = E_{ki}z$$

因此有

$$\Delta^{\text{cop}}(z)R = (z \otimes z)JR_{pqrs} =$$

$$(-1)^{jk} \omega^{(pkl+ril)+(sij+qkj)} (E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl}) (z \otimes z)$$

$$R_{pqrs} \Delta(z) = (-1)^{il} \omega^{(pij+rkj)+(skl+qil)} \cdot$$

$$(E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl})(z \otimes z)$$

因此

$$(-1)^{il-kj} = \omega^{pij+rkj+skl+qil-pkl-ril-sij-kj}$$

即

$$1 = \omega^{(p-s)ij+(r-q-2)kj+(s-p)kl+(q-r+2)il}$$

对所有的  $i, j, k, l$  成立, 从而有  $p = s, r = q + 2$ .

此时  $H_{32}$  具有如下泛  $R$ -矩阵

$$R_{p,q} = \sum_{i,j=0,k,l=0}^3 \omega^{pij+(q+2)kj+pk+l+qil} E_{ik} \otimes E_{jl} \quad (24)$$

式中  $p, q$  均为  $0, 1, 2, 3$ .

情形二:

若对某些  $j_0 \neq l_0$ , 有  $R_{j_0 l_0}^{001} \neq 0$ .

根据式 (10), 当  $a = p = 0$  时, 对任意  $b, q$ , 有  $R_{j_0 l_0}^{001} R_{j_0 l_0}^{bq0} = 0$ . 因而必有  $R_{j_0 l_0}^{bq0} = 0$ . 特别地, 有  $R_{j_0 l_0}^{010} = 0$ . 若存在某个数对  $j' \neq l'$  使得  $R_{j' l'}^{001} = 0$ , 则  $R_{j' l'}^{000} = 1$ . 由式 (12) 可得

$$R_{j' l'}^{ap0} = (R_{j' l'}^{010})^a (R_{j' l'}^{100})^p$$

有

$$R_{j' l'}^{000} = (R_{j' l'}^{010})^4 (R_{j' l'}^{100})^4 = 1$$

可知  $R_{j' l'}^{100} \neq 0, R_{j' l'}^{010} \neq 0$ . 又根据式 (20) 有

$$0 \neq R_{j' l'}^{010} = (R_{100}^{010})^{j'} (R_{010}^{010})^{l'}$$

所以  $R_{100}^{010} \neq 0, R_{010}^{010} \neq 0$ . 此时  $0 = R_{j_0 l_0}^{010} = (R_{100}^{010})^{j_0} (R_{010}^{010})^{l_0} \neq 0$  矛盾. 因此对所有  $j \neq l$  及任意  $b, q$ , 有  $R_{j_0}^{001} \neq 0, R_{j_0}^{bq0} = 0$ . 特别地,  $R_{j_0}^{i0} = 0, R_{j_0}^{000} = 0$ . 因而根据式 (1) 得  $R_{j_0}^{001} = 1$ .

进一步地, 由式 (14) 可得

$$\omega^{2a} R_{j_0}^{a+1, a+1, 1} = R_{j_0}^{aa1} R_{j_0}^{111}$$

进而有

$$R_{j_0}^{a+1, a+1, 1} = \omega^{-2a} R_{j_0}^{aa1} R_{j_0}^{111} =$$

$$\omega^{-a(a+1)} (R_{j_0}^{111})^{a+1}$$

因此

$$R_{j_0}^{aa1} = \omega^{a(1-a)} (R_{j_0}^{111})^a$$

从而对所有  $i$  及  $j \neq l$ , 有  $R_{j_0}^{iil} \neq 0$ , 且

$$1 = R_{j_0}^{001} = R_{j_0}^{441} = (R_{j_0}^{111})^4$$

则存在某  $s = 0, 1, 2, 3$  使得

$$R_{j_0}^{111} = \omega^s$$

进而有

$$R_{j_0}^{iil} = \omega^{i(1-i)} \omega^s, s = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

根据

$$R_{j_0}^{iil} = (-1)^{ij-il} R_{j_0}^{iil}$$

最后适当调整  $s$  可得

$$R_{j_0}^{iil} = \omega^{i(1-i)} \omega^{(sj-(2-s)l)i}$$

$$R_{j_0}^{iil} = \omega^{i(1-i)} \omega^{(sl-(2-s)j)i}$$

式中  $s$  可取  $0, 1, 2, 3$ .

根据式 (20), 当  $a \neq p$  时, 可得  $R_{ap0}^{iil} R_{b00}^{iil} = 0$ . 因为这时  $R_{ap0}^{iil} \neq 0$ , 必有  $R_{b00}^{iil} = 0$ .

若  $R_{001}^{ik0} = 0$ , 对所有  $i \neq k$ . 根据式 (22), 当  $i \neq k, a = p = 0, b, q$  任意时, 可得  $R_{bq1}^{ik0} = 0$ . 再由式 (17), 当  $b \neq q, a, p$  任意时, 可得  $R_{bq0}^{iil} R_{ap1}^{iil} = 0$ .

