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Introduction to quantum groups

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ABSTRACT. The unitary group U_N has a free analogue U_N^+ , and the closed subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$ can be thought of as being the “compact quantum Lie groups”. We review here the general theory of such quantum groups. We discuss as well a number of more advanced topics, selected for their beauty, and potential importance.

Preface

A quantum group is something similar to a group, except for the fact that the functions on it $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ do not necessarily commute, $fg \neq gf$. As the name indicates, quantum groups are meant to have something to do with quantum physics.

This book is an introduction to the quantum groups, or rather to the “simplest” such quantum groups. Everything is accessible with a minimal knowledge of basic linear algebra, basic group theory, basic functional analysis, and basic probability. The book itself covers what can be taught during a 1-year graduate course.

The idea is that the unitary group U_N has a certain free analogue U_N^+ , and the closed quantum subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$ can be thought of as being the “compact quantum Lie groups”. And it is about these latter quantum groups that the present book is about. We will see, following work of Woronowicz from the late 80s, that a nice abstract theory, including an existence result for the Haar measure, an analogue of the Peter-Weyl theory, and an analogue of the Tannakian duality as well, can be developed for such quantum groups. This is certainly less sharp than what can be done with the classical Lie groups, but in what concerns everything algebra and probability, Tannakian duality, leading to Brauer theorems and Weingarten calculus, will prove to be a quite efficient tool.

At the level of basic examples, we have of course the usual compact Lie groups $G \subset U_N$, as well as, by an extension of the usual Pontrjagin duality, the abstract duals $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ of the finitely generated discrete groups, $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$. These latter examples are quite interesting, philosophically speaking, because they suggest completing the general theory mentioned above, for the arbitrary closed subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$, with considerations regarding the Kesten amenability, Cayley graph and growth for the duals $\Gamma = \widehat{G}$. This is something which is not very hard to develop, and we will discuss this too.

At the level of the really new and interesting examples, we have U_N^+ itself, to start with. There are in fact many other objects of the same type, $G^+ \subset U_N^+$, obtained by “liberating” suitable compact Lie groups $G \subset U_N$. Variations of this construction can be obtained by half-liberating instead of liberating, or twisting at $q = -1$, and so on. We will end up in this way with a whole menagerie of new quantum groups, waiting to be further investigated, and applied to various questions in math and physics.

So far, so good, obviously there is some nice mathematics going on here, worth explaining in a graduate textbook, and this is what we will do. As already mentioned, the present book covers what can be taught during a 1-year graduate course, with each of the 4 parts corresponding to what can be taught during a half-semester, and with this being certified information, based on my own experience with classes at Toulouse and Cergy, and with various graduate school minicourses. For a 1-semester course, the lineup would be Part I, then selected topics from Part II and Part III, and with a look into Part IV as well. Finally, the overall content is mostly algebra and probability, with a flavor of physics, and this can be taught in parallel or as a complement to topics of the same type, such as Lie groups, Operator algebras, Free probability or Random matrices.

At the level of things which are not done in this book, there are of course so many of them. In what regards the general theory, much work has gone into the study of the quantum permutation group S_N^+ , and of its closed subgroups $G \subset S_N^+$, and the present book is only an introduction to the subject. There is certainly room for a second book here, on precisely this topic, quantum permutation groups, but at a more advanced level, and I would like to recommend here my future research monograph on the subject.

Also, and importantly, although quantum groups belong somewhat by definition to mathematical physics, and the material presented here was developed by Woronowicz and others with physics applications in mind, there will be no actual physics in this book. Following Connes, Jones, Voiculescu and others, the potential applications of what we do here are to statistical mechanics, then quantum mechanics of all types, concrete or more speculative, and quantum information. However, all this is not really understood and developed, and this is rather material to be hopefully explained in a future book. For the interested young reader, the main problem, which is currently unsolved, is that of developing a kind of Yang-Mills theory for S_N^+ , with the case $N = 4$ corresponding to a modified QED, and with the case $N = 9$ corresponding to a modified QCD.

Getting back now to the present book, the mathematics here is based on a massive number of research papers, starting with those of Woronowicz from the late 80s. I was personally involved in all this, during the last 30 years, and it is a pleasure to thank my coworkers, and particularly Julien Bichon, Benoît Collins, Steve Curran and Roland Speicher, for substantial joint work on the subject, and for having taught me so many things. Finally, many thanks go as well to my cats, for sharing with me some of their quantum mechanical knowledge, cat common sense, and other skills.

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Part I

Quantum groups

*Country roads, take me home
To the place I belong
West Virginia, mountain mama
Take me home, country roads*

CHAPTER 1

Quantum spaces

1a. Operator algebras

A quantum group G is something similar to a classical group, except for the fact that the functions on it $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ do not necessarily commute, $fg \neq gf$. Due to this fact, G is not exactly a set of points, or transformations, but rather an abstract object, described by the algebra A of functions on it $f : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, which can be noncommutative.

In order to introduce the quantum groups, we need some sort of algebraic geometry correspondence, between spaces and algebras. We will use the space/algebra correspondence coming from operator algebra theory. Here by “operator” we mean bounded linear operator $T : H \rightarrow H$ on a Hilbert space, and as a starting point, we have:

DEFINITION 1.1. *A Hilbert space is a complex vector space H given with a scalar product $\langle x, y \rangle$, satisfying the following conditions:*

- (1) $\langle x, y \rangle$ is linear in x , and antilinear in y .
- (2) $\overline{\langle x, y \rangle} = \langle y, x \rangle$, for any x, y .
- (3) $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$, for any $x \neq 0$.
- (4) H is complete with respect to the norm $\|x\| = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$.

Here the fact that $\|\cdot\|$ is indeed a norm comes from the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, which states that if (1,2,3) above are satisfied, then we have:

$$|\langle x, y \rangle| \leq \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$$

Indeed, this inequality comes from the fact that the following degree 2 polynomial, with $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $w \in \mathbb{T}$, being positive, its discriminant must be negative:

$$f(t) = \|x + twy\|^2$$

In finite dimensions, any algebraic basis $\{f_1, \dots, f_N\}$ can be turned into an orthonormal basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_N\}$, by using the Gram-Schmidt procedure. Thus, we have $H \simeq \mathbb{C}^N$, with this latter space being endowed with its usual scalar product:

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \sum_i x_i \bar{y}_i$$

The same happens in infinite dimensions, once again by Gram-Schmidt, coupled if needed with the Zorn lemma, in case our space is really very big. In other words, any Hilbert space has an orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}_{i \in I}$, and we have $H \simeq l^2(I)$.

Of particular interest is the “separable” case, where I is countable. According to the above, there is up to isomorphism only one Hilbert space here, namely $H = l^2(\mathbb{N})$.

All this is, however, quite tricky, and can be a bit misleading. Consider for instance the space $H = L^2[0, 1]$ of square-summable functions $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, with:

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f(x)\overline{g(x)}dx$$

This space is of course separable, because we can use the basis $f_n = x^n$ with $n \in \mathbb{N}$, orthogonalized by Gram-Schmidt. However, the orthogonalization procedure is something non-trivial, and so the isomorphism $H \simeq l^2(\mathbb{N})$ that we obtain is something non-trivial as well. Doing some computations here is actually a very good exercise.

Let us get now into the study of operators. We first have:

PROPOSITION 1.2. *Let H be a Hilbert space, with orthonormal basis $\{e_i\}_{i \in I}$. The algebra $\mathcal{L}(H)$ of linear operators $T : H \rightarrow H$ embeds then into the matrix algebra $M_I(\mathbb{C})$, with T corresponding to the matrix $M_{ij} = \langle Te_j, e_i \rangle$. In particular:*

- (1) *In the finite dimensional case, where $\dim(H) = N < \infty$, we obtain in this way a usual matrix algebra, $\mathcal{L}(H) \simeq M_N(\mathbb{C})$.*
- (2) *In the separable infinite dimensional case, where $I \simeq \mathbb{N}$, we obtain in this way a subalgebra of the infinite matrices, $\mathcal{L}(H) \subset M_\infty(\mathbb{C})$.*

PROOF. The correspondence $T \rightarrow M$ in the statement is indeed linear, and its kernel is $\{0\}$. As for the last two assertions, these are clear as well. \square

The above result is something quite theoretical, because for basic spaces like $L^2[0, 1]$, which do not have a simple orthonormal basis, the embedding $\mathcal{L}(H) \subset M_\infty(\mathbb{C})$ that we obtain is not very useful. Thus, while the operators $T : H \rightarrow H$ are basically some infinite matrices, it is better to think of these operators as being objects on their own.

In what follows we will be interested in the operators $T : H \rightarrow H$ which are bounded. Regarding such operators, we have the following result:

THEOREM 1.3. *Given a Hilbert space H , the linear operators $T : H \rightarrow H$ which are bounded, in the sense that $\|T\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Tx\|$ is finite, form a complex algebra with unit, denoted $B(H)$. This algebra has the following properties:*

- (1) *$B(H)$ is complete with respect to $\|\cdot\|$, and so we have a Banach algebra.*
- (2) *$B(H)$ has an involution $T \rightarrow T^*$, given by $\langle Tx, y \rangle = \langle x, T^*y \rangle$.*

In addition, the norm and the involution are related by the formula $\|TT^\| = \|T\|^2$.*

PROOF. The fact that we have indeed an algebra follows from:

$$\begin{aligned}\|S + T\| &\leq \|S\| + \|T\| \\ \|\lambda T\| &= |\lambda| \cdot \|T\| \\ \|ST\| &\leq \|S\| \cdot \|T\|\end{aligned}$$

(1) Assuming that $\{T_n\} \subset B(H)$ is Cauchy, the sequence $\{T_n x\}$ is Cauchy for any $x \in H$, so we can define the limit $T = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n$ by setting:

$$Tx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_n x$$

It is routine to check that this formula defines indeed a bounded operator $T \in B(H)$, and that we have $T_n \rightarrow T$ in norm, and this gives the result.

(2) Here the existence of T^* comes from the fact that $\varphi(x) = \langle Tx, y \rangle$ being a linear map $H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we must have a formula as follows, for a certain vector $T^*y \in H$:

$$\varphi(x) = \langle x, T^*y \rangle$$

Moreover, since this vector is unique, T^* is unique too, and we have as well:

$$\begin{aligned}(S + T)^* &= S^* + T^* \\ (\lambda T)^* &= \bar{\lambda} T^* \\ (ST)^* &= T^* S^* \\ (T^*)^* &= T\end{aligned}$$

Observe also that we have indeed $T^* \in B(H)$, because:

$$\begin{aligned}\|T\| &= \sup_{\|x\|=1} \sup_{\|y\|=1} \langle Tx, y \rangle \\ &= \sup_{\|y\|=1} \sup_{\|x\|=1} \langle x, T^*y \rangle \\ &= \|T^*\|\end{aligned}$$

Regarding now the last assertion, we have:

$$\|TT^*\| \leq \|T\| \cdot \|T^*\| = \|T\|^2$$

Also, we have the following estimate:

$$\begin{aligned}\|T\|^2 &= \sup_{\|x\|=1} | \langle Tx, Tx \rangle | \\ &= \sup_{\|x\|=1} | \langle x, T^*Tx \rangle | \\ &\leq \|T^*T\|\end{aligned}$$

By replacing in this formula $T \rightarrow T^*$ we obtain $\|T\|^2 \leq \|TT^*\|$. Thus, we have proved both the needed inequalities, and we are done. \square

Observe that, in view of Proposition 1.2, we embeddings of $*$ -algebras, as follows:

$$B(H) \subset \mathcal{L}(H) \subset M_I(\mathbb{C})$$

In this picture the adjoint operation $T \rightarrow T^*$ constructed above takes a very simple form, namely $(M^*)_{ij} = \overline{M_{ji}}$, at the level of the associated matrices.

We will be interested here in the algebras of operators, rather than in the operators themselves. The axioms here, coming from Theorem 1.3, are as follows:

DEFINITION 1.4. *A unital C^* -algebra is a complex algebra with unit A , having:*

- (1) *A norm $a \rightarrow \|a\|$, making it a Banach algebra (the Cauchy sequences converge).*
- (2) *An involution $a \rightarrow a^*$, which satisfies $\|aa^*\| = \|a\|^2$, for any $a \in A$.*

We know from Theorem 1.3 that the full operator algebra $B(H)$ is a C^* -algebra, for any Hilbert space H . More generally, any closed $*$ -subalgebra $A \subset B(H)$ is a C^* -algebra. The celebrated Gelfand-Naimark-Segal (GNS) theorem states that any C^* -algebra appears in fact in this way. This is something non-trivial, and we will be back to it later on.

For the moment, we will be interested in developing the theory of C^* -algebras, without reference to operators, or Hilbert spaces. Our first task will be that of understanding the structure of the commutative C^* -algebras. As a first observation, we have:

PROPOSITION 1.5. *If X is an abstract compact space, the algebra $C(X)$ of continuous functions $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a C^* -algebra, with structure as follows:*

- (1) *The norm is the usual sup norm, $\|f\| = \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)|$.*
- (2) *The involution is the usual involution, $f^*(x) = \overline{f(x)}$.*

This algebra is commutative, in the sense that $fg = gf$, for any $f, g \in C(X)$.

PROOF. Almost everything here is trivial. Observe also that we have indeed:

$$\begin{aligned} \|ff^*\| &= \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)\overline{f(x)}| \\ &= \sup_{x \in X} |f(x)|^2 \\ &= \|f\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we have $fg = gf$, since $f(x)g(x) = g(x)f(x)$ for any $x \in X$. □

Our claim now is that any commutative C^* -algebra appears in this way. This is a non-trivial result, which requires a number of preliminaries. Let us begin with:

DEFINITION 1.6. *The spectrum of an element $a \in A$ is the set*

$$\sigma(a) = \left\{ \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \mid a - \lambda \notin A^{-1} \right\}$$

where $A^{-1} \subset A$ is the set of invertible elements.

As a basic example, the spectrum of a usual matrix $M \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ is the collection of its eigenvalues. Also, the spectrum of a continuous function $f \in C(X)$ is its image. In the case of the trivial algebra $A = \mathbb{C}$, the spectrum of an element is the element itself.

As a first, basic result regarding spectra, we have:

PROPOSITION 1.7. *We have the following formula, valid for any $a, b \in A$:*

$$\sigma(ab) \cup \{0\} = \sigma(ba) \cup \{0\}$$

Moreover, there are examples where $\sigma(ab) \neq \sigma(ba)$.

PROOF. We first prove that we have the following implication:

$$1 \notin \sigma(ab) \implies 1 \notin \sigma(ba)$$

Assume indeed that $1 - ab$ is invertible, with inverse $c = (1 - ab)^{-1}$. We have then $abc = cab = c - 1$, and by using these identities, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} (1 + bca)(1 - ba) &= 1 + bca - ba - bcaba \\ &= 1 + bca - ba - bca + ba \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

A similar computation shows that we have as well $(1 - ba)(1 + bca) = 1$. We conclude that $1 - ba$ is invertible, with inverse $1 + bca$, which proves our claim. By multiplying by scalars, we deduce from this that we have, for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$, as desired:

$$\lambda \notin \sigma(ab) \implies \lambda \notin \sigma(ba)$$

Regarding now the last claim, let us first recall that for usual matrices $a, b \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ we have $0 \in \sigma(ab) \iff 0 \in \sigma(ba)$, because ab is invertible if and only if ba is.

However, this latter fact fails for general operators on Hilbert spaces. As a basic example, we can take a, b to be the shift $S(e_i) = e_{i+1}$ on the space $l^2(\mathbb{N})$, and its adjoint. Indeed, we have $S^*S = 1$, and SS^* being the projection onto e_0^\perp , it is not invertible. \square

Given an element $a \in A$, and a rational function $f = P/Q$ having poles outside $\sigma(a)$, we can construct the element $f(a) = P(a)Q(a)^{-1}$. For simplicity, we write:

$$f(a) = \frac{P(a)}{Q(a)}$$

With this convention, we have the following result:

THEOREM 1.8. *We have the “rational functional calculus” formula*

$$\sigma(f(a)) = f(\sigma(a))$$

valid for any rational function $f \in \mathbb{C}(X)$ having poles outside $\sigma(a)$.

PROOF. In order to prove this result, we can proceed in two steps, as follows:

(1) Assume first that we are in the polynomial case, $f \in \mathbb{C}[X]$. We pick $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, and we write $f(X) - \lambda = c(X - r_1) \dots (X - r_n)$. We have then, as desired:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \notin \sigma(f(a)) &\iff f(a) - \lambda \in A^{-1} \\ &\iff c(a - r_1) \dots (a - r_n) \in A^{-1} \\ &\iff a - r_1, \dots, a - r_n \in A^{-1} \\ &\iff r_1, \dots, r_n \notin \sigma(a) \\ &\iff \lambda \notin f(\sigma(a)) \end{aligned}$$

(2) Assume now that we are in the general case, $f \in \mathbb{C}(X)$. We pick $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, we write $f = P/Q$, and we set $F = P - \lambda Q$. By using (1), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda \in \sigma(f(a)) &\iff F(a) \notin A^{-1} \\ &\iff 0 \in \sigma(F(a)) \\ &\iff 0 \in F(\sigma(a)) \\ &\iff \exists \mu \in \sigma(a), F(\mu) = 0 \\ &\iff \lambda \in f(\sigma(a)) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have obtained the formula in the statement. \square

Given an element $a \in A$, its spectral radius $\rho(a)$ is the radius of the smallest disk centered at 0 containing $\sigma(a)$. We have the following key result:

THEOREM 1.9. *Let A be a C^* -algebra.*

- (1) *The spectrum of a norm one element is in the unit disk.*
- (2) *The spectrum of a unitary element ($a^* = a^{-1}$) is on the unit circle.*
- (3) *The spectrum of a self-adjoint element ($a = a^*$) consists of real numbers.*
- (4) *The spectral radius of a normal element ($aa^* = a^*a$) is equal to its norm.*

PROOF. We use the various results established above.

(1) This comes from the following formula, valid when $\|a\| < 1$:

$$\frac{1}{1-a} = 1 + a + a^2 + \dots$$

(2) Assuming $a^* = a^{-1}$, we have the following norm computations:

$$\begin{aligned} \|a\| &= \sqrt{\|aa^*\|} = \sqrt{1} = 1 \\ \|a^{-1}\| &= \|a^*\| = \|a\| = 1 \end{aligned}$$

If we denote by D the unit disk, we obtain from this, by using (1):

$$\begin{aligned} \|a\| = 1 &\implies \sigma(a) \subset D \\ \|a^{-1}\| = 1 &\implies \sigma(a^{-1}) \subset D \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by using the rational function $f(z) = z^{-1}$, we have:

$$\sigma(a^{-1}) \subset D \implies \sigma(a) \subset D^{-1}$$

Now by putting everything together we obtain, as desired:

$$\sigma(a) \subset D \cap D^{-1} = \mathbb{T}$$

(3) This follows by using (2), and the rational function $f(z) = (z + it)/(z - it)$, with $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Indeed, for $t \gg 0$ the element $f(a)$ is well-defined, and we have:

$$\left(\frac{a + it}{a - it}\right)^* = \frac{a - it}{a + it} = \left(\frac{a + it}{a - it}\right)^{-1}$$

Thus $f(a)$ is a unitary, and by (2) its spectrum is contained in \mathbb{T} . We conclude that we have $f(\sigma(a)) = \sigma(f(a)) \subset \mathbb{T}$, and so $\sigma(a) \subset f^{-1}(\mathbb{T}) = \mathbb{R}$, as desired.

(4) We have $\rho(a) \leq \|a\|$ from (1). Conversely, given $\rho > \rho(a)$, we have:

$$\int_{|z|=\rho} \frac{z^n}{z - a} dz = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{|z|=\rho} z^{n-k-1} dz \right) a^k = a^{n-1}$$

By applying the norm and taking n -th roots we obtain:

$$\rho \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a^n\|^{1/n}$$

In the case $a = a^*$ we have $\|a^n\| = \|a\|^n$ for any exponent of the form $n = 2^k$, and by taking n -th roots we get $\rho \geq \|a\|$. This gives the missing inequality, namely:

$$\rho(a) \geq \|a\|$$

In the general case, $aa^* = a^*a$, we have $a^n(a^n)^* = (aa^*)^n$. We obtain from this $\rho(a)^2 = \rho(aa^*)$, and since aa^* is self-adjoint, we get $\rho(aa^*) = \|a\|^2$, and we are done. \square

Summarizing, we have so far a collection of useful results regarding the spectra of the elements in C^* -algebras, which are quite similar to the results regarding the eigenvalues of the usual matrices. We will heavily use these results, in what follows.

1b. Gelfand theorem

In this section we discuss the two main results regarding the C^* -algebras. First we have the Gelfand theorem, which is particularly interesting for us, in view of our quantum space and quantum group motivations. Then we have the GNS representation theorem, that we will use less often, but which is something fundamental too.

The Gelfand theorem, from [62], is as follows:

THEOREM 1.10 (Gelfand). *Any commutative C^* -algebra is the form*

$$A = C(X)$$

with its “spectrum” $X = \text{Spec}(A)$ appearing as the space of characters $\chi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

PROOF. Given a commutative C^* -algebra A , we can define indeed X to be the set of characters $\chi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, with the topology making continuous all the evaluation maps $ev_a : \chi \rightarrow \chi(a)$. Then X is a compact space, and $a \rightarrow ev_a$ is a morphism of algebras:

$$ev : A \rightarrow C(X)$$

(1) We first prove that ev is involutive. We use the following formula, which is similar to the $z = \text{Re}(z) + i\text{Im}(z)$ formula for the usual complex numbers:

$$a = \frac{a + a^*}{2} - i \cdot \frac{i(a - a^*)}{2}$$

Thus it is enough to prove the equality $ev_{a^*} = ev_a^*$ for self-adjoint elements a . But this is the same as proving that $a = a^*$ implies that ev_a is a real function, which is in turn true, because $ev_a(\chi) = \chi(a)$ is an element of $\sigma(a)$, contained in \mathbb{R} .

(2) Since A is commutative, each element is normal, so ev is isometric:

$$\|ev_a\| = \rho(a) = \|a\|$$

(3) It remains to prove that ev is surjective. But this follows from the Stone-Weierstrass theorem, because $ev(A)$ is a closed subalgebra of $C(X)$, which separates the points. \square

The Gelfand theorem suggests writing any C^* -algebra A , not necessarily commutative, as $A = C(X)$, with X being a “compact quantum space”. We will be back to this.

As a first consequence of the Gelfand theorem, we can extend Theorem 1.8 above to the case of the normal elements ($aa^* = a^*a$), in the following way:

PROPOSITION 1.11. *Assume that $a \in A$ is normal, and let $f \in C(\sigma(a))$.*

- (1) *We can define $f(a) \in A$, with $f \rightarrow f(a)$ being a morphism of C^* -algebras.*
- (2) *We have the “continuous functional calculus” formula $\sigma(f(a)) = f(\sigma(a))$.*

PROOF. Since a is normal, the C^* -algebra $\langle a \rangle$ that is generated is commutative, so if we denote by X the space formed by the characters $\chi : \langle a \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, we have:

$$\langle a \rangle = C(X)$$

Now since the map $X \rightarrow \sigma(a)$ given by evaluation at a is bijective, we obtain:

$$\langle a \rangle = C(\sigma(a))$$

Thus, we are dealing with usual functions, and this gives all the assertions. \square

As another consequence of the Gelfand theorem, we can develop as well the theory of positive elements, in analogy with the theory of positive operators, as follows:

THEOREM 1.12. *For a normal element $a \in A$, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *a is positive, in the sense that $\sigma(a) \subset [0, \infty)$.*
- (2) *$a = b^2$, for some $b \in A$ satisfying $b = b^*$.*
- (3) *$a = cc^*$, for some $c \in A$.*

PROOF. This is something very standard, as follows:

(1) \implies (2) This follows from Proposition 1.11, because we can use the function $f(z) = \sqrt{z}$, which is well-defined on $\sigma(a) \subset [0, \infty)$, and so set $b = \sqrt{a}$.

(2) \implies (3) This is trivial, because we can set $c = b$.

(2) \implies (1) Observe that this is clear too, because we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(a) &= \sigma(b^2) \\ &= \sigma(b)^2 \\ &\subset [0, \infty)\end{aligned}$$

(3) \implies (1) We proceed by contradiction. By multiplying c by a suitable element of $\langle cc^* \rangle$, we are led to the existence of an element $d \neq 0$ satisfying:

$$-dd^* \geq 0$$

By writing now $d = x + iy$ with $x = x^*, y = y^*$ we have:

$$dd^* + d^*d = 2(x^2 + y^2) \geq 0$$

Thus $d^*d \geq 0$. But this contradicts the elementary fact that $\sigma(dd^*), \sigma(d^*d)$ must coincide outside $\{0\}$, coming from Proposition 1.7 above. \square

Let us review now the other fundamental result regarding the C^* -algebras, namely the representation theorem of Gelfand, Naimark and Segal. We first have:

PROPOSITION 1.13. *Let A be a commutative C^* -algebra, write $A = C(X)$, with X being a compact space, and let μ be a positive measure on X . We have then an embedding*

$$A \subset B(H)$$

where $H = L^2(X)$, with $f \in A$ corresponding to the operator $g \rightarrow fg$.

PROOF. Given $f \in C(X)$, consider the following operator, on the space $H = L^2(X)$:

$$T_f(g) = fg$$

Observe that T_f is indeed well-defined, and bounded as well, because:

$$\|fg\|_2 = \sqrt{\int_X |f(x)|^2 |g(x)|^2 d\mu(x)} \leq \|f\|_\infty \|g\|_2$$

The application $f \rightarrow T_f$ being linear, involutive, continuous, and injective as well, we obtain in this way a C^* -algebra embedding $A \subset B(H)$, as claimed. \square

In general, the idea will be that of extending this construction. We will need:

DEFINITION 1.14. Consider a linear map $\varphi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

- (1) φ is called positive when $a \geq 0 \implies \varphi(a) \geq 0$.
- (2) φ is called faithful and positive when $a > 0 \implies \varphi(a) > 0$.

In the commutative case, $A = C(X)$, the positive linear forms appear as follows, with μ being positive, and strictly positive if we want φ to be faithful and positive:

$$\varphi(f) = \int_X f(x) d\mu(x)$$

In general, the positive linear forms can be thought of as being integration functionals with respect to some underlying “positive measures”. We can use them as follows:

PROPOSITION 1.15. Let $\varphi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a positive linear form.

- (1) $\langle a, b \rangle = \varphi(ab^*)$ defines a generalized scalar product on A .
- (2) By separating and completing we obtain a Hilbert space H .
- (3) $\pi(a) : b \rightarrow ab$ defines a representation $\pi : A \rightarrow B(H)$.
- (4) If φ is faithful in the above sense, then π is faithful.

PROOF. Almost everything here is straightforward, as follows:

- (1) This is clear from definitions, and from Theorem 1.12.
- (2) This is a standard procedure, which works for any scalar product.
- (3) All the verifications here are standard algebraic computations.
- (4) This follows indeed from $a \neq 0 \implies \pi(aa^*) \neq 0 \implies \pi(a) \neq 0$. □

In order to establish the GNS theorem, it remains to prove that any C^* -algebra has a faithful and positive linear form $\varphi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. This is something more technical:

PROPOSITION 1.16. Let A be a C^* -algebra.

- (1) Any positive linear form $\varphi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is continuous.
- (2) A linear form φ is positive iff there is a norm one $h \in A_+$ such that $\|\varphi\| = \varphi(h)$.
- (3) For any $a \in A$ there exists a positive norm one form φ such that $\varphi(aa^*) = \|a\|^2$.
- (4) If A is separable there is a faithful positive form $\varphi : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

PROOF. The proof here, which is quite technical, inspired from the existence proof of the probability measures on abstract compact spaces, goes as follows:

- (1) This follows from Proposition 1.15, via the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(a)| &\leq \|\pi(a)\| \varphi(1) \\ &\leq \|a\| \varphi(1) \end{aligned}$$

(2) In one sense we can take $h = 1$. Conversely, let $a \in A_+$, $\|a\| \leq 1$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(h) - \varphi(a)| &\leq \|\varphi\| \cdot \|h - a\| \\ &\leq \varphi(h)1 \\ &= \varphi(h) \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have $\operatorname{Re}(\varphi(a)) \geq 0$, and it remains to prove that the following holds:

$$a = a^* \implies \varphi(a) \in \mathbb{R}$$

By using $1 - h \geq 0$ we can apply the above to $a = 1 - h$ and we obtain:

$$\operatorname{Re}(\varphi(1 - h)) \geq 0$$

We conclude that $\operatorname{Re}(\varphi(1)) \geq \operatorname{Re}(\varphi(h)) = \|\varphi\|$, and so $\varphi(1) = \|\varphi\|$.

Summing up, we can assume $h = 1$. Now observe that for any self-adjoint element a , and any $t \in \mathbb{R}$ we have the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(1 + ita)|^2 &\leq \|\varphi\|^2 \cdot \|1 + ita\|^2 \\ &= \varphi(1)^2 \|1 + t^2 a^2\| \\ &\leq \varphi(1)^2 (1 + t^2 \|a\|^2) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand with $\varphi(a) = x + iy$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} |\varphi(1 + ita)| &= |\varphi(1) - ty + itx| \\ &\geq (\varphi(1) - ty)^2 \end{aligned}$$

We therefore obtain that for any $t \in \mathbb{R}$ we have:

$$\varphi(1)^2 (1 + t^2 \|a\|^2) \geq (\varphi(1) - ty)^2$$

Thus we have $y = 0$, and this finishes the proof of our remaining claim.

(3) Consider the linear subspace of A spanned by the element aa^* . We can define here a linear form by the following formula:

$$\varphi(\lambda aa^*) = \lambda \|a\|^2$$

This linear form has norm one, and by Hahn-Banach we get a norm one extension to the whole A . The positivity of φ follows from (2).

(4) Let (a_n) be a dense sequence inside A . For any n we can construct as in (3) a positive form satisfying $\varphi_n(a_n a_n^*) = \|a_n\|^2$, and then define φ in the following way:

$$\varphi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi_n}{2^n}$$

Let $a \in A$ be a nonzero element. Pick a_n close to a and consider the pair (H, π) associated to the pair (A, φ_n) , as in Proposition 1.15. We have then:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_n(aa^*) &= \|\pi(a)1\| \\ &\geq \|\pi(a_n)1\| - \|a - a_n\| \\ &= \|a_n\| - \|a - a_n\| \\ &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\varphi_n(aa^*) > 0$. It follows that we have $\varphi(aa^*) > 0$, and we are done. \square

With these ingredients in hand, we can now state and prove:

THEOREM 1.17 (GNS theorem). *Let A be a C^* -algebra.*

- (1) *A appears as a closed $*$ -subalgebra $A \subset B(H)$, for some Hilbert space H .*
- (2) *When A is separable (usually the case), H can be chosen to be separable.*
- (3) *When A is finite dimensional, H can be chosen to be finite dimensional.*

PROOF. This result, from [63], follows indeed by combining the construction from Proposition 1.15 above with the existence result from Proposition 1.16. \square

Generally speaking, the GNS theorem is something very powerful and concrete, which perfectly complements the Gelfand theorem, and the resulting compact quantum space formalism. We can go back to good old Hilbert spaces, whenever we get lost.

1c. Algebraic manifolds

The Gelfand theorem has some important philosophical consequences. Indeed, in view of this theorem, we can formulate the following definition:

DEFINITION 1.18. *Given an arbitrary C^* -algebra A , we write $A = C(X)$, and call X a compact quantum space. Equivalently, the category of the compact quantum spaces is the category of the C^* -algebras, with the arrows reversed.*

When A is commutative, the space X considered above exists indeed, as a Gelfand spectrum, $X = \text{Spec}(A)$. In general, X is something rather abstract, and our philosophy here will be that of studying of course A , but formulating our results in terms of X . For instance whenever we have a morphism $\Phi : A \rightarrow B$, we will write $A = C(X)$, $B = C(Y)$, and rather speak of the corresponding morphism $\phi : Y \rightarrow X$. And so on.

We will see later on, after developing some more theory, that this formalism has its limitations, and needs a fix. For the moment, however, let us explore the possibilities that it opens up, and leave the technical issues and their fixes for later.

Inspired by the Connes philosophy [53], we have the following definition, which is something quite recent, coming from the work in [4], [30], [64]:

DEFINITION 1.19. *We have compact quantum spaces, constructed as follows,*

$$C(S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}) = C^* \left(x_1, \dots, x_N \mid x_i = x_i^*, \sum_i x_i^2 = 1 \right)$$

$$C(S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}) = C^* \left(x_1, \dots, x_N \mid \sum_i x_i x_i^* = \sum_i x_i^* x_i = 1 \right)$$

called respectively the free real sphere, and the free complex sphere.

Here the C^* symbols on the right stand for “universal C^* -algebra generated by”. The fact that such universal C^* -algebras exist indeed follows by considering the corresponding universal $*$ -algebras, and then completing with respect to the biggest C^* -norm. Observe that this biggest C^* -norm exists indeed, because the quadratic conditions give:

$$\|x_i\|^2 = \|x_i x_i^*\| \leq \left\| \sum_i x_i x_i^* \right\| = 1$$

Given a compact quantum space X , its classical version is the compact space X_{class} obtained by dividing $C(X)$ by its commutator ideal, and using the Gelfand theorem:

$$C(X_{class}) = C(X)/I \quad , \quad I = \langle [a, b] \rangle$$

Observe that we have an embedding of compact quantum spaces $X_{class} \subset X$. In this situation, we also say that X appears as a “liberation” of X_{class} .

As a first result regarding the above free spheres, we have:

PROPOSITION 1.20. *We have embeddings of compact quantum spaces, as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1} \end{array}$$

and the spaces on the right appear as liberations of the spaces of the left.

PROOF. The first assertion is clear. For the second one, we must establish the following isomorphisms, where C_{comm}^* stands for “universal commutative C^* -algebra”:

$$C(S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}) = C_{comm}^* \left(x_1, \dots, x_N \mid x_i = x_i^*, \sum_i x_i^2 = 1 \right)$$

$$C(S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}) = C_{comm}^* \left(x_1, \dots, x_N \mid \sum_i x_i x_i^* = \sum_i x_i^* x_i = 1 \right)$$

But these isomorphisms are both clear, by using the Gelfand theorem. \square

We can enlarge our class of basic manifolds by introducing tori, as follows:

DEFINITION 1.21. *Given a closed subspace $S \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$, the subspace $T \subset S$ given by*

$$C(T) = C(S) / \left\langle x_i x_i^* = x_i^* x_i = \frac{1}{N} \right\rangle$$

is called associated torus. In the real case, $S \subset S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$, we also call T cube.

As a basic example here, for $S = S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$ the corresponding submanifold $T \subset S$ appears by imposing the relations $|x_i| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$ to the coordinates, so we obtain a torus:

$$S = S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1} \implies T = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{C}^N \mid |x_i| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \right\}$$

As for the case of the real sphere, $S = S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}$, here the submanifold $T \subset S$ appears by imposing the relations $x_i = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}$ to the coordinates, so we obtain a cube:

$$S = S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} \implies T = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^N \mid x_i = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \right\}$$

Observe that we have a relation here with group theory, because the complex torus computed above is the group \mathbb{T}^N , and the cube is the finite group \mathbb{Z}_2^N .

In general now, in order to compute T , we can use the following simple fact:

PROPOSITION 1.22. *When $S \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ is an algebraic manifold, in the sense that*

$$C(S) = C(S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}) / \left\langle f_i(x_1, \dots, x_N) = 0 \right\rangle$$

for certain noncommutative polynomials $f_i \in \mathbb{C} \langle x_1, \dots, x_N \rangle$, we have

$$C(T) = C^* \left(u_1, \dots, u_N \mid u_i^* = u_i^{-1}, g_i(u_1, \dots, u_N) = 0 \right)$$

with the polynomials g_i being given by $g_i(u_1, \dots, u_N) = f_i(\sqrt{N}u_1, \dots, \sqrt{N}u_N)$.

PROOF. According to our definition of the torus $T \subset S$, the following variables must be unitaries, in the quotient algebra $C(S) \rightarrow C(T)$:

$$u_i = \frac{x_i}{\sqrt{N}}$$

Now if we assume that these elements are unitaries, the quadratic conditions $\sum_i x_i x_i^* = \sum_i x_i^* x_i = 1$ are automatic. Thus, we obtain the space in the statement. \square

Summarizing, we are led to the question of computing certain algebras generated by unitaries. In order to deal with this latter problem, let us start with:

PROPOSITION 1.23. *Let Γ be a discrete group, and consider the complex group algebra $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$, with involution given by the fact that all group elements are unitaries:*

$$g^* = g^{-1} \quad , \quad \forall g \in \Gamma$$

The maximal C^ -seminorm on $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$ is then a C^* -norm, and the closure of $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$ with respect to this norm is a C^* -algebra, denoted $C^*(\Gamma)$.*

PROOF. In order to prove this, we must find a $*$ -algebra embedding $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma] \subset B(H)$, with H being a Hilbert space. For this purpose, consider the space $H = l^2(\Gamma)$, having $\{h\}_{h \in \Gamma}$ as orthonormal basis. Our claim is that we have an embedding, as follows:

$$\pi : \mathbb{C}[\Gamma] \subset B(H) \quad , \quad \pi(g)(h) = gh$$

Indeed, since $\pi(g)$ maps the basis $\{h\}_{h \in \Gamma}$ into itself, this operator is well-defined, bounded, and is an isometry. It is also clear from the formula $\pi(g)(h) = gh$ that $g \rightarrow \pi(g)$ is a morphism of algebras, and since this morphism maps the unitaries $g \in \Gamma$ into isometries, this is a morphism of $*$ -algebras. Finally, the faithfulness of π is clear. \square

In the abelian group case, we have the following result:

THEOREM 1.24. *Given an abelian discrete group Γ , we have an isomorphism*

$$C^*(\Gamma) \simeq C(G)$$

where $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ is its Pontrjagin dual, formed by the characters $\chi : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$.

PROOF. Since Γ is abelian, the corresponding group algebra $A = C^*(\Gamma)$ is commutative. Thus, we can apply the Gelfand theorem, and we obtain $A = C(X)$, with $X = \text{Spec}(A)$. But the spectrum $X = \text{Spec}(A)$, consisting of the characters $\chi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, can be identified with the Pontrjagin dual $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, and this gives the result. \square

The above result suggests the following definition:

DEFINITION 1.25. *Given a discrete group Γ , the compact quantum space G given by*

$$C(G) = C^*(\Gamma)$$

is called abstract dual of Γ , and is denoted $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$.

This notion should be taken in the general sense of Definition 1.18. The same warning as there applies, because there is a functoriality problem, which needs a fix. To be more precise, in the context of Proposition 1.23, we can see that the closure $C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$ of the group algebra $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$ in the regular representation is a C^* -algebra as well. We have a quotient map $C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$, and if this map is not an isomorphism, we are in trouble.

We will be back later to this problem, with a fix for it.

By getting back now to the spheres, we have the following result:

THEOREM 1.26. *The tori of the basic spheres are all group duals, as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{T}^N & \longrightarrow & \widehat{F}_N \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \mathbb{Z}_2^N & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}} \end{array}$$

where F_N is the free group on N generators, and $*$ is a group-theoretical free product.

PROOF. By using the presentation result in Proposition 1.24 above, we obtain that the diagram formed by the algebras $C(T)$ is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C^*(\mathbb{Z}^N) & \longleftarrow & C^*(\mathbb{Z}^{*N}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C^*(\mathbb{Z}_2^N) & \longleftarrow & C^*(\mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}) \end{array}$$

According to Definition 1.25, the corresponding compact quantum spaces are:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}^N} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}^{*N}} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^N} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}} \end{array}$$

Together with the Fourier transform identifications from Theorem 1.24 above, and with our free group convention $F_N = \mathbb{Z}^{*N}$, this gives the result. \square

As a conclusion to these considerations, the Gelfand theorem alone produces out of nothing, or at least out of some basic common sense, some potentially interesting mathematics. We will be back later on to all this, on several occasions.

1d. Axiomatization fix

Let us get back now to the bad functoriality properties of the Gelfand correspondence, coming from the fact that certain compact quantum spaces, such as the duals $\widehat{\Gamma}$ of the discrete groups Γ , can be represented by several C^* -algebras, instead of one.

We can fix these issues by using the GNS theorem, as follows:

DEFINITION 1.27. *The category of compact quantum measured spaces (X, μ) is the category of the C^* -algebras with faithful traces (A, tr) , with the arrows reversed. In the case where we have a C^* -algebra A with a non-faithful trace tr , we can still talk about the corresponding space (X, μ) , by performing the GNS construction.*

Observe that this definition fixes the functoriality problem with Gelfand duality, at least for the group algebras. Indeed, in the context of the comments following Definition 1.25, consider an arbitrary intermediate C^* -algebra, as follows:

$$C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow A \rightarrow C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$$

If we perform the GNS construction with respect to the canonical trace, we obtain the reduced algebra $C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$. Thus, all these algebras A correspond to a unique compact quantum measured space in the above sense, which is the abstract group dual $\widehat{\Gamma}$. Let us record a statement about this finding, as follows:

PROPOSITION 1.28. *The category of group duals $\widehat{\Gamma}$ is a well-defined subcategory of the category of compact quantum measured spaces, with each $\widehat{\Gamma}$ corresponding to the full group algebra $C^*(\Gamma)$, or the reduced group algebra $C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$, or any algebra in between.*

PROOF. This is more of an empty statement, coming from the above discussion. \square

With this in hand, it is tempting to go even further, namely forgetting about the C^* -algebras, and trying to axiomatize instead the operator algebras of type $L^\infty(X)$. Such an axiomatization is possible, and the resulting class of operator algebras consists of a certain special type of C^* -algebras, called “finite von Neumann algebras”.

However, and here comes our point, doing so would be bad, and would lead to a weak theory, because many spaces such as the compact groups, or the compact homogeneous spaces, do not come with a measure by definition, but rather by theorem.

In short, our “fix” is not a very good fix, and if we want a really strong theory, we must invent something else. In order to do so, our idea will be that of restricting the attention to certain special classes of quantum algebraic manifolds, as follows:

DEFINITION 1.29. *A real algebraic submanifold $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ is a closed quantum sub-space defined, at the level of the corresponding C^* -algebra, by a formula of type*

$$C(X) = C(S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}) / \left\langle f_i(x_1, \dots, x_N) = 0 \right\rangle$$

for certain noncommutative polynomials $f_i \in \mathbb{C} \langle x_1, \dots, x_N \rangle$. We denote by $C(X)$ the $*$ -subalgebra of $C(X)$ generated by the coordinate functions x_1, \dots, x_N .

Observe that any family of noncommutative polynomials $f_i \in \mathbb{C} \langle x_1, \dots, x_N \rangle$ produces such a manifold X , simply by defining an algebra $C(X)$ as above.

Observe also that the use of the free complex sphere is essential in all this, because the quadratic condition $\sum_i x_i x_i^* = \sum_i x_i^* x_i = 1$ implies by positivity $\|x_i\| \leq 1$ for any i , and so guarantees the fact that the universal C^* -norm is bounded.

We have already met such manifolds, in the context of the free spheres, free tori, and more generally in Proposition 1.22 above. Here is a list of examples:

PROPOSITION 1.30. *The following are algebraic submanifolds $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$:*

- (1) *The spheres $S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$, $S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1} \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$.*
- (2) *Any compact Lie group, $G \subset U_n$, when $N = n^2$.*
- (3) *The duals $\widehat{\Gamma}$ of finitely generated groups, $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$.*

PROOF. These facts are all well-known, the proof being as follows:

(1) This is true by definition of our various spheres.

(2) Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_n$, we have indeed an embedding $G \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$, with $N = n^2$, given in double indices by:

$$x_{ij} = \frac{u_{ij}}{\sqrt{n}}$$

We can further compose this embedding with the standard embedding $S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1} \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$, and we obtain an embedding as desired. As for the fact that we obtain indeed a real algebraic manifold, this is well-known, coming either from Lie theory or from Tannakian duality. We will be back to this later on, in a more general context.

(3) This follows from the fact that the variables $x_i = \frac{g_i}{\sqrt{N}}$ satisfy the quadratic relations $\sum_i x_i x_i^* = \sum_i x_i^* x_i = 1$, with the algebraicity claim of the manifold being clear. \square

At the level of the general theory, we have the following version of the Gelfand theorem, which is something very useful, and that we will use many times in what follows:

THEOREM 1.31. *When $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ is an algebraic manifold, given by*

$$C(X) = C(S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}) / \langle f_i(x_1, \dots, x_N) = 0 \rangle$$

for certain noncommutative polynomials $f_i \in \mathbb{C} \langle x_1, \dots, x_N \rangle$, we have

$$X_{class} = \left\{ x \in S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1} \mid f_i(x_1, \dots, x_N) = 0 \right\}$$

and X appears as a liberation of X_{class} .

PROOF. This is something that already met, in the context of the free spheres. In general, the proof is similar, by using the Gelfand theorem. Indeed, if we denote by X'_{class} the manifold constructed in the statement, then we have a quotient map of C^* -algebras as follows, mapping standard coordinates to standard coordinates:

$$C(X_{class}) \rightarrow C(X'_{class})$$

Conversely now, from $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ we obtain $X_{class} \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$, and since the relations defining X'_{class} are satisfied by X_{class} , we obtain an inclusion of subspaces $X_{class} \subset X'_{class}$. Thus, at the level of algebras of continuous functions, we have a quotient map of C^* -algebras as follows, mapping standard coordinates to standard coordinates:

$$C(X'_{class}) \rightarrow C(X_{class})$$

Thus, we have constructed a pair of inverse morphisms, and we are done. \square

With these results in hand, we are now ready for formulating our second “fix” for the functoriality issues of the Gelfand correspondence, as follows:

DEFINITION 1.32. *The category of the real algebraic submanifolds $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ is the category of the universal C^* -algebras of type*

$$C(X) = C(S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}) / \langle f_i(x_1, \dots, x_N) = 0 \rangle$$

with $f_i \in \mathbb{C} \langle x_1, \dots, x_N \rangle$ being noncommutative polynomials, with the arrows $X \rightarrow Y$ being the $*$ -algebra morphisms between $*$ -algebras of coordinates

$$C(Y) \rightarrow C(X)$$

mapping standard coordinates to standard coordinates.

In other words, what we are doing here is that of proposing a definition for the morphisms between the compact quantum spaces, in the particular case where these compact quantum spaces are algebraic submanifolds of the free complex sphere $S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$.

The point is that this “fix” perfectly works for the group duals, as follows:

THEOREM 1.33. *The category of finitely generated groups $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, with the morphisms being the group morphisms mapping generators to generators, embeds contravariantly via $\Gamma \rightarrow \widehat{\Gamma}$ into the category of real algebraic submanifolds $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$.*

PROOF. We know from Proposition 1.30 above that, given a finitely generated group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, we have an embedding of algebraic manifolds $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$, given by $x_i = \frac{g_i}{\sqrt{N}}$. Now since a morphism $C[\Gamma] \rightarrow C[\Lambda]$ mapping coordinates to coordinates means a morphism of groups $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ mapping generators to generators, our notion of isomorphism is indeed the correct one, as claimed. \square

We will see later on that Theorem 1.33 has various extensions to the quantum groups and quantum homogeneous spaces that we will be interested in, which are all algebraic submanifolds $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$. We will also see that all these manifolds have Haar integration functionals, which are traces, and so that for these manifolds, our functoriality fix from Definition 1.32 coincides with the “von Neumann” fix from Definition 1.27.

So, this will be our formalism, and operator algebra knowledge required. We should mention that our approach heavily relies on Woronowicz's philosophy in [99]. Also, part of the above has been folklore for a long time, with the details worked out in [15].

1e. Exercises

Generally speaking, the best complement to the material presented in this section is some further reading on operator theory and operator algebras. Here are some exercises in direct relation with what has been said above:

EXERCISE 1.34. *Find an explicit orthonormal basis of the separable Hilbert space*

$$H = L^2[0, 1]$$

by applying the Gram-Schmidt procedure to the polynomials $f_n = x^n$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

This is something quite tricky, and the answer can be found by doing an internet search with the keyword "orthogonal polynomials", then carefully reading what comes out of that, and adapting it if needed to the $H = L^2[0, 1]$ situation.

Here is another exercise, this time in relation with operators and matrices:

EXERCISE 1.35. *Given a Hilbert space H , prove that we have embeddings of $*$ -algebras as follows, which are both proper, unless H is finite dimensional:*

$$B(H) \subset \mathcal{L}(H) \subset M_I(\mathbb{C})$$

Also, prove that in this picture the adjoint operation $T \rightarrow T^$ takes a very simple form, namely $(M^*)_{ij} = \overline{M_{ji}}$ at the level of the associated matrices.*

Here the embedding assertions are elementary, and so is the fact that we have isomorphisms when H is finite dimensional. The counterexamples in the infinite dimensional case are both instructive. As for the last assertion, this is something that must be worked out first in the finite dimensional case, the proof in general being similar.

Going ahead with spectra, here is a key exercise:

EXERCISE 1.36. *Prove that for the usual matrices $A, B \in M_N(A)$ we have*

$$\sigma^+(AB) = \sigma^+(BA)$$

where σ^+ denotes the set of eigenvalues, taken with multiplicities.

As a remark, we have seen in the above that $\sigma(AB) = \sigma(BA)$ holds outside $\{0\}$, and the equality on $\{0\}$ holds as well, because AB is invertible if and only if BA is invertible. However, in what regards the eigenvalues taken with multiplicities, things are more tricky here, and the answer should be somewhere inside your linear algebra knowledge.

In relation now with abstract spectra, here is a useful exercise:

EXERCISE 1.37. *Draw the picture of the following rational function, and of its inverse,*

$$f(z) = \frac{z + it}{z - it}$$

with $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and prove that for $t \gg 0$ and $a = a^$, the element $f(a)$ is well-defined.*

This is something that we actually used, in the proof of the spectral radius theorem, and the problem is that of working out all the details.

Here is an exercise in relation with the notion of positivity:

EXERCISE 1.38. *Prove that an operator $T \in B(H)$ satisfies the condition*

$$\langle Tx, x \rangle \geq 0$$

for any $x \in H$ precisely when it is positive in our sense, $\sigma(T) \in [0, \infty)$.

In one sense this is normally something quite clear, and in the other sense this needs some tricks with vectors and scalar products, such as the polarization identity. Working out first the case of the usual matrices, $M \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$, with not much advanced linear algebra involved, is actually a very good preliminary exercise.

In relation now with the various quantum manifolds, the most important examples are the group duals. Here is a first exercise regarding them:

EXERCISE 1.39. *Prove that the Pontrjagin dual of the cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_N is this group itself*

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}_N} = \mathbb{Z}_N$$

and work out the details of the subsequent isomorphism $C^(\mathbb{Z}_N) \simeq C(\mathbb{Z}_N)$.*

Here some knowledge of the roots of unity is needed, and in case you forgot this, the thing to know is that the barycenter of a regular polygon is the obvious center.

Here is now a second exercise, which is more difficult, or at least which needs good algebra knowledge, and which comes as a continuation of the above one:

EXERCISE 1.40. *Prove that the Pontrjagin dual of a finite abelian group G is the group itself*

$$\widehat{G} = G$$

and work out the details of the subsequent isomorphism $C^(G) \simeq C(G)$.*

This is definitely something more difficult. In case you have troubles with this, an internet search with the keyword “finite abelian group” is the thing to start with.

And here is a third and last exercise about group duals, which is undoable:

EXERCISE 1.41. *Find a discrete group Γ such that the quotient map*

$$C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$$

is not an isomorphism.

In case you do not find a solution here, this should be not a source of worries. Such things are difficult, and fall into a delicate mathematical subject, called “amenability”. We will be back to this, directly in the quantum group setting, later on.

CHAPTER 2

Quantum groups

2a. Hopf algebras

We have seen so far that the Gelfand philosophy, based on the operator algebra formalism, allows the construction of a number of interesting compact quantum spaces, such as the free versions $S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$ and $S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ of the real and complex spheres. We have as well the duals $\widehat{\Gamma}$ of the discrete groups Γ , which can be thought of as being “quantum tori”.

In this chapter we keep building on this, by introducing the compact quantum groups. Let us start with the finite case, which is elementary, and easy to explain. The idea will be that of calling “finite quantum groups” the quantum spaces G appearing via a formula as follows, with A being finite dimensional, and having some suitable extra structure:

$$A = C(G)$$

In order to simplify the presentation, we use the following terminology:

DEFINITION 2.1. *Given a finite dimensional C^* -algebra A , any morphisms of type*

$$\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes A$$

$$\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$S : A \rightarrow A^{opp}$$

will be called comultiplication, counit and antipode.

The terminology comes from the fact that in the commutative case, $A = C(X)$, the morphisms Δ, ε, S are transpose to group-type operations, as follows:

$$m : X \times X \rightarrow X$$

$$u : \{.\} \rightarrow X$$

$$i : X \rightarrow X$$

The reasons for using A^{opp} instead of A will become clear in a moment. Now with these conventions in hand, we can formulate our definition, as follows:

DEFINITION 2.2. *A finite dimensional Hopf algebra is a finite dimensional C^* -algebra, with a comultiplication, counit and antipode, satisfying the following conditions,*

$$(\Delta \otimes id)\Delta = (id \otimes \Delta)\Delta$$

$$(\varepsilon \otimes id)\Delta = id$$

$$(id \otimes \varepsilon)\Delta = id$$

$$m(S \otimes id)\Delta = \varepsilon(\cdot)1$$

$$m(id \otimes S)\Delta = \varepsilon(\cdot)1$$

along with the condition $S^2 = id$. Given such an algebra we write $A = C(G) = C^*(H)$, and call G, H finite quantum groups, dual to each other.

In this definition everything is standard, except for our choice to use C^* -algebras in all that we are doing, and also for the last axiom, $S^2 = id$. This axiom corresponds to the fact that, in the corresponding quantum group, we have:

$$(g^{-1})^{-1} = g$$

It is possible to prove that this condition is automatic, in the present C^* -algebra setting. However, this is something non-trivial, and since all this is just a preliminary discussion, not needed later, we have opted for including $S^2 = id$ in our axioms.

We say that A as above is cocommutative if, with $\Sigma(a \otimes b) = b \otimes a$, we have:

$$\Sigma\Delta = \Delta$$

With this convention made, we have the following result, which summarizes the basic theory of finite quantum groups, and justifies the terminology and axioms:

THEOREM 2.3. *The following happen:*

- (1) *If G is a finite group then $C(G)$ is a commutative Hopf algebra, with*

$$\Delta(\varphi) = (g, h) \rightarrow \varphi(gh)$$

$$\varepsilon(\varphi) = \varphi(1)$$

$$S(\varphi) = g \rightarrow \varphi(g^{-1})$$

as structural maps. Any commutative Hopf algebra is of this form.

- (2) *If H is a finite group then $C^*(H)$ is a cocommutative Hopf algebra, with*

$$\Delta(g) = g \otimes g$$

$$\varepsilon(g) = 1$$

$$S(g) = g^{-1}$$

as structural maps. Any cocommutative Hopf algebra is of this form.

- (3) *If G, H are finite abelian groups, dual to each other via Pontrjagin duality, then we have an identification of Hopf algebras $C(G) = C^*(H)$.*

PROOF. These results are all elementary, the idea being as follows:

(1) The fact that Δ, ε, S satisfy the axioms is clear from definitions, and the converse follows from the Gelfand theorem, by working out the details, regarding Δ, ε, S .

(2) Once again, the fact that Δ, ε, S satisfy the axioms is clear from definitions, with the remark that the use of the opposite multiplication $(a, b) \rightarrow a \cdot b$ is really needed here, in order for the antipode S to be an algebra morphism:

$$\begin{aligned} S(gh) &= (gh)^{-1} \\ &= h^{-1}g^{-1} \\ &= g^{-1} \cdot h^{-1} \\ &= S(g) \cdot S(h) \end{aligned}$$

For the converse, we use a trick. Let A be an arbitrary Hopf algebra, as in Definition 2.2, and consider its comultiplication, counit, multiplication, unit and antipode maps. The transposes of these maps are then linear maps as follows:

$$\Delta^t : A^* \otimes A^* \rightarrow A^*$$

$$\varepsilon^t : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow A^*$$

$$m^t : A^* \rightarrow A^* \otimes A^*$$

$$u^t : A^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$S^t : A^* \rightarrow A^*$$

It is routine to check that these maps make A^* into a Hopf algebra. Now assuming that A is cocommutative, it follows that A^* is commutative, so by (1) we obtain $A^* = C(G)$ for a certain finite group G , which in turn gives $A = C^*(G)$, as desired.

(3) This follows from the discussion in the proof of (2) above. □

This was for the basic theory of the finite quantum groups, and it is possible to further build on this, but we will discuss this directly in the compact or discrete quantum group setting, whenever such quantum groups, that we will meet, will be finite.

Let us mention as well that Definition 2.2 is the most rigid definition for the finite quantum groups. It is possible to play with the axioms, and introduce more general objects, but whether these more general objects can be called or not “quantum groups” is subject to debate. In any case, our quantum groups are quantum groups for sure.

2b. Axioms, theory

With this discussion made, let us get now into the compact quantum Lie group case. Things are quite tricky here, with the origin of the modern theory going back to the work of the Leningrad School of physics, by Faddeev and others. From that work emerged a mathematical formalism, explained and developed in the papers of Drinfeld [59] and Jimbo [66], and in parallel, in the papers of Woronowicz [99], [100].

For our purposes here, which are post-modern, we will only need a “light” version of all this, somewhat in the spirit of Definition 2.2, and of old-style mathematics such as that of Brauer [48] and Weyl [97]. The idea is very simple, coming from the usual multiplicative formulae for the unitary matrices, namely:

$$\begin{aligned}(UV)_{ij} &= \sum_k U_{ik} V_{kj} \\ (1_N)_{ij} &= \delta_{ij} \\ (U^{-1})_{ij} &= U_{ji}^*\end{aligned}$$

A bit of Gelfand duality thinking, to be explained in the proof of Proposition 2.5 below, leads from this to the following definition, due to Woronowicz [99]:

DEFINITION 2.4. *A Woronowicz algebra is a C^* -algebra A , given with a unitary matrix $u \in M_N(A)$ whose coefficients generate A , such that:*

- (1) $\Delta(u_{ij}) = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$ defines a morphism of C^* -algebras $A \rightarrow A \otimes A$.
- (2) $\varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$ defines a morphism of C^* -algebras $A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.
- (3) $S(u_{ij}) = u_{ji}^*$ defines a morphism of C^* -algebras $A \rightarrow A^{opp}$.

In this case, we write $A = C(G)$, and call G a compact matrix quantum group.

In this definition $A \otimes A$ is the universal C^* -algebraic completion of the usual algebraic tensor product of A with itself, and this choice will be explained later. Also, A^{opp} denotes as usual the opposite C^* -algebra, with multiplication $a \cdot b = ba$.

The above morphisms Δ, ε, S are called comultiplication, counit and antipode. Observe that if these morphisms exist, they are unique. This is analogous to the fact that a closed set of unitary matrices $G \subset U_N$ is either a compact group, or not.

The motivating examples are as follows:

PROPOSITION 2.5. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N$, the algebra $A = C(G)$, with the matrix formed by the standard coordinates $u_{ij}(g) = g_{ij}$, is a Woronowicz algebra, and:*

- (1) *For this algebra, the morphisms Δ, ε, S appear as functional analytic transposes of the multiplication, unit and inverse maps m, u, i of the group G .*
- (2) *This Woronowicz algebra is commutative, and conversely, any Woronowicz algebra which is commutative appears in this way.*

PROOF. Since we have $G \subset U_N$, the matrix $u = (u_{ij})$ is unitary. Also, since the coordinate functions u_{ij} separate the points of G , by the Stone-Weierstrass theorem we obtain that the *-subalgebra $\mathcal{A} \subset C(G)$ generated by them is dense. Finally, the fact that we have morphisms Δ, ε, S as in Definition 2.4 follows from the proof of (1) below.

(1) We use the multiplication formulae for the elements of U_N , namely:

$$\begin{aligned}(UV)_{ij} &= \sum_k U_{ik} V_{kj} \\ (\mathbf{1}_N)_{ij} &= \delta_{ij} \\ (U^{-1})_{ij} &= U_{ji}^*\end{aligned}$$

The fact that the transpose of the multiplication m^t satisfies the condition in Definition 2.4 (1) follows from the following computation, with $U, V \in G$:

$$\begin{aligned}m^t(u_{ij})(U \otimes V) &= (UV)_{ij} \\ &= \sum_k U_{ik} V_{kj} \\ &= \sum_k (u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj})(U \otimes V)\end{aligned}$$

Regarding now the transpose of the unit map u^t , the verification of the condition in Definition 2.4 (2) is trivial, coming from the following equalities:

$$u^t(u_{ij}) = \mathbf{1}_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$$

Finally, the transpose of the inversion map i^t verifies the condition in Definition 2.4 (3), because we have the following computation, valid for any $U \in G$:

$$i^t(u_{ij})(U) = (U^{-1})_{ij} = \bar{U}_{ji} = u_{ji}^*(U)$$

(2) By using the Gelfand theorem, we can write $A = C(G)$, with G being a certain compact space. By using now the coordinates u_{ij} , we obtain an embedding as follows:

$$G \subset U_N$$

Finally, by using the maps Δ, ε, S , it follows that the subspace $G \subset U_N$ that we have obtained is in fact a closed subgroup, and we are done. \square

Let us go back now to the general setting of Definition 2.4. According to Proposition 2.5, and to the general C^* -algebra philosophy, the morphisms Δ, ε, S can be thought of as coming from a multiplication, unit map and inverse map, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}m &: G \times G \rightarrow G \\ u &: \{.\} \rightarrow G \\ i &: G \rightarrow G\end{aligned}$$

Here is a first result of this type, expressing in terms of Δ, ε, S the fact that the underlying maps m, u, i should satisfy the usual group theory axioms:

PROPOSITION 2.6. *The comultiplication, counit and antipode have the following properties, on the dense $*$ -subalgebra $\mathcal{A} \subset A$ generated by the variables u_{ij} :*

- (1) *Coassociativity:* $(\Delta \otimes id)\Delta = (id \otimes \Delta)\Delta$.
- (2) *Counitality:* $(id \otimes \varepsilon)\Delta = (\varepsilon \otimes id)\Delta = id$.
- (3) *Coinversality:* $m(id \otimes S)\Delta = m(S \otimes id)\Delta = \varepsilon(\cdot)1$.

In addition, the square of the antipode is the identity, $S^2 = id$.

PROOF. Observe first that the result holds in the case where A is commutative. Indeed, by using Proposition 2.5 we can write:

$$\Delta = m^t \quad , \quad \varepsilon = u^t \quad , \quad S = i^t$$

The above 3 conditions come then by transposition from the basic 3 group theory conditions satisfied by m, u, i , which are as follows, with $\delta(g) = (g, g)$:

$$\begin{aligned} m(m \times id) &= m(id \times m) \\ m(id \times u) &= m(u \times id) = id \\ m(id \times i)\delta &= m(i \times id)\delta = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Observe that $S^2 = id$ is satisfied as well, coming from $i^2 = id$, which is a consequence of the group axioms. In general now, the proof goes as follows:

(1) We have indeed the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta \otimes id)\Delta(u_{ij}) &= \sum_l \Delta(u_{il}) \otimes u_{lj} \\ &= \sum_{kl} u_{ik} \otimes u_{kl} \otimes u_{lj} \end{aligned}$$

We have as well the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} (id \otimes \Delta)\Delta(u_{ij}) &= \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes \Delta(u_{kj}) \\ &= \sum_{kl} u_{ik} \otimes u_{kl} \otimes u_{lj} \end{aligned}$$

(2) The proof here is quite similar. We first have:

$$(id \otimes \varepsilon)\Delta(u_{ij}) = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes \varepsilon(u_{kj}) = u_{ij}$$

On the other hand, we have as well the following computation:

$$(\varepsilon \otimes id)\Delta(u_{ij}) = \sum_k \varepsilon(u_{ik}) \otimes u_{kj} = u_{ij}$$

(3) By using the fact that the matrix $u = (u_{ij})$ is unitary, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} m(id \otimes S)\Delta(u_{ij}) &= \sum_k u_{ik}S(u_{kj}) \\ &= \sum_k u_{ik}u_{jk}^* \\ &= (uu^*)_{ij} \\ &= \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} m(S \otimes id)\Delta(u_{ij}) &= \sum_k S(u_{ik})u_{kj} \\ &= \sum_k u_{ki}^*u_{kj} \\ &= (u^*u)_{ij} \\ &= \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Finally, the formula $S^2 = id$ holds as well on the generators, and we are done. \square

Let us discuss now another class of basic examples, namely the group duals:

PROPOSITION 2.7. *Given a finitely generated discrete group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, the group algebra $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, together with the diagonal matrix formed by the standard generators, $u = \text{diag}(g_1, \dots, g_N)$, is a Woronowicz algebra, with Δ, ε, S given by:*

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(g) &= g \otimes g \\ \varepsilon(g) &= 1 \\ S(g) &= g^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

This Woronowicz algebra is cocommutative, in the sense that $\Sigma\Delta = \Delta$.

PROOF. Since the involution on $C^*(\Gamma)$ is given by $g^* = g^{-1}$, the standard generators g_1, \dots, g_N are unitaries, and so must be the diagonal matrix formed by them:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g_N \end{pmatrix}$$

Also, since g_1, \dots, g_N generate Γ , these elements generate the group algebra $C^*(\Gamma)$ as well, in the algebraic sense. Let us verify now the axioms in Definition 2.4:

(1) Consider the following map, which is a unitary representation:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &\rightarrow C^*(\Gamma) \otimes C^*(\Gamma) \\ g &\rightarrow g \otimes g \end{aligned}$$

This representation extends, as desired, into a morphism of algebras, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta : C^*(\Gamma) &\rightarrow C^*(\Gamma) \otimes C^*(\Gamma) \\ \Delta(g) &= g \otimes g\end{aligned}$$

(2) The situation for ε is similar, because this comes from the trivial representation:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma &\rightarrow \{1\} \\ g &\rightarrow 1\end{aligned}$$

(3) Finally, the antipode S comes from the following unitary representation:

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma &\rightarrow C^*(\Gamma)^{opp} \\ g &\rightarrow g^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

Summarizing, we have shown that we have a Woronowicz algebra, with Δ, ε, S being as in the statement. Regarding now the last assertion, observe that we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma\Delta(g) &= \Sigma(g \otimes g) \\ &= g \otimes g \\ &= \Delta(g)\end{aligned}$$

Thus $\Sigma\Delta = \Delta$ holds on the group elements $g \in \Gamma$, and by linearity and continuity, this formula must hold on the whole algebra $C^*(\Gamma)$, as desired. \square

We will see later on that any cocommutative Woronowicz algebra appears in fact as above, up to a standard equivalence relation for such algebras. In the abelian group case now, we have a more precise result, as follows:

PROPOSITION 2.8. *Assume that Γ as above is abelian, and let $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ be its Pontrjagin dual, formed by the characters $\chi : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$. The canonical isomorphism*

$$C^*(\Gamma) \simeq C(G)$$

transforms then the comultiplication, counit and antipode of $C^(\Gamma)$, given by*

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(g) &= g \otimes g \\ \varepsilon(g) &= 1 \\ S(g) &= g^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

into the comultiplication, counit and antipode of $C(G)$, given by:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\varphi(g, h) &= \varphi(gh) \\ \varepsilon(\varphi) &= \varphi(1) \\ S\varphi(g) &= \varphi(g^{-1})\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the identification $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ is a compact quantum group isomorphism.

PROOF. Assume indeed that $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ is abelian. Our claim is that with $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ we have a group embedding $G \subset U_N$, constructed as follows:

$$\chi \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \chi(g_1) & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \chi(g_N) \end{pmatrix}$$

Indeed, this formula defines a unitary group representation, whose kernel is $\{1\}$.

Summarizing, we have two Woronowicz algebras to be compared, namely $C(G)$, constructed as in Proposition 2.5, and $C^*(\Gamma)$, constructed as in Proposition 2.7.

We already know from chapter 1 above that the underlying C^* -algebras are isomorphic. Now since the morphisms Δ, ε, S agree on the standard generators g_1, \dots, g_N , they agree everywhere, and we are led to the conclusions in the statement. \square

As a conclusion to all this, we can supplement Definition 2.4 with:

DEFINITION 2.9. *Given a Woronowicz algebra $A = C(G)$, we write as well*

$$A = C^*(\Gamma)$$

and call $\Gamma = \widehat{G}$ a finitely generated discrete quantum group.

As usual with this type of definition, this comes with a warning, because we still have to divide the Woronowicz algebras by a certain equivalence relation, in order for our quantum spaces to be well-defined. We will be back to this in a moment, with the fix.

Let us develop now some further general theory. We first have:

PROPOSITION 2.10. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , we have*

$$u^t = \bar{u}^{-1}$$

so the matrix $u = (u_{ij})$ is a biunitary, meaning unitary, with unitary transpose.

PROOF. The idea is that $u^t = \bar{u}^{-1}$ comes from $u^* = u^{-1}$, by applying the antipode. Indeed, by denoting $(a, b) \rightarrow a \cdot b$ the multiplication of A^{opp} , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (uu^*)_{ij} = \delta_{ij} &\implies \sum_k u_{ik} u_{jk}^* = \delta_{ij} \\ &\implies \sum_k S(u_{ik}) \cdot S(u_{jk}^*) = \delta_{ij} \\ &\implies \sum_k u_{ki}^* \cdot u_{kj} = \delta_{ij} \\ &\implies \sum_k u_{kj} u_{ki}^* = \delta_{ij} \\ &\implies (u^t \bar{u})_{ji} = \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
(u^*u)_{ij} = \delta_{ij} &\implies \sum_k u_{ki}^* u_{kj} = \delta_{ij} \\
&\implies \sum_k S(u_{ki}^*) \cdot S(u_{kj}) = \delta_{ij} \\
&\implies \sum_k u_{ik} \cdot u_{jk}^* = \delta_{ij} \\
&\implies \sum_k u_{jk}^* u_{ik} = \delta_{ij} \\
&\implies (\bar{u}u^t)_{ji} = \delta_{ij}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

By using Proposition 2.10 we obtain the following theoretical result, which makes the link with the algebraic manifold considerations from chapter 1:

PROPOSITION 2.11. *Given a Woronowicz algebra $A = C(G)$, we have an embedding*

$$G \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N^2-1}$$

given in double indices by $x_{ij} = \frac{u_{ij}}{\sqrt{N}}$, where u_{ij} are the standard coordinates of G .

PROOF. This is something that we already know for the classical groups, and for the group duals as well, from chapter 1. In general, the proof is similar, coming from the fact that the matrices u, \bar{u} are both unitaries, that we know from Proposition 2.10. \square

In view of the above result, we can take some inspiration from the Gelfand correspondence “fix” presented in chapter 1, and formulate:

DEFINITION 2.12. *Given two Woronowicz algebras (A, u) and (B, v) , we write*

$$A \simeq B$$

and indentify as well the corresponding compact and discrete quantum groups, when we have an isomorphism of $$ -algebras*

$$\mathcal{A} \simeq \mathcal{B}$$

mapping standard coordinates to standard coordinates.

In view of the various results and comments from chapter 1, the functoriality problem for the compact and discrete quantum groups is therefore fixed. To be more precise, any compact or discrete quantum group corresponds to a unique Woronowicz algebra, up to equivalence. We will be back to this later, with a number of supplementary comments, and some further results on the subject, when talking about amenability.

2c. Product operations

We have seen so far that the compact quantum Lie groups can be axiomatized, and that as a bonus, we obtain in this way a definition as well for the finitely generated discrete quantum groups. The axiomatization uses Hopf algebra maps Δ, ε, S , and at the level of the general theory, the idea is that we can play with these maps exactly as we play with the multiplication, unit and inverse maps m, u, i of a usual compact Lie group.

Let us get now into a more exciting question, namely the construction of examples. We first have the following construction:

PROPOSITION 2.13. *Given two compact quantum groups G, H , so is their product $G \times H$, constructed according to the following formula:*

$$C(G \times H) = C(G) \otimes C(H)$$

Equivalently, at the level of the associated discrete duals Γ, Λ , we can set

$$C^*(\Gamma \times \Lambda) = C^*(\Gamma) \otimes C^*(\Lambda)$$

and we obtain the same equality of Woronowicz algebras as above.

PROOF. Assume indeed that we have two Woronowicz algebras, (A, u) and (B, v) . Our claim is that the following construction produces a Woronowicz algebra:

$$C = A \otimes B \quad , \quad w = \text{diag}(u, v)$$

Indeed, the matrix w is unitary, and its coefficients generate C . As for the existence of the maps Δ, ε, S , this follows from the functoriality properties of \otimes , which is here, as usual, the universal C^* -algebraic completion of the algebraic tensor product.

With this claim in hand, the first assertion is clear. As for the second assertion, let us recall that when G, H are classical and abelian, we have the following formula:

$$\widehat{G \times H} = \widehat{G} \times \widehat{H}$$

Thus, our second assertion is simply a reformulation of the first assertion, with the \times symbol used there being justified by this well-known group theory formula. \square

Here is now a more subtle construction, due to Wang [93]:

PROPOSITION 2.14. *Given two compact quantum groups G, H , so is their dual free product $G \hat{*} H$, constructed according to the following formula:*

$$C(G \hat{*} H) = C(G) * C(H)$$

Equivalently, at the level of the associated discrete duals Γ, Λ , we can set

$$C^*(\Gamma * \Lambda) = C^*(\Gamma) * C^*(\Lambda)$$

and we obtain the same equality of Woronowicz algebras as above.

PROOF. The proof here is identical with the proof of Proposition 2.13, by replacing everywhere the tensor product \otimes with the free product $*$, with this latter product being by definition the universal C^* -algebraic completion of the algebraic free product. \square

Here is another construction, which once again, has no classical counterpart:

PROPOSITION 2.15. *Given a compact quantum group G , so is its free complexification \tilde{G} , constructed according to the following formula, where $z = id \in C(\mathbb{T})$:*

$$C(\tilde{G}) \subset C(\mathbb{T}) * C(G) \quad , \quad \tilde{u} = zu$$

Equivalently, at the level of the associated discrete dual Γ , we can set

$$C^*(\tilde{\Gamma}) \subset C^*(\mathbb{Z}) * C^*(\Gamma) \quad , \quad \tilde{u} = zu$$

where $z = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$, and we obtain the same Woronowicz algebra as above.

PROOF. This follows from Proposition 2.14. Indeed, we know from there that $C(\mathbb{T}) * C(G)$ is a Woronowicz algebra, with matrix of coordinates $w = \text{diag}(z, u)$. Now, let us try to replace this matrix with the matrix $\tilde{u} = zu$. This matrix is unitary, and we have:

$$\Delta(\tilde{u}_{ij}) = (z \otimes z) \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} = \sum_k \tilde{u}_{ik} \otimes \tilde{u}_{kj}$$

Similarly, in what regards the counit, we have the following formula:

$$\varepsilon(\tilde{u}_{ij}) = 1 \cdot \delta_{ij} = \delta_{ij}$$

Finally, recalling that S takes values in the opposite algebra, we have as well:

$$S(\tilde{u}_{ij}) = u_{ji}^* \cdot \bar{z} = \tilde{u}_{ji}^*$$

Summarizing, the conditions in Definition 2.4 are satisfied, except for the fact that the entries of $\tilde{u} = zu$ do not generate the whole algebra $C(\mathbb{T}) * C(G)$. We conclude that if we let $C(\tilde{G}) \subset C(\mathbb{T}) * C(G)$ be the subalgebra generated by the entries of $\tilde{u} = zu$, as in the statement, then the conditions in Definition 2.4 are satisfied, as desired. \square

Another standard operation is that of taking subgroups:

PROPOSITION 2.16. *Let G be compact quantum group, and let $I \subset C(G)$ be a closed $*$ -ideal satisfying the following condition:*

$$\Delta(I) \subset C(G) \otimes I + I \otimes C(G)$$

We have then a closed quantum subgroup $H \subset G$, constructed as follows:

$$C(H) = C(G)/I$$

At the dual level we obtain a quotient of discrete quantum groups, $\hat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \hat{\Lambda}$.

PROOF. This follows indeed from the above conditions on I , which are designed precisely as for Δ, ε, S to factorize through the quotient. As for the last assertion, this is just a reformulation, coming from the functoriality properties of the Pontrjagin duality. \square

In order to discuss now the quotient operation, let us agree to call “corepresentation” of a Woronowicz algebra A any unitary matrix $v \in M_n(\mathcal{A})$ satisfying:

$$\Delta(v_{ij}) = \sum_k v_{ik} \otimes v_{kj} \quad , \quad \varepsilon(v_{ij}) = \delta_{ij} \quad , \quad S(v_{ij}) = v_{ji}^*$$

We will study in detail such corepresentations in chapter 3 below. For the moment, we just need their definition, in order to formulate the following result:

PROPOSITION 2.17. *Let G be a compact quantum group, and $v = (v_{ij})$ be a corepresentation of $C(G)$. We have then a quotient quantum group $G \rightarrow H$, given by:*

$$C(H) = \langle v_{ij} \rangle$$

At the dual level we obtain a discrete quantum subgroup, $\widehat{\Lambda} \subset \widehat{\Gamma}$.

PROOF. Here the first assertion follows from the above definition of the corepresentations, and the second assertion is just a reformulation of it, coming from the basic functoriality properties of the Pontrjagin duality. \square

Finally, here is one more construction, which is something more tricky, and which will be of importance in what follows:

THEOREM 2.18. *Given a compact quantum group G , with fundamental corepresentation denoted $u = (u_{ij})$, the $N^2 \times N^2$ matrix given in double index notation by*

$$v_{ia,jb} = u_{ij} u_{ab}^*$$

is a corepresentation in the above sense, and we have the following results:

- (1) *The corresponding quotient $G \rightarrow PG$ is a compact quantum group.*
- (2) *Via the standard embedding $G \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N^2-1}$, this is the projective version.*
- (3) *In the classical group case, $G \subset U_N$, we have $PG = G/(G \cap \mathbb{T}^N)$.*
- (4) *In the group dual case, with $\Gamma = \langle g_i \rangle$, we have $\widehat{P\Gamma} = \langle g_i g_j^{-1} \rangle$.*

PROOF. The fact that v is indeed a corepresentation is routine, and follows as well from the general properties of such corepresentations, to be discussed in chapter 3 below. Regarding now other assertions, the proofs go as follows:

(1) This follows from Proposition 2.17 above.

(2) Observe first that, since the matrix $v = (v_{ia,jb})$ is biunitary, we have indeed an embedding $G \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N^2-1}$ as in the statement, given in double index notation by $x_{ia,jb} = \frac{v_{ia,jb}}{N}$. Now with this formula in hand, the assertion is clear from definitions.

(3) This follows from the elementary fact that, via Gelfand duality, w is the matrix of coefficients of the adjoint representation of G , whose kernel is the subgroup $G \cap \mathbb{T}^N$, where $\mathbb{T}^N \subset U_N$ denotes the subgroup formed by the diagonal matrices.

(4) This is something trivial, which follows from definitions. \square

As a comment here, since the variables u_{ij}, u_{ab}^* do not commute, it is possible to talk as well about projective versions defined by using the matrix $v'_{ia,jb} = u_{ij}^* u_{ab}$. Thus, we have in fact “left” and “right” projective versions, and the group dual examples, (4) in the above statement, show that these are not necessarily isomorphic. All this is quite technical, and for our purposes here, Theorem 2.18 as formulated is what we need.

2d. Free constructions

At the level of the really “new” examples now, we have basic liberation constructions, going back to the pioneering work of Wang [93], [94], and to the subsequent papers [1], [2] as well as several more recent constructions. We first have, following Wang [93]:

THEOREM 2.19. *The following universal algebras are Woronowicz algebras,*

$$\begin{aligned} C(O_N^+) &= C^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \mid u = \bar{u}, u^t = u^{-1} \right) \\ C(U_N^+) &= C^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \mid u^* = u^{-1}, u^t = \bar{u}^{-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

so the underlying compact quantum spaces O_N^+, U_N^+ are compact quantum groups.

PROOF. This follows from the elementary fact that if a matrix $u = (u_{ij})$ is orthogonal or biunitary, then so must be the following matrices:

$$u_{ij}^\Delta = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} \quad , \quad u_{ij}^\varepsilon = \delta_{ij} \quad , \quad u_{ij}^S = u_{ji}^*$$

Consider indeed the matrix $U = u^\Delta$. We have then:

$$\begin{aligned} (UU^*)_{ij} &= \sum_{klm} u_{il} u_{jm}^* \otimes u_{lk} u_{mk}^* \\ &= \sum_{lm} u_{il} u_{jm}^* \otimes \delta_{lm} \\ &= \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

In the other sense the computation is similar, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (U^*U)_{ij} &= \sum_{klm} u_{kl}^* u_{km} \otimes u_{li}^* u_{mj} \\ &= \sum_{lm} \delta_{lm} \otimes u_{li}^* u_{mj} \\ &= \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

The verification of the unitarity of \bar{U} is similar. We first have:

$$\begin{aligned} (\bar{U}U^t)_{ij} &= \sum_{klm} u_{il}^* u_{jm} \otimes u_{lk}^* u_{mk} \\ &= \sum_{lm} u_{il}^* u_{jm} \otimes \delta_{lm} \\ &= \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

In the other sense the computation is similar, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (U^t\bar{U})_{ij} &= \sum_{klm} u_{kl} u_{km}^* \otimes u_{li} u_{mj}^* \\ &= \sum_{lm} \delta_{lm} \otimes u_{li} u_{mj}^* \\ &= \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Regarding now the matrix $u^\varepsilon = 1_N$, this is clearly biunitary. Regarding the matrix u^S , there is nothing to prove here either, because its unitarity is clear too.

Thus, we can indeed define morphisms Δ, ε, S as in Definition 2.4, by using the universal properties of $C(O_N^+)$, $C(U_N^+)$, and this gives the result. \square

Let us study now the above quantum groups, with the techniques that we have. As a first observation, we have embeddings of compact quantum groups, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ O_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

The basic properties of O_N^+, U_N^+ can be summarized as follows:

THEOREM 2.20. *The quantum groups O_N^+, U_N^+ have the following properties:*

- (1) *The closed subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$ are exactly the $N \times N$ compact quantum groups. As for the closed subgroups $G \subset O_N^+$, these are those satisfying $u = \bar{u}$.*
- (2) *We have liberation embeddings $O_N \subset O_N^+$ and $U_N \subset U_N^+$, obtained by dividing the algebras $C(O_N^+), C(U_N^+)$ by their respective commutator ideals.*
- (3) *We have as well embeddings $\widehat{L}_N \subset O_N^+$ and $\widehat{F}_N \subset U_N^+$, where L_N is the free product of N copies of \mathbb{Z}_2 , and where F_N is the free group on N generators.*

PROOF. All these assertions are elementary, as follows:

- (1) This is clear from definitions, and from Proposition 2.10.

(2) This follows from the Gelfand theorem, which shows that we have presentation results for $C(O_N), C(U_N)$ as follows, similar to those in Theorem 2.19:

$$\begin{aligned} C(O_N) &= C_{comm}^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \mid u = \bar{u}, u^t = u^{-1} \right) \\ C(U_N) &= C_{comm}^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \mid u^* = u^{-1}, u^t = \bar{u}^{-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(3) This follows from (1) and from Proposition 2.7 above, with the remark that with $u = \text{diag}(g_1, \dots, g_N)$, the condition $u = \bar{u}$ is equivalent to $g_i^2 = 1$, for any i . \square

As an interesting philosophical conclusion, if we denote by L_N^+, F_N^+ the discrete quantum groups which are dual to O_N^+, U_N^+ , then we have embeddings as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} L_N &\subset L_N^+ \\ F_N &\subset F_N^+ \end{aligned}$$

Thus F_N^+ is a kind of “free free group”, and L_N^+ is its real counterpart. This is not surprising, since F_N, L_N are not “fully free”, their group algebras being cocommutative.

The last assertion in Theorem 2.20 suggests the following construction:

PROPOSITION 2.21. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$, consider its “diagonal torus”, which is the closed subgroup $T \subset G$ constructed as follows:*

$$C(T) = C(G) / \left\langle u_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \right\rangle$$

This torus is then a group dual, $T = \widehat{\Lambda}$, where $\Lambda = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ is the discrete group generated by the elements $g_i = u_{ii}$, which are unitaries inside $C(T)$.

PROOF. Since u is unitary, its diagonal entries $g_i = u_{ii}$ are unitaries inside $C(T)$. Moreover, from $\Delta(u_{ij}) = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$ we obtain, when passing inside the quotient:

$$\Delta(g_i) = g_i \otimes g_i$$

It follows that we have $C(T) = C^*(\Lambda)$, modulo identifying as usual the C^* -completions of the various group algebras, and so that we have $T = \widehat{\Lambda}$, as claimed. \square

With this notion in hand, Theorem 2.20 (3) tells us that the diagonal tori of O_N^+, U_N^+ are the group duals $\widehat{L}_N, \widehat{F}_N$. We will be back to this later.

Here is now a more subtle result on O_N^+, U_N^+ , having no classical counterpart:

PROPOSITION 2.22. *Consider the quantum groups O_N^+, U_N^+ , with the corresponding fundamental corepresentations denoted v, u , and let $z = \text{id} \in C(\mathbb{T})$.*

- (1) *We have a morphism $C(U_N^+) \rightarrow C(\mathbb{T}) * C(O_N^+)$, given by $u = zv$.*
- (2) *In other words, we have a quantum group embedding $\widetilde{O}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$.*
- (3) *This embedding is an isomorphism at the level of the diagonal tori.*

PROOF. The first two assertions follow from Proposition 2.15 above, or simply from the fact that $u = zv$ is biunitary. As for the third assertion, the idea here is that we have a similar model for the free group F_N , which is well-known to be faithful, $F_N \subset \mathbb{Z} * L_N$. \square

We will be back to the above morphism later on, with a proof of its faithfulness, after performing a suitable GNS construction, with respect to the Haar functionals.

As a conclusion here, modulo some results which are still to be worked out, the relation between O_N^+, U_N^+ is in fact simpler than the one between O_N, U_N , which appears by complexification at the Lie algebra level. We will see later on that, from many other points of view, the quantum groups O_N^+, U_N^+ are in fact “simpler” than O_N, U_N .

Let us construct now some more examples of compact quantum groups. As a basic construction here, coming however from the work in [25], [35], [37], [44], which is quite advanced, we can introduce some intermediate liberations, as follows:

PROPOSITION 2.23. *We have intermediate quantum groups as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ O_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

with $*$ standing for the fact that u_{ij}, u_{ij}^* must satisfy the relations $abc = cba$.

PROOF. This is elementary, by using the fact that if the entries of $u = (u_{ij})$ half-commute, then so do the entries of the following matrices:

$$u_{ij}^\Delta = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} \quad , \quad u_{ij}^\varepsilon = \delta_{ij} \quad , \quad u_{ij}^S = u_{ji}^*$$

Thus, we have indeed morphisms Δ, ε, S , as in Definition 2.4. See [35], [37]. \square

In the same spirit, we have as well intermediate spheres as follows, with the symbol $*$ standing for the fact that x_i, x_i^* must satisfy the relations $abc = cba$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C},*}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{R},*}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1} \end{array}$$

At the level of the diagonal tori, we have the following result:

THEOREM 2.24. *The tori of the basic spheres and quantum groups are as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \widehat{\mathbb{Z}^N} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}^{\circ N}} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}^{*N}} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^N} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^{\circ N}} & \longrightarrow & \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}}
 \end{array}$$

with \circ standing for the half-classical product operation for groups.

PROOF. The idea here is as follows:

- (1) The result on the left is well-known.
- (2) The result on the right follows from Theorem 2.20 (3).
- (3) The middle result follows as well, by imposing the relations $abc = cba$. \square

Let us discuss now the relation with the noncommutative spheres. Having the things started here is a bit tricky, and as a main source of inspiration, we have:

PROPOSITION 2.25. *Given an algebraic manifold $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$, the formula*

$$G(X) = \left\{ U \in U_N \mid U(X) = X \right\}$$

defines a compact group of unitary matrices (a.k.a. isometries), called affine isometry group of X . For the spheres $S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}, S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$ we obtain in this way the groups O_N, U_N .

PROOF. The fact that $G(X)$ as defined above is indeed a group is clear, its compactness is clear as well, and finally the last assertion is clear as well. In fact, all this works for any closed subset $X \subset \mathbb{C}^N$, but we are not interested here in such general spaces. \square

We have the following quantum analogue of the above construction:

PROPOSITION 2.26. *Given an algebraic manifold $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$, the category of the closed subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$ acting affinely on X , in the sense that the formula*

$$\Phi(x_i) = \sum_j x_j \otimes u_{ji}$$

defines a morphism of C^* -algebras as follows,

$$\Phi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C(G)$$

has a universal object, denoted $G^+(X)$, and called affine quantum isometry group of X .

PROOF. Observe first that in the case where the above morphism Φ exists, this morphism is automatically a coaction, in the sense that it satisfies the following conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi \otimes id)\Phi &= (id \otimes \Delta)\Phi \\ (id \otimes \varepsilon)\Phi &= id \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove now the result, assume that $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ comes as follows:

$$C(X) = C(S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}) / \left\langle f_\alpha(x_1, \dots, x_N) = 0 \right\rangle$$

Consider now the following variables:

$$X_i = \sum_j x_j \otimes u_{ji} \in C(X) \otimes C(U_N^+)$$

Our claim is that $G = G^+(X)$ in the statement appears as follows:

$$C(G) = C(U_N^+) / \left\langle f_\alpha(X_1, \dots, X_N) = 0 \right\rangle$$

In order to prove this claim, we have to clarify how the relations $f_\alpha(X_1, \dots, X_N) = 0$ are interpreted inside $C(U_N^+)$, and then show that G is indeed a quantum group.

So, pick one of the defining polynomials, $f = f_\alpha$, and write it as follows:

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_N) = \sum_r \sum_{i_1^r \dots i_{s_r}^r} \lambda_r \cdot x_{i_1^r} \dots x_{i_{s_r}^r}$$

With $X_i = \sum_j x_j \otimes u_{ji}$ as above, we have the following formula:

$$f(X_1, \dots, X_N) = \sum_r \sum_{i_1^r \dots i_{s_r}^r} \lambda_r \sum_{j_1^r \dots j_{s_r}^r} x_{j_1^r} \dots x_{j_{s_r}^r} \otimes u_{j_1^r i_1^r} \dots u_{j_{s_r}^r i_{s_r}^r}$$

Since the variables on the right span a certain finite dimensional space, the relations $f(X_1, \dots, X_N) = 0$ correspond to certain relations between the variables u_{ij} .

Thus, we have indeed a closed subspace $G \subset U_N^+$, coming with a universal map:

$$\Phi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C(G)$$

In order to show now that G is a quantum group, consider the following elements:

$$u_{ij}^\Delta = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} \quad , \quad u_{ij}^\varepsilon = \delta_{ij} \quad , \quad u_{ij}^S = u_{ji}^*$$

Consider the following associated elements, with $\gamma \in \{\Delta, \varepsilon, S\}$:

$$X_i^\gamma = \sum_j x_j \otimes u_{ji}^\gamma$$

From the relations $f(X_1, \dots, X_N) = 0$ we deduce that we have:

$$f(X_1^\gamma, \dots, X_N^\gamma) = (id \otimes \gamma)f(X_1, \dots, X_N) = 0$$

Thus, for any $\gamma \in \{\Delta, \varepsilon, S\}$, we can map $u_{ij} \rightarrow u_{ij}^\gamma$. It follows that G is indeed a quantum group, and we are done. \square

We can formulate a quantum isometry group result, from [4], as follows:

THEOREM 2.27. *The quantum isometry groups of the basic spheres are*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ O_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

modulo identifying, as usual, the various C^ -algebraic completions.*

PROOF. Let us first construct an action $U_N^+ \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$. We must prove here that the variables $X_i = \sum_j x_j \otimes u_{ji}$ satisfy the defining relations for $S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$, namely:

$$\sum_i x_i x_i^* = \sum_i x_i^* x_i = 1$$

But this follows from the biunitarity of u . We have indeed:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i X_i X_i^* &= \sum_{ijk} x_j x_k^* \otimes u_{ji} u_{ki}^* \\ &= \sum_j x_j x_j^* \otimes 1 \\ &= 1 \otimes 1 \end{aligned}$$

In the other sense the computation is similar, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i X_i^* X_i &= \sum_{ijk} x_j^* x_k \otimes u_{ji}^* u_{ki} \\ &= \sum_j x_j^* x_j \otimes 1 \\ &= 1 \otimes 1 \end{aligned}$$

Regarding now $O_N^+ \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$, here we must check the extra relations $X_i = X_i^*$, and these are clear from $u_{ia} = u_{ia}^*$. Finally, regarding the remaining actions, the verifications are clear as well, because if the coordinates u_{ia} and x_a are subject to commutation relations of type $ab = ba$, or of type $abc = cba$, then so are the variables $X_i = \sum_j x_j \otimes u_{ji}$.

We must prove now that all these actions are universal:

$S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}, S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$. The universality of $U_N^+ \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ is trivial by definition. As for the universality of $O_N^+ \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$, this comes from the fact that $X_i = X_i^*$, with $X_i = \sum_j x_j \otimes u_{ji}$ as above, gives $u_{ia} = u_{ia}^*$. Thus $G \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$ implies $G \subset O_N^+$, as desired.

$S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}, S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$. We use here a trick from [39]. Assuming first that we have an action $G \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}$, consider the following variables:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{kl,ij} &= u_{ki}u_{lj} \\ p_{ij} &= x_i x_j \end{aligned}$$

In terms of these variables, which can be thought of as being projective coordinates, the corresponding projective coaction map is given by:

$$\Phi(p_{ij}) = \sum_{kl} p_{kl} \otimes w_{kl,ij}$$

We have the following formulae:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(p_{ij}) &= \sum_{k<l} p_{kl} \otimes (w_{kl,ij} + w_{lk,ij}) + \sum_k p_{kk} \otimes w_{kk,ij} \\ \Phi(p_{ji}) &= \sum_{k<l} p_{kl} \otimes (w_{kl,ji} + w_{lk,ji}) + \sum_k p_{kk} \otimes w_{kk,ji} \end{aligned}$$

By comparing these two formulae, and then by using the linear independence of the variables $p_{kl} = x_k x_l$ with $k \leq l$, we conclude that we must have:

$$w_{kl,ij} + w_{lk,ij} = w_{kl,ji} + w_{lk,ji}$$

Following now a well-known trick from [39], let us apply the antipode to this formula. For this purpose, observe first that we have:

$$S(w_{kl,ij}) = S(u_{ki}u_{lj}) = S(u_{lj})S(u_{ki}) = u_{jl}u_{ik} = w_{ji,lk}$$

Thus by applying the antipode we obtain:

$$w_{ji,lk} + w_{ji,kl} = w_{ij,lk} + w_{ij,kl}$$

By relabelling the indices, we obtain from this:

$$w_{kl,ij} + w_{kl,ji} = w_{lk,ij} + w_{lk,ji}$$

Now by comparing with the original relation, we obtain:

$$w_{lk,ij} = w_{kl,ji}$$

But, recalling that we have $w_{kl,ij} = u_{ki}u_{lj}$, this formula reads:

$$u_{li}u_{kj} = u_{kj}u_{li}$$

We therefore conclude we have $G \subset O_N$, as claimed. The proof of the universality of the action $U_N \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$ is similar.

$S_{\mathbb{R},*}^{N-1}, S_{\mathbb{C},*}^{N-1}$. Assume that we have an action $G \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{C},*}^{N-1}$. From $\Phi(x_a) = \sum_i x_i \otimes u_{ia}$ we obtain then that, with $p_{ab} = z_a \bar{z}_b$, we have:

$$\Phi(p_{ab}) = \sum_{ij} p_{ij} \otimes u_{ia} u_{jb}^*$$

By multiplying these two formulae, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(p_{ab} p_{cd}) &= \sum_{ijkl} p_{ij} p_{kl} \otimes u_{ia} u_{jb}^* u_{kc} u_{ld}^* \\ \Phi(p_{ad} p_{cb}) &= \sum_{ijkl} p_{il} p_{kj} \otimes u_{ia} u_{ld}^* u_{kc} u_{jb}^* \end{aligned}$$

The left terms being equal, and the first terms on the right being equal too, we deduce that, with $[a, b, c] = abc - cba$, we must have the following equality:

$$\sum_{ijkl} p_{ij} p_{kl} \otimes u_{ia} [u_{jb}^*, u_{kc}, u_{ld}^*] = 0$$

Since the variables $p_{ij} p_{kl} = z_i \bar{z}_j z_k \bar{z}_l$ depend only on $|\{i, k\}|, |\{j, l\}| \in \{1, 2\}$, and this dependence produces the only relations between them, we are led to 4 equations:

- (1) $u_{ia} [u_{jb}^*, u_{ka}, u_{lb}^*] = 0, \forall a, b.$
- (2) $u_{ia} [u_{jb}^*, u_{ka}, u_{ld}^*] + u_{ia} [u_{jd}^*, u_{ka}, u_{lb}^*] = 0, \forall a, \forall b \neq d.$
- (3) $u_{ia} [u_{jb}^*, u_{kc}, u_{lb}^*] + u_{ic} [u_{jb}^*, u_{ka}, u_{lb}^*] = 0, \forall a \neq c, \forall b.$
- (4) $u_{ia} ([u_{jb}^*, u_{kc}, u_{ld}^*] + [u_{jd}^*, u_{kc}, u_{lb}^*]) + u_{ic} ([u_{jb}^*, u_{ka}, u_{ld}^*] + [u_{jd}^*, u_{ka}, u_{lb}^*]) = 0, \forall a \neq c, \forall b \neq d.$

From (1,2) we conclude that (2) holds with no restriction on the indices. By multiplying now this formula to the left by u_{ia}^* , and then summing over i , we obtain:

$$[u_{jb}^*, u_{ka}, u_{ld}^*] + [u_{jd}^*, u_{ka}, u_{lb}^*] = 0$$

By applying now the antipode, then the involution, and finally by suitably relabelling all the indices, we successively obtain from this formula:

$$\begin{aligned} &[u_{dl}, u_{ak}^*, u_{bj}] + [u_{bl}, u_{ak}^*, u_{dj}] = 0 \\ \implies &[u_{dl}^*, u_{ak}, u_{bj}^*] + [u_{bl}^*, u_{ak}, u_{dj}^*] = 0 \\ \implies &[u_{ld}^*, u_{ka}, u_{jb}^*] + [u_{jd}^*, u_{ka}, u_{lb}^*] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Now by comparing with the original relation, above, we conclude that we have:

$$[u_{jb}^*, u_{ka}, u_{ld}^*] = [u_{jd}^*, u_{ka}, u_{lb}^*] = 0$$

Thus we have reached to the formulae defining U_N^* , and we are done.

Finally, in what regards the universality of $O_N^* \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{R},*}^{N-1}$, this follows from the universality of $U_N^* \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{C},*}^{N-1}$ and of $O_N^+ \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$, and from $U_N^* \cap O_N^+ = O_N^*$. \square

As a conclusion to all this, we have now a simple and reliable definition for the compact quantum groups, in the Lie case, namely $G \subset U_N^+$, covering all the compact Lie groups, $G \subset U_N$, covering as well all the duals $\widehat{\Gamma}$ of the finitely generated groups, $F_N \rightarrow \Gamma$, and allowing the construction of several interesting examples, such as O_N^+, U_N^+ .

In respect to the noncommutative geometry questions raised in chapter 1 above, we have some advances. In order to further advance, we would need representation theory results, in the spirit of [97], for our quantum isometry groups.

2e. Exercises

In connection with quantum groups, a good familiarity with the Hopf algebra Δ, ε, S calculus is one of the main needed things. Here is a first exercise:

EXERCISE 2.28. *Given a finite dimensional Hopf algebra A , prove that its dual A^* is a Hopf algebra too, with structural maps as follows:*

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^t &: A^* \otimes A^* \rightarrow A^* \\ \varepsilon^t &: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow A^* \\ m^t &: A^* \rightarrow A^* \otimes A^* \\ u^t &: A^* \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ S^t &: A^* \rightarrow A^* \end{aligned}$$

Also, check that A is commutative if and only if A^* is cocommutative, and also discuss what happens in the cases $A = C(G)$ and $A = C^*(H)$, with G, H being finite groups.

This is actually something that we already discussed, but a bit in a hurry, just as a preliminary to the compact and discrete quantum groups that we are interested in here, in this book, and the problem is that of filling all the details.

Here is another Δ, ε, S exercise, this time making the relation with the Woronowicz axioms for the compact and discrete quantum groups:

EXERCISE 2.29. *Prove that the compact quantum groups G which are finite, in the sense that $\dim C(G) < \infty$, coincide with the discrete quantum groups Γ which are finite, in the sense that $\dim C^*(\Gamma) < \infty$, and coincide as well with the finite quantum groups.*

This might sound obvious, but in practice, all this needs a proof. The first step is that of clearly formulating, in terms of algebras, what exactly we want to prove.

Here is another abstract exercise, this time in relation with product operations:

EXERCISE 2.30. *Clarify the discrete quantum group formulation of the various compact quantum group product operations, namely taking subgroups, quotients, dual free products, free complexifications and projective versions.*

This is something that was discussed in the above, but rather quickly, our general policy here being rather of insisting on the compact quantum group formulation of the things. The problem is that of working out all the details, in dual formulation.

In relation with free quantum groups, here is a first exercise:

EXERCISE 2.31. *Prove that the free complexification embedding*

$$\widetilde{O}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$$

is an isomorphism at the level of the associated diagonal tori.

As before, this is something that we talked about, but rather quickly, and this because we will prove anyway, later on, that the embedding $\widetilde{O}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$ itself is an isomorphism. However, this is something non-trivial, and this exercise is a good introduction to this. In practice, the thing to be proved is something group-theoretical, about free groups.

Here is another exercise, on the same topic, but of Lie group flavor:

EXERCISE 2.32. *Find the correspondence $O_N \rightarrow U_N$, by using linear algebra, or Lie algebras, or whatever other means.*

This latter exercise is actually something quite tricky, not to say of undoable type. On the menu, you can either learn some Lie algebras and then solve it, or simply not solve it and not worry, because we will be mainly interested here in free quantum groups, and we will see that the correspondence $O_N^+ \rightarrow U_N^+$ is something much simpler.

CHAPTER 3

Representation theory

3a. Representations

In order to reach to some more advanced insight into the structure of the compact quantum groups, we can use representation theory. We follow Woronowicz's paper [99], with a few simplifications coming from our $S^2 = id$ formalism. We first have:

DEFINITION 3.1. *A corepresentation of a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) is a unitary matrix $v \in M_n(\mathcal{A})$ over the dense $*$ -algebra $\mathcal{A} = \langle u_{ij} \rangle$, satisfying:*

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(v_{ij}) &= \sum_k v_{ik} \otimes v_{kj} \\ \varepsilon(v_{ij}) &= \delta_{ij} \\ S(v_{ij}) &= v_{ji}^*\end{aligned}$$

That is, v must satisfy the same conditions as u .

As basic examples here, we have the trivial corepresentation, having dimension 1, as well as the fundamental corepresentation, and its adjoint:

$$1 = (1) \quad , \quad u = (u_{ij}) \quad , \quad \bar{u} = (u_{ij}^*)$$

In the classical case, we recover in this way the usual representations of G :

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N$, the corepresentations of the associated Woronowicz algebra $C(G)$ are in one-to-one correspondence, given by*

$$\pi(g) = \begin{pmatrix} v_{11}(g) & \cdots & v_{1n}(g) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ v_{n1}(g) & \cdots & v_{nn}(g) \end{pmatrix}$$

with the finite dimensional unitary smooth representations of G .

PROOF. With $A = C(G)$, consider the unitary matrices $v \in M_N(A)$ satisfying the equations in Definition 3.1. By using the computations from chapter 2, performed when proving that any closed subgroup $G \subset U_N$ is indeed a compact quantum group, we conclude that we have a correspondence $v \leftrightarrow \pi$ as in the statement, between such matrices, and the finite dimensional unitary representations of G .

Regarding now the smoothness part, this is something more subtle, which requires some knowledge of Lie group theory. The point is that any closed subgroup $G \subset U_N$ is a Lie group, and since the coefficient functions $u_{ij} : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are smooth, we have:

$$\mathcal{A} \subset C^\infty(G)$$

Thus, when assuming $v \in M_N(\mathcal{A})$, the corresponding representation $\pi : G \rightarrow U_n$ is smooth, and the converse of this fact is known to hold as well. \square

In general now, we have the following operations on the corepresentations:

PROPOSITION 3.3. *The corepresentations are subject to the following operations:*

- (1) *Making sums, $v + w = \text{diag}(v, w)$.*
- (2) *Making tensor products, $(v \otimes w)_{ia,jb} = v_{ij}w_{ab}$.*
- (3) *Taking conjugates, $(\bar{v})_{ij} = v_{ij}^*$.*

PROOF. Observe that the result holds in the commutative case, where we obtain the usual operations on the representations of the corresponding group. In general now:

(1) Everything here is clear, as already mentioned in chapter 2 above, when using such corepresentations in order to construct quantum group quotients.

(2) First of all, the matrix $v \otimes w$ is unitary. Indeed, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{jb} (v \otimes w)_{ia,jb} (v \otimes w)_{kc,jb}^* &= \sum_{jb} v_{ij} w_{ab} w_{cb}^* v_{kj}^* \\ &= \delta_{ac} \sum_j v_{ij} v_{kj}^* \\ &= \delta_{ik} \delta_{ac} \end{aligned}$$

In the other sense, the computation is similar, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{jb} (v \otimes w)_{jb,ia}^* (v \otimes w)_{jb,kc} &= \sum_{jb} w_{ba}^* v_{ji}^* v_{jk} w_{bc} \\ &= \delta_{ik} \sum_b w_{ba}^* w_{bc} \\ &= \delta_{ik} \delta_{ac} \end{aligned}$$

The comultiplicativity condition follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta((v \otimes w)_{ia,jb}) &= \sum_{kc} v_{ik} w_{ac} \otimes v_{kj} w_{cb} \\ &= \sum_{kc} (v \otimes w)_{ia,kc} \otimes (v \otimes w)_{kc,jb} \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the counitality condition is similar, as follows:

$$\varepsilon((v \otimes w)_{ia,jb}) = \delta_{ij} \delta_{ab} = \delta_{ia,jb}$$

As for the condition involving the antipode, this can be checked as follows:

$$S((v \otimes w)_{ia,jb}) = w_{ba}^* v_{ji}^* = (v \otimes w)_{jb,ia}^*$$

(3) In order to check that \bar{v} is unitary, we can use the antipode, exactly as we did in section 2 above, for \bar{u} . As for the comultiplicativity axioms, these are all clear. \square

We have as well the following supplementary operation:

PROPOSITION 3.4. *Given a corepresentation $v \in M_n(A)$, its spinned version*

$$w = UvU^*$$

is a corepresentation as well, for any unitary matrix $U \in U_n$.

PROOF. The matrix w is unitary, and its comultiplicativity properties can be checked by doing some computations. Here is however another proof of this fact, using a useful trick. In the context of Definition 3.1, if we write $v \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \otimes A$, the axioms read:

$$(id \otimes \Delta)v = v_{12}v_{13}$$

$$(id \otimes \varepsilon)v = 1$$

$$(id \otimes S)v = v^*$$

Here we use standard tensor calculus conventions. Now when spinning by a unitary the matrix that we obtain, with these conventions, is $w = U_1vU_1^*$, and we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (id \otimes \Delta)w &= U_1v_{12}v_{13}U_1^* \\ &= U_1v_{12}U_1^* \cdot U_1v_{13}U_1^* \\ &= w_{12}w_{13} \end{aligned}$$

The proof of the counitality condition is similar, as follows:

$$(id \otimes \varepsilon)w = U \cdot 1 \cdot U = 1$$

Finally, the last condition, involving the antipode, can be checked as follows:

$$(id \otimes S)w = U_1v^*U_1^* = w^*$$

Thus, with usual notations, $w = UvU^*$ is a corepresentation, as claimed. \square

As a philosophical comment, the above proof might suggest that the more abstract our notations and formalism, the easier our problems will become. This is wrong. Bases and indices are a blessing: they can be understood by undergraduate students, computers, fellow scientists, engineers, and of course also by yourself, when you're tired or so.

In addition, in the quantum group context, we will see later on, starting from section 4 below, that bases and indices can be turned into something very beautiful and powerful, allowing us to do some serious theory, well beyond the level of abstractions.

Back to work now, in the group dual case, we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 3.5. *Assume $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ being a discrete group.*

- (1) *Any group element $h \in \Gamma$ is a 1-dimensional corepresentation of A , and the operations on corepresentations are the usual ones on group elements.*
- (2) *Any diagonal matrix of type $v = \text{diag}(h_1, \dots, h_n)$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}$ arbitrary, and with $h_1, \dots, h_n \in \Gamma$, is a corepresentation of A .*
- (3) *More generally, any matrix of type $w = U \text{diag}(h_1, \dots, h_n) U^*$ with $h_1, \dots, h_n \in \Gamma$ and with $U \in U_n$, is a corepresentation of A .*

PROOF. These assertions are all elementary, as follows:

(1) The first assertion is clear from definitions and from the comultiplication, counit and antipode formulae for the discrete group algebras, namely:

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta(h) &= h \otimes h \\ \varepsilon(h) &= 1 \\ S(h) &= h^{-1}\end{aligned}$$

The assertion on the operations is clear too, because we have:

$$\begin{aligned}(g) \otimes (h) &= (gh) \\ \overline{(g)} &= (g^{-1})\end{aligned}$$

(2) This follows from (1) by performing sums, as in Proposition 3.3 above.

(3) This follows from (2) and from the fact that we can conjugate any corepresentation by a unitary matrix, as explained in Proposition 3.4 above. \square

Observe that the class of corepresentations in (3) is stable under all the operations from Propositions 3.3 and 3.4. When Γ is abelian we can apply Proposition 3.2 with $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, and after performing a number of identifications, we conclude that these are all the corepresentations of $C^*(\Gamma)$. We will see later that this holds in fact for any Γ .

Summarizing, the representations of a compact quantum group can be defined as in the classical case, but by using coefficients, and in the group dual case we obtain something which is a priori quite simple too, namely formal direct sums of group elements.

3b. Peter-Weyl theory

In this section and the next two ones we develop the Peter-Weyl theory for the representations of the compact quantum groups, following [99]. There is quite some work to be done here, and we will do it in 3 parts, first with some algebraic results, which are quite elementary, and then with more advanced results, mixing algebra and analysis.

Let us start with the following definition:

DEFINITION 3.6. Given two corepresentations $v \in M_n(A), w \in M_m(A)$, we set

$$\text{Hom}(v, w) = \left\{ T \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{C}) \mid Tv = wT \right\}$$

and we use the following conventions:

- (1) We use the notations $\text{Fix}(v) = \text{Hom}(1, v)$, and $\text{End}(v) = \text{Hom}(v, v)$.
- (2) We write $v \sim w$ when $\text{Hom}(v, w)$ contains an invertible element.
- (3) We say that v is irreducible, and write $v \in \text{Irr}(G)$, when $\text{End}(v) = \mathbb{C}1$.

In the classical case $A = C(G)$ we obtain the usual notions concerning the representations. Observe also that in the group dual case we have:

$$g \sim h \iff g = h$$

Finally, observe that $v \sim w$ means that v, w are conjugated by an invertible matrix. Here are a few basic results, regarding the above Hom spaces:

PROPOSITION 3.7. We have the following results:

- (1) $T \in \text{Hom}(u, v), S \in \text{Hom}(v, w) \implies ST \in \text{Hom}(u, w)$.
- (2) $S \in \text{Hom}(p, q), T \in \text{Hom}(v, w) \implies S \otimes T \in \text{Hom}(p \otimes v, q \otimes w)$.
- (3) $T \in \text{Hom}(v, w) \implies T^* \in \text{Hom}(w, v)$.

In other words, the Hom spaces form a tensor $*$ -category.

PROOF. The proofs are all elementary, as follows:

- (1) By using our assumptions $Tu = vT$ and $Sv = wS$ we obtain, as desired:

$$STu = SvT = wST$$

- (2) Assume indeed that we have $Sp = qS$ and $Tv = wT$. With tensor product notations, as in the proof of Proposition 3.4 above, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (S \otimes T)(p \otimes v) &= S_1 T_2 p_{13} v_{23} \\ &= (Sp)_{13} (Tv)_{23} \end{aligned}$$

We have as well the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} (q \otimes w)(S \otimes T) &= q_{13} w_{23} S_1 T_2 \\ &= (qS)_{13} (wT)_{23} \end{aligned}$$

The quantities on the right being equal, this gives the result.

- (3) By conjugating, and then using the unitarity of v, w , we obtain, as desired:

$$\begin{aligned} Tv = wT &\implies v^* T^* = T^* w^* \\ &\implies vv^* T^* w = v T^* w^* w \\ &\implies T^* w = v T^* \end{aligned}$$

Finally, the last assertion follows from definitions, and from the obvious fact that, in addition to (1,2,3) above, the Hom spaces are linear spaces, and contain the units. In short, this is just a theoretical remark, that will be used only later on. \square

As a main consequence of the above result, the spaces $End(v) \subset M_n(\mathbb{C})$ are unital subalgebras stable under the involution $*$, and so are C^* -algebras.

In order to exploit this fact, we will need a basic result, complementing the operator algebra theory presented in section 1 above, namely:

THEOREM 3.8. *Let $B \subset M_n(\mathbb{C})$ be a C^* -algebra.*

- (1) *We can write $1 = p_1 + \dots + p_k$, with $p_i \in B$ central minimal projections.*
- (2) *Each of the linear spaces $B_i = p_i B p_i$ is a non-unital $*$ -subalgebra of B .*
- (3) *We have a non-unital $*$ -algebra sum decomposition $B = B_1 \oplus \dots \oplus B_k$.*
- (4) *We have unital $*$ -algebra isomorphisms $B_i \simeq M_{r_i}(\mathbb{C})$, where $r_i = \text{rank}(p_i)$.*
- (5) *Thus, we have a C^* -algebra isomorphism $B \simeq M_{r_1}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \dots \oplus M_{r_k}(\mathbb{C})$.*

In addition, the final conclusion holds for any finite dimensional C^ -algebra.*

PROOF. This is something well-known, with the proof of the various assertions in the statement being something elementary, and routine:

- (1) This is more of a definition.
- (2) This is elementary, coming from $p_i^2 = p_i = p_i^*$.
- (3) The verification of the direct sum conditions is indeed elementary.
- (4) This follows from the fact that each p_i was assumed to be central and minimal.
- (5) This follows by putting everything together.

As for the last assertion, this follows from (5) by using the GNS representation theorem, which provides us with an embedding $B \subset M_n(\mathbb{C})$, for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

Following Woronowicz's paper [99], we can now formulate a first Peter-Weyl theorem, and to be more precise a first such theorem from a 4-series, as follows:

THEOREM 3.9 (PW1). *Let $v \in M_n(A)$ be a corepresentation, consider the C^* -algebra $B = End(v)$, and write its unit as $1 = p_1 + \dots + p_k$, as above. We have then*

$$v = v_1 + \dots + v_k$$

with each v_i being an irreducible corepresentation, obtained by restricting v to $Im(p_i)$.

PROOF. This can be deduced from Theorem 3.8 above, as follows:

(1) We first associate to our corepresentation $v \in M_n(A)$ the corresponding coaction map $\Phi : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n \otimes A$, given by the following formula:

$$\Phi(e_i) = \sum_j e_j \otimes v_{ji}$$

We say that a linear subspace $V \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is invariant under v if:

$$\Phi(V) \subset V \otimes A$$

In this case, we can consider the following restriction map:

$$\Phi|_V : V \rightarrow V \otimes A$$

This is a coaction map too, which must come from a subcorepresentation $w \subset v$.

(2) Consider now a projection $p \in \text{End}(v)$. From $pv = vp$ we obtain that the linear space $V = \text{Im}(p)$ is invariant under v , and so this space must come from a subcorepresentation $w \subset v$. It is routine to check that the operation $p \rightarrow w$ maps subprojections to subcorepresentations, and minimal projections to irreducible corepresentations.

(3) With these preliminaries in hand, let us decompose the algebra $\text{End}(v)$ as in Theorem 3.8 above, by using the decomposition of 1 into minimal projections there:

$$1 = p_1 + \dots + p_k$$

Consider now the following vector spaces:

$$V_i = \text{Im}(p_i)$$

If we denote by $v_i \subset v$ the subcorepresentations coming from these vector spaces, then we obtain in this way a decomposition $v = v_1 + \dots + v_k$, as in the statement. \square

In order to formulate our second Peter-Weyl type theorem, we will need:

DEFINITION 3.10. We denote by $u^{\otimes k}$, with $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ being a colored integer, the various tensor products between u, \bar{u} , indexed according to the rules

$$u^{\otimes \emptyset} = 1 \quad , \quad u^{\otimes \circ} = u \quad , \quad u^{\otimes \bullet} = \bar{u}$$

and multiplicativity, $u^{\otimes kl} = u^{\otimes k} \otimes u^{\otimes l}$, and call them Peter-Weyl corepresentations.

Here are a few examples of such corepresentations, namely those coming from the colored integers of length 2, to be often used in what follows:

$$u^{\otimes \circ \circ} = u \otimes u$$

$$u^{\otimes \circ \bullet} = u \otimes \bar{u}$$

$$u^{\otimes \bullet \circ} = \bar{u} \otimes u$$

$$u^{\otimes \bullet \bullet} = \bar{u} \otimes \bar{u}$$

There are some particular cases of interest, where simplifications appear:

PROPOSITION 3.11. The Peter-Weyl corepresentations $u^{\otimes k}$ are as follows:

- (1) In the real case, $u = \bar{u}$, we can assume $k \in \mathbb{N}$.
- (2) In the classical case, we can assume, up to equivalence, $k \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$.

PROOF. These assertions are both elementary, as follows:

(1) Here we have indeed $u^{\otimes k} = u^{\otimes |k|}$, where $|k| \in \mathbb{N}$ is the length. Thus the Peter-Weyl corepresentations are indexed by \mathbb{N} , as claimed.

(2) In the classical case, our claim is that we have equivalences $v \otimes w \sim w \otimes v$, implemented by the flip operator $\Sigma(a \otimes b) = b \otimes a$. Indeed, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} v \otimes w &= v_{13}w_{23} \\ &= w_{23}v_{13} \\ &= \Sigma w_{13}v_{23}\Sigma \\ &= \Sigma(w \otimes v)\Sigma \end{aligned}$$

In particular we have an equivalence $u \otimes \bar{u} \sim \bar{u} \otimes u$. We conclude that the Peter-Weyl corepresentations are the corepresentations of type $u^{\otimes k} \otimes \bar{u}^{\otimes l}$, with $k, l \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

Here is the second Peter-Weyl theorem, also from [99], complementing Theorem 3.9:

THEOREM 3.12 (PW2). *Each irreducible corepresentation of A appears as:*

$$v \subset u^{\otimes k}$$

That is, v appears inside a certain Peter-Weyl corepresentation.

PROOF. Given an arbitrary corepresentation $v \in M_n(A)$, consider its space of coefficients, $C(v) = \text{span}(v_{ij})$. It is routine to check that the construction $v \rightarrow C(v)$ is functorial, in the sense that it maps subcorepresentations into subspaces.

By definition of the Peter-Weyl corepresentations, we have:

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N} * \mathbb{N}} C(u^{\otimes k})$$

Now given a corepresentation $v \in M_n(A)$, the corresponding coefficient space is a finite dimensional subspace $C(v) \subset \mathcal{A}$, and so we must have, for certain k_1, \dots, k_p :

$$C(v) \subset C(u^{\otimes k_1} \oplus \dots \oplus u^{\otimes k_p})$$

We deduce from this that we have an inclusion of corepresentations, as follows:

$$v \subset u^{\otimes k_1} \oplus \dots \oplus u^{\otimes k_p}$$

Together with Theorem 3.9, this leads to the conclusion in the statement. \square

Summarizing, we have seen so far that the corepresentations decompose into sums of irreducible corepresentations, and that for finding these latter corepresentations, it is enough to decompose into irreducibles the Peter-Weyl corepresentations.

3c. The Haar measure

In order to further advance, with some finer results, we need to integrate over G . In the classical case the existence of such an integration is well-known, as follows:

PROPOSITION 3.13. *Any commutative Woronowicz algebra, $A = C(G)$ with $G \subset U_N$, has a unique faithful positive unital linear form $\int_G : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfying*

$$\int_G f(xy)dx = \int_G f(yx)dx = \int_G f(x)dx$$

called Haar integration. This Haar integration functional can be constructed by starting with any faithful positive unital form $\varphi \in A^$, and taking the Cesàro limit*

$$\int_G = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi^{*k}$$

*where the convolution operation for linear forms is given by $\phi * \psi = (\phi \otimes \psi)\Delta$.*

PROOF. This is the existence theorem for the Haar measure of G , in functional analytic formulation. Observe first that the invariance conditions in the statement read:

$$d(xy) = d(yx) = dx \quad , \quad \forall y \in G$$

Thus, we are looking indeed for the integration with respect to the Haar measure on G . Now recall that this Haar measure exists, is unique, and can be constructed by starting with any probability measure μ , and performing the following Cesàro limit:

$$dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n d\mu^{*k}(x)$$

In functional analysis terms, this corresponds precisely to the second assertion. \square

The above statement and proof are of course more of a reminder, with all the details missing. However, we will reprove all this later on, as a particular case of a general Haar integration existence result, in the general Woronowicz algebra setting.

In general now, let us start with a definition, as follows:

DEFINITION 3.14. *Given an arbitrary Woronowicz algebra $A = C(G)$, any positive unital tracial state $\int_G : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ subject to the invariance conditions*

$$\left(\int_G \otimes id \right) \Delta = \left(id \otimes \int_G \right) \Delta = \int_G (\cdot) 1$$

is called Haar integration over G .

As a first observation, in the commutative case, this notion agrees with the one in Proposition 3.13. To be more precise, Proposition 3.13 tells us that any commutative Woronowicz algebra has a Haar integration in the above sense, which is unique, and which can be constructed by performing the Cesàro limiting procedure there.

Before getting into the general case, let us discuss the group dual case. Here things are quite elementary, and we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 3.15. *Given a discrete group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, the Woronowicz algebra $A = C^*(\Gamma)$ has a Haar functional, given on the standard generators $g \in \Gamma$ by:*

$$\int_{\widehat{\Gamma}} g = \delta_{g,1}$$

This functional is faithful on the image on $C^(\Gamma)$ in the regular representation. Also, in the abelian case, we obtain in this way the counit of $C(\widehat{\Gamma})$.*

PROOF. Consider indeed the left regular representation $\pi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow B(l^2(\Gamma))$, given by $\pi(g)(h) = gh$, that we already met in chapter 1. By composing it with the functional $T \rightarrow \langle T1, 1 \rangle$, the functional $\int_{\widehat{\Gamma}}$ that we obtain is given by:

$$\int_{\widehat{\Gamma}} g = \langle g1, 1 \rangle = \delta_{g,1}$$

But this gives all the assertions in the statement, namely the existence, traciality, left and right invariance properties, and faithfulness on the reduced algebra. As for the last assertion, this is clear from the Pontrjagin duality isomorphism. \square

With a bit of functional analysis knowledge, one can improve the above result, with a proof of the fact that the Haar integration is unique, and appears via a Cesàro limiting procedure, as in Proposition 3.13. We will do this directly, in the general case.

In order to discuss now the general case, that of the arbitrary Woronowicz algebras, let us define the convolution operation for linear forms by:

$$\phi * \psi = (\phi \otimes \psi)\Delta$$

We have then the following result, from Woronowicz's paper [99]:

PROPOSITION 3.16. *Given an arbitrary unital linear form $\varphi \in A^*$, the limit*

$$\int_{\varphi} a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi^{*k}(a)$$

exists, and for a coefficient of a corepresentation $a = (\tau \otimes id)v$, we have

$$\int_{\varphi} a = \tau(P)$$

where P is the orthogonal projection onto the 1-eigenspace of $(id \otimes \varphi)v$.

PROOF. By linearity, it is enough to prove the first assertion for elements of the following type, where v is one of the Peter-Weyl corepresentations, and τ is a linear form:

$$a = (\tau \otimes id)v$$

Thus we are led into the second assertion, and more precisely we can have the whole result proved if we can establish the following formula, with $a = (\tau \otimes id)v$:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi^{*k}(a) = \tau(P)$$

In order to prove this latter formula, observe that we have:

$$\varphi^{*k}(a) = (\tau \otimes \varphi^{*k})v = \tau((id \otimes \varphi^{*k})v)$$

Consider now the following scalar matrix:

$$M = (id \otimes \varphi)v$$

In terms of this matrix, we have the following formula:

$$((id \otimes \varphi^{*k})v)_{i_0 i_{k+1}} = \sum_{i_1 \dots i_k} M_{i_0 i_1} \dots M_{i_k i_{k+1}} = (M^k)_{i_0 i_{k+1}}$$

Thus for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$ we have the following formula:

$$(id \otimes \varphi^{*k})v = M^k$$

It follows that our Cesàro limit is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi^{*k}(a) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \tau(M^k) \\ &= \tau \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n M^k \right) \end{aligned}$$

Now since v is unitary we have $\|v\| = 1$, and we conclude that we have:

$$\|M\| \leq 1$$

Thus, by standard calculus, the above Cesàro limit on the right exists, and equals the orthogonal projection onto the 1-eigenspace of M :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n M^k = P$$

Thus our initial Cesàro limit converges as well, to $\tau(P)$, as desired. \square

When φ is chosen faithful, we have the following finer result, also from [99]:

PROPOSITION 3.17. *Given a faithful unital linear form $\varphi \in A^*$, the limit*

$$\int_{\varphi} a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi^{*k}(a)$$

exists, and is independent of φ , given on coefficients of corepresentations by

$$\left(id \otimes \int_{\varphi} \right) v = P$$

where P is the orthogonal projection onto $Fix(v) = \{\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n | v\xi = \xi\}$.

PROOF. In view of Proposition 3.16, it remains to prove that when φ is faithful, the 1-eigenspace of $M = (id \otimes \varphi)v$ equals $Fix(v)$.

“ \supset ” This is clear, and for any φ , because we have:

$$v\xi = \xi \implies M\xi = \xi$$

“ \subset ” Here we must prove that, when φ is faithful, we have:

$$M\xi = \xi \implies v\xi = \xi$$

For this purpose, we use a standard positivity trick. Assume that we have $M\xi = \xi$, and consider the following element:

$$a = \sum_i \left(\sum_j v_{ij} \xi_j - \xi_i \right) \left(\sum_k v_{ik} \xi_k - \xi_i \right)^*$$

We want to prove that we have $a = 0$. Since v is biunitary, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \sum_i \left(\sum_j \left(v_{ij} \xi_j - \frac{1}{N} \xi_i \right) \right) \left(\sum_k \left(v_{ik}^* \bar{\xi}_k - \frac{1}{N} \bar{\xi}_i \right) \right) \\ &= \sum_{ijk} v_{ij} v_{ik}^* \xi_j \bar{\xi}_k - \frac{1}{N} v_{ij} \xi_j \bar{\xi}_i - \frac{1}{N} v_{ik}^* \xi_i \bar{\xi}_k + \frac{1}{N^2} \xi_i \bar{\xi}_i \\ &= \sum_j |\xi_j|^2 - \sum_{ij} v_{ij} \xi_j \bar{\xi}_i - \sum_{ik} v_{ik}^* \xi_i \bar{\xi}_k + \sum_i |\xi_i|^2 \\ &= \|\xi\|^2 - \langle v\xi, \xi \rangle - \overline{\langle v\xi, \xi \rangle} + \|\xi\|^2 \\ &= 2(\|\xi\|^2 - \operatorname{Re}(\langle v\xi, \xi \rangle)) \end{aligned}$$

By using now our assumption $M\xi = \xi$, we obtain from this:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(a) &= 2\varphi(\|\xi\|^2 - \operatorname{Re}(\langle v\xi, \xi \rangle)) \\ &= 2(\|\xi\|^2 - \operatorname{Re}(\langle M\xi, \xi \rangle)) \\ &= 2(\|\xi\|^2 - \|\xi\|^2) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since the functional φ was assumed to be faithful, this gives, as claimed:

$$a = 0$$

Now since a was by definition a certain sum of positive elements, each of these positive elements must vanish, and so we obtain $v\xi = \xi$, as claimed. \square

We can now formulate the general Haar measure result, due to Woronowicz [99]:

THEOREM 3.18. *Any Woronowicz algebra has a unique Haar integration, which can be constructed by starting with any faithful positive unital state $\varphi \in A^*$, and setting*

$$\int_G = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \varphi^{*k}$$

where $\phi * \psi = (\phi \otimes \psi)\Delta$. Moreover, for any corepresentation v we have

$$\left(id \otimes \int_G \right) v = P$$

where P is the orthogonal projection onto $Fix(v) = \{\xi \in \mathbb{C}^n | v\xi = \xi\}$.

PROOF. Let us first go back to the general context of Proposition 3.16 above. Since convolving one more time with φ will not change the Cesàro limit appearing there, the functional $\int_\varphi \in A^*$ constructed there has the following invariance property:

$$\int_\varphi * \varphi = \varphi * \int_\varphi = \int_\varphi$$

In the case where φ is assumed to be faithful, as in Proposition 3.17 above, our claim is that we have the following formula, valid this time for any $\psi \in A^*$:

$$\int_\varphi * \psi = \psi * \int_\varphi = \psi(1) \int_\varphi$$

It is enough to prove this formula on a coefficient of a corepresentation, $a = (\tau \otimes id)v$. In order to do so, consider the following matrices:

$$P = \left(id \otimes \int_\varphi \right) v \quad , \quad Q = (id \otimes \psi)v$$

In terms of these matrices, we have:

$$\left(\int_\varphi * \psi \right) a = \left(\tau \otimes \int_\varphi \otimes \psi \right) (v_{12}v_{13}) = \tau(PQ)$$

Similarly, we have the following computation:

$$\left(\psi * \int_\varphi \right) a = \left(\tau \otimes \psi \otimes \int_\varphi \right) (v_{12}v_{13}) = \tau(QP)$$

Finally, regarding the term on the right, this is given by:

$$\psi(1) \int_{\varphi} a = \psi(1)\tau(P)$$

Thus, our claim is equivalent to the following equality:

$$PQ = QP = \psi(1)P$$

But this latter equality follows from the fact, coming from Proposition 3.17 above, that $P = (id \otimes \int_{\varphi})v$ equals the orthogonal projection onto $Fix(v)$. Thus, we have proved our claim. Now observe that our formula can be written as:

$$\psi \left(\int_{\varphi} \otimes id \right) \Delta = \psi \left(id \otimes \int_{\varphi} \right) \Delta = \psi \int_{\varphi} (\cdot) 1$$

This formula being true for any $\psi \in A^*$, we can simply delete ψ , and we conclude that the invariance formula in Definition 3.14 holds indeed, with $\int_G = \int_{\varphi}$.

Finally, assuming that we have two invariant integrals \int_G, \int'_G , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_G \otimes \int'_G \right) \Delta &= \left(\int'_G \otimes \int_G \right) \Delta \\ &= \int_G (\cdot) 1 \\ &= \int'_G (\cdot) 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have $\int_G = \int'_G$, and this finishes the proof. See [99]. \square

As a first observation, in the case of the classical groups, and of the group duals, we recover in this way the various Haar measure results mentioned before.

As another illustration, for the basic product operations, we have:

PROPOSITION 3.19. *We have the following results:*

- (1) For a product $G \times H$, we have $\int_{G \times H} = \int_G \otimes \int_H$.
- (2) For a dual free product $G \hat{*} H$, we have $\int_{G \hat{*} H} = \int_G * \int_H$.
- (3) For a quotient $G \rightarrow H$, we have $\int_H = \left(\int_G \right)_{|C(H)}$.
- (4) For a projective version $G \rightarrow PG$, we have $\int_{PG} = \left(\int_G \right)_{|C(PG)}$.

PROOF. These formulae all follow from the invariance property, as follows:

(1) Here the tensor product form $\int_G \otimes \int_H$ satisfies the left and right invariance properties of the Haar functional $\int_{G \times H}$, and so by uniqueness, it is equal to it.

(2) Here the situation is similar, with the free product of linear forms being defined with some inspiration from the discrete group case, where $\int_{\hat{F}} g = \delta_{g,1}$.

(3) Here the restriction $(\int_G)_{|C(H)}$ satisfies by definition the required left and right invariance properties, so once again we can conclude by uniqueness.

(4) Here we simply have a particular case of (3) above. □

In practice, the last assertion in Theorem 3.18 is the most useful one. By applying it to the Peter-Weyl corepresentations, we obtain the following alternative statement:

THEOREM 3.20. *The Haar integration of a Woronowicz algebra is given, on the coefficients of the Peter-Weyl corepresentations, by the Weingarten formula*

$$\int_G u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_k j_k}^{e_k} = \sum_{\pi, \sigma \in D_k} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) W_k(\pi, \sigma)$$

valid for any colored integer $k = e_1 \dots e_k$ and any multi-indices i, j , where:

- (1) D_k is a linear basis of $\text{Fix}(u^{\otimes k})$.
- (2) $\delta_\pi(i) = \langle \pi, e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} \rangle$.
- (3) $W_k = G_k^{-1}$, with $G_k(\pi, \sigma) = \langle \pi, \sigma \rangle$.

PROOF. As a first observation, the above formula computes indeed the Haar integral, because the coefficients of the Peter-Weyl corepresentations span a dense subalgebra:

$$A = \overline{\text{span}} \left(u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_k j_k}^{e_k} \mid e, i, j, k \right)$$

Regarding now the proof, we know from Theorem 3.18 that the integrals in the statement form altogether the orthogonal projection P onto the following space:

$$\text{Fix}(u^{\otimes k}) = \text{span}(D_k)$$

Consider now the following linear map:

$$E(x) = \sum_{\pi \in D_k} \langle x, \pi \rangle \pi$$

By a standard linear algebra computation, it follows that we have $P = WE$, where W is the inverse on $\text{span}(D_k)$ of the restriction of E . But this restriction is the linear map given by G_k , and so W is the linear map given by W_k , and this gives the result. □

We will be back to the above two Haar measure theorems, which are both fundamental, with versions, illustrations and applications, on several occasions, later on.

3d. More Peter-Weyl

Let us go back now to algebra, and establish two more Peter-Weyl theorems. We will need the following result, which is very useful, and is of independent interest:

THEOREM 3.21. *We have a Frobenius type isomorphism*

$$\text{Hom}(v, w) \simeq \text{Fix}(\bar{v} \otimes w)$$

valid for any two corepresentations v, w .

PROOF. According to the definitions, we have the following equivalence:

$$\begin{aligned} T \in \text{Hom}(v, w) &\iff Tv = wT \\ &\iff \sum_j T_{aj}v_{ji} = \sum_b w_{ab}T_{bi} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have as well the following equivalence:

$$\begin{aligned} T \in \text{Fix}(\bar{v} \otimes w) &\iff (\bar{v} \otimes w)T = T \\ &\iff \sum_{kb} v_{ik}^* w_{ab} T_{bk} = T_{ai} \end{aligned}$$

With these formulae in hand, we must prove that we have:

$$\sum_j T_{aj}v_{ji} = \sum_b w_{ab}T_{bi} \iff \sum_{kb} v_{ik}^* w_{ab} T_{bk} = T_{ai}$$

(1) In one sense, the computation is as follows, using the unitarity of v^t :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{kb} v_{ik}^* w_{ab} T_{bk} &= \sum_k v_{ik}^* \sum_b w_{ab} T_{bk} \\ &= \sum_k v_{ik}^* \sum_j T_{aj}v_{jk} \\ &= \sum_j (\bar{v}v^t)_{ij} T_{aj} \\ &= T_{ai} \end{aligned}$$

(2) In the other sense we have, once again by using the unitarity of v^t :

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j T_{aj}v_{ji} &= \sum_j v_{ji} \sum_{kb} v_{jk}^* w_{ab} T_{bk} \\ &= \sum_{kb} (v^t\bar{v})_{ik} w_{ab} T_{bk} \\ &= \sum_b w_{ab} T_{bi} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

With these ingredients, namely first two Peter-Weyl theorems, Haar measure and Frobenius duality, we can establish a third Peter-Weyl theorem, from [99], as follows:

THEOREM 3.22 (PW3). *The dense subalgebra $\mathcal{A} \subset A$ decomposes as a direct sum*

$$\mathcal{A} = \bigoplus_{v \in \text{Irr}(A)} M_{\dim(v)}(\mathbb{C})$$

with this being an isomorphism of $$ -coalgebras, and with the summands being pairwise orthogonal with respect to the scalar product given by*

$$\langle a, b \rangle = \int_G ab^*$$

where \int_G is the Haar integration over G .

PROOF. By combining the previous Peter-Weyl results, from Theorem 3.9 and Theorem 3.12 above, we deduce that we have a linear space decomposition as follows:

$$\mathcal{A} = \sum_{v \in \text{Irr}(A)} C(v) = \sum_{v \in \text{Irr}(A)} M_{\dim(v)}(\mathbb{C})$$

Thus, in order to conclude, it is enough to prove that for any two irreducible corepresentations $v, w \in \text{Irr}(A)$, the corresponding spaces of coefficients are orthogonal:

$$v \not\sim w \implies C(v) \perp C(w)$$

But this follows from Theorem 3.18, via Theorem 3.21. Let us set indeed:

$$P_{ia,jb} = \int_G v_{ij} w_{ab}^*$$

Then P is the orthogonal projection onto the following vector space:

$$\text{Fix}(v \otimes \bar{w}) \simeq \text{Hom}(\bar{v}, \bar{w}) = \{0\}$$

Thus we have $P = 0$, and this gives the result. \square

We can obtain further results by using characters, which are defined as follows:

PROPOSITION 3.23. *The characters of the corepresentations, given by*

$$\chi_v = \sum_i v_{ii}$$

behave as follows, in respect to the various operations:

$$\chi_{v+w} = \chi_v + \chi_w$$

$$\chi_{v \otimes w} = \chi_v \chi_w$$

$$\chi_{\bar{v}} = \chi_v^*$$

In addition, given two equivalent corepresentations, $v \sim w$, we have $\chi_v = \chi_w$.

PROOF. The three formulae in the statement are all clear from definitions. Regarding now the last assertion, assuming that we have $v = T^{-1}wT$, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_v &= \text{Tr}(v) \\ &= \text{Tr}(T^{-1}wT) \\ &= \text{Tr}(w) \\ &= \chi_w\end{aligned}$$

We conclude that $v \sim w$ implies $\chi_v = \chi_w$, as claimed. \square

We have the following result, also from [99], completing the Peter-Weyl theory:

THEOREM 3.24 (PW4). *The characters of the irreducible corepresentations belong to the $*$ -algebra*

$$\mathcal{A}_{\text{central}} = \left\{ a \in \mathcal{A} \mid \Sigma\Delta(a) = \Delta(a) \right\}$$

of “smooth central functions” on G , and form an orthonormal basis of it.

PROOF. As a first remark, the linear space $\mathcal{A}_{\text{central}}$ defined above is indeed an algebra. In the classical case, we obtain the usual algebra of smooth central functions. Also, in the group dual case, where we have $\Sigma\Delta = \Delta$, we obtain the whole convolution algebra. Regarding now the proof, in general, this goes as follows:

(1) The algebra $\mathcal{A}_{\text{central}}$ contains indeed all the characters, because we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma\Delta(\chi_v) &= \Sigma \left(\sum_{ij} v_{ij} \otimes v_{ji} \right) \\ &= \sum_{ij} v_{ji} \otimes v_{ij} \\ &= \Delta(\chi_v)\end{aligned}$$

(2) Conversely, consider an element $a \in \mathcal{A}$, written as follows:

$$a = \sum_{v \in \text{Irr}(A)} a_v$$

The condition $a \in \mathcal{A}_{\text{central}}$ is then equivalent to the following conditions:

$$a_v \in \mathcal{A}_{\text{central}} \quad , \forall v \in \text{Irr}(A)$$

But each condition $a_v \in \mathcal{A}_{\text{central}}$ means that a_v must be a scalar multiple of the corresponding character χ_v , and so the characters form a basis of $\mathcal{A}_{\text{central}}$, as stated.

(3) The fact that we have an orthogonal basis follows from Theorem 3.22.

(4) Finally, regarding the norm 1 assertion, consider the following integrals:

$$P_{ik,jl} = \int_G v_{ij} v_{kl}^*$$

We know from Theorem 3.18 that these integrals form the orthogonal projection onto the following vector space, computed via Theorem 3.21:

$$\text{Fix}(v \otimes \bar{v}) \simeq \text{End}(\bar{v}) = \mathbb{C}1$$

By using this fact, we obtain the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G \chi_v \chi_v^* &= \sum_{ij} \int_G v_{ii} v_{jj}^* \\ &= \sum_i \frac{1}{N} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the characters have indeed norm 1, and we are done. \square

As a first application of the Peter-Weyl theory, and more specifically of the last result from the series, Theorem 3.24, we can now clarify a question that we left open in chapter 2 above, regarding the cocommutative case.

To be more precise, once again following [99], we have:

THEOREM 3.25. *For a Woronowicz algebra A , the following are equivalent:*

- (1) A is cocommutative, $\Sigma\Delta = \Delta$.
- (2) The irreducible corepresentations of A are all 1-dimensional.
- (3) $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, for some group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, up to equivalence.

PROOF. This follows from the Peter-Weyl theory, as follows:

(1) \implies (2) The assumption $\Sigma\Delta = \Delta$ tells us that the inclusion $\mathcal{A}_{\text{central}} \subset \mathcal{A}$ is an isomorphism, and by using Theorem 3.24 we conclude that any irreducible corepresentation of A must be equal to its character, and so must be 1-dimensional.

(2) \implies (3) This follows once again from Peter-Weyl, because if we denote by Γ the group formed by the 1-dimensional corepresentations, then we have $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$, and so $A = C^*(\Gamma)$ up to the standard equivalence relation for Woronowicz algebras.

(3) \implies (1) This is something trivial, that we already know from chapter 2. \square

The above result is not the end of the story, because one can still ask what happens, without reference to the equivalence relation. We will be back to this later on, after developing some suitable analytic tools, in order to deal with this question.

At the level of the examples coming from operations, we have, following [93]:

PROPOSITION 3.26. *We have the following results:*

- (1) *The irreducible corepresentations of $C(G \times H)$ are the tensor products of the form $v \otimes w$, with v, w being irreducible corepresentations of $C(G), C(H)$.*
- (2) *The irreducible corepresentations of $C(G \hat{*} H)$ appear as alternating tensor products of irreducible corepresentations of $C(G)$ and of $C(H)$.*
- (3) *The irreducible corepresentations of $C(H) \subset C(G)$ are the irreducible corepresentations of $C(G)$ whose coefficients belong to $C(H)$.*
- (4) *The irreducible corepresentations of $C(PG) \subset C(G)$ are the irreducible corepresentations of $C(G)$ which appear by decomposing the tensor powers of $u \otimes \bar{u}$.*

PROOF. This is routine, the idea being as follows:

(1) Here we can integrate characters, by using Proposition 3.19 (1), and we conclude that if v, w are irreducible corepresentations of $C(G), C(H)$, then $v \otimes w$ is an irreducible corepresentation of $C(G \times H)$. Now since the coefficients of these latter corepresentations span $\mathcal{C}(G \times H)$, by Peter-Weyl these are all the irreducible corepresentations.

(2) Here we can use a similar method. By using Proposition 3.19 (2) we conclude that if v_1, v_2, \dots are irreducible corepresentations of $C(G)$ and w_1, w_2, \dots are irreducible corepresentations of $C(H)$, then $v_1 \otimes w_1 \otimes v_2 \otimes w_2 \otimes \dots$ is an irreducible corepresentation of $C(G \hat{*} H)$, and then we can conclude by using the Peter-Weyl theory.

(3) This is clear from definitions, and from the Peter-Weyl theory.

(4) This is a particular case of the result (3) above. □

Let us go back now to Theorem 3.25, and try to understand what happens in general, without reference to the equivalence relation. We know from chapter 1 that associated to any discrete group Γ are at least two group algebras, which are as follows:

$$C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_{red}^*(\Gamma) \subset B(l^2(\Gamma))$$

For the finite, or abelian, or more generally amenable groups Γ , these two algebras are known to coincide, but in the non-amenable case, the opposite happens. Thus, we are led into the question on whether $C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$, and other possible group algebras of Γ , are Woronowicz algebras in our sense, having morphisms as follows:

$$\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes A$$

$$\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$S : A \rightarrow A^{opp}$$

Generally speaking, the answer here is “no”, and the subject is quite technical, requiring a good knowledge of advanced functional analysis. In order to have $C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$ among our examples, if we really want to, we must change a bit our axioms, as follows:

PROPOSITION 3.27. *Given a discrete group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, its reduced algebra $A = C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$ has morphisms as follows, given on generators by the usual formulae,*

$$\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes_{min} A$$

$$\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$S : A \rightarrow A^{opp}$$

where \otimes_{min} is the spatial tensor product of C^* -algebras, and where $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$.

PROOF. In what regards the comultiplication, the diagonal embedding $\Gamma \subset \Gamma \times \Gamma$ given by $g \rightarrow (g, g)$ induces a $*$ -algebra representation, as follows:

$$\mathbb{C}[\Gamma] \rightarrow B(l^2(\Gamma)) \otimes_{min} B(l^2(\Gamma))$$

$$g \rightarrow g \otimes g$$

We can extend then this representation into a morphism Δ , as in the statement. As for the existence of morphisms ε, S as in the statement, this is clear. \square

Summarizing, all this is quite technical, and after all not really related to what we want to do here. We are interested here in quantum spaces and quantum groups, which are well-defined up to equivalence, and so Theorem 3.25 above is all we need.

Let us discuss now, however, the notion of amenability, which is important and useful, and provides some partial answers to the questions which are left. The basic result here, once again requiring a good knowledge of functional analysis, is as follows:

THEOREM 3.28. *Let A_{full} be the enveloping C^* -algebra of \mathcal{A} , and let A_{red} be the quotient of A by the null ideal of the Haar integration. The following are then equivalent:*

- (1) *The Haar functional of A_{full} is faithful.*
- (2) *The projection map $A_{full} \rightarrow A_{red}$ is an isomorphism.*
- (3) *The counit map $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ factorizes through A_{red} .*
- (4) *We have $N \in \sigma(Re(\chi_u))$, the spectrum being taken inside A_{red} .*

If this is the case, we say that the underlying discrete quantum group Γ is amenable.

PROOF. This is well-known in the group dual case, $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with Γ being a usual discrete group. In general, the result follows by adapting the group dual case proof:

(1) \implies (2) This follows from the fact that the GNS construction for the algebra A_{full} with respect to the Haar functional produces the algebra A_{red} .

(2) \implies (3) This is trivial, because we have quotient maps $A_{full} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_{red}$, and so our assumption $A_{full} = A_{red}$ implies that we have $A = A_{red}$.

(3) \implies (4) This implication is clear too, because we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon(\text{Re}(\chi_u)) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon(u_{ii}) + \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon(u_{ii}^*) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(N + N) \\ &= N\end{aligned}$$

Thus the element $N - \text{Re}(\chi_u)$ is not invertible in A_{red} , as claimed.

(4) \implies (1) In terms of the corepresentation $v = u + \bar{u}$, whose dimension is $2N$ and whose character is $2\text{Re}(\chi_u)$, our assumption $N \in \sigma(\text{Re}(\chi_u))$ reads:

$$\dim v \in \sigma(\chi_v)$$

By functional calculus the same must hold for $w = v + 1$, and then once again by functional calculus, the same must hold for any tensor power of w :

$$w_k = w^{\otimes k}$$

Now choose for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ a state $\varepsilon_k \in A_{red}^*$ having the following property:

$$\varepsilon_k(w_k) = \dim w_k$$

By Peter-Weyl we must have $\varepsilon_k(r) = \dim r$ for any $r \leq w_k$, and since any irreducible corepresentation appears in this way, the sequence ε_k converges to a counit map:

$$\varepsilon : A_{red} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

In order to finish, we can use the right regular corepresentation. Indeed, as explained in [79], we can define such a corepresentation by the following formula:

$$W(a \otimes x) = \Delta(a)(1 \otimes x)$$

This corepresentation is unitary, so we can define a morphism as follows:

$$\Delta' : A_{red} \rightarrow A_{red} \otimes A_{full}$$

$$a \rightarrow W(a \otimes 1)W^*$$

Now by composing with $\varepsilon \otimes id$, we obtain a morphism as follows:

$$(\varepsilon \otimes id)\Delta' : A_{red} \rightarrow A_{full}$$

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow u_{ij}$$

Thus, we have our inverse map for the projection $A_{full} \rightarrow A_{red}$, as desired. \square

All the above was of course quite short, but we will be back to this, with full details, and with a systematic study of the notion of amenability, in chapter 14 below. In particular, we will discuss in detail the case of the usual discrete group algebras $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, by further building on the findings in Theorem 3.25 and Proposition 3.27.

Here are now some basic applications of the above amenability result:

PROPOSITION 3.29. *We have the following results:*

- (1) *The compact Lie groups $G \subset U_N$ are all coamenable.*
- (2) *A group dual $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ is coamenable precisely when Γ is amenable.*
- (3) *A product $G \times H$ of coamenable compact quantum groups is coamenable.*

PROOF. This follows indeed from the results that we have:

(1) This is clear by using any of the criteria in Theorem 3.28 above, because for an algebra of type $A = C(G)$, we have $A_{full} = A_{red}$.

(2) Here the various criteria in Theorem 3.28 above correspond to the various equivalent definitions of the amenability of a discrete group.

(3) This follows from the description of the Haar functional of $C(G \times H)$, from Proposition 3.19 (1) above. Indeed, if \int_G, \int_H are both faithful, then so is $\int_G \otimes \int_H$. \square

As already mentioned, we will be back to this, in chapter 14 below.

3e. Exercises

Generally speaking, the best complement to the material presented in this chapter is some further reading, either in the classical case, for the finite groups, or for the compact Lie groups, or in the quantum group case, say for the finite quantum groups. Indeed, in all these situations some interesting simplifications, worth knowing, might appear.

In relation with what has been said above, here is a first exercise:

EXERCISE 3.30. *Prove that the finite dimensional C^* -algebras are exactly the direct sums of matrix algebras*

$$A = M_{N_1}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \dots \oplus M_{N_k}(\mathbb{C})$$

by decomposing first the unit into a sum of central minimal projections.

This is self-explanatory, and we have talked about this in the above, the problem now being that of clarifying all this, by doing all the needed computations.

Here is now a second exercise, in relation with the Haar measure:

EXERCISE 3.31. *Given a matrix $M \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ having norm $\|M\| \leq 1$, prove that the Cesàro limit*

$$P = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n M^k$$

exists, and equals the projection onto the 1-eigenspace of M .

This is something which was at the core of the proof of the existence of the Haar measure. Normally the proof is not very complicated, based on linear algebra.

As another exercise about the Haar measure, we have:

EXERCISE 3.32. *Work out the details of the abstract Weingarten integration formula in the group dual case, where $A = C^*(\Gamma)$ with $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$.*

The first problem here is that of reviewing what the Peter-Weyl theory exactly says in the group dual case, then choosing a suitable basis for $Fix(u^{\otimes k})$, which normally should not cause any problems, and then writing down the explicit integration formula.

Finally, as an exercise regarding the whole Peter-Weyl theory, we have:

EXERCISE 3.33. *Work out in detail the representation theory for the basic operations, namely products, dual free products, quotients, projective versions.*

As before, this is something that we already discussed, but a bit in a hurry, just as an illustration, and the problem is now that of working out all the details.

CHAPTER 4

Tannakian duality

4a. Tensor categories

In order to have more insight into the structure of the compact quantum groups, in general and for the concrete examples too, and to effectively compute their representations, we can use algebraic geometry methods, and more precisely Tannakian duality.

Tannakian duality rests on the basic principle in any kind of mathematics, algebra, geometry or analysis, “linearize”. In the present setting, where we do not have a Lie algebra, this will be in fact our only possible linearization method.

In practice, this duality is something quite broad, and there are many formulations of it, sometimes not obviously equivalent. In what follows we will present Woronowicz’s original Tannakian duality result from [100], in its “soft” form, worked out by Malacarne in [73]. This is something which is very efficient, in what regards the applications.

Let us start with the following result, that we already know:

THEOREM 4.1. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , the Hom spaces for its corepresentations form a tensor $*$ -category, in the sense that:*

- (1) $T \in \text{Hom}(u, v), S \in \text{Hom}(v, w) \implies ST \in \text{Hom}(u, w)$.
- (2) $S \in \text{Hom}(p, q), T \in \text{Hom}(v, w) \implies S \otimes T \in \text{Hom}(p \otimes v, q \otimes w)$.
- (3) $T \in \text{Hom}(v, w) \implies T^* \in \text{Hom}(w, v)$.

PROOF. This is something that we already know, from chapter 3 above, the proofs being all elementary, as follows:

- (1) By using our assumptions $Tu = vT$ and $Sv = wS$ we obtain, as desired:

$$STu = SvT = wST$$

- (2) Assume indeed that we have $Sp = qS$ and $Tv = wT$. With standard tensor product notations, we have the following computation:

$$(S \otimes T)(p \otimes v) = S_1 T_2 p_{13} v_{23} = (Sp)_{13} (Tv)_{23}$$

We have as well the following computation, which gives the result:

$$(q \otimes w)(S \otimes T) = q_{13} w_{23} S_1 T_2 = (qS)_{13} (wT)_{23}$$

(3) By conjugating, and then using the unitarity of v, w , we obtain, as desired:

$$\begin{aligned} Tv = wT &\implies v^*T^* = T^*w^* \\ &\implies vv^*T^*w = vT^*w^*w \\ &\implies T^*w = vT^* \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

Generally speaking, Tannakian duality amounts in recovering (A, u) from the tensor category constructed in Theorem 4.1. In what follows we will present a “soft form” of this duality, coming from [73], [100], which uses the following smaller category:

DEFINITION 4.2. *The Tannakian category associated to a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) is the collection $C = (C(k, l))$ of vector spaces*

$$C(k, l) = \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l})$$

where the corepresentations $u^{\otimes k}$ with $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ colored integer, defined by

$$\begin{aligned} u^{\otimes \emptyset} &= 1 \\ u^{\otimes \circ} &= u \\ u^{\otimes \bullet} &= \bar{u} \end{aligned}$$

and multiplicativity, $u^{\otimes kl} = u^{\otimes k} \otimes u^{\otimes l}$, are the Peter-Weyl corepresentations.

We know from Theorem 4.1 above that C is a tensor $*$ -category. To be more precise, if we denote by $H = \mathbb{C}^N$ the Hilbert space where $u \in M_N(A)$ coacts, then C is a tensor $*$ -subcategory of the tensor $*$ -category formed by the following linear spaces:

$$E(k, l) = \mathcal{L}(H^{\otimes k}, H^{\otimes l})$$

Here the tensor powers $H^{\otimes k}$ with $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ colored integer are those where the corepresentations $u^{\otimes k}$ act, defined by the following formulae, and multiplicativity:

$$\begin{aligned} H^{\otimes \emptyset} &= \mathbb{C} \\ H^{\otimes \circ} &= H \\ H^{\otimes \bullet} &= \bar{H} \simeq H \end{aligned}$$

Our purpose in what follows will be that of reconstructing (A, u) in terms of the category $C = (C(k, l))$. We will see afterwards that this method has many applications.

As a first, elementary result on the subject, we have:

PROPOSITION 4.3. *Given a morphism $\pi : (A, u) \rightarrow (B, v)$ we have inclusions*

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \subset \text{Hom}(v^{\otimes k}, v^{\otimes l})$$

for any k, l , and if these inclusions are all equalities, π is an isomorphism.

PROOF. The fact that we have indeed inclusions as in the statement is clear from definitions. As for the last assertion, this follows from the Peter-Weyl theory.

Indeed, if we assume that π is not an isomorphism, then one of the irreducible corepresentations of A must become reducible as a corepresentation of B .

But the irreducible corepresentations being subcorepresentations of the Peter-Weyl corepresentations $u^{\otimes k}$, one of the spaces $End(u^{\otimes k})$ must therefore increase strictly, and this gives the desired contradiction. \square

The Tannakian duality result that we want to prove states, in a simplified form, that in what concerns the last conclusion in the above statement, the assumption that we have a morphism $\pi : (A, u) \rightarrow (B, v)$ is not needed. In other words, if we know that the Tannakian categories of A, B are different, then A, B themselves must be different.

In order to get started now, our first goal will be that of gaining some familiarity with the notion of Tannakian category. And, as a starting point here, we have to use the only general fact that we know about u , namely that this matrix is biunitary.

The biunitarity condition translates as follows:

PROPOSITION 4.4. *An abstract matrix $u \in M_N(A)$ is biunitary if and only if*

$$R \in Hom(1, u \otimes \bar{u})$$

$$R \in Hom(1, \bar{u} \otimes u)$$

$$R^* \in Hom(u \otimes \bar{u}, 1)$$

$$R^* \in Hom(\bar{u} \otimes u, 1)$$

where $R : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathbb{C}^N$ is the linear operator given by:

$$R(1) = \sum_i e_i \otimes e_i$$

PROOF. With R being as in the statement, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} (u \otimes \bar{u})(R(1) \otimes 1) &= \sum_{ijk} e_i \otimes e_k \otimes u_{ij} u_{kj}^* \\ &= \sum_{ik} e_i \otimes e_k \otimes (uu^*)_{ik} \end{aligned}$$

We conclude from this that we have the following equivalence:

$$R \in Hom(1, u \otimes \bar{u}) \iff uu^* = 1$$

Consider now the adjoint operator $R^* : \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, which is given by:

$$R^*(e_i \otimes e_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

We have then the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} (R^* \otimes id)(u \otimes \bar{u})(e_j \otimes e_l \otimes 1) &= \sum_i u_{ij} u_{il}^* \\ &= (u^t \bar{u})_{jl} \end{aligned}$$

We conclude from this that we have the following equivalence:

$$R^* \in Hom(u \otimes \bar{u}, 1) \iff u^t \bar{u} = 1$$

Similarly, or simply by replacing u in the above two conclusions with its conjugate \bar{u} , which is a corepresentation too, we have as well the following two equivalences:

$$\begin{aligned} R \in Hom(1, \bar{u} \otimes u) &\iff \bar{u} u^t = 1 \\ R^* \in Hom(\bar{u} \otimes u, 1) &\iff u^* u = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the biunitarity conditions, and we are done. \square

As a consequence of this computation, we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 4.5. *The Tannakian category $C = (C(k, l))$ associated to a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) must contain the operators*

$$\begin{aligned} R : 1 &\rightarrow \sum_i e_i \otimes e_i \\ R^*(e_i \otimes e_j) &= \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

in the sense that we must have:

$$\begin{aligned} R \in C(\emptyset, \circ\bullet) \quad , \quad R \in C(\emptyset, \bullet\circ) \\ R^* \in C(\circ\bullet, \emptyset) \quad , \quad R^* \in C(\bullet\circ, \emptyset) \end{aligned}$$

In fact, C must contain the whole tensor category $\langle R, R^* \rangle$ generated by R, R^* .

PROOF. The first assertion is clear from the above result. As for the second assertion, this is clear from definitions, because $C = (C(k, l))$ is indeed a tensor category. \square

Let us formulate now the following key definition:

DEFINITION 4.6. *Let H be a finite dimensional Hilbert space. A tensor category over H is a collection $C = (C(k, l))$ of subspaces*

$$C(k, l) \subset \mathcal{L}(H^{\otimes k}, H^{\otimes l})$$

satisfying the following conditions:

- (1) $S, T \in C$ implies $S \otimes T \in C$.
- (2) If $S, T \in C$ are composable, then $ST \in C$.
- (3) $T \in C$ implies $T^* \in C$.
- (4) Each $C(k, k)$ contains the identity operator.
- (5) $C(\emptyset, \circ\bullet)$ and $C(\emptyset, \bullet\circ)$ contain the operator $R : 1 \rightarrow \sum_i e_i \otimes e_i$.

As a basic example here, the collection of the vector spaces $\mathcal{L}(H^{\otimes k}, H^{\otimes l})$ is of course a tensor category over H . There are many other concrete examples, which can be constructed by using various combinatorial methods, and we will discuss this later on.

In relation with the quantum groups, this formalism generalizes the Tannakian category formalism from Definition 4.2 above, because we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 4.7. *Let (A, u) be a Woronowicz algebra, with fundamental corepresentation $u \in M_N(A)$. The associated Tannakian category $C = (C(k, l))$, given by*

$$C(k, l) = \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l})$$

is then a tensor category over the Hilbert space $H = \mathbb{C}^N$.

PROOF. The fact that the above axioms (1-5) are indeed satisfied is clear, as follows:

- (1) This follows from Theorem 4.1.
- (2) Once again, this follows from Theorem 4.1.
- (3) This once again follows from Theorem 4.1.
- (4) This is clear from definitions.
- (5) This follows from Proposition 4.5 above. □

Our main purpose in what follows will be that of proving that the converse of the above statement holds. In other words, we would like to prove that any tensor category in the sense of Definition 4.6 must appear as a Tannakian category.

As a first result on this subject, we have:

PROPOSITION 4.8. *Given a tensor category $C = (C(k, l))$, the following algebra, with u being the fundamental corepresentation of $C(U_N^+)$, is a Woronowicz algebra:*

$$A_C = C(U_N^+) / \left\langle T \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \mid \forall k, l, \forall T \in C(k, l) \right\rangle$$

In the case where C comes from a Woronowicz algebra (A, v) , we have a quotient map:

$$A_C \rightarrow A$$

Moreover, this map is an isomorphism in the discrete group algebra case.

PROOF. Given colored integers k, l and an arbitrary linear operator $T \in \mathcal{L}(H^{\otimes k}, H^{\otimes l})$, consider the following $*$ -ideal of the algebra $C(U_N^+)$:

$$I = \left\langle T \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \right\rangle$$

Our claim is that I is a Hopf ideal. Indeed, let us set:

$$U = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$$

It is elementary to check that we have the following implication, which proves our claim:

$$T \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \implies T \in \text{Hom}(U^{\otimes k}, U^{\otimes l})$$

With this claim in hand, A_C appears from $C(U_N^+)$ by dividing by a collection of Hopf ideals, and is therefore a Woronowicz algebra. Since the relations defining A_C are satisfied in A , we have a quotient map as in the statement:

$$A_C \rightarrow A$$

Regarding now the last assertion, assume that we are in the case $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ being a finitely generated discrete group. If we denote by \mathcal{R} the complete collection of relations between the generators, then we have:

$$\Gamma = F_N / \mathcal{R}$$

By using now the basic functoriality properties of the group algebra construction, we deduce from this that we have:

$$A_C = C^* \left(F_N / \langle \mathcal{R} \rangle \right)$$

Thus the quotient map $A_C \rightarrow A$ is indeed an isomorphism, as claimed. \square

With the above construction in hand, the theorem that we want to prove states that the operations $A \rightarrow A_C$ and $C \rightarrow C_A$ are inverse to each other.

We have the following result, which simplifies our work:

PROPOSITION 4.9. *Consider the following conditions:*

- (1) $C = C_{A_C}$, for any Tannakian category C .
- (2) $A = A_{C_A}$, for any Woronowicz algebra (A, u) .

We have then (1) \implies (2). Also, $C \subset C_{A_C}$ is automatic.

PROOF. Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , let us set:

$$C = C_A$$

By using (1) we have then:

$$C_A = C_{A_{C_A}}$$

On the other hand, by Proposition 4.8 above we have an arrow:

$$A_{C_A} \rightarrow A$$

Thus, we are in the general situation from Proposition 4.3 above, with a surjective arrow of Woronowicz algebras, which becomes an isomorphism at the level of the associated Tannakian categories. We conclude that Proposition 4.3 can be applied, and this gives the isomorphism of the associated Woronowicz algebras, $A_{C_A} = A$, as desired.

Finally, the fact that we have an inclusion $C \subset C_{A_C}$ is clear from definitions. \square

Summarizing, in order to establish the Tannakian duality correspondence, it is enough to prove that we have $C_{A_C} \subset C$, for any Tannakian category C .

4b. Abstract algebra

In order to prove that we have $C_{A_C} \subset C$, for any Tannakian category C , let us begin with some abstract constructions. Following [73], we have:

PROPOSITION 4.10. *Given a tensor category $C = C((k, l))$ over a Hilbert space H ,*

$$E_C^{(s)} = \bigoplus_{|k|, |l| \leq s} C(k, l) \subset \bigoplus_{|k|, |l| \leq s} B(H^{\otimes k}, H^{\otimes l}) = B\left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} H^{\otimes k}\right)$$

is a finite dimensional C^ -subalgebra. Also,*

$$E_C = \bigoplus_{k, l} C(k, l) \subset \bigoplus_{k, l} B(H^{\otimes k}, H^{\otimes l}) \subset B\left(\bigoplus_k H^{\otimes k}\right)$$

is a closed $$ -subalgebra.*

PROOF. This is clear indeed from the categorical axioms from Definition 4.6, via the standard embeddings and isomorphisms in the statement. \square

Now back to our reconstruction question, given a tensor category $C = (C(k, l))$, we want to prove that we have $C = C_{A_C}$, which is the same as proving that we have:

$$E_C = E_{C_{A_C}}$$

Equivalently, we want to prove that we have isomorphisms as follows, for any $s \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$E_C^{(s)} = E_{C_{A_C}}^{(s)}$$

The problem, however, is that these isomorphisms are not easy to establish directly. In order to solve this question, we will use a standard commutant trick, as follows:

THEOREM 4.11. *For any C^* -algebra $B \subset M_n(\mathbb{C})$ we have the formula*

$$B = B''$$

where prime denotes the commutant, given by:

$$A' = \left\{ T \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid Tx = xT, \forall x \in A \right\}$$

PROOF. This is a particular case of von Neumann's bicommutant theorem [92], which follows as well from the explicit description of B given in chapter 3 above. To be more precise, let us decompose B as there, as a direct sum of matrix algebras:

$$B = M_{r_1}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \dots \oplus M_{r_k}(\mathbb{C})$$

The center of each matrix algebra being reduced to the scalars, the commutant of this algebra is then as follows, with each copy of \mathbb{C} corresponding to a matrix block:

$$B' = \mathbb{C} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{C}$$

By taking once again the commutant, and computing over the matrix blocks, we obtain the algebra B itself, and this gives the formula in the statement. \square

Now back to our questions, we recall that we want to prove that we have $C = C_{A_C}$, for any Tannakian category C . By using the bicommutant theorem, we have:

PROPOSITION 4.12. *Given a Tannakian category C , the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $C = C_{A_C}$.
- (2) $E_C = E_{C_{A_C}}$.
- (3) $E_C^{(s)} = E_{C_{A_C}}^{(s)}$, for any $s \in \mathbb{N}$.
- (4) $E_C^{(s)'} = E_{C_{A_C}}^{(s)'}$, for any $s \in \mathbb{N}$.

In addition, the inclusions $\subset, \subset, \subset, \supset$ are automatically satisfied.

PROOF. This follows from the above results, as follows:

(1) \iff (2) This is clear from definitions.

(2) \iff (3) This is clear from definitions as well.

(3) \iff (4) This comes from the bicommutant theorem. As for the last assertion, we have indeed $C \subset C_{A_C}$ from Proposition 4.9, and this shows that we have as well:

$$E_C \subset E_{C_{A_C}}$$

We therefore obtain the following inclusion:

$$E_C^{(s)} \subset E_{C_{A_C}}^{(s)}$$

By taking now the commutants, this gives:

$$E_C^{(s)'} \supset E_{C_{A_C}}^{(s)'}$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

Summarizing, in order to finish, given a tensor category $C = (C(k, l))$, we would like to prove that we have inclusions as follows, for any $s \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$E_C^{(s)'} \subset E_{C_{A_C}}^{(s)'}$$

Let us first study the commutant on the right. As a first observation, we have:

PROPOSITION 4.13. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , we have*

$$E_{C_A}^{(s)} = \text{End} \left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} u^{\otimes k} \right)$$

as subalgebras of the following algebra:

$$B \left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} H^{\otimes k} \right)$$

PROOF. The category C_A is by definition given by:

$$C_A(k, l) = \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l})$$

Thus, according to the various identifications in Proposition 4.10 above, the corresponding algebra $E_{C_A}^{(s)}$ appears as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{C_A}^{(s)} &= \bigoplus_{|k|, |l| \leq s} \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \\ &\subset \bigoplus_{|k|, |l| \leq s} B(H^{\otimes k}, H^{\otimes l}) \\ &= B \left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} H^{\otimes k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, the algebra of intertwiners of $\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} u^{\otimes k}$ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{End} \left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} u^{\otimes k} \right) &= \bigoplus_{|k|, |l| \leq s} \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \\ &\subset \bigoplus_{|k|, |l| \leq s} B(H^{\otimes k}, H^{\otimes l}) \\ &= B \left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} H^{\otimes k} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have indeed the same algebra, and we are done. \square

In practice now, we have to compute the commutant of the above algebra.

For this purpose, we can use the following general result:

PROPOSITION 4.14. *Given a corepresentation $v \in M_n(A)$, we have a representation*

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_v : A^* &\rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{C}) \\ \varphi &\rightarrow (\varphi(v_{ij}))_{ij}\end{aligned}$$

whose image is given by the following formula:

$$\text{Im}(\pi_v) = \text{End}(v)'$$

PROOF. The first assertion is clear, with the multiplicativity claim coming from:

$$\begin{aligned}(\pi_v(\varphi * \psi))_{ij} &= (\varphi \otimes \psi)\Delta(v_{ij}) \\ &= \sum_k \varphi(v_{ik})\psi(v_{kj}) \\ &= \sum_k (\pi_v(\varphi))_{ik}(\pi_v(\psi))_{kj} \\ &= (\pi_v(\varphi)\pi_v(\psi))_{ij}\end{aligned}$$

Let us first prove the inclusion \subset . Given $\varphi \in A^*$ and $T \in \text{End}(v)$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}[\pi_v(\varphi), T] = 0 &\iff \sum_k \varphi(v_{ik})T_{kj} = \sum_k T_{ik}\varphi(v_{kj}), \forall i, j \\ &\iff \varphi\left(\sum_k v_{ik}T_{kj}\right) = \varphi\left(\sum_k T_{ik}v_{kj}\right), \forall i, j \\ &\iff \varphi((vT)_{ij}) = \varphi((Tv)_{ij}), \forall i, j\end{aligned}$$

But this latter formula is true, because $T \in \text{End}(v)$ means that we have:

$$vT = Tv$$

As for the converse inclusion \supset , the proof is quite similar. Indeed, by using the bicommutant theorem, this is the same as proving that we have:

$$\text{Im}(\pi_v)' \subset \text{End}(v)$$

But, by using the above equivalences, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}T \in \text{Im}(\pi_v)' &\iff [\pi_v(\varphi), T] = 0, \forall \varphi \\ &\iff \varphi((vT)_{ij}) = \varphi((Tv)_{ij}), \forall \varphi, i, j \\ &\iff vT = Tv\end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have obtained the desired inclusion, and we are done. \square

By combining now the above results, we obtain:

THEOREM 4.15. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , we have*

$$E_{C_A}^{(s)'} = \text{Im}(\pi_v)$$

as subalgebras of the following algebra,

$$B \left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} H^{\otimes k} \right)$$

where the corepresentation v is the sum

$$v = \bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} u^{\otimes k}$$

and where $\pi_v : A^* \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{C})$ is given by $\varphi \rightarrow (\varphi(v_{ij}))_{ij}$.

PROOF. This follows indeed from Proposition 4.13 and Proposition 4.14. \square

Summarizing, we have some advances on the duality question, with the whole problem tending to become something quite concrete, which can be effectively solved.

4c. The correspondence

We recall that we want to prove that we have $E_C^{(s)'} \subset E_{C_{A_C}}^{(s)'}$, for any $s \in \mathbb{N}$. For this purpose, we must first refine Theorem 4.15, in the case $A = A_C$. In order to do so, we will use an explicit model for A_C . In order to construct such a model, let $\langle u_{ij} \rangle$ be the free $*$ -algebra over $\dim(H)^2$ variables, with comultiplication and counit as follows:

$$\Delta(u_{ij}) = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$$

$$\varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$$

Following [73], we can model this $*$ -bialgebra, in the following way:

PROPOSITION 4.16. *Consider the following pair of dual vector spaces,*

$$F = \bigoplus_k B(H^{\otimes k})$$

$$F^* = \bigoplus_k B(H^{\otimes k})^*$$

and let $f_{ij}, f_{ij}^* \in F^*$ be the standard generators of $B(H)^*, B(\bar{H})^*$.

- (1) F^* is a $*$ -algebra, with multiplication \otimes and involution $f_{ij} \leftrightarrow f_{ij}^*$.
- (2) F^* is a $*$ -bialgebra, with $\Delta(f_{ij}) = \sum_k f_{ik} \otimes f_{kj}$ and $\varepsilon(f_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$.
- (3) We have a $*$ -bialgebra isomorphism $\langle u_{ij} \rangle \simeq F^*$, given by $u_{ij} \rightarrow f_{ij}$.

PROOF. Since F^* is spanned by the various tensor products between the variables f_{ij}, f_{ij}^* , we have a vector space isomorphism as follows, given by $u_{ij} \rightarrow f_{ij}, u_{ij}^* \rightarrow f_{ij}^*$:

$$\langle u_{ij} \rangle \simeq F^*$$

The corresponding $*$ -bialgebra structure induced on F^* is the one in the statement. \square

Now back to our algebra A_C , we have the following modelling result for it:

PROPOSITION 4.17. *The smooth part of the algebra A_C is given by*

$$\mathcal{A}_C \simeq F^*/J$$

where $J \subset F^*$ is the ideal coming from the following relations,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{p_1, \dots, p_k} T_{i_1 \dots i_l, p_1 \dots p_k} f_{p_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes f_{p_k j_k} \\ &= \sum_{q_1, \dots, q_l} T_{q_1 \dots q_l, j_1 \dots j_k} f_{i_1 q_1} \otimes \dots \otimes f_{i_l q_l} \quad , \quad \forall i, j \end{aligned}$$

one for each pair of colored integers k, l , and each $T \in C(k, l)$.

PROOF. Our first claim is that A_C appears as enveloping C^* -algebra of the following universal $*$ -algebra, where $u = (u_{ij})$ is regarded as a formal corepresentation:

$$\mathcal{A}_C = \left\langle (u_{ij})_{i,j=1, \dots, N} \left| T \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}), \forall k, l, \forall T \in C(k, l) \right. \right\rangle$$

Indeed, this follows from Proposition 4.4 above, because according to the result there, the relations defining $C(U_N^+)$ are included into those that we impose.

With this claim in hand, the conclusion is that we have a formula as follows, where I is the ideal coming from the relations $T \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l})$, with $T \in C(k, l)$:

$$\mathcal{A}_C = \langle u_{ij} \rangle / I$$

Now if we denote by $J \subset F^*$ the image of the ideal I via the $*$ -algebra isomorphism $\langle u_{ij} \rangle \simeq F^*$ from Proposition 4.16, we obtain an identification as follows:

$$\mathcal{A}_C \simeq F^*/J$$

In order to compute J , let us go back to I . With standard multi-index notations, and by assuming that $k, l \in \mathbb{N}$ are usual integers, for simplifying, a relation of type $T \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l})$ inside $\langle u_{ij} \rangle$ is equivalent to the following conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{p_1, \dots, p_k} T_{i_1 \dots i_l, p_1 \dots p_k} u_{p_1 j_1} \dots u_{p_k j_k} \\ &= \sum_{q_1, \dots, q_l} T_{q_1 \dots q_l, j_1 \dots j_k} u_{i_1 q_1} \dots u_{i_l q_l} \quad , \quad \forall i, j \end{aligned}$$

Now by recalling that the isomorphism of $*$ -algebras $\langle u_{ij} \rangle \rightarrow F^*$ is given by $u_{ij} \rightarrow f_{ij}$, and that the multiplication operation of F^* corresponds to the tensor product operation \otimes , we conclude that $J \subset F^*$ is the ideal from the statement. \square

With the above result in hand, let us go back to Theorem 4.15. We have:

PROPOSITION 4.18. *The linear space \mathcal{A}_C^* is given by the formula*

$$\mathcal{A}_C^* = \left\{ a \in F \mid Ta_k = a_l T, \forall T \in C(k, l) \right\}$$

and the representation

$$\pi_v : \mathcal{A}_C^* \rightarrow B \left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} H^{\otimes k} \right)$$

appears diagonally, by truncating:

$$\pi_v : a \rightarrow (a_k)_{kk}$$

PROOF. We know from Proposition 4.17 that we have:

$$\mathcal{A}_C \simeq F^* / J$$

But this gives a quotient map $F^* \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_C$, and so an inclusion as follows:

$$\mathcal{A}_C^* \subset F$$

To be more precise, we have the following formula:

$$\mathcal{A}_C^* = \left\{ a \in F \mid f(a) = 0, \forall f \in J \right\}$$

Now since $J = \langle f_T \rangle$, where f_T are the relations in Proposition 4.17, we obtain:

$$\mathcal{A}_C^* = \left\{ a \in F \mid f_T(a) = 0, \forall T \in C \right\}$$

Given $T \in C(k, l)$, for an arbitrary element $a = (a_k)$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} & f_T(a) = 0 \\ \iff & \sum_{p_1, \dots, p_k} T_{i_1 \dots i_l, p_1 \dots p_k} (a_k)_{p_1 \dots p_k, j_1 \dots j_k} = \sum_{q_1, \dots, q_l} T_{q_1 \dots q_l, j_1 \dots j_k} (a_l)_{i_1 \dots i_l, q_1 \dots q_l}, \forall i, j \\ \iff & (Ta_k)_{i_1 \dots i_l, j_1 \dots j_k} = (a_l T)_{i_1 \dots i_l, j_1 \dots j_k}, \forall i, j \\ \iff & Ta_k = a_l T \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the dual space \mathcal{A}_C^* is given by the formula in the statement.

It remains to compute the representation π_v , which appears as follows:

$$\pi_v : \mathcal{A}_C^* \rightarrow B \left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} H^{\otimes k} \right)$$

With $a = (a_k)$, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}\pi_v(a)_{i_1 \dots i_k, j_1 \dots j_k} &= a(v_{i_1 \dots i_k, j_1 \dots j_k}) \\ &= (f_{i_1 j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes f_{i_k j_k})(a) \\ &= (a_k)_{i_1 \dots i_k, j_1 \dots j_k}\end{aligned}$$

Thus, our representation π_v appears diagonally, by truncating, as claimed. \square

In order to further advance, consider the following vector spaces:

$$\begin{aligned}F_s &= \bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} B(H^{\otimes k}) \\ F_s^* &= \bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} B(H^{\otimes k})^*\end{aligned}$$

We denote by $a \rightarrow a_s$ the truncation operation $F \rightarrow F_s$. We have:

PROPOSITION 4.19. *The following hold:*

- (1) $E_C^{(s)'} \subset F_s$.
- (2) $E'_C \subset F$.
- (3) $\mathcal{A}_C^* = E'_C$.
- (4) $Im(\pi_v) = (E'_C)_s$.

PROOF. These results basically follow from what we have, as follows:

(1) We have an inclusion as follows, as a diagonal subalgebra:

$$F_s \subset B\left(\bigoplus_{|k| \leq s} H^{\otimes k}\right)$$

The commutant of this algebra is given by:

$$F'_s = \left\{ b \in F_s \mid b = (b_k), b_k \in \mathbb{C}, \forall k \right\}$$

On the other hand, we know from the identity axiom for C that this algebra is contained inside $E_C^{(s)}$:

$$F'_s \subset E_C^{(s)}$$

Thus, our result follows from the bicommutant theorem, as follows:

$$F'_s \subset E_C^{(s)} \implies F_s \supset E_C^{(s)'}$$

(2) This follows from (1), by taking inductive limits.

(3) With the present notations, the formula of \mathcal{A}_C^* from Proposition 4.18 reads:

$$\mathcal{A}_C^* = F \cap E'_C$$

Now since by (2) we have $E'_C \subset F$, we obtain from this $\mathcal{A}_C^* = E'_C$.

(4) This follows from (3), and from the formula of π_v in Proposition 4.18. \square

Following [73], we can now state and prove our main result, as follows:

THEOREM 4.20. *The Tannakian duality constructions*

$$C \rightarrow A_C$$

$$A \rightarrow C_A$$

are inverse to each other, modulo identifying full and reduced versions.

PROOF. According to Proposition 4.9, Proposition 4.12, Theorem 5.15 and Proposition 4.19, we have to prove that, for any Tannakian category C , and any $s \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$E_C^{(s)'} \subset (E'_C)_s$$

By taking duals, this is the same as proving that we have:

$$\left\{ f \in F_s^* \mid f|_{(E'_C)_s} = 0 \right\} \subset \left\{ f \in F_s^* \mid f|_{E_C^{(s)'}} = 0 \right\}$$

For this purpose, we use the following formula, coming from Proposition 4.19:

$$\mathcal{A}_C^* = E'_C$$

We know that we have:

$$\mathcal{A}_C = F^* / J$$

We conclude that the ideal J is given by:

$$J = \left\{ f \in F^* \mid f|_{E'_C} = 0 \right\}$$

Our claim is that we have the following formula, for any $s \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$J \cap F_s^* = \left\{ f \in F_s^* \mid f|_{E_C^{(s)'}} = 0 \right\}$$

Indeed, let us denote by X_s the spaces on the right. The categorical axioms for C show that these spaces are increasing, that their union $X = \cup_s X_s$ is an ideal, and that:

$$X_s = X \cap F_s^*$$

We must prove that we have $J = X$, and this can be done as follows:

“ \subset ” This follows from the following fact, for any $T \in C(k, l)$ with $|k|, |l| \leq s$:

$$\begin{aligned} (f_T)_{\{T\}'} = 0 &\implies (f_T)_{|E_C^{(s)'}} = 0 \\ &\implies f_T \in X_s \end{aligned}$$

“ \supset ” This follows from our description of J , because from $E_C^{(s)'} \subset E_C$ we obtain:

$$f|_{E_C^{(s)'}} = 0 \implies f|_{E'_C} = 0$$

Summarizing, we have proved our claim. On the other hand, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} J \cap F_s^* &= \left\{ f \in F^* \mid f|_{E'_C} = 0 \right\} \cap F_s^* \\ &= \left\{ f \in F_s^* \mid f|_{E'_C} = 0 \right\} \\ &= \left\{ f \in F_s^* \mid f|_{(E'_C)_s} = 0 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, our claim is exactly the inclusion that we wanted to prove, and we are done. \square

Summarizing, we have proved Tannakian duality. As already mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, there are many other forms of Tannakian duality for the compact quantum groups, and we refer here to Woronowicz's original paper [100], which contains a full discussion of the subject, and to the subsequent literature.

As we will see in a moment, Tannakian duality in the above form is something quite powerful, enabling us to recover the Brauer theorem for O_N, U_N , and for their free versions O_N^+, U_N^+ as well. Later on, in chapter 7 below and afterwards, we will further build on Tannakian duality, with a subsequent notion of "easiness" coming from it. Let us also mention, for the concerned reader, that all this escalation of algebraic methods will eventually lead into very concrete applications, of analytic and probabilistic nature.

As a first application now, let us record the following theoretical fact, from [15]:

THEOREM 4.21. *Each closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ appears as an algebraic manifold of the free complex sphere,*

$$G \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N^2-1}$$

the embedding being given by:

$$x_{ij} = \frac{u_{ij}}{\sqrt{N}}$$

PROOF. This follows from Theorem 4.20, by using the following inclusions:

$$G \subset U_N^+ \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N^2-1}$$

Indeed, both these inclusions are algebraic, and this gives the result. \square

4d. Brauer theorems

As a second application of the above Tannakian duality results, let us study now in detail the representation theory of the free quantum groups O_N^+, U_N^+ .

In order to get started, let us get back to the operators R, R^* , discussed in the beginning of this chapter. We know that these two operators must be present in any Tannakian category, and in what concerns U_N^+ , which is the biggest $N \times N$ compact quantum group, a converse of this fact holds, by contravariant functoriality, as follows:

PROPOSITION 4.22. *The tensor category $\langle R, R^* \rangle$ generated by the operators*

$$R : 1 \rightarrow \sum_i e_i \otimes e_i$$

$$R^*(e_i \otimes e_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

produces via Tannakian duality the algebra $C(U_N^+)$.

PROOF. By using Proposition 4.5 above we see that the intertwining relations coming from the operators R, R^* , and so from any element of the tensor category $\langle R, R^* \rangle$, hold automatically. Thus the quotient operation in Proposition 4.8 above is trivial, and we obtain the algebra $C(U_N^+)$ itself, as stated. \square

As a conclusion, in order to compute the Tannakian category of U_N^+ , we must simply solve a linear algebra question, namely computing the category $\langle R, R^* \rangle$.

Regarding now O_N^+ , the result here is similar, as follows:

PROPOSITION 4.23. *The tensor category $\langle R, R^* \rangle$ generated by the operators*

$$R : 1 \rightarrow \sum_i e_i \otimes e_i$$

$$R^*(e_i \otimes e_j) = \delta_{ij}$$

with identifying the colors, $\circ = \bullet$, produces via Tannakian duality the algebra $C(O_N^+)$.

PROOF. By Proposition 4.5 the intertwining relations coming from R, R^* , and so from any element of the tensor category $\langle R, R^* \rangle$, hold automatically, so the quotient operation in Proposition 4.8 is trivial, and we obtain $C(O_N^+)$ itself, as stated. \square

Our goal now will be that of reaching to a better understanding of R, R^* . In order to do so, we use a diagrammatic formalism, as follows:

DEFINITION 4.24. *Let k, l be two colored integers, having lengths $|k|, |l| \in \mathbb{N}$.*

- (1) $P_2(k, l)$ *is the set of pairings between an upper row of $|k|$ points, and a lower row of $|l|$ points, with these two rows of points colored by k, l .*
- (2) $\mathcal{P}_2(k, l) \subset P_2(k, l)$ *is the set of matching pairings, whose horizontal strings connect $\circ - \circ$ or $\bullet - \bullet$, and whose vertical strings connect $\circ - \bullet$.*
- (3) $NC_2(k, l) \subset P_2(k, l)$ *is the set of pairings which are noncrossing, in the sense that we can draw the pairing as for the strings to be noncrossing.*
- (4) $\mathcal{NC}_2(k, l) \subset P_2(k, l)$ *is the subset of noncrossing matching pairings, obtained as an intersection, $\mathcal{NC}_2(k, l) = NC_2(k, l) \cap \mathcal{P}_2(k, l)$.*

The relation with the Tannakian categories of linear maps comes from the fact that we can associate linear maps to the pairings, as in [35], as follows:

DEFINITION 4.25. Associated to any pairing $\pi \in P_2(k, l)$ and any integer $N \in \mathbb{N}$ is the linear map

$$T_\pi : (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes l}$$

given by the following formula, with $\{e_1, \dots, e_N\}$ being the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^N ,

$$T_\pi(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}$$

and with the Kronecker symbols $\delta_\pi \in \{0, 1\}$ depending on whether the indices fit or not.

To be more precise here, in the definition of the Kronecker symbols, we agree to put the two multi-indices on the two rows of points of the pairing, in the obvious way. The Kronecker symbols are then defined by $\delta_\pi = 1$ when all the strings of π join equal indices, and by $\delta_\pi = 0$ otherwise. Observe that all this is independent of the coloring.

Here are a few basic examples of such linear maps:

PROPOSITION 4.26. The correspondence $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$ has the following properties:

- (1) $T_\cap = R$.
- (2) $T_\cup = R^*$.
- (3) $T_{\parallel \dots \parallel} = id$.
- (4) $T_\chi = \Sigma$.

PROOF. We can assume if we want that all the upper and lower legs of π are colored \circ . With this assumption made, the proof goes as follows:

(1) We have $\cap \in P_2(\emptyset, \circ\circ)$, and so the corresponding operator is a certain linear map $T_\cap : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathbb{C}^N$. The formula of this map is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} T_\cap(1) &= \sum_{ij} \delta_\cap(i j) e_i \otimes e_j \\ &= \sum_{ij} \delta_{ij} e_i \otimes e_j \\ &= \sum_i e_i \otimes e_i \end{aligned}$$

We recognize here the formula of $R(1)$, and so we have $T_\cap = R$, as claimed.

(2) Here we have $\cup \in P_2(\circ\circ, \emptyset)$, and so the corresponding operator is a certain linear form $T_\cup : \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. The formula of this linear form is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} T_\cup(e_i \otimes e_j) &= \delta_\cup(i j) \\ &= \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Since this is the same as $R^*(e_i \otimes e_j)$, we have $T_\cup = R^*$, as claimed.

(3) Consider indeed the “identity” pairing $\|\dots\| \in P_2(k, k)$, with $k = \circ \circ \dots \circ \circ$. The corresponding linear map is then the identity, because we have:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{\|\dots\|}(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) &= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_k} \delta_{\|\dots\|} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_k \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_k} \\ &= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_k} \delta_{i_1 j_1} \dots \delta_{i_k j_k} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_k} \\ &= e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} \end{aligned}$$

(4) In the case of the basic crossing $\chi \in P_2(\circ \circ, \circ \circ)$, the corresponding linear map $T_\chi : \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N \otimes \mathbb{C}^N$ can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} T_\chi(e_i \otimes e_j) &= \sum_{kl} \delta_\chi \begin{pmatrix} i & j \\ k & l \end{pmatrix} e_k \otimes e_l \\ &= \sum_{kl} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk} e_k \otimes e_l \\ &= e_j \otimes e_i \end{aligned}$$

Thus we obtain the flip operator $\Sigma(a \otimes b) = b \otimes a$, as claimed. \square

Summarizing, the correspondence $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$ provides us with some simple formulae for the operators R, R^* that we are interested in, and for other important operators, such as the flip $\Sigma(a \otimes b) = b \otimes a$, and has as well some interesting categorical properties.

Let us further explore these properties, and make the link with the Tannakian categories. We have the following result, from [35]:

PROPOSITION 4.27. *The assignment $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$ is categorical, in the sense that we have*

$$T_\pi \otimes T_\sigma = T_{[\pi\sigma]}$$

$$T_\pi T_\sigma = N^{c(\pi, \sigma)} T_{[\frac{\sigma}{\pi}]}$$

$$T_\pi^* = T_{\pi^*}$$

where $c(\pi, \sigma)$ are certain integers, coming from the erased components in the middle.

PROOF. The formulae in the statement are all elementary, as follows:

(1) The concatenation axiom follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (T_\pi \otimes T_\sigma)(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_p} \otimes e_{k_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{k_r}) \\
&= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_q} \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_p \\ j_1 & \dots & j_q \end{pmatrix} \delta_\sigma \begin{pmatrix} k_1 & \dots & k_r \\ l_1 & \dots & l_s \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_q} \otimes e_{l_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{l_s} \\
&= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_q} \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s} \delta_{[\pi\sigma]} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_p & k_1 & \dots & k_r \\ j_1 & \dots & j_q & l_1 & \dots & l_s \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_q} \otimes e_{l_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{l_s} \\
&= T_{[\pi\sigma]}(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_p} \otimes e_{k_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{k_r})
\end{aligned}$$

(2) The composition axiom follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
& T_\pi T_\sigma(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_p}) \\
&= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_q} \delta_\sigma \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_p \\ j_1 & \dots & j_q \end{pmatrix} \sum_{k_1 \dots k_r} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} j_1 & \dots & j_q \\ k_1 & \dots & k_r \end{pmatrix} e_{k_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{k_r} \\
&= \sum_{k_1 \dots k_r} N^{c(\pi, \sigma)} \delta_{[\sigma]} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_p \\ k_1 & \dots & k_r \end{pmatrix} e_{k_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{k_r} \\
&= N^{c(\pi, \sigma)} T_{[\sigma]}(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_p})
\end{aligned}$$

(3) Finally, the involution axiom follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
& T_\pi^*(e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_q}) \\
&= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_p} \langle T_\pi^*(e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_q}), e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_p} \rangle e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_p} \\
&= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_p} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_p \\ j_1 & \dots & j_q \end{pmatrix} e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_p} \\
&= T_{\pi^*}(e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_q})
\end{aligned}$$

Summarizing, our correspondence is indeed categorical. \square

We can now formulate a first non-trivial result regarding O_N^+, U_N^+ , which is a Brauer type theorem for these quantum groups, as follows:

THEOREM 4.28. *For the quantum groups O_N^+, U_N^+ we have*

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

with the sets on the right being respectively as follows,

$$D = NC_2, \mathcal{NC}_2$$

and with the correspondence $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$ being constructed as above.

PROOF. We know from Proposition 4.22 above that the quantum group U_N^+ corresponds via Tannakian duality to the following category:

$$C = \langle R, R^* \rangle$$

On the other hand, it follows from the above categorical considerations that this latter category is given by the following formula:

$$C = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in \mathcal{NC}_2 \right)$$

To be more precise, consider the following collection of vector spaces:

$$C' = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in \mathcal{NC}_2 \right)$$

According to the various formulae in Proposition 4.27, these vector spaces form a tensor category. But since the two matching semicircles generate the whole collection of matching pairings, via the operations in Proposition 4.27, we obtain from this $C = C'$.

As for the result from O_N^+ , this follows by adding to the picture the self-adjointness condition $u = \bar{u}$, which corresponds, at the level of pairings, to removing the colors. \square

The above result is very useful, and virtually solves any question about O_N^+, U_N^+ . We will be back to it in the next chapter, and afterwards, with applications, both of algebraic and analytic nature. As an example here, just by counting the dimensions of the spaces in Theorem 4.28, we will be able to compute the laws of the main characters.

By using the same methods, namely the general Tannakian duality result established above, we can recover as well the classical Brauer theorem [48], as follows:

THEOREM 4.29. *For the groups O_N, U_N we have*

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

with $D = P_2, \mathcal{P}_2$ respectively, and with $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$ being constructed as above.

PROOF. As already mentioned, this result is due to Brauer [48], and is closely related to the Schur-Weyl duality [97]. There are several proofs of this result, one classical proof being via classical Tannakian duality, for the usual closed subgroups $G \subset U_N$.

In the present context, we can deduce this result from the one that we already have, for O_N^+, U_N^+ . The idea is very simple, namely that of “adding crossings”, as follows:

(1) The group $U_N \subset U_N^+$ is defined via the following relations:

$$[u_{ij}, u_{kl}] = 0$$

$$[u_{ij}, \bar{u}_{kl}] = 0$$

But these relations which tell us that the following operators must be in the associated Tannakian category C :

$$\begin{aligned} T_\pi & , \quad \pi = \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \circ \end{array} \\ T_\pi & , \quad \pi = \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \bullet \end{array} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the associated Tannakian category is $C = \text{span}(T_\pi | \pi \in D)$, with:

$$D = \langle \mathcal{NC}_2, \begin{array}{c} \circ \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \circ \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} \bullet \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ \bullet \end{array} \rangle = \mathcal{P}_2$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement.

(2) In order to deal now with O_N , we can simply use the following formula:

$$O_N = O_N^+ \cap U_N$$

At the categorical level, this tells us that the associated Tannakian category is given by $C = \text{span}(T_\pi | \pi \in D)$, with:

$$D = \langle \mathcal{NC}_2, \mathcal{P}_2 \rangle = \mathcal{P}_2$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

Summarizing, the orthogonal and unitary groups O_N, U_N and their free analogues O_N^+, U_N^+ appear to be “easy”, in the sense that their associated Tannakian categories appear in the simplest possible way, namely from certain categories of pairings.

We will be exploit this phenomenon in chapters 5-6 below, with a detailed algebraic and analytic study of these quantum groups, based on their “easiness” property. Then, we will be back to this in chapter 7 below, with an axiomatization of the notion of category of pairings, or more generally of a category of partitions, a definition for easiness, some theory, and an exploration of the main examples of easy quantum groups.

4e. Exercises

Generally speaking, the best complement to the material presented in this chapter is more reading on Tannakian duality, in its various versions, which are all useful.

With the technology presented above, however, we can work out a few interesting particular cases of the Tannakian duality, and this will be the purpose of the first few exercises that we have here. Let us start with something quite elementary:

EXERCISE 4.30. *Work out the Tannakian duality for the closed subgroups*

$$G \subset O_N^+$$

first as a consequence of the general results that we have, regarding the closed subgroups

$$G \subset U_N^+$$

and then independently, by pointing out the simplifications that appear in the real case.

Regarding the first question, this is normally something quite quick, obtained by adding the assumption $u = \bar{u}$ to the Tannakian statement that we have, and then working out the details. Regarding the second question, the idea here is basically that the colored exponents $k, l = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ will become in this way usual exponents, $k, l \in \mathbb{N}$, and this brings a number of simplifications in the proof, which are to be found.

Here is a related question, which is a bit more complicated:

EXERCISE 4.31. *Work out the Tannakian duality for the closed subgroups*

$$G \subset U_N^+$$

whose fundamental corepresentation is self-adjoint, up to equivalence,

$$u \sim \bar{u}$$

first as a consequence of the results that we have, and then independently.

Here are there are several possible paths, either by proceeding a bit as for the previous exercise, but with the condition $u = \bar{u}$ there replaced by the more general condition $u \sim \bar{u}$, or by using what was done in the previous exercise, and generalizing, from $u = \bar{u}$ to $u \sim \bar{u}$. In any case, regardless of the method which is chosen, the problem is that understanding what the condition $u \sim \bar{u}$ really means, categorially speaking.

Another related question, this time regarding the classical case, is as follows:

EXERCISE 4.32. *Work out the Tannakian duality for the closed subgroups*

$$G \subset U_N$$

first as a consequence of the results that we have, and then independently.

The same comments as before apply. Some supplementary questions appear along these lines, regarding the closed subgroups $G \subset O_N$, or more generally the closed subgroups $G \subset U_N$ satisfying $u \sim \bar{u}$. Thus, there are in fact many questions here. In addition to this, looking a bit at the Tannakian duality literature for the compact Lie groups is definitely a very good idea, and the best possible exercise on the subject.

On the same topic, we have the following question:

EXERCISE 4.33. *Work out the Tannakian duality for the group duals*

$$\widehat{\Gamma} \subset U_N$$

first as a consequence of the results that we have, and then independently.

This is actually the simplest exercise in the whole series, and the problem here is that of writing down a clear statement, along with a full, independent proof.

Finally, we have the following exercise, on the same topic:

EXERCISE 4.34. *Work out the Tannakian duality for the arbitrary group duals*

$$\widehat{\Gamma} \subset U_N$$

first as a consequence of the results that we have, and then independently.

The key word here, which distinguishes this exercise from the previous one, is the word “arbitrary”. Thus, in practice, we must go back here to the Peter-Weyl theory developed in chapter 3 above, see what happens exactly for the arbitrary group duals, and then go ahead and solve the above Tannakian question, a bit as before.

Moving ahead now, in relation with diagrams and Brauer theorems, we have:

EXERCISE 4.35. *Check the Brauer theorems for O_N, U_N , which are both of type*

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

for small values of the global length parameter, $k + l \in \{1, 2, 3\}$.

The idea here is to prove these results that we already know directly, by double inclusion, with the inclusion in one sense being normally something quite elementary, and with the inclusion in the other sense being probably something quite tricky.

Finally, as a second question regarding the Brauer theorems, we have:

EXERCISE 4.36. *Write down Brauer theorems for the quantum groups O_N^*, U_N^* , by identifying first the pairing which produces them, as subgroups of O_N^+, U_N^+ .*

This is actually something that will be discussed later on in this book, but without too much details, so the answer “done in the book” will not do.

Part II

Quantum rotations

*And there's nothing short of dying
Half as lonesome as the sound
On the sleeping city sidewalks
Sunday morning coming down*

CHAPTER 5

Free rotations

5a. Gram determinants

We have seen that Tannakian duality allows us to get some substantial insight into the representation theory of O_N^+, U_N^+ , with a free analogue of the classical Brauer theorem for O_N, U_N . In what follows we discuss some concrete applications of this result.

Let us begin with a summary of the Brauer type results established in the previous chapter. The statement here, collecting what we have so far, is as follows:

THEOREM 5.1. *For the basic unitary quantum groups, namely*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ O_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

the intertwiners between the Peter-Weyl representations are given by

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

with the linear maps T_π associated to the pairings π being given by

$$T_\pi(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}$$

and with the corresponding sets of pairings D being as follows,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}_2 & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{NC}_2 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{P}_2 & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{NC}_2 \end{array}$$

with calligraphic standing for matching, and with \mathcal{NC} standing for noncrossing.

PROOF. This is indeed a summary of the results that we have, established in the previous chapter, and coming from Tannakian duality, via some combinatorics. \square

In order to work out now some concrete applications, such as the classification of the irreducible representations of O_N^+, U_N^+ , we must do some combinatorics. The problem indeed is that we do not know whether the linear maps T_π in Theorem 5.1 are linearly independent or not, so we must solve this problem first. Things are quite tricky here, technically speaking, and we will solve this question as follows:

- (1) By Frobenius duality, it is enough to examine the vectors $\xi_\pi = T_\pi$ associated to the pairings $\pi \in P_2(0, l)$, having no upper points.
- (2) In order to decide whether these vectors ξ_π are linearly independent or not, we will compute the determinant of their Gram matrix.
- (3) We will actually compute the determinant of a bigger Gram matrix, that of the vectors $\xi_\pi = T_\pi$ coming from arbitrary partitions $\pi \in P(0, l)$, which is simpler.

In short, we have an accumulation of tricks here, and some changes of notations too, and by replacing $l \rightarrow k$ as well, as to reach to the standard representation theory notations from chapter 3, prior to Tannakian duality, we are led to the following statement:

PROPOSITION 5.2. *To any partition $\pi \in P(k)$ we associate the vector*

$$\xi_\pi = \sum_{i_1 \dots i_k} \delta_\pi(i_1, \dots, i_k) e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}$$

with the Kronecker symbols being defined as usual, according to whether the indices fit or not. The Gram matrix of these vectors is then given by

$$G_k(\pi, \sigma) = N^{|\pi \vee \sigma|}$$

where $\pi \vee \sigma \in P(k)$ is obtained by superposing π, σ , and $|\cdot|$ is the number of blocks.

PROOF. According to the formula of the vectors ξ_π , we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \xi_\pi, \xi_\sigma \rangle &= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_k} \delta_\pi(i_1, \dots, i_k) \delta_\sigma(i_1, \dots, i_k) \\ &= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_k} \delta_{\pi \vee \sigma}(i_1, \dots, i_k) \\ &= N^{|\pi \vee \sigma|} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have obtained the formula in the statement. \square

As an illustration, at $k = 2$ we have $P(2) = \{|\!, \sqcup\}$, and the Gram matrix is:

$$G_2 = \begin{pmatrix} N^2 & N \\ N & N \end{pmatrix}$$

At $k = 3$ now, we have $P(3) = \{|||, |\square|, \sqcap, |\square, \square|\}$, and the Gram matrix is:

$$G_3 = \begin{pmatrix} N^3 & N^2 & N^2 & N^2 & N \\ N^2 & N^2 & N & N & N \\ N^2 & N & N^2 & N & N \\ N^2 & N & N & N^2 & N \\ N & N & N & N & N \end{pmatrix}$$

These matrices might not look that bad, to the untrained eye, but in practice, their combinatorics can be fairly complicated. As an example here, the submatrix of G_k coming from the usual pairings, that we are really interested in, according to Theorem 5.1, has as determinant a product of terms indexed by Young tableaux. This is actually why we use G_k , because, as we will soon discover, this matrix is something quite simple.

In order to compute the determinant of G_k , we will use a standard combinatorial trick, related to the Möbius inversion formula. Let us start with:

DEFINITION 5.3. *Given two partitions $\pi, \sigma \in P(k)$, we write*

$$\pi \leq \sigma$$

if each block of π is contained in a block of σ .

Observe that this order is compatible with the previous convention for $\pi \vee \sigma$, in the sense that the \vee operation is the supremum operation with respect to \leq . At the level of examples, at $k = 2$ we have $P(2) = \{||, \square\}$, and the order relation is as follows:

$$|| \leq \square$$

At $k = 3$ now, we have $P(3) = \{|||, |\square|, \sqcap, |\square, \square|\}$, and the order relation is:

$$||| \leq |\square|, \sqcap, |\square, \square|$$

Summarizing, this order is very intuitive, and simple to compute. By using now this order, we can talk about the Möbius function of $P(k)$, as follows:

DEFINITION 5.4. *The Möbius function of any lattice, and so of $P(k)$, is given by*

$$\mu(\pi, \sigma) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \pi = \sigma \\ -\sum_{\pi \leq \tau < \sigma} \mu(\pi, \tau) & \text{if } \pi < \sigma \\ 0 & \text{if } \pi \not\leq \sigma \end{cases}$$

with this construction being performed by recurrence.

This is something standard in combinatorics. As an illustration here, let us go back to the set of 2-point partitions, $P(2) = \{||, \square\}$. We have by definition:

$$\mu(||, ||) = \mu(\square, \square) = 1$$

Next in line, we know that we have $|| < \sqcap$, with no intermediate partition in between, and so the above recurrence procedure gives:

$$\mu(||, \sqcap) = -\mu(||, ||) = -1$$

Finally, we have $\sqcap \not\leq ||$, and so the last value of the Möbius function is:

$$\mu(\sqcap, ||) = 0$$

Thus, as a conclusion, we have computed the Möbius matrix $M_2(\pi, \sigma) = \mu(\pi, \sigma)$ of the lattice $P(2) = \{||, \sqcap\}$, the formula of this matrix being as follows:

$$M_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

The computation for $P(3) = \{|||, \sqcap|, \sqcap|, |\sqcap, \sqcap\sqcap\}$ is similar, and leads to the following formula for the associated Möbius matrix:

$$M_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In general, the Möbius matrix of $P(k)$ looks a bit like the above matrices at $k = 2, 3$, being upper triangular, with 1 on the diagonal, and so on. We will be back to this.

Back to the general case now, the main interest in the Möbius function comes from the Möbius inversion formula, which states that the following happens:

$$f(\sigma) = \sum_{\pi \leq \sigma} g(\pi) \quad \implies \quad g(\sigma) = \sum_{\pi \leq \sigma} \mu(\pi, \sigma) f(\pi)$$

In linear algebra terms, the statement and proof of this formula are as follows:

THEOREM 5.5. *The inverse of the adjacency matrix of $P(k)$, given by*

$$A_k(\pi, \sigma) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \pi \leq \sigma \\ 0 & \text{if } \pi \not\leq \sigma \end{cases}$$

is the Möbius matrix of P , given by $M_k(\pi, \sigma) = \mu(\pi, \sigma)$.

PROOF. This is well-known, coming for instance from the fact that A_k is upper triangular. Indeed, when inverting, we are led into the recurrence from Definition 5.4. \square

As an illustration, for $P(2) = \{||, \sqcap\}$ the formula $M_2 = A_2^{-1}$ appears as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

Also, for $P(3) = \{||, |\square|, \square, |\square, \square|\}$ the formula $M_3 = A_3^{-1}$ reads:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1}$$

Now back to our Gram matrix considerations, we have the following key result, based on this technology, which basically solves our determinant question:

PROPOSITION 5.6. *The Gram matrix is given by $G_k = A_k L_k$, where*

$$L_k(\pi, \sigma) = \begin{cases} N(N-1)\dots(N-|\pi|+1) & \text{if } \sigma \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

and where $A_k = M_k^{-1}$ is the adjacency matrix of $P(k)$.

PROOF. We have the following computation, using Proposition 5.2:

$$\begin{aligned} G_k(\pi, \sigma) &= N^{|\pi \vee \sigma|} \\ &= \#\{i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, N\} \mid \ker i \geq \pi \vee \sigma\} \\ &= \sum_{\tau \geq \pi \vee \sigma} \#\{i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, N\} \mid \ker i = \tau\} \\ &= \sum_{\tau \geq \pi \vee \sigma} N(N-1)\dots(N-|\tau|+1) \end{aligned}$$

According now to the definition of A_k, L_k , this formula reads:

$$\begin{aligned} G_k(\pi, \sigma) &= \sum_{\tau \geq \pi} L_k(\tau, \sigma) \\ &= \sum_{\tau} A_k(\pi, \tau) L_k(\tau, \sigma) \\ &= (A_k L_k)(\pi, \sigma) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the formula in the statement. \square

As an illustration for the above result, at $k = 2$ we have $P(2) = \{||, |\square|\}$, and the above decomposition $G_2 = A_2 L_2$ appears as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} N^2 & N \\ N & N \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N^2 - N & 0 \\ N & N \end{pmatrix}$$

At $k = 3$ now, we have $P(3) = \{|||, |\square|, \square, |\square\square, \square\square\}$, and the Gram matrix is:

$$G_3 = \begin{pmatrix} N^3 & N^2 & N^2 & N^2 & N \\ N^2 & N^2 & N & N & N \\ N^2 & N & N^2 & N & N \\ N^2 & N & N & N^2 & N \\ N & N & N & N & N \end{pmatrix}$$

Regarding L_3 , this can be computed by writing down the matrix $E_3(\pi, \sigma) = \delta_{\sigma \leq \pi} |\pi|$, and then replacing each entry by the corresponding polynomial in N . We reach to the conclusion that the product $A_3 L_3$ is as follows, producing the above matrix G_3 :

$$A_3 L_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} N^3 - 3N^2 + 2N & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ N^2 - N & N^2 - N & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ N^2 - N & 0 & N^2 - N & 0 & 0 \\ N^2 - N & 0 & 0 & N^2 - N & 0 \\ N & N & N & N & N \end{pmatrix}$$

In general, the formula $G_k = A_k L_k$ appears a bit in the same way, with A_k being binary and upper triangular, and with L_k depending on N , and being lower triangular.

We are led in this way to the following formula, due to Lindstöm [71]:

THEOREM 5.7. *The determinant of the Gram matrix G_k is given by*

$$\det(G_k) = \prod_{\pi \in P(k)} \frac{N!}{(N - |\pi|)!}$$

with the convention that in the case $N < k$ we obtain 0.

PROOF. If we order $P(k)$ as usual, with respect to the number of blocks, and then lexicographically, then A_k is upper triangular, and L_k is lower triangular. Thus, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \det(G_k) &= \det(A_k) \det(L_k) \\ &= \det(L_k) \\ &= \prod_{\pi} L_k(\pi, \pi) \\ &= \prod_{\pi} N(N-1) \dots (N - |\pi| + 1) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the formula in the statement. \square

Getting back now to quantum groups, or rather to the corresponding Tannakian categories, written as spans of diagrams, we have the following result:

THEOREM 5.8. *The vectors associated to the partitions, namely*

$$\left\{ \xi_\pi \in (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes k} \mid \pi \in P(k) \right\}$$

and in particular the vectors associated to the pairings, namely

$$\left\{ \xi_\pi \in (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes k} \mid \pi \in P_2(k) \right\}$$

are linearly independent for $N \geq k$.

PROOF. Here the first assertion follows from Theorem 5.7, the Gram determinant computed there being nonzero for $N \geq k$, and the second assertion follows from it. \square

In what follows, the above result will be all that we need, for deducing a number of interesting consequences regarding O_N, U_N, O_N^+, U_N^+ . Once these corollaries exhausted, we will have to go back to this, and work out some finer linear independence results.

5b. The Wigner law

We discuss here some applications of the above linear independence results. As a first application, we can study the laws of characters. First, we have:

PROPOSITION 5.9. *For the basic unitary quantum groups, namely*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ O_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

the moments of the main character, which are the numbers $M_k = \int_G \chi^k$, depending on a colored integer k , are smaller than the following numbers,

$$\begin{array}{ccc} |\mathcal{P}_2(k)| & \text{---} & |\mathcal{NC}_2(k)| \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ |P_2(k)| & \text{---} & |NC_2(k)| \end{array}$$

and with equality happening in each case at $N \geq k$.

PROOF. We have the following computation, based on Theorem 5.1, and on the character formulae from Peter-Weyl theory, for each of our quantum groups:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G \chi^k &= \dim(\text{Fix}(u^{\otimes k})) \\ &= \dim\left(\text{span}\left(\xi_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k)\right)\right) \\ &\leq |D(k)| \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have the inequalities in the statement, coming from easiness and Peter-Weyl. As for the last assertion, this follows from Theorem 5.8. \square

In order to advance now, we must do some combinatorics and probability, first by counting the numbers in Proposition 5.9, and then by recovering the measures having these numbers as moments. We will restrict the attention to the orthogonal case, which is simpler, and leave the unitary case, which is more complicated, for later.

Since there are no pairings when k is odd, we can assume that k is even, and with the change $k \rightarrow 2k$, the partition count in the orthogonal case is as follows:

PROPOSITION 5.10. *We have the following formulae for pairings,*

$$\begin{aligned} |P_2(2k)| &= (2k)!! \\ |NC_2(2k)| &= C_k \end{aligned}$$

with the numbers involved, double factorials and Catalan numbers, being as follows:

$$(2k)!! = (2k-1)(2k-3)(2k-5)\dots$$

$$C_k = \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{2k}{k}$$

PROOF. We have two assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) We must count the pairings of $\{1, \dots, 2k\}$. Now observe that such a pairing appears by pairing 1 to a certain number, and there are $2k-1$ choices here, then pairing the next number, 2 if free or 3 if 2 was taken, to another number, and there are $2k-3$ choices here, and so on. Thus, we are led to the formula in the statement, namely:

$$|P_2(2k)| = (2k-1)(2k-3)(2k-5)\dots$$

(2) We must count the noncrossing pairings of $\{1, \dots, 2k\}$. Now observe that such a pairing appears by pairing 1 to an odd number, $2a+1$, and then inserting a noncrossing pairing of $\{2, \dots, 2a\}$, and a noncrossing pairing of $\{2a+2, \dots, 2k\}$. We conclude from this that we have the following recurrence for the numbers $C_k = |NC_2(2k)|$:

$$C_k = \sum_{a+b=k-1} C_a C_b$$

Consider now the generating series of these numbers:

$$f(z) = \sum_{k \geq 0} C_k z^k$$

In terms of this generating series, the recurrence that we found gives:

$$\begin{aligned} z f^2 &= \sum_{a, b \geq 0} C_a C_b z^{a+b+1} \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} \sum_{a+b=k-1} C_a C_b z^k \\ &= \sum_{k \geq 1} C_k z^k \\ &= f - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the generating series satisfies the following degree 2 equation:

$$z f^2 - f + 1 = 0$$

Now by solving this equation, using the usual degree 2 formula, and choosing the solution which is bounded at $z = 0$, we obtain:

$$f(z) = \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - 4z}}{2z}$$

By using now the Taylor formula for \sqrt{x} , we obtain the following formula:

$$f(z) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{1}{k+1} \binom{2k}{k} z^k$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

Let us do now the second computation, which is probabilistic. We must find the real probability measures having the above numbers as moments, and we have here:

THEOREM 5.11. *The standard Gaussian law, and standard Wigner semicircle law*

$$g_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

have as $2k$ -th moments the numbers $(2k)!!$ and C_k , and their odd moments vanish.

PROOF. There are several proofs here, depending on your calculus and probability knowledge. Normally the “honest”, white belt proof would be by trying to find centered

measures g_1, γ_1 having as even moments the numbers $(2k)!!$ and C_k . But this is something quite complicated, requiring the usage of the Stieltjes inversion formula, namely:

$$d\mu(x) = \lim_{t \searrow 0} -\frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} (G(x + it)) \cdot dx$$

Now the problem is that, assuming that you master this formula, you have certainly learned enough probability as to know about the solutions g_1, γ_1 to our problem. In short, we will just cheat, assume that the problem is solved, and proceed as follows:

(1) The moments of the normal law g_1 in the statement are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} M_k &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^k e^{-x^2/2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (x^{k-1}) \left(-e^{-x^2/2}\right)' dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} (k-1)x^{k-2} e^{-x^2/2} dx \\ &= (k-1) \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^{k-2} e^{-x^2/2} dx \\ &= (k-1)M_{k-2} \end{aligned}$$

Thus by recurrence we have $M_{2k} = (2k)!!$, and we are done.

(2) The moments of the Wigner law γ_1 in the statement are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} N_k &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-2}^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} x^{2k} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sqrt{4-4\cos^2 t} (2\cos t)^{2k} (2\sin t) dt \\ &= \frac{2^{2k+1}}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos^{2k} t \sin^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{2^{2k+1}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(2k)!!2!!}{(2k+3)!!} \cdot \pi \\ &= 2^{2k+1} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots (2k-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots (2k+2)} \\ &= 2^{2k+1} \cdot \frac{(2k)!}{2^k k! 2^{k+1} (k+1)!} \\ &= \frac{(2k)!}{k!(k+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

Here we have used an advanced calculus formula, but a routine computation based on partial integration works as well. Thus we have $N_k = C_k$, and we are done. \square

As a comment here, the advanced calculus formula used in (2) above is as follows, with $\varepsilon(p) = 1$ if p is even and $\varepsilon(p) = 0$ if p is odd, and with $m!! = (m-1)(m-3)(m-5)\dots$, with the product ending at 2 if m is odd, and ending at 1 if m is even:

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^p t \sin^q t dt = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\varepsilon(p)\varepsilon(q)} \frac{p!!q!!}{(p+q+1)!!}$$

This formula is something extremely useful, in everyday life, with the proof being by partial integration, and then a double recurrence on p, q . With spherical coordinates and Fubini it is possible to generalize this into an integration formula over the arbitrary real spheres $S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}$, in arbitrary dimension $N \in \mathbb{N}$, but more on this later.

Now back to our orthogonal quantum groups, by using the above we can formulate a clear and concrete result regarding them, as follows:

THEOREM 5.12. *For the quantum groups O_N, O_N^+ , the main character*

$$\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$$

follows respectively the standard Gaussian, and the Wigner semicircle law

$$g_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx \quad , \quad \gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

in the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit.

PROOF. This follows by putting together the results that we have, namely Proposition 5.9 applied with $N > k$, and then Proposition 5.10 and Theorem 5.11. \square

The above result is quite interesting, and as a somewhat bizarre reminder, this is the first application of our Tannakian duality methods, developed in chapter 4. We will see in what follows countless versions and generalizations of it, basically obtained by using the same method, Tannakian duality and easiness first, then combinatorics for linear independence, and then more combinatorics and probability.

5c. Clebsch-Gordan rules

Let us try now to work out some finer results, at fixed values of $N \in \mathbb{N}$. In the case of O_N the above result cannot really be improved, the fixed $N \in \mathbb{N}$ laws being fairly complicated objects, related to Young tableaux and their combinatorics.

In the case of O_N^+ , however, we will see that some miracles happen, and the convergence in the above result is in fact stationary, starting from $N = 2$. Following [1], we have:

THEOREM 5.13. *For the quantum group O_N^+ , the main character follows the standard Wigner semicircle law, and this regardless of the value of $N \geq 2$:*

$$\chi \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

The irreducible representations of O_N^+ are all self-adjoint, and can be labelled by positive integers, with their fusion rules being the Clebsch-Gordan ones,

$$r_k \otimes r_l = r_{|k-l|} + r_{|k-l|+2} + \dots + r_{k+l}$$

as for the group SU_2 . The dimensions of these representations are given by

$$\dim r_k = \frac{q^{k+1} - q^{-k-1}}{q - q^{-1}}$$

where q, q^{-1} are the solutions of $X^2 - NX + 1 = 0$.

PROOF. There are several proofs for this fact, the simplest one being via purely algebraic methods, based on the easiness property of O_N^+ from Theorem 5.1 alone:

(1) In order to get started, let us first work out the first few values of the representations r_k that we want to construct, computed by recurrence, according to the Clebsch-Gordan rules in the statement, which will be useful for various illustrations:

$$\begin{aligned} r_0 &= 1 \\ r_1 &= u \\ r_2 &= u^{\otimes 2} - 1 \\ r_3 &= u^{\otimes 3} - 2u \\ r_4 &= u^{\otimes 4} - 3u^{\otimes 2} + 1 \\ r_5 &= u^{\otimes 5} - 4u^{\otimes 3} + 3u \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

(2) We can see that what we want to do is to split the Peter-Weyl representations $u^{\otimes k}$ into irreducibles, because the above formulae can be written as well as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} u^{\otimes 0} &= r_0 \\ u^{\otimes 1} &= r_1 \\ u^{\otimes 2} &= r_2 + r_0 \\ u^{\otimes 3} &= r_3 + 2r_1 \\ u^{\otimes 4} &= r_4 + 3r_2 + 2r_0 \\ u^{\otimes 5} &= r_5 + 4r_3 + 5r_1 \\ &\vdots \end{aligned}$$

(3) In order to get fully started now, our claim, which will basically prove the theorem, is that we can define, by recurrence on $k \in \mathbb{N}$, a sequence r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots of irreducible, self-adjoint and distinct representations of O_N^+ , satisfying:

$$r_0 = 1$$

$$r_1 = u$$

$$r_k + r_{k-2} = r_{k-1} \otimes r_1$$

(4) Indeed, at $k = 0$ this is clear, and at $k = 1$ this is clear as well, with the irreducibility of $r_1 = u$ coming from the embedding $O_N \subset O_N^+$. So assume now that r_0, \dots, r_{k-1} as above are constructed, and let us construct r_k . We have, by recurrence:

$$r_{k-1} + r_{k-3} = r_{k-2} \otimes r_1$$

In particular we have an inclusion of representations, as follows:

$$r_{k-1} \subset r_{k-2} \otimes r_1$$

Now since r_{k-2} is irreducible, by Frobenius reciprocity we have:

$$r_{k-2} \subset r_{k-1} \otimes r_1$$

Thus, there exists a certain representation r_k such that:

$$r_k + r_{k-2} = r_{k-1} \otimes r_1$$

(5) As a first observation, this representation r_k is self-adjoint. Indeed, our recurrence formula $r_k + r_{k-2} = r_{k-1} \otimes r_1$ for the representations r_0, r_1, r_2, \dots shows that the characters of these representations are polynomials in χ_u . Now since χ_u is self-adjoint, all the characters that we can obtain via our recurrence are self-adjoint as well.

(6) It remains to prove that r_k is irreducible, and non-equivalent to r_0, \dots, r_{k-1} . For this purpose, observe that according to our recurrence formula, $r_k + r_{k-2} = r_{k-1} \otimes r_1$, we can now split $u^{\otimes k}$, as a sum of the following type, with positive coefficients:

$$u^{\otimes k} = c_k r_k + c_{k-2} r_{k-2} + \dots$$

We conclude by Peter-Weyl that we have an inequality as follows, with equality precisely when r_k is irreducible, and non-equivalent to the other summands r_i :

$$\sum_i c_i^2 \leq \dim(\text{End}(u^{\otimes k}))$$

(7) Now let us use the easiness property of O_N^+ . This gives us an upper bound for the number on the right, that we can add to our inequality, as follows:

$$\sum_i c_i^2 \leq \dim(\text{End}(u^{\otimes k})) \leq C_k$$

The point now is that the coefficients c_i come straight from the Clebsch-Gordan rules, and their combinatorics shows that $\sum_i c_i^2$ equals the Catalan number C_k , with the remark

that this follows as well from the known theory of SU_2 . Thus, we have global equality in the above estimate, and in particular we have equality at left, as desired.

(8) In order to finish the proof of our claim, it still remains to prove that r_k is non-equivalent to r_{k-1}, r_{k-3}, \dots . But these latter representations appear inside $u^{\otimes k-1}$, and the result follows by using the embedding $O_N \subset O_N^+$, which shows that the even and odd tensor powers of u cannot have common irreducible components.

(9) Summarizing, we have proved our claim, made in step (3) above.

(10) In order now to finish, since by the Peter-Weyl theory any irreducible representation of O_N^+ must appear in some tensor power of u , and we have a formula for decomposing each $u^{\otimes k}$ into sums of representations r_k , as explained above, we conclude that these representations r_k are all the irreducible representations of O_N^+ .

(11) In what regards now the law of the main character, we obtain here the Wigner law γ_1 , as stated, due to the fact that the equality in (7) gives us the even moments of this law, and that the observation in (8) tells us that the odd moments vanish.

(12) Finally, from the Clebsch-Gordan rules we have in particular:

$$r_k r_1 = r_{k-1} + r_{k+1}$$

We obtain from this, by recurrence, with $q^2 - Nq + 1 = 0$:

$$\dim r_k = q^k + q^{k-2} + \dots + q^{-k+2} + q^{-k}$$

But this gives the dimension formula in the statement, and we are done. \square

Let us discuss now the relation with SU_2 . This group is the most well-known group in mathematics, and there is an enormous quantity of things known about it. For our purposes, we need a functional analytic approach to it. This can be done as follows:

THEOREM 5.14. *The algebra of continuous functions on SU_2 appears as*

$$C(SU_2) = C^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,2} \mid u = F\bar{u}F^{-1} = \text{unitary} \right)$$

where F is the following matrix,

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

called *super-identity matrix*.

PROOF. This can be done in several steps, as follows:

(1) Let us first compute SU_2 . Consider an arbitrary 2×2 complex matrix:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

Assuming $\det U = 1$, the unitarity condition $U^{-1} = U^*$ reads:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{c} \\ \bar{b} & \bar{d} \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus we must have $d = \bar{a}$, $c = -\bar{b}$, and we obtain the following formula:

$$SU_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} \mid |a|^2 + |b|^2 = 1 \right\}$$

(2) With the above formula in hand, the fundamental corepresentation of SU_2 is:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix}$$

Now observe that we have the following equality:

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b & a \\ -\bar{a} & -\bar{b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a} & \bar{b} \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, with F being as in the statement, we have $uF = F\bar{u}$, and so:

$$u = F\bar{u}F^{-1}$$

We conclude that, if A is the universal algebra in the statement, we have:

$$A \rightarrow C(SU_2)$$

(3) Conversely now, let us compute the universal algebra A in the statement. For this purpose, let us write its fundamental corepresentation as follows:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$$

We have $uF = F\bar{u}$, with these quantities being respectively given by:

$$uF = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -b & a \\ -d & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F\bar{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^* & b^* \\ c^* & d^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c^* & d^* \\ -a^* & -b^* \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus we must have $d = a^*$, $c = -b^*$, and we obtain the following formula:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b^* & a^* \end{pmatrix}$$

We also know that this matrix must be unitary, and we have:

$$uu^* = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b^* & a^* \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a^* & -b \\ b^* & a \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} aa^* + bb^* & ba - ab \\ a^*b^* - b^*a^* & a^*a + b^*b \end{pmatrix}$$

$$u^*u = \begin{pmatrix} a^* & -b \\ b^* & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -b^* & a^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a^*a + bb^* & a^*b - ba^* \\ b^*a - ab^* & aa^* + b^*b \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus, the unitarity equations for u are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} aa^* &= a^*a = 1 - bb^* = 1 - b^*b \\ ab &= ba, a^*b = ba^*, ab^* = a^*b, a^*b^* = b^*a^* \end{aligned}$$

It follows that a, b, a^*, b^* commute, so our algebra is commutative. Now since this algebra is commutative, the involution $*$ becomes the usual conjugation $-$, and so:

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix}$$

But this tells us that we have $A = C(X)$ with $X \subset SU_2$, and so we have a quotient map $C(SU_2) \rightarrow A$, which is inverse to the map constructed in (2), as desired. \square

Now with the above result in hand, we can see right away the relation with O_N^+ , and more specifically with O_2^+ . Indeed, this latter quantum group appears as follows:

$$C(O_2^+) = C^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,2} \mid u = \bar{u} = \text{unitary} \right)$$

Thus, SU_2 appears from O_2^+ by replacing the identity with the super-identity, or perhaps vice versa, O_2^+ appears from SU_2 by replacing the super-identity with the identity.

In any case, these two quantum groups are definitely related by some “twisting” operation, so they should have similar representation theory. This is indeed the case:

THEOREM 5.15. *For the group SU_2 , the main character follows the standard Wigner semicircle law:*

$$\chi \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

The irreducible representations of SU_2 are all self-adjoint, and can be labelled by positive integers, with their fusion rules being the Clebsch-Gordan ones,

$$r_k \otimes r_l = r_{|k-l|} + r_{|k-l|+2} + \dots + r_{k+l}$$

as for the quantum group O_N^+ . The dimensions of these representations are given by

$$\dim r_k = k + 1$$

exactly as for the quantum group O_2^+ .

PROOF. This result is as old as modern mathematics, with many proofs available, all instructive. Here is our take on the subject, in connection with what we do here:

(1) A first proof, which is straightforward but rather long, is by taking everything that has been said so far about O_N^+ , starting from the middle of chapter 4 above, setting $N = 2$, and then twisting everything with the help of the super-identity matrix:

$$F = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

What happens then is that a Brauer theorem for SU_2 holds, involving the set $D = NC_2$ as before, but with the implementation of the partitions $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$ being twisted by F . In particular, we obtain in this way, as before, inequalities as follows:

$$\dim(\text{End}(u^{\otimes k})) \leq C_k$$

But with such inequalities in hand, the proof of Theorem 5.13 applies virtually unchanged, and gives the result, with of course $q = 1$ in the dimension formula.

(2) Here is as well a second proof, or rather sketch of proof, which is quite original, but is related to what we will be doing here, and is quite instructive. With $a = x + iy$, $b = z + it$, the formula for SU_2 that we found in the proof of Theorem 5.14 reads:

$$SU_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x + iy & z + it \\ -z + it & x - iy \end{pmatrix} \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + t^2 = 1 \right\}$$

Thus, SU_2 is isomorphic to the real unit sphere $S_{\mathbb{R}}^3 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$. The point now is that the uniform measure on SU_2 corresponds in this way to the uniform measure on $S_{\mathbb{R}}^3$, and so in this picture, the moments of the main character of SU_2 are given by:

$$M_k = \int_{S_{\mathbb{R}}^3} (2x)^k d(x, y, z, t)$$

In order to compute now such integrals, we can use the following advanced calculus formula, valid for any exponents $k_i \in 2\mathbb{N}$, which at $N = 2$ corresponds to the advanced calculus formula mentioned after Theorem 5.11, and at $N \geq 3$ comes as well from that advanced calculus formula, via spherical coordinates and Fubini:

$$\int_{S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}} x_1^{k_1} \dots x_N^{k_N} dx = \frac{(N-1)!! k_1!! \dots k_N!!}{(N + \sum k_i - 1)!!}$$

Indeed, by using this formula at $N = 4$, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_{\mathbb{R}}^3} x_1^{2k} dx &= \frac{3!!(2k)!!}{(2k+3)!!} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \dots (2k-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \dots (2k+2)} \\ &= 2 \cdot \frac{(2k)!}{2^k k! 2^{k+1} (k+1)!} \\ &= \frac{C_k}{4^k} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the even moments of our character $\chi = 2x_1$ are the Catalan numbers, $M_{2k} = C_k$, and since the odd moments vanish via $x \rightarrow -x$, we conclude that we have $\chi \sim \gamma_1$. But this formula, or rather the moment formula $M_{2k} = C_k$ it comes from, gives:

$$\dim(\text{End}(u^{\otimes k})) = C_k$$

Thus we can conclude as in the above first proof (1), by arguing that the recurrence construction of r_k from the proof of Theorem 5.13 applies virtually unchanged, and gives the result, with of course $q = 1$ in the dimension formula. \square

As a conclusion, we have two fringe proofs for the SU_2 result, one by crazy algebraists, and one by crazy probabilists. We recommend, as a complement, any of the proofs by geometers or physicists, which can be found in any good mathematical book.

5d. Symplectic groups

Let us discuss now the unification of the O_N^+ and SU_2 results. In view of Theorem 5.14, and of the comments made afterwards, the idea is clear, namely that of looking at compact quantum groups appearing via relations of the following type:

$$u = F\bar{u}F^{-1} = \text{unitary}$$

In order to clarify what exact matrices $F \in GL_N(\mathbb{C})$ we can use, we must do some computations. Following [1], [33], [43], we first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 5.16. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$, with irreducible fundamental corepresentation $u = (u_{ij})$, this corepresentation is self-adjoint, $u \sim \bar{u}$, precisely when*

$$u = F\bar{u}F^{-1}$$

for some unitary matrix $F \in U_N$, satisfying the following condition:

$$F\bar{F} = \pm 1$$

Moreover, when N is odd we must have $F\bar{F} = 1$.

PROOF. Since u is self-adjoint, $u \sim \bar{u}$, we must have $u = F\bar{u}F^{-1}$, for a certain matrix $F \in GL_N(\mathbb{C})$. We obtain from this, by using our assumption that u is irreducible:

$$\begin{aligned} u = F\bar{u}F^{-1} &\implies \bar{u} = \bar{F}u\bar{F}^{-1} \\ &\implies u = (F\bar{F})u(F\bar{F})^{-1} \\ &\implies F\bar{F} = c1 \\ &\implies \bar{F}F = \bar{c}1 \\ &\implies c \in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Now by rescaling we can assume $c = \pm 1$, so we have proved so far that:

$$F\bar{F} = \pm 1$$

Let us construct now some basic compact quantum groups, in our “super” setting. Once again following [33], let us formulate:

DEFINITION 5.18. *Associated to the super-space \mathbb{C}_F^N are the following objects:*

(1) *The super-orthogonal group, given by:*

$$O_F = \left\{ U \in U_N \mid U = F\bar{U}F^{-1} \right\}$$

(2) *The super-orthogonal quantum group, given by:*

$$C(O_F^+) = C^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,n} \mid u = F\bar{u}F^{-1} = \text{unitary} \right)$$

As explained in [33], it is possible to considerably extend this list, but for our purposes here, this is what we need for the moment. We have indeed the following result, from [33], making the connection with our unification problem for O_N^+ and SU_2 :

THEOREM 5.19. *The basic orthogonal groups and quantum groups are as follows:*

- (1) *At $\varepsilon = -1$ we have $O_F = Sp_N$ and $O_F^+ = Sp_N^+$.*
- (2) *At $\varepsilon = -1$ and $N = 2$ we have $O_F = O_F^+ = SU_2$.*
- (3) *At $\varepsilon = 1$ we have $O_F = O_N$ and $O_F^+ = O_N^+$.*

PROOF. These results are all elementary, as follows:

(1) At $\varepsilon = -1$ this follows from definitions, because the symplectic group $Sp_N \subset U_N$ is by definition the following group:

$$Sp_N = \left\{ U \in U_N \mid U = F\bar{U}F^{-1} \right\}$$

(2) Still at $\varepsilon = -1$, the equation $U = F\bar{U}F^{-1}$ tells us that the symplectic matrices $U \in Sp_N$ are exactly the unitaries $U \in U_N$ which are patterned as follows:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} a & b & \dots \\ -\bar{b} & \bar{a} & \\ \vdots & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}$$

In particular, the symplectic matrices at $N = 2$ are as follows:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus we have $Sp_2 = U_2$, and the formula $Sp_2^+ = Sp_2$ is elementary as well, via an analysis similar to the one in the proof of Theorem 5.14 above.

(3) At $\varepsilon = 1$ now, consider the root of unity $\rho = e^{\pi i/4}$, and set:

$$J = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} \rho & \rho^7 \\ \rho^3 & \rho^5 \end{pmatrix}$$

This matrix J is then unitary, and we have:

$$J \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} J^t = 1$$

Thus the following matrix is unitary as well, and satisfies $KFK^t = 1$:

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} J^{(1)} & & & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & J^{(p)} & \\ & & & 1_q \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus in terms of the matrix $V = KUK^*$ we have:

$$U = F\bar{U}F^{-1} = \text{unitary} \quad \iff \quad V = \bar{V} = \text{unitary}$$

We obtain in this way an isomorphism $O_F^+ = O_N^+$ as in the statement, and by passing to classical versions, we obtain as well $O_F = O_N$, as desired. \square

With the above formalism and results in hand, we can now formulate the unification result for O_N^+ and SU_2 , which in complete form is as follows:

THEOREM 5.20. *For the quantum group $O_F^+ \in \{O_N^+, Sp_N^+\}$ with $N \geq 2$, the main character follows the standard Wigner semicircle law,*

$$\chi \sim \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

the irreducible representations are all self-adjoint, and can be labelled by positive integers, with their fusion rules being the Clebsch-Gordan ones,

$$r_k \otimes r_l = r_{|k-l|} + r_{|k-l|+2} + \dots + r_{k+l}$$

and the dimensions of these representations are given by

$$\dim r_k = \frac{q^{k+1} - q^{-k-1}}{q - q^{-1}}$$

where q, q^{-1} are the solutions of $X^2 - NX + 1 = 0$. Also, we have $Sp_2^+ = SU_2$.

PROOF. This is a straightforward unification of the results that we already have for O_N^+ and SU_2 , the technical details being all standard. See [1]. \square

We will be back to O_N^+ and O_F^+ later on, first in chapter 7 below, with a number of more advanced algebraic considerations, in relation with super-structures and twists, and then in chapter 8 below, with a number of advanced probabilistic computations.

Finally, as the saying in geometry and physics goes, there is no SU_2 without SO_3 . We will construct in chapter 9 below a kind of “ SO_3 companion” for O_N^+ . This companion will be something quite unexpected, namely the quantum permutation group S_N^+ .

5e. Exercises

There has been a lot of combinatorics and calculus in this above, and doing some more combinatorics and calculus will be the goal of the exercises here. First, we have:

EXERCISE 5.21. *Verify the Gram determinant formula for $P(3)$ explicitly, without any trick, just by computing the 5×5 determinant.*

This might sound not very serious, because we have explained in the above a trick for dealing with such things. But finding such tricks always requires a lot of efforts and sweat, with computing 5×5 determinants being a daily occupation.

Here is another exercise, which will vastly improve your calculus knowledge:

EXERCISE 5.22. *Establish the following integration formula over the sphere*

$$\int_{S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}} x_1^{k_1} \dots x_N^{k_N} dx = \frac{(N-1)!! k_1!! \dots k_N!!}{(N + \sum k_i - 1)!!}$$

that we used in the above, by using spherical coordinates and Fubini.

No special comments here, just enjoy. This is first-class mathematics.

Here is now a more advanced exercise, in relation with probability:

EXERCISE 5.23. *Learn and use the Stieltjes inversion formula, namely*

$$d\mu(x) = \lim_{t \searrow 0} -\frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{Im} (G(x + it)) \cdot dx$$

in order to find the centered laws having as $2k$ -th moments the numbers $(2k)!!$ and C_k .

No comments here either. As before, this is first-class mathematics.

Finally, a quantum group exercise, which is actually a classical group one:

EXERCISE 5.24. *Write down a complete proof, using a method of your choice, found here or somewhere else, for the classification of the irreducible representations of SU_2 .*

This is the most important exercise of them all, because the relation between SU_2 and O_N^+ will be something that will reappear regularly, in what follows.

CHAPTER 6

Unitary groups

6a. Gaussian laws

We have seen in the previous chapter that the Brauer type results for O_N, O_N^+, U_N, U_N^+ lead to concrete and interesting consequences regarding O_N, O_N^+ . In this chapter we discuss similar results for U_N, U_N^+ . The situation here is a bit more complicated than for O_N, O_N^+ , and we will only do a part of the work here, namely algebra and basic probability, with the other part, advanced probability, being left for later, in chapter 8 below.

Let us start with a summary of what we know so far about U_N, U_N^+ :

THEOREM 6.1. *For the basic unitary quantum groups, namely*

$$U_N \subset U_N^+$$

the intertwiners between the Peter-Weyl representations are given by

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

with the linear maps T_π associated to the pairings π being given by

$$T_\pi(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}$$

and with the pairings D being as follows, with calligraphic standing for matching:

$$\mathcal{P}_2 \supset \mathcal{NC}_2$$

At the level of the moments of the main character, we have in both cases

$$\int \chi^k \leq |D(k)|$$

with D being the above sets of pairings, with equality happening at $N \geq k$.

PROOF. This is a summary of the results that we have, established in the previous chapters, and coming from Tannakian duality, via some combinatorics. To be more precise, the Brauer type results are from chapter 4, the estimates for the moments follows from this and from Peter-Weyl, as explained in chapter 5, and finally the last assertion, regarding the equality at $N \geq k$, is something more subtle, explained in chapter 5. \square

Let us first investigate the unitary group U_N . As it was the case for the orthogonal group O_N , in chapter 5 above, the representation theory here is something quite complicated, related to Young tableaux, and we will not get into this subject. However, once again in analogy with O_N , there is one straightforward thing to be done, namely the computation of the law of the main character, in the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit.

In order to do this, we will need a basic probability result, as follows:

THEOREM 6.2. *The moments of the complex Gaussian law, given by*

$$G_1 \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a + ib)$$

with a, b being independent, each following the real Gaussian law g_1 , are given by

$$M_k = |\mathcal{P}_2(k)|$$

for any colored integer $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$

PROOF. This is something well-known, which can be done in several steps, as follows:

(1) We recall from chapter 5 above that the moments of the real Gaussian law g_1 , with respect to integer exponents $k \in \mathbb{N}$, are the following numbers:

$$m_k = |P_2(k)|$$

Numerically, we have the following formula, explained as well in section 5:

$$m_k = \begin{cases} k!! & (k \text{ even}) \\ 0 & (k \text{ odd}) \end{cases}$$

(2) We will show here that in what concerns the complex Gaussian law G_1 , similar results hold. Numerically, we will prove that we have the following formula, where a colored integer $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ is called uniform when it contains the same number of \circ and \bullet , and where $|k| \in \mathbb{N}$ is the length of such a colored integer:

$$M_k = \begin{cases} (|k|/2)! & (k \text{ uniform}) \\ 0 & (k \text{ not uniform}) \end{cases}$$

Now since the matching partitions $\pi \in \mathcal{P}_2(k)$ are counted by exactly the same numbers, and this for trivial reasons, we will obtain the formula in the statement, namely:

$$M_k = |\mathcal{P}_2(k)|$$

(3) This was for the plan. In practice now, we must compute the moments, with respect to colored integer exponents $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$, of the variable in the statement:

$$c = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a + ib)$$

As a first observation, in the case where such an exponent $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ is not uniform in \circ, \bullet , a rotation argument shows that the corresponding moment of c vanishes. To be more precise, the variable $c' = wc$ can be shown to be complex Gaussian too, for any $w \in \mathbb{C}$, and from $M_k(c) = M_k(c')$ we obtain $M_k(c) = 0$, in this case.

(4) In the uniform case now, where $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ consists of p copies of \circ and p copies of \bullet , the corresponding moment can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_k &= \int (c\bar{c})^p \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^p} \int (a^2 + b^2)^p \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^p} \sum_s \binom{p}{s} \int a^{2s} \int b^{2p-2s} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^p} \sum_s \binom{p}{s} (2s)!! (2p-2s)!! \\
 &= \frac{1}{2^p} \sum_s \frac{p!}{s!(p-s)!} \cdot \frac{(2s)!}{2^s s!} \cdot \frac{(2p-2s)!}{2^{p-s}(p-s)!} \\
 &= \frac{p!}{4^p} \sum_s \binom{2s}{s} \binom{2p-2s}{p-s}
 \end{aligned}$$

(5) In order to finish now the computation, let us recall that we have the following formula, coming from the generalized binomial formula, or from the Taylor formula:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \binom{2k}{k} \left(\frac{-t}{4}\right)^k$$

By taking the square of this series, we obtain the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{1}{1+t} &= \sum_{ks} \binom{2k}{k} \binom{2s}{s} \left(\frac{-t}{4}\right)^{k+s} \\
 &= \sum_p \left(\frac{-t}{4}\right)^p \sum_s \binom{2s}{s} \binom{2p-2s}{p-s}
 \end{aligned}$$

Now by looking at the coefficient of t^p on both sides, we conclude that the sum on the right equals 4^p . Thus, we can finish the moment computation in (4), as follows:

$$M_p = \frac{p!}{4^p} \times 4^p = p!$$

(6) As a conclusion, if we denote by $|k|$ the length of a colored integer $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$, the moments of the variable c in the statement are given by:

$$M_k = \begin{cases} (|k|/2)! & (k \text{ uniform}) \\ 0 & (k \text{ not uniform}) \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, the numbers $|\mathcal{P}_2(k)|$ are given by exactly the same formula. Indeed, in order to have matching pairings of k , our exponent $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ must be uniform, consisting of p copies of \circ and p copies of \bullet , with $p = |k|/2$. But then the matching pairings of k correspond to the permutations of the \bullet symbols, as to be matched with \circ symbols, and so we have $p!$ such matching pairings. Thus, we have the same formula as for the moments of c , and we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

We should mention that the above proof is just one proof among others, designed for a reader having rather low background in probability. There is a lot of interesting mathematics behind the complex Gaussian variables, whose knowledge can avoid some of the above computations, and we recommend here any good probability book.

By getting back now to the unitary group U_N , with the above results in hand we can formulate our first concrete result about it, as follows:

THEOREM 6.3. *For the unitary group U_N , the main character*

$$\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$$

follows the standard complex Gaussian law

$$\chi \sim G_1$$

in the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit.

PROOF. This follows by putting together the results that we have, namely Theorem 6.1 applied with $N > k$, and then Theorem 6.2. \square

As already mentioned above, as it was the case for the orthogonal group O_N , in chapter 5, the representation theory for U_N at fixed $N \in \mathbb{N}$ is something quite complicated, related to the combinatorics of Young tableaux, and we will not get into this subject here.

There is, however, one more interesting topic regarding U_N to be discussed, namely its precise relation with O_N , and more specifically the passage $O_N \rightarrow U_N$.

Contrary to the passage $\mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$, or to the passage $S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} \rightarrow S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$, which are both elementary, the passage $O_N \rightarrow U_N$ cannot be understood directly. In order to understand this passage we must pass through the corresponding Lie algebras, a follows:

THEOREM 6.4. *The passage $O_N \rightarrow U_N$ appears via Lie algebra complexification,*

$$O_N \rightarrow \mathfrak{o}_N \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}_n \rightarrow U_N$$

with the Lie algebra \mathfrak{u}_N being a complexification of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{o}_N .

PROOF. This is something rather philosophical, and advanced as well, that we will not really need here, the idea being as follows:

(1) The unitary and orthogonal groups U_N, O_N are both Lie groups, in the sense that they are smooth manifolds, and the corresponding Lie algebras $\mathfrak{u}_N, \mathfrak{o}_N$, which are by definition the respective tangent spaces at 1, can be computed by differentiating the equations defining U_N, O_N , with the conclusion being as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{u}_N &= \left\{ A \in M_N(\mathbb{C}) \mid A^* = -A \right\} \\ \mathfrak{o}_N &= \left\{ B \in M_N(\mathbb{R}) \mid B^t = -B \right\} \end{aligned}$$

(2) This was for the correspondences $U_N \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}_N$ and $O_N \rightarrow \mathfrak{o}_N$. In the other sense, the correspondences $\mathfrak{u}_N \rightarrow U_N$ and $\mathfrak{o}_N \rightarrow O_N$ appear by exponentiation, the result here stating that, around 1, the unitary matrices can be written as $U = e^A$, with $A \in \mathfrak{u}_N$, and the orthogonal matrices can be written as $U = e^B$, with $B \in \mathfrak{o}_N$.

(3) In view of all this, in order to understand the passage $O_N \rightarrow U_N$ it is enough to understand the passage $\mathfrak{o}_N \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}_N$. But, in view of the above explicit formulae for $\mathfrak{o}_N, \mathfrak{u}_N$, this is basically an elementary linear algebra problem. Indeed, let us pick an arbitrary matrix $A \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$, and write it as follows, with $B, C \in M_N(\mathbb{R})$:

$$A = B + iC$$

In terms of B, C , the equation $A^* = -A$ defining the Lie algebra \mathfrak{u}_N reads:

$$\begin{aligned} B^t &= -B \\ C^t &= C \end{aligned}$$

(4) As a first observation, we must have $B \in \mathfrak{o}_N$. Regarding now C , let us decompose it as follows, with D being its diagonal, and C' being the reminder:

$$C = D + C'$$

The reminder C' being symmetric with 0 on the diagonal, by switching all the signs below the main diagonal we obtain a certain matrix $C'_- \in \mathfrak{o}_N$. Thus, we have decomposed $A \in \mathfrak{u}_N$ as follows, with $B, C'_- \in \mathfrak{o}_N$, and with $D \in M_N(\mathbb{R})$ being diagonal:

$$A = B + iD + iC'_-$$

(5) As a conclusion now, we have shown that we have a direct sum decomposition of real linear spaces as follows, with $\Delta \subset M_N(\mathbb{R})$ being the diagonal matrices:

$$\mathfrak{u}_N \simeq \mathfrak{o}_N \oplus \Delta \oplus \mathfrak{o}_N$$

Thus, we can stop our study here, and say that we have reached the conclusion in the statement, namely that \mathfrak{u}_N appears as a “complexification” of \mathfrak{o}_N . \square

As before with many other things, that we will not really need in what follows, this was just an introduction to the subject. More can be found in any Lie group book.

6b. Circular variables

Let us discuss now the unitary quantum group U_N^+ . We have 3 main topics to be discussed, namely the character law with $N \rightarrow \infty$, the representation theory at fixed $N \in \mathbb{N}$, and complexification, and the situation with respect to U_N is as follows:

- (1) The asymptotic character law appears as a “free complexification” of the Wigner law, with the combinatorics being similar to the classical case one.
- (2) The representation theory is definitely simpler, with the fusion rules being given by a “free complexification” of the Clebsch-Gordan rules, at any $N \geq 2$.
- (3) As for the complexification aspects, here the situation is extremely simple, with the passage $O_N^+ \rightarrow U_N^+$ being a usual free complexification.

More in detail now, let us first discuss the character problematics for U_N^+ , or rather the difficulties that appear here. We have the following theoretical result, to start with, coming from the general C^* -algebra theory developed in chapter 1 above:

THEOREM 6.5. *Given a C^* -algebra with a faithful trace (A, tr) , any normal variable,*

$$aa^* = a^*a$$

has a “law”, which is by definition a complex probability measure $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$ satisfying:

$$tr(a^k) = \int_{\mathbb{C}} z^k d\mu(z)$$

This law is unique, and is supported by the spectrum $\sigma(a) \subset \mathbb{C}$. In the non-normal case, $aa^ \neq a^*a$, such a law does not exist.*

PROOF. We have two assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) In the normal case, $aa^* = a^*a$, the Gelfand theorem, or rather the subsequent continuous functional calculus theorem, tells us that we have:

$$\langle a \rangle = C(\sigma(a))$$

Thus the functional $f(a) \rightarrow tr(f(a))$ can be regarded as an integration functional on the algebra $C(\sigma(a))$, and by the Riesz theorem, this latter functional must come from a probability measure μ on the spectrum $\sigma(a)$, in the sense that we must have:

$$tr(f(a)) = \int_{\sigma(a)} f(z) d\mu(z)$$

We are therefore led to the conclusions in the statement, with the uniqueness assertion coming from the fact that the elements a^k , taken as usual with respect to colored integer exponents, $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$, generate the whole C^* -algebra $C(\sigma(a))$.

(2) In the non-normal case now, $aa^* \neq a^*a$, we must show that such a law does not exist. For this purpose, we can use a positivity trick, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& aa^* - a^*a \neq 0 \\
\implies & (aa^* - a^*a)^2 > 0 \\
\implies & aa^*aa^* - aa^*a^*a - a^*aaa^* + a^*aa^*a > 0 \\
\implies & \text{tr}(aa^*aa^* - aa^*a^*a - a^*aaa^* + a^*aa^*a) > 0 \\
\implies & \text{tr}(aa^*aa^* + a^*aa^*a) > \text{tr}(aa^*a^*a + a^*aaa^*) \\
\implies & \text{tr}(aa^*aa^*) > \text{tr}(aaa^*a^*)
\end{aligned}$$

Now assuming that a has a law $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$, in the sense that the moment formula in the statement holds, the above two different numbers would have to both appear by integrating $|z|^2$ with respect to this law μ , which is contradictory, as desired. \square

All the above might look a bit abstract, so as an illustration here, consider the following matrix, which is the simplest example of a non-normal matrix:

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have then the following formulae, which show that Z has no law, indeed:

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{tr}(ZZZ^*Z^*) &= \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\
\text{tr}(ZZ^*ZZ^*) &= \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

Getting back now to U_N^+ , its main character is not normal, so it does not have a law $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$. Here is a concrete illustration for this phenomenon:

PROPOSITION 6.6. *The main character of U_N^+ satisfies, at $N \geq 4$,*

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{U_N^+} \chi\chi\chi^*\chi^* &= 1 \\
\int_{U_N^+} \chi\chi^*\chi\chi^* &= 2
\end{aligned}$$

and so this main character χ does not have a law $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$.

PROOF. This follows from the last assertion in Theorem 6.1, which tells us that the moments of χ are given by the following formula, valid at any $N \geq k$:

$$\int_{U_N^+} \chi^k = |\mathcal{NC}_2(k)|$$

Indeed, we obtain from this the following formula, valid at any $N \geq 4$:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U_N^+} \chi\chi\chi^*\chi^* &= |\mathcal{NC}_2(\circ \circ \bullet \bullet)| \\ &= |\mathfrak{m}| \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we obtain as well the following formula, once again at $N \geq 4$:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{U_N^+} \chi\chi^*\chi\chi^* &= |\mathcal{NC}_2(\circ \bullet \circ \bullet)| \\ &= |\cap \cap, \mathfrak{m}| \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have the formulae in the statement. Now since we cannot obtain both 1 and 2 by integrating $|z|^2$ with respect to a measure, our variable has no law $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$. \square

Summarizing, we are a bit in trouble here, and we must proceed as follows:

DEFINITION 6.7. *Given a C^* -algebra with a faithful trace (A, tr) , the law of a variable $a \in A$ is the following abstract functional:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mu : \mathbb{C} \langle X, X^* \rangle &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ P &\rightarrow tr(P(a)) \end{aligned}$$

In particular two variables $a, b \in A$ have the same law, and we write in this case $a \sim b$, when all their moments coincide,

$$tr(a^k) = tr(b^k)$$

with these moments being taken with respect to colored integers, $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$

Here the compatibility between the first and the second above conventions comes from the fact that, by linearity, the functional μ is uniquely determined by its values on the monomials $P(z) = z^k$, with $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ being a colored integer.

In the normal case, $aa^* = a^*a$, it follows from Theorem 6.5 that the law, as defined above, comes from a probability measure $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$, via the following formula:

$$tr(P(a)) = \int_{\mathbb{C}} P(z) d\mu(z)$$

In particular, in the case where we have two normal variables a, b , the equality $a \sim b$ tells us that the laws of a, b , taken in the complex measure sense, must coincide.

In the general case, $aa^* \neq a^*a$, there is no such simple interpretation of the law, with this coming from the last assertion in Theorem 6.5, and also from the concrete example worked out in Proposition 6.6, and we must use Definition 6.4 as it is.

Next in line, we must talk about freeness. For this purpose, let us recall that the independence of two subalgebras $B, C \subset A$ can be defined in the following way:

$$\operatorname{tr}(b) = \operatorname{tr}(c) = 0 \implies \operatorname{tr}(bc) = 0$$

In analogy with this, we have the following definition of Voiculescu [90]:

DEFINITION 6.8. *Two subalgebras $B, C \subset A$ are called free when the following condition is satisfied, for any $b_i \in B$ and $c_i \in C$:*

$$\operatorname{tr}(b_i) = \operatorname{tr}(c_i) = 0 \implies \operatorname{tr}(b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots) = 0$$

Also, two variables $b, c \in A$ are called free when the algebras that they generate,

$$B = \langle b \rangle, \quad C = \langle c \rangle$$

are free inside A , in the above sense.

In short, freeness appears as a kind of “free analogue” of independence, taking into account the fact that the variables do not necessarily commute. As a first result regarding this notion, in analogy with the basic theory of the independence, we have:

PROPOSITION 6.9. *Assuming that $B, C \subset A$ are free, the restriction of tr to $\langle B, C \rangle$ can be computed in terms of the restrictions of tr to B, C . To be more precise,*

$$\operatorname{tr}(b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots) = P\left(\{\operatorname{tr}(b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots)\}_i, \{\operatorname{tr}(c_{j_1} c_{j_2} \dots)\}_j\right)$$

where P is certain polynomial in several variables, depending on the length of the word $b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots$, and having as variables the traces of products of type $b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots$ and $c_{j_1} c_{j_2} \dots$, with the indices being chosen increasing, $i_1 < i_2 < \dots$ and $j_1 < j_2 < \dots$.

PROOF. This is something quite theoretical, so let us begin with an example. Our claim is that if b, c are free then, exactly as in the case where we have independence:

$$\operatorname{tr}(bc) = \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c)$$

Indeed, we have the following computation, with the convention $a' = a - \operatorname{tr}(a)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr}(bc) &= \operatorname{tr}[(b' + \operatorname{tr}(b))(c' + \operatorname{tr}(c))] \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(b'c') + \operatorname{tr}(b')\operatorname{tr}(c) + \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c') + \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(b'c') + \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c) \end{aligned}$$

In general now, the situation is a bit more complicated, but the same trick applies. To be more precise, we can start our computation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& tr(b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots) \\
&= tr[(b'_1 + tr(b_1))(c'_1 + tr(c_1))(b'_2 + tr(b_2))(c'_2 + tr(c_2)) \dots] \\
&= tr(b'_1 c'_1 b'_2 c'_2 \dots) + \text{other terms} \\
&= \text{other terms}
\end{aligned}$$

Observe that we have used here the freeness condition, in the following form:

$$tr(b'_i) = tr(c'_i) = 0 \implies tr(b'_1 c'_1 b'_2 c'_2 \dots) = 0$$

Now regarding the “other terms”, those which are left, each of them will consist of a product of traces of type $tr(b_i)$ and $tr(c_i)$, and then a trace of a product still remaining to be computed, which is of the following form, with $\beta_i \in B$ and $\gamma_i \in C$:

$$tr(\beta_1 \gamma_1 \beta_2 \gamma_2 \dots)$$

To be more precise, the variables $\beta_i \in B$ appear as ordered products of those $b_i \in B$ not getting into individual traces $tr(b_i)$, and the variables $\gamma_i \in C$ appear as ordered products of those $c_i \in C$ not getting into individual traces $tr(c_i)$. Now since the length of each such alternating product $\beta_1 \gamma_1 \beta_2 \gamma_2 \dots$ is smaller than the length of the original alternating product $b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots$, we are led into of recurrence, and this gives the result. \square

As an illustration, given two discrete groups Γ, Λ , the algebras $C^*(\Gamma), C^*(\Lambda)$ are independent inside $C^*(\Gamma \times \Lambda)$, are free inside $C^*(\Gamma * \Lambda)$. As before with the laws, there is some theory that can be developed here, and we will do this later, in chapter 8 below.

The point now is that with the above definitions in hand, we can advance, in connection with our questions, in the following rather formal way:

DEFINITION 6.10. *The Voiculescu circular law Γ_1 is defined by*

$$\Gamma_1 \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\alpha + i\beta)$$

with α, β being self-adjoint and free, each following the Wigner semicircle law γ_1 .

Our goal in what follows will be that of proving that the main character law of U_N^+ becomes circular with $N \rightarrow \infty$, and in fact, more generally, with $N \geq 2$.

In order to prove these results, we need first to study the Voiculescu circular law, a bit in the same way as we did with the Wigner semicircle law, in chapter 5 above. Let us start with a useful modelling result for the Wigner law, as follows:

PROPOSITION 6.11. *Consider the shift operator $S \in B(l^2(\mathbb{N}))$. We have then*

$$S + S^* \sim \gamma_1$$

with respect to the state $\varphi(T) = \langle T\delta_0, \delta_0 \rangle$.

PROOF. We must compute the moments of the variable $S + S^*$ with respect to the state $\varphi(T) = \langle T\delta_0, \delta_0 \rangle$. Our claim is that these moments are given by:

$$\langle (S + S^*)^k \delta_0, \delta_0 \rangle = |NC_2(k)|$$

Indeed, when expanding $(S + S^*)^k$ and computing the value of $\varphi : T \rightarrow \langle T\delta_0, \delta_0 \rangle$, the only contributions will come via the formula $S^*S = 1$, which must successively apply, as to collapse the whole product of S, S^* variables into a 1 quantity. But these applications of $S^*S = 1$ must appear in a non-crossing manner, and so the contributions, which are each worth 1, are parametrized by the partitions $\pi \in NC_2(k)$. Thus, we obtain the above moment formula, which shows that we have $S + S^* \sim \gamma_1$, as claimed. \square

The next step is that of taking a free product of the model found in Proposition 6.11 with itself. For this purpose, we can use the following construction:

DEFINITION 6.12. *Given a real Hilbert space H , we define the associated free Fock space as being the infinite Hilbert space sum*

$$F(H) = \mathbb{C}\Omega \oplus H \oplus H^{\otimes 2} \oplus \dots$$

and then we define the algebra $A(H)$ generated by the creation operators

$$S_x : v \rightarrow x \otimes v$$

on this free Fock space.

At the level of examples, with $H = \mathbb{R}$ we recover the shift algebra $A = \langle S \rangle$ on the Hilbert space $H = l^2(\mathbb{N})$. Also, with $H = \mathbb{R}^2$, we obtain the algebra $A = \langle S_1, S_2 \rangle$ generated by the two shifts on the Hilbert space $H = l^2(\mathbb{N} * \mathbb{N})$.

With the above notions in hand, we have the following key freeness result:

PROPOSITION 6.13. *Given a real Hilbert space H , and two orthogonal vectors $x, y \in H$,*

$$x \perp y$$

the corresponding creation operators S_x and S_y are free with respect to

$$tr(T) = \langle T\Omega, \Omega \rangle$$

called trace associated to the vacuum vector.

PROOF. In standard tensor notation for the elements of the free Fock space $F(H)$, the formula of a creation operator associated to a vector $x \in H$ is as follows:

$$S_x(y_1 \otimes \dots \otimes y_n) = x \otimes y_1 \otimes \dots \otimes y_n$$

As for the formula of the adjoint of this creation operator, this is as follows:

$$S_x^*(y_1 \otimes \dots \otimes y_n) = \langle x, y_1 \rangle \otimes y_2 \otimes \dots \otimes y_n$$

We obtain from this the following formula, valid for any two vectors $x, y \in H$:

$$S_x^* S_y = \langle x, y \rangle id$$

With these formulae in hand, the result follows by doing some elementary computations, a bit similar to those in the proof of Proposition 6.11. \square

In order now to explicitly model the circular variables, we can use:

PROPOSITION 6.14. *Given two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{C}[X]$, consider the variables*

$$R^* + f(R) \quad , \quad S^* + g(S)$$

where R, S are two creation operators, or shifts, associated to a pair of orthogonal norm 1 vectors. These variables are then free, and their sum has the same law as

$$T^* + (f + g)(T)$$

with T being the usual shift on $l^2(\mathbb{N})$.

PROOF. We have two assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) The freeness assertion comes from the general freeness result from Proposition 6.13, via the various identifications coming from the previous results.

(2) Regarding now the second assertion, the idea is that this comes from a 45° rotation trick. Let us write indeed the two variables in the statement as follows:

$$X = R^* + a_0 + a_1 R + a_2 R^2 + \dots$$

$$Y = S^* + b_0 + b_1 S + a_2 S^2 + \dots$$

Now let us perform the following 45° base change, on the real span of the vectors $r, s \in H$ producing our two shifts R, S :

$$t = \frac{r + s}{\sqrt{2}} \quad , \quad u = \frac{r - s}{\sqrt{2}}$$

The new shifts, associated to these vectors $t, u \in H$, are then given by:

$$T = \frac{R + S}{\sqrt{2}} \quad , \quad U = \frac{R - S}{\sqrt{2}}$$

By using now these new shifts, which are free as well according to Proposition 6.13, we obtain the following equality of distributions:

$$\begin{aligned}
X + Y &= R^* + S^* + \sum_k a_k R^k + b_k S^k \\
&= \sqrt{2}T^* + \sum_k a_k \left(\frac{T+U}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^k + b_k \left(\frac{T-U}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^k \\
&\sim \sqrt{2}T^* + \sum_k a_k \left(\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^k + b_k \left(\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^k \\
&\sim T^* + \sum_k a_k T^k + b_k T^k
\end{aligned}$$

To be more precise, here in the last two lines we have used the freeness property of T, U in order to cut U from the computation, as it cannot bring anything, and then we did a basic rescaling at the end. Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

Still following [90], we can now formulate an explicit and very useful modelling result for the semicircular and circular variables, as follows:

THEOREM 6.15. *Let H be the Hilbert space having as basis the colored integers $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$, and consider the shift operators $S : k \rightarrow \circ k$ and $T : k \rightarrow \bullet k$. We have then*

$$S + S^* \sim \gamma_1$$

$$S + T^* \sim \Gamma_1$$

with respect to the state $\varphi(T) = \langle Te, e \rangle$, where e is the empty word.

PROOF. This is standard free probability, the idea being as follows:

(1) The formula $S + S^* \sim \gamma_1$ is something that we already know, in a slightly different formulation, from Proposition 6.11 above.

(2) The formula $S + T^* \sim \Gamma_1$ follows from this, by using the freeness result in Proposition 6.13, and the rotation trick in Proposition 6.14. \square

At the combinatorial level now, we have the following result, which is in analogy with the moment theory of the Wigner semicircle law, developed above:

THEOREM 6.16. *A variable $a \in A$ is circular when its moments are given by*

$$\text{tr}(a^k) = |\mathcal{NC}_2(k)|$$

for any colored integer $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$

PROOF. By using Theorem 6.15, it is enough to do the computation in the model there. With $S : k \rightarrow \circ k$ and $T : k \rightarrow \bullet k$, our claim is that we have:

$$\langle (S + T^*)^k e, e \rangle = |\mathcal{NC}_2(k)|$$

In order to prove this formula, we can proceed as in the proof of Proposition 6.11. Indeed, let us expand the quantity $(S + T^*)^k$, and then apply the state φ . With respect to the previous computation, from Proposition 6.11, what happens is that the contributions will come this time via the formulae $S^*S = 1$, $T^*T = 1$, which must successively apply, as to collapse the whole product of S, S^*, T, T^* variables into a 1 quantity.

As before, in the proof of Proposition 6.11, these applications of the rules $S^*S = 1$, $T^*T = 1$ must appear in a non-crossing manner, but what happens now, in contrast with the computation from the proof of Proposition 6.11, where $S + S^*$ was self-adjoint, is that at each point where the exponent k has a \circ entry we must use $T^*T = 1$, and at each point where the exponent k has a \bullet entry we must use $S^*S = 1$.

Thus the contributions, which are each worth 1, are parametrized by the partitions $\pi \in \mathcal{NC}_2(k)$. Thus, we obtain the above moment formula, as desired. \square

We will be back with more explanations on all this in chapter 8 below. For our purposes now, the above definitions and results are all we need.

Getting back now to the quantum group U_N^+ , we can reformulate the main result that we have so far about it, by using the above notions, as follows:

THEOREM 6.17. *For the quantum group U_N^+ with $N \geq 2$ we have*

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

and at the level of the moments of the main character we have

$$\int_{U_N^+} \chi^k \leq |\mathcal{NC}_2(k)|$$

with equality at $N \geq k$, the numbers on the right being the moments of Γ_1 .

PROOF. This is something that we already know. To be more precise, the Brauer type result is from chapter 4, the estimate for the moments follows from this and from Peter-Weyl, as explained in chapter 5, the equality at $N \geq k$ is something more subtle, explained in chapter 5, and the last statement comes from the above discussion. \square

Summarizing, with a bit of abstract probability theory, of free type, we are now on our way into the study of U_N^+ , paralleling the previous study of O_N^+ .

6c. Fusion rules

With the above result in hand, we can now go ahead and do with U_N^+ exactly what we did with O_N^+ in chapter 5, with modifications where needed, namely constructing the irreducible representations by recurrence, using a Frobenius duality trick, computing the fusion rules, and concluding as well that we have $\chi \sim \Gamma_1$, at any $N \geq 2$.

In practice, all this will be more complicated than for O_N^+ , mainly because the fusion rules will be something new, in need of some preliminary combinatorial study. These fusion rules will be a kind of “free Clebsch-Gordan rules”, as follows:

$$r_k \otimes r_l = \sum_{k=xy, l=\bar{y}z} r_{xz}$$

Let W be the set of colored integers $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$, and consider the complex algebra E spanned by W . We have then an isomorphism, as follows:

$$(\mathbb{C} \langle X, X^* \rangle, +, \cdot) \simeq (E, +, \cdot)$$

$$X \rightarrow \circ \quad , \quad X^* \rightarrow \bullet$$

We define an involution on our algebra E , by antilinearity and antimultiplicativity, according to the following formulae, with e being as usual the empty word:

$$\bar{e} = e \quad , \quad \bar{\circ} = \bullet \quad , \quad \bar{\bullet} = \circ$$

With these conventions, we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 6.18. *The map $\times : W \times W \rightarrow E$ given by*

$$x \times y = \sum_{x=ag, y=\bar{g}b} ab$$

extends by linearity into an associative multiplication of E .

PROOF. Observe first that \times is well-defined, the sum being finite. Let us prove now that \times is associative. Let $x, y, z \in W$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned} (x \times y) \times z &= \sum_{x=a\bar{g}, y=g\bar{b}} ab \times z \\ &= \sum_{x=a\bar{g}, y=g\bar{b}, ab=ch, z=\bar{h}d} cd \end{aligned}$$

Now observe that for $a, b, c, h \in W$ the equality $ab = ch$ is equivalent to $b = uh, c = au$ with $u \in W$, or to $a = cv, h = vb$ with $v \in W$. Thus, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (x \times y) \times z &= \sum_{x=a\bar{g}, y=guh, z=\bar{h}d} aud \\ &+ \sum_{x=cv\bar{g}, y=gb, z=\bar{b}vd} cd \end{aligned}$$

A similar computation shows that $x \times (y \times z)$ is given by the same formula. \square

Next, we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 6.19. *Consider the following morphism, with S, T being the shifts,*

$$\begin{aligned} P : (E, +, \cdot) &\rightarrow (B(l^2(W)), +, \circ) \\ \alpha &\rightarrow S + T^* \end{aligned}$$

and let $E_n \subset E$ be the linear space generated by the words of W having length $\leq n$.

- (1) *If $J : E \rightarrow E$ is the map $f \rightarrow P(f)e$, then $(J - Id)E_n \subset E_{n-1}$ for any n .*
- (2) *J is an isomorphism of $*$ -algebras $(E, +, \cdot) \simeq (E, +, \times)$.*

PROOF. We have several assertions here, the idea being as follows:

- (1) Let $f \in E$. We have then the following formula:

$$P(\alpha)f = (S + T^*)f = \circ \times f$$

Thus, for any $g \in E$, we have the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} J(\circ g) &= P(\circ)J(g) \\ &= \circ \times J(g) \\ &= J(\circ) \times J(g) \end{aligned}$$

The same argument shows that we have, for any $g \in E$:

$$J(\bullet g) = J(\bullet) \times J(g)$$

Now the algebra $(E, +, \cdot)$ being generated by \circ and \bullet , we conclude that J is a morphism of algebras, as follows:

$$J : (E, +, \cdot) \rightarrow (E, +, \times)$$

We prove now by recurrence on $n \geq 1$ that we have:

$$(J - Id)E_n \subset E_{n-1}$$

At $n = 1$ we have $J(\circ) = \circ$, $J(\bullet) = \bullet$ and $J(e) = e$, and since E_1 is generated by e, \circ, \bullet , we have $J = Id$ on E_1 , as desired. Now assume that the above formula is true for n , and let $k \in E_{n+1}$. We write, with $f, g, h \in E_n$:

$$k = \circ f + \bullet g + h$$

We have then the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (J - Id)k \\
&= J(\circ f + \bullet g + h) - (\circ f + \bullet g + h) \\
&= [(S + T^*)J(f) + (S^* + T)J(g) + J(h)] - [Sf + Tg + h] \\
&= S(J(f) - f) + T(J(g) - g) + T^*J(f) + S^*J(g) + (J(h) - h)
\end{aligned}$$

By using the recurrence assumption, applied to f, g, h we find that E_n contains all the terms of the above sum, and so contains $(J - Id)k$, and we are done.

(2) Here we have to prove that J preserves the involution $*$, and that it is bijective. We have $J* = *J$ on the generators $\{e, \circ, \bullet\}$ of E , so J preserves the involution. Also, by (1), the restriction of $J - Id$ to E_n is nilpotent, so J is bijective. \square

Following [1], we can now formulate a result about U_N^+ , which is quite similar to the result for O_N^+ from chapter 5 above, as follows:

THEOREM 6.20. *For the quantum group U_N^+ , with $N \geq 2$, the main character follows the Voiculescu circular law,*

$$\chi \sim \Gamma_1$$

and the irreducible representations can be labelled by the colored integers, $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$, with $r_e = 1$, $r_\circ = u$, $r_\bullet = \bar{u}$, and with the involution and the fusion rules being

$$\begin{aligned}
\bar{r}_k &= r_{\bar{k}} \\
r_k \otimes r_l &= \sum_{k=xy, l=\bar{y}z} r_{xz}
\end{aligned}$$

where $k \rightarrow \bar{k}$ is obtained by reversing the word, and switching the colors.

PROOF. This is similar to the proof for O_N^+ , as follows:

(1) In order to get familiar with the fusion rules, let us first work out a few values of the representations r_k , computed according to the formula in the statement:

$$\begin{aligned}
r_e &= 1 \\
r_\circ &= u \\
r_\bullet &= \bar{u} \\
r_{\circ\circ} &= u \otimes u \\
r_{\circ\bullet} &= u \otimes \bar{u} - 1 \\
r_{\bullet\circ} &= \bar{u} \otimes u - 1 \\
r_{\bullet\bullet} &= \bar{u} \otimes \bar{u} \\
&\vdots
\end{aligned}$$

(2) Equivalently, we want to decompose into irreducibles the Peter-Weyl representations, because the above formulae can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
u^{\otimes e} &= r_e \\
u^{\otimes \circ} &= r_{\circ} \\
u^{\otimes \bullet} &= r_{\bullet} \\
u^{\otimes \circ\circ} &= r_{\circ\circ} \\
u^{\otimes \circ\bullet} &= r_{\circ\bullet} + r_e \\
u^{\otimes \bullet\circ} &= r_{\bullet\circ} + r_e \\
u^{\otimes \bullet\bullet} &= r_{\bullet\bullet} \\
&\vdots
\end{aligned}$$

(3) In order to prove the fusion rule assertion, let us construct a morphism as follows, by using the polynomiality of the algebra on the left:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Psi : (E, +, \times) &\rightarrow C(U_N^+) \\
\circ &\rightarrow \chi(u) \\
\bullet &\rightarrow \chi(\bar{u})
\end{aligned}$$

Our claim is that, given an integer $n \geq 1$, assuming that $\Psi(x)$ is the character of an irreducible representation r_x of U_N^+ , for any $x \in W$ having length $\leq n$, then $\Psi(x)$ is the character of a non-null representation of U_N^+ , for any $x \in W$ of length $n + 1$.

(4) At $n = 1$ this is clear. Assume $n \geq 2$, and let $x \in W$ of length $n + 1$. If x contains a ≥ 2 power of \circ or of \bullet , for instance if $x = z \circ \circ y$, then we can set:

$$r_x = r_{z\circ} \otimes r_{\circ y}$$

Assume now that x is an alternating product of \circ and \bullet . We can assume that x begins with \circ . Then $x = \circ \bullet \circ y$, with $y \in W$ being of length $n - 2$. Observe that $\Psi(\bar{z}) = \Psi(z)^*$ holds on the generators $\{e, \circ, \bullet\}$ of W , so it holds for any $z \in W$. Thus, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \chi(r_{\circ} \otimes r_{\bullet\circ y}), \chi(r_{\circ y}) \rangle &= \langle \chi(r_{\bullet\circ y}), \chi(r_{\bullet} \otimes r_{\circ y}) \rangle \\
&= \langle \chi(r_{\bullet\circ y}), \Psi(\bullet \times \circ y) \rangle \\
&= \langle \chi(r_{\bullet\circ y}), \Psi(\bullet \circ y) + \Psi(y) \rangle \\
&= \langle \chi(r_{\bullet\circ y}), \chi(r_{\bullet\circ y}) + \chi(r_y) \rangle \\
&\geq 1
\end{aligned}$$

Now since $r_{\circ y}$ is by assumption irreducible, we have $r_{\circ y} \subset r_{\circ} \otimes r_{\bullet\circ y}$. Consider now the following quantity:

$$\begin{aligned}
\chi(r_{\circ} \otimes r_{\bullet\circ y}) - \chi(r_{\circ y}) &= \Psi(\circ \times \bullet \circ y - \circ y) \\
&= \Psi(x)
\end{aligned}$$

This is then the character of a representation, as desired.

(5) We know from easiness that we have the following estimate:

$$\dim(\text{Fix}(u^{\otimes k})) \leq |\mathcal{NC}_2(k)|$$

By identifying as usual $(\mathbb{C} \langle X, X^* \rangle, +, \cdot) = (E, +, \cdot)$, the noncommutative monomials in X, X^* correspond to the elements of $W \subset E$. Thus, we have, on W :

$$h\Psi J \leq \tau J$$

(6) We prove now by recurrence on $n \geq 0$ that for any $z \in W$ having length n , $\Psi(z)$ is the character of an irreducible representation r_z .

(7) At $n = 0$ we have $\Psi_G(e) = 1$. So, assume that our claim holds at $n \geq 0$, and let $x \in W$ having length $n + 1$. By Proposition 6.19 (1) we have, with $z \in E_n$:

$$J(x) = x + z$$

Let $E^N \subset E$ be the set of functions f such that $f(x) \in \mathbb{N}$ for any $x \in W$. Then $J(\alpha), J(\beta) \in E^N$, so by multiplicativity $J(W) \subset E^N$. In particular, $J(x) \in E^N$. Thus there exist numbers $m(z) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that:

$$J(x) = x + \sum_{l(z) \leq n} m(z)z$$

(8) It is clear that for $a, b \in W$ we have $\tau(a \times \bar{b}) = \delta_{a,b}$. Thus:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau J(x\bar{x}) &= \tau \left(\left(x + \sum m(z)z \right) \times \left(\bar{x} + \sum m(z)\bar{z} \right) \right) \\ &= 1 + \sum m(z)^2 \end{aligned}$$

(9) By recurrence and by (3), $\Psi(x)$ is the character of a representation r_x . Thus $\Psi J(x)$ is the character of $r_x + \sum_{l(z) \leq n} m(z)r_z$, and we obtain from this:

$$h\Psi J(x\bar{x}) \geq h(\chi(r_x)\chi(r_x)^*) + \sum m(z)^2$$

(10) By using (5), (8), (9) we conclude that r_x is irreducible, which proves (6).

(11) The fact that the r_x are distinct comes from (5). Indeed, W being an orthonormal basis of $((E, +, \times), \tau)$, for any $x, y \in W$, $x \neq y$ we have $\tau(x \times \bar{y}) = 0$, and so:

$$\begin{aligned} h(\chi(r_x \otimes \bar{r}_y)) &= h\Psi J(x\bar{y}) \\ &\leq \tau J(x\bar{y}) \\ &= \tau(x \times \bar{y}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

(12) The fact that we obtain all the irreducible representations is clear too, because we can now decompose all the tensor powers $u^{\otimes k}$ into irreducibles.

(13) Finally, since W is an orthonormal system in $((E, +, \times), \tau)$, the set $\Psi(W) = \{\chi(r_x) | x \in W\}$ is an orthonormal system in $C(U_N^+)$, and so we have:

$$h\Psi J = \tau_0 P$$

Now since the distribution of $\chi(u) \in (C(G), h)$ is the functional $h\Psi_G J$, and the distribution of $S+T^* \in (B(l^2(\mathbb{N}*\mathbb{N})), \tau_0)$ is the functional $\tau_0 P$, we have $\chi \sim \Gamma_1$, as claimed. \square

The above proof, from [1], is the original proof, but there are some alternatives as well, to be discussed in the next section.

6d. Further results

Let us discuss now the relation with O_N^+ . As mentioned earlier in this chapter, in the classical case the passage $O_N \rightarrow U_N$ is something not trivial, requiring a passage via the associated Lie algebras. In the free case the situation is very simple, as follows:

THEOREM 6.21. *We have an identification as follows,*

$$U_N^+ = \widetilde{O}_N^+$$

modulo the usual equivalence relation for compact quantum groups.

PROOF. We recall from chapter 2 that the free complexification operation $G \rightarrow \widetilde{G}$ is obtained by multiplying the coefficients of the fundamental representation by a unitary free from them. We have embeddings as follows, with the first one coming by using the counit, and with the second one coming from the universality property of U_N^+ :

$$O_N^+ \subset \widetilde{O}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$$

We must prove that the embedding on the right is an isomorphism, and there are several ways of doing this, all instructive, as follows:

(1) The original argument, from [1], is something quick and advanced, based on the standard free probability fact that when freely multiplying a semicircular variable by a Haar unitary we obtain a circular variable. Thus, the main character of \widetilde{O}_N^+ is circular, exactly as for U_N^+ , and by Peter-Weyl we obtain that the inclusion $\widetilde{O}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$ must be an isomorphism, modulo the usual equivalence relation for quantum groups.

(2) A version of this proof, not using any prior free probability knowledge, is by using fusion rules. Indeed, as explained in chapter 2 above, the representations of the dual free products, and in particular of the free complexifications, can be explicitly computed. Thus the fusion rules for \widetilde{O}_N^+ appear as a “free complexification” of the Clebsch-Gordan rules for O_N^+ , and in practice this leads to the same fusion rules as for U_N^+ . As before, by Peter-Weyl we obtain from this that the inclusion $\widetilde{O}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$ must be an isomorphism, modulo the usual equivalence relation for the compact quantum groups.

(3) A third proof, based on the same idea, and which is perhaps the simplest, makes use of the easiness property of O_N^+, U_N^+ only. Indeed, if we denote by v, zv, u the fundamental representations of the quantum groups $O_N^+ \subset \widetilde{O}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$, at the level of the associated Hom spaces we obtain reverse inclusions, as follows:

$$\text{Hom}(v^{\otimes k}, v^{\otimes l}) \supset \text{Hom}((zv)^{\otimes k}, (zv)^{\otimes l}) \supset \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l})$$

The spaces on the left and on the right are known from chapter 4 above, the result there stating that these spaces are as follows:

$$\text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in NC_2(k, l) \right) \supset \text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in \mathcal{NC}_2(k, l) \right)$$

Regarding the spaces in the middle, these are obtained from those on the left by “coloring”, so we obtain the same spaces as those on the right. Thus, by Tannakian duality, our embedding $\widetilde{O}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$ is an isomorphism, modulo the usual equivalence relation. \square

As a comment here, the proof (3) above, when properly worked out, provides as well an alternative proof for Theorem 6.20. Indeed, once we know that we have $U_N^+ = \widetilde{O}_N^+$, it follows that the fusion rules for U_N^+ appear as a “free complexification” of the Clebsch-Gordan rules for O_N^+ , and in practice this leads to the formulae in Theorem 6.20.

As an interesting consequence of the above result, we have:

THEOREM 6.22. *We have an identification as follows,*

$$PO_N^+ = PU_N^+$$

modulo the usual equivalence relation for compact quantum groups.

PROOF. As before, we have several proofs for this result, as follows:

(1) This follows from Theorem 6.21, because we have:

$$PU_N^+ = \widetilde{PO}_N^+ = PO_N^+$$

(2) We can deduce this as well directly. With notations as before, we have:

$$\text{Hom}((v \otimes v)^k, (v \otimes v)^l) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in NC_2((\bullet \bullet)^k, (\bullet \bullet)^l) \right)$$

$$\text{Hom}((u \otimes \bar{u})^k, (u \otimes \bar{u})^l) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in \mathcal{NC}_2((\bullet \bullet)^k, (\bullet \bullet)^l) \right)$$

The sets on the right being equal, we conclude that the inclusion $PO_N^+ \subset PU_N^+$ preserves the corresponding Tannakian categories, and so must be an isomorphism. \square

As a conclusion, the passage $O_N^+ \rightarrow U_N^+$ is something much simpler than the passage $O_N \rightarrow U_N$, with this ultimately coming from the fact that the combinatorics of O_N^+, U_N^+ is something much simpler than the combinatorics of O_N, U_N . In addition, all this leads

as well to the interesting conclusion that the free projective geometry does not fall into real and complex, but is rather unique and “scalarless”. We will be back to this.

More generally, once again by following [1], we have similar results obtained by replacing O_N^+ with the more general super-orthogonal quantum groups O_F^+ from the previous chapter, which include as well the free symplectic groups Sp_N^+ . Let us start with:

THEOREM 6.23. *We have an identification as follows,*

$$U_N^+ = \widetilde{O}_F^+$$

valid for any super-orthogonal quantum group O_F^+ .

PROOF. This is a straightforward extension of Theorem 6.21 above, with any of the proofs there extending to the case of the quantum groups O_F^+ . See [1]. \square

We have as well a projective version of the above result, as follows:

THEOREM 6.24. *We have an identification as follows,*

$$PU_N^+ = PO_F^+$$

valid for any super-orthogonal quantum group O_F^+ .

PROOF. This is a straightforward extension of Theorem 6.22, with any of the proofs there extending to the case of the quantum groups O_F^+ . Alternatively, the result follows from Theorem 6.23, by taking the projective versions of the quantum groups there. \square

The free symplectic result at $N = 2$ is particularly interesting, because here we have $Sp_2^+ = SU_2$, and so we obtain that U_2^+ is the free complexification of SU_2 :

THEOREM 6.25. *We have an identification as follows,*

$$U_2^+ = \widetilde{SU}_2$$

modulo the usual equivalence relation for compact quantum groups.

PROOF. As explained above, this follows from Theorem 6.23, and from $Sp_2^+ = SU_2$, via the material explained in chapter 5 above. See [1]. \square

Finally, we have a projective version of the above result, as follows:

THEOREM 6.26. *We have an identification as follows, and this even without using the standard equivalence relation for the compact quantum groups:*

$$PU_2^+ = SO_3$$

A similar result holds for the “left” projective version of U_2^+ , constructed by using the corepresentation $\bar{u} \otimes u$ instead of $u \otimes \bar{u}$.

PROOF. We have several assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) By using Theorem 6.25 we obtain, modulo the equivalence relation:

$$PU_2^+ = P\widetilde{SU}_2 = PSU_2 = SO_3$$

(2) Now since SO_3 is coamenable, the above formula must hold in fact in a plain way, meaning without using the equivalence relation. This can be checked as well directly, by verifying that the coefficients of $u \otimes \bar{u}$ commute indeed.

(3) Finally, the last assertion can be either deduced from the first one, or proved directly, by using “left” free complexification operations, in all the above. \square

We refer to [1] for some further applications of the above $N = 2$ results, for instance with structure results regarding the von Neumann algebra $L^\infty(U_2^+)$.

We will be back to the quantum groups U_N^+ in chapter 8 below, with a number of more advanced probabilistic results about them.

6e. Exercises

As with the exercises from the previous chapter, regarding the quantum group O_N^+ , we will mainly focus here on combinatorics and probability. Let us start with:

EXERCISE 6.27. *Given two C^* -algebras with traces A, B , prove that these algebras are independent inside $A \otimes B$, and free inside $A * B$.*

Here the independence assertion is quite straightforward, and the freeness assertion requires some preliminary work, in order to construct a trace on $A * B$. For this latter construction, the general formulae for freeness discussed in this chapter can be used.

Along the same lines, but at a more concrete level, we have:

EXERCISE 6.28. *Given two discrete groups Γ, Λ , prove that the algebras $C^*(\Gamma), C^*(\Lambda)$ are independent inside $C^*(\Gamma \times \Lambda)$, and free inside $C^*(\Gamma * \Lambda)$.*

The results here can be deduced either directly, by verifying the defining formulae for independence and freeness, or via the result from the previous exercise.

In relation now with the unitary quantum groups, we first have:

EXERCISE 6.29. *Prove that the quantum group inclusion*

$$PO_N^+ \subset PU_N^+$$

is an isomorphism, by showing that the corresponding tensor categories coincide.

This is something that we already discussed in the above, the problem now being that of finding an explicit, complete proof for this, by using the above method.

As a second quantum group exercise now, we have:

EXERCISE 6.30. *Work out the details of the identification*

$$U_2^+ = \widetilde{SU}_2$$

and of the corresponding isomorphism at the level of diagonal tori.

To be more precise, the above identification is something that we already know, coming from abstract results, and the problem now is that of understanding all this explicitly.

Finally, as a third quantum group question, more theoretical, we have:

EXERCISE 6.31. *Work out a theory of left and right projective versions for the compact quantum groups, and prove that*

$$PU_2^+ = SO_3$$

happens, independently of the projective version theory which is used.

As before with some other exercises, this is something that we already discussed in the above, but just briefly, and the problem now is that of clarifying all this, with full theory and details, examples and counterexamples, and so on.

CHAPTER 7

Easiness, twisting

7a. Partitions, easiness

Our purpose here will be that of extending the main findings about O_N^+, U_N^+ from the previous sections to O_N, U_N too, and to other compact quantum groups as well.

Let us begin with a general definition, from [35], [87], as follows:

DEFINITION 7.1. *Let $P(k, l)$ be the set of partitions between an upper colored integer k , and a lower colored integer l . A collection of subsets*

$$D = \bigsqcup_{k,l} D(k, l)$$

with $D(k, l) \subset P(k, l)$ is called a category of partitions when it has the following properties:

- (1) *Stability under the horizontal concatenation, $(\pi, \sigma) \rightarrow [\pi\sigma]$.*
- (2) *Stability under vertical concatenation $(\pi, \sigma) \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \sigma \\ \pi \end{bmatrix}$, with matching middle symbols.*
- (3) *Stability under the upside-down turning $*$, with switching of colors, $\circ \leftrightarrow \bullet$.*
- (4) *Each set $P(k, k)$ contains the identity partition $|| \dots ||$.*
- (5) *The sets $P(\emptyset, \circ\bullet)$ and $P(\emptyset, \bullet\circ)$ both contain the semicircle \cap .*

We have already met a number of such categories, in chapter 4 above. Indeed, the sets there are categories of pairings, with inclusions between them as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}_2 & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{NC}_2 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ P_2 & \longleftarrow & NC_2 \end{array}$$

There are many other examples, as for instance P itself, or the category $NC \subset P$ of all noncrossing partitions. We have as well various categories of partitions formed by the

partitions having even blocks. These form a diagram as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}_{\text{even}} & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{NC}_{\text{even}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{P}_{\text{even}} & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{NC}_{\text{even}} \end{array}$$

We will gradually explore these examples, in what follows.

The relation with the Tannakian categories comes from:

PROPOSITION 7.2. *Each partition $\pi \in P(k, l)$ produces a linear map*

$$T_\pi : (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes l}$$

given by the following formula, where e_1, \dots, e_N is the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^N ,

$$T_\pi(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}$$

and with the Kronecker type symbols $\delta_\pi \in \{0, 1\}$ depending on whether the indices fit or not. The assignment $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$ is categorical, in the sense that we have

$$T_\pi \otimes T_\sigma = T_{[\pi\sigma]}$$

$$T_\pi T_\sigma = N^{c(\pi, \sigma)} T_{[\frac{\sigma}{\pi}]}$$

$$T_\pi^* = T_{\pi^*}$$

where $c(\pi, \sigma)$ are certain integers, coming from the erased components in the middle.

PROOF. This is something that we already know for the pairings, from chapter 4 above. In general, the proof is identical. \square

In relation with the quantum groups, we have the following result, from [35]:

THEOREM 7.3. *Each category of partitions $D = (D(k, l))$ produces a family of compact quantum groups $G = (G_N)$, one for each $N \in \mathbb{N}$, via the formula*

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

which produces a Tannakian category, and the Tannakian duality correspondence.

PROOF. This follows indeed from Woronowicz's Tannakian duality, in its "soft" form from [73], as explained in chapter 4 above. Indeed, let us set:

$$C(k, l) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

By using the axioms in Definition 7.1, and the categorical properties of the operation $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$, from Proposition 7.2 above, we deduce that $C = (C(k, l))$ is a Tannakian category. Thus the Tannakian duality applies, and gives the result. \square

We already know, from chapter 4 above, that the quantum groups O_N^+, U_N^+ appear in this way, with D being respectively NC_2, \mathcal{NC}_2 . In general now, let us formulate:

DEFINITION 7.4. *A closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ is called easy when we have*

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

for any colored integers k, l , for a certain category of partitions $D \subset P$.

In other words, a compact quantum group is called easy when its Tannakian category appears in the simplest possible way: from a category of partitions. The terminology is quite natural, because Tannakian duality is basically our only serious tool.

Observe that the category D is not unique, for instance because at $N = 1$ all the categories of partitions produce the same easy quantum group, namely $G = \{1\}$. We will be back to this issue on several occasions, with various results about it.

We will see in what follows that many interesting examples of compact quantum groups are easy. Moreover, most of the known series of “basic” compact quantum groups, $G = (G_N)$ with $N \in \mathbb{N}$, can be in principle made fit into some suitable extensions of the easy quantum group formalism. We will discuss this too, in what follows.

In practice now, what we know so far, from chapter 4 above, is that U_N, U_N^+, O_N, O_N^+ are easy. Regarding now the half-liberations, we have here:

THEOREM 7.5. *We have the following results:*

- (1) U_N^* is easy, coming from the category $\mathcal{P}_2^* \subset \mathcal{P}_2$ of pairings having the property that, when the legs are relabelled clockwise $\circ \bullet \circ \bullet \dots$, each string connects $\circ - \bullet$.
- (2) O_N^* is easy too, coming from the category $P_2^* \subset P_2$ of pairings having the same property: when legs are labelled clockwise $\circ \bullet \circ \bullet \dots$, each string connects $\circ - \bullet$.

PROOF. We can proceed here as in the proof for U_N, O_N , from chapter 4 above, by replacing the basic crossing by the half-commutation crossing, as follows:

(1) Regarding $U_N^* \subset U_N^+$, the corresponding Tannakian category is generated by the operators T_π , with $\pi = \bowtie$, taken with all the possible $2^3 = 8$ matching colorings. Since these latter 8 partitions generate the category \mathcal{P}_2^* , we obtain the result.

(2) For O_N^* we can proceed similarly, by using the following formula:

$$O_N^* = O_N^+ \cap U_N^*$$

At the categorical level, this tells us that the associated Tannakian category is given by $C = \text{span}(T_\pi | \pi \in D)$, with:

$$D = \langle NC_2, \mathcal{P}_2^* \rangle = P_2^*$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. □

Let us collect now the results that we have so far in a single theorem, as follows:

THEOREM 7.6. *The basic unitary quantum groups, namely*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ O_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

are all easy, the corresponding categories of partitions being:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{P}_2 & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{P}_2^* & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{NC}_2 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ P_2 & \longleftarrow & P_2^* & \longleftarrow & NC_2 \end{array}$$

PROOF. This follows indeed from the various Brauer type results that we established so far, in chapter 4 and here. □

We have seen in chapters 5-6 that the easiness property of O_N^+, U_N^+ leads to some interesting consequences, at the level of representations, and of the general structure.

Regarding O_N^*, U_N^* , as a main consequence, we can now compute their projective versions, as part of the following general result:

THEOREM 7.7. *The projective versions of the basic quantum groups are as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} PU_N & \longrightarrow & PU_N & \longrightarrow & PU_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ PO_N & \longrightarrow & PU_N & \longrightarrow & PU_N^+ \end{array}$$

when identifying, in the free case, full and reduced version algebras.

PROOF. In the classical case, there is nothing to prove. Regarding the half-classical versions, consider the inclusions $O_N^*, U_N \subset U_N^*$. These induce inclusions as follows:

$$PO_N^*, PU_N \subset PU_N^*$$

Our claim is that these inclusions are isomorphisms. Let indeed u, v, w be the fundamental corepresentations of O_N^*, U_N, U_N^* . According to Theorem 7.5, we have:

$$\text{Hom}((u \otimes \bar{u})^k, (u \otimes \bar{u})^l) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in P_2^*((\circ\bullet)^k, (\circ\bullet)^l) \right)$$

$$\text{Hom}((u \otimes \bar{u})^k, (u \otimes \bar{u})^l) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in \mathcal{P}_2((\circ\bullet)^k, (\circ\bullet)^l) \right)$$

$$\text{Hom}((u \otimes \bar{u})^k, (u \otimes \bar{u})^l) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in \mathcal{P}_2^*((\circ\bullet)^k, (\circ\bullet)^l) \right)$$

The sets on the right being equal, we conclude that the inclusions $O_N^*, U_N \subset U_N^*$ preserve the corresponding Tannakian categories, and so must be isomorphisms.

Finally, in the free case the result follows either from the free complexification result from chapter 5, or from Theorem 7.6, by using the same method. \square

The above result is quite interesting, philosophically, because it shows that, in the noncommutative setting, the distinction between \mathbb{R} and \mathbb{C} becomes “blurred”. We will be back to this later, with some related noncommutative geometry considerations.

7b. Basic operations

Let us discuss now composition operations. We will be interested in:

PROPOSITION 7.8. *The closed subgroups of U_N^+ are subject to operations as follows:*

- (1) *Intersection: $H \cap K$ is the biggest quantum subgroup of H, K .*
- (2) *Generation: $\langle H, K \rangle$ is the smallest quantum group containing H, K .*

PROOF. We must prove that the universal quantum groups in the statement exist indeed. For this purpose, let us pick writings as follows, with I, J being Hopf ideals:

$$C(H) = C(U_N^+)/I$$

$$C(K) = C(U_N^+)/J$$

We can then construct our two universal quantum groups, as follows:

$$C(H \cap K) = C(U_N^+)/\langle I, J \rangle$$

$$C(\langle H, K \rangle) = C(U_N^+)/(I \cap J)$$

Thus, we obtain the result. \square

In practice, the operation \cap can be usually computed by using:

PROPOSITION 7.9. *Assuming $H, K \subset G$, the intersection $H \cap K$ is given by*

$$C(H \cap K) = C(G)/\{\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{P}\}$$

whenever

$$C(H) = C(G)/\mathcal{R} \quad , \quad C(K) = C(G)/\mathcal{P}$$

with \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{P} being certain sets of polynomial $*$ -relations between the coordinates u_{ij} .

PROOF. This follows from Proposition 7.8 above, or rather from its proof, and from the following trivial fact, regarding relations and ideals:

$$I = \langle \mathcal{R} \rangle, J = \langle \mathcal{P} \rangle \implies \langle I, J \rangle = \langle \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{P} \rangle$$

Thus, we obtain the result. \square

In order to discuss the generation operation, let us call Hopf image of a representation $C(G) \rightarrow A$ the smallest Hopf algebra quotient $C(L)$ producing a factorization:

$$C(G) \rightarrow C(L) \rightarrow A$$

The fact that this quotient exists indeed is routine, by dividing by a suitable ideal, and we will be back to this in section 16 below. This notion can be generalized as follows:

PROPOSITION 7.10. *Assuming $H, K \subset G$, the quantum group $\langle H, K \rangle$ is such that*

$$C(G) \rightarrow C(H \cap K) \rightarrow C(H), C(K)$$

is the joint Hopf image of the following quotient maps:

$$C(G) \rightarrow C(H), C(K)$$

PROOF. In the particular case from the statement, the joint Hopf image appears as the smallest Hopf algebra quotient $C(L)$ producing factorizations as follows:

$$C(G) \rightarrow C(L) \rightarrow C(H), C(K)$$

We conclude from this that we have $L = \langle H, K \rangle$, as desired. See [50]. \square

In the Tannakian setting now, we have the following result:

THEOREM 7.11. *The intersection and generation operations \cap and \langle, \rangle can be constructed via the Tannakian correspondence $G \rightarrow C_G$, as follows:*

- (1) *Intersection: defined via $C_{G \cap H} = \langle C_G, C_H \rangle$.*
- (2) *Generation: defined via $C_{\langle G, H \rangle} = C_G \cap C_H$.*

PROOF. This follows from Proposition 7.8, or rather from its proof, by taking I, J to be the ideals coming from Tannakian duality, in its soft form, from section 4 above. \square

In relation now with our easiness questions, we first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 7.12. *Assuming that H, K are easy, then so is $H \cap K$, and we have*

$$D_{H \cap K} = \langle D_H, D_K \rangle$$

at the level of the corresponding categories of partitions.

PROOF. We have indeed the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{H \cap K} &= \langle C_H, C_K \rangle \\ &= \langle \text{span}(D_H), \text{span}(D_K) \rangle \\ &= \text{span}(\langle D_H, D_K \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, by Tannakian duality we obtain the result. \square

Regarding the generation operation, the situation is more complicated, as follows:

PROPOSITION 7.13. *Assuming that H, K are easy, we have an inclusion*

$$\langle H, K \rangle \subset \{H, K\}$$

coming from an inclusion of Tannakian categories as follows,

$$C_H \cap C_K \supset \text{span}(D_H \cap D_K)$$

where $\{H, K\}$ is the easy quantum group having as category of partitions $D_H \cap D_K$.

PROOF. This follows from the definition and properties of the generation operation, and from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\langle H, K \rangle} &= C_H \cap C_K \\ &= \text{span}(D_H) \cap \text{span}(D_K) \\ &\supset \text{span}(D_H \cap D_K) \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, by Tannakian duality we obtain from this all the assertions. \square

It is not clear if the inclusions in Proposition 7.13 are isomorphisms or not, and this not even under a supplementary $N \gg 0$ assumption. Technically speaking, the problem comes from the fact that the operation $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$ does not produce linearly independent maps. Summarizing, we have some problems here, and we must proceed as follows:

THEOREM 7.14. *The intersection and easy generation operations \cap and $\{, \}$ can be constructed via the Tannakian correspondence $G \rightarrow D_G$, as follows:*

- (1) *Intersection: defined via $D_{G \cap H} = \langle D_G, D_H \rangle$.*
- (2) *Easy generation: defined via $D_{\{G, H\}} = D_G \cap D_H$.*

PROOF. Here the situation is as follows:

(1) This is a true result, coming from Proposition 7.12.

(2) This is more of an empty statement, coming from Proposition 7.13. \square

As already mentioned, there is some interesting mathematics still to be worked out, in relation with all this. We will be back to this later.

With the above notions in hand, we can formulate a nice result, which improves our main result so far, namely Theorem 7.6 above, as follows:

THEOREM 7.15. *The basic unitary quantum groups, namely*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 O_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+
 \end{array}$$

are all easy, and they form an intersection and easy generation diagram, in the sense that any rectangular subdiagram

$$P \subset Q, R \subset S$$

of the above diagram satisfies the condition $P = Q \cap R, \{Q, R\} = S$.

PROOF. We know from Theorem 7.6 that the quantum groups in the statement are easy, the corresponding categories of partitions being as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{P}_2 & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{P}_2^* & \longleftarrow & \mathcal{NC}_2 \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
 P_2 & \longleftarrow & P_2^* & \longleftarrow & NC_2
 \end{array}$$

Now observe that this latter diagram is an intersection and generation diagram, in the sense that any rectangular subdiagram $P \subset Q, R \subset S$ satisfies the following condition:

$$P = Q \cap R$$

$$\{Q, R\} = S$$

By using Theorem 7.14, this reformulates into the fact that the diagram of quantum groups is an intersection and easy generation diagram, as claimed. \square

It is possible to further improve the above result, by proving that the diagram there is actually a plain generation diagram. However, this is something quite technical, requiring advanced quantum group techniques, and we will comment on this later.

Let us explore now a number of further examples of easy quantum groups, which appear as “versions” of the basic unitary groups.

With the convention that a matrix is called bistochastic when its entries sum up to 1, on each row and each column, we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 7.16. *We have the following groups and quantum groups:*

- (1) $B_N \subset O_N$, consisting of the orthogonal matrices which are bistochastic.
- (2) $C_N \subset U_N$, consisting of the unitary matrices which are bistochastic.
- (3) $B_N^+ \subset O_N^+$, coming via $u\xi = \xi$, where ξ is the all-one vector.
- (4) $C_N^+ \subset U_N^+$, coming via $u\xi = \xi$, where ξ is the all-one vector.

Also, we have inclusions $B_N \subset B_N^+$ and $C_N \subset C_N^+$, which are both liberations.

PROOF. Here the fact that B_N, C_N are indeed groups is clear. As for B_N^+, C_N^+ , these are quantum groups as well, because the relation $\xi \in \text{Fix}(u)$ is categorical.

Finally, observe that for $U \in U_N$ we have:

$$U\xi = \xi \iff U^*\xi = \xi$$

By conjugating, these conditions are equivalent as well to:

$$\bar{U}\xi = \xi \quad , \quad U^t\xi = \xi$$

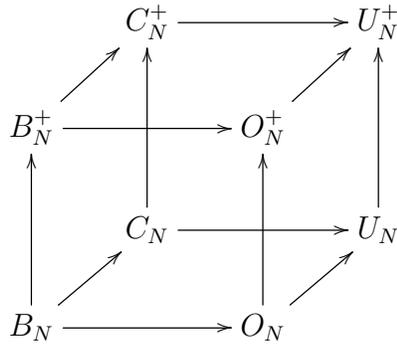
Thus $U \in U_N$ is bistochastic precisely when the following happens:

$$U\xi = \xi$$

But this gives the last assertion, and finishes the proof. □

The above quantum groups are all easy, and following [35], [87], we have:

THEOREM 7.17. *The basic orthogonal and unitary quantum groups and their bistochastic versions are all easy, and they form a diagram as follows,*



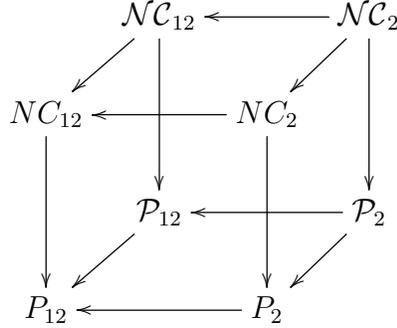
which is an intersection and easy generation diagram, in the sense of Theorem 7.15.

PROOF. The first assertion comes from the fact that the all-one vector ξ used in Proposition 7.16 above is the vector associated to the singleton partition:

$$\xi = T_1$$

Indeed, we obtain from this that the quantum groups B_N, C_N, B_N^+, C_N^+ are indeed easy, appearing from the categories of partitions for O_N, U_N, O_N^+, U_N^+ , by adding singletons.

In practice now, according to this observation, and to Theorem 7.15 above, the corresponding categories of partitions are as follows, where the symbol 12 stands for “singletons and pairings”, in the same way as the symbol 2 stands for “pairings”:



Now since both this diagram and the one the statement are intersection diagrams, the quantum groups form an intersection and easy generation diagram, as stated. \square

Generally speaking, the above result is quite nice, among others because we are now exiting the world of pairings. However, there are a few problems with it.

First, we cannot really merge it with Theorem 7.15, as to obtain as a final result a nice cubic diagram, containing all the quantum groups considered so far. Indeed, the half-classical versions of the bistochastic quantum groups collapse, and so cannot be inserted into the cube, as shown by the following result:

PROPOSITION 7.18. *The half-classical versions of B_N^+, C_N^+ are given by:*

$$B_N^+ \cap O_N^* = B_N \quad , \quad C_N^+ \cap U_N^* = C_N$$

In other words, the half-classical versions collapse to the classical versions.

PROOF. This follows from Tannakian duality, by using the fact that when capping the half-classical crossing with 2 singletons, we obtain the classical crossing. Alternatively, this follows from a direct computation. \square

Yet another problem with the bistochastic groups and quantum groups comes from the fact that these objects are not really “new”, because, following [81], we have:

PROPOSITION 7.19. *We have isomorphisms as follows:*

- (1) $B_N \simeq O_{N-1}$.
- (2) $B_N^+ \simeq O_{N-1}^+$.
- (3) $C_N \simeq U_{N-1}$.
- (4) $C_N^+ \simeq U_{N-1}^+$.

PROOF. Let us pick a matrix $F \in U_N$ satisfying the following condition, where ξ is the all-one vector:

$$F e_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} \xi$$

Such matrices exist of course, the basic example being the Fourier matrix:

$$F_N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}} (w^{ij})_{ij} \quad , \quad w = e^{2\pi i/N}$$

We have then the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} u\xi = \xi &\iff uF e_0 = F e_0 \\ &\iff F^* uF e_0 = e_0 \\ &\iff F^* uF = \text{diag}(1, w) \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have an isomorphism given by $w_{ij} \rightarrow (F^* uF)_{ij}$, as desired. \square

7c. Ad-hoc twisting

Back to generalities now, let us point out the fact that the easy quantum groups are not the only ones “coming from partitions”, but are rather the simplest ones having this property. An interesting and important class of compact quantum groups, which appear in relation with many questions, are the $q = -1$ twists of the compact Lie groups. Given a compact Lie group $G \subset U_N$, there are several methods for twisting it, as follows:

- (1) Ad-hoc twisting. This basically amounts in replacing the commutation relations between the coordinates $u_{ij} \in C(G)$ by anticommutation. In practice, this is quite tricky, because some of these commutation relations must be kept as such.
- (2) Cocycle twisting. This is something more conceptual, and more far-reaching, both at the level of the general theory and of the examples which can be obtained, the idea being that of twisting the multiplication of $C(G)$ by a cocycle.
- (3) Schur-Weyl twisting. This is a method which works only in the easy case, and is the most powerful in this case, the idea here being that of using Tannakian duality, and twisting the construction $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$, by using a signature map.

We will discuss here this material, first by working out the main examples, by using the ad-hoc strategy explained in (1), and then by getting into more advanced aspects, of algebraic and representation theory flavor, following the ideas in (2) and (3).

In order to get started now, the best is to deform first the simplest objects that we have, namely the noncommutative spheres. This can be done as follows:

THEOREM 7.20. *We have noncommutative spheres as follows, obtained via the twisted commutation relations $ab = \pm ba$, and twisted half-commutation relations $abc = \pm cba$,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \bar{S}_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}_{\mathbb{C},*}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \bar{S}_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}_{\mathbb{R},*}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}
 \end{array}$$

where the signs at left correspond to the anticommutation of distinct coordinates, and their adjoints, and the other signs come from functoriality.

PROOF. For the spheres on the left, if we want to replace some of the commutation relations $z_i z_j = z_j z_i$ by anticommutation relations $z_i z_j = -z_j z_i$, a bit of thinking tells us that the one and only natural choice is:

$$z_i z_j = -z_j z_i \quad , \quad \forall i \neq j$$

In other words, with the notation $\varepsilon_{ij} = 1 - \delta_{ij}$, we must have:

$$z_i z_j = (-1)^{\varepsilon_{ij}} z_j z_i$$

Regarding now the spheres in the middle, the situation is a priori a bit more tricky, because we have to take into account the various possible collapsings of $\{i, j, k\}$. However, if we want to have embeddings as above, there is only one choice, namely:

$$z_i z_j z_k = (-1)^{\varepsilon_{ij} + \varepsilon_{jk} + \varepsilon_{ik}} z_k z_j z_i$$

Thus, we have constructed our spheres, and embeddings, as needed. \square

As already mentioned, the above is something quite ad-hoc, but we will be back later to this, with some more conceptual twisting methods as well. To be more precise, the alternative idea will be that of twisting the quantum groups first, by using advanced easiness theory, and then deducing from this the twisting formulae for the spheres.

Let us discuss now the quantum group case. The situation here is considerably more complicated, because the coordinates u_{ij} depend on double indices, and finding for instance the correct signs for $u_{ij} u_{kl} u_{mn} = \pm u_{mn} u_{kl} u_{ij}$ looks nearly impossible.

However, we can solve this problem by taking some inspiration from the sphere case, which was already solved. We first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 7.21. *We have quantum groups as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{U}_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \bar{O}_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

defined via the following relations,

$$\alpha\beta = \begin{cases} -\beta\alpha & \text{for } a, b \in \{u_{ij}\} \text{ distinct, on the same row or column} \\ \beta\alpha & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

with the convention $\alpha = a, a^*$ and $\beta = b, b^*$.

PROOF. These quantum groups are well-known, see [16]. The idea indeed is that the existence of ε, S is clear. Regarding now Δ , set $U_{ij} = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$. For $j \neq k$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{ij}U_{ik} &= \sum_{s \neq t} u_{is}u_{it} \otimes u_{sj}u_{tk} + \sum_s u_{is}u_{is} \otimes u_{sj}u_{sk} \\ &= \sum_{s \neq t} -u_{it}u_{is} \otimes u_{tk}u_{sj} + \sum_s u_{is}u_{is} \otimes (-u_{sk}u_{sj}) \\ &= -U_{ik}U_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Also, for $i \neq k, j \neq l$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{ij}U_{kl} &= \sum_{s \neq t} u_{is}u_{kt} \otimes u_{sj}u_{tl} + \sum_s u_{is}u_{ks} \otimes u_{sj}u_{sl} \\ &= \sum_{s \neq t} u_{kt}u_{is} \otimes u_{tl}u_{sj} + \sum_s (-u_{ks}u_{is}) \otimes (-u_{sl}u_{sj}) \\ &= U_{kl}U_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof in the real case. In the complex case the remaining relations can be checked in a similar way, by putting $*$ exponents in the middle. \square

It remains now to twist O_N^*, U_N^* . In order to do so, given three coordinates $a, b, c \in \{u_{ij}\}$, let us set $\text{span}(a, b, c) = (r, c)$, where $r, c \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ are the number of rows and columns spanned by a, b, c . In other words, if we write $a = u_{ij}, b = u_{kl}, c = u_{pq}$ then $r = \#\{i, k, p\}$ and $l = \#\{j, l, q\}$. With these conventions, we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 7.22. *We have intermediate quantum groups as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \bar{U}_N & \longrightarrow & \bar{U}_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 \bar{O}_N & \longrightarrow & \bar{O}_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+
 \end{array}$$

defined via the following relations,

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = \begin{cases} -\gamma\beta\alpha & \text{for } a, b, c \in \{u_{ij}\} \text{ with } \text{span}(a, b, c) = (\leq 2, 3) \text{ or } (3, \leq 2) \\ \gamma\beta\alpha & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

with the conventions $\alpha = a, a^*, \beta = b, b^*$ and $\gamma = c, c^*$.

PROOF. The rules for the various commutation/anticommutation signs are:

$r \backslash c$	1	2	3
1	+	+	-
2	+	+	-
3	-	-	+

We first prove the result for \bar{O}_N^* . The construction of the counit, $\varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$, requires the Kronecker symbols δ_{ij} to commute/anticommute according to the above table. Equivalently, we must prove that the situation $\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl}\delta_{pq} = 1$ can appear only in a case where the above table indicates “+”. But this is clear, because $\delta_{ij}\delta_{kl}\delta_{pq} = 1$ implies $r = c$.

The construction of the antipode S is clear too, because this requires the choice of our \pm signs to be invariant under transposition, and this is true, the table being symmetric.

With $U_{ij} = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{ia}U_{jb}U_{kc} &= \sum_{xyz} u_{ix}u_{jy}u_{kz} \otimes u_{xa}u_{yb}u_{zc} \\
 &= \sum_{xyz} \pm u_{kz}u_{jy}u_{ix} \otimes \pm u_{zc}u_{yb}u_{xa} \\
 &= \pm U_{kc}U_{jb}U_{ia}
 \end{aligned}$$

We must prove that, when examining the precise two \pm signs in the middle formula, their product produces the correct \pm sign at the end. The point now is that both these signs depend only on $s = \text{span}(x, y, z)$, and for $s = 1, 2, 3$ respectively:

- For a (3, 1) span we obtain $+-, +-, -+$, so a product $-$ as needed.
- For a (2, 1) span we obtain $++, ++, --$, so a product $+$ as needed.
- For a (3, 3) span we obtain $--, --, ++$, so a product $+$ as needed.
- For a (3, 2) span we obtain $+-, +-, -+$, so a product $-$ as needed.
- For a (2, 2) span we obtain $++, ++, --$, so a product $+$ as needed.

Together with the fact that our problem is invariant under $(r, c) \rightarrow (c, r)$, and with the fact that for a $(1, 1)$ span there is nothing to prove, this finishes the proof. For \bar{U}_N^* the proof is similar, by putting $*$ exponents in the middle. \square

The above results can be summarized as follows:

THEOREM 7.23. *We have quantum groups as follows, obtained via the twisted commutation relations $ab = \pm ba$, and twisted half-commutation relations $abc = \pm cba$,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bar{U}_N & \longrightarrow & \bar{U}_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \bar{O}_N & \longrightarrow & \bar{O}_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

where the signs at left correspond to anticommutation for distinct entries on rows and columns, and commutation otherwise, and the other signs come from functoriality.

PROOF. As explained above, there is only one reasonable way of arranging the signs, as for everything to work fine. So let us go ahead now, and present the solution.

Given abstract coordinates $a, b, c, \dots \in \{u_{ij}\}$, let us set $\text{span}(a, b, c, \dots) = (r, c)$, where $r, c \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ are the numbers of rows and columns spanned by a, b, c, \dots , inside the matrix $u = (u_{ij})$. Also, we make the conventions $\alpha = a, a^*, \beta = b, b^*$, and so on.

With these conventions, the relations for the quantum groups on the left, which are the only possible ones, as for having a good compatibility with the spheres, are:

$$\alpha\beta = \begin{cases} -\beta\alpha & \text{for } a, b \in \{u_{ij}\} \text{ with } \text{span}(a, b) = (1, 2) \text{ or } (2, 1) \\ \beta\alpha & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

As for the relations for the quantum groups in the middle, once again these are uniquely determined by various functoriality considerations, and must be as follows:

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = \begin{cases} -\gamma\beta\alpha & \text{for } a, b, c \in \{u_{ij}\} \text{ with } \text{span}(a, b, c) = (\leq 2, 3) \text{ or } (3, \leq 2) \\ \gamma\beta\alpha & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Summarizing, we are done with the difficult part, namely guessing the signs. What is left is to prove that the above relations produce indeed quantum groups, with inclusions between them, as in the statement. But this follows from the computations from the proof of Proposition 7.21 and Proposition 7.22 above. \square

7d. Schur-Weyl twisting

Our purpose now will be that of showing that the quantum groups constructed above can be in fact defined in a more conceptual way, as ‘‘Schur-Weyl twists’’. Let $P_{\text{even}}(k, l) \subset P(k, l)$ be the set of partitions with blocks having even size, and $NC_{\text{even}}(k, l) \subset P_{\text{even}}(k, l)$

be the subset of noncrossing partitions. Also, we use the standard embedding $S_k \subset P_2(k, k)$, via the pairings having only up-to-down strings. Given a partition $\tau \in P(k, l)$, we call “switch” the operation which consists in switching two neighbors, belonging to different blocks, in the upper row, or in the lower row. With these conventions, we have:

PROPOSITION 7.24. *There is a signature map $\varepsilon : P_{\text{even}} \rightarrow \{-1, 1\}$, given by*

$$\varepsilon(\tau) = (-1)^c$$

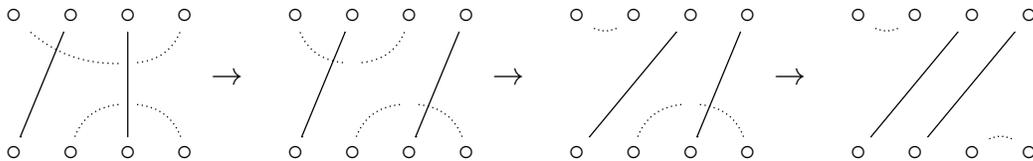
where c is the number of switches needed to make τ noncrossing. In addition:

- (1) For $\tau \in S_k$, this is the usual signature.
- (2) For $\tau \in P_2$ we have $(-1)^c$, where c is the number of crossings.
- (3) For $\tau \leq \pi \in NC_{\text{even}}$, the signature is 1.

PROOF. In order to show that the signature map ε is well-defined, we must prove that the number c in the statement is well-defined modulo 2. It is enough to perform the verification for the noncrossing partitions. More precisely, given $\tau, \tau' \in NC_{\text{even}}$ having the same block structure, we must prove that the number of switches c required for the passage $\tau \rightarrow \tau'$ is even.

In order to do so, observe that any partition $\tau \in P(k, l)$ can be put in “standard form”, by ordering its blocks according to the appearance of the first leg in each block, counting clockwise from top left, and then by performing the switches as for block 1 to be at left, then for block 2 to be at left, and so on. Here the required switches are also uniquely determined, by the order coming from counting clockwise from top left.

Here is an example of such an algorithmic switching operation:



The point now is that, under the assumption $\tau \in NC_{\text{even}}(k, l)$, each of the moves required for putting a leg at left, and hence for putting a whole block at left, requires an even number of switches. Thus, putting τ in standard form requires an even number of switches. Now given $\tau, \tau' \in NC_{\text{even}}$ having the same block structure, the standard form coincides, so the number of switches c required for the passage $\tau \rightarrow \tau'$ is indeed even.

Regarding now the remaining assertions, these are all elementary:

(1) For $\tau \in S_k$ the standard form is $\tau' = id$, and the passage $\tau \rightarrow id$ comes by composing with a number of transpositions, which gives the signature.

(2) For a general $\tau \in P_2$, the standard form is of type $\tau' = | \dots |_{\cap \dots \cap}^{\cup \dots \cup}$, and the passage $\tau \rightarrow \tau'$ requires $c \bmod 2$ switches, where c is the number of crossings.

(3) Assuming that $\tau \in P_{\text{even}}$ comes from $\pi \in NC_{\text{even}}$ by merging a certain number of blocks, we can prove that the signature is 1 by proceeding by recurrence. \square

We can use the above signature map, as follows:

DEFINITION 7.25. *Associated to a partition $\pi \in P_{\text{even}}(k, l)$ is the linear map*

$$\bar{T}_\pi : (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes k} \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes l}$$

given by the following formula, with e_1, \dots, e_N being the standard basis of \mathbb{C}^N ,

$$\bar{T}_\pi(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \bar{\delta}_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}$$

and where $\bar{\delta}_\pi \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$ is $\bar{\delta}_\pi = \varepsilon(\tau)$ if $\tau \geq \pi$, and $\bar{\delta}_\pi = 0$ otherwise, with $\tau = \ker \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix}$.

In other words, what we are doing here is to add signatures to the usual formula of T_π . Indeed, observe that the usual formula for T_π can be written as follows:

$$T_\pi(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j: \ker \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix} \geq \pi} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}$$

Now by inserting signs, coming from the signature map $\varepsilon : P_{\text{even}} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$, we are led to the following formula, which coincides with the one given above:

$$\bar{T}_\pi(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{\tau \geq \pi} \varepsilon(\tau) \sum_{j: \ker \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix} = \tau} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l}$$

We will be back later to this analogy, with more details on what can be done with it.

For the moment, we must first prove a key categorical result, as follows:

PROPOSITION 7.26. *The assignment $\pi \rightarrow \bar{T}_\pi$ is categorical, in the sense that*

$$\bar{T}_\pi \otimes \bar{T}_\sigma = \bar{T}_{[\pi\sigma]} \quad , \quad \bar{T}_\pi \bar{T}_\sigma = N^{c(\pi, \sigma)} \bar{T}_{[\pi]} \quad , \quad \bar{T}_\pi^* = \bar{T}_{\pi^*}$$

where $c(\pi, \sigma)$ are certain positive integers.

PROOF. We have to go back to the proof from the untwisted case, from section 4 above, and insert signs. We have to check three conditions, as follows:

1. Concatenation. In the untwisted case, this was based on the following formula:

$$\delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p \\ j_1 \dots j_q \end{pmatrix} \delta_\sigma \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \dots k_r \\ l_1 \dots l_s \end{pmatrix} = \delta_{[\pi\sigma]} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p & k_1 \dots k_r \\ j_1 \dots j_q & l_1 \dots l_s \end{pmatrix}$$

In the twisted case, it is enough to check the following formula:

$$\varepsilon \left(\ker \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p \\ j_1 \dots j_q \end{pmatrix} \right) \varepsilon \left(\ker \begin{pmatrix} k_1 \dots k_r \\ l_1 \dots l_s \end{pmatrix} \right) = \varepsilon \left(\ker \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p & k_1 \dots k_r \\ j_1 \dots j_q & l_1 \dots l_s \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Let us denote by τ, ν the partitions on the left, so that the partition on the right is of the form $\rho \leq [\tau\nu]$. Now by switching to the noncrossing form, $\tau \rightarrow \tau'$ and $\nu \rightarrow \nu'$, the partition on the right transforms into:

$$\rho \rightarrow \rho' \leq [\tau'\nu']$$

Now since the partition $[\tau'\nu']$ is noncrossing, we can use Proposition 7.24 (3), and we obtain the result.

2. Composition. In the untwisted case, this was based on the following formula:

$$\sum_{j_1 \dots j_q} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p \\ j_1 \dots j_q \end{pmatrix} \delta_\sigma \begin{pmatrix} j_1 \dots j_q \\ k_1 \dots k_r \end{pmatrix} = N^{c(\pi, \sigma)} \delta_{[\pi]} \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p \\ k_1 \dots k_r \end{pmatrix}$$

In order to prove now the result in the twisted case, it is enough to check that the signs match. More precisely, we must establish the following formula:

$$\varepsilon \left(\ker \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p \\ j_1 \dots j_q \end{pmatrix} \right) \varepsilon \left(\ker \begin{pmatrix} j_1 \dots j_q \\ k_1 \dots k_r \end{pmatrix} \right) = \varepsilon \left(\ker \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p \\ k_1 \dots k_r \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

Let τ, ν be the partitions on the left, so that the partition on the right is of the form $\rho \leq [\tau]$. Our claim is that we can jointly switch τ, ν to the noncrossing form. Indeed, we can first switch as for $\ker(j_1 \dots j_q)$ to become noncrossing, and then switch the upper legs of τ , and the lower legs of ν , as for both these partitions to become noncrossing. Now observe that when switching in this way to the noncrossing form, $\tau \rightarrow \tau'$ and $\nu \rightarrow \nu'$, the partition on the right transforms into:

$$\rho \rightarrow \rho' \leq [\tau']$$

Since the partition $[\tau']$ is noncrossing, we can apply Proposition 7.24 (3), and we obtain the result.

3. Involution. Here we must prove the following formula:

$$\bar{\delta}_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_p \\ j_1 \dots j_q \end{pmatrix} = \bar{\delta}_{\pi^*} \begin{pmatrix} j_1 \dots j_q \\ i_1 \dots i_p \end{pmatrix}$$

But this is clear from the definition of $\bar{\delta}_\pi$, and we are done. \square

As a conclusion, our twisted construction $\pi \rightarrow \bar{T}_\pi$ has all the needed properties for producing quantum groups, via Tannakian duality. Thus, we can formulate:

THEOREM 7.27. *Given a category of partitions $D \subset P_{\text{even}}$, the construction*

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(\bar{T}_\pi \Big| \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

produces via Tannakian duality a quantum group $\bar{G}_N \subset U_N^+$, for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

PROOF. This follows indeed from the Tannakian results from section 4 above, exactly as in the easy case, by using this time Proposition 7.26 as technical ingredient.

To be more precise, Proposition 7.26 shows that the linear spaces on the right form a Tannakian category, and so the results in chapter 4 apply, and give the result. \square

We can unify the easy quantum groups, or at least the examples coming from categories $D \subset P_{even}$, with the quantum groups constructed above, as follows:

DEFINITION 7.28. A closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ is called *q-easy*, or *quizzy*, with deformation parameter $q = \pm 1$, when its tensor category appears as follows,

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(\dot{T}_\pi \mid \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

for a certain category of partitions $D \subset P_{even}$, where, for $q = -1, 1$:

$$\dot{T} = \bar{T}, T$$

The Schur-Weyl twist of G is the quizzy quantum group $\bar{G} \subset U_N^+$ obtained via $q \rightarrow -q$.

We will see later on that the easy quantum group associated to P_{even} itself is the hyperochahedral group H_N , and so that our assumption $D \subset P_{even}$, replacing $D \subset P$, simply corresponds to $H_N \subset G$, replacing the usual condition $S_N \subset G$.

In relation now with the basic quantum groups, we first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 7.29. The linear map associated to the basic crossing is:

$$\bar{T}_\chi(e_i \otimes e_j) = \begin{cases} -e_j \otimes e_i & \text{for } i \neq j \\ e_j \otimes e_i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

The linear map associated to the half-liberating permutation is:

$$\bar{T}_\chi(e_i \otimes e_j \otimes e_k) = \begin{cases} -e_k \otimes e_j \otimes e_i & \text{for } i, j, k \text{ distinct} \\ e_k \otimes e_j \otimes e_i & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

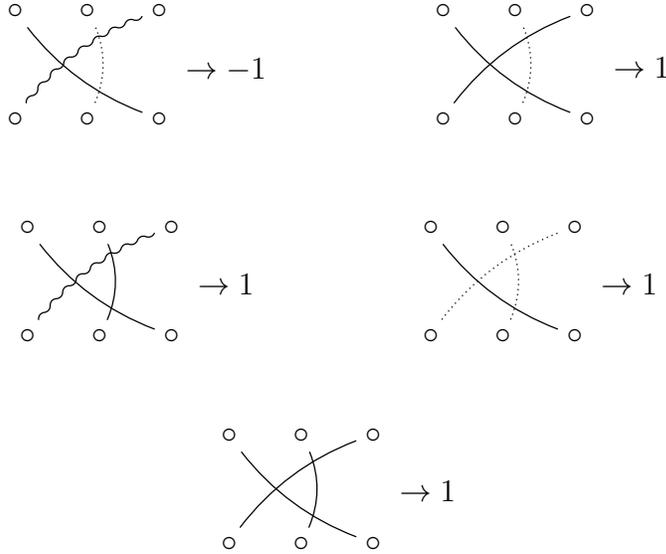
Also, for any noncrossing pairing $\pi \in NC_2$, we have $\bar{T}_\pi = T_\pi$.

PROOF. We have to compute the signature of the various partitions involved, and we can use here (1,2,3) in Proposition 7.24. We make the convention that the strings which cross and which are of the same type, e.g. dotted, correspond to the same block.

Regarding the basic crossing and its collapsed version, the signatures are:



But this gives the first formula in the statement. Regarding now the second formula, this follows from the following signature computations, obtained by counting the crossings, in the first case, by switching twice as to put the partition in noncrossing form, in the next 3 cases, and by observing that the partition is noncrossing, in the last case:



Finally, the last assertion follows from Proposition 7.24 (3). □

The relation with the basic quantum groups comes from:

PROPOSITION 7.30. *For an orthogonal quantum group G , the following hold:*

- (1) $\dot{T}_\chi \in \text{End}(u^{\otimes 2})$ precisely when $G \subset \dot{O}_N$.
- (2) $\dot{T}_\chi \in \text{End}(u^{\otimes 3})$ precisely when $G \subset \dot{O}_N^*$.

PROOF. We know this in the untwisted case. In the twisted case, the proof is as follows:

(1) By using the formula of \bar{T}_χ in Proposition 7.29, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{T}_\chi \otimes 1)u^{\otimes 2}(e_i \otimes e_j \otimes 1) &= \sum_k e_k \otimes e_k \otimes u_{ki}u_{kj} \\
 &- \sum_{k \neq l} e_l \otimes e_k \otimes u_{ki}u_{lj}
 \end{aligned}$$

We have as well the following formula:

$$u^{\otimes 2}(\bar{T}_\chi \otimes 1)(e_i \otimes e_j \otimes 1) = \begin{cases} \sum_{kl} e_l \otimes e_k \otimes u_{li}u_{ki} & \text{if } i = j \\ -\sum_{kl} e_l \otimes e_k \otimes u_{lj}u_{ki} & \text{if } i \neq j \end{cases}$$

For $i = j$ the conditions are $u_{ki}^2 = u_{ki}^2$ for any k , and $u_{ki}u_{li} = -u_{li}u_{ki}$ for any $k \neq l$. For $i \neq j$ the conditions are $u_{ki}u_{kj} = -u_{kj}u_{ki}$ for any k , and $u_{ki}u_{lj} = u_{lj}u_{ki}$ for any $k \neq l$. Thus we have exactly the relations between the coordinates of \bar{O}_N , and we are done.

(2) By using the formula of \bar{T}_χ in Proposition 7.29, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\bar{T}_\chi \otimes 1)u^{\otimes 2}(e_i \otimes e_j \otimes e_k \otimes 1) \\ &= \sum_{abc \text{ not distinct}} e_c \otimes e_b \otimes e_a \otimes u_{ai}u_{bj}u_{ck} \\ & - \sum_{a,b,c \text{ distinct}} e_c \otimes e_b \otimes e_a \otimes u_{ai}u_{bj}u_{ck} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have as well the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} & u^{\otimes 2}(\bar{T}_\chi \otimes 1)(e_i \otimes e_j \otimes e_k \otimes 1) \\ &= \begin{cases} \sum_{abc} e_c \otimes e_b \otimes e_a \otimes u_{ck}u_{bj}u_{ai} & \text{for } i, j, k \text{ not distinct} \\ -\sum_{abc} e_c \otimes e_b \otimes e_a \otimes u_{ck}u_{bj}u_{ai} & \text{for } i, j, k \text{ distinct} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

For i, j, k not distinct the conditions are $u_{ai}u_{bj}u_{ck} = u_{ck}u_{bj}u_{ai}$ for a, b, c not distinct, and $u_{ai}u_{bj}u_{ck} = -u_{ck}u_{bj}u_{ai}$ for a, b, c distinct. For i, j, k distinct the conditions are $u_{ai}u_{bj}u_{ck} = -u_{ck}u_{bj}u_{ai}$ for a, b, c not distinct, and $u_{ai}u_{bj}u_{ck} = u_{ck}u_{bj}u_{ai}$ for a, b, c distinct. Thus we have the relations between the coordinates of \bar{O}_N^* , and we are done. \square

We can now formulate our first Schur-Weyl twisting result, as follows:

THEOREM 7.31. *The twisted quantum groups introduced before,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bar{U}_N & \longrightarrow & \bar{U}_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \bar{O}_N & \longrightarrow & \bar{O}_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

appear as twists of the basic quantum groups, namely

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \bar{O}_N & \longrightarrow & \bar{O}_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \end{array}$$

via the Schur-Weyl twisting procedure described above.

PROOF. This follows indeed from Proposition 7.30 above. \square

Summarizing, we have now a conceptual approach to the twisting of the basic unitary quantum groups.

In order for our twisting theory to be complete, let us discuss as well the computation of the quantum isometry groups of the twisted spheres. We have here:

THEOREM 7.32. *The quantum isometry groups of the twisted spheres,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \bar{S}_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}_{\mathbb{C},*}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \bar{S}_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & \bar{S}_{\mathbb{R},*}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1} \end{array}$$

are the above twisted orthogonal and unitary groups.

PROOF. The proof in the classical twisted cases is similar to the proof in the classical untwisted cases, by adding signs. Indeed, for the twisted real sphere $\bar{S}_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(z_i z_j) &= \sum_k z_k^2 \otimes u_{ki} u_{kj} \\ &+ \sum_{k < l} z_k z_l \otimes (u_{ki} u_{lj} - u_{li} u_{kj}) \end{aligned}$$

We deduce that with $[[a, b]] = ab + ba$ we have the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi([[z_i, z_j]]) &= \sum_k z_k^2 \otimes [[u_{ki}, u_{kj}]] \\ &+ \sum_{k < l} z_k z_l \otimes ([u_{ki}, u_{lj}] - [u_{li}, u_{kj}]) \end{aligned}$$

Now assuming $i \neq j$, we have $[[z_i, z_j]] = 0$, and we therefore obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} [[u_{ki}, u_{kj}]] &= 0 \quad , \quad \forall k \\ [u_{ki}, u_{lj}] &= [u_{li}, u_{kj}] \quad , \quad \forall k < l \end{aligned}$$

By using now the standard trick, namely applying the antipode and then relabelling, the latter relation gives:

$$[u_{ki}, u_{lj}] = 0$$

Thus, we obtain the result. The proof for $\bar{S}_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$ is similar, by using the above-mentioned categorical trick, in order to deduce from the relations $ab = \pm ba$ the remaining relations $ab^* = \pm b^*a$. Finally, the proof in the half-classical twisted cases is similar to the proof in the half-classical untwisted cases, by adding signs where needed. \square

As a conclusion, we have a quite interesting notion of easy quantum group, basically coming from the Brauer philosophy for O_N, U_N , and notably covering O_N^+, U_N^+ , along with some theory and examples, and with a twisting extension as well.

We will be back to this later on, in chapters 11-12 below, with a negative result this time, stating that the easy quantum reflection groups are invariant under twisting.

7e. Exercises

Here is a first instructive exercise, of rather algebraic and abstract nature, in relation with the notion of easiness that we developed in the above:

EXERCISE 7.33. *Prove that any closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ has an “easy envelope”*

$$G \subset \tilde{G} \subset U_N^+$$

which is the smallest easy quantum group containing G .

Obviously, this is something of Tannakian nature. The problem is that of finding the precise Tannakian formulation of the exercise, and then solving it.

In relation with the product operations, we have:

EXERCISE 7.34. *Prove that if H, K are easy then we have inclusions as follows,*

$$\langle H, K \rangle \subset \widetilde{\langle H, K \rangle} \subset \{H, K\}$$

where the middle object is an easy envelope, as constructed above.

As before, this is something of Tannakian nature. As a comment here, this improves the results that we have so far, and refines the questions which remain to be solved. Indeed, it is not clear that either of the above inclusions must be an isomorphism.

Here is a third exercise regarding easiness, which is a key one:

EXERCISE 7.35. *Prove that the usual symmetric group, regarded as group of permutation matrices,*

$$S_N \subset O_N$$

is easy, with the corresponding category of partitions being P itself.

This is something quite fundamental, that we will discuss in detail later on. However, the proof is not that difficult, and can be certainly be worked out.

Along the same lines, and making now the link with the twisting, we have:

EXERCISE 7.36. *Prove that the hyperoctahedral group, which is by definition the symmetry group of the N -hypercube, when regarded as group of orthogonal matrices,*

$$H_N \subset O_N$$

is easy, with the corresponding category of partitions being P_{even} .

As before with S_N , this is something that we will discuss in detail later on. We will discuss as well later free analogues of these results, involving NC, NC_{even} .

Here is now a combinatorial exercise regarding signatures and twisting:

EXERCISE 7.37. *Find a general formula connecting the linear maps*

$$T_\pi \quad , \quad \bar{T}_\pi$$

involving the Möbius function of the partitions.

To be more precise, we have already seen in the above a number of formulae for the maps \bar{T}_π , expressed as linear combinations of maps T_π . The problem is that of understanding how the correspondence between the maps \bar{T}_π and the maps T_π works, and since all this is about partitions, the answer can only be a Möbius type formula.

Here is now an exercise regarding the quantum isometry groups:

EXERCISE 7.38. *Work out the missing details in the proof of Theorem 7.32, by taking the untwisted computations, and adding signs where needed.*

Obviously, this is something self-explanatory, which can only work, with a bit of patience, and care for the details.

Finally, here is an instructive exercise, whose complete solution might take however some time, regarding all the quantum groups that we constructed so far:

EXERCISE 7.39. *Work out what happens at $N = 2$, in connection with all the easy quantum groups introduced so far, and with their twists as well.*

To be more precise, we have met many examples of easy quantum groups G_N , and the problem is that of understanding, for each of these quantum groups, if G_2 is something well-known. Generally speaking, the answer here is yes, but all this is worth to be worked out in detail. After this, the question regarding the twists makes sense as well.

CHAPTER 8

Probabilistic aspects

8a. Free probability

We discuss here the computation of the various integrals over the compact quantum groups, with respect to the Haar measure. In order to formulate our results in a conceptual form, we use the modern measure theory language, namely probability theory:

DEFINITION 8.1. *Let X be a probability space.*

- (1) *The real functions $f \in L^\infty(X)$ are called random variables.*
- (2) *The moments of such a variable are the numbers $M_k(f) = \mathbb{E}(f^k)$.*
- (3) *The law of such a variable is the measure given by $M_k(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^k d\mu_f(x)$.*

Here the fact that μ_f exists indeed is not trivial. By linearity, we would like to have a real probability measure making hold the following formula, for any $P \in \mathbb{R}[X]$:

$$\mathbb{E}(P(f)) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} P(x) d\mu_f(x)$$

By using a continuity argument, it is enough to have this for the characteristic functions χ_I of the measurable sets $I \subset \mathbb{R}$. Thus, we would like to have μ_f such that:

$$\mathbb{P}(f \in I) = \mu_f(I)$$

But this latter formula can serve as a definition for μ_f , and so we are done.

Next in line, we need to talk about independence. Once again with the idea of doing things a bit abstractly, the definition here is as follows:

DEFINITION 8.2. *Two variables $f, g \in L^\infty(X)$ are called independent when*

$$\mathbb{E}(f^k g^l) = \mathbb{E}(f^k) \cdot \mathbb{E}(g^l)$$

happens, for any $k, l \in \mathbb{N}$.

Once again, this definition hides some non-trivial things. Indeed, by linearity, we would like to have a formula as follows, valid for any polynomials $P, Q \in \mathbb{R}[X]$:

$$\mathbb{E}(P(f)Q(g)) = \mathbb{E}(P(f)) \cdot \mathbb{E}(Q(g))$$

By continuity, it is enough to have this for characteristic functions of type χ_I, χ_J , with $I, J \subset \mathbb{R}$. Thus, we are led to the usual definition of independence, namely:

$$\mathbb{P}(f \in I, g \in J) = \mathbb{P}(f \in I) \cdot \mathbb{P}(g \in J)$$

Thus, our definition makes sense.

Here is now our first result, providing tools for the study of the independence:

THEOREM 8.3. *Assume that $f, g \in L^\infty(X)$ are independent.*

- (1) *We have $\mu_{f+g} = \mu_f * \mu_g$, where $*$ is the convolution of measures.*
- (2) *We have $F_{f+g} = F_f F_g$, where $F_f(x) = \mathbb{E}(e^{ixf})$ is the Fourier transform.*

PROOF. This is something very standard, the idea being as follows:

- (1) We have the following computation, using the independence of f, g :

$$\begin{aligned} M_k(f+g) &= \mathbb{E}((f+g)^k) \\ &= \sum_l \binom{k}{l} \mathbb{E}(f^l g^{k-l}) \\ &= \sum_l \binom{k}{l} M_l(f) M_{k-l}(g) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, by using the Fubini theorem, we have as well:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^k d(\mu_f * \mu_g)(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} (x+y)^k d\mu_f(x) d\mu_g(y) \\ &= \sum_l \binom{k}{l} \int_{\mathbb{R}} x^l d\mu_f(x) \int_{\mathbb{R}} y^{k-l} d\mu_g(y) \\ &= \sum_l \binom{k}{l} M_l(f) M_{k-l}(g) \end{aligned}$$

Thus the measures μ_{f+g} and $\mu_f * \mu_g$ have the same moments, and so coincide.

- (2) We have indeed the following computation, using (1) and Fubini:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{f+g}(x) &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ixy} d\mu_{f+g}(y) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}} e^{ix(y+z)} d\mu_f(y) d\mu_g(z) \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ixy} d\mu_f(y) \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ixz} d\mu_g(z) \\ &= F_f(x) F_g(x) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. □

Let us discuss now the normal distributions. We have here:

DEFINITION 8.4. *The normal law of parameter 1 is the following measure:*

$$g_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

More generally, the normal law of parameter $t > 0$ is the following measure:

$$g_t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-x^2/2t} dx$$

These are also called Gaussian distributions, with “g” standing for Gauss.

As a first remark, the above laws have indeed mass 1, as they should. This follows indeed from the Gauss formula, which gives, with $x = y/\sqrt{2t}$:

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-y^2/2t} dy = \sqrt{2\pi t}$$

Generally speaking, the normal laws appear as bit everywhere, in real life. The reasons behind this phenomenon come from the Central Limit Theorem (CLT), that we will explain in a moment, after developing the needed general theory. We first have:

PROPOSITION 8.5. *We have the following formula, for any $t > 0$:*

$$F_{g_t}(x) = e^{-tx^2/2}$$

In particular, the normal laws satisfy $g_s * g_t = g_{s+t}$, for any $s, t > 0$.

PROOF. The Fourier transform formula can be established as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{g_t}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-y^2/2t + ixy} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-(y/\sqrt{2t} - \sqrt{t/2}ix)^2 - tx^2/2} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-z^2 - tx^2/2} dz \end{aligned}$$

As for the last assertion, this follows from the linearization result from Theorem 8.3 (2) above, because $\log F_{g_t}$ is linear in t . \square

We are now ready to state and prove the CLT, as follows:

THEOREM 8.6 (CLT). *Given random variables $f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots \in L^\infty(X)$ which are i.i.d., centered, and with variance $t > 0$, we have, with $n \rightarrow \infty$, in moments,*

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \sim g_t$$

where g_t is the Gaussian law of parameter t , having as density $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-y^2/2t} dy$.

PROOF. We have the following formula for $F_f(x) = \mathbb{E}(e^{ixf})$, in terms of moments:

$$F_f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^k M_k(f)}{k!} x^k$$

Thus, the Fourier transform of the variable in the statement is:

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \left[F_f \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \right]^n \\ &= \left[1 - \frac{tx^2}{2n} + O(n^{-2}) \right]^n \\ &\simeq e^{-tx^2/2} \end{aligned}$$

But this latter function being the Fourier transform of g_t , we obtain the result. \square

Let us record as well the complex CLT. This is as follows:

THEOREM 8.7 (Complex CLT). *Given variables $f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots \in L^\infty(X)$ whose real and imaginary parts are i.i.d., centered, and with variance $t > 0$, we have, with $n \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \sim G_t$$

where G_t is the complex Gaussian law of parameter t , appearing as the law of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a + ib)$, where a, b are real and independent, each following the law g_t .

PROOF. This is clear from Theorem 8.6 above, by taking real and imaginary parts of all the variables involved. \square

We will be back to more classical probability results later on. In the noncommutative setting now, the starting definition is as follows:

DEFINITION 8.8. *Let A be a C^* -algebra, given with a trace tr .*

- (1) *The elements $a \in A$ are called random variables.*
- (2) *The moments of such a variable are the numbers $M_k(a) = tr(a^k)$.*
- (3) *The law of such a variable is the functional $\mu : P \rightarrow tr(P(a))$.*

Here $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ is as usual a colored integer, and the powers a^k are defined by multiplicativity and the usual formulae, namely:

$$a^\emptyset = 1 \quad , \quad a^\circ = a \quad , \quad a^\bullet = a^*$$

As for the polynomial P , this is a noncommuting $*$ -polynomial in one variable:

$$P \in \mathbb{C} \langle X, X^* \rangle$$

Observe that the law is uniquely determined by the moments, because:

$$P(X) = \sum_k \lambda_k X^k \implies \mu(P) = \sum_k \lambda_k M_k(a)$$

Generally speaking, the above definition is something quite abstract, but there is no other way of doing things, at least at this level of generality. We have indeed:

THEOREM 8.9. *Given a C^* -algebra with a faithful trace (A, tr) , any normal variable,*

$$aa^* = a^*a$$

has a usual law, namely a complex probability measure $\mu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{C})$ satisfying:

$$tr(a^k) = \int_{\mathbb{C}} z^k d\mu(z)$$

This law is unique, and is supported by the spectrum $\sigma(a) \subset \mathbb{C}$. In the non-normal case, $aa^ \neq a^*a$, such a usual law does not exist.*

PROOF. This is something that we already know from chapter 6 above:

(1) This comes from the Gelfand theorem, which gives $\langle a \rangle = C(\sigma(a))$, and then the Riesz theorem, which shows that the functional $f(a) \rightarrow tr(f(a))$ must come from a probability measure μ on the spectrum $\sigma(a)$, as follows:

$$tr(f(a)) = \int_{\sigma(a)} f(z) d\mu(z)$$

(2) This comes from a direct computation, once again explained in detail in chapter 6 above, which shows that we have $tr(aa^*aa^*) > tr(aaa^*a^*)$ for $aa^* \neq a^*a$. \square

Summarizing, we have a beginning of a theory, generalizing that of the compact probability spaces (X, μ) . Let us discuss now the independence, and its noncommutative versions. As a starting point here, we have the following notion:

DEFINITION 8.10. *Two subalgebras $B, C \subset A$ are called independent when the following condition is satisfied, for any $b \in B$ and $c \in C$:*

$$tr(bc) = tr(b)tr(c)$$

Equivalently, the following condition must be satisfied, for any $b \in B$ and $c \in C$:

$$tr(b) = tr(c) = 0 \implies tr(bc) = 0$$

Also, two variables $b, c \in A$ are called independent when the algebras that they generate,

$$B = \langle b \rangle \quad , \quad C = \langle c \rangle$$

are independent inside A , in the above sense.

Observe that the above two conditions are indeed equivalent. In one sense this is clear, and in the other sense, with $a' = a - \text{tr}(a)$, this follows from:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{tr}(bc) &= \text{tr}[(b' + \text{tr}(b))(c' + \text{tr}(c))] \\ &= \text{tr}(b'c') + \text{tr}(b')\text{tr}(c) + \text{tr}(b)\text{tr}(c') + \text{tr}(b)\text{tr}(c) \\ &= \text{tr}(b'c') + \text{tr}(b)\text{tr}(c) \\ &= \text{tr}(b)\text{tr}(c) \end{aligned}$$

The other remark is that the above notion generalizes indeed the usual notion of independence, from the classical case, the result here being as follows:

THEOREM 8.11. *Given two compact measured spaces Y, Z , the algebras*

$$C(Y) \subset C(Y \times Z) \quad , \quad C(Z) \subset C(Y \times Z)$$

are independent in the above sense, and a converse of this fact holds too.

PROOF. We have two assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) First of all, given two arbitrary compact spaces Y, Z , we have embeddings of algebras as in the statement, defined by the following formulae:

$$f \rightarrow [(y, z) \rightarrow f(y)] \quad , \quad g \rightarrow [(y, z) \rightarrow g(z)]$$

In the measured space case now, the Fubini theorems tells us that:

$$\int_{Y \times Z} f(y)g(z) = \int_Y f(y) \int_Z g(z)$$

Thus, the algebras $C(Y), C(Z)$ are independent in the sense of Definition 8.3.

(2) Conversely now, assume that $B, C \subset A$ are independent, with A being commutative. Let us write our algebras as follows, with X, Y, Z being certain compact spaces:

$$A = C(X) \quad , \quad B = C(Y) \quad , \quad C = C(Z)$$

In this picture, the inclusions $B, C \subset A$ must come from quotient maps, as follows:

$$p : Z \rightarrow X \quad , \quad q : Z \rightarrow Y$$

Regarding now the independence condition from Definition 8.3, in the above picture, this tells us that the following equality must happen:

$$\int_X f(p(x))g(q(x)) = \int_X f(p(x)) \int_X g(q(x))$$

Thus we are in a Fubini type situation, and we obtain from this $Y \times Z \subset X$. Thus, the independence of $B, C \subset A$ appears as in (1) above. \square

It is possible to develop some theory here, but this is ultimately not very interesting. As a much more interesting notion now, we have the freeness:

DEFINITION 8.12. *Two subalgebras $B, C \subset A$ are called free when the following condition is satisfied, for any $b_i \in B$ and $c_i \in C$:*

$$\operatorname{tr}(b_i) = \operatorname{tr}(c_i) = 0 \implies \operatorname{tr}(b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots) = 0$$

Also, two variables $b, c \in A$ are called free when the algebras that they generate,

$$B = \langle b \rangle \quad , \quad C = \langle c \rangle$$

are free inside A , in the above sense.

In short, freeness appears by definition as a kind of “free analogue” of independence, taking into account the fact that the variables do not necessarily commute. We will see in a moment examples, theory, applications, and other reasons for studying freeness.

As a first observation, of theoretical nature, there is actually a certain lack of symmetry between Definition 8.10 and Definition 8.12, because in contrast to the former, the latter does not include an explicit formula for the quantities of the following type:

$$\operatorname{tr}(b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots)$$

However, this is not an issue, and is simply due to the fact that the formula in the free case is something more complicated, the result being as follows:

PROPOSITION 8.13. *Assuming that $B, C \subset A$ are free, the restriction of tr to $\langle B, C \rangle$ can be computed in terms of the restrictions of tr to B, C . To be more precise,*

$$\operatorname{tr}(b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots) = P\left(\{\operatorname{tr}(b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots)\}_i, \{\operatorname{tr}(c_{j_1} c_{j_2} \dots)\}_j\right)$$

where P is certain polynomial in several variables, depending on the length of the word $b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots$, and having as variables the traces of products of type

$$b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots \quad , \quad c_{j_1} c_{j_2} \dots$$

with the indices being chosen increasing, $i_1 < i_2 < \dots$ and $j_1 < j_2 < \dots$

PROOF. This is something quite theoretical, so let us begin with an example. Our claim is that if b, c are free then, exactly as in the case where we have independence:

$$\operatorname{tr}(bc) = \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c)$$

Indeed, let us go back to the computation performed after Definition 8.10, which was as follows, with the convention $a' = a - \operatorname{tr}(a)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr}(bc) &= \operatorname{tr}[(b' + \operatorname{tr}(b))(c' + \operatorname{tr}(c))] \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(b'c') + \operatorname{tr}(b')\operatorname{tr}(c) + \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c') + \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(b'c') + \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c) \end{aligned}$$

Our claim is that this computation perfectly works under the sole freeness assumption. Indeed, the only non-trivial equality is the last one, which follows from:

$$\operatorname{tr}(b') = \operatorname{tr}(c') = 0 \implies \operatorname{tr}(b'c') = 0$$

In general now, the situation is of course more complicated, but the same trick applies. To be more precise, we can start our computation as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr}(b_1c_1b_2c_2\dots) &= \operatorname{tr}[(b'_1 + \operatorname{tr}(b_1))(c'_1 + \operatorname{tr}(c_1))(b'_2 + \operatorname{tr}(b_2))(c'_2 + \operatorname{tr}(c_2))\dots\dots] \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(b'_1c'_1b'_2c'_2\dots) + \text{other terms} \\ &= \text{other terms} \end{aligned}$$

Observe that we have used here the freeness condition, in the following form:

$$\operatorname{tr}(b'_i) = \operatorname{tr}(c'_i) = 0 \implies \operatorname{tr}(b'_1c'_1b'_2c'_2\dots) = 0$$

Now regarding the “other terms”, those which are left, each of them will consist of a product of traces of type $\operatorname{tr}(b_i)$ and $\operatorname{tr}(c_i)$, and then a trace of a product still remaining to be computed, which is of the following form, with $\beta_i \in B$ and $\gamma_i \in C$:

$$\operatorname{tr}(\beta_1\gamma_1\beta_2\gamma_2\dots)$$

To be more precise, the variables $\beta_i \in B$ appear as ordered products of those $b_i \in B$ not getting into individual traces $\operatorname{tr}(b_i)$, and the variables $\gamma_i \in C$ appear as ordered products of those $c_i \in C$ not getting into individual traces $\operatorname{tr}(c_i)$. Now since the length of each such alternating product $\beta_1\gamma_1\beta_2\gamma_2\dots$ is smaller than the length of the original alternating product $b_1c_1b_2c_2\dots$, we are led into of recurrence, and this gives the result. \square

Let us discuss now some models for independence and freeness. We first have the following result, which clarifies the analogy between independence and freeness:

THEOREM 8.14. *Given two algebras (B, tr) and (C, tr) , the following hold:*

- (1) *B, C are independent inside their tensor product $B \otimes C$, endowed with its canonical tensor product trace, given on basic tensors by $\operatorname{tr}(b \otimes c) = \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c)$.*
- (2) *B, C are free inside their free product $B * C$, endowed with its canonical free product trace, given by the formulae in Proposition 8.13.*

PROOF. Both the assertions are clear from definitions, as follows:

(1) This is clear with either of the definitions of the independence, from Definition 8.10 above, because we have by construction of the trace:

$$\operatorname{tr}(bc) = \operatorname{tr}[(b \otimes 1)(1 \otimes c)] = \operatorname{tr}(b \otimes c) = \operatorname{tr}(b)\operatorname{tr}(c)$$

Observe that there is a relation here with Theorem 8.11 as well, due to the following formula for compact spaces, with \otimes being a topological tensor product:

$$C(Y \times Z) = C(Y) \otimes C(Z)$$

To be more precise, the present statement generalizes the first assertion in Theorem 8.11, and the second assertion tells us that this generalization is more or less the same thing as the original statement. All this comes of course from basic measure theory.

(2) This is clear from definitions, the only point being that of showing that the notion of freeness, or the recurrence formulae in Proposition 8.13, can be used in order to construct a canonical free product trace, on the free product of the two algebras involved:

$$tr : B * C \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

But this can be checked for instance by using a GNS construction. Indeed, consider the GNS constructions for the algebras (B, tr) and (C, tr) :

$$B \rightarrow B(l^2(B)) \quad , \quad C \rightarrow B(l^2(C))$$

By taking the free product of these representations, we obtain a representation as follows, with the $*$ symbol on the right being a free product of pointed Hilbert spaces:

$$B * C \rightarrow B(l^2(B) * l^2(C))$$

Now by composing with the linear form $T \rightarrow \langle T\xi, \xi \rangle$, where $\xi = 1_B = 1_C$ is the common distinguished vector of $l^2(B)$ and $l^2(C)$, we obtain a linear form, as follows:

$$tr : B * C \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

It is routine then to check that tr is indeed a trace, and this is the “canonical free product trace” from the statement. Then, an elementary computation shows that B, C are indeed free inside $B * C$, with respect to this trace, and this finishes the proof. \square

As an concrete application of the above results, we have:

THEOREM 8.15. *We have a free convolution operation \boxplus for the distributions*

$$\mu : \mathbb{C} \langle X, X^* \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

which is well-defined by the following formula, with b, c taken to be free:

$$\mu_b \boxplus \mu_c = \mu_{b+c}$$

This restricts to an operation, still denoted \boxplus , on the real probability measures.

PROOF. We have several verifications to be performed here, as follows:

(1) We first have to check that given two variables b, c which live respectively in certain C^* -algebras B, C , we can recover inside some C^* -algebra A , with exactly the same distributions μ_b, μ_c , as to be able to sum them and then talk about μ_{b+c} . But this comes from Theorem 8.14, because we can set $A = B * C$, as explained there.

(2) The other verification which is needed is that of the fact that if b, c are free, then the distribution μ_{b+c} depends only on the distributions μ_b, μ_c . But for this purpose, we can use the general formula from Proposition 8.13, namely:

$$\text{tr}(b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots) = P\left(\{\text{tr}(b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots)\}_i, \{\text{tr}(c_{j_1} c_{j_2} \dots)\}_j\right)$$

Here P is certain polynomial, depending on the length of $b_1 c_1 b_2 c_2 \dots$, having as variables the traces of products $b_{i_1} b_{i_2} \dots$ and $c_{j_1} c_{j_2} \dots$, with $i_1 < i_2 < \dots$ and $j_1 < j_2 < \dots$.

Now by plugging in arbitrary powers of b, c as variables b_i, c_j , we obtain a family of formulae of the following type, with Q being certain polyomials:

$$\text{tr}(b^{k_1} c^{l_1} b^{k_2} c^{l_2} \dots) = P\left(\{\text{tr}(b^k)\}_k, \{\text{tr}(c^l)\}_l\right)$$

Thus the moments of $b + c$ depend only on the moments of b, c , with of course colored exponents in all this, according to our moment conventions, and this gives the result.

(3) Finally, in what regards the last assertion, regarding the real measures, this is clear from the fact that if b, c are self-adjoint, then so is their sum $b + c$. \square

8b. Limiting theorems

We would like to have a linearization result for \boxplus , in the spirit of the known result for $*$. We will do this slowly, in several steps. As a first observation, both the independence and the freeness are nicely modelled inside group algebras, as follows:

THEOREM 8.16. *We have the following results, valid for group algebras:*

- (1) $C^*(\Gamma), C^*(\Lambda)$ are independent inside $C^*(\Gamma \times \Lambda)$.
- (2) $C^*(\Gamma), C^*(\Lambda)$ are free inside $C^*(\Gamma * \Lambda)$.

PROOF. In order to prove these results, we have two possible methods:

(1) We can use here the general results in Theorem 8.14 above, along with the following two isomorphisms, which are both standard:

$$C^*(\Gamma \times \Lambda) = C^*(\Lambda) \otimes C^*(\Gamma)$$

$$C^*(\Gamma * \Lambda) = C^*(\Lambda) * C^*(\Gamma)$$

(2) We can prove this directly as well, by using the fact that each group algebra is spanned by the corresponding group elements. Indeed, it is enough to check the independence and freeness formulae on group elements, which is in turn trivial. \square

Regarding now the linearization problem for \boxplus , the situation here is quite tricky. We need good models for the pairs of free random variables (b, c) , and the problem is that the models that we have, with free products of groups, or with more general free products, will basically lead us into the combinatorics from Proposition 8.13 and its proof, that cannot be solved with bare hands, and that we want to avoid.

In short, we must be tricky, at least in what concerns the beginning of our computation. The idea will be that of temporarily lifting the self-adjointness assumption on our variables b, c , and looking instead for arbitrary random variables β, γ , not necessarily self-adjoint, modelling in integer moments our given laws $\mu, \nu \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr}(\beta^k) &= M_k(\mu), \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \\ \operatorname{tr}(\gamma^k) &= M_k(\nu), \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{N} \end{aligned}$$

To be more precise here, assuming that β, γ are indeed not self-adjoint, the above formulae are not the general formulae for β, γ , simply because these latter formulae involve colored integers $k = \circ \bullet \bullet \circ \dots$ as exponents. Thus, in the context of the above formulae, μ, ν are not the distributions of β, γ , but just some “pieces” of these distributions.

Now with this idea in mind, due to Voiculescu and quite tricky, the solution to the law modelling problem comes in a quite straightforward way, involving the good old Hilbert space $H = l^2(\mathbb{N})$ and the good old shift operator $S \in B(H)$, as follows:

THEOREM 8.17. *Consider the shift operator on the space $H = l^2(\mathbb{N})$, given by:*

$$S(e_i) = e_{i+1}$$

The variables of the following type, with $f \in \mathbb{C}[X]$ being a polynomial,

$$S^* + f(S)$$

model then in moments, up to finite order, all the distributions $\mu : \mathbb{C}[X] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

PROOF. We have already met the shift S in chapter 1 above, as the simplest example of an isometry which is not a unitary, $S^*S = 1, SS^* = 1$, with this coming from:

$$S^*(e_i) = \begin{cases} e_{i-1} & (i > 0) \\ 0 & (i = 0) \end{cases}$$

Consider now a variable as in the statement, namely:

$$T = S^* + a_0 + a_1S + a_2S^2 + \dots + a_nS^n$$

We have then $\operatorname{tr}(T) = a_0$, then $\operatorname{tr}(T^2)$ will involve a_1 , then $\operatorname{tr}(T^3)$ will involve a_2 , and so on. Thus, we are led to a certain recurrence, that we will not attempt to solve now, with bare hands, but which definitely gives the conclusion in the statement. \square

Before getting further, with taking free products of such models, let us work out a very basic example, which is something fundamental, that we will need in what follows:

PROPOSITION 8.18. *In the context of the above correspondence, the variable*

$$T = S + S^*$$

follows the Wigner semicircle law on $[-2, 2]$.

PROOF. This is something that we already know from chapter 6, the idea being that the combinatorics of $(S + S^*)^k$ leads us into paths on \mathbb{N} , and to the Catalan numbers. \square

Getting back now to our linearization program for \boxplus , the next step is that of taking a free product of the model found in Theorem 8.17 with itself. We have here:

PROPOSITION 8.19. *We can define the algebra of creation operators*

$$S_x : v \rightarrow x \otimes v$$

on the free Fock space associated to a real Hilbert space H , given by

$$F(H) = \mathbb{C}\Omega \oplus H \oplus H^{\otimes 2} \oplus \dots$$

and at the level of examples, we have:

- (1) *With $H = \mathbb{C}$ we recover the shift algebra $A = \langle S \rangle$ on $H = l^2(\mathbb{N})$.*
- (2) *With $H = \mathbb{C}^2$, we obtain the algebra $A = \langle S_1, S_2 \rangle$ on $H = l^2(\mathbb{N} * \mathbb{N})$.*

PROOF. We can talk indeed about the algebra $A(H)$ of creation operators on the free Fock space $F(H)$ associated to a real Hilbert space H , with the remark that, in terms of the abstract semigroup notions from chapter 6 above, we have:

$$A(\mathbb{C}^k) = C^*(\mathbb{N}^{*k})$$

$$F(\mathbb{C}^k) = l^2(\mathbb{N}^{*k})$$

As for the assertions (1,2) in the statement, these are both clear. \square

With the above notions in hand, we have the following key freeness result:

PROPOSITION 8.20. *Given a real Hilbert space H , and two orthogonal vectors $x, y \in H$,*

$$x \perp y$$

the corresponding creation operators S_x and S_y are free with respect to

$$tr(T) = \langle T\Omega, \Omega \rangle$$

called trace associated to the vacuum vector.

PROOF. In standard tensor notation for the elements of the free Fock space $F(H)$, the formula of a creation operator associated to a vector $x \in H$ is as follows:

$$S_x(y_1 \otimes \dots \otimes y_n) = x \otimes y_1 \otimes \dots \otimes y_n$$

As for the formula of the adjoint of this creation operator, this is as follows:

$$S_x^*(y_1 \otimes \dots \otimes y_n) = \langle x, y_1 \rangle \otimes y_2 \otimes \dots \otimes y_n$$

We obtain from this the following formula, valid for any two vectors $x, y \in H$:

$$S_x^* S_y = \langle x, y \rangle id$$

With these formulae in hand, the result follows by doing some elementary computations, in the spirit of those done before for the group algebras. \square

With this technology in hand, let us go back to our linearization program for \boxplus . We have the following key result, further building on Proposition 8.20:

THEOREM 8.21. *Given two polynomials $f, g \in \mathbb{C}[X]$, consider the variables*

$$R^* + f(R) \quad , \quad S^* + g(S)$$

where R, S are two creation operators, or shifts, associated to a pair of orthogonal norm 1 vectors. These variables are then free, and their sum has the same law as

$$T^* + (f + g)(T)$$

with T being the usual shift on $l^2(\mathbb{N})$.

PROOF. We have two assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) The freeness assertion comes from the general freeness result from Proposition 8.20, via the various identifications coming from the previous results.

(2) Regarding now the second assertion, the idea is that this comes from a 45° rotation trick. Let us write indeed the two variables in the statement as follows:

$$X = R^* + a_0 + a_1R + a_2R^2 + \dots$$

$$Y = S^* + b_0 + b_1S + a_2S^2 + \dots$$

Now let us perform the following 45° base change, on the real span of the vectors $r, s \in H$ producing our two shifts R, S :

$$t = \frac{r + s}{\sqrt{2}} \quad , \quad u = \frac{r - s}{\sqrt{2}}$$

The new shifts, associated to these vectors $t, u \in H$, are then given by:

$$T = \frac{R + S}{\sqrt{2}} \quad , \quad U = \frac{R - S}{\sqrt{2}}$$

By using now these new shifts, which are free as well according to Proposition 8.20, we obtain the following equality of distributions:

$$\begin{aligned} X + Y &= R^* + S^* + \sum_k a_k R^k + b_k S^k \\ &= \sqrt{2}T^* + \sum_k a_k \left(\frac{T + U}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^k + b_k \left(\frac{T - U}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^k \\ &\sim \sqrt{2}T^* + \sum_k a_k \left(\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^k + b_k \left(\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^k \\ &\sim T^* + \sum_k a_k T^k + b_k T^k \end{aligned}$$

To be more precise, here in the last two lines we have used the freeness property of T, U in order to cut U from the computation, as it cannot bring anything, and then we did a basic rescaling at the end. Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

We can now solve the linearization problem. Following [90], we have:

THEOREM 8.22. *Given a real probability measure μ , define its R -transform as follows:*

$$G_\mu(\xi) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{d\mu(t)}{\xi - t} \implies G_\mu\left(R_\mu(\xi) + \frac{1}{\xi}\right) = \xi$$

The free convolution operation is then linearized by this R -transform.

PROOF. This can be done by using the above results, in several steps, as follows:

(1) According to Theorem 8.21, the operation $\mu \rightarrow f$ from Theorem 8.10 above linearizes the free convolution operation \boxplus . We are therefore left with a computation inside $C^*(\mathbb{N})$. To be more precise, consider a variable as in Theorem 8.21 above:

$$X = S^* + f(X)$$

In order to establish the result, we must prove that the R -transform of X , constructed according to the procedure in the statement, is the function f itself.

(2) In order to do so, fix $|z| < 1$ in the complex plane, and let us set:

$$w_z = \delta_0 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k \delta_k$$

The shift and its adjoint act then as follows, on this vector:

$$S w_z = z^{-1}(w_z - \delta_0) \quad , \quad S^* w_z = z w_z$$

It follows that the adjoint of our operator X acts as follows on this vector:

$$\begin{aligned} X^* w_z &= (S + f(S^*)) w_z \\ &= z^{-1}(w_z - \delta_0) + f(z) w_z \\ &= (z^{-1} + f(z)) w_z - z^{-1} \delta_0 \end{aligned}$$

Now observe that this formula can be written as follows:

$$z^{-1} \delta_0 = (z^{-1} + f(z) - X^*) w_z$$

The point now is that when $|z|$ is small, the operator appearing on the right is invertible. Thus, we can rewrite this formula as follows:

$$(z^{-1} + f(z) - X^*)^{-1} \delta_0 = z w_z$$

Now by applying the trace, we are led to the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tr} [(z^{-1} + f(z) - X^*)^{-1}] &= \langle (z^{-1} + f(z) - X^*)^{-1} \delta_0, \delta_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle zw_z, \delta_0 \rangle \\ &= z \end{aligned}$$

(3) Let us apply now the complex function procedure in the statement to the real probability measure μ modelled by X . The Cauchy transform G_μ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} G_\mu(\xi) &= \operatorname{tr}((\xi - X)^{-1}) \\ &= \overline{\operatorname{tr}((\bar{\xi} - X^*)^{-1})} \\ &= \operatorname{tr}((\xi - X^*)^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

Now observe that, with the choice $\xi = z^{-1} + f(z)$ for our complex variable, the trace formula found in (2) above tells us precisely that we have:

$$G_\mu(z^{-1} + f(z)) = z$$

Thus, we have $R_\mu(z) = f(z)$, which finishes the proof, as explained in step (1). \square

With the above linearization technology in hand, we can now establish the following free analogue of the CLT, also due to Voiculescu [90]:

THEOREM 8.23 (Free CLT). *Given self-adjoint variables x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots which are f.i.d., centered, with variance $t > 0$, we have, with $n \rightarrow \infty$, in moments,*

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sim \gamma_t$$

where γ_t is the Wigner semicircle law of parameter t , having density:

$$\gamma_t = \frac{1}{2\pi t} \sqrt{4t^2 - x^2} dx$$

PROOF. We follow the same idea as in the proof of the CLT:

(1) At $t = 1$, the R -transform of the variable in the statement on the left can be computed by using the linearization property from Theorem 8.22, and is given by:

$$R(\xi) = nR_x \left(\frac{\xi}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \simeq \xi$$

(2) Regarding now the right term, also at $t = 1$, our claim is that the R -transform of the Wigner semicircle law γ_1 is given by the following formula:

$$R_{\gamma_1}(\xi) = \xi$$

But this follows via some calculus, or directly from the following formula, coming from Proposition 8.18, and from the technical details of the R -transform:

$$S + S^* \sim \gamma_1$$

Thus, the laws in the statement have the same R -transforms, and so they are equal.

(4) Summarizing, we have proved the free CLT at $t = 1$. The passage to the general case, $t > 0$, is routine, by some standard dilation computations. \square

Similarly, in the complex case, we have the following result:

THEOREM 8.24 (Free complex CLT). *Given variables x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots , whose real and imaginary parts are f.i.d., centered, and with variance $t > 0$, we have, with $n \rightarrow \infty$,*

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \sim \Gamma_t$$

where Γ_t is the Voiculescu circular law of parameter t , appearing as the law of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a + ib)$, where a, b are self-adjoint and free, each following the law γ_t .

PROOF. This is clear from Theorem 8.23, by taking real and imaginary parts. \square

There are of course many other things that can be said about $g_t, \gamma_t, G_t, \Gamma_t$, but for the moment, this is all we need. We will be back later to these laws, with more details.

8c. Laws of characters

Now back to our quantum group questions, let us start with the following result, which provides us with motivations for the study of the main character:

THEOREM 8.25. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , the law of the main character*

$$\chi = \sum_{i=1}^N u_{ii}$$

with respect to the Haar integration has the following properties:

- (1) *The moments of χ are the numbers $M_k = \dim(\text{Fix}(u^{\otimes k}))$.*
- (2) *M_k counts as well the length k loops at 1, on the Cayley graph of A .*
- (3) *$\text{law}(\chi)$ is the Kesten measure of the associated discrete quantum group.*
- (4) *When $u \sim \bar{u}$ the law of χ is a usual measure, supported on $[-N, N]$.*
- (5) *The algebra A is amenable precisely when $N \in \text{supp}(\text{law}(\text{Re}(\chi)))$.*
- (6) *Any morphism $f : (A, u) \rightarrow (B, v)$ must increase the numbers M_k .*
- (7) *Such a morphism f is an isomorphism when $\text{law}(\chi_u) = \text{law}(\chi_v)$.*

PROOF. These are things that we already know, the idea being as follows:

(1) This comes from the Peter-Weyl theory, which tells us the number of fixed points of $v = u^{\otimes k}$ can be recovered by integrating the character $\chi_v = \chi_u^k$.

(2) This is something true, and well-known, for $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ being a discrete group. In general, the proof is quite similar.

(3) This is actually the definition of the Kesten measure, in the case $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ being a discrete group. In general, this follows from (2).

(4) The equivalence $u \sim \bar{u}$ translates into $\chi_u = \chi_u^*$, and this gives the first assertion. As for the support claim, this follows from $uu^* = 1 \implies \|u_{ii}\| \leq 1$, for any i .

(5) This is the Kesten amenability criterion, which can be established as in the classical case, $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ being a discrete group.

(6) This is something elementary, which follows from (1) above, and from the fact that the morphisms of Woronowicz algebras increase the spaces of fixed points.

(7) This follows by using (6), and the Peter-Weyl theory, the idea being that if f is not injective, then it must strictly increase one of the spaces $Fix(u^{\otimes k})$. \square

As a conclusion, computing $\mu = law(\chi)$ is the main question to be solved, from a massive number of mathematical viewpoints. In addition to all this, in view of the above, the measure $\mu = law(\chi)$ is expected to have an interesting physical meaning, in the context of the statistical mechanical models whose symmetries are encoded by G .

In what follows we will be interested in computing such laws, for the main examples of quantum groups that we have. In the easy quantum group case, we have:

THEOREM 8.26. *For an easy quantum group $G = (G_N)$, coming from a category of partitions $D = (D(k, l))$, the asymptotic moments of the main character are given by*

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{G_N} \chi^k = |D(k)|$$

where $D(k) = D(\emptyset, k)$, with the limiting sequence on the left consisting of certain integers, and being stationary at least starting from the k -th term.

PROOF. This follows indeed from the general formula from Theorem 8.25 (1), by using the linear independence result from chapter 5 above. \square

Our next purpose will be that of understanding what happens for the basic classes of easy quantum groups. In the orthogonal case, we have:

THEOREM 8.27. *In the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit, the law of the main character χ_u is as follows:*

(1) *For O_N we obtain a Gaussian law, namely:*

$$g_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-x^2/2} dx$$

(2) *For O_N^+ we obtain a Wigner semicircle law, namely:*

$$\gamma_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$$

PROOF. These are results that we both know, from chapter 5 above. \square

In the unitary case now, we have:

THEOREM 8.28. *In the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit, the law of the main character χ_u is as follows:*

- (1) *For U_N we obtain the complex Gaussian law G_1 .*
- (2) *For U_N^+ we obtain the Voiculescu circular law Γ_1 .*

PROOF. These are once again results that we know, from chapter 6 above. \square

Summarizing, we have seen so far that for O_N, O_N^+, U_N, U_N^+ , the asymptotic laws of the main characters are the laws $g_1, \gamma_1, G_1, \Gamma_1$ coming from the various CLT.

This is certainly nice, but there is still one conceptual problem, coming from:

PROPOSITION 8.29. *The above convergences $law(\chi_u) \rightarrow g_1, \gamma_1, G_1, \Gamma_1$ are as follows:*

- (1) *They are non-stationary in the classical case.*
- (2) *They are stationary in the free case, starting from $N = 2$.*

PROOF. This is something quite subtle, which can be proved as follows:

(1) Here we can use an amenability argument, based on the Kesten criterion. Indeed, O_N, U_N being coamenable, the upper bound of the support of the law of $Re(\chi_u)$ is precisely N , and we obtain from this that the law of χ_u itself depends on $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

(2) Here the result follows from the computations in section 4 above, performed when working out the representation theory of O_N^+, U_N^+ , which show that the linear maps T_π associated to the noncrossing pairings are linearly independent, at any $N \geq 2$. \square

In short, we are not over with our study, which seems to open more questions than it solves. Fortunately, the solution to this latest question is quite simple. The idea indeed will be that of improving our $g_1, \gamma_1, G_1, \Gamma_1$ results above with $g_t, \gamma_t, G_t, \Gamma_t$ results, which will require $N \rightarrow \infty$ in both the classical and free cases, in order to hold at any t .

8d. Truncated characters

In practice, the definition that we will need is as follows:

DEFINITION 8.30. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , the variable*

$$\chi_t = \sum_{i=1}^{[tN]} u_{ii}$$

is called truncation of the main character, with parameter $t \in (0, 1]$.

Our purpose in what follows will be that of proving that for O_N, O_N^+, U_N, U_N^+ , the asymptotic laws of the truncated characters χ_t with $t \in (0, 1]$ are the laws $g_t, \gamma_t, G_t, \Gamma_t$. This is something quite technical, motivated by the findings in Proposition 8.29 above, and also by a number of more advanced considerations, to become clear later on.

In order to start now, the basic result from Theorem 8.25 is not useful in the general $t \in (0, 1]$ setting, and we must use instead general integration methods [52], [96]:

THEOREM 8.31. *For an easy quantum group $G \subset U_N^+$, coming from a category of partitions $D = (D(k, l))$, we have the Weingarten integration formula*

$$\int_G u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_k j_k}^{e_k} = \sum_{\pi, \sigma \in D(k)} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) W_{kN}(\pi, \sigma)$$

for any colored integer $k = e_1 \dots e_k$ and any multi-indices i, j , where $D(k) = D(\emptyset, k)$, δ are usual Kronecker symbols, and

$$W_{kN} = G_{kN}^{-1}$$

with $G_{kN}(\pi, \sigma) = N^{|\pi \vee \sigma|}$, where $|\cdot|$ is the number of blocks.

PROOF. We already know from chapter 3 above that any closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ is subject to an abstract Weingarten formula, coming from Peter-Weyl theory, via elementary linear algebra. With the notations there, the Kronecker symbols are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\xi_\pi}(i) &= \langle \xi_\pi, e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} \rangle \\ &= \delta_\pi(i_1, \dots, i_k) \end{aligned}$$

The Gram matrix being as well the correct one, we obtain the result. See [20]. □

We can apply the above formula to truncated characters, and we obtain:

PROPOSITION 8.32. *The moments of truncated characters are given by the formula*

$$\int_G (u_{11} + \dots + u_{ss})^k = Tr(W_{kN} G_{ks})$$

and with $N \rightarrow \infty$ this quantity equals $(s/N)^k |D(k)|$.

PROOF. The first assertion follows from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G (u_{11} + \dots + u_{ss})^k &= \sum_{i_1=1}^s \dots \sum_{i_k=1}^s \int u_{i_1 i_1} \dots u_{i_k i_k} \\ &= \sum_{\pi, \sigma \in D(k)} W_{kN}(\pi, \sigma) \sum_{i_1=1}^s \dots \sum_{i_k=1}^s \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(i) \\ &= \sum_{\pi, \sigma \in D(k)} W_{kN}(\pi, \sigma) G_{ks}(\sigma, \pi) \\ &= Tr(W_{kN} G_{ks}) \end{aligned}$$

The point now is that we have the following trivial estimates:

$$G_{kN}(\pi, \sigma) \begin{cases} = N^k & (\pi = \sigma) \\ \leq N^{k-1} & (\pi \neq \sigma) \end{cases}$$

Thus with $N \rightarrow \infty$ we have the following estimate:

$$G_{kN} \sim N^k \mathbf{1}$$

But this gives the following estimate, for our moment:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G (u_{11} + \dots + u_{ss})^k &= \text{Tr}(G_{kN}^{-1} G_{ks}) \\ &\sim \text{Tr}((N^k \mathbf{1})^{-1} G_{ks}) \\ &= N^{-k} \text{Tr}(G_{ks}) \\ &= N^{-k} s^k |D(k)| \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have obtained the formula in the statement. See [20]. \square

In order to process the above formula, we will need some more free probability theory. Following [80], given a random variable a , we write:

$$\begin{aligned} \log F_a(\xi) &= \sum_n k_n(a) \xi^n \\ R_a(\xi) &= \sum_n \kappa_n(a) \xi^n \end{aligned}$$

We call the coefficients $k_n(a)$, $\kappa_n(a)$ cumulants, respectively free cumulants of a . With this notion in hand, we can define then more general quantities $k_\pi(a)$, $\kappa_\pi(a)$, depending on partitions $\pi \in P(k)$, by multiplicativity over the blocks. We have then:

THEOREM 8.33. *We have the classical and free moment-cumulant formulae*

$$\begin{aligned} M_k(a) &= \sum_{\pi \in P(k)} k_\pi(a) \\ M_k(a) &= \sum_{\pi \in NC(k)} \kappa_\pi(a) \end{aligned}$$

where $k_\pi(a)$, $\kappa_\pi(a)$ are the generalized cumulants and free cumulants of a .

PROOF. This is standard, by using the formulae of F_a , R_a , or by doing some direct combinatorics, based on the Möbius inversion formula. See [80]. \square

We can now improve our results about characters, as follows:

THEOREM 8.34. *With $N \rightarrow \infty$, the laws of truncated characters are as follows:*

- (1) For O_N we obtain the Gaussian law g_t .
- (2) For O_N^+ we obtain the Wigner semicircle law γ_t .
- (3) For U_N we obtain the complex Gaussian law G_t .
- (4) For U_N^+ we obtain the Voiculescu circular law Γ_t .

PROOF. With $s = [tN]$ and $N \rightarrow \infty$, the formula in Proposition 8.32 above gives:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{G_N} \chi_t^k = \sum_{\pi \in D(k)} t^{|\pi|}$$

By using now the formulae in Theorem 8.33, this gives the results. Indeed:

- (1) This is clear.
- (2) This is clear as well.
- (3) This follows by complexification.
- (4) This follows by free complexification.

For details on all this, we refer to [20]. □

As an interesting consequence, related to [38], let us formulate as well:

THEOREM 8.35. *The asymptotic laws of truncated characters for the liberation operations*

$$\begin{aligned} O_N &\rightarrow O_N^+ \\ U_N &\rightarrow U_N^+ \end{aligned}$$

are in Bercovici-Pata bijection, in the sense that the classical cumulants in the classical case equal the free cumulants in the free case.

PROOF. This follows indeed from the computations in the proof of Theorem 8.34. □

This result will be of great use for the liberation of more complicated compact Lie groups, because it provides us with a criterion for checking if our guesses are right.

Let us discuss now the other easy quantum groups that we have. Regarding the half-liberations O_N^*, U_N^* the situation is a bit complicated, and will be discussed more in detail later on, but we have the following result that we can formulate here, at $t = 1$:

PROPOSITION 8.36. *The asymptotic laws of the main characters are as follows:*

- (1) *For O_N^* we obtain a symmetrized Rayleigh variable.*
- (2) *For U_N^* we obtain a complexification of this variable.*

PROOF. The idea is to use a projective version trick. Indeed, assuming that $G = (G_N)$ is easy, coming from a category of pairings D , we have:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{PG_N} (\chi\chi^*)^k = \#D((\circ\bullet)^k)$$

In our case, where $G_N = O_N^*, U_N^*$, we can therefore use Theorem 8.34 above at $t = 1$, and we are led to the conclusions in the statement. See [25], [26], [87]. □

The above result is of course something quite modest. We will be back to the quantum groups O_N^*, U_N^* in chapter 16 below, with some better techniques for dealing with them, and more specifically with explicit modelling results using 2×2 matrices.

Next in our lineup, we have the bistochastic quantum groups. We have here:

PROPOSITION 8.37. *For the bistochastic quantum groups*

$$B_N, B_N^+, C_N, C_N^+$$

the asymptotic laws of truncated characters appear as modified versions of

$$g_t, \gamma_t, G_t, \Gamma_t$$

and the operations $O_N \rightarrow O_N^+$ and $U_N \rightarrow U_N^+$ are compatible with the Bercovici-Pata bijection.

PROOF. This follows indeed by using the same methods as for O_N, O_N^+, U_N, U_N^+ , with the verification of the Bercovici-Pata bijection being elementary, and with the computation of the corresponding laws being routine as well. See [35], [26], [87]. \square

Regarding now the twists, we have here the following general result:

PROPOSITION 8.38. *The integration over \bar{G}_N is given by the Weingarten type formula*

$$\int_{\bar{G}_N} u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_k j_k} = \sum_{\pi, \sigma \in D(k)} \bar{\delta}_\pi(i) \bar{\delta}_\sigma(j) W_{kN}(\pi, \sigma)$$

where W_{kN} is the Weingarten matrix of G_N .

PROOF. This follows exactly as in the untwisted case, the idea being that the signs will cancel. Let us recall indeed from the general twisting theory from chapter 7 that the twisted vectors $\bar{\xi}_\pi$ associated to the partitions $\pi \in P_{\text{even}}(k)$ are as follows:

$$\bar{\xi}_\pi = \sum_{\tau \geq \pi} \varepsilon(\tau) \sum_{i: \ker(i)=\tau} e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}$$

Thus, the Gram matrix of these vectors is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \bar{\xi}_\pi, \bar{\xi}_\sigma \rangle &= \sum_{\tau \geq \pi \vee \sigma} \varepsilon(\tau)^2 \left| \left\{ (i_1, \dots, i_k) \mid \ker i = \tau \right\} \right| \\ &= \sum_{\tau \geq \pi \vee \sigma} \left| \left\{ (i_1, \dots, i_k) \mid \ker i = \tau \right\} \right| \\ &= N^{|\pi \vee \sigma|} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the Gram matrix is the same as in the untwisted case, and so the Weingarten matrix is the same as well as in the untwisted case, and this gives the result. \square

As a consequence of the above result, we have another general result, as follows:

THEOREM 8.39. *The Schur-Weyl twisting operation $G_N \leftrightarrow \bar{G}_N$ leaves invariant:*

- (1) *The law of the main character.*
- (2) *The coamenability property.*
- (3) *The asymptotic laws of truncated characters.*

PROOF. This basically follows from Proposition 8.38, as follows:

- (1) This is clear from the integration formula.
- (2) This follows from (1), and from the Kesten criterion.
- (3) This follows once again from the integration formula. □

To summarize, we have results for all the easy quantum groups introduced so far, and in each case we obtain Gaussian laws, and their versions.

8e. Exercises

There are many interesting theoretical questions regarding the laws of the main character, and as a first exercise here, we have:

EXERCISE 8.40. *Prove that any morphism of Woronowicz algebras*

$$f : (A, u) \rightarrow (B, v)$$

increases the moments of the main character, and that such a morphism is an isomorphism precisely when all these moments, and so the character laws, are the same.

This is something that we already discussed in the above, when introducing the main characters, but very briefly, with the comment that all this basically comes from Peter-Weyl. The problem is that of working out carefully all the details.

As a second exercise, which is a must-do, we have:

EXERCISE 8.41. *Consider the symmetric group S_N , regarded as symmetry group of the N coordinate axes of \mathbb{R}^N , and so as group of orthogonal matrices:*

$$S_N \subset O_N$$

Compute the main character for this group, then the law of this main character, and work out the $N \rightarrow \infty$ asymptotics.

As a comment here, since the permutation matrices have 0 – 1 entries, the law of the main character is supported by \mathbb{N} . Thus, with a bit of luck, the asymptotic spectral measure can only be the most basic measure in discrete probability.

In relation now with the Weingarten formula, we have:

EXERCISE 8.42. *Work out the formulae of the Gram and Weingarten matrices for all the easy quantum groups introduced so far, up to the size 5×5 .*

There are many computations here, and all of them are very instructive.

In connection now with the half-liberations, we have:

EXERCISE 8.43. *Work out explicitly the asymptotic laws of the main characters for the half-classical quantum groups O_N^*, U_N^* .*

This is something that we briefly discussed in the above, by indicating what the final result should be like, involving Rayleigh variables, along with a strategy for the proof. The problem is that of working out all this, with full details.

Along the same lines, in connection with the bistochastic groups, we have:

EXERCISE 8.44. *Work out explicitly the asymptotic laws of the main characters for the bistochastic quantum groups B_N, B_N^+, C_N, C_N^+ .*

As with the previous exercise, this is something that we briefly discussed in the above, and the problem now is that of working out all the details.

Part III

Quantum permutations

*Hey talk about a-rambling
She's the fastest train on the line
It's that Orange Blossom Special
Rolling down the seaboard line*

CHAPTER 9

Quantum permutations

9a. Magic matrices

The quantum groups that we considered so far, namely O_N, U_N and their liberations and twists, are of “continuous” nature. In order to have as well “discrete” examples, the idea will be that of looking at the corresponding quantum reflection groups. Let us start with a functional analytic description of the usual symmetric group:

PROPOSITION 9.1. *Consider the symmetric group S_N .*

- (1) *The standard coordinates $v_{ij} \in C(S_N)$, coming from the embedding $S_N \subset O_N$ given by the permutation matrices, are given by:*

$$v_{ij} = \chi \left(\sigma \mid \sigma(j) = i \right)$$

- (2) *The matrix $v = (v_{ij})$ is magic, in the sense that its entries are orthogonal projections, summing up to 1 on each row and each column.*
- (3) *The algebra $C(S_N)$ is isomorphic to the universal commutative C^* -algebra generated by the entries of a $N \times N$ magic matrix.*

PROOF. These results are all elementary, as follows:

(1) We recall that the canonical embedding $S_N \subset O_N$, coming from the standard permutation matrices, is given by $\sigma(e_j) = e_{\sigma(j)}$. Thus, we have $\sigma = \sum_j e_{\sigma(j)}j$, and it follows that the standard coordinates on $S_N \subset O_N$ are given by:

$$v_{ij}(\sigma) = \delta_{i,\sigma(j)}$$

(2) Any characteristic function $\chi \in \{0, 1\}$ being a projection in the operator algebra sense ($\chi^2 = \chi^* = \chi$), we have indeed a matrix of projections. As for the sum 1 condition on rows and columns, this is clear from the formula of the elements v_{ij} .

(3) Consider the universal algebra in the statement, namely:

$$A = C_{comm}^* \left((w_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \mid w = \text{magic} \right)$$

We have a quotient map $A \rightarrow C(S_N)$, given by $w_{ij} \rightarrow v_{ij}$. On the other hand, by using the Gelfand theorem we can write $A = C(X)$, with X being a compact space, and by using the coordinates w_{ij} we have $X \subset O_N$, and then $X \subset S_N$. Thus we have as well a quotient map $C(S_N) \rightarrow A$ given by $v_{ij} \rightarrow w_{ij}$, and this gives (3). See Wang [94]. \square

With the above result in hand, we can now formulate, following [94]:

THEOREM 9.2. *The following is a Woronowicz algebra, with magic meaning formed of projections, which sum up to 1 on each row and each column,*

$$C(S_N^+) = C^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \mid u = \text{magic} \right)$$

and the underlying compact quantum group S_N^+ is called quantum permutation group.

PROOF. The algebra $C(S_N^+)$ is indeed well-defined, because the magic condition forces $\|u_{ij}\| \leq 1$, for any C^* -norm. Our claim now is that, by using the universal property of this algebra, we can define maps Δ, ε, S . Consider indeed the following matrix:

$$U_{ij} = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$$

As a first observation, we have $U_{ij} = U_{ij}^*$. In fact the entries U_{ij} are orthogonal projections, because we have as well:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{ij}^2 &= \sum_{kl} u_{ik} u_{il} \otimes u_{kj} u_{lj} \\ &= \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} \\ &= U_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove now that the matrix $U = (U_{ij})$ is magic, it remains to verify that the sums on the rows and columns are 1. For the rows, this can be checked as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j U_{ij} &= \sum_{jk} u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} \\ &= \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes 1 \\ &= 1 \otimes 1 \end{aligned}$$

For the columns the computation is similar, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_i U_{ij} &= \sum_{ik} u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} \\ &= \sum_k 1 \otimes u_{kj} \\ &= 1 \otimes 1 \end{aligned}$$

Thus the matrix $U = (U_{ij})$ is magic indeed, and so we can define a comultiplication map by setting $\Delta(u_{ij}) = U_{ij}$. By using a similar reasoning, we can define as well a counit map by $\varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$, and an antipode map by $S(u_{ij}) = u_{ji}$. Thus the Woronowicz algebra axioms from chapter 2 are satisfied, and this finishes the proof. \square

The terminology in the above result comes from the comparison with Proposition 9.1 (3), which tells us that we have an inclusion $S_N \subset S_N^+$, and that this inclusion is a liberation, in the sense that the classical version of S_N^+ , obtained at the algebra level by dividing by the commutator ideal, is the usual symmetric group S_N .

The terminology is further motivated by the following result, also from [94]:

PROPOSITION 9.3. *The quantum permutation group S_N^+ acts on $X = \{1, \dots, N\}$, the corresponding coaction map $\Phi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C(S_N^+)$ being given by:*

$$\Phi(\delta_i) = \sum_j \delta_j \otimes u_{ji}$$

In fact, S_N^+ is the biggest compact quantum group acting on X , by leaving the counting measure invariant, in the sense that

$$(tr \otimes id)\Phi = tr(\cdot)1$$

where tr is the standard trace, given by $tr(\delta_i) = \frac{1}{N}, \forall i$.

PROOF. Our claim is that given a compact matrix quantum group G , the formula $\Phi(\delta_i) = \sum_j \delta_j \otimes u_{ji}$ defines a morphism of algebras, which is a coaction map, leaving the trace invariant, precisely when the matrix $u = (u_{ij})$ is a magic corepresentation of $C(G)$.

Indeed, let us first determine when Φ is multiplicative. We have:

$$\Phi(\delta_i)\Phi(\delta_k) = \sum_{j'l} \delta_j \delta_l \otimes u_{ji} u_{lk} = \sum_j \delta_j \otimes u_{ji} u_{jk}$$

On the other hand, we have as well the following formula:

$$\Phi(\delta_i \delta_k) = \delta_{ik} \Phi(\delta_i) = \delta_{ik} \sum_j \delta_j \otimes u_{ji}$$

Thus, the multiplicativity of Φ is equivalent to the following conditions:

$$u_{ji} u_{jk} = \delta_{ik} u_{ji} \quad , \quad \forall i, j, k$$

Regarding now the unitality of Φ , we have the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(1) &= \sum_i \Phi(\delta_i) \\ &= \sum_{ij} \delta_j \otimes u_{ji} \\ &= \sum_j \delta_j \otimes \left(\sum_i u_{ji} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus Φ is unital when the following conditions are satisfied:

$$\sum_i u_{ji} = 1 \quad , \quad \forall i$$

Finally, the fact that Φ is a $*$ -morphism translates into:

$$u_{ij} = u_{ij}^* \quad , \quad \forall i, j$$

Summing up, in order for $\Phi(\delta_i) = \sum_j \delta_j \otimes u_{ji}$ to be a morphism of C^* -algebras, the elements u_{ij} must be projections, summing up to 1 on each row of u . Regarding now the preservation of the trace condition, observe that we have:

$$(tr \otimes id)\Phi(\delta_i) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_j u_{ji}$$

Thus the trace is preserved precisely when the elements u_{ij} sum up to 1 on each of the columns of u . We conclude from this that $\Phi(\delta_i) = \sum_j \delta_j \otimes u_{ji}$ is a morphism of C^* -algebras preserving the trace precisely when u is magic, and since the coaction conditions on Φ are equivalent to the fact that u must be a corepresentation, this finishes the proof of our claim. But this claim proves all the assertions in the statement. \square

As a perhaps quite surprising result now, also from [94], we have:

THEOREM 9.4. *We have an embedding of compact quantum groups*

$$S_N \subset S_N^+$$

given at the algebra level, $C(S_N^+) \rightarrow C(S_N)$, by the formula

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow \chi \left(\sigma \mid \sigma(j) = i \right)$$

and this embedding is an isomorphism at $N \leq 3$, but not at $N \geq 4$, where S_N^+ is non-classical, infinite compact quantum group.

PROOF. The fact that we have indeed an embedding as above is clear from Proposition 9.1 and Theorem 9.2. Note that this follows as well from Proposition 9.3. Regarding now the second assertion, we can prove this in four steps, as follows:

Case $N = 2$. The result here is trivial, the 2×2 magic matrices being by definition as follows, with p being a projection:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} p & 1-p \\ 1-p & p \end{pmatrix}$$

Indeed, this shows that the entries of a 2×2 magic matrix must pairwise commute, and so the algebra $C(S_2^+)$ follows to be commutative, which gives the result.

Case $N = 3$. This is more tricky, and we present here a simple, recent proof, from [72]. By using the same abstract argument as in the $N = 2$ case, and by permuting rows and columns, it is enough to check that u_{11}, u_{22} commute. But this follows from:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{11}u_{22} &= u_{11}u_{22}(u_{11} + u_{12} + u_{13}) \\ &= u_{11}u_{22}u_{11} + u_{11}u_{22}u_{13} \\ &= u_{11}u_{22}u_{11} + u_{11}(1 - u_{21} - u_{23})u_{13} \\ &= u_{11}u_{22}u_{11} \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, by applying the involution to this formula, we obtain from this that we have as well $u_{22}u_{11} = u_{11}u_{22}u_{11}$. Thus we get $u_{11}u_{22} = u_{22}u_{11}$, as desired.

Case $N = 4$. In order to prove our various claims about S_4^+ , consider the following matrix, with p, q being projections, on some infinite dimensional Hilbert space:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} p & 1-p & 0 & 0 \\ 1-p & p & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & q & 1-q \\ 0 & 0 & 1-q & q \end{pmatrix}$$

This matrix is magic, and if we choose p, q as for the algebra $\langle p, q \rangle$ to be not commutative, and infinite dimensional, we conclude that $C(S_4^+)$ is not commutative and infinite dimensional as well, and in particular is not isomorphic to $C(S_4)$.

Case $N \geq 5$. Here we can use the standard embedding $S_4^+ \subset S_N^+$, obtained at the level of the corresponding magic matrices in the following way:

$$u \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & 1_{N-4} \end{pmatrix}$$

Indeed, with this embedding in hand, the fact that S_4^+ is a non-classical, infinite compact quantum group implies that S_N^+ with $N \geq 5$ has these two properties as well. \square

9b. Representations

In order to study now S_N^+ , we can use our various methods developed in chapters 2-4 above. Let us begin with some basic algebraic results, as follows:

PROPOSITION 9.5. *The quantum groups S_N^+ have the following properties:*

- (1) *We have $S_N^+ \hat{*} S_M^+ \subset S_{N+M}^+$, for any N, M .*
- (2) *In particular, we have an embedding $\widehat{D}_\infty \subset S_4^+$.*
- (3) *$S_4 \subset S_4^+$ are distinguished by their spinned diagonal tori.*
- (4) *The half-classical version $S_N^* = S_N^+ \cap O_N^*$ collapses to S_N .*

PROOF. These results are all elementary, the proofs being as follows:

(1) If we denote by u, v the fundamental corepresentations of $C(S_N^+), C(S_M^+)$, the fundamental corepresentation of $C(S_N^+ \hat{*} S_M^+)$ is by definition:

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} u & 0 \\ 0 & v \end{pmatrix}$$

But this matrix is magic, because both u, v are magic. Thus by universality of $C(S_{N+M}^+)$ we obtain a quotient map as follows, as desired:

$$C(S_{N+M}^+) \rightarrow C(S_N^+ \hat{*} S_M^+)$$

(2) This result, which refines our $N = 4$ trick from the proof of Theorem 9.4, follows from (1) with $N = M = 2$. Indeed, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} S_2^+ \hat{*} S_2^+ &= S_2 \hat{*} S_2 \\ &= \mathbb{Z}_2 \hat{*} \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ &\simeq \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2 \hat{*} \mathbb{Z}_2} \\ &= \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2} \\ &= \widehat{D_\infty} \end{aligned}$$

(3) As a first observation here, the quantum groups $S_4 \subset S_4^+$ are not distinguished by their diagonal torus, which is $\{1\}$ for both of them. However, according to the general results of Woronowicz in [99], the group dual $\widehat{D_\infty} \subset S_4^+$ that we found in (2) must be a subgroup of the diagonal torus of the following compact quantum group, with the standard unitary representations being spinned by a certain unitary $F \in U_4$:

$$(S_4^+, FuF^*)$$

Now since this group dual $\widehat{D_\infty}$ is not classical, it cannot be a subgroup of the diagonal torus of (S_4, FuF^*) . Thus, the diagonal torus spinned by F distinguishes $S_4 \subset S_4^+$.

(4) Consider the following compact quantum group, with the intersection operation being taken inside U_N^+ , whose coordinates satisfy $abc = cba$:

$$S_N^* = S_N^+ \cap O_N^*$$

In order to prove that we have $S_N^* = S_N$, it is enough to prove that S_N^* is classical. And here, we can use the fact that for a magic matrix, the entries in each row sum up to 1. Indeed, by making c vary over a full row of u , we obtain $abc = cba \implies ab = ba$. \square

Summarizing, we have some advances on the quantum permutations, including a more conceptual explanation for our main observation so far, namely $S_4^+ \neq S_4$.

At the representation theory level now, we have the following result, from [21]:

THEOREM 9.6. For the quantum groups S_N, S_N^+ , the intertwining spaces for the tensor powers of the fundamental corepresentation $u = (u_{ij})$ are given by

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) = \text{span} \left(T_\pi \Big| \pi \in D(k, l) \right)$$

with $D = P, NC$. In other words, S_N, S_N^+ are easy, coming from the categories P, NC .

PROOF. We use the Tannakian duality results from chapter 4 above:

(1) S_N^+ . According to Theorem 9.2, the algebra $C(S_N^+)$ appears as follows:

$$C(S_N^+) = C(O_N^+) / \langle u = \text{magic} \rangle$$

Consider the one-block partition $\mu \in P(2, 1)$. The linear map associated to it is:

$$T_\mu(e_i \otimes e_j) = \delta_{ij} e_i$$

We have $T_\mu = (\delta_{ijk})_{i,j,k}$, and we obtain the following formula:

$$(T_\mu u^{\otimes 2})_{i,j,k} = \sum_{lm} (T_\mu)_{i,lm} (u^{\otimes 2})_{lm,jk} = u_{ij} u_{ik}$$

On the hand, we have as well the following formula:

$$(u T_\mu)_{i,j,k} = \sum_l u_{il} (T_\mu)_{l,j,k} = \delta_{jk} u_{ij}$$

Thus, the relation defining $S_N^+ \subset O_N^+$ reformulates as follows:

$$T_\mu \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes 2}, u) \iff u_{ij} u_{ik} = \delta_{jk} u_{ij}, \forall i, j, k$$

The condition on the right being equivalent to the magic condition, we obtain:

$$C(S_N^+) = C(O_N^+) / \langle T_\mu \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes 2}, u) \rangle$$

By using now the general theory from chapter 7, we conclude that the quantum group S_N^+ is indeed easy, with the corresponding category of partitions being:

$$D = \langle \mu \rangle$$

But this latter category is NC , as one can see by “chopping” the noncrossing partitions into μ -shaped components. Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement.

(2) S_N . Here the first part of the proof is similar, leading to the following formula:

$$C(S_N) = C(O_N) / \langle T_\mu \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes 2}, u) \rangle$$

But this shows that S_N is easy, the corresponding category of partitions being:

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \langle \mu, P_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle NC, P_2 \rangle \\ &= P \end{aligned}$$

Alternatively, this latter formula follows directly for the result for S_N^+ proved above, via $S_N = S_N^+ \cap O_N$, and the functoriality results explained in chapter 7. \square

As a technical comment, there might seem to be a bit of a clash between the above results for S_N, S_N^+ at $N = 2, 3$, where we have $S_N = S_N^+$. However, there is no clash, because the implementation of the partitions is not faithful.

In order to discuss the representations of S_N^+ , we will need precisely linear independence results for the vectors ξ_π associated to the partitions $\pi \in NC$. This is something which is more technical than the previous results for pairings. Let us start with:

PROPOSITION 9.7. *We have a bijection $NC(k) \simeq NC_2(2k)$, constructed as follows:*

- (1) *The application $NC(k) \rightarrow NC_2(2k)$ is the “fattening” one, obtained by doubling all the legs, and doubling all the strings as well.*
- (2) *Its inverse $NC_2(2k) \rightarrow NC(k)$ is the “shrinking” application, obtained by collapsing pairs of consecutive neighbors.*

PROOF. The fact that the two operations in the statement are indeed inverse to each other is clear, by computing the corresponding two compositions, with the remark that the construction of the fattening operation requires the partitions to be noncrossing. \square

Next in line, we have the following key result:

THEOREM 9.8. *Consider the Temperley-Lieb algebra of index $N \geq 4$, defined as*

$$TL_N(k) = \text{span}(NC_2(k, k))$$

with product given by the rule $\bigcirc = N$, when concatenating.

- (1) *We have a representation $i : TL_N(k) \rightarrow B((\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes k})$, given by $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$.*
- (2) *$Tr(T_\pi) = N^{\text{loops}(\langle \pi \rangle)}$, where $\pi \rightarrow \langle \pi \rangle$ is the closing operation.*
- (3) *The linear form $\tau = Tr \circ i : TL_N(k) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a faithful positive trace.*
- (4) *The representation $i : TL_N(k) \rightarrow B((\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes k})$ is faithful.*

In particular, the vectors $\{\xi_\pi | \pi \in NC(k)\} \subset (\mathbb{C}^N)^{\otimes k}$ are linearly independent.

PROOF. All this is quite standard, but advanced, the idea being as follows:

- (1) This is clear from the categorical properties of $\pi \rightarrow T_\pi$.
- (2) This follows indeed from the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} Tr(T_\pi) &= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_k} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_k \\ i_1 \dots i_k \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \# \left\{ i_1, \dots, i_k \in \{1, \dots, N\} \mid \ker \begin{pmatrix} i_1 \dots i_k \\ i_1 \dots i_k \end{pmatrix} \geq \pi \right\} \\ &= N^{\text{loops}(\langle \pi \rangle)} \end{aligned}$$

(3) The traciality of τ is clear. Regarding now the faithfulness, this is something well-known, and we refer here to Jones' paper [67].

(4) This follows from (3) above, via a standard positivity argument. As for the last assertion, this follows from (4), by fattening the partitions. \square

We can now work out the representation theory of S_N^+ , as follows:

THEOREM 9.9. *The quantum groups S_N^+ with $N \geq 4$ have the following properties:*

(1) *The moments of the main character are the Catalan numbers:*

$$\int_{S_N^+} \chi^k = C_k$$

(2) *The fusion rules for representations are as follows, exactly as for SO_3 :*

$$r_k \otimes r_l = r_{|k-l|} + r_{|k-l|+1} + \dots + r_{k+l}$$

(3) *The dimensions of the irreducible representations are given by*

$$\dim(r_k) = \frac{q^{k+1} - q^{-k}}{q - 1}$$

where q, q^{-1} are the roots of $X^2 - (N - 2)X + 1 = 0$.

PROOF. The proof, from [2], based on Theorem 9.8, goes as follows:

(1) We have indeed the following computation, coming from the SU_2 computations from section 5, and from Theorem 9.6, Proposition 9.7 and Theorem 9.8:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_N^+} \chi^k &= \dim(\text{Fix}(u^{\otimes k})) \\ &= |NC(k)| \\ &= |NC_2(2k)| \\ &= C_k \end{aligned}$$

(2) This is standard, by using the formula in (1), and the known theory of SO_3 . Let $A = \text{span}(\chi_k | k \in \mathbb{N})$ be the algebra of characters of SO_3 . We can define a morphism as follows, where f is the character of the fundamental representation of S_N^+ :

$$\Psi : A \rightarrow C(S_N^+)$$

$$\chi_1 \rightarrow f - 1$$

The elements $f_k = \Psi(\chi_k)$ verify then the following formulae:

$$f_k f_l = f_{|k-l|} + f_{|k-l|+1} + \dots + f_{k+l}$$

We prove now by recurrence that each f_k is the character of an irreducible corepresentation r_k of $C(S_N^+)$, non-equivalent to r_0, \dots, r_{k-1} . At $k = 0, 1$ this is clear, so assume that the result holds at $k - 1$. By integrating characters we have, exactly as for SO_3 :

$$r_{k-2}, r_{k-1} \subset r_{k-1} \otimes r_1$$

Thus there exists a certain corepresentation r_k such that:

$$r_{k-1} \otimes r_1 = r_{k-2} + r_{k-1} + r_k$$

Once again by integrating characters, we conclude that r_k is irreducible, and non-equivalent to r_1, \dots, r_{k-1} , as for SO_3 , which proves our claim. Finally, since any irreducible representation of S_N^+ must appear in some tensor power of u , and we have a formula for decomposing each $u^{\otimes k}$ into sums of representations r_l , we conclude that these representations r_l are all the irreducible representations of S_N^+ .

(3) From the Clebsch-Gordan rules we have, in particular:

$$r_k r_1 = r_{k-1} + r_k + r_{k+1}$$

We are therefore led to a recurrence, and the initial data being $\dim(r_0) = 1$ and $\dim(r_1) = N - 1 = q + 1 + q^{-1}$, we are led to the following formula:

$$\dim(r_k) = q^k + q^{k-1} + \dots + q^{1-k} + q^{-k}$$

In more compact form, this gives the formula in the statement. \square

9c. Twisted extension

The above result is quite surprising, and raises a massive number of questions. We would like to better understand the relation with SO_3 , and more generally see what happens at values $N = n^2$ with $n \geq 2$, and also compute the law of χ , and so on.

As a first topic to be discussed, one way of understanding the relation with SO_3 comes from noncommutative geometry considerations. We recall that, according to the general theory from chapter 1, each finite dimensional C^* -algebra A can be written as $A = C(F)$, with F being a “finite quantum space”. To be more precise, we have:

DEFINITION 9.10. *A finite quantum space F is the abstract dual of a finite dimensional C^* -algebra A , according to the following formula:*

$$C(F) = A$$

The number of elements of such a space is by definition the number $|F| = \dim A$. By decomposing the algebra A , we have a formula of the following type:

$$C(F) = M_{n_1}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \dots \oplus M_{n_k}(\mathbb{C})$$

With $n_1 = \dots = n_k = 1$ we obtain in this way the space $F = \{1, \dots, k\}$. Also, when $k = 1$ the equation is $C(F) = M_n(\mathbb{C})$, and the solution will be denoted $F = M_n$.

In order to talk about the quantum symmetry group S_F^+ , we must use universal coactions. As in Proposition 9.3, we must endow our space F with its counting measure:

DEFINITION 9.11. *We endow each finite quantum space F with its counting measure, corresponding as the algebraic level to the integration functional*

$$tr : C(F) \rightarrow B(l^2(F)) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

obtained by applying the regular representation, and then the normalized matrix trace.

To be more precise, consider the algebra $A = C(F)$, which is by definition finite dimensional. We can make A act on itself, by left multiplication:

$$\pi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(A) \quad , \quad a \rightarrow (b \rightarrow ab)$$

The target of π being a matrix algebra, $\mathcal{L}(A) \simeq M_N(\mathbb{C})$ with $N = \dim A$, we can further compose with the normalized matrix trace, and we obtain tr :

$$tr = \frac{1}{N} Tr \circ \pi$$

As basic examples, for both $F = \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $F = M_N$ we obtain the usual trace. In general, with $C(F) = M_{n_1}(\mathbb{C}) \oplus \dots \oplus M_{n_k}(\mathbb{C})$, the weights of tr are:

$$c_i = \frac{n_i^2}{\sum_i n_i^2}$$

Let us study the quantum group actions $G \curvearrowright F$. We denote by μ, η the multiplication and unit map of the algebra $C(F)$. Following [2], [94], we first have:

PROPOSITION 9.12. *Consider a linear map $\Phi : C(F) \rightarrow C(F) \otimes C(G)$, written as*

$$\Phi(e_i) = \sum_j e_j \otimes u_{ji}$$

with $\{e_i\}$ being a linear space basis of $C(F)$, orthonormal with respect to tr .

- (1) Φ is a linear space coaction $\iff u$ is a corepresentation.
- (2) Φ is multiplicative $\iff \mu \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes 2}, u)$.
- (3) Φ is unital $\iff \eta \in \text{Hom}(1, u)$.
- (4) Φ leaves invariant tr $\iff \eta \in \text{Hom}(1, u^*)$.
- (5) If these conditions hold, Φ is involutive $\iff u$ is unitary.

PROOF. This is a bit similar to the proof of Proposition 9.3 above, as follows:

(1) There are two axioms to be processed here. First, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
(id \otimes \Delta)\Phi &= (\Phi \otimes id)\Phi &\iff \sum_j e_j \otimes \Delta(u_{ji}) &= \sum_k \Phi(e_k) \otimes u_{ki} \\
&&\iff \sum_j e_j \otimes \Delta(u_{ji}) &= \sum_{jk} e_j \otimes u_{jk} \otimes u_{ki} \\
&&\iff \Delta(u_{ji}) &= \sum_k u_{jk} \otimes u_{ki}
\end{aligned}$$

As for the axiom involving the counit, here we have as well, as desired:

$$\begin{aligned}
(id \otimes \varepsilon)\Phi &= id &\iff \sum_j \varepsilon(u_{ji})e_j &= e_i \\
&&\iff \varepsilon(u_{ji}) &= \delta_{ji}
\end{aligned}$$

(2) We have the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(e_i) &= \sum_j e_j \otimes u_{ji} \\
&= \left(\sum_{ij} e_{ji} \otimes u_{ji} \right) (e_i \otimes 1) \\
&= u(e_i \otimes 1)
\end{aligned}$$

By using this formula, we obtain the following identity:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(e_i e_k) &= u(e_i e_k \otimes 1) \\
&= u(\mu \otimes id)(e_i \otimes e_k \otimes 1)
\end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have as well the following identity, as desired:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi(e_i)\Phi(e_k) &= \sum_{jl} e_j e_l \otimes u_{ji} u_{lk} \\
&= (\mu \otimes id) \sum_{jl} e_j \otimes e_l \otimes u_{ji} u_{lk} \\
&= (\mu \otimes id) \left(\sum_{ijkl} e_{ji} \otimes e_{lk} \otimes u_{ji} u_{lk} \right) (e_i \otimes e_k \otimes 1) \\
&= (\mu \otimes id) u^{\otimes 2}(e_i \otimes e_k \otimes 1)
\end{aligned}$$

(3) The formula $\Phi(e_i) = u(e_i \otimes 1)$ found above gives by linearity $\Phi(1) = u(1 \otimes 1)$, which shows that Φ is unital precisely when $u(1 \otimes 1) = 1 \otimes 1$, as desired.

(4) This follows from the following computation, by applying the involution:

$$\begin{aligned}
(tr \otimes id)\Phi(e_i) = tr(e_i)1 &\iff \sum_j tr(e_j)u_{ji} = tr(e_i)1 \\
&\iff \sum_j u_{ji}^* 1_j = 1_i \\
&\iff (u^*1)_i = 1_i \\
&\iff u^*1 = 1
\end{aligned}$$

(5) Assuming that (1-4) are satisfied, and that Φ is involutive, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
(u^*u)_{ik} &= \sum_l u_{li}^* u_{lk} \\
&= \sum_{jl} tr(e_j^* e_l) u_{ji}^* u_{lk} \\
&= (tr \otimes id) \sum_{jl} e_j^* e_l \otimes u_{ji}^* u_{lk} \\
&= (tr \otimes id)(\Phi(e_i)^* \Phi(e_k)) \\
&= (tr \otimes id)\Phi(e_i^* e_k) \\
&= tr(e_i^* e_k)1 \\
&= \delta_{ik}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus $u^*u = 1$, and since we know from (1) that u is a corepresentation, it follows that u is unitary. The proof of the converse is standard too, by using similar tricks. \square

Following now [2], [94], we have the following result, extending the basic theory of S_N^+ to the present finite noncommutative space setting:

THEOREM 9.13. *Given a finite quantum space F , there is a universal compact quantum group S_F^+ acting on F , leaving the counting measure invariant. We have*

$$C(S_F^+) = C(U_N^+) / \left\langle \mu \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes 2}, u), \eta \in \text{Fix}(u) \right\rangle$$

where $N = |F|$ and where μ, η are the multiplication and unit maps of $C(F)$. For $F = \{1, \dots, N\}$ we have $S_F^+ = S_N^+$. Also, for the space $F = M_2$ we have $S_F^+ = SO_3$.

PROOF. This result is from [2], the idea being as follows:

(1) This follows from Proposition 9.12 above, by using the standard fact that the complex conjugate of a corepresentation is a corepresentation too.

(2) Regarding now the main example, for $F = \{1, \dots, N\}$ we obtain indeed the quantum permutation group S_N^+ , due to the abstract result in Proposition 9.3 above.

(3) In order to do now the computation for $F = M_2$, we use some standard facts about SU_2, SO_3 . We have an action by conjugation $SU_2 \curvearrowright M_2(\mathbb{C})$, and this action produces, via the canonical quotient map $SU_2 \rightarrow SO_3$, an action $SO_3 \curvearrowright M_2(\mathbb{C})$.

On the other hand, it is routine to check, by using arguments like those in the proof of Theorem 9.4 at $N = 2, 3$, that any action $G \curvearrowright M_2(\mathbb{C})$ must come from a classical group. We conclude that the action $SO_3 \curvearrowright M_2(\mathbb{C})$ is universal, as claimed. \square

Regarding now the representation theory of these generalized quantum permutation groups S_F^+ , the result here, from [2], is very similar to the one for S_N^+ , as follows:

THEOREM 9.14. *The quantum groups S_F^+ have the following properties:*

- (1) *The associated Tannakian categories are TL_N , with $N = |F|$.*
- (2) *The main character follows the Marchenko-Pastur law π_1 , when $N \geq 4$.*
- (3) *The fusion rules for S_F^+ with $|F| \geq 4$ are the same as for SO_3 .*

PROOF. Once again this result is from [2], the idea being as follows:

(1) Our first claim is that the fundamental representation is equivalent to its adjoint, $u \sim \bar{u}$. Indeed, let us go back to the coaction formula from Proposition 9.12:

$$\Phi(e_i) = \sum_j e_j \otimes u_{ji}$$

We can pick our orthogonal basis $\{e_i\}$ to be the standard multimatrix basis of $C(F)$, so that we have $e_i^* = e_{i^*}$, for a certain involution $i \rightarrow i^*$ on the index set. With this convention made, by conjugating the above formula of $\Phi(e_i)$, we obtain:

$$\Phi(e_{i^*}) = \sum_j e_{j^*} \otimes u_{ji}^*$$

Now by interchanging $i \leftrightarrow i^*$ and $j \leftrightarrow j^*$, this latter formula reads:

$$\Phi(e_i) = \sum_j e_j \otimes u_{j^*i^*}^*$$

We therefore conclude, by comparing with the original formula, that we have:

$$u_{ji}^* = u_{j^*i^*}$$

But this shows that we have an equivalence $u \sim \bar{u}$, as claimed. Now with this result in hand, the proof goes as for the proof for S_N^+ . To be more precise, the result follows from the fact that the multiplication and unit of any complex algebra, and in particular of $C(F)$, can be modelled by the following two diagrams:

$$m = |\cup| \quad , \quad u = \cap$$

Indeed, this is certainly true algebraically, and this is something well-known. As in what regards the $*$ -structure, things here are fine too, because our choice for the trace

leads to the following formula, which must be satisfied as well:

$$\mu\mu^* = N \cdot id$$

But the above diagrams m, u generate the Temperley-Lieb algebra TL_N , as stated.

(2) The proof here is exactly as for S_N^+ , by using moments. To be more precise, according to (1) these moments are the Catalan numbers, which are the moments of π_1 .

(3) Once again same proof as for S_N^+ , by using the fact that the moments of χ are the Catalan numbers, which naturally leads to the Clebsch-Gordan rules. \square

It is quite clear now that our present formalism, and the above results, provide altogether a good and conceptual explanation for our SO_3 result regarding S_N^+ . To be more precise, we can merge and reformulate the above results in the following way:

THEOREM 9.15. *The quantum groups S_F^+ have the following properties:*

- (1) *For $F = \{1, \dots, N\}$ we have $S_F^+ = S_N^+$.*
- (2) *For the space $F = M_N$ we have $S_F^+ = PO_N^+ = PU_N^+$.*
- (3) *In particular, for the space $F = M_2$ we have $S_F^+ = SO_3$.*
- (4) *The fusion rules for S_F^+ with $|F| \geq 4$ are independent of F .*
- (5) *Thus, the fusion rules for S_F^+ with $|F| \geq 4$ are the same as for SO_3 .*

PROOF. This is basically a compact form of what has been said above, with a new result added, and with some technicalities left aside:

(1) This is something that we know from Theorem 9.13.

(2) This is new, the idea being as follows. First of all, we know from section 4 above that the inclusion $PO_N^+ \subset PU_N^+$ is an isomorphism, with this coming from the free complexification formula $\widetilde{O}_N^+ = U_N^+$, but we will actually reprove this result. Consider indeed the standard vector space action $U_N^+ \curvearrowright \mathbb{C}^N$, and then its adjoint action $PU_N^+ \curvearrowright M_N(\mathbb{C})$. By universality of $S_{M_N}^+$, we have inclusions as follows:

$$PO_N^+ \subset PU_N^+ \subset S_{M_N}^+$$

On the other hand, the main character of O_N^+ with $N \geq 2$ being semicircular, the main character of PO_N^+ must be Marchenko-Pastur. Thus the inclusion $PO_N^+ \subset S_{M_N}^+$ has the property that it keeps fixed the law of main character, and by Peter-Weyl theory we conclude that this inclusion must be an isomorphism, as desired.

(3) This is something that we know from Theorem 9.13, and that can be deduced as well from (2), by using the formula $PO_2^+ = SO_3$, which is something elementary.

(4) This is something that we know from Theorem 9.14.

(5) This follows from (3,4), as already pointed out in Theorem 9.14. \square

All this is certainly quite conceptual, but perhaps a bit too abstract. At $N = 4$ we can formulate a more concrete result on the subject, by using the following construction:

DEFINITION 9.16. $C(SO_3^{-1})$ is the universal C^* -algebra generated by the entries of a 3×3 orthogonal matrix $a = (a_{ij})$, with the following relations:

- (1) Skew-commutation: $a_{ij}a_{kl} = \pm a_{kl}a_{ij}$, with sign $+$ if $i \neq k, j \neq l$, and $-$ otherwise.
- (2) Twisted determinant condition: $\sum_{\sigma \in S_3} a_{1\sigma(1)}a_{2\sigma(2)}a_{3\sigma(3)} = 1$.

Observe the similarity with the twisting constructions from chapter 7. However, SO_3 being not easy, we are not exactly in the Schur-Weyl twisting framework from there.

Our first task would be to prove that $C(SO_3^{-1})$ is a Woronowicz algebra. This is of course possible, by doing some computations, but we will not need to do these computations, because the result follows from the following theorem, from [12]:

THEOREM 9.17. We have an isomorphism of compact quantum groups

$$S_4^+ = SO_3^{-1}$$

given by the Fourier transform over the Klein group $K = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

PROOF. Consider indeed the matrix $a^+ = \text{diag}(1, a)$, corresponding to the action of SO_3^{-1} on \mathbb{C}^4 , and apply to it the Fourier transform over the Klein group $K = \mathbb{Z}_2 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$:

$$u = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ 0 & a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ 0 & a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

It is routine to check that this matrix is magic, and vice versa, i.e. that the Fourier transform over K converts the relations in Definition 9.16 into the magic relations in Definition 9.1. Thus, we obtain the identification from the statement. \square

Yet another extension of Theorem 9.9, which is however quite technical, comes by looking at the general case $N = n^2$, with $n \geq 2$. It is possible indeed to complement Theorem 9.15 above with a general twisting result of the following type:

$$G^+(\widehat{F}_\sigma) = G^+(\widehat{F})^\sigma$$

To be more precise, this formula is valid indeed, for any finite group F and any 2-cocycle σ on it. In the case $F = \mathbb{Z}_n^2$ with Fourier cocycle on it, this leads to the conclusion that PO_n^+ appears as a cocycle twist of $S_{n^2}^+$. See [18].

In relation with this, we have:

PROPOSITION 9.18. The Gram matrices of $NC_2(2k)$, $NC(k)$ are related by the formula

$$G_{2k,n}(\pi, \sigma) = n^k (\Delta_{kn}^{-1} G_{k,n^2} \Delta_{kn}^{-1})(\pi', \sigma')$$

where $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$ is the shrinking operation, and Δ_{kn} is the diagonal of G_{kn} .

PROOF. In the context of Proposition 9.7, it is elementary to see that we have:

$$|\pi \vee \sigma| = k + 2|\pi' \vee \sigma'| - |\pi'| - |\sigma'|$$

We therefore have the following formula, valid for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$n^{|\pi \vee \sigma|} = n^{k+2|\pi' \vee \sigma'| - |\pi'| - |\sigma'|}$$

Thus, we obtain the formula in the statement. □

We have the following interesting probabilistic fact, from [18] as well:

THEOREM 9.19. *The following families of variables have the same joint law,*

- (1) $\{u_{ij}^2\} \in C(O_n^+)$,
- (2) $\{X_{ij} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{ab} p_{ia,jb}\} \in C(S_{n^2}^+)$,

where $u = (u_{ij})$ and $p = (p_{ia,jb})$ are the corresponding fundamental corepresentations.

PROOF. This result can be obtained via twisting methods. An alternative approach is by using the Weingarten formula for our two quantum groups, and the shrinking operation $\pi \rightarrow \pi'$. Indeed, we obtain the following moment formulae:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{O_n^+} u_{ij}^{2k} &= \sum_{\pi, \sigma \in NC_2(2k)} W_{2k,n}(\pi, \sigma) \\ \int_{S_{n^2}^+} X_{ij}^k &= \sum_{\pi, \sigma \in NC_2(2k)} n^{|\pi'| + |\sigma'| - k} W_{k,n^2}(\pi', \sigma') \end{aligned}$$

According to Proposition 9.18 the summands coincide, and so the moments are equal, as desired. The proof in general, dealing with joint moments, is similar. □

The above result is quite interesting, because it makes a connection between free hyperspherical and free hypergeometric laws. We refer here to [18], [23].

9d. Poisson laws

Let us go back now to our main result so far, namely Theorem 9.9, and further build on that, with probabilistic results. Following [11], we have the following result:

THEOREM 9.20. *The spectral measure of the main character of S_N^+ with $N \geq 4$ is the Marchenko-Pastur law of parameter 1, having the following density:*

$$\pi_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{4x^{-1} - 1} dx$$

Also, S_4^+ is coamenable, and S_N^+ with $N \geq 5$ is not coamenable.

PROOF. Here the first assertion follows from the following formula, which can be established by doing some calculus, and more specifically by setting $x = 4 \sin^2 t$:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^4 \sqrt{1 - 4x^{-1}x^k} dx = C_k$$

As for the second assertion, this follows from this, which shows that the spectrum of the main character is $[0, 4]$, and from the Kesten criterion. \square

Our next purpose will be that of understanding, probabilistically speaking, the liberation operation $S_N \rightarrow S_N^+$. In what regards S_N , we have the following basic result:

THEOREM 9.21. *Consider the symmetric group S_N , regarded as a compact group of matrices, $S_N \subset O_N$, via the standard permutation matrices.*

- (1) *The main character $\chi \in C(S_N)$, defined as usual as $\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$, counts the number of fixed points, $\chi(\sigma) = \#\{i | \sigma(i) = i\}$.*
- (2) *The probability for a permutation $\sigma \in S_N$ to be a derangement, meaning to have no fixed points at all, becomes, with $N \rightarrow \infty$, equal to $1/e$.*
- (3) *The law of the main character $\chi \in C(S_N)$ becomes, with $N \rightarrow \infty$, a Poisson law of parameter 1, with respect to the counting measure.*

PROOF. This is something very classical, and beautiful, as follows:

(1) We have indeed the following computation:

$$\chi(\sigma) = \sum_i u_{ii}(\sigma) = \sum_i \delta_{\sigma(i)i} = \#\{i | \sigma(i) = i\}$$

(2) This is best viewed by using the inclusion-exclusion principle. Let us set:

$$S_N^{i_1 \dots i_k} = \left\{ \sigma \in S_N \mid \sigma(i_1) = i_1, \dots, \sigma(i_k) = i_k \right\}$$

By using the inclusion-exclusion principle, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\chi = 0) &= \frac{1}{N!} |(S_1 \cup \dots \cup S_N)^c| \\ &= \frac{1}{N!} \left(|S_N| - \sum_i |S_N^i| + \sum_{i < j} |S_N^{ij}| - \dots + (-1)^N \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_N} |S_N^{i_1 \dots i_N}| \right) \end{aligned}$$

For any $i_1 < \dots < i_k$, we have $|S_N^{i_1 \dots i_k}| = (N - k)!$, and we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(\chi = 0) &= \frac{1}{N!} \sum_{k=0}^N (-1)^k \binom{N}{k} (N - k)! \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \dots + (-1)^{N-1} \frac{1}{(N-1)!} + (-1)^N \frac{1}{N!} \end{aligned}$$

Since on the right we have the expansion of $\frac{1}{e}$, we conclude that we have:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(\chi = 0) = \frac{1}{e}$$

(3) This follows by generalizing the computation in (2). To be more precise, a similar application of the inclusion-exclusion principle gives the following formula:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \mathbb{P}(\chi = k) = \frac{1}{k!e}$$

Thus, we obtain in the limit a Poisson law, as stated. □

In order to talk about free analogues of this, we will need some theory:

THEOREM 9.22. *The following Poisson type limits converge, for any $t > 0$,*

$$p_t = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{n} \right) \delta_0 + \frac{t}{n} \delta_1 \right)^{*n}$$

$$\pi_t = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{t}{n} \right) \delta_0 + \frac{t}{n} \delta_1 \right)^{\boxplus n}$$

the limiting measures being the Poisson law p_t , and the Marchenko-Pastur law π_t ,

$$p_t = \frac{1}{e^t} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^k \delta_k}{k!}$$

$$\pi_t = \max(1 - t, 0) \delta_0 + \frac{\sqrt{4t - (x - 1 - t)^2}}{2\pi x} dx$$

whose moments are given by the following formula

$$M_k(p_t) = \sum_{\pi \in D(k)} t^{|\pi|}$$

with $D = P, NC$. The Marchenko-Pastur measure π_t is also called free Poisson law.

PROOF. This is something standard, which follows by using either $\log F, R$ and calculus, or classical and free cumulants. The point indeed is that the limiting measures must be those having classical and free cumulants t, t, t, \dots . But this gives all the assertions, the density computations being standard. See [75], [80], [91], [98]. □

We can now formulate a conceptual result about $S_N \rightarrow S_N^+$, as follows:

THEOREM 9.23. *The law of the main character χ_u is as follows:*

- (1) *For S_N with $N \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain a Poisson law p_1 .*
- (2) *For S_N^+ with $N \geq 4$ we obtain a free Poisson law π_1 .*

In addition, these laws are related by the Bercovici-Pata correspondence.

PROOF. This follows indeed from the computations that we have, from Theorem 9.20 and Theorem 9.21, by using the various theoretical results from Theorem 9.22. \square

As in the continuous case, our purpose now will be that of extending this result to the truncated characters. In order to discuss the classical case, we first have:

PROPOSITION 9.24. *Consider the symmetric group S_N , together with its standard matrix coordinates $u_{ij} = \chi(\sigma \in S_N | \sigma(j) = i)$. We have the formula*

$$\int_{S_N} u_{i_1 j_1} \cdots u_{i_k j_k} = \begin{cases} \frac{(N - |\ker i|)!}{N!} & \text{if } \ker i = \ker j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

where $\ker i$ denotes as usual the partition of $\{1, \dots, k\}$ whose blocks collect the equal indices of i , and where $|\cdot|$ denotes the number of blocks.

PROOF. According to the definition of u_{ij} , the integrals in the statement are given by:

$$\int_{S_N} u_{i_1 j_1} \cdots u_{i_k j_k} = \frac{1}{N!} \# \left\{ \sigma \in S_N \mid \sigma(j_1) = i_1, \dots, \sigma(j_k) = i_k \right\}$$

The existence of $\sigma \in S_N$ as above requires $i_m = i_n \iff j_m = j_n$. Thus, the integral vanishes when $\ker i \neq \ker j$. As for the case $\ker i = \ker j$, if we denote by $b \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ the number of blocks of this partition, we have $N - b$ points to be sent bijectively to $N - b$ points, and so $(N - b)!$ solutions, and the integral is $\frac{(N - b)!}{N!}$, as claimed. \square

We can now compute the laws of truncated characters, and we obtain:

PROPOSITION 9.25. *For the symmetric group $S_N \subset O_N$, regarded as a compact group of matrices, $S_N \subset O_N$, via the standard permutation matrices, the truncated character*

$$\chi_t = \sum_{i=1}^{[tN]} u_{ii}$$

counts the number of fixed points among $\{1, \dots, [tN]\}$, and its law with respect to the counting measure becomes, with $N \rightarrow \infty$, a Poisson law of parameter t .

PROOF. With $S_{k,b}$ being the Stirling numbers, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_N} \chi_t^k &= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_k=1}^{[tN]} \int_{S_N} u_{i_1 i_1} \cdots u_{i_k i_k} \\ &= \sum_{\pi \in P_k} \frac{[tN]!}{([tN] - |\pi|)!} \cdot \frac{(N - |\pi|)!}{N!} \\ &= \sum_{b=1}^{[tN]} \frac{[tN]!}{([tN] - b)!} \cdot \frac{(N - b)!}{N!} \cdot S_{k,b} \end{aligned}$$

In particular with $N \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain the following formula:

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_{S_N} \chi_t^k = \sum_{b=1}^k S_{k,b} t^b$$

But this is a Poisson(t) moment, and so we are done. \square

We can now finish our computations, and generalize Theorem 9.23, as follows:

THEOREM 9.26. *The laws of truncated characters $\chi_t = \sum_{i=1}^{[tN]} u_{ii}$ are as follows:*

- (1) *For S_N with $N \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain a Poisson law p_t .*
- (2) *For S_N^+ with $N \rightarrow \infty$ we obtain a free Poisson law π_t .*

In addition, these laws are related by the Bercovici-Pata correspondence.

PROOF. This follows from the above results:

(1) This is something that we already know, from Proposition 9.25.

(2) This is something that we know so far only at $t = 1$, from Theorem 9.23. In order to deal with the general $t \in (0, 1]$ case, we can use the same method as for the orthogonal and unitary quantum groups, from chapter 8, and we obtain the following moments:

$$M_k = \sum_{\pi \in NC(k)} t^{|\pi|}$$

But these numbers being the moments of the free Poisson law of parameter t , as explained in Theorem 9.22 above, we obtain the result. See [21]. \square

Summarizing, the liberation operation $S_N \rightarrow S_N^+$ has many common features with the liberation operations $O_N \rightarrow O_N^+$ and $U_N \rightarrow U_N^+$, studied in chapter 8 above.

9e. Exercises

There has been a lot of material in this chapter, with this second part of the present book being at a more advanced level than the first part, and most of our exercises here will be about better understanding what has been said above. Let us start with:

EXERCISE 9.27. *Prove that we have $S_3 = S_3^+$ by looking at the coaction*

$$\Phi : \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3 \otimes C(S_3^+)$$

written in terms of the Fourier basis of \mathbb{C}^3 .

To be more precise, the question here is that of changing the basis of \mathbb{C}^3 , by using the Fourier transform over the group \mathbb{Z}_3 , then reformulating the magic condition at $N = 3$ in terms of this new basis, and then deducing that the coefficients must commute.

Here is another exercise, which is more advanced:

EXERCISE 9.28. *Prove that the discrete quantum group*

$$\Gamma = \widehat{S_5^+}$$

is not amenable, in the discrete quantum group sense.

This requires of course some good knowledge of the notion of amenability. As a hint here, try finding a quantum subgroup $G \subset S_5^+$ whose dual is not amenable.

Here is now an exercise at $N \in \mathbb{N}$ arbitrary:

EXERCISE 9.29. *Consider a discrete group generated by elements of finite order, written as a quotient group, as follows:*

$$\mathbb{Z}_{N_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{N_k} \rightarrow \Gamma$$

Prove that we have an embedding $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$, where $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$.

This should be normally not very difficult. What is difficult, however, is to prove that any group dual subgroup $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$ appears as above. We will be back to this.

In relation with the advanced algebra part, we have:

EXERCISE 9.30. *Prove that we have the following equality:*

$$S_{M_2}^+ = SO_3$$

This is something that was already discussed in the above, but quite briefly. The problem now is that of working out all the details.

Finally, in relation with the probability considerations, we have:

EXERCISE 9.31. *Check out all the details for Theorem 9.22, regarding the Poisson and free Poisson limiting theorems.*

There is quite some work to be done here, but everything is quite routine. As an alternative approach, we will discuss later in this book a generalization of this, regarding the compound Poisson and compound free Poisson limits, so the problem is to go there, and to work out in detail the particular case of the Poisson and free Poisson limits.

CHAPTER 10

Quantum reflections

10a. Finite graphs

Many interesting examples of quantum permutation groups appear as particular cases of the following general construction from [3], involving finite graphs:

PROPOSITION 10.1. *Given a finite graph X , with adjacency matrix $d \in M_N(0, 1)$, the following construction produces a quantum permutation group,*

$$C(G^+(X)) = C(S_N^+) / \langle du = ud \rangle$$

whose classical version $G(X)$ is the usual automorphism group of X .

PROOF. The fact that we have a quantum group comes from the fact that $du = ud$ reformulates as $d \in \text{End}(u)$, which makes it clear that we are dividing by a Hopf ideal. Regarding the second assertion, we must establish here the following equality:

$$C(G(X)) = C(S_N) / \langle du = ud \rangle$$

For this purpose, recall that $u_{ij}(\sigma) = \delta_{\sigma(j)i}$. By using this formula, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (du)_{ij}(\sigma) &= \sum_k d_{ik} u_{kj}(\sigma) \\ &= \sum_k d_{ik} \delta_{\sigma(j)k} \\ &= d_{i\sigma(j)} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have as well the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} (ud)_{ij}(\sigma) &= \sum_k u_{ik}(\sigma) d_{kj} \\ &= \sum_k \delta_{\sigma(k)i} d_{kj} \\ &= d_{\sigma^{-1}(i)j} \end{aligned}$$

Thus the condition $du = ud$ reformulates as $d_{ij} = d_{\sigma(i)\sigma(j)}$, and we are led to the usual notion of an action of a permutation group on X , as claimed. \square

Let us work out some basic examples. We have the following result:

THEOREM 10.2. *The construction $X \rightarrow G^+(X)$ has the following properties:*

- (1) *For the N -point graph, having no edges at all, we obtain S_N^+ .*
- (2) *For the N -simplex, having edges everywhere, we obtain as well S_N^+ .*
- (3) *We have $G^+(X) = G^+(X^c)$, where X^c is the complementary graph.*
- (4) *For a disconnected union, we have $G^+(X) \hat{*} G^+(Y) \subset G^+(X \sqcup Y)$.*
- (5) *For the square, we obtain a non-classical, proper subgroup of S_4^+ .*

PROOF. All these results are elementary, the proofs being as follows:

(1) This follows from definitions, because here we have $d = 0$.

(2) Here $d = \mathbb{I}$ is the all-one matrix, and the magic condition gives $u\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{I}u = N\mathbb{I}$. We conclude that $du = ud$ is automatic in this case, and so $G^+(X) = S_N^+$.

(3) The adjacency matrices of X, X^c being related by the formula $d_X + d_{X^c} = \mathbb{I}$. We can use here the above formula $u\mathbb{I} = \mathbb{I}u = N\mathbb{I}$, and we conclude that $d_X u = u d_X$ is equivalent to $d_{X^c} u = u d_{X^c}$. Thus, we obtain, as claimed, $G^+(X) = G^+(X^c)$.

(4) The adjacency matrix of a disconnected union is given by $d_{X \sqcup Y} = \text{diag}(d_X, d_Y)$. Now let $w = \text{diag}(u, v)$ be the fundamental corepresentation of $G^+(X) \hat{*} G^+(Y)$. Then $d_X u = u d_X$ and $d_Y v = v d_Y$ imply, as desired, $d_{X \sqcup Y} w = w d_{X \sqcup Y}$.

(5) We know from (3) that we have $G^+(\square) = G^+(\mid \mid)$. We know as well from (4) that we have $\mathbb{Z}_2 \hat{*} \mathbb{Z}_2 \subset G^+(\mid \mid)$. It follows that $G^+(\square)$ is non-classical. Finally, the inclusion $G^+(\square) \subset S_4^+$ is indeed proper, because $S_4 \subset S_4^+$ does not act on the square. □

In order to further advance, and to explicitly compute various quantum automorphism groups, we can use the spectral decomposition of d , as follows:

PROPOSITION 10.3. *A closed subgroup $G \subset S_N^+$ acts on a graph X precisely when*

$$P_\lambda u = u P_\lambda \quad , \quad \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

where $d = \sum_\lambda \lambda \cdot P_\lambda$ is the spectral decomposition of the adjacency matrix of X .

PROOF. Since $d \in M_N(0, 1)$ is a symmetric matrix, we can consider indeed its spectral decomposition, $d = \sum_\lambda \lambda \cdot P_\lambda$. We have then the following formula:

$$\langle d \rangle = \text{span} \left\{ P_\lambda \mid \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

But this shows that we have the following equivalence:

$$d \in \text{End}(u) \iff P_\lambda \in \text{End}(u), \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. □

In order to exploit this, we will often combine it with the following standard fact:

PROPOSITION 10.4. Consider a closed subgroup $G \subset S_N^+$, with associated coaction map

$$\Phi : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N \otimes C(G)$$

For a linear subspace $V \subset \mathbb{C}^N$, the following are equivalent:

- (1) The magic matrix $u = (u_{ij})$ commutes with P_V .
- (2) V is invariant, in the sense that $\Phi(V) \subset V \otimes C(G)$.

PROOF. Let $P = P_V$. For any $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ we have the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(P(e_i)) &= \Phi\left(\sum_k P_{ki}e_k\right) \\ &= \sum_{jk} P_{ki}e_j \otimes u_{jk} \\ &= \sum_j e_j \otimes (uP)_{ji} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand the linear map $(P \otimes id)\Phi$ is given by a similar formula:

$$\begin{aligned} (P \otimes id)(\Phi(e_i)) &= \sum_k P(e_k) \otimes u_{ki} \\ &= \sum_{jk} P_{jk}e_j \otimes u_{ki} \\ &= \sum_j e_j \otimes (Pu)_{ji} \end{aligned}$$

Thus $uP = Pu$ is equivalent to $\Phi P = (P \otimes id)\Phi$, and the conclusion follows. \square

We have as well the following useful complementary result, from [3]:

PROPOSITION 10.5. Let $p \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ be a matrix, and consider its “color” decomposition, obtained by setting $(p_c)_{ij} = 1$ if $p_{ij} = c$ and $(p_c)_{ij} = 0$ otherwise:

$$p = \sum_{c \in \mathbb{C}} c \cdot p_c$$

Then $u = (u_{ij})$ commutes with p if and only if it commutes with all matrices p_c .

PROOF. Consider the multiplication and counit maps of the algebra \mathbb{C}^N :

$$M : e_i \otimes e_j \rightarrow e_i e_j$$

$$C : e_i \rightarrow e_i \otimes e_i$$

Since M, C intertwine $u, u^{\otimes 2}$, their iterations $M^{(k)}, C^{(k)}$ intertwine $u, u^{\otimes k}$, and so:

$$\begin{aligned} p^{(k)} &= M^{(k)} p^{\otimes k} C^{(k)} \\ &= \sum_{c \in \mathbb{C}} c^k p_c \\ &\in \text{End}(u) \end{aligned}$$

Let $S = \{c \in \mathbb{C} | p_c \neq 0\}$, and $f(c) = c$. By Stone-Weierstrass we have $S = \langle f \rangle$, and so for any $e \in S$ the Dirac mass at e is a linear combination of powers of f :

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_e &= \sum_k \lambda_k f^k \\ &= \sum_k \lambda_k \left(\sum_{c \in S} c^k \delta_c \right) \\ &= \sum_{c \in S} \left(\sum_k \lambda_k c^k \right) \delta_c \end{aligned}$$

The corresponding linear combination of matrices $p^{(k)}$ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_k \lambda_k p^{(k)} &= \sum_k \lambda_k \left(\sum_{c \in S} c^k p_c \right) \\ &= \sum_{c \in S} \left(\sum_k \lambda_k c^k \right) p_c \end{aligned}$$

The Dirac masses being linearly independent, in the first formula all coefficients in the right term are 0, except for the coefficient of δ_e , which is 1. Thus the right term in the second formula is p_e , and it follows that we have $p_e \in \text{End}(u)$, as claimed. \square

The above results can be combined, and we are led into a ‘‘color-spectral’’ decomposition method for d , which can lead to a number of nontrivial results. See [3].

As a basic application of this, we can further study $G^+(\square)$, as follows:

PROPOSITION 10.6. *The quantum automorphism group of the N -cycle is as follows:*

- (1) *At $N \neq 4$ we have $G^+(X) = D_N$.*
- (2) *At $N = 4$ we have $D_4 \subset G^+(X) \subset S_4^+$, with proper inclusions.*

PROOF. We already know that the results hold at $N \leq 4$, so let us assume $N \geq 5$. Given a N -th root of unity, $w^N = 1$, consider the following vector:

$$\xi = (w^i)$$

This is an eigenvector of d , with eigenvalue $w + w^{N-1}$. With $w = e^{2\pi i/N}$, it follows that $1, f, f^2, \dots, f^{N-1}$ are eigenvectors of d . More precisely, the invariant subspaces of d are as follows, with the last subspace having dimension 1 or 2, depending on N :

$$\mathbb{C}1, \mathbb{C}f \oplus \mathbb{C}f^{N-1}, \mathbb{C}f^2 \oplus \mathbb{C}f^{N-2}, \dots$$

Consider now the associated coaction $\Phi : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N \otimes C(G)$, and write:

$$\Phi(f) = f \otimes a + f^{N-1} \otimes b$$

By taking the square of this equality we obtain:

$$\Phi(f^2) = f^2 \otimes a^2 + f^{N-2} \otimes b^2 + 1 \otimes (ab + ba)$$

It follows that $ab = -ba$, and that $\Phi(f^2)$ is given by the following formula:

$$\Phi(f^2) = f^2 \otimes a^2 + f^{N-2} \otimes b^2$$

By multiplying this with $\Phi(f)$ we obtain:

$$\Phi(f^3) = f^3 \otimes a^3 + f^{N-3} \otimes b^3 + f^{N-1} \otimes ab^2 + f \otimes ba^2$$

Now since $N \geq 5$ implies that $1, N-1$ are different from $3, N-3$, we must have $ab^2 = ba^2 = 0$. By using this and $ab = -ba$, we obtain by recurrence on k that:

$$\Phi(f^k) = f^k \otimes a^k + f^{N-k} \otimes b^k$$

In particular at $k = N-1$ we obtain:

$$\Phi(f^{N-1}) = f^{N-1} \otimes a^{N-1} + f \otimes b^{N-1}$$

On the other hand we have $f^* = f^{N-1}$, so by applying $*$ to $\Phi(f)$ we get:

$$\Phi(f^{N-1}) = f^{N-1} \otimes a^* + f \otimes b^*$$

Thus $a^* = a^{N-1}$ and $b^* = b^{N-1}$. Together with $ab^2 = 0$ this gives:

$$\begin{aligned} (ab)(ab)^* &= abb^*a^* \\ &= ab^N a^{N-1} \\ &= (ab^2)b^{N-2}a^{N-1} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

From positivity we get from this $ab = 0$, and together with $ab = -ba$, this shows that a, b commute. On the other hand $C(G)$ is generated by the coefficients of Φ , which are powers of a, b , and so $C(G)$ must be commutative, and we obtain the result. \square

Summarizing, this was a bad attempt in understanding $G^+(\square)$, which appears to be “exceptional” among the quantum symmetry groups of the N -cycles.

An alternative approach to $G^+(\square)$ comes by regarding the square as the $N = 2$ particular case of the N -hypercube \square_N . Indeed, the usual symmetry group of \square_N is the hyperoctahedral group H_N , so we should have a formula of the following type:

$$G(\square) = H_2^+$$

In order to clarify this, let us start with the following simple fact:

PROPOSITION 10.7. *We have an embedding as follows, g_i being the generators of \mathbb{Z}_2^N ,*

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^N} \subset S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1} \quad , \quad x_i = \frac{g_i}{\sqrt{N}}$$

whose image is the geometric hypercube:

$$\square_N = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^N \mid x_i = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}, \forall i \right\}$$

PROOF. This is something that we already know, from section 1 above. Consider indeed the following standard group algebra generators:

$$g_i \in C^*(\mathbb{Z}_2^N) = C(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^N})$$

These generators satisfy then $g_i = g_i^*$, $g_i^2 = 1$, and when rescaling by $1/\sqrt{N}$, we obtain the relations defining \square_N . \square

We can now study the quantum symmetry groups $G^+(\square_N)$, and we are led to the quite surprising conclusion, from [16], that these are the twisted orthogonal groups \bar{O}_N :

THEOREM 10.8. *With $\mathbb{Z}_2^N = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ we have a coaction map*

$$\Phi : C^*(\mathbb{Z}_2^N) \rightarrow C^*(\mathbb{Z}_2^N) \otimes C(\bar{O}_N) \quad , \quad g_i \rightarrow \sum_j g_j \otimes u_{ji}$$

which makes \bar{O}_N the quantum isometry group of the hypercube $\square_N = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2^N}$, as follows:

- (1) *With \square_N viewed as an algebraic manifold, $\square_N \subset S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} \subset S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$.*
- (2) *With \square_N viewed as a graph, with 2^N vertices and $2^{N-1}N$ edges.*
- (3) *With \square_N viewed as a metric space, with metric coming from \mathbb{R}^N .*

PROOF. Observe first that \square_N is indeed an algebraic manifold, so (1) as formulated above makes sense, in the general framework of section 2. The cube \square_N is also a graph, as indicated, and so (2) makes sense as well, in the framework of Proposition 10.1. Finally, (3) makes sense as well, because we can define the quantum isometry group of a finite metric space exactly as for graphs, but with d being this time the distance matrix.

(1) In order for $G \subset O_N^+$ to act affinely on \square_N , the variables $G_i = \sum_j g_j \otimes u_{ji}$ must satisfy the same relations as the generators $g_i \in \mathbb{Z}_2^N$. The self-adjointness being automatic, the relations to be checked are therefore:

$$G_i^2 = 1 \quad , \quad G_i G_j = G_j G_i$$

We have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} G_i^2 &= \sum_{kl} g_k g_l \otimes u_{ik} u_{il} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{k < l} g_k g_l \otimes (u_{ik} u_{il} + u_{il} u_{ik}) \end{aligned}$$

As for the commutators, these are given by:

$$[G_i, G_j] = \sum_{k < l} g_k g_l \otimes (u_{ik} u_{jl} - u_{jk} u_{il} + u_{il} u_{jk} - u_{jl} u_{ik})$$

From the first relation we obtain $ab = 0$ for $a \neq b$ on the same row of u , and by using the antipode, the same happens for the columns. From the second relation we obtain:

$$[u_{ik}, u_{jl}] = [u_{jk}, u_{il}] \quad , \quad \forall k \neq l$$

Now by applying the antipode we obtain:

$$[u_{lj}, u_{ki}] = [u_{li}, u_{kj}]$$

By relabelling, this gives the following formula:

$$[u_{ik}, u_{jl}] = [u_{il}, u_{jk}] \quad , \quad j \neq i$$

Thus for $i \neq j, k \neq l$ we must have:

$$[u_{ik}, u_{jl}] = [u_{jk}, u_{il}] = 0$$

We are therefore led to $G \subset \bar{O}_N$, as claimed.

(2) We can use here the fact that the cube \square_N , when regarded as a graph, is the Cayley graph of the group \mathbb{Z}_2^N . The eigenvectors and eigenvalues of \square_N are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{i_1 \dots i_N} &= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_N} (-1)^{i_1 j_1 + \dots + i_N j_N} g_1^{j_1} \dots g_N^{j_N} \\ \lambda_{i_1 \dots i_N} &= (-1)^{i_1} + \dots + (-1)^{i_N} \end{aligned}$$

With this picture in hand, and by using Proposition 10.3 and Proposition 10.4 above, the result follows from the same computations as in the proof of (1). See [16].

(3) Our claim here is that we obtain the same symmetry group as in (2). Indeed, observe that distance matrix of the cube has a color decomposition as follows:

$$d = d_1 + \sqrt{2}d_2 + \sqrt{3}d_3 + \dots + \sqrt{N}d_N$$

Since the powers of d_1 can be computed by counting loops on the cube, we have formulae as follows, with $x_{ij} \in \mathbb{N}$ being certain positive integers:

$$\begin{aligned} d_1^2 &= x_{21}1_N + x_{22}d_2 \\ d_1^3 &= x_{31}1_N + x_{32}d_2 + x_{33}d_3 \\ &\dots \\ d_1^N &= x_{N1}1_N + x_{N2}d_2 + x_{N3}d_3 + \dots + x_{NN}d_N \end{aligned}$$

But this shows that we have $\langle d \rangle = \langle d_1 \rangle$. Now since d_1 is the adjacency matrix of \square_N , viewed as graph, this proves our claim, and we obtain the result via (2). \square

Now back to our questions regarding the square, we have $G^+(\square) = \bar{O}_2$, and this formula appears as the $N = 2$ particular case of a general formula, namely $G^+(\square_N) = \bar{O}_N$. This is quite conceptual, but still not ok. The problem is that we have $G(\square_N) = H_N$, and so for our theory to be complete, we would need a formula of type $H_N^+ = \bar{O}_N$. And this latter formula is obviously wrong, because for \bar{O}_N the character computations lead to Gaussian laws, who cannot appear as liberations of the character laws for H_N , that we have not computed yet, but which can only be something Poisson-related.

10b. Reflection groups

Summarizing, the problem of conceptually understanding $G(\square)$ remains open. In order to present now the correct, final solution, the idea will be that to look at the quantum group $G^+(\square)$ instead, which is equal to it, according to Proposition 10.2 (3). We first have the following result, extending Proposition 10.2 (4) above:

PROPOSITION 10.9. *For a disconnected union of graphs we have*

$$G^+(X_1) \hat{*} \dots \hat{*} G^+(X_k) \subset G^+(X_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup X_k)$$

and this inclusion is in general not an isomorphism.

PROOF. The proof of the first assertion is nearly identical to the proof of Proposition 10.2 (4) above. Indeed, the adjacency matrix of the disconnected union is given by:

$$d_{X_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup X_k} = \text{diag}(d_{X_1}, \dots, d_{X_k})$$

$$w = \text{diag}(u_1, \dots, u_k)$$

We have then $d_{X_i}u_i = u_id_{X_i}$, and this implies $dw = wd$, which gives the result. As for the last assertion, this is something that we already know, from Proposition 10.6 (2). \square

In the case where the graphs X_1, \dots, X_k are identical, which is the one that we are truly interested in, we can further build on this. We recall from [40] that we have:

PROPOSITION 10.10. *Given closed subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$, $H \subset S_k^+$, with fundamental corepresentations u, v , the following construction produces a closed subgroup of U_{Nk}^+ :*

$$C(G \wr_* H) = (C(G)^{*k} * C(H)) / \langle [u_{ij}^{(a)}, v_{ab}] = 0 \rangle$$

In the case where G, H are classical, the classical version of $G \wr_ H$ is the usual wreath product $G \wr H$. Also, when G is a quantum permutation group, so is $G \wr_* H$.*

PROOF. Consider indeed the matrix $w_{ia,jb} = u_{ij}^{(a)} v_{ab}$, over the quotient algebra in the statement. It is routine to check that w is unitary, and in the case $G \subset S_N^+$, our claim is that this matrix is magic. Indeed, the entries are projections, because they appear as products of commuting projections, and the row sums are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{jb} w_{ia,jb} &= \sum_{jb} u_{ij}^{(a)} v_{ab} \\ &= \sum_b v_{ab} \sum_j u_{ij}^{(a)} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

As for the column sums, these are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{ia} w_{ia,jb} &= \sum_{ia} u_{ij}^{(a)} v_{ab} \\ &= \sum_a v_{ab} \sum_i u_{ij}^{(a)} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

With these observations in hand, it is routine to check that $G \wr_* H$ is indeed a quantum group, with fundamental corepresentation w , by constructing maps Δ, ε, S as in section 1, and in the case $G \subset S_N^+$, we obtain in this way a closed subgroup of S_{Nk}^+ . Finally, the assertion regarding the classical version is standard as well. See [40]. \square

We refer to [11], [40], [86] for more details regarding the above construction. Now with this notion in hand, following [11], we have the following result:

THEOREM 10.11. *Given a connected graph X , and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have the formulae*

$$G(kX) = G(X) \wr S_k$$

$$G^+(kX) = G^+(X) \wr_* S_k^+$$

where $kX = X \sqcup \dots \sqcup X$ is the k -fold disjoint union of X with itself.

PROOF. The first formula is something well-known, which follows as well from the second formula, by taking the classical version. Regarding now the second formula, it is elementary to check that we have an inclusion as follows, for any finite graph X :

$$G^+(X) \wr_* S_k^+ \subset G^+(kX)$$

Indeed, we want to construct an action $G^+(X) \wr_* S_k^+ \curvearrowright kX$, and this amounts in proving that we have $[w, d] = 0$. But, the matrices w, d are given by:

$$w_{ia,jb} = u_{ij}^{(a)} v_{ab} \quad , \quad d_{ia,jb} = \delta_{ij} d_{ab}$$

With these formulae in hand, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} (dw)_{ia,jb} &= \sum_k d_{ik} w_{ka,jb} \\ &= \sum_k d_{ik} u_{kj}^{(a)} v_{ab} \\ &= (du^{(a)})_{ij} v_{ab} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we have as well the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} (wd)_{ia,jb} &= \sum_k w_{ia,kb} d_{kj} \\ &= \sum_k u_{ik}^{(a)} v_{ab} d_{kj} \\ &= (u^{(a)}d)_{ij} v_{ab} \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have $[w, d] = 0$, and from this we obtain:

$$G^+(X) \wr_* S_k^+ \subset G^+(kX)$$

Regarding now the reverse inclusion, which requires X to be connected, this follows by doing some matrix analysis, by using the commutation with u . To be more precise, let us denote by w the fundamental corepresentation of $G^+(kX)$, and set:

$$u_{ij}^{(a)} = \sum_b w_{ia,jb} \quad , \quad v_{ab} = \sum_i v_{ab}$$

It is then routine to check, by using the fact that X is indeed connected, that we have here magic unitaries, as in the definition of the free wreath products. Thus we obtain the reverse inclusion, that we were looking for, namely:

$$G^+(kX) \subset G^+(X) \wr_* S_k^+$$

To be more precise, the key ingredient is the fact that when X is connected, the $*$ -algebra generated by d_X contains a matrix having nonzero entries. See [11]. □

We are led in this way to the following result, from [16]:

THEOREM 10.12. *Consider the graph consisting of N segments.*

- (1) *Its symmetry group is the hyperoctahedral group $H_N = \mathbb{Z}_2 \wr S_N$.*
- (2) *Its quantum symmetry group is the quantum group $H_N^+ = \mathbb{Z}_2 \wr_* S_N^+$.*

PROOF. This comes from the above results, as follows:

(1) This is clear from definitions, with the remark that the relation with the formula $H_N = G(\square_N)$ comes by viewing the N segments as being the $[-1, 1]$ segments on each of the N coordinate axes of \mathbb{R}^N . Indeed, a symmetry of the N -cube is the same as a symmetry of the N segments, and so, as desired:

$$G(\square_N) = \mathbb{Z}_2 \wr S_N$$

(2) This follows from Theorem 10.11 above, applied to the segment graph. Observe also that (2) implies (1), by taking the classical version. \square

Now back to the square, we have $G^+(\square) = H_2^+$, and our claim is that this is the “good” and final formula. In order to prove this, we must work out the easiness theory for H_N, H_N^+ , and prove that $H_N \rightarrow H_N^+$ is an easy quantum group liberation.

We first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 10.13. *The algebra $C(H_N^+)$ can be presented in two ways, as follows:*

(1) *As the universal algebra generated by the entries of a $2N \times 2N$ magic unitary having the following “sudoku” pattern, with a, b being square matrices:*

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

(2) *As the universal algebra generated by the entries of a $N \times N$ orthogonal matrix which is “cubic”, in the sense that, for any $j \neq k$:*

$$u_{ij}u_{ik} = u_{ji}u_{ki} = 0$$

As for $C(H_N)$, this has similar presentations, among the commutative algebras.

PROOF. Here the first assertion follows from Theorem 10.12, via Proposition 10.10, and the last assertion is clear as well, because $C(H_N)$ is the abelianization of $C(H_N^+)$. Thus, we are left with proving that the algebras A_s, A_c coming from (1,2) coincide.

We construct first the arrow $A_c \rightarrow A_s$. The elements a_{ij}, b_{ij} being self-adjoint, their differences are self-adjoint as well. Thus $a - b$ is a matrix of self-adjoint elements. We have the following formula for the products on the columns of $a - b$:

$$\begin{aligned} (a - b)_{ik}(a - b)_{jk} &= a_{ik}a_{jk} - a_{ik}b_{jk} - b_{ik}a_{jk} + b_{ik}b_{jk} \\ &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } i \neq j \\ a_{ik} + b_{ik} & \text{for } i = j \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

In the $i = j$ case the elements $a_{ik} + b_{ik}$ sum up to 1, so the columns of $a - b$ are orthogonal. A similar computation works for rows, so $a - b$ is orthogonal.

Now by using the $i \neq j$ computation, along with its row analogue, we conclude that $a - b$ is cubic. Thus we can define a morphism $A_c \rightarrow A_s$ by the following formula:

$$\varphi(u_{ij}) = a_{ij} - b_{ij}$$

We construct now the inverse morphism. Consider the following elements:

$$\alpha_{ij} = \frac{u_{ij}^2 + u_{ij}}{2}$$

$$\beta_{ij} = \frac{u_{ij}^2 - u_{ij}}{2}$$

These are projections, and the following matrix is a sudoku unitary:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} (\alpha_{ij}) & (\beta_{ij}) \\ (\beta_{ij}) & (\alpha_{ij}) \end{pmatrix}$$

Thus we can define a morphism $A_s \rightarrow A_c$ by the following formulae:

$$\psi(a_{ij}) = \frac{u_{ij}^2 + u_{ij}}{2}$$

$$\psi(b_{ij}) = \frac{u_{ij}^2 - u_{ij}}{2}$$

We check now the fact that ψ, φ are indeed inverse morphisms:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi\varphi(u_{ij}) &= \psi(a_{ij} - b_{ij}) \\ &= \frac{u_{ij}^2 + u_{ij}}{2} - \frac{u_{ij}^2 - u_{ij}}{2} \\ &= u_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

As for the other composition, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi\psi(a_{ij}) &= \varphi\left(\frac{u_{ij}^2 + u_{ij}}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{(a_{ij} - b_{ij})^2 + (a_{ij} - b_{ij})}{2} \\ &= a_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

A similar computation gives $\varphi\psi(b_{ij}) = b_{ij}$, which completes the proof. \square

We can now work out the easiness property of H_N, H_N^+ , with respect to the cubic representations, and we are led to the following result, which is fully satisfactory:

THEOREM 10.14. *The quantum groups H_N, H_N^+ are both easy, as follows:*

- (1) H_N corresponds to the category P_{even} .
- (2) H_N^+ corresponds to the category NC_{even} .

PROOF. These assertions follow indeed from the fact that the cubic relations are implemented by the one-block partition in $P(2, 2)$, which generates NC_{even} . See [16]. \square

10c. Complex reflections

There is a similarity here with the easiness results for permutations and quantum permutations, obtained in chapter 9. In fact, the basic algebraic results regarding S_N, S_N^+ and H_N, H_N^+ appear as the $s = 1, 2$ particular cases of the following result:

THEOREM 10.15. *The complex reflection groups $H_N^s = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr S_N$ and their free analogues $H_N^{s+} = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr_* S_N^+$, defined for any $s \in \mathbb{N}$, have the following properties:*

- (1) *They have N -dimensional coordinates $u = (u_{ij})$, which are subject to the relations $u_{ij}u_{ij}^* = u_{ij}^*u_{ij}$, $p_{ij} = u_{ij}u_{ij}^* = \text{magic}$, and $u_{ij}^s = p_{ij}$.*
- (2) *They are easy, the corresponding categories $P^s \subset P, NC^s \subset NC$ being given by the fact that we have $\# \circ - \# \bullet = 0(s)$, as a weighted sum, in each block.*

PROOF. We already know that the results hold at $s = 1, 2$, and the proof in general is similar. With respect to the above proof at $s = 2$, the situation is as follows:

(1) Observe first that the result holds at $s = 1$, where we obtain the magic condition, and at $s = 2$ as well, where we obtain something equivalent to the cubic condition. In general, this follows from a \mathbb{Z}_s -analogue of Proposition 10.13. See [37].

(2) Once again, the result holds at $s = 1$, trivially, and at $s = 2$ as well, where our condition is equivalent to $\# \circ + \# \bullet = 0(2)$, in each block. In general, this follows as in the proof of Theorem 10.14, by using the one-block partition in $P(s, s)$. See [9]. \square

The above proof is of course quite brief, but we will not be really interested here in the case $s \geq 3$, which is quite technical.

In fact, the above result, dealing with the general case $s \in \mathbb{N}$, is here for providing an introduction to the case $s = \infty$, where we have:

THEOREM 10.16. *The pure complex reflection groups $K_N = \mathbb{T} \wr S_N$ and their free analogues $K_N^+ = \mathbb{T} \wr_* S_N^+$ have the following properties:*

- (1) *They have N -dimensional coordinates $u = (u_{ij})$, which are subject to the relations $u_{ij}u_{ij}^* = u_{ij}^*u_{ij}$ and $p_{ij} = u_{ij}u_{ij}^* = \text{magic}$.*
- (2) *They are easy, the corresponding categories $\mathcal{P}_{\text{even}} \subset P, \mathcal{NC}_{\text{even}} \subset NC$ being given by the fact that we have $\# \circ = \# \bullet$, as a weighted equality, in each block.*

PROOF. The assertions here appear as an $s = \infty$ extension of (1,2) in Theorem 10.15 above, and their proof can be obtained along the same lines, as follows:

(1) This follows indeed by working out a \mathbb{T} -analogue of the computations in the proof of Proposition 10.13 above. We refer here to [37].

(2) Once again, this appears as a $s = \infty$ extension of the results that we already have, and for details here, we refer once again to [9]. \square

Our purpose now will be that of showing that a twisted analogue of the above result holds. It is convenient to include in our discussion two more quantum groups, coming from [25], [82] and denoted $H_N^{[\infty]}, K_N^{[\infty]}$, which are constructed as follows:

THEOREM 10.19. *We have intermediate liberations $H_N^{[\infty]}, K_N^{[\infty]}$ as follows, constructed by using the relations $\alpha\beta\gamma = 0$, for any $a \neq c$ on the same row or column of u ,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 K_N & \longrightarrow & K_N^* & \longrightarrow & K_N^{[\infty]} & \longrightarrow & K_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 H_N & \longrightarrow & H_N^* & \longrightarrow & H_N^{[\infty]} & \longrightarrow & H_N^+
 \end{array}$$

with the convention $\alpha = a, a^*$, and so on. These quantum groups are easy, the corresponding categories $P_{even}^{[\infty]} \subset P_{even}$ and $\mathcal{P}_{even}^{[\infty]} \subset \mathcal{P}_{even}$ being generated by $\eta = \ker \begin{pmatrix} ii & j \\ & jii \end{pmatrix}$.

PROOF. This is routine, by using the fact that the relations $\alpha\beta\gamma = 0$ in the statement are equivalent to the following condition, with $|k| = 3$:

$$\eta \in \text{End}(u^{\otimes k})$$

For further details on these quantum groups, we refer to [25], [82]. □

In order to discuss the twisting, we will need the following technical result:

PROPOSITION 10.20. *We have the following equalities,*

$$\begin{aligned}
 P_{even}^* &= \left\{ \pi \in P_{even} \mid \varepsilon(\tau) = 1, \forall \tau \leq \pi, |\tau| = 2 \right\} \\
 P_{even}^{[\infty]} &= \left\{ \pi \in P_{even} \mid \sigma \in P_{even}^*, \forall \sigma \subset \pi \right\} \\
 \mathcal{P}_{even}^{[\infty]} &= \left\{ \pi \in P_{even} \mid \varepsilon(\tau) = 1, \forall \tau \leq \pi \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\varepsilon : P_{even} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ is the signature of even permutations.

PROOF. This is routine combinatorics, from [5], [82], the idea being as follows:

(1) Given $\pi \in P_{even}$, we have $\tau \leq \pi, |\tau| = 2$ precisely when $\tau = \pi^\beta$ is the partition obtained from π by merging all the legs of a certain subpartition $\beta \subset \pi$, and by merging as well all the other blocks. Now observe that π^β does not depend on π , but only on β , and that the number of switches required for making π^β noncrossing is $c = N_\bullet - N_\circ$ modulo 2, where N_\bullet/N_\circ is the number of black/white legs of β , when labelling the legs of π counterclockwise $\circ \bullet \circ \bullet \dots$. Thus $\varepsilon(\pi^\beta) = 1$ holds precisely when $\beta \in \pi$ has the same number of black and white legs, and this gives the result.

(2) This simply follows from the equality $P_{even}^{[\infty]} = \langle \eta \rangle$ coming from Theorem 10.19, by computing $\langle \eta \rangle$, and for the complete proof here we refer to [82].

(3) We use here the fact, also from [82], that the relations $g_i g_i g_j = g_j g_i g_i$ are trivially satisfied for real reflections. This leads to the following conclusion:

$$P_{even}^{[\infty]}(k, l) = \left\{ \ker \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \cdots & i_k \\ j_1 & \cdots & j_l \end{pmatrix} \mid g_{i_1} \cdots g_{i_k} = g_{j_1} \cdots g_{j_l} \text{ inside } \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N} \right\}$$

In other words, the partitions in $P_{even}^{[\infty]}$ are those describing the relations between free variables, subject to the conditions $g_i^2 = 1$. We conclude that $P_{even}^{[\infty]}$ appears from NC_{even} by “inflating blocks”, in the sense that each $\pi \in P_{even}^{[\infty]}$ can be transformed into a partition $\pi' \in NC_{even}$ by deleting pairs of consecutive legs, belonging to the same block.

Now since this inflation operation leaves invariant modulo 2 the number $c \in \mathbb{N}$ of switches in the definition of the signature, it leaves invariant the signature $\varepsilon = (-1)^c$ itself, and we obtain in this way the inclusion “ \subset ” in the statement.

Conversely, given $\pi \in P_{even}$ satisfying $\varepsilon(\tau) = 1, \forall \tau \leq \pi$, our claim is that:

$$\rho \leq \sigma \subset \pi, |\rho| = 2 \implies \varepsilon(\rho) = 1$$

Indeed, let us denote by α, β the two blocks of ρ , and by γ the remaining blocks of π , merged altogether. We know that the partitions $\tau_1 = (\alpha \wedge \gamma, \beta), \tau_2 = (\beta \wedge \gamma, \alpha), \tau_3 = (\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ are all even. On the other hand, putting these partitions in noncrossing form requires respectively $s+t, s'+t, s+s'+t$ switches, where t is the number of switches needed for putting $\rho = (\alpha, \beta)$ in noncrossing form. Thus t is even, and we are done.

With the above claim in hand, we conclude, by using the second equality in the statement, that we have $\sigma \in P_{even}^*$. Thus $\pi \in P_{even}^{[\infty]}$, which ends the proof of “ \supset ”. \square

With the above result in hand, we can now prove:

THEOREM 10.21. *We have the following results:*

- (1) *The quantum groups from Theorem 10.19 are equal to their own twists.*
- (2) *With input coming from this, a twisted version of Theorem 10.18 holds.*

PROOF. This result, established in [5], basically comes from the results that we have.

(1) In the real case, the verifications are as follows:

– H_N^+ . We know from section 7 above that for $\pi \in NC_{even}$ we have $\bar{T}_\pi = T_\pi$, and since we are in the situation $D \subset NC_{even}$, the definitions of G, \bar{G} coincide.

– $H_N^{[\infty]}$. Here we can use the same argument as in (1), based this time on the description of $P_{even}^{[\infty]}$ involving the signature found in Proposition 10.20.

– H_N^* . We have $H_N^* = H_N^{[\infty]} \cap O_N^*$, so $\bar{H}_N^* \subset H_N^{[\infty]}$ is the subgroup obtained via the defining relations for O_N^* . But all the $abc = -cba$ relations defining \bar{H}_N^* are automatic, of type $0 = 0$, and it follows that $\bar{H}_N^* \subset H_N^{[\infty]}$ is the subgroup obtained via the relations $abc = cba$, for any $a, b, c \in \{u_{ij}\}$. Thus we have $\bar{H}_N^* = H_N^{[\infty]} \cap O_N^* = H_N^*$, as claimed.

– H_N . We have $H_N = H_N^* \cap O_N$, and by functoriality, $\bar{H}_N = \bar{H}_N^* \cap \bar{O}_N = H_N^* \cap \bar{O}_N$. But this latter intersection is easily seen to be equal to H_N , as claimed.

In the complex case the proof is similar, and we refer here to [5].

(2) This can be proved by proceeding as in the proof of Theorem 10.18 above, with of course some care when formulating the result. Once again, we refer here to [5]. \square

10d. Bessel laws

Let us go back to H_N^+, K_N^+ , or rather to the whole series H_N^{s+} , with $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$ and work out the fusion rules, and probabilistic aspects. We first have:

PROPOSITION 10.22. *The algebra $C(H_N^{s+})$ has a family of N -dimensional corepresentations $\{u_k | k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, satisfying the following conditions:*

- (1) $u_k = (u_{ij}^k)$ for any $k \geq 0$.
- (2) $u_k = u_{k+s}$ for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.
- (3) $\bar{u}_k = u_{-k}$ for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

PROOF. Our claim is that all the above holds, with $u_k = (u_{ij}^k)$. Indeed, all these results follow from the definition of H_N^{s+} . See [37]. \square

Next, we have the following result, also from [37]:

THEOREM 10.23. *With the convention $u_{i_1 \dots i_k} = u_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes u_{i_k}$, for any $i_1, \dots, i_k \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have the following equality of linear spaces,*

$$\text{Hom}(u_{i_1 \dots i_k}, u_{j_1 \dots j_l}) = \text{span} \left\{ T_p \mid p \in NC_s(i_1 \dots i_k, j_1 \dots j_l) \right\}$$

where the set on the right consists of elements of $NC(k, l)$ having the property that in each block, the sum of i indices equals the sum of j indices, modulo s .

PROOF. This result is from [37], the idea of the proof being as follows:

(1) Our first claim is that, in order to prove \supset , we may restrict attention to the case $k = 0$. This follows indeed from the Frobenius duality isomorphism.

(2) Our second claim is that, in order to prove \supset in the case $k = 0$, we may restrict attention to the one-block partitions. Indeed, this follows once again from a standard trick. Consider the following disjoint union:

$$NC_s = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \bigcup_{i_1 \dots i_k} NC_s(0, i_1 \dots i_k)$$

This is a set of labeled partitions, having property that each $p \in NC_s$ is noncrossing, and that for $p \in NC_s$, any block of p is in NC_s . But it is well-known that under these assumptions, the global algebraic properties of NC_s can be checked on blocks.

(3) Proof of \supset . According to the above considerations, we just have to prove that the vector associated to the one-block partition in $NC(l)$ is fixed by $u_{j_1 \dots j_l}$, when:

$$s | j_1 + \dots + j_l$$

Consider the standard generators $e_{ab} \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$, acting on the basis vectors by $e_{ab}(e_c) = \delta_{bc}e_a$. The corepresentation $u_{j_1 \dots j_l}$ is given by the following formula:

$$u_{j_1 \dots j_l} = \sum_{a_1 \dots a_l} \sum_{b_1 \dots b_l} u_{a_1 b_1}^{j_1} \dots u_{a_l b_l}^{j_l} \otimes e_{a_1 b_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{a_l b_l}$$

As for the vector associated to the one-block partition, this is $\xi_l = \sum_b e_b^{\otimes l}$. By using now several times the relations in Proposition 10.22, we obtain, as claimed:

$$\begin{aligned} u_{j_1 \dots j_l}(1 \otimes \xi_l) &= \sum_{a_1 \dots a_l} \sum_b u_{a_1 b}^{j_1} \dots u_{a_l b}^{j_l} \otimes e_{a_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{a_l} \\ &= \sum_{ab} u_{ab}^{j_1 + \dots + j_l} \otimes e_a^{\otimes l} \\ &= 1 \otimes \xi_l \end{aligned}$$

(4) Proof of \subset . The spaces on the right in the statement form a Tannakian category in the sense of [100], so they correspond to a certain Woronowicz algebra A .

This algebra is by definition the maximal model for the Tannakian category. In other words, it comes with a family of corepresentations $\{v_i\}$, such that:

$$Hom(v_{i_1 \dots i_k}, v_{j_1 \dots j_l}) = \text{span} \left\{ T_p \mid p \in NC_s(i_1 \dots i_k, j_1 \dots j_l) \right\}$$

On the other hand, the inclusion \supset that we just proved shows that $C(H_N^{s+})$ is a model for the category. Thus we have a quotient map $A \rightarrow C(H_N^{s+})$, mapping $v_i \rightarrow u_i$.

But this latter map can be shown to be an isomorphism, by suitably adapting the proof from the $s = 1$ case, for the quantum permutation group S_N^+ . See [9], [37]. \square

Following [37], we have the following result:

THEOREM 10.24. *Let $F = \langle \mathbb{Z}_s \rangle$ be the monoid formed by the words over \mathbb{Z}_s , with involution $(i_1 \dots i_k)^- = (-i_k) \dots (-i_1)$, and with fusion product given by:*

$$(i_1 \dots i_k) \cdot (j_1 \dots j_l) = i_1 \dots i_{k-1} (i_k + j_1) j_2 \dots j_l$$

The irreducible representations of H_N^{s+} can then be labeled r_x with $x \in F$, such that

$$r_x \otimes r_y = \sum_{x=vz, y=\bar{z}w} r_{vw} + r_{v \cdot w}$$

and $\bar{r}_x = r_{\bar{x}}$, and such that $r_i = u_i - \delta_{i0}1$ for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}_s$.

PROOF. This basically follows from Theorem 10.23, the idea being as follows:

(1) Consider the monoid $A = \{a_x | x \in F\}$, with multiplication $a_x a_y = a_{xy}$. We endow $\mathbb{N}A$ with fusion rules as in the statement, namely:

$$a_x \otimes a_y = \sum_{x=vz, y=\bar{z}w} a_{vw} + a_{v \cdot w}$$

(2) The fusion rules on $\mathbb{Z}A$ can be then uniquely described by conversion formulae as follows, with C being positive integers, and D being integers:

$$a_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes a_{i_k} = \sum_l \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} C_{i_1 \dots i_k}^{j_1 \dots j_l} a_{j_1 \dots j_l}$$

$$a_{i_1 \dots i_k} = \sum_l \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} D_{i_1 \dots i_k}^{j_1 \dots j_l} a_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes a_{j_l}$$

(3) Now observe that there is a unique morphism of rings $\Phi : \mathbb{Z}A \rightarrow R$, such that $\Phi(a_i) = r_i$ for any i . Indeed, consider the following elements of R :

$$r_{i_1 \dots i_k} = \sum_l \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} D_{i_1 \dots i_k}^{j_1 \dots j_l} r_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes r_{j_l}$$

In case we have a morphism as claimed, we must have $\Phi(a_x) = r_x$ for any $x \in F$. Thus our morphism is uniquely determined on A , so it is uniquely determined on $\mathbb{Z}A$.

(4) Our claim is that Φ commutes with the linear forms $x \rightarrow \#(1 \in x)$. Indeed, by linearity we just have to check the following equality:

$$\#(1 \in a_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes a_{i_k}) = \#(1 \in r_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes r_{i_k})$$

Now remember that the elements r_i are defined as $r_i = u_i - \delta_{i0}1$. So, consider the elements $c_i = a_i + \delta_{i0}1$. Since the operations $r_i \rightarrow u_i$ and $a_i \rightarrow c_i$ are of the same nature, by linearity the above formula is equivalent to:

$$\#(1 \in c_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes c_{i_k}) = \#(1 \in u_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes u_{i_k})$$

Now by using Theorem 10.23, what we have to prove is:

$$\#(1 \in c_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes c_{i_k}) = \#NC_s(i_1 \dots i_k)$$

In order to prove this formula, consider the product on the left:

$$P = (a_{i_1} + \delta_{i_1 0}1) \otimes (a_{i_2} + \delta_{i_2 0}1) \otimes \dots \otimes (a_{i_k} + \delta_{i_k 0}1)$$

But this quantity can be computed by using the fusion rules on A , and the combinatorics leads to the conclusion that we have $\#(1 \in P) = \#NC_s(i_1 \dots i_k)$, as claimed.

(5) Our claim now is that Φ is injective. Indeed, this follows from the result in the previous step, by using a standard positivity argument.

(6) Our claim is that we have $\Phi(A) \subset R_{irr}$. This is the same as saying that $r_x \in R_{irr}$ for any $x \in F$, and we will prove it by recurrence. Assume that the assertion is true for all the words of length $< k$, and consider a length k word, $x = i_1 \dots i_k$. We have:

$$a_{i_1} \otimes a_{i_2 \dots i_k} = a_x + a_{i_1+i_2, i_3 \dots i_k} + \delta_{i_1+i_2, 0} a_{i_3 \dots i_k}$$

By applying Φ to this decomposition, we obtain:

$$r_{i_1} \otimes r_{i_2 \dots i_k} = r_x + r_{i_1+i_2, i_3 \dots i_k} + \delta_{i_1+i_2, 0} r_{i_3 \dots i_k}$$

We have the following computation, which is valid for $y = i_1 + i_2, i_3 \dots i_k$, as well as for $y = i_3 \dots i_k$ in the case $i_1 + i_2 = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \#(r_y \in r_{i_1} \otimes r_{i_2 \dots i_k}) &= \#(1, r_{\bar{y}} \otimes r_{i_1} \otimes r_{i_2 \dots i_k}) \\ &= \#(1, a_{\bar{y}} \otimes a_{i_1} \otimes a_{i_2 \dots i_k}) \\ &= \#(a_y \in a_{i_1} \otimes a_{i_2 \dots i_k}) \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, we know from the previous step that we have $r_{i_1+i_2, i_3 \dots i_k} \neq r_{i_3 \dots i_k}$, so we conclude that the following formula defines an element of R^+ :

$$\alpha = r_{i_1} \otimes r_{i_2 \dots i_k} - r_{i_1+i_2, i_3 \dots i_k} - \delta_{i_1+i_2, 0} r_{i_3 \dots i_k}$$

On the other hand, we have $\alpha = r_x$, so we conclude that we have $r_x \in R^+$. Finally, the irreducibility of r_x follows from $\#(1 \in r_x \otimes \bar{r}_x) = 1$.

(7) Summarizing, we have constructed an injective ring morphism $\Phi : \mathbb{Z}A \rightarrow R$, having the property $\Phi(A) \subset R_{irr}$. The remaining fact to be proved, namely that we have $\Phi(A) = R_{irr}$, is something of abstract nature, which is clear. Thus, we are done. \square

Regarding the probabilistic aspects, we will need some general theory. We have the following definition, extending the Poisson limit theory from chapter 9 above:

DEFINITION 10.25. *Associated to any compactly supported positive measure ρ on \mathbb{R} are the probability measures*

$$\begin{aligned} p_\rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{c}{n}\right) \delta_0 + \frac{1}{n} \rho \right)^{*n} \\ \pi_\rho &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\left(1 - \frac{c}{n}\right) \delta_0 + \frac{1}{n} \rho \right)^{\boxplus n} \end{aligned}$$

where $c = \text{mass}(\rho)$, called *compound Poisson and compound free Poisson laws*.

In what follows we will be interested in the case where ρ is discrete, as is for instance the case for $\rho = \delta_t$ with $t > 0$, which produces the Poisson and free Poisson laws. The following result allows one to detect compound Poisson/free Poisson laws:

PROPOSITION 10.26. For $\rho = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \delta_{z_i}$ with $c_i > 0$ and $z_i \in \mathbb{R}$, we have

$$F_{p\rho}(y) = \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^s c_i(e^{iyz_i} - 1)\right)$$

$$R_{\pi\rho}(y) = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{c_i z_i}{1 - yz_i}$$

where F, R denote respectively the Fourier transform, and Voiculescu's R -transform.

PROOF. Let μ_n be the measure appearing in Definition 10.25, under the convolution signs. In the classical case, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\mu_n}(y) &= \left(1 - \frac{c}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^s c_i e^{iyz_i} \\ \implies F_{\mu_n^{*n}}(y) &= \left(\left(1 - \frac{c}{n}\right) + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^s c_i e^{iyz_i}\right)^n \\ \implies F_{p\rho}(y) &= \exp\left(\sum_{i=1}^s c_i(e^{iyz_i} - 1)\right) \end{aligned}$$

In the free case now, we use a similar method. The Cauchy transform of μ_n is:

$$G_{\mu_n}(\xi) = \left(1 - \frac{c}{n}\right) \frac{1}{\xi} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{c_i}{\xi - z_i}$$

Consider now the R -transform of the measure $\mu_n^{\boxplus n}$, which is given by:

$$R_{\mu_n^{\boxplus n}}(y) = nR_{\mu_n}(y)$$

The above formula of G_{μ_n} shows that the equation for $R = R_{\mu_n^{\boxplus n}}$ is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(1 - \frac{c}{n}\right) \frac{1}{y^{-1} + R/n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{c_i}{y^{-1} + R/n - z_i} &= y \\ \implies \left(1 - \frac{c}{n}\right) \frac{1}{1 + yR/n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{c_i}{1 + yR/n - yz_i} &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Now multiplying by n , rearranging the terms, and letting $n \rightarrow \infty$, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{c + yR}{1 + yR/n} &= \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{c_i}{1 + yR/n - yz_i} \\ \implies c + yR_{\pi_\rho}(y) &= \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{c_i}{1 - yz_i} \\ \implies R_{\pi_\rho}(y) &= \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{c_i z_i}{1 - yz_i} \end{aligned}$$

This finishes the proof in the free case, and we are done. \square

We also have the following result, providing an alternative to Definition 10.25:

THEOREM 10.27. *For $\rho = \sum_{i=1}^s c_i \delta_{z_i}$ with $c_i > 0$ and $z_i \in \mathbb{R}$, we have*

$$p_\rho / \pi_\rho = \text{law} \left(\sum_{i=1}^s z_i \alpha_i \right)$$

where the variables α_i are Poisson/free Poisson(c_i), independent/free.

PROOF. Let α be the sum of Poisson/free Poisson variables in the statement. We will show that the Fourier/ R -transform of α is given by the formulae in Proposition 10.26.

Indeed, by using some well-known Fourier transform formulae, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{\alpha_i}(y) = \exp(c_i(e^{iy} - 1)) &\implies F_{z_i \alpha_i}(y) = \exp(c_i(e^{iyz_i} - 1)) \\ &\implies F_\alpha(y) = \exp \left(\sum_{i=1}^s c_i (e^{iyz_i} - 1) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Also, by using some well-known R -transform formulae, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\alpha_i}(y) = \frac{c_i}{1 - y} &\implies R_{z_i \alpha_i}(y) = \frac{c_i z_i}{1 - yz_i} \\ &\implies R_\alpha(y) = \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{c_i z_i}{1 - yz_i} \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have indeed the same formulae as those in Proposition 10.26. \square

We can go back now to quantum reflection groups, and we have:

THEOREM 10.28. *The asymptotic laws of truncated characters are as follows, where ε_s with $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$ is the uniform measure on the s -th roots of unity:*

- (1) For H_N^s we obtain the compound Poisson law $b_t^s = p_{t\varepsilon_s}$.
- (2) For H_N^{s+} we obtain the compound free Poisson law $\beta_t^s = \pi_{t\varepsilon_s}$.

These measures are in Bercovici-Pata bijection.

PROOF. This follows from easiness, and from the Weingarten formula. To be more precise, at $t = 1$ this follows by counting the partitions, and at $t \in (0, 1]$ general, this follows in the usual way, for instance by using cumulants. See [9]. \square

The above measures are called Bessel and free Bessel laws. This is because at $s = 2$ we have $b_t^2 = e^{-t} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_k(t/2) \delta_k$, with f_k being the Bessel function of the first kind:

$$f_k(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{|k|+2p}}{(|k|+p)!p!}$$

The Bessel and free Bessel laws have particularly interesting properties at the parameter values $s = 2, \infty$. So, let us record the precise statement here:

THEOREM 10.29. *The asymptotic laws of truncated characters are as follows:*

- (1) For H_N we obtain the real Bessel law $b_t = p_{t\varepsilon_2}$.
- (2) For K_N we obtain the complex Bessel law $B_t = p_{t\varepsilon_\infty}$.
- (3) For H_N^+ we obtain the free real Bessel law $\beta_t = \pi_{t\varepsilon_2}$.
- (4) For K_N^+ we obtain the free complex Bessel law $\mathfrak{B}_t = \pi_{t\varepsilon_\infty}$.

PROOF. This follows indeed from Theorem 10.28 above, at $s = 2, \infty$. \square

In addition to what has been said above, there are as well some interesting results about the Bessel and free Bessel laws involving the multiplicative convolution \times , and the multiplicative free convolution \boxtimes . For details, we refer here to [9].

10e. Exercises

As before with the quantum permutations, there has been a lot of material in this section, and most of our exercises will be about what has been said above. To start with, in relation with the quantum automorphisms of the finite graphs, we have:

EXERCISE 10.30. *Extract, from the computation of the quantum symmetry group of the N -cycle with $N \geq 4$, a simple proof for the equality $S_3^+ = S_3$.*

To be more precise, that computation shows at $N = 3$ that we have $S_3^+ = S_3$, and the problem is that of writing down a short proof for this latter equality.

In relation now with the quantum reflection groups, we first have:

EXERCISE 10.31. *Work out all the details regarding the easiness property of H_N, H_N^+ , involving the categories $P_{\text{even}}, NC_{\text{even}}$.*

This is something that was already discussed in the above, but just briefly. The idea is to proceed a bit in the same way as we did for S_N, S_N^+ , in chapter 9.

Along the same lines, we have the following exercise:

EXERCISE 10.32. *Work out all the details regarding the easiness property of H_N^s, H_N^{s+} , involving the categories P^s, NC^s .*

As before with H_N, H_N^+ , the idea here is that of proceeding a bit in the same way as we did for S_N, S_N^+ , in chapter 9.

Here is another instructive exercise regarding the quantum reflection groups:

EXERCISE 10.33. *Work out the structure of the complex reflection groups H_N^s, H_N^{s+} at $N = 2$, and at various values of the parameter s .*

To be more precise, the problem here is that of studying the groups and quantum groups H_2^s, H_2^{s+} at various values of the parameter s , with the various methods developed so far, and see if we have here previously known groups and quantum groups.

In relation now with the fusion rules, we have:

EXERCISE 10.34. *Deduce the Clebsch-Gordan rules for the irreducible representations of S_N^+ , from the general result regarding H_N^{s+} , taken at $s = 1$.*

This might seem quite trivial, but in practice, there is some work to be done here.

Finally, in relation with probability, we have:

EXERCISE 10.35. *Prove that at $s = 2$ the Bessel law is given by*

$$b_t^2 = e^{-t} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} f_k(t/2) \delta_k$$

with f_k being the Bessel function of the first kind, namely:

$$f_k(t) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^{|k|+2p}}{(|k|+p)!p!}$$

As mentioned above, there are many other interesting things that can be said about the Bessel and free Bessel laws, and as a final and supplementary exercise, we recommend exploring the subject, say by reading the related literature.

CHAPTER 11

Classification results

11a. Uniform groups

We discuss in this chapter and in the next one various classification questions for the closed subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$, in the easy case, and beyond. There has been a lot of work on the subject, and our objective here will be quite modest, namely presenting a few basic such classification results, along with some discussion.

We have already met a number of easy quantum groups, as follows:

THEOREM 11.1. *We have the following examples of easy quantum groups:*

- (1) *Orthogonal quantum groups:* O_N, O_N^*, O_N^+ .
- (2) *Unitary quantum groups:* U_N, U_N^*, U_N^+ .
- (3) *Bistochastic versions:* B_N, B_N^+, C_N, C_N^+ .
- (4) *Quantum permutation groups:* S_N, S_N^+ .
- (5) *Hyperoctahedral quantum groups:* H_N, H_N^*, H_N^+ .
- (6) *Quantum reflection groups:* K_N, K_N^*, K_N^+ .

PROOF. This is something that we already know, the partitions being as follows:

(1) For O_N we obtain the category of pairings P_2 . For O_N^+ we obtain the category of noncrossing pairings NC_2 . For O_N^* we obtain the category P_2^* of pairings having the property that when labelling the legs clockwise $\circ \bullet \circ \bullet \dots$, each string connects $\circ - \bullet$.

(2) For U_N we obtain the category \mathcal{P}_2 of pairings which are matching, in the sense that the horizontal strings connect $\circ - \circ$ or $\bullet - \bullet$, and the vertical strings connect $\circ - \bullet$. For U_N^+ we obtain the category $\mathcal{NC}_2 = NC_2 \cap \mathcal{P}_2$. For U_N^* we obtain $\mathcal{P}_2^* = P_2^* \cap \mathcal{P}_2$.

(3) For B_N, C_N we obtain the categories P_{12}, \mathcal{P}_{12} of singletons and pairings, and matching singletons and pairings. For B_N^+, C_N^+ we obtain the categories $NC_{12}, \mathcal{NC}_{12}$ of singletons and noncrossing pairings, and matching singletons and noncrossing pairings.

(4) For S_N we obtain the category of all partitions P , and for S_N^+ we obtain the category of all noncrossing partitions NC .

(5) For H_N we obtain the category P_{even} or partitions having even blocks. For H_N^+ we obtain the category $NC_{\text{even}} = NC \cap P_{\text{even}}$ of noncrossing partitions having even blocks.

For H_N^* we obtain the category $P_{even}^* \subset P_{even}$ of partitions having the property that when labelling the legs clockwise $\circ \bullet \circ \bullet \dots$, in each block we have $\#\circ = \#\bullet$.

(6) For K_N we obtain the category \mathcal{P}_{even} of partitions having the property that we have $\#\circ = \#\bullet$, as a weighted equality, in each block. For K_N^+ we obtain the category $\mathcal{NC}_{even} = \mathcal{P}_{even} \cap NC$. For K_N^* we obtain the category $\mathcal{P}_{even}^* = \mathcal{P}_{even} \cap P_{even}^*$. \square

In the above list the examples (4,5,6) appear as the $s = 1, 2, \infty$ particular cases of the quantum groups $H_N^s, H_N^{s*}, H_N^{s+}$, so we have as extra examples these latter quantum groups at $3 \leq s < \infty$. Further examples can be constructed via free complexification, or via operations of type $G_N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_r \times G_N$, or $G_N \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_r G_N$, with $r \in \{2, 3, \dots, \infty\}$.

There are as well “exotic” intermediate liberation procedures, involving relations which are more complicated than the half-commutation ones $abc = cba$, which can produce new examples, in the unitary and reflection group cases. We will be back to this.

All this makes the classification question particularly difficult. So, our first task in what follows will be that of cutting a bit from complexity, by adding some extra axioms, chosen as “natural” as possible. A first such axiom, very natural, is as follows:

PROPOSITION 11.2. *For an easy quantum group $G = (G_N)$, coming from a category of partitions $D \subset P$, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $G_{N-1} = G_N \cap U_{N-1}^+$, via the embedding $U_{N-1}^+ \subset U_N^+$ given by $u \rightarrow \text{diag}(u, 1)$.
- (2) $G_{N-1} = G_N \cap U_{N-1}^+$, via the N possible diagonal embeddings $U_{N-1}^+ \subset U_N^+$.
- (3) D is stable under the operation which consists in removing blocks.

If these conditions are satisfied, we say that $G = (G_N)$ is “uniform”.

PROOF. We use here the general easiness theory from chapter 7 above.

(1) \iff (2) This is something standard, coming from the inclusion $S_N \subset G_N$, which makes everything S_N -invariant. The result follows as well from the proof of (1) \iff (3) below, which can be converted into a proof of (2) \iff (3), in the obvious way.

(1) \iff (3) Given a subgroup $K \subset U_{N-1}^+$, with fundamental corepresentation u , consider the $N \times N$ matrix $v = \text{diag}(u, 1)$. Our claim is that for any $\pi \in P(k)$ we have:

$$\xi_\pi \in \text{Fix}(v^{\otimes k}) \iff \xi_{\pi'} \in \text{Fix}(v^{\otimes k'}), \forall \pi' \in P(k'), \pi' \subset \pi$$

In order to prove this, we must study the condition on the left. We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \xi_\pi \in \text{Fix}(v^{\otimes k}) \\
\iff & (v^{\otimes k} \xi_\pi)_{i_1 \dots i_k} = (\xi_\pi)_{i_1 \dots i_k}, \forall i \\
\iff & \sum_j (v^{\otimes k})_{i_1 \dots i_k, j_1 \dots j_k} (\xi_\pi)_{j_1 \dots j_k} = (\xi_\pi)_{i_1 \dots i_k}, \forall i \\
\iff & \sum_j \delta_\pi(j_1, \dots, j_k) v_{i_1 j_1} \dots v_{i_k j_k} = \delta_\pi(i_1, \dots, i_k), \forall i
\end{aligned}$$

Now let us recall that our corepresentation has the special form $v = \text{diag}(u, 1)$. We conclude from this that for any index $a \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we must have:

$$i_a = N \implies j_a = N$$

With this observation in hand, if we denote by i', j' the multi-indices obtained from i, j obtained by erasing all the above $i_a = j_a = N$ values, and by $k' \leq k$ the common length of these new multi-indices, our condition becomes:

$$\sum_{j'} \delta_\pi(j_1, \dots, j_k) (v^{\otimes k'})_{i' j'} = \delta_\pi(i_1, \dots, i_k), \forall i$$

Here the index j is by definition obtained from j' by filling with N values. In order to finish now, we have two cases, depending on i , as follows:

Case 1. Assume that the index set $\{a | i_a = N\}$ corresponds to a certain subpartition $\pi' \subset \pi$. In this case, the N values will not matter, and our formula becomes:

$$\sum_{j'} \delta_\pi(j'_1, \dots, j'_{k'}) (v^{\otimes k'})_{i' j'} = \delta_\pi(i'_1, \dots, i'_{k'})$$

Case 2. Assume now the opposite, namely that the set $\{a | i_a = N\}$ does not correspond to a subpartition $\pi' \subset \pi$. In this case the indices mix, and our formula reads:

$$0 = 0$$

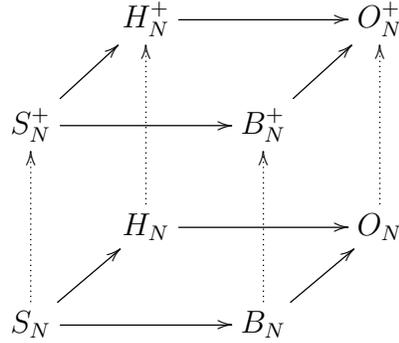
Thus, we are led to $\xi_{\pi'} \in \text{Fix}(v^{\otimes k'})$, for any subpartition $\pi' \subset \pi$, as claimed.

Now with this claim in hand, the result follows from Tannakian duality. \square

At the level of the basic examples, from Theorem 11.1 above, the classical and free quantum groups are uniform, while the half-liberations are not. Indeed, this can be seen either with categories of partitions, or with intersections, the point in the half-classical case being that the relations $abc = cba$, when applied to the coefficients of a matrix of type $v = \text{diag}(u, 1)$, collapse with $c = 1$ to the usual commutation relations $ab = ba$.

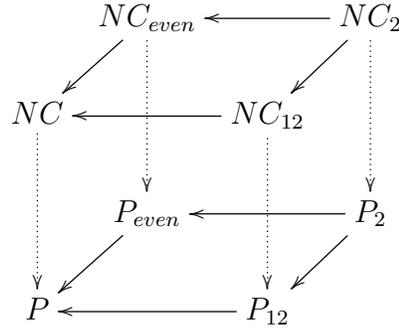
For classification purposes the uniformity axiom is something very natural and useful, substantially cutting from complexity, and we have the following result, from [35]:

THEOREM 11.3. *The classical and free uniform orthogonal easy quantum groups, with inclusions between them, are as follows:*



Moreover, this is an intersection/easy generation diagram, in the sense that for any of its square subdiagrams $P \subset Q, R \subset S$ we have $P = Q \cap R$ and $\{Q, R\} = S$.

PROOF. We know that the quantum groups in the statement are indeed easy and uniform, the corresponding categories of partitions being as follows:



Since this latter diagram is an intersection and generation diagram, we conclude that we have an intersection and easy generation diagram of quantum groups, as stated.

Regarding now the classification, consider an easy quantum group $S_N \subset G_N \subset O_N$. This must come from a category $P_2 \subset D \subset P$, and if we assume $G = (G_N)$ to be uniform, then D is uniquely determined by the subset $L \subset \mathbb{N}$ consisting of the sizes of the blocks of the partitions in D . Our claim is that the admissible sets are as follows:

- (1) $L = \{2\}$, producing O_N .
- (2) $L = \{1, 2\}$, producing B_N .
- (3) $L = \{2, 4, 6, \dots\}$, producing H_N .
- (4) $L = \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$, producing S_N .

In one sense, this follows from our easiness results for O_N, B_N, H_N, S_N . In the other sense now, assume that $L \subset \mathbb{N}$ is such that the set P_L consisting of partitions whose sizes of the blocks belong to L is a category of partitions. We know from the axioms of the

categories of partitions that the semicircle \cap must be in the category, so we have $2 \in L$. We claim that the following conditions must be satisfied as well:

$$k, l \in L, k > l \implies k - l \in L$$

$$k \in L, k \geq 2 \implies 2k - 2 \in L$$

Indeed, we will prove that both conditions follow from the axioms of the categories of partitions. Let us denote by $b_k \in P(0, k)$ the one-block partition:

$$b_k = \left\{ \begin{array}{cccccc} \cap & \dots & \cap & & & \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & k & & \end{array} \right\}$$

For $k > l$, we can write b_{k-l} in the following way:

$$b_{k-l} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ccccccc} \cap & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \cap \\ 1 & 2 & \dots & l & l+1 & \dots & k \\ \sqcup & \dots & \sqcup & | & \dots & \dots & | \\ & & & 1 & \dots & \dots & k-l \end{array} \right\}$$

In other words, we have the following formula:

$$b_{k-l} = (b_l^* \otimes |\otimes^{k-l}|) b_k$$

Since all the terms of this composition are in P_L , we have $b_{k-l} \in P_L$, and this proves our first claim. As for the second claim, this can be proved in a similar way, by capping two adjacent k -blocks with a 2-block, in the middle.

With these conditions in hand, we can conclude in the following way:

Case 1. Assume $1 \in L$. By using the first condition with $l = 1$ we get:

$$k \in L \implies k - 1 \in L$$

This condition shows that we must have $L = \{1, 2, \dots, m\}$, for a certain number $m \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$. On the other hand, by using the second condition we get:

$$\begin{aligned} m \in L &\implies 2m - 2 \in L \\ &\implies 2m - 2 \leq m \\ &\implies m \in \{1, 2, \infty\} \end{aligned}$$

The case $m = 1$ being excluded by the condition $2 \in L$, we reach to one of the two sets producing the groups S_N, B_N .

Case 2. Assume $1 \notin L$. By using the first condition with $l = 2$ we get:

$$k \in L \implies k - 2 \in L$$

This condition shows that we must have $L = \{2, 4, \dots, 2p\}$, for a certain number $p \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$. On the other hand, by using the second condition we get:

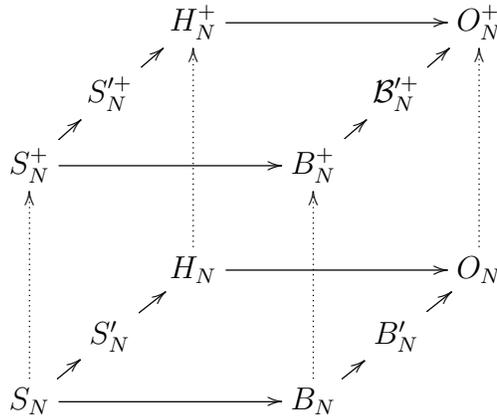
$$\begin{aligned} 2p \in L &\implies 4p - 2 \in L \\ &\implies 4p - 2 \leq 2p \\ &\implies p \in \{1, \infty\} \end{aligned}$$

Thus L must be one of the two sets producing O_N, H_N , and we are done.

In the free case, $S_N^+ \subset G_N \subset O_N^+$, the situation is quite similar, the admissible sets being once again the above ones, producing this time $O_N^+, B_N^+, H_N^+, S_N^+$. See [35]. \square

As already mentioned, when removing the uniformity axiom things become more complicated, and the classification result here, from [35], [82], is as follows:

THEOREM 11.4. *The classical and free orthogonal easy quantum groups are*



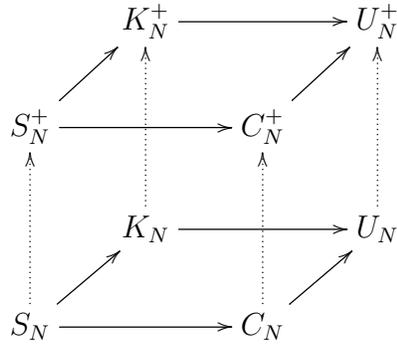
with $S'_N = S_N \times \mathbb{Z}_2$, $B'_N = B_N \times \mathbb{Z}_2$, and with S_N^+, B_N^+ being their liberations, where $B_N'^+$ stands for the two possible such liberations, $B_N'^+ \subset B_N''^+$.

PROOF. The idea here is that of jointly classifying the “classical” categories of partitions $P_2 \subset D \subset P$, and the “free” ones $NC_2 \subset D \subset NC$. At the classical level this leads to 2 more groups, namely S'_N, B'_N . See [35]. At the free level we obtain 3 more quantum groups, $S_N^+, B_N^+, B_N''^+$, with the inclusion $B_N'^+ \subset B_N''^+$ being best thought of as coming from an inclusion $B'_N \subset B''_N$, which happens to be an isomorphism. See [35]. \square

11b. Twistability

Now back to the easy uniform case, the classification here remains a quite technical topic. The problem comes from the following negative result:

PROPOSITION 11.5. *The cubic diagram from Theorem 11.3, and its unitary analogue,*

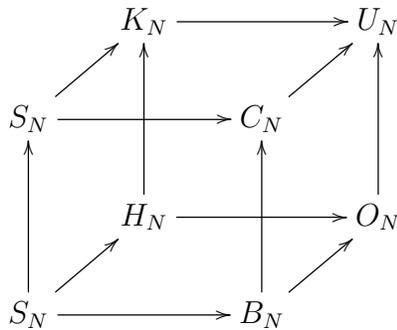


cannot be merged, without degeneration, into a 4-dimensional cubic diagram.

PROOF. All this is a bit philosophical, with the problem coming from the “taking the bistochastic version” operation, and more specifically, from the following equalities:

$$H_N \cap C_N = K_N \cap C_N = S_N$$

Indeed, these equalities do hold, and so the 3D cube obtained by merging the classical faces of the orthogonal and unitary cubes is something degenerate, as follows:



Thus, the 4D cube, having this 3D cube as one of its faces, is degenerate too. □

Summarizing, when positioning ourselves at U_N^+ , we have 4 natural directions to be followed, namely taking the classical, discrete, real and bistochastic versions. And the problem is that, while the first three operations are “good”, the fourth one is “bad”.

In order to fix this problem, in a useful and efficient way, the natural choice is that of slashing the bistochastic quantum groups B_N, B_N^+, C_N, C_N^+ , which are rather secondary objects anyway, as well the quantum permutation groups S_N, S_N^+ .

In order to formulate now our second general axiom, doing the job, consider the cube $T_N = \mathbb{Z}_2^N$, regarded as diagonal torus of O_N . We have then:

PROPOSITION 11.6. *For an easy quantum group $G = (G_N)$, coming from a category of partitions $D \subset P$, the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $T_N \subset G_N$.
- (2) $H_N \subset G_N$.
- (3) $D \subset P_{\text{even}}$.

If these conditions are satisfied, we say that G_N is “twistable”.

PROOF. We use the general easiness theory from chapter 7 above.

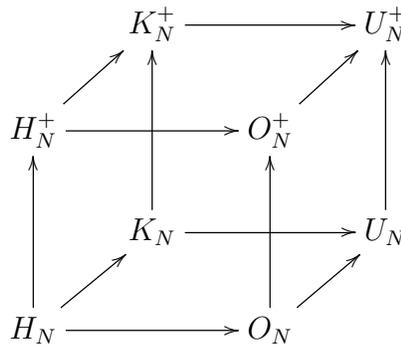
(1) \iff (2) Here it is enough to check that the easy envelope T'_N of the cube equals the hyperoctahedral group H_N . But this follows from:

$$T'_N = \langle T_N, S_N \rangle' = H'_N = H_N$$

(2) \iff (3) This follows by functoriality, from the fact that H_N comes from the category of partitions P_{even} , that we know from chapter 10 above. \square

The terminology in the above result comes from the fact that, assuming $D \subset P_{\text{even}}$, we can indeed twist G_N , into a certain quizzly quantum group \bar{G}_N . We refer to chapter 7 above to full details regarding the construction $G_N \rightarrow \bar{G}_N$. In what follows we will not need this twisting procedure, and we will just use Proposition 11.6 as it is, as a statement providing us with a simple and natural condition to be imposed on G_N . In practice now, imposing this second axiom leads to something nice, namely:

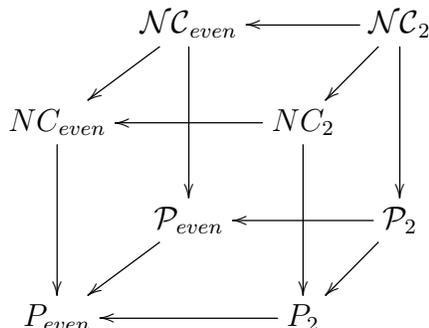
THEOREM 11.7. *The basic quantum unitary and quantum reflection groups, from Proposition 11.1 above, which are uniform and twistable, are as follows,*



and this is an intersection and easy generation diagram.

PROOF. The first assertion comes from discussion after Proposition 11.2, telling us that the uniformity condition eliminates $O_N^*, U_N^*, H_N^*, K_N^*$. Also, the twistability condition eliminates B_N, B_N^+, C_N, C_N^+ and S_N, S_N^+ . Thus, we are left with the 8 quantum groups in

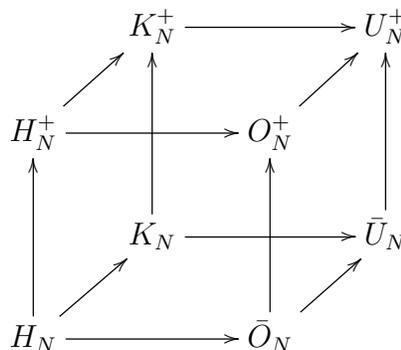
the statement, which are indeed easy, coming from the following categories:



Since this latter diagram is an intersection and generation diagram, we conclude that we have an intersection and easy generation diagram of quantum groups, as stated. \square

As explained above, we will not really need in what follows the twists of the twistable quantum groups that we consider, our plan being that of using the twistability condition as a natural condition to be imposed on our quantum groups, for classification purposes. However, let us record as well the following result, in relation with the twists:

THEOREM 11.8. *The Schur-Weyl twists of the basic twistable quantum groups are*



and this is an intersection and quizzy generation diagram.

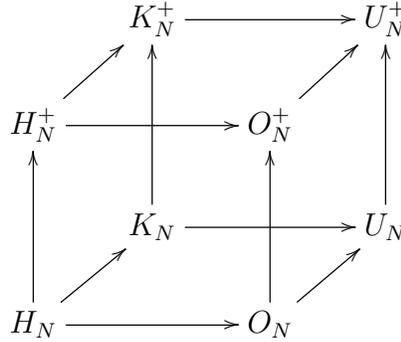
PROOF. Here the formulae of the twists are something that we already know, coming from the computations in chapter 7 above, and the last assertion is clear as well, coming from the definition of the various quantum groups involved. \square

11c. Orientability

In the general case now, where we have an arbitrary uniform and twistable easy quantum group, this quantum group appears by definition as follows:

$$H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$$

Thus, we can imagine our quantum group G_N as sitting inside the standard cube, from Theorem 11.7 above:



The point now is that, by using the operations \cap and $\{, \}$, we can in principle “project” G_N on the faces and edges of the cube, and then use some kind of 3D orientation coming from this, in order to deduce some structure and classification results.

In order to do this, let us start with the following definition:

DEFINITION 11.9. *Associated to any twistable easy quantum group*

$$H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$$

are its classical, discrete and real versions, given by the following formulae,

$$G_N^c = G_N \cap U_N$$

$$G_N^d = G_N \cap K_N^+$$

$$G_N^r = G_N \cap O_N^+$$

as well as its free, smooth and unitary versions, given by the following formulae,

$$G_N^f = \{G_N, H_N^+\}$$

$$G_N^s = \{G_N, O_N\}$$

$$G_N^u = \{G_N, K_N\}$$

where \cap and $\{, \}$ are respectively the intersection and easy generation operations.

In this definition the classical, real and unitary versions are something quite standard. Regarding the discrete and smooth versions, here we have no abstract justification for our terminology, due to the fact that easy quantum groups do not have known differential geometry. However, in the classical case, where $G_N \subset U_N$, our constructions produce indeed discrete and smooth versions, and this is where our terminology comes from. Finally, regarding the free version, this comes once again from the known examples.

To be more precise, regarding the free version, the various results that we have show that the liberation operation $G_N \rightarrow G_N^+$ usually appears via the formula:

$$G_N^+ = \{G_N, S_N^+\}$$

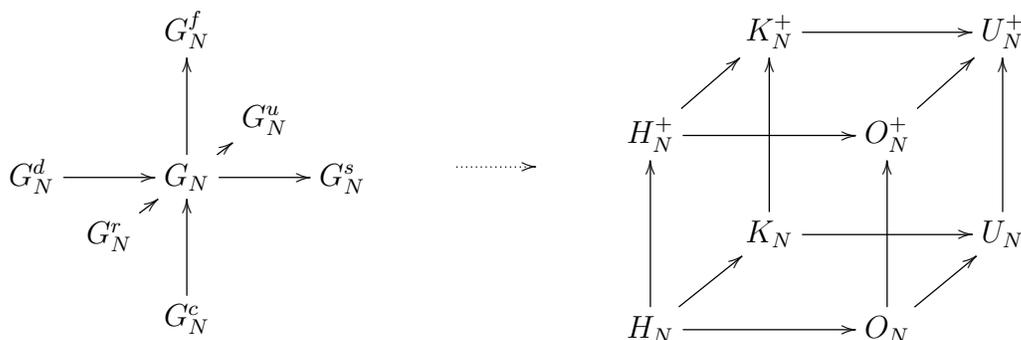
This formula expresses the fact that the category of partitions of G_N^+ is obtained from the one of G_N by removing the crossings. But in the twistable setting, where we have by definition $H_N \subset G_N$, this is the same as setting:

$$G_N^+ = \{G_N, H_N^+\}$$

All this is of course a bit theoretical, and this is why we use the symbol f for free versions in the above sense, and keep $+$ for well-known, studied liberations.

In relation now with our questions, and our 3D plan, we can now formulate:

PROPOSITION 11.10. *Given an intermediate quantum group $H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$, we have a diagram of closed subgroups of U_N^+ , obtained by inserting*

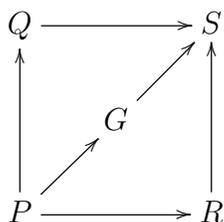


in the obvious way, with each G_N^x belonging to the main diagonal of each face.

PROOF. The fact that we have indeed the diagram of inclusions on the left is clear from the constructions of the quantum groups involved, from Definition 11.9. Regarding the insertion procedure, consider any of the faces of the cube, denoted as follows:

$$P \subset Q, R \subset S$$

Our claim is that the corresponding quantum group $G = G_N^x$ can be inserted on the corresponding main diagonal $P \subset S$, as follows:



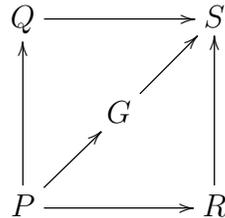
We have to check here a total of $6 \times 2 = 12$ inclusions. But, according to Definition 11.9, these inclusions that must be checked are as follows:

- (1) $H_N \subset G_N^c \subset U_N$, where $G_N^c = G_N \cap U_N$.
- (2) $H_N \subset G_N^d \subset K_N^+$, where $G_N^d = G_N \cap K_N^+$.
- (3) $H_N \subset G_N^r \subset O_N^+$, where $G_N^r = G_N \cap O_N^+$.
- (4) $H_N^+ \subset G_N^f \subset U_N^+$, where $G_N^f = \{G_N, H_N^+\}$.
- (5) $O_N \subset G_N^s \subset U_N^+$, where $G_N^s = \{G_N, O_N\}$.
- (6) $K_N \subset G_N^u \subset U_N^+$, where $G_N^u = \{G_N, K_N\}$.

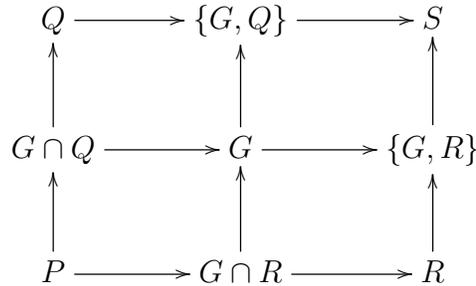
All these statements being trivial from the definition of \cap and $\{, \}$, and from our assumption $H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$, our insertion procedure works indeed, and we are done. \square

In order now to complete the diagram, we have to project as well G_N on the edges of the cube. For this purpose we can basically assume, by replacing G_N with each of its 6 projections on the faces, that G_N actually lies on one of the six faces. The technical result that we will need here is as follows:

PROPOSITION 11.11. *Given an intersection and easy generation diagram $P \subset Q, R \subset S$ and an intermediate easy quantum group $P \subset G \subset S$, as follows,*



we can extend this diagram into a diagram as follows:



In addition, G “slices the square”, in the sense that this is an intersection and easy generation diagram, precisely when $G = \{G \cap Q, G \cap R\}$ and $G = \{G, Q\} \cap \{G, R\}$.

PROOF. This is indeed clear from definitions, because the intersection and easy generation conditions are automatic for the upper left and lower right squares, and so are half of the intersection and easy generation conditions for the lower left and upper right squares. Thus, we are left with two conditions only, which are those in the statement. \square

Now back to 3 dimensions, and to the cube, we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 11.12. *Assuming that $H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$ satisfies the conditions*

$$\begin{aligned} G_N^{cs} &= G_N^{sc} \quad , \quad G_N^{cu} = G_N^{uc} \quad , \quad G_N^{df} = G_N^{fd} \\ G_N^{du} &= G_N^{ud} \quad , \quad G_N^{rf} = G_N^{fr} \quad , \quad G_N^{rs} = G_N^{sr} \end{aligned}$$

the diagram in Proposition 11.10 can be completed, via the construction in Proposition 11.11, into a diagram dividing the cube along the 3 coordinates axes, into 8 small cubes.

PROOF. We have to prove that the 12 projections on the edges are well-defined, with the problem coming from the fact that each of these projections can be defined in 2 possible ways, depending on the face that we choose first.

The verification goes as follows:

(1) Regarding the 3 edges emanating from H_N , the result here follows from:

$$\begin{aligned} G_N^{cd} &= G_N^{dc} = G_N \cap K_N \\ G_N^{cr} &= G_N^{rc} = G_N \cap O_N \\ G_N^{dr} &= G_N^{rd} = G_N \cap H_N^+ \end{aligned}$$

These formulae are indeed all trivial, of type:

$$(G \cap Q) \cap R = (G \cap R) \cap Q = G \cap P$$

(2) Regarding the 3 edges landing into U_N^+ , the result here follows from:

$$\begin{aligned} G_N^{fs} &= G_N^{sf} = \{G_N, O_N^+\} \\ G_N^{fu} &= G_N^{uf} = \{G_N, K_N^+\} \\ G_N^{su} &= G_N^{us} = \{G_N, U_N\} \end{aligned}$$

These formulae are once again trivial, of type:

$$\{\{G, Q\}, R\} = \{\{G, R\}, Q\} = \{G, S\}$$

(3) Finally, regarding the remaining 6 edges, not emanating from H_N or landing into U_N^+ , here the result follows from our assumptions in the statement. \square

We are not done yet, because nothing guarantees that we obtain in this way an intersection and easy generation diagram.

Thus, we must add more axioms, as follows:

THEOREM 11.13. *Assume that $H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$ satisfies the following conditions, where by “intermediate” we mean in each case “parallel to its neighbors”:*

- (1) *The 6 compatibility conditions in Proposition 11.12 above,*
- (2) *G_N^c, G_N, G_N^f slice the classical/intermediate/free faces,*
- (3) *G_N^d, G_N, G_N^s slice the discrete/intermediate/smooth faces,*
- (4) *G_N^r, G_N, G_N^u slice the real/intermediate/unitary faces,*

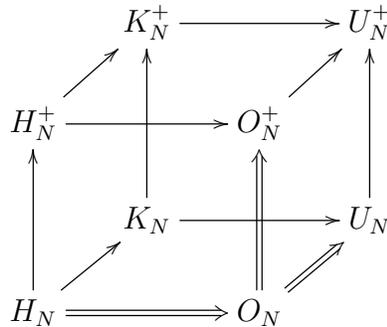
Then G_N “slices the cube”, in the sense that the diagram obtained in Proposition 11.12 above is an intersection and easy generation diagram.

PROOF. This follows indeed from Proposition 11.11 and Proposition 11.12 above. \square

Summarizing, we are done now with our geometric program, and we have a whole collection of natural geometric conditions that can be imposed to G_N .

11d. Ground zero

It is quite clear that G_N can be reconstructed from its edge projections, so in order to do the classification, we first need a “coordinate system”. Common sense would suggest to use the one emanating from H_N , or perhaps the one landing into U_N^+ . However, technically speaking, best is to use the coordinate system based at O_N , highlighted below:



This choice comes from the fact that the classification result for $O_N \subset O_N^+$, explained below, is something very simple. And this is not the case with the results for $H_N \subset H_N^+$ and for $U_N \subset U_N^+$, from [74], [82] which are quite complicated, with uncountably many solutions, in the general non-uniform case. As for the result for $K_N \subset K_N^+$, this is not available yet, but it is known that there are uncountably many solutions here as well.

So, here is now the key result, from [37], dealing with the vertical direction:

THEOREM 11.14. *There is only one proper intermediate easy quantum group*

$$O_N \subset G_N \subset O_N^+$$

namely the quantum group O_N^ , which is not uniform.*

PROOF. We must compute here the categories of pairings $NC_2 \subset D \subset P_2$, and this can be done via some standard combinatorics, in three steps, as follows:

(1) Let $\pi \in P_2 - NC_2$, having $s \geq 4$ strings. Our claim is that:

- If $\pi \in P_2 - P_2^*$, there exists a semicircle capping $\pi' \in P_2 - P_2^*$.
- If $\pi \in P_2^* - NC_2$, there exists a semicircle capping $\pi' \in P_2^* - NC_2$.

Indeed, both these assertions can be easily proved, by drawing pictures.

(2) Consider now a partition $\pi \in P_2(k, l) - NC_2(k, l)$. Our claim is that:

- If $\pi \in P_2(k, l) - P_2^*(k, l)$ then $\langle \pi \rangle = P_2$.
- If $\pi \in P_2^*(k, l) - NC_2(k, l)$ then $\langle \pi \rangle = P_2^*$.

This can be indeed proved by recurrence on the number of strings, $s = (k + l)/2$, by using (1), which provides us with a descent procedure $s \rightarrow s - 1$, at any $s \geq 4$.

(3) Finally, assume that we are given an easy quantum group $O_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$, coming from certain sets of pairings $D(k, l) \subset P_2(k, l)$. We have three cases:

- If $D \not\subset P_2^*$, we obtain $G = O_N$.
- If $D \subset P_2, D \not\subset NC_2$, we obtain $G = O_N^*$.
- If $D \subset NC_2$, we obtain $G = O_N^+$.

Thus, we have proved the uniqueness result. As for the non-uniformity of the unique solution, O_N^* , this is something that we already know, from Theorem 11.7 above. \square

The above result is something quite remarkable, and it is actually believed that the result could still hold, without the easiness assumption. We refer here to [17].

As already mentioned, the related inclusions $H_N \subset H_N^+$ and $U_N \subset U_N^+$, studied in [74] and [82], are far from being maximal, having uncountably many intermediate objects, and the same is known to hold for $K_N \subset K_N^+$. There are many interesting open questions here. It is conjectured for instance that there should be a contravariant duality $H_N^\times \leftrightarrow U_N^\times$, mapping the family and series from [82] to the series and family from [87].

Here is now another basic result that we will need, in order to perform our classification work here, dealing this time with the “discrete vs. continuous” direction:

THEOREM 11.15. *There are no proper intermediate easy groups*

$$H_N \subset G_N \subset O_N$$

except for H_N, O_N themselves.

PROOF. We must prove that there are no proper intermediate categories as follows:

$$P_2 \subset D \subset P_{\text{even}}$$

But this can done via some combinatorics, in the spirit of the proof of Theorem 11.3, and with the result itself coming from Theorem 11.4. For full details here, see [35]. \square

As a comment here, the inclusion $H_N^+ \subset O_N^+$ is maximal as well, as explained once again in [35]. As for the complex versions of these results, regarding the inclusions $K_N \subset U_N$ and $K_N^+ \subset U_N^+$, here the classification, in the non-uniform case, is available from [87]. Summarizing, we have here once again something very basic and fundamental, providing some evidence for a kind of general “discrete vs. continuous” dichotomy.

Finally, here is a third and last result that we will need, for our classification work here, regarding the missing direction, namely the “real vs. complex” one:

THEOREM 11.16. *The proper intermediate easy groups*

$$O_N \subset G_N \subset U_N$$

are the groups $\mathbb{Z}_r O_N$ with $r \in \{2, 3, \dots, \infty\}$, which are not uniform.

PROOF. This is standard and well-known, from [87], the proof being as follows:

(1) Our first claim is that the group $\mathbb{T}O_N \subset U_N$ is easy, the corresponding category of partitions being the subcategory $\bar{P}_2 \subset P_2$ consisting of the pairings having the property that when flatenning, we have the global formula $\# \circ = \# \bullet$.

(2) Indeed, if we denote the standard corepresentation by $u = zv$, with $z \in \mathbb{T}$ and with $v = \bar{v}$, then in order to have $Hom(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \neq \emptyset$, the z variabes must cancel, and in the case where they cancel, we obtain the same Hom-space as for O_N .

Now since the cancelling property for the z variables corresponds precisely to the fact that k, l must have the same numbers of \circ symbols minus \bullet symbols, the associated Tannakian category must come from the category of pairings $\bar{P}_2 \subset P_2$, as claimed.

(3) Our second claim is that, more generally, the group $\mathbb{Z}_r O_N \subset U_N$ is easy, with the corresponding category $P_2^r \subset P_2$ consisting of the pairings having the property that when flatenning, we have the global formula $\# \circ = \# \bullet (r)$.

(4) Indeed, this is something that we already know at $r = 1, \infty$, where the group in question is $O_N, \mathbb{T}O_N$. The proof in general is similar, by writing $u = zv$ as above.

(5) Let us prove now the converse, stating that the above groups $O_N \subset \mathbb{Z}_r O_N \subset U_N$ are the only intermediate easy groups $O_N \subset G \subset U_N$. According to our conventions for the easy quantum groups, which apply of course to the classical case, we must compute the following intermediate categories of pairings:

$$\mathcal{P}_2 \subset D \subset P_2$$

(6) So, assume that we have such a category, $D \neq \mathcal{P}_2$, and pick an element $\pi \in D - \mathcal{P}_2$, assumed to be flat. We can modify π , by performing the following operations:

– First, we can compose with the basic crossing, in order to assume that π is a partition of type $\cap \dots \cap$, consisting of consecutive semicircles. Our assumption $\pi \notin \mathcal{P}_2$ means that at least one semicircle is colored black, or white.

– Second, we can use the basic mixed-colored semicircles, and cap with them all the mixed-colored semicircles. Thus, we can assume that π is a nonzero partition of type $\cap \dots \cap$, consisting of consecutive black or white semicircles.

– Third, we can rotate, as to assume that π is a partition consisting of an upper row of white semicircles, $\cup \dots \cup$, and a lower row of white semicircles, $\cap \dots \cap$. Our assumption $\pi \notin \mathcal{P}_2$ means that this latter partition is nonzero.

(7) For $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ consider the partition consisting of an upper row of a white semicircles, and a lower row of b white semicircles, and set:

$$\mathcal{C} = \left\{ \pi_{ab} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{N} \right\} \cap D$$

According to the above we have $\pi \in \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle$. The point now is that we have:

– There exists $r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ such that \mathcal{C} equals the following set:

$$\mathcal{C}_r = \left\{ \pi_{ab} \mid a = b(r) \right\}$$

This is indeed standard, by using the categorical axioms.

– We have the following formula, with P_2^r being as above:

$$\langle \mathcal{C}_r \rangle = P_2^r$$

This is standard as well, by doing some diagrammatic work.

(8) With these results in hand, the conclusion now follows. Indeed, with $r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ being as above, we know from the beginning of the proof that any $\pi \in D$ satisfies:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi &\in \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathcal{C}_r \rangle \\ &= P_2^r \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have an inclusion $D \subset P_2^r$. Conversely, we have as well:

$$\begin{aligned} P_2^r &= \langle \mathcal{C}_r \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathcal{C} \rangle \\ &\subset \langle D \rangle \\ &= D \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have $D = P_2^r$, and this finishes the proof. See [87]. □

Once again, there are many comments that can be made here, with the whole subject in the easy case being generally covered by the classification results in [87]. As for the non-easy case, there are many interesting things here as well, as for instance the results in [17], stating that $PO_N \subset PU_N$, and $\mathbb{T}O_N \subset U_N$ as well, are maximal.

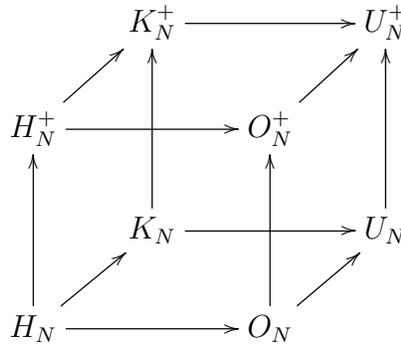
We can now formulate a classification result, as follows:

THEOREM 11.17 (Ground zero). *There are exactly eight closed subgroups $G_N \subset U_N^+$ having the following properties,*

- (1) *Easiness,*
- (2) *Uniformity,*
- (3) *Twistability,*
- (4) *Slicing property,*

namely the quantum groups O_N, U_N, H_N, K_N and $O_N^+, U_N^+, H_N^+, K_N^+$.

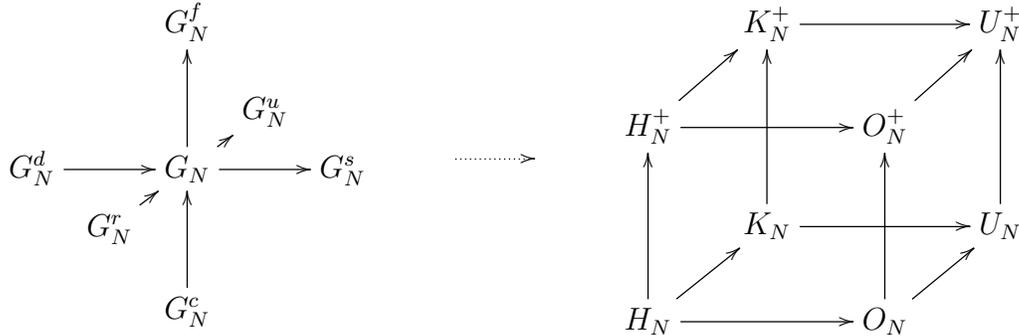
PROOF. We already know, from Theorem 11.7 above, that the 8 quantum groups in the statement have indeed the properties (1-4), and form a cube, as follows:



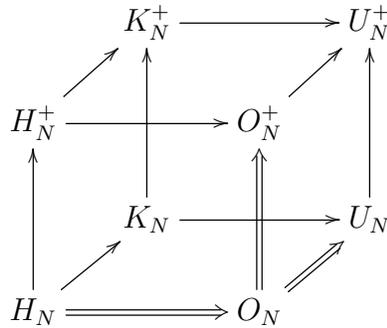
Conversely now, assuming that an easy quantum group $G = (G_N)$ has the above properties (2-4), the twistability property, (3), tells us that we have:

$$H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$$

Thus G_N sits inside the cube, and the above discussion applies. To be more precise, let us project G on the faces of the cube, as in Proposition 11.10 above:



In order to compute these projections, and eventually prove that G_N is one of the vertices of the cube, we can use the coordinate system based at O_N :

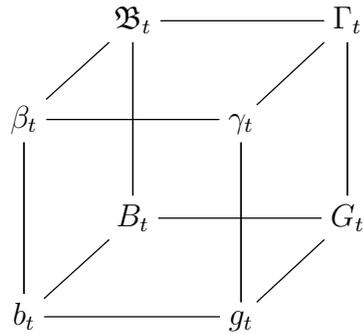


Now by using Theorem 11.14, Theorem 11.15 and Theorem 11.16, along with the uniformity condition, (2), we conclude that the edge projections of G_N must be among the vertices of the cube. Moreover, by using the slicing axiom, (4), we deduce from this that G_N itself must be a vertex of the cube. Thus, we have exactly 8 solutions to our problem, namely the vertices of the cube, as claimed. \square

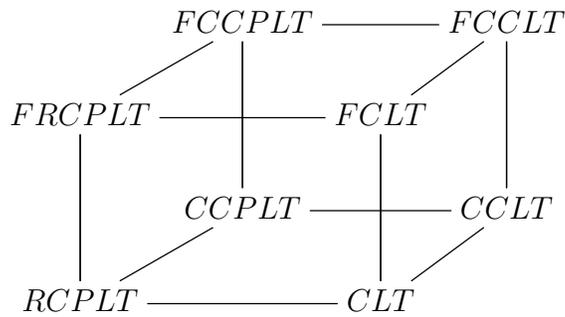
All this is quite philosophical. Bluntly put, by piling up a number of very natural axioms, namely those of Woronowicz from [99], then our assumption $S^2 = id$, and then the easiness, uniformity, twistability, and slicing properties, we have managed to destroy everything, or almost. The casualties include lots of interesting finite and compact Lie groups, the duals of all finitely generated discrete groups, plus of course lots of interesting quantum groups, which appear not to be strong enough to survive our axioms.

We should mention that the above result is in tune with free probability, and with noncommutative geometry, where the most important quantum groups which appear are precisely the above 8 ones. In what regards free probability, this comes from the various character computations performed in chapters 8 and 10 above, which give:

THEOREM 11.18. *The asymptotic character laws for the 8 main quantum groups are*

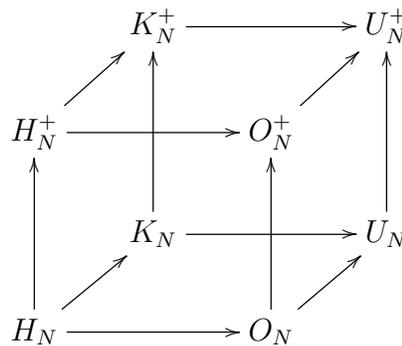


which are exactly the 8 main limiting laws in classical and free probability,

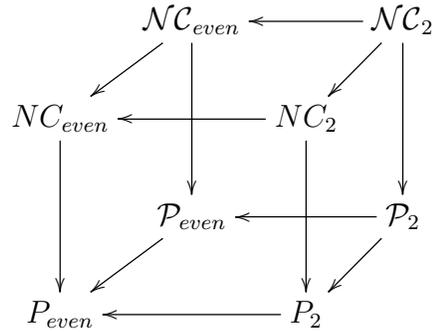


with R, C standing for real and complex, CP standing for compound Poisson, and F standing for free.

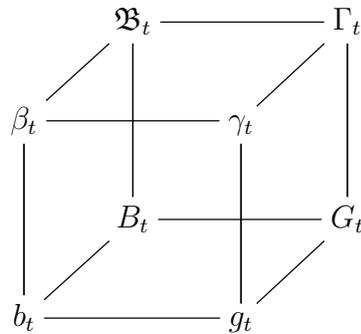
PROOF. This is something that we already know, explained in chapters 8 and 10, and which comes from easiness. Consider indeed our 8 main quantum groups:



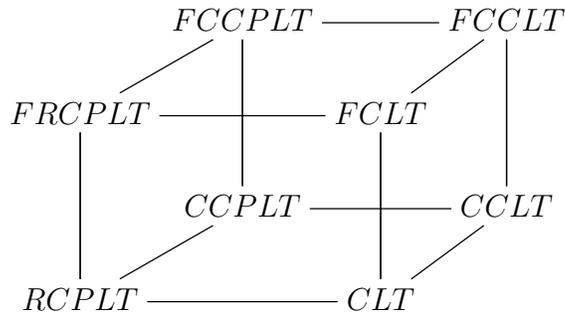
According to our various Brauer type results, all these quantum groups are easy, the corresponding categories of partitions being as follows:



But this shows, via the Weingarten computations from chapters 8 and 10 above, that the laws of asymptotic characters for our quantum groups are:



Regarding now the last assertion, consider the main central limiting theorems in classical and free probability, which are as follows, with R, C standing for real and complex, CP standing for compound Poisson, and F standing for free:

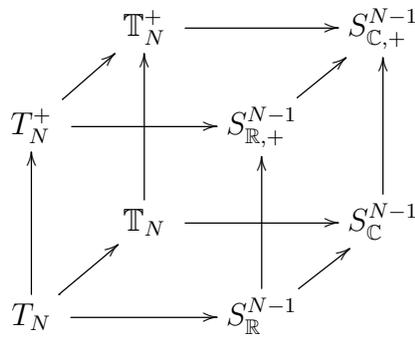


Once again as explained in chapters 8 and 10 above, the limiting characters come from the categories of partitions given above, and so are the laws given above. \square

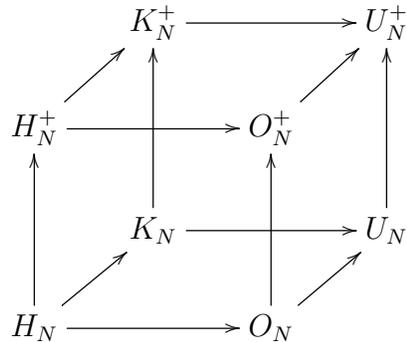
The above result is of course something quite formal, only explaining the relation between quantum groups and probability at the combinatorial level. It is possible to go beyond this, with more specialized results, and we refer here to the literature.

In what regards now noncommutative geometry, the idea is that our 8 main quantum groups correspond to the 4 possible “abstract noncommutative geometries”, in the strongest possible sense, which are the real/complex, classical/free ones.

In order to explain this, consider the following diagram, consisting of main quantum spheres, and of the corresponding tori:

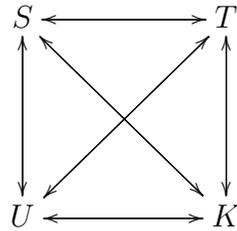


These 4+4 spheres and tori add to the 4+4 unitary and reflection groups that we have, which form as well a cubic diagram, as follows:



Thus, we have a total of 16 basic geometric objects. But these objects can be arranged, in an obvious way, into 4 quadruplets of type (S, T, U, K) , consisting a sphere S , a torus

T , a unitary group U , and a reflection group K , with relations between them, as follows:



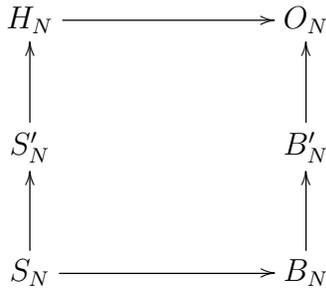
To be more precise, we obtain in this way the quadruplets (S, T, U, K) corresponding to the real/complex, classical/free geometries. As mentioned above, it is possible to do some axiomatization and classification work here, with the conclusion that, under strong combinatorial axioms, including easiness, these 4 geometries are the only ones.

Summarizing, our Ground Zero classification theorem for the compact quantum groups is compatible with both probability theory, and noncommutative geometry.

11e. Exercises

There has been a lot of theory in this chapter, often explained quite briefly, and our exercises here will be mostly about details on all this. First, we have:

EXERCISE 11.19. *Prove that the orthogonal easy groups are*



where $S'_N = S_N \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ and $B'_N = B_N \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

In the uniform case the classification was explained in the above, leading to the 4 corners of the square, as the unique solutions. The problem is that of understanding what happens to this classification when lifting the uniformity assumption.

In relation with the free case now, we have:

EXERCISE 11.20. *Find two distinct easy liberations*

$$B_N^+ \subset B_N''^+$$

of the group $B'_N = B_N \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

The problem here is that of reformulating the question in terms of categories of partitions, and then producing 2 distinct categories of partitions which do the job.

As a continuation of the previous two exercises, we have:

EXERCISE 11.21. *Prove that the orthogonal easy free quantum groups are*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H_N^+ & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 S_N^{'+} & & B_N^{\prime\prime+} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 S_N^+ & \longrightarrow & B_N^+
 \end{array}$$

where $S_N^{'+} = S_N^+ \times \mathbb{Z}_2$, and where $B_N^{\prime+} \subset B_N^{\prime\prime+}$ are easy liberations of $B_N' = B_N \times \mathbb{Z}_2$.

As before, in the uniform case the classification was explained in the above, leading to the 4 corners of the square, as the unique solutions. The problem is that of understanding what happens to this classification when lifting the uniformity assumption.

CHAPTER 12

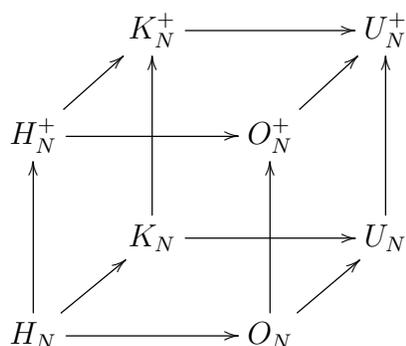
The standard cube

12a. Face results

We discuss here a number of more specialized classification results, for the twistable easy quantum groups, and for more general intermediate quantum groups as follows:

$$H_N \subset G \subset U_N^+$$

The general idea will be as before, namely that of viewing our quantum group as sitting inside the standard cube, discussed in chapter 11:



We will be interested in several questions, as follows:

(1) Face results, in the easy case. The problem here is that of classifying the easy quantum groups lying on each of the 6 faces of the cube. Thus, we would like to solve the following intermediate easy quantum group problems:

$$H_N \subset G \subset U_N$$

$$H_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$$

$$H_N \subset G \subset K_N^+$$

$$H_N^+ \subset G \subset U_N^+$$

$$K_N \subset G \subset U_N^+$$

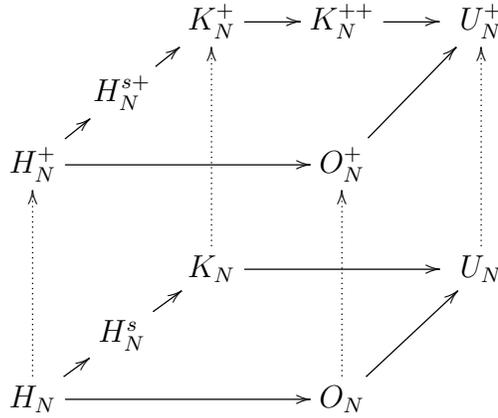
$$U_N \subset G \subset U_N^+$$

(2) Edge results, in the easy case. This is a question which is easier, amounting in solving 12 intermediate easy quantum group problems, one for each edge of the cube.

(3) Face and edge results, in the general non-easy case. Here the problems are quite difficult, but we will discuss some strategies, in order to deal with them.

Let us first discuss the classification in the easy case, for the lower and upper faces of the cube. Following [87], in the uniform case, the result here is as follows:

THEOREM 12.1. *The classical and free uniform twistable easy quantum groups are*



where $H_s = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr S_N$, $H_N^{s+} = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr_* S_N^+$ with $s = 4, 6, 8, \dots$, and where $K_N^+ = \widetilde{K}_N^+$.

PROOF. The idea here is that of jointly classifying the “classical” categories of partitions $\mathcal{P}_2 \subset D \subset P_{even}$, and the “free” ones $\mathcal{NC}_2 \subset D \subset NC_{even}$, under the assumption that the category is stable under the operation which consists in removing blocks:

(1) In the classical case, the new solutions appear on the edge $H_N \subset K_N$, and are the complex reflection groups $H_s = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr S_N$ with $s = 4, 6, 8, \dots$, the cases $s = 2, \infty$ corresponding respectively to H_N, K_N .

(2) In the free case we obtain as new solutions the standard liberations of these groups, namely the quantum groups $H_N^{s+} = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr_* S_N^+$ with $s = 4, 6, 8, \dots$, and we have as well an extra solution, appearing on the edge $K_N^+ \subset U_N^+$, which is the free complexification \widetilde{K}_N^+ of the quantum group K_N^+ , which is easy, and bigger than K_N^+ .

We refer to [87] for the full proof and discussion of these facts. □

The above result can be generalized, by lifting both the uniformity and twistability assumptions, and the result here, which is more technical, is explained in [87].

We will be back to this at the end of the present chapter, with an extension of the above result, and with some classification results as well for the twists.

Another key result is the one from [82], dealing with the front face of the standard cube, the orthogonal one. We first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 12.2. *The easy quantum groups $H_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$ are as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H_N^+ & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \\
 \uparrow \text{dotted} & & \uparrow \\
 H_N^{[\infty]} & & O_N^* \\
 \uparrow \text{dotted} & & \uparrow \\
 H_N & \longrightarrow & O_N
 \end{array}$$

with the dotted arrows indicating that we have intermediate quantum groups there.

PROOF. This is a key result in the classification of easy quantum groups, whose proof is quite technical, the idea being as follows:

(1) We have a first dichotomy concerning the quantum groups in the statement, namely $H_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$, which must fall into one of the following two classes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 O_N \subset G \subset O_N^+ \\
 H_N \subset G \subset H_N^+
 \end{aligned}$$

This dichotomy comes indeed from the early classification results for the easy quantum groups, from [20], [35], [36], whose proofs are quite elementary.

(2) In addition to this, these early classification results solve as well the first problem, namely $O_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$, with $G = O_N^*$ being the unique non-trivial solution.

(3) We have then a second dichotomy, concerning the quantum groups which are left, namely $H_N \subset G \subset H_N^+$, which must fall into one of the following two classes:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_N \subset G \subset H_N^{[\infty]} \\
 H_N^{[\infty]} \subset G \subset H_N^+
 \end{aligned}$$

This comes indeed from various papers, and more specifically from the final classification paper of Raum and Weber [82], where the quantum groups $S_N \subset G \subset H_N^+$ with $G \not\subset H_N^{[\infty]}$ were classified, and shown to contain $H_N^{[\infty]}$. For full details, we refer to [82]. \square

Summarizing, in order to deal with the front face of the main cube, we are left with classifying the following intermediate easy quantum groups:

$$\begin{aligned}
 H_N \subset G \subset H_N^{[\infty]} \\
 H_N^{[\infty]} \subset G \subset H_N^+
 \end{aligned}$$

Regarding the second case, namely $H_N^{[\infty]} \subset G \subset H_N^+$, the result here, from [82], which is quite technical, but has a simple formulation, is as follows:

PROPOSITION 12.3. *Let $H_N^{[r]} \subset H_N^+$ be the easy quantum group coming from:*

$$\pi_r = \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \dots & r & r & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & \dots & r & r & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have then inclusions of quantum groups as follows,

$$H_N^+ = H_N^{[1]} \supset H_N^{[2]} \supset H_N^{[3]} \supset \dots \supset H_N^{[\infty]}$$

and we obtain in this way all the intermediate easy quantum groups

$$H_N^{[\infty]} \subset G \subset H_N^+$$

satisfying the assumption $G \neq H_N^{[\infty]}$.

PROOF. Once again, this is something technical, and we refer here to [82]. □

It remains to discuss the easy quantum groups $H_N \subset G \subset H_N^{[\infty]}$, with the endpoints $G = H_N, H_N^{[\infty]}$ included. Once again, we follow here [82]. First, we have:

DEFINITION 12.4. *A discrete group generated by real reflections, $g_i^2 = 1$,*

$$\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$$

is called uniform if each $\sigma \in S_N$ produces a group automorphism, $g_i \rightarrow g_{\sigma(i)}$.

Consider now a uniform reflection group, as follows:

$$\mathbb{Z}_2^{*N} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^N$$

We can associate to it a family of subsets $D(k, l) \subset P(k, l)$, which form a category of partitions, as follows:

$$D(k, l) = \left\{ \pi \in P(k, l) \mid \ker \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix} \leq \pi \implies g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_k} = g_{j_1} \dots g_{j_l} \right\}$$

Observe that we have inclusions of categories as follows, coming respectively from $\eta \in D$, and from the quotient map $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^N$:

$$P_{even}^{[\infty]} \subset D \subset P_{even}$$

Conversely, consider a category of partitions as follows:

$$P_{even}^{[\infty]} \subset D \subset P_{even}$$

We can associate to it a uniform reflection group $\mathbb{Z}_2^{*N} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^N$, as follows:

$$\Gamma = \left\langle g_1, \dots, g_N \mid g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_k} = g_{j_1} \dots g_{j_l}, \forall i, j, k, l, \ker \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix} \in D(k, l) \right\rangle$$

As explained in [82], the correspondences $\Gamma \rightarrow D$ and $D \rightarrow \Gamma$ constructed above are bijective, and inverse to each other, at $N = \infty$.

We have in fact the following result, from [82]:

PROPOSITION 12.5. *We have correspondences between:*

- (1) *Uniform reflection groups $\mathbb{Z}_2^{*\infty} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^\infty$.*
- (2) *Categories of partitions $P_{\text{even}}^{[\infty]} \subset D \subset P_{\text{even}}$.*
- (3) *Easy quantum groups $G = (G_N)$, with $H_N^{[\infty]} \supset G_N \supset H_N$.*

PROOF. This is something quite technical, which follows along the lines of the above discussion. As an illustration, if we denote by \mathbb{Z}_2^{oN} the quotient of \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N} by the relations of type $abc = cba$ between the generators, we have the following correspondences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{Z}_2^N & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{Z}_2^{oN} & \longleftarrow & \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N} \\
 \left. \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy} \\ \text{line} \end{array} \right\} & & \left. \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy} \\ \text{line} \end{array} \right\} & & \left. \begin{array}{c} \text{wavy} \\ \text{line} \end{array} \right\} \\
 H_N & \longrightarrow & H_N^* & \longrightarrow & H_N^{[\infty]}
 \end{array}$$

More generally, for any $s \in \{2, 4, \dots, \infty\}$, the quantum groups $H_N^{(s)} \subset H_N^{[s]}$ constructed in [20] come from the quotients of $\mathbb{Z}_2^{oN} \leftarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}$ by the relations $(ab)^s = 1$. See [82]. \square

We can now formulate a final classification result, as follows:

THEOREM 12.6. *The easy quantum groups $H_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$ are as follows,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 H_N^+ & \longrightarrow & O_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 H_N^{[r]} & & O_N^* \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 H_N^{[\infty]} & & O_N \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 H_N^\Gamma & & O_N \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 H_N & \longrightarrow & O_N
 \end{array}$$

with the family H_N^Γ covering $H_N, H_N^{[\infty]}$, and with the series $H_N^{[r]}$ covering H_N^+ .

PROOF. This follows indeed from Proposition 12.2, Proposition 12.3 and Proposition 12.5 above. For further details, we refer to the paper of Raum and Weber [82]. \square

All the above is quite technical, and can be extended as well, as to cover all the orthogonal easy quantum groups, $S_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$. For full details here, we refer to [82].

12b. Edge results

Another interesting result, dealing this time with the unitary edge of the standard cube, is the one from [74]. To be more precise, the problem here is that of classifying the intermediate easy quantum groups as follows:

$$U_N \subset G \subset U_N^+$$

A first construction of such quantum groups is as follows:

PROPOSITION 12.7. *Associated to any $r \in \mathbb{N}$ is the easy quantum group*

$$U_N \subset U_N^{(r)} \subset U_N^+$$

coming from the category $\mathcal{P}_2^{(r)}$ of matching pairings having the property that

$$\# \circ = \# \bullet (r)$$

holds between the legs of each string. These quantum groups have the following properties:

- (1) *At $r = 1$ we obtain the usual unitary group, $U_N^{(1)} = U_N$.*
- (2) *At $r = 2$ we obtain the half-classical unitary group, $U_N^{(2)} = U_N^*$.*
- (3) *For any $r|s$ we have an embedding $U_N^{(r)} \subset U_N^{(s)}$.*
- (4) *In general, we have an embedding $U_N^{(r)} \subset U_N^r \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_r$.*
- (5) *We have as well a cyclic matrix model $C(U_N^{(r)}) \subset M_r(C(U_N^r))$.*
- (6) *In this latter model, $\int_{U_N^{(r)}}$ appears as the restriction of $\text{tr}_r \otimes \int_{U_N^r}$.*

PROOF. This is something quite compact, summarizing various findings from [15], [74]. Here are a few brief explanations on all this:

- (1) This is clear from $\mathcal{P}_2^{(1)} = \mathcal{P}_2$, and from a well-known result of Brauer [48].
- (2) This is because $\mathcal{P}_2^{(2)}$ is generated by the partitions which implement the relations $abc = cba$ between the variables $\{u_{ij}, u_{ij}^*\}$, used in [44] for constructing U_N^* .
- (3) This simply follows from $\mathcal{P}_2^{(s)} \subset \mathcal{P}_2^{(r)}$, by functoriality.
- (4) This is the original definition of $U_N^{(r)}$, from [15]. We refer to [15] for the exact formula of the embedding, and to [74] for the compatibility with the Tannakian definition.
- (5) This is also from [15], more specifically it is an alternative definition for $U_N^{(r)}$.
- (6) Once again, this is something from [15], and we will be back to it. □

Let us discuss now the second known construction of unitary quantum groups, from [74]. This construction uses an additive semigroup $D \subset \mathbb{N}$, but as pointed out there, using instead the complementary set $C = \mathbb{N} - D$ leads to several simplifications.

So, let us call “cosemigroup” any subset $C \subset \mathbb{N}$ which is complementary to an additive semigroup, $x, y \notin C \implies x + y \notin C$. The construction from [74] is then:

PROPOSITION 12.8. *Associated to any cosemigroup $C \subset \mathbb{N}$ is the easy quantum group*

$$U_N \subset U_N^C \subset U_N^+$$

coming from the category $\mathcal{P}_2^C \subset \mathcal{P}_2^{(\infty)}$ of pairings having the property

$$\# \circ - \# \bullet \in C$$

between each two legs colored \circ, \bullet of two strings which cross. We have:

- (1) *For $C = \emptyset$ we obtain the quantum group U_N^+ .*
- (2) *For $C = \{0\}$ we obtain the quantum group U_N^\times .*
- (3) *For $C = \{0, 1\}$ we obtain the quantum group U_N^{**} .*
- (4) *For $C = \mathbb{N}$ we obtain the quantum group $U_N^{(\infty)}$.*
- (5) *For $C \subset C'$ we have an inclusion $U_N^{C'} \subset U_N^C$.*
- (6) *Each quantum group U_N^C contains each quantum group $U_N^{(r)}$.*

PROOF. Once again this is something very compact, coming from recent work in [74], with our convention that the semigroup $D \subset \mathbb{N}$ which is used there is replaced here by its complement $C = \mathbb{N} - D$. Here are a few explanations on all this:

(1) The assumption $C = \emptyset$ means that the condition $\# \circ - \# \bullet \in C$ can never be applied. Thus, the strings cannot cross, we have $\mathcal{P}_2^\emptyset = \mathcal{NC}_2$, and so $U_N^\emptyset = U_N^+$.

(2) As explained in [74], here we obtain indeed the quantum group U_N^\times , constructed by using the relations $ab^*c = cb^*a$, with $a, b, c \in \{u_{ij}\}$.

(3) This is also explained in [74], with U_N^{**} being the quantum group from [15], which is the biggest whose full projective version, in the sense there, is classical.

(4) Here the assumption $C = \mathbb{N}$ simply tells us that the condition $\# \circ - \# \bullet \in C$ in the statement is irrelevant. Thus, we have $\mathcal{P}_2^\mathbb{N} = \mathcal{P}_2^{(\infty)}$, and so $U_N^\mathbb{N} = U_N^{(\infty)}$.

(5) This is clear by functoriality, because $C \subset C'$ implies $\mathcal{P}_2^C \subset \mathcal{P}_2^{C'}$.

(6) This is clear from definitions, and from Proposition 12.7 above. □

We have the following key result, from [74]:

THEOREM 12.9. *The easy quantum groups $U_N \subset G \subset U_N^+$ are as follows,*

$$U_N \subset \{U_N^{(r)}\} \subset \{U_N^C\} \subset U_N^+$$

with the series covering U_N , and the family covering U_N^+ .

PROOF. This is something non-trivial, and we refer here to [74]. The general idea is that $U_N^{(\infty)}$ produces a dichotomy for the quantum groups in the statement, and this leads, via combinatorial computations, to the series and the family. See [74]. □

Observe that there is an obvious similarity here with the dichotomy for the liberations of H_N , coming from [82], and explained in the above.

To be more precise, the above-mentioned classification results for the liberations of H_N and the liberations of U_N have some obvious similarity between them. We have indeed a family followed by a series, and a series followed by a family.

All this suggests the existence of a general “contravariant duality” between these quantum groups, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^{(r)} & \longrightarrow & U_N^C & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\
 \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\
 H_N^+ & \longleftarrow & H_N^{[r]} & \longleftarrow & H_N^\Gamma & \longleftarrow & H_N
 \end{array}$$

At the first glance, this might sound a bit strange. Indeed, we have some natural and well-established correspondences $H_N \leftrightarrow U_N$ and $H_N^+ \leftrightarrow U_N^+$, obtained in one sense by taking the real reflection subgroup, $H = U \cap H_N^+$, and in the other sense by setting $U = \langle H, U_N \rangle$. Thus, our proposal of duality seems to go the wrong way.

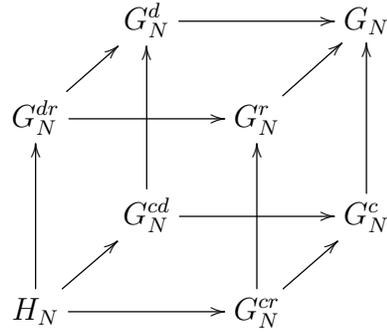
On the other hand, obvious as well is the fact that these correspondences $H_N \leftrightarrow U_N$ and $H_N^+ \leftrightarrow U_N^+$ cannot be extended as to map the series to the series, and the family to the family, because the series/families would have to be “inverted”, in order to do so.

Thus, we are led to the above contravariant duality conjecture. In practice, the idea would be that of constructing the duality by a clever use of the interesection and generation operations \cap and \langle, \rangle , but it is not clear so far on how to do this.

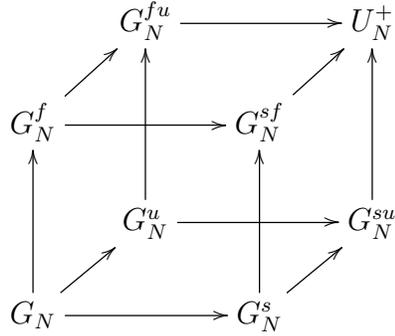
Following [8], let us discuss now what happens inside the standard cube, first in the easy case, and then in general. The idea here will be that of carefully looking at the Ground Zero theorem from chapter 11 above, and removing the easiness axiom there.

This is something quite technical, and in order to do so, let us start with a study of the easy case, with the goal of improving the Ground Zero theorem, by relaxing a bit the orientability axiom there. Let us start with the following definition:

DEFINITION 12.10. A twistable easy quantum group $H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$ is called “bi-oriented” if the diagram



as well as the diagram



are intersection and easy generation diagrams.

Observe that the first diagram is automatically an intersection diagram, and that the second diagram is automatically an easy generation diagram.

The question of replacing the slicing axiom with the bi-orientability condition makes sense. In fact, we can even talk about weaker axioms, as follows:

DEFINITION 12.11. An easy quantum group $H_N \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$ is called “oriented” if

$$G_N = \{G_N^{cd}, G_N^{cr}, G_N^{dr}\}$$

$$G_N = G_N^{fs} \cap G_N^{fu} \cap G_N^{su}$$

and “weakly oriented” if the following weaker conditions hold,

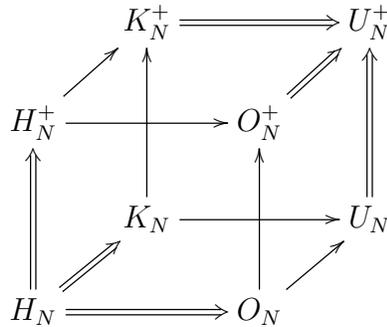
$$G_N = \{G_N^c, G_N^d, G_N^r\}$$

$$G_N = G_N^f \cap G_N^s \cap G_N^u$$

where the various versions are those in chapter 11 above.

In order to prove now the uniqueness of the main 8 easy quantum groups, in the bi-orientable case, we can still proceed as in the proof of the Ground Zero theorem, but we are no longer allowed to use the coordinate system there, based at O_N .

To be more precise, we must use the 2 coordinate systems highlighted below, both taken in some weak sense, weaker than the slicing:



Skipping some details here, all this is viable, by using the known “edge results” surveyed above, along with the key fact, coming also from the above edge results, that the quantum group $H_N^{[\infty]}$ from [82] has no orthogonal counterpart.

Thus, we obtain in principle some improvements of the Ground Zero theorem, under the bi-orientability assumption, and more generally under the orientability assumption.

As for the weak orientability assumption, the situation here is more tricky, because we would need full “face results”, which are not available yet.

12c. Beyond easiness

Let us discuss now the general, non-easy case. In order to do so, we must find extensions of the notions of uniformity, twistability and orientability.

Regarding the notion of uniformity, the definition here is straightforward, with only some minor changes with respect to the easy quantum group case, as follows:

DEFINITION 12.12. A series $G = (G_N)$ of closed subgroups $G_N \subset U_N^+$ is called:

- (1) *Weakly uniform*, if for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $G_{N-1} = G_N \cap U_{N-1}^+$, with respect to the embedding $U_{N-1}^+ \subset U_N^+$ given by $u \rightarrow \text{diag}(u, 1)$.
- (2) *Uniform*, if for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $G_{N-1} = G_N \cap U_{N-1}^+$, with respect to the N possible embeddings $U_{N-1}^+ \subset U_N^+$, of type $u \rightarrow \text{diag}(u, 1)$.

In the easy quantum group case these two notions coincide, due to the presence of the symmetric group $S_N \subset G_N$, which acts on everything, and allows one to pass from one embedding $U_{N-1}^+ \subset U_N^+$ to another.

In general, these two notions do not coincide.

Regarding the examples, in the classical case we have substantially more examples than in the easy case, obtained by using the determinant, and its powers:

PROPOSITION 12.13. *The following compact groups are uniform,*

- (1) *The complex reflection groups*

$$H_N^{s,d} = \left\{ g \in \mathbb{Z}_s \wr S_N \mid (\det g)^d = 1 \right\}$$

for any values of the parameters $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$ and $d \in \mathbb{N}$, $d|s$,

- (2) *The orthogonal group O_N , the special orthogonal group SO_N , and the series*

$$U_N^d = \left\{ g \in U_N \mid (\det g)^d = 1 \right\}$$

of modified unitary groups, with $s \in \{1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$,

and so are the bistochastic versions of these groups.

PROOF. Both these assertions are clear from definitions, the situation being as follows:

(1) These groups are well-known objects in finite group theory, and more precisely form the series of complex reflection groups, and generalize the groups H_N^s from chapter 10 above, which appear at $d = s$. See [84].

(2) These groups are well-known as well, in compact Lie group theory, with U_N^1 being equal to SU_N , and with U_N^∞ being by definition U_N itself. \square

In the free case now, corresponding to the condition $S_N^+ \subset G_N \subset U_N^+$, it is widely believed that the only examples are the easy ones. A precise conjecture in this sense, which is a bit more general, valid for any $G_N \subset U_N^+$, states that we should have:

$$\langle G_N, S_N^+ \rangle = \{G'_N, S_N^+\}$$

Here G'_N denotes as usual the easy envelope of G_N , and $\{, \}$ is an easy generation operation. This conjecture is probably something quite difficult.

Now back to our questions, we have definitely no new examples in the free case. So, the basic examples will be those that we previously met, namely:

PROPOSITION 12.14. *The following free quantum groups are uniform,*

- (1) *Liberations $H_N^{s+} = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr_* S_N^+$ of the complex reflection groups $H_N^s = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr S_N$,*
 (2) *Liberations O_N^+, U_N^+ of the continuous groups O_N, U_N ,*

and so are the bistochastic versions of these quantum groups.

PROOF. This is something that we basically know, with the uniformity check for H_N^{s+} being the same as for S_N^+, H_N^+, K_N^+ , which appear at $s = 1, 2, \infty$. \square

We would need now a second axiom, such as the twistability condition $T_N \subset G_N$ used in chapter 11 above. However, if we carefully look at Proposition 12.14, a condition of type $A_N \subset G_N$ would be more appropriate.

In order to comment on this dilemma, let us recall from chapter 11 that “taking the bistochastic version” is a bad direction, geometrically speaking.

But the operations “taking the diagonal torus” and “taking the special version”, that we are currently discussing, are bad too.

Thus, we have 3 bad directions, and so we end up with a cube formed by these bad 3 directions, as follows:

PROPOSITION 12.15. *We have the following diagram of finite groups,*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & S_N & \longrightarrow & H_N \\
 & \nearrow & \uparrow & & \nearrow \\
 A_N & \longrightarrow & SH_N & & \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 & & \{1\} & \longrightarrow & T_N \\
 \uparrow & \nearrow & \uparrow & & \nearrow \\
 \{1\} & \longrightarrow & ST_N & &
 \end{array}$$

obtained from H_N by taking bistochastic, special and diagonal versions.

PROOF. This is clear from definitions, with the operations of taking bistochastic versions, special versions and diagonal subgroups corresponding respectively to going left, backwards, and downwards, with respect to the coordinates in the statement. \square

Now back to our classification questions, the vertices of the above cube are all interesting groups, and assuming that the quantum groups $G_N \subset U_N^+$ that we want to classify contain any of them is something quite natural.

Let us just select here three such conditions, as follows:

DEFINITION 12.16. *A closed subgroup $G_N \subset U_N^+$ is called:*

- (1) *Twistable, if $T_N \subset G_N$.*
- (2) *Homogeneous, if $S_N \subset G_N$.*
- (3) *Half-homogeneous, if $A_N \subset G_N$.*

As before with the notion of uniformity, things simplify in the easy case. To be more precise, any easy quantum group is automatically homogeneous, and half-homogeneous as well. As for the notion of twistability, this coincides with the old one.

Let us go ahead now, and formulate our third and last definition, regarding the orientability axiom. Things are quite tricky here, and we must start as follows:

DEFINITION 12.17. *Associated to any closed subgroup $G_N \subset U_N^+$ are its classical, discrete and real versions, given by*

$$G_N^c = G_N \cap U_N$$

$$G_N^d = G_N \cap K_N^+$$

$$G_N^r = G_N \cap O_N^+$$

as well as its free, smooth and unitary versions, given by

$$G_N^f = \langle G_N, H_N^+ \rangle$$

$$G_N^s = \langle G_N, O_N \rangle$$

$$G_N^u = \langle G_N, K_N \rangle$$

where \langle , \rangle is the usual, non-easy topological generation operation.

Observe the difference, and notational clash, with some of the notions used in chapter 11 above. To be more precise, as explained in chapter 7 above, it is believed that we should have $\{ , \} = \langle , \rangle$, but this is not clear at all, and the problem comes from this.

A second issue comes when composing the above operations, and more specifically those involving the generation operation, once again due to the conjectural status of the formula $\{ , \} = \langle , \rangle$. Due to this fact, instead of formulating a result here, we have to formulate a second definition, complementary to Definition 12.7, as follows:

DEFINITION 12.18. *Associated to any closed subgroup $G_N \subset U_N^+$ are the mixes of its classical, discrete and real versions, given by*

$$G_N^{cd} = G_N \cap K_N$$

$$G_N^{cr} = G_N \cap O_N^+$$

$$G_N^{dr} = G_N \cap H_N^+$$

as well as the mixes of its free, smooth and unitary versions, given by

$$G_N^{fs} = \langle G_N, O_N^+ \rangle$$

$$G_N^{fu} = \langle G_N, K_N^+ \rangle$$

$$G_N^{us} = \langle G_N, U_N \rangle$$

where \langle , \rangle is the usual, non-easy topological generation operation.

Now back to our orientation questions, the slicing and bi-orientability conditions lead us again into $\{ , \}$ vs. \langle , \rangle troubles, and are therefore rather to be ignored. The orientability conditions from Definition 12.11, however, have the following analogue:

DEFINITION 12.19. A closed subgroup $G_N \subset U_N^+$ is called “oriented” if

$$G_N = \langle G_N^{cd}, G_N^{cr}, G_N^{dr} \rangle$$

$$G_N = G_N^{fs} \cap G_N^{fu} \cap G_N^{su}$$

and “weakly oriented” if the following conditions hold,

$$G_N = \langle G_N^c, G_N^d, G_N^r \rangle$$

$$G_N = G_N^f \cap G_N^s \cap G_N^u$$

where the various versions are those in Definition 12.17 and Definition 12.18.

With these notions, our claim is that some classification results are possible:

(1) In the classical case, we believe that the uniform, half-homogeneous, oriented groups are those in Proposition 12.13, with some bistochastic versions excluded.

This is of course something quite heavy, well beyond easiness, with the potential tools available for proving such things coming from advanced finite group theory and Lie algebra theory. Our uniformity axiom could play a key role here, when combined with [84], in order to exclude all the exceptional objects which might appear on the way.

(2) In the free case, under similar assumptions, we believe that the solutions should be those in Proposition 12.14, once again with some bistochastic versions excluded.

This is something heavy, too, related to the above-mentioned well-known conjecture $\langle G_N, S_N^+ \rangle = \{G'_N, S_N^+\}$. Indeed, assuming that we would have such a formula, and perhaps some more formulae of the same type as well, we can in principle work out our way inside the cube, from the edge and face projections to G_N itself, and in this process G_N would become easy. This would be the straightforward strategy here.

(3) In the group dual case, the orientability axiom simplifies, because the group duals are discrete in our sense. We believe that the uniform, twistable, oriented group duals should appear as combinations of certain abelian groups, which appear in the classical case, with duals of varieties of real reflection groups, which appear in the real case.

This is probably the easiest question in the present series, and the most reasonable one, to start with. However, there are no concrete results so far, in this direction.

12d. Maximality questions

Let us go back now to the standard cube, and to edge problems, but without the easiness assumption, this time. An interesting family of questions here is that of proving that the easy solutions of various edge problems are in fact the only ones, even in the non-easy case. We will see that these are several results and conjectures here.

We have the following result from [17], to start with:

THEOREM 12.20. *The following inclusions are maximal:*

- (1) $\mathbb{T}O_N \subset U_N$.
- (2) $PO_N \subset PU_N$.

PROOF. In order to prove these results, consider as well the group $\mathbb{T}SO_N$.

Observe that we have $\mathbb{T}SO_N = \mathbb{T}O_N$ if N is odd. If N is even the group $\mathbb{T}O_N$ has two connected components, with $\mathbb{T}SO_N$ being the component containing the identity.

Let us denote by $\mathfrak{so}_N, \mathfrak{u}_N$ the Lie algebras of SO_N, U_N . It is well-known that \mathfrak{u}_N consists of the matrices $M \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ satisfying $M^* = -M$, and that:

$$\mathfrak{so}_N = \mathfrak{u}_N \cap M_N(\mathbb{R})$$

Also, it is easy to see that the Lie algebra of $\mathbb{T}SO_N$ is $\mathfrak{so}_N \oplus i\mathbb{R}$.

Step 1. Our first claim is that if $N \geq 2$, the adjoint representation of SO_N on the space of real symmetric matrices of trace zero is irreducible.

Let indeed $X \in M_N(\mathbb{R})$ be symmetric with trace zero. We must prove that the following space consists of all the real symmetric matrices of trace zero:

$$V = \text{span} \left\{ UXU^t \mid U \in SO_N \right\}$$

We first prove that V contains all the diagonal matrices of trace zero. Since we may diagonalize X by conjugating with an element of SO_N , our space V contains a nonzero diagonal matrix of trace zero. Consider such a matrix:

$$D = \text{diag}(d_1, d_2, \dots, d_N)$$

We can conjugate this matrix by the following matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_{N-2} \end{pmatrix} \in SO_N$$

We conclude that our space V contains as well the following matrix:

$$D' = \text{diag}(d_2, d_1, d_3, \dots, d_N)$$

More generally, we see that for any $1 \leq i, j \leq N$ the diagonal matrix obtained from D by interchanging d_i and d_j lies in V . Now since S_N is generated by transpositions, it

follows that V contains any diagonal matrix obtained by permuting the entries of D . But it is well-known that this representation of S_N on the diagonal matrices of trace zero is irreducible, and hence V contains all such diagonal matrices, as claimed.

In order to conclude now, assume that Y is an arbitrary real symmetric matrix of trace zero. We can find then an element $U \in SO_N$ such that UYU^t is a diagonal matrix of trace zero. But we then have $UYU^t \in V$, and hence also $Y \in V$, as desired.

Step 2. Our claim is that the inclusion $\mathbb{T}SO_N \subset U_N$ is maximal in the category of connected compact groups.

Let indeed G be a connected compact group satisfying $\mathbb{T}SO_N \subset G \subset U_N$. Then G is a Lie group. Let \mathfrak{g} denote its Lie algebra, which satisfies:

$$\mathfrak{so}_N \oplus i\mathbb{R} \subset \mathfrak{g} \subset \mathfrak{u}_N$$

Let ad_G be the action of G on \mathfrak{g} obtained by differentiating the adjoint action of G on itself. This action turns \mathfrak{g} into a G -module. Since $SO_N \subset G$, \mathfrak{g} is also a SO_N -module.

Now if $G \neq \mathbb{T}SO_N$, then since G is connected we must have $\mathfrak{so}_N \oplus i\mathbb{R} \neq \mathfrak{g}$. It follows from the real vector space structure of the Lie algebras \mathfrak{u}_N and \mathfrak{so}_N that there exists a nonzero symmetric real matrix of trace zero X such that:

$$iX \in \mathfrak{g}$$

We know that the space of symmetric real matrices of trace zero is an irreducible representation of SO_N under the adjoint action. Thus \mathfrak{g} must contain all such X , and hence $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{u}_N$. But since U_N is connected, it follows that $G = U_N$.

Step 3. Our claim is that the commutant of SO_N in $M_N(\mathbb{C})$ is as follows:

- (1) $SO'_2 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix} \mid \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$.
- (2) If $N \geq 3$, $SO'_N = \{\alpha I_N \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{C}\}$.

Indeed, at $N = 2$ this is a direct computation.

At $N \geq 3$, an element in $X \in SO'_N$ commutes with any diagonal matrix having exactly $N - 2$ entries equal to 1 and two entries equal to -1 . Hence X is a diagonal matrix.

Now since X commutes with any even permutation matrix and $N \geq 3$, it commutes in particular with the permutation matrix associated with the cycle (i, j, k) for any $1 < i < j < k$, and hence all the entries of X are the same.

We conclude that X is a scalar matrix, as claimed.

Step 4. Our claim is that the set of matrices with nonzero trace is dense in SO_N .

At $N = 2$ this is clear, since the set of elements in SO_2 having a given trace is finite. So assume $N > 2$, and let:

$$\begin{aligned} T &\in SO_N \simeq SO(\mathbb{R}^N) \\ Tr(T) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a 2-dimensional subspace preserved by T , such that:

$$T|_E \in SO(E)$$

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and let $S_\varepsilon \in SO(E)$ with $\|T|_E - S_\varepsilon\| < \varepsilon$, and with $Tr(T|_E) \neq Tr(S_\varepsilon)$, in the $N = 2$ case. Now define $T_\varepsilon \in SO(\mathbb{R}^N) = SO_N$ by:

$$T_{\varepsilon|E} = S_\varepsilon \quad , \quad T_{\varepsilon|E^\perp} = T|_{E^\perp}$$

It is clear that we have:

$$\|T - T_\varepsilon\| \leq \|T|_E - S_\varepsilon\| < \varepsilon$$

Also, we have:

$$Tr(T_\varepsilon) = Tr(S_\varepsilon) + Tr(T|_{E^\perp}) \neq 0$$

Thus, we have proved our claim.

Step 5. Our claim is that $\mathbb{T}O_N$ is the normalizer of $\mathbb{T}SO_N$ in U_N , i.e. is the subgroup of $\overline{U_N}$ consisting of the unitaries U for which, for all $X \in \mathbb{T}SO_N$:

$$U^{-1}XU \in \mathbb{T}SO_N$$

It is clear that the group $\mathbb{T}O_N$ normalizes $\mathbb{T}SO_N$, so in order to prove the result, we must show that if $U \in U_N$ normalizes $\mathbb{T}SO_N$ then $U \in \mathbb{T}O_N$.

First note that U normalizes SO_N . Indeed if $X \in SO_N$ then:

$$U^{-1}XU \in \mathbb{T}SO_N$$

Thus $U^{-1}XU = \lambda Y$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{T}$ and $Y \in SO_N$.

If $Tr(X) \neq 0$, we have $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ and hence:

$$\lambda Y = U^{-1}XU \in SO_N$$

The set of matrices having nonzero trace being dense in SO_N , we conclude that $U^{-1}XU \in SO_N$ for all $X \in SO_N$. Thus, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} X \in SO_N &\implies (UXU^{-1})^t(UXU^{-1}) = I_N \\ &\implies X^t U^t U X = U^t U \\ &\implies U^t U \in SO'_N \end{aligned}$$

It follows that at $N \geq 3$ we have $U^t U = \alpha I_N$, with $\alpha \in \mathbb{T}$, since U is unitary. Hence we have $U = \alpha^{1/2}(\alpha^{-1/2}U)$ with:

$$\alpha^{-1/2}U \in O_N \quad , \quad U \in \mathbb{T}O_N$$

If $N = 2$, $(U^t U)^t = U^t U$ gives again that $U^t U = \alpha I_2$, and we conclude as in the previous case.

Step 6. Our claim is that the inclusion $\mathbb{T}O_N \subset U_N$ is maximal in the category of compact groups.

Suppose indeed that $\mathbb{T}O_N \subset G \subset U_N$ is a compact group such that $G \neq U_N$. It is a well-known fact that the connected component of the identity in G is a normal subgroup, denoted G_0 . Since we have $\mathbb{T}SO_N \subset G_0 \subset U_N$, we must have:

$$G_0 = \mathbb{T}SO_N$$

But since G_0 is normal in G , the group G normalizes $\mathbb{T}SO_N$, and hence $G \subset \mathbb{T}O_N$.

Step 7. Our claim is that the inclusion $PO_N \subset PU_N$ is maximal in the category of compact groups.

This follows from the above result. Indeed, if $PO_N \subset G \subset PU_N$ is a proper intermediate subgroup, then its preimage under the quotient map $U_N \rightarrow PU_N$ would be a proper intermediate subgroup of $\mathbb{T}O_N \subset U_N$, which is a contradiction. \square

In connection now with the “edge question” of classifying the intermediate groups $O_N \subset G \subset U_N$, the above result leads to a dichotomy, coming from:

$$PG \in \{PO_N, PU_N\}$$

Here are some basic examples of such intermediate groups:

PROPOSITION 12.21. *We have compact groups $O_N \subset G \subset U_N$ as follows:*

- (1) *The following groups, depending on a parameter $r \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$,*

$$\mathbb{Z}_r = O_N \left\{ wU \mid w \in \mathbb{Z}_r, U \in O_N \right\}$$

whose projective versions equal PO_N , and the biggest of which is the group $\mathbb{T}O_N$, which appears as affine lift of PO_N .

- (2) *The following groups, depending on a parameter $d \in 2\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$,*

$$U_N^d = \left\{ U \in U_N \mid \det U \in \mathbb{Z}_d \right\}$$

interpolating between U_N^2 and $U_N^\infty = U_N$, whose projective versions equal PU_N .

PROOF. All the assertions are elementary, and well-known. \square

The above results suggest that the solutions of $O_N \subset G \subset U_N$ should come from O_N, U_N , by succesively applying the constructions $G \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_r G$ and $G \rightarrow G \cap U_N^d$.

These operations do not exactly commute, but normally we should be led in this way to a 2-parameter series, unifying the two 1-parameter series from (1,2) above.

However, some other groups like $\mathbb{Z}_N SO_N$ work too, so all this is probably a bit more complicated. We do not know the precise answer to this question.

We have as well the following result, also from [17]:

THEOREM 12.22. *The inclusion of compact quantum groups*

$$O_N \subset O_N^*$$

is maximal in the category of compact quantum groups.

PROOF. The idea is that this follows from the result regarding $PO_N \subset PU_N$, by taking affine lifts, and using algebraic techniques. Consider indeed a sequence of surjective Hopf $*$ -algebra maps as follows, whose composition is the canonical surjection:

$$C(O_N^*) \xrightarrow{f} A \xrightarrow{g} C(O_N)$$

This produces a diagram of Hopf algebra maps with pre-exact rows, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow & C(PO_N^*) & \longrightarrow & C(O_N^*) & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbb{Z}_2) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C} \\ & & \downarrow f_1 & & \downarrow f & & \parallel & & \\ \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow & PA & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbb{Z}_2) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C} \\ & & \downarrow g_1 & & \downarrow g & & \parallel & & \\ \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow & PC(O_N) & \longrightarrow & C(O_N) & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbb{Z}_2) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C} \end{array}$$

Consider now the following composition, with the isomorphism on the left being something well-known, coming from [44], that we will explain in chapter 16 below:

$$C(PU_N) \simeq C(PO_N^*) \xrightarrow{f_1} PA \xrightarrow{g_1} PC(O_N) \simeq C(PO_N)$$

This induces, at the group level, the embedding $PO_N \subset PU_N$. Thus f_1 or g_1 is an isomorphism. If f_1 is an isomorphism we get a commutative diagram of Hopf algebra morphisms with pre-exact rows, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow & C(PO_N^*) & \longrightarrow & C(O_N^*) & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbb{Z}_2) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C} \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow f & & \parallel & & \\ \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow & C(PO_N^*) & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & C(\mathbb{Z}_2) & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{C} \end{array}$$

Then f is an isomorphism. Similarly if g_1 is an isomorphism, then g is an isomorphism. For further details on all this, we refer to [17]. \square

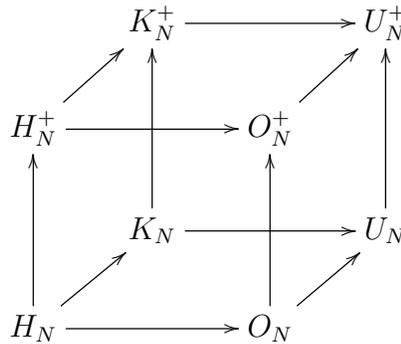
Summarizing, we are reaching to the conclusion formulated in the beginning of this chapter, namely that some of the easy solutions of the easy edge problems for the standard cube stay unique, even when lifting the easiness assumption.

In relation with these questions, we have as well the well-known question of proving that the quantum group inclusion $S_N \subset S_N^+$ is maximal, in the sense that there is no intermediate quantum group, as follows:

$$S_N \subset G \subset S_N^+$$

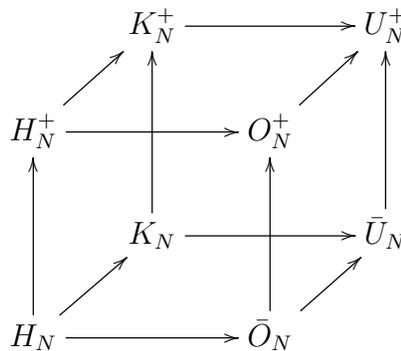
As evidence for this latter conjecture, the inclusions $S_4 \subset S_4^+$ and $S_5 \subset S_5^+$ can be both shown to be maximal, by using advanced quantum algebra techniques. However, there is no good idea so far in order to deal with the general case. We refer to [17] and related papers for a discussion here.

Finally, let us discuss twisting results. Let us go back to the standard cube, namely:



According to the general Schur-Weyl twisting method from chapter 7 above, all these quantum groups can be twisted. In addition, the continuous twists were explicitly computed in chapter 7 above, and the discrete objects were shown in chapter 10 above to be equal to their own twists. Thus, we are led to the following conclusion:

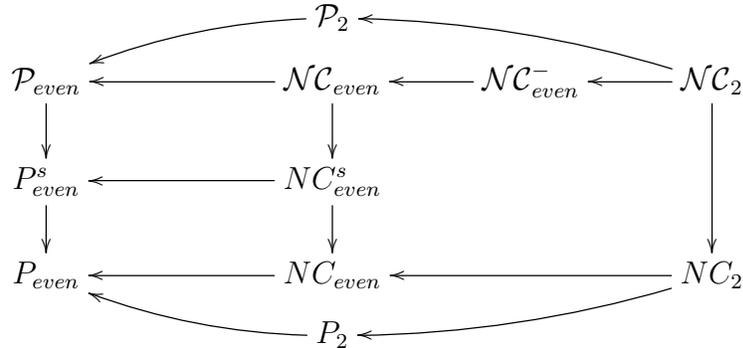
THEOREM 12.23. *The Schur-Weyl twists of the main quantum groups are*



and we will call this diagram “twisted standard cube”.

PROOF. This follows indeed from the above discussion. □

(2) In order to prove now the converse, in view of our Schur-Weyl twisting method, which only needs a category of partitions as input, it is enough to deal with the $q = 1$ case. So, consider a uniform category of partitions $D \subset P_{\text{even}}$. We must prove that in the classical/free cases, the solutions are:



To be more precise, in the classical case, where $\chi \in D$, we must prove that the only solutions are the categories $P_2, \mathcal{P}_2, P_{\text{even}}^s$, and that in the free case, where $D \subset NC_{\text{even}}$, we must prove that the only solutions are the categories $NC_2, \mathcal{NC}_2, \mathcal{NC}_{\text{even}}^-, NC_{\text{even}}^s$.

(3) We jointly investigate these two problems. Let B be the set of all possible labelled blocks in D , having no upper legs. Observe that B is stable under the switching of colors operation, $\circ \leftrightarrow \bullet$. We have two possible situations, as follows:

Case 1. The set B consists of pairings only. Here the pairings in question can be either all labelled pairings, namely $\circ - \circ, \circ - \bullet, \bullet - \circ, \bullet - \bullet$, or just the matching ones, namely $\circ - \bullet, \bullet - \circ$, and we obtain here the categories P_2, \mathcal{P}_2 in the classical case, and the categories NC_2, \mathcal{NC}_2 in the free case.

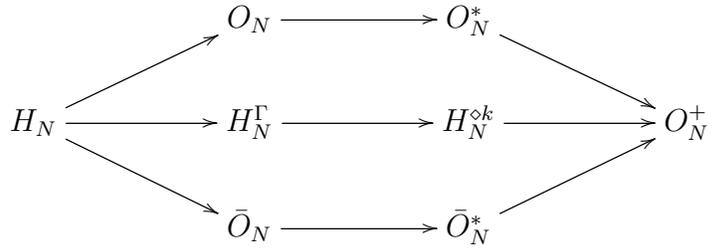
Case 2. B has at least one block of size ≥ 4 . In this case we can let $s \in \{2, 4, \dots, \infty\}$ to be the length of the smallest $\circ \dots \circ$ block, and we obtain in this way the category P_{even}^s in the classical case, and the categories $\mathcal{NC}_{\text{even}}^-, NC_{\text{even}}^s$ in the free case. \square

It is quite unclear on how to add an extra axiom, as to avoid K_N^{++} .

It is possible to get beyond this, with further classification results in the twisted case, and also with noncommutative geometry considerations, in the spirit of those mentioned at the end of chapter 11. We refer here to [4], [5], [6] and related papers.

Finally, we have the following classification result:

THEOREM 12.26. *The easy quantum groups $H_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$ and their twists are*

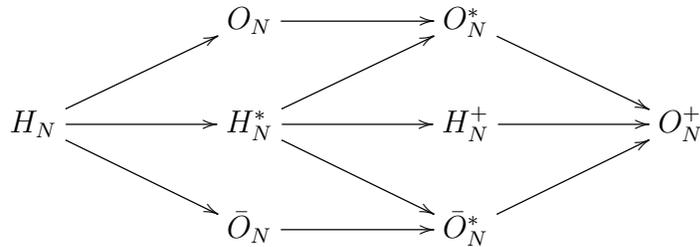


and the set formed by these quantum groups is stable by intersections.

PROOF. There are several things to be proved here, the idea being as follows:

(1) According to the various classification and twisting results presented so far in this book, and to some straightforward extensions of them, the easy quantum groups $H_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$ and their twists are the quantum groups in the above diagram.

(2) Regarding now the intersection assertion, some straightforward computations show that we have the following intersection diagram:



But with this diagram in hand, the assertion follows. Indeed, the intersections between the quantum groups O_N^\times and their twists are all on this diagram, and hence on the diagram in the statement as well. Regarding now the intersections of an easy quantum group $H_N \subset G \subset H_N^+$ with the twists \bar{O}_N, \bar{O}_N^* , we can use again the above diagram. Indeed, from $H_N^+ \cap \bar{O}_N^* = H_N^*$ we deduce that both $K = G \cap \bar{O}_N, K' = G \cap \bar{O}_N^*$ appear as intermediate easy quantum groups $H_N \subset K^\times \subset H_N^*$, and we are done. \square

As a conclusion to all this, the classification of the compact quantum groups is a very interesting topic, and the general idea is that of stating and proving the results in the easy case first, and then trying to lift the easiness assumption.

12e. Exercises

As before with the previous chapter, there has been a lot of theory here, and our exercises will be basically about details on all this. First, we have:

EXERCISE 12.27. *Prove that the easy quantum groups*

$$H_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$$

must fall into one of the following two classes:

$$O_N \subset G \subset O_N^+$$

$$H_N \subset G \subset H_N^+$$

This is something that we mentioned in the above, and whose proof is normally not that difficult. In case this turns to be too difficult, the exercise is that of finding the relevant results in the relevant literature, and making a brief account of that.

Along the same lines, but at a more advanced level, we have:

EXERCISE 12.28. *Prove that the easy quantum groups*

$$H_N \subset G \subset H_N^+$$

must fall into one of the following two classes:

$$H_N \subset G \subset H_N^{[\infty]}$$

$$H_N^{[\infty]} \subset G \subset H_N^+$$

As before, in case this turns to be too difficult, the exercise is that of finding the relevant results in the relevant literature, and making a brief account of that.

Finally, regarding the unitary quantum groups, we have:

EXERCISE 12.29. *Prove that the easy quantum groups*

$$U_N \subset G \subset U_N^+$$

must fall into one of the following two classes:

$$U_N \subset G \subset U_N^{(\infty)}$$

$$U_N^{(\infty)} \subset G \subset U_N^+$$

As usual, in case this turns to be too difficult, the exercise is that of finding the relevant results in the relevant literature, and making a brief account of that.

Part IV

Advanced topics

*And we'll talk of trails we walked up
Far above the timber line
There are nights I only feel right
With Carolina in the pines*

CHAPTER 13

Toral subgroups

13a. Diagonal tori

We have seen in the previous chapters that the group dual subgroups $\widehat{\Lambda} \subset G$ play an important role in the theory. Our purpose here is to understand how the structure of a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ can be recovered from the knowledge of such subgroups.

Let us start with a basic statement, regarding the classical and group dual cases:

PROPOSITION 13.1. *Let $G \subset U_N^+$ be a compact quantum group, and consider the group dual subgroups $\widehat{\Lambda} \subset G$, also called toral subgroups, or simply “tori”.*

- (1) *In the classical case, where $G \subset U_N$ is a compact Lie group, these are the usual tori, where by torus we mean here closed abelian subgroup.*
- (2) *In the group dual case, $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ with $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ being a discrete group, these are the duals of the various quotients $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$.*

PROOF. Both these assertions are elementary, as follows:

(1) This follows indeed from the fact that a closed subgroup $H \subset U_N^+$ is at the same time classical, and a group dual, precisely when it is classical and abelian.

(2) This follows from the general properties of the Pontrjagin duality, and more precisely from the fact that the subgroups $\widehat{\Lambda} \subset \widehat{\Gamma}$ correspond to the quotients $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$. \square

Based on the above simple facts, regarding the groups and the group duals, we can see that in general, there are two motivations for the study of toral subgroups $\widehat{\Lambda} \subset G$:

- (1) It is well-known that the fine structure of a compact Lie group $G \subset U_N$ is partly encoded by its maximal torus. Thus, in view of Proposition 13.1, the various tori $\widehat{\Lambda} \subset G$ encode interesting information about a quantum group $G \subset U_N^+$, both in the classical and the group dual case. We can expect this to hold in general.
- (2) Any action $G \curvearrowright X$ on some geometric object, such as a manifold, will produce actions of its tori on the same object, $\widehat{\Lambda} \curvearrowright X$. And, due to the fact that Λ are familiar objects, namely discrete groups, these latter actions are easier to study, and this can ultimately lead to results about the action $G \curvearrowright X$ itself.

At a more concrete level now, most of the tori that we met appear as diagonal tori, in the sense of chapter 2 above. Let us first review this material. We first have:

THEOREM 13.2. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$, consider its “diagonal torus”, which is the closed subgroup $T \subset G$ constructed as follows:*

$$C(T) = C(G) / \left\langle u_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \right\rangle$$

This torus is then a group dual, $T = \widehat{\Lambda}$, where $\Lambda = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ is the discrete group generated by the elements $g_i = u_{ii}$, which are unitaries inside $C(T)$.

PROOF. This is something that we already know, from chapter 2. Indeed, the elements $g_i = u_{ii}$ are unitaries and group-like inside $C(T)$, and this gives the result. \square

Alternatively, we have the following construction:

PROPOSITION 13.3. *The diagonal torus $T \subset G$ can be defined as well by*

$$T = G \cap \mathbb{T}_N^+$$

where $\mathbb{T}_N^+ \subset U_N^+$ is the free complex torus, appearing as

$$\mathbb{T}_N^+ = \widehat{F_N}$$

with $F_N = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ being the free group on N generators.

PROOF. We recall from Theorem 12.2 that the diagonal torus is defined via:

$$C(T) = C(G) / \left\langle u_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \right\rangle$$

On the other hand, the free complex torus \mathbb{T}_N^+ appears as follows:

$$C(\mathbb{T}_N^+) = C(U_N^+) / \left\langle u_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \right\rangle$$

Thus, by intersecting with G we obtain the diagonal torus of G . \square

Most of our computations so far of diagonal tori, that we will recall in a moment, concern various classes of easy quantum groups. In the general easy case, we have:

PROPOSITION 13.4. *For an easy quantum group $G \subset U_N^+$, coming from a category of partitions $D \subset P$, the associated diagonal torus is $T = \widehat{\Gamma}$, with:*

$$\Gamma = F_N / \left\langle g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_k} = g_{j_1} \dots g_{j_l} \mid \forall i, j, k, l, \exists \pi \in D(k, l), \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i \\ j \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \right\rangle$$

Moreover, we can just use partitions π which generate the category D .

PROOF. Let $g_i = u_{ii}$ be the standard coordinates on the diagonal torus T , and set $g = \text{diag}(g_i)$. We have then the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} C(T) &= \left[C(U_N^+) / \left\langle T_\pi \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \mid \forall \pi \in D \right\rangle \right] / \left\langle u_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \right\rangle \\ &= \left[C(U_N^+) / \left\langle u_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \right\rangle \right] / \left\langle T_\pi \in \text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \mid \forall \pi \in D \right\rangle \\ &= C^*(F_N) / \left\langle T_\pi \in \text{Hom}(g^{\otimes k}, g^{\otimes l}) \mid \forall \pi \in D \right\rangle \end{aligned}$$

The associated discrete group, $\Gamma = \widehat{T}$, is therefore given by:

$$\Gamma = F_N / \left\langle T_\pi \in \text{Hom}(g^{\otimes k}, g^{\otimes l}) \mid \forall \pi \in D \right\rangle$$

Now observe that, with $g = \text{diag}(g_1, \dots, g_N)$ as above, we have:

$$T_\pi g^{\otimes k}(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l} \cdot g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_k}$$

We have as well the following formula:

$$g^{\otimes l} T_\pi(e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l} \cdot g_{j_1} \dots g_{j_l}$$

We conclude that the relation $T_\pi \in \text{Hom}(g^{\otimes k}, g^{\otimes l})$ reformulates as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l} \cdot g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_k} \\ &= \sum_{j_1 \dots j_l} \delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} e_{j_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{j_l} \cdot g_{j_1} \dots g_{j_l} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the following condition must be satisfied:

$$\delta_\pi \begin{pmatrix} i_1 & \dots & i_k \\ j_1 & \dots & j_l \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \implies g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_k} = g_{j_1} \dots g_{j_l}$$

Thus, we obtain the formula in the statement. Finally, the last assertion follows from Tannakian duality, because we can replace everywhere D by a generating subset. \square

In practice now, in the continuous case we have the following result:

THEOREM 13.5. *The diagonal tori of the basic unitary quantum groups, namely*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 U_N & \longrightarrow & U_N^* & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 O_N & \longrightarrow & O_N^* & \longrightarrow & O_N^+
 \end{array}$$

and of their $q = -1$ twists as well, are the standard cube and torus, namely

$$T_N = \mathbb{Z}_2^N$$

$$\mathbb{T}_N = \mathbb{T}^N$$

in the classical case, and their liberations in general, which are as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{T}_N & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}_N^* & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 T_N & \longrightarrow & T_N^* & \longrightarrow & T_N^+
 \end{array}$$

Also, for the quantum groups B_N, B_N^+, C_N, C_N^+ , the diagonal torus collapses to $\{1\}$.

PROOF. We have several assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) The main assertion, regarding the basic unitary quantum groups, is something that we already know, from chapter 2 above, with the various liberations $T_N^\times, \mathbb{T}_N^\times$ of the basic tori T_N, \mathbb{T}_N in the statement being by definition those appearing there.

(2) Regarding the invariance under twisting, this is best seen by using Proposition 13.4. Indeed, the computation in the proof there applies in the same way to the general quizzy case, and shows that the diagonal torus is invariant under twisting.

(3) In the bistochastic case the fundamental corepresentation $g = \text{diag}(g_1, \dots, g_N)$ of the diagonal torus must be bistochastic, and so we obtain:

$$g_1 = \dots = g_N = 1$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. □

Regarding now the discrete case, the result is as follows:

THEOREM 13.6. *The diagonal tori of the basic quantum reflection groups, namely*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 K_N & \longrightarrow & K_N^* & \longrightarrow & K_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 H_N & \longrightarrow & H_N^* & \longrightarrow & H_N^+
 \end{array}$$

are the same as those for O_N^\times, U_N^\times described above, namely:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathbb{T}_N & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}_N^* & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{T}_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 T_N & \longrightarrow & T_N^* & \longrightarrow & T_N^+
 \end{array}$$

Also, for the quantum permutation groups S_N, S_N^+ we have $T = \{1\}$.

PROOF. The first assertion follows from the general fact that the diagonal torus of $G_N \subset U_N^+$ equals the diagonal torus of the discrete version, namely:

$$G_N^d = G_N \cap K_N^+$$

Indeed, this fact follows from definitions, for instance via Proposition 13.3. As for the second assertion, this follows from:

$$S_N \subset B_N \quad , \quad S_N^+ \subset B_N^+$$

Indeed, by using the last assertion in Theorem 13.5, we obtain the result. □

13b. The skeleton

As a conclusion, the diagonal torus $T \subset G$ is usually a quite interesting object, but for certain quantum groups like the bistochastic ones, or the quantum permutation group ones, this torus collapses to $\{1\}$, and so it cannot be of use in the study of G . In order to deal with this issue, the idea, from [10], [32], will be that of using:

THEOREM 13.7. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ and a matrix $Q \in U_N$, we let $T_Q \subset G$ be the diagonal torus of G , with fundamental representation spinned by Q :*

$$C(T_Q) = C(G) / \left\langle (QuQ^*)_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \right\rangle$$

This torus is then a group dual, given by $T_Q = \widehat{\Lambda}_Q$, where $\Lambda_Q = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ is the discrete group generated by the elements

$$g_i = (QuQ^*)_{ii}$$

which are unitaries inside the quotient algebra $C(T_Q)$.

PROOF. This follows from Theorem 13.2, because, as said in the statement, T_Q is by definition a diagonal torus. Equivalently, since $v = QuQ^*$ is a unitary corepresentation, its diagonal entries $g_i = v_{ii}$, when regarded inside $C(T_Q)$, are unitaries, and satisfy:

$$\Delta(g_i) = g_i \otimes g_i$$

Thus $C(T_Q)$ is a group algebra, and more specifically we have $C(T_Q) = C^*(\Lambda_Q)$, where $\Lambda_Q = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ is the group in the statement, and this gives the result. \square

Summarizing, associated to any closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ is a whole family of tori, indexed by the unitaries $U \in U_N$. We use the following terminology:

DEFINITION 13.8. *Let $G \subset U_N^+$ be a closed subgroup.*

- (1) *The tori $T_Q \subset G$ constructed above are called standard tori of G .*
- (2) *The collection of tori $T = \{T_Q \subset G \mid Q \in U_N\}$ is called skeleton of G .*

This might seem a bit awkward, but in view of various results, examples and counterexamples, to be presented below, this is perhaps the best terminology.

As a first general result now regarding these tori, coming from [99], we have:

THEOREM 13.9. *Any torus $T \subset G$ appears as follows, for a certain $Q \in U_N$:*

$$T \subset T_Q \subset G$$

In other words, any torus appears inside a standard torus.

PROOF. Given a torus $T \subset G$, we have an inclusion as follows:

$$T \subset G \subset U_N^+$$

On the other hand, we know from chapter 3 above that each torus $T \subset U_N^+$ has a fundamental corepresentation as follows, with $Q \in U_N$:

$$u = Q \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g_N \end{pmatrix} Q^*$$

But this shows that we have $T \subset T_Q$, and this gives the result. \square

Let us do now some computations. In the classical case, the result is as follows:

PROPOSITION 13.10. *For a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N$ we have*

$$T_Q = G \cap (Q^* \mathbb{T}^N Q)$$

where $\mathbb{T}^N \subset U_N$ is the group of diagonal unitary matrices.

PROOF. This is indeed clear at $Q = 1$, where Γ_1 appears by definition as the dual of the compact abelian group $G \cap \mathbb{T}^N$. In general, this follows by conjugating by Q . \square

In the group dual case now, we have the following result:

PROPOSITION 13.11. *Given a finitely generated discrete group*

$$\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$$

consider its dual compact quantum group $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, diagonally embedded into U_N^+ . We have

$$\Lambda_Q = \Gamma / \langle g_i = g_j \mid \exists k, Q_{ki} \neq 0, Q_{kj} \neq 0 \rangle$$

with the embedding $T_Q \subset G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ coming from the quotient map $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda_Q$.

PROOF. Assume indeed that $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ is a discrete group, with dual $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset U_N^+$ coming via $u = \text{diag}(g_1, \dots, g_N)$. With $v = QuQ^*$, we have the following computation:

$$\sum_s \bar{Q}_{si} v_{sk} = \sum_{st} \bar{Q}_{si} Q_{st} \bar{Q}_{kt} g_t = \sum_t \delta_{it} \bar{Q}_{kt} g_t = \bar{Q}_{ki} g_i$$

Thus the condition $v_{ij} = 0$ for $i \neq j$ gives $\bar{Q}_{ki} v_{kk} = \bar{Q}_{ki} g_i$, which tells us that:

$$Q_{ki} \neq 0 \implies g_i = v_{kk}$$

Now this latter equality reads:

$$g_i = \sum_j |Q_{kj}|^2 g_j$$

We conclude from this that, as desired:

$$Q_{ki} \neq 0, Q_{kj} \neq 0 \implies g_i = g_j$$

As for the converse, this is elementary to establish as well. □

According to the above results, we can expect the skeleton T to encode various algebraic and analytic properties of G . We will discuss this in what follows, with a number of results and conjectures. We first have the following result:

THEOREM 13.12. *The following results hold, both over the category of compact Lie groups, and over the category of duals of finitely generated discrete groups:*

- (1) *Injectivity: the construction $G \rightarrow T$ is injective, in the sense that $G \neq H$ implies, for some $Q \in U_N$:*

$$T_Q(G) \neq T_Q(H)$$

- (2) *Monotony: the construction $G \rightarrow T$ is increasing, in the sense that passing to a subgroup $H \subset G$ decreases at least one of the tori T_Q :*

$$T_Q(H) \neq T_Q(G)$$

- (3) *Generation: any closed quantum subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ is generated by its tori, or, equivalently, has the following generation property:*

$$G = \langle T_Q \mid Q \in U_N \rangle$$

PROOF. We have two cases to be investigated, as follows:

(1) Assume first that we are in the classical case, $G \subset U_N$. In order to prove the generation property we use the following formula, established above:

$$T_Q = G \cap Q^* \mathbb{T}^N Q$$

Now since any group element $U \in G$ is unitary, and so diagonalizable, we can write, for certain matrices $Q \in U_N$ and $D \in \mathbb{T}^N$:

$$U = Q^* D Q$$

But we have then, for this precise value of the spinning matrix $Q \in U_N$:

$$U \in T_Q$$

Thus we have proved the generation property, and the injectivity and monotony properties follow from this.

(2) Regarding now the group duals, here everything is trivial. Indeed, when the group duals are diagonally embedded we can take $Q = 1$, and when the group duals are embedded by using a spinning matrix $Q \in U_N$, we can use precisely this matrix Q . \square

As explained in [32], it is possible to go beyond the above verifications, notably with some results regarding the half-classical and the free cases. However, there is no serious idea so far, in order to deal with the general case. See [32].

We will be back to this, in chapter 14 below, with a number of more specialized statements, which are for the moment conjectural as well, on the question of recovering the fine analytic properties of G out of the fine analytic properties of its tori.

13c. Generation questions

Let us focus now on the generation property, from Theorem 13.12 (3), which is perhaps the most important, in view of the various potential applications.

In order to discuss the general case, we will need:

PROPOSITION 13.13. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ and a matrix $Q \in U_N$, the corresponding standard torus and its Tannakian category are given by*

$$T_Q = G \cap \mathbb{T}_Q$$

$$C_{T_Q} = \langle C_G, C_{\mathbb{T}_Q} \rangle$$

where $\mathbb{T}_Q \subset U_N^+$ is the dual of the free group $F_N = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, with the fundamental corepresentation of $C(\mathbb{T}_Q)$ being the matrix $u = Q \text{diag}(g_1, \dots, g_N) Q^*$.

PROOF. The first assertion comes from the well-known fact that given two closed subgroups $G, H \subset U_N^+$, the corresponding quotient algebra $C(U_N^+) \rightarrow C(G \cap H)$ appears by dividing by the kernels of both the following quotient maps:

$$C(U_N^+) \rightarrow C(G)$$

$$C(U_N^+) \rightarrow C(H)$$

Indeed, the construction of T_Q from Theorem 13.7 amounts precisely in performing this operation, with $H = \mathbb{T}_Q$, and so we obtain, as claimed:

$$T_Q = G \cap \mathbb{T}_Q$$

As for the Tannakian category formula, this follows from this, and from the following general Tannakian duality formula from chapter 6 above:

$$C_{G \cap H} = \langle C_G, C_H \rangle$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. □

We have the following Tannakian reformulation of the toral generation property:

THEOREM 13.14. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$, the subgroup*

$$G' = \langle T_Q | Q \in U_N \rangle$$

generated by its standard tori has the following Tannakian category:

$$C_{G'} = \bigcap_{Q \in U_N} \langle C_G, C_{\mathbb{T}_Q} \rangle$$

In particular we have $G = G'$ when this intersection reduces to C_G .

PROOF. Consider indeed the subgroup $G' \subset G$ constructed in the statement. We have:

$$C_{G'} = \bigcap_{Q \in U_N} C_{T_Q}$$

Together with the formula in Proposition 13.13, this gives the result. □

Let us further discuss now the toral generation property, with some modest results, regarding its behaviour with respect to product operations. We first have:

PROPOSITION 13.15. *Given two closed subgroups $G, H \subset U_N^+$, and $Q \in U_N$, we have:*

$$\langle T_Q(G), T_Q(H) \rangle \subset T_Q(\langle G, H \rangle)$$

Also, the toral generation property is stable under the operation \langle, \rangle .

PROOF. The first assertion can be proved either by using Theorem 13.14, or directly. For the direct proof, which is perhaps the simplest, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} T_Q(G) &= G \cap \mathbb{T}_Q \subset \langle G, H \rangle \cap \mathbb{T}_Q \\ &= T_Q(\langle G, H \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

We have as well the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} T_Q(H) &= H \cap \mathbb{T}_Q \subset \langle G, H \rangle \cap \mathbb{T}_Q \\ &= T_Q(\langle G, H \rangle) \end{aligned}$$

Now since $A, B \subset C$ implies $\langle A, B \rangle \subset C$, this gives the result.

Regarding now the second assertion, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle G, H \rangle &= \langle \langle T_Q(G)|_{Q \in U_N} \rangle, \langle T_Q(H)|_{Q \in U_N} \rangle \rangle \\ &= \langle T_Q(G), T_Q(H)|_{Q \in U_N} \rangle \\ &= \langle \langle T_Q(G), T_Q(H) \rangle |_{Q \in U_N} \rangle \\ &\subset \langle T_Q(\langle G, H \rangle)|_{Q \in U_N} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Thus the quantum group $\langle G, H \rangle$ is generated by its tori, as claimed. \square

We have as well the following result:

PROPOSITION 13.16. *We have the following formula, for any G, H and R, S :*

$$T_{R \otimes S}(G \times H) = T_R(G) \times T_S(H)$$

Also, the toral generation property is stable under usual products \times .

PROOF. The product formula in the statement is clear from definitions. Regarding now the second assertion, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} &\langle T_Q(G \times H)|_{Q \in U_{MN}} \rangle \\ &\supset \langle T_{R \otimes S}(G \times H)|_{R \in U_M, S \in U_N} \rangle \\ &= \langle T_R(G) \times T_S(H)|_{R \in U_M, S \in U_N} \rangle \\ &= \langle T_R(G) \times \{1\}, \{1\} \times T_S(H)|_{R \in U_M, S \in U_N} \rangle \\ &= \langle T_R(G)|_{R \in U_M} \rangle \times \langle T_S(H)|_{S \in U_N} \rangle \\ &= G \times H \end{aligned}$$

Thus the quantum group $G \times H$ is generated by its tori, as claimed. \square

In order to get beyond these results, which are all quite elementary, let us discuss now some weaker versions of the generation property, which are partly related to the classification program for the compact quantum groups, explained in chapters 11-12.

We have here the following technical definition:

DEFINITION 13.17. A closed subgroup $G_N \subset U_N^+$, with classical version $G_N \cap U_N$ denoted $G_N^c \subset U_N$, is called:

(1) Weakly generated by its tori, when:

$$G_N = \langle G_N^c, (T_Q)_{Q \in U_N} \rangle$$

(2) A diagonal liberation of G_N^c , when:

$$G_N = \langle G_N^c, T_1 \rangle$$

According to our results above, the first property is satisfied for the compact groups, for the discrete group duals, and is stable under generation, and direct products.

Regarding the second property, this is something quite interesting, which takes us away from our original generation questions. The idea here, from [49] and subsequent papers, is that such things can be proved by recurrence on $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

In order to discuss this, let us start with:

PROPOSITION 13.18. Assume that $G = (G_N)$ is weakly uniform, let $n \in \{2, 3, \dots, \infty\}$ be minimal such that G_n is not classical, and consider the following conditions:

- (1) Strong generation: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, G_n \rangle$, for any $N > n$.
- (2) Usual generation: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1} \rangle$, for any $N > n$.
- (3) Initial step generation: $G_{n+1} = \langle G_{n+1}^c, G_n \rangle$.

We have then (1) \iff (2) \implies (3), and (3) is in general strictly weaker.

PROOF. All the implications and non-implications are elementary, as follows:

(1) \implies (2) This follows from $G_n \subset G_{N-1}$ for $N > n$, coming from uniformity.

(2) \implies (1) By using twice the usual generation, and then the uniformity, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} G_N &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1} \rangle \\ &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1}^c, G_{N-2} \rangle \\ &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-2} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have a descent method, and we end up with the strong generation condition.

(2) \implies (3) This is clear, because (2) at $N = n + 1$ is precisely (3).

(3) $\not\implies$ (2) In order to construct counterexamples here, the simplest is to use group duals. Indeed, with $G_N = \widehat{\Gamma_N}$ and $\Gamma_N = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, the uniformity condition tells us that we must be in a projective limit situation, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_1 &\leftarrow \Gamma_2 \leftarrow \Gamma_3 \leftarrow \Gamma_4 \leftarrow \dots \\ \Gamma_{N-1} &= \Gamma_N / \langle g_N = 1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Now by assuming for instance that Γ_2 is given and not abelian, there are many ways of completing the sequence, and so the uniqueness coming from (2) can only fail. \square

Let us introduce now a few more notions, as follows:

PROPOSITION 13.19. *Assume that $G = (G_N)$ is weakly uniform, let $n \in \{2, 3, \dots, \infty\}$ be as above, and consider the following conditions, where $I_N \subset G_N$ is the diagonal torus:*

- (1) *Strong diagonal liberation: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, I_n \rangle$, for any $N \geq n$.*
- (2) *Technical condition: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, I_{N-1} \rangle$ for any $N > n$, and $G_n = \langle G_n^c, I_n \rangle$.*
- (3) *Diagonal liberation: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, I_N \rangle$, for any N .*
- (4) *Initial step diagonal liberation: $G_n = \langle G_n^c, I_n \rangle$.*

We have then (1) \implies (2) \implies (3) \implies (4).

PROOF. Our claim is that when assuming that $G = (G_N)$ is weakly uniform, so is the family of diagonal tori $I = (I_N)$. Indeed, we have the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_N \cap U_{N-1}^+ &= (G_N \cap \mathbb{T}_N^+) \cap U_{N-1}^+ \\
 &= (G_N \cap U_{N-1}^+) \cap (\mathbb{T}_N^+ \cap U_{N-1}^+) \\
 &= G_{N-1} \cap \mathbb{T}_{N-1}^+ \\
 &= I_{N-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus our claim is proved, and this gives the various implications in the statement. \square

We can now formulate a key theoretical observation, as follows:

THEOREM 13.20. *If $G = (G_N)$ is weakly uniform, and with $n \in \{2, 3, \dots, \infty\}$ being as above, the following conditions are equivalent, modulo their initial steps:*

- (1) *Generation: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1} \rangle$, for any $N > n$.*
- (2) *Strong generation: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, G_n \rangle$, for any $N > n$.*
- (3) *Diagonal liberation: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, I_N \rangle$, for any $N \geq n$.*
- (4) *Strong diagonal liberation: $G_N = \langle G_N^c, I_n \rangle$, for any $N \geq n$.*

PROOF. Our first claim is that generation plus initial step diagonal liberation imply the technical diagonal liberation condition. Indeed, the recurrence step goes as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_N &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1} \rangle \\
 &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1}^c, I_{N-1} \rangle \\
 &= \langle G_N^c, I_{N-1} \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

In order to pass now from the technical diagonal liberation condition to the strong diagonal liberation condition itself, observe that we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 G_N &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1} \rangle \\
 &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1}^c, I_{N-1} \rangle \\
 &= \langle G_N^c, I_{N-1} \rangle
 \end{aligned}$$

With this condition in hand, we have then as well:

$$\begin{aligned} G_N &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1} \rangle \\ &= \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1}^c, I_{N-2} \rangle \\ &= \langle G_N^c, I_{N-2} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

This procedure can be of course be continued. Thus we have a descent method, and we end up with the strong diagonal liberation condition.

In the other sense now, we want to prove that we have, at $N \geq n$:

$$G_N = \langle G_N^c, G_{N-1} \rangle$$

At $N = n + 1$ this is something that we already have. At $N = n + 2$ now, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} G_{n+2} &= \langle G_{n+2}^c, I_n \rangle \\ &= \langle G_{n+2}^c, G_{n+1}^c, I_n \rangle \\ &= \langle G_{n+2}^c, G_{n+1} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

This procedure can be of course be continued. Thus, we have a descent method, and we end up with the strong generation condition. \square

It is possible to prove that many interesting quantum groups have the above properties, and hence appear as diagonal liberations, but the whole subject is quite technical.

Here is however a statement, collecting most of the known results on the subject:

THEOREM 13.21. *The basic quantum unitary and reflection groups are as follows:*

- (1) O_N^*, U_N^* appear via diagonal liberation.
- (2) O_N^+, U_N^+ appear via diagonal liberation.
- (3) H_N^*, K_N^* appear via diagonal liberation.
- (4) H_N^+, K_N^+ do not appear via diagonal liberation.

In addition, B_N^+, C_N^+, S_N^+ do not appear either via diagonal liberation.

PROOF. All this is quite technical, the idea being as follows:

(1) The half-classical quantum groups O_N^*, U_N^* are not uniform, and so cannot be investigated with the above techniques. However, these quantum groups can be studied by using the matrix model technology in [15], [42], [44], which will be briefly discussed in chapter 16 below, and this leads to the following generation formulae:

$$O_N^* = \langle O_N, T_N^* \rangle$$

$$U_N^* = \langle U_N, T_N^* \rangle$$

But these formulae imply as well $U_N^* = \langle U_N, \mathbb{T}_N^* \rangle$, as desired.

(2) The quantum groups O_N^+, U_N^+ are uniform, and a quite technical computation, from [46], [47], [49], [50], shows that the generation conditions from Theorem 13.20 are satisfied for O_N^+ . Thus we obtain the following generation formula:

$$O_N^+ = \langle O_N, T_N^+ \rangle$$

From this we can deduce via the results in [17] that we have:

$$U_N^+ = \langle U_N, T_N^+ \rangle$$

But this implies $U_N^+ = \langle U_N, \mathbb{T}_N^+ \rangle$, as desired. See [50].

(3) The situation for H_N^*, K_N^* is quite similar to the one for O_N^*, U_N^* , explained above. Indeed, the technology in [15], [42], [44] applies, and this leads to:

$$H_N^* = \langle H_N, T_N^* \rangle$$

$$K_N^* = \langle K_N, T_N^* \rangle$$

Thus, we have as well the following formula, as desired:

$$K_N^* = \langle K_N, \mathbb{T}_N^* \rangle$$

As a comment here, in fact these results are stronger than the above-mentioned ones for the quantum groups O_N^*, U_N^* , via some standard generation formulae.

(4) This is something subtle as well, coming from the quantum groups $H_N^{[\infty]}, K_N^{[\infty]}$ from [82], discussed before. The idea here is that the following relations, related to the defining relations for $H_N^{[\infty]}, K_N^{[\infty]}$, are trivially satisfied for real reflections:

$$g_i g_i g_j = g_j g_i g_i$$

Thus, the diagonal tori of these quantum groups coincide with those for H_N^+, K_N^+ . Thus, the diagonal liberation procedure “stops” at $H_N^{[\infty]}, K_N^{[\infty]}$.

Finally, regarding the last assertion, here B_N^+, C_N^+, S_N^+ do not appear indeed via diagonal liberation, and this because of a trivial reason, namely $T = \{1\}$. \square

13d. Fourier liberation

As a conclusion to all the above, all this is quite technical. Now regardless of these difficulties, and of the various positive results on the subject, the notion of diagonal liberation is obviously not the good one. As a conjectural solution to these difficulties, we have the notion of Fourier liberation, that we will discuss now.

Let us start with the following basic fact, which generalizes the embedding $\widehat{D}_\infty \subset S_4^+$ that we met in chapter 9 above, when proving that we have $S_4^+ \neq S_4$:

PROPOSITION 13.22. *Consider a discrete group generated by elements of finite order, written as a quotient group, as follows:*

$$\mathbb{Z}_{N_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{N_k} \rightarrow \Gamma$$

We have then an embedding of quantum groups $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$, where $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$.

PROOF. We have a sequence of embeddings and isomorphisms as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\Gamma} &\subset \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_{N_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{N_k}} \\ &= \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_{N_1}} \hat{*} \dots \hat{*} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_{N_k}} \\ &\simeq \mathbb{Z}_{N_1} \hat{*} \dots \hat{*} \mathbb{Z}_{N_k} \\ &\subset S_{N_1} \hat{*} \dots \hat{*} S_{N_k} \\ &\subset S_{N_1}^+ \hat{*} \dots \hat{*} S_{N_k}^+ \\ &\subset S_N^+ \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

The above result is quite abstract, and it is worth working out the details, with an explicit formula for the associated magic matrix.

Let us start with a study of the simplest situation, where $k = 1$, and where $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}_{N_1}$. The result here is as follows:

PROPOSITION 13.23. *The magic matrix for the quantum permutation group*

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}_N} \simeq \mathbb{Z}_N \subset S_N \subset S_N^+$$

with standard Fourier isomorphism on the left, is given by the formula

$$u = FIF^*$$

where $F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}(w^{ij})$ with $w = e^{2\pi i/N}$ is the Fourier matrix, and where

$$I = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & & \\ & g & & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & g^{N-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

is the diagonal matrix formed by the elements of \mathbb{Z}_N , regarded as elements of $C^*(\mathbb{Z}_N)$.

PROOF. The magic matrix for the quantum group $\mathbb{Z}_N \subset S_N \subset S_N^+$ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} v_{ij} &= \chi\left(\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}_N \mid \sigma(j) = i\right) \\ &= \delta_{i-j} \end{aligned}$$

Let us apply now the Fourier transform. According to our Pontrjagin duality conventions from chapter 1 above, in one sense this is given by the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi : C(\mathbb{Z}_N) &\rightarrow C^*(\mathbb{Z}_N) \\ \delta_i &\rightarrow \frac{1}{N} \sum_k w^{ik} g^k\end{aligned}$$

As for the inverse isomorphism, this is given by the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi : C^*(\mathbb{Z}_N) &\rightarrow C(\mathbb{Z}_N) \\ g^i &\rightarrow \sum_k w^{-ik} \delta_k\end{aligned}$$

Here $w = e^{2\pi i/N}$, and we use the standard Fourier analysis convention that the indices are $0, 1, \dots, N-1$. With $F = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}(w^{ij})$ and $I = \text{diag}(g^i)$ as above, we have:

$$\begin{aligned}u_{ij} &= \Phi(v_{ij}) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_k w^{(i-j)k} g^k \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_k w^{ik} g^k w^{-jk} \\ &= \sum_k F_{ik} I_{kk} (F^*)_{kj} \\ &= (FIF^*)_{ij}\end{aligned}$$

Thus, the magic matrix that we are looking for is $u = FIF^*$, as claimed. \square

With the above result in hand, we can complement Proposition 13.22 with:

PROPOSITