

## MATH 680A FALL 2016 GRADED HOMEWORK #4

*Write clearly, on separate paper. All questions carry equal weight.  
You will receive credit for your three best answers.*

- (1) Let  $B$  be a bialgebra over a field  $K$ . Show that

$$C = \{c \in B \mid c^L \otimes c^R = c^R \otimes c^L\}$$

is a subalgebra of  $(B, \nabla, \eta)$ .

- (2) For a commutative, unital ring  $K$ , consider the free module  $K^2$  with standard basis  $\{\mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2\}$ . Consider the endomorphism  $\phi$  of  $K^2 \otimes K^2$  which has matrix

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \alpha & \gamma & 0 \\ 0 & \gamma & \beta & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \mu \end{bmatrix}$$

with respect to  $\{\mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_1 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2, \mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_1, \mathbf{e}_2 \otimes \mathbf{e}_2\}$ . Determine necessary and sufficient conditions on the entries of the matrix  $\Phi$  for the endomorphism  $\phi: K^2 \otimes K^2 \rightarrow K^2 \otimes K^2$  to yield a solution of the braid equation

$$(\phi \otimes 1_{K^2})(1_{K^2} \otimes \phi)(\phi \otimes 1_{K^2}) = (1_{K^2} \otimes \phi)(\phi \otimes 1_{K^2})(1_{K^2} \otimes \phi).$$

- (3) For  $1 < n \in \mathbb{Z}$ , let  $G$  be the cyclic group  $\{g^j \mid 0 \leq j < n\}$  of order  $n$ . Let  $H$  be the usual complex group algebra  $\mathbb{C}G$ .
- (a) Show that  $H$  constitutes a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra in conjunction with  $1 \otimes 1$  as an  $\mathcal{R}$ -matrix.
- (b) Show that  $H$  constitutes a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra in conjunction with

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \exp(-2\pi ijk/n) g^j \otimes g^k$$

as an  $\mathcal{R}$ -matrix.

- (4) Let  $f: U \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation of finite-dimensional vector spaces over a field  $K$ . Show that the composite

$$V^* \xrightarrow{1_{V^*} \otimes \text{coev}} V^* \otimes U \otimes U^* \xrightarrow{1_{V^*} \otimes f \otimes 1_{U^*}} V^* \otimes V \otimes U^* \xrightarrow{\text{ev} \otimes 1_{U^*}} U^*$$

implements the dual linear transformation  $f^*: V^* \rightarrow U^*$ .