因为这时  $R_{bq0}^{iil} \neq 0$ , 则必有  $R_{ap1}^{iil} = 0$ . 所以可得对任意的  $i, k, j, l$ , 有  $R_{j11}^{ik0} = 0$ .

根据式 (23), 当  $i \neq k, b, q$  任意时, 可得  $R_{bq1}^{ik1} = 0$ . 再由式 (16), 当  $b \neq q$ , 可得  $R_{bq0}^{iil} R_{aa1}^{iil} = 0$ .

因为这时  $R_{bq0}^{iil} \neq 0$ , 则对所有  $a, b, i$  有  $R_{aa1}^{iil} = 0$ . 所以对任意的  $i, k, j, l$  有  $R_{j11}^{ik1} = 0$ .

另一方面, 由式 (14) 当  $j \neq l$  时, 取  $a \neq p, b \neq q$ , 但  $a + b = p + q$ . 这种情况总是可以取到. 这时等式左边为  $R_{j_0}^{a+b, a+b, 1} \neq 0$ , 而右边值为 0, 矛盾, 这表明一定存在某些  $i_0 \neq k_0$ , 有  $R_{001}^{i_0 k_0} \neq 0$ . 此时用上面同样方法可以得到对任意  $i \neq k$ , 有  $R_{001}^{ik0} \neq 0$ , 且对任意的  $j$ ,  $R_{j_0}^{ik0} = 0$ .

$$R_{j1}^{ik0} = \omega^{j(1-j)} \omega^{(ti-(2-t)k)j}$$

$$R_{j1}^{ki0} = \omega^{j(1-j)} \omega^{(tk-(2-t)i)j}$$

其中  $t = 0, 1, 2, 3$ .

对任意  $j$ , 一定存在  $j = a + b = p + q$  且  $a \neq p, b \neq q$ . 根据式 (22), 可得  $R_{j1}^{i0} = 0$ . 再由式 (21) 得

$$\omega^{2a} = R_{a+1, a+1, 1}^{i0} = R_{111}^{i0} R_{ap1}^{i0} + (-1)^{ik} R_{111}^{ik1} R_{ap1}^{ki1}$$

$$\omega^{2(j-1)} R_{j1}^{i0} = R_{111}^{i0} R_{j-1, j-1, 1}^{i0} + (-1)^{ik} R_{111}^{ik1} R_{j-1, j-1, 1}^{ki1}$$

当  $i \neq k$  时得

$$\omega^{2(j-1)} R_{j1}^{i0} = R_{111}^{i0} R_{j-1, j-1, 1}^{i0} = (R_{111}^{i0})^j R_{001}^{i0}$$

进一步地, 由式 (20) 可得对所有  $j, R_{j_0}^{i0} \neq 0$ . 下面计算  $R_{j_0}^{i0}$  的值. 由式 (12) 及式 (20)

$$R_{j_0}^{a+1, a+1, 0} = R_{j_0}^{aa0} R_{j_0}^{110} =$$

$$R_{j_0}^{a-1, a-1, 0} (R_{j_0}^{110})^2 = (R_{j_0}^{110})^{a+1}$$

所以  $R_{j_0}^{i0} = (R_{110}^{110})^i = (R_{110}^{110})^j$ .

当  $i = 1, j = 4$  时, 有

$$R_{440}^{110} = R_{000}^{110} = (R_{110}^{110})^4 = 1$$

得  $R_{110}^{110} = \omega^{t'}$ , 其中  $t' = 0, 1, 2, 3$ . 所以  $R_{j_0}^{i0} = \omega^{t'ij}$ .

最后考虑  $R_{j1}^{ik1}$  的值. 根据式 (15) 可知,  $R_{j1}^{a+b, a+b, 1} = 0$ . 从而对所有  $R_{j1}^{iil} = 0$ . 当  $j \neq l, a \neq p, b \neq q$ , 同时  $a + b = p + q$  时, 由式 (14) 可知,  $0 \neq R_{j_0}^{a+b, a+b, 1} = R_{j1}^{ap1} R_{j1}^{bq1}$ , 所以  $R_{j1}^{ap1} \neq 0$ .

然而总可以取到  $a + b \neq p + q$ , 同时  $a \neq p, b \neq q$  (因为  $a, b, p, q$  均  $\in \mathbb{Z}_4$  总可以取到这种情形. 例如取  $a = 1, b = 0, p = 2, q = 1$ ). 此时,  $a \neq p, b \neq q$ ,

$$a + b \neq p + q.$$

此时由式(13)知

$$0 \neq R_{ji^1}^{a+b, p+q, 0} = R_{ji^1}^{ap, 0} R_{j^0}^{bq, 0} + R_{j^0}^{ap, 0} R_{ji^1}^{bq, 0} = 0$$

这是一个矛盾.

实际上由式(21)也能得出矛盾, 从而此种情形不存在  $H_{32}$  的泛  $R$ -矩阵.

情形三:

若对某些  $i \neq k$ ,  $R_{00i}^{ik} \neq 0$ , 同理可得相应结论.

综上所述, Hopf 代数  $H_{32}$  只有式(24)形式的泛  $R$ -矩阵, 定理得证.

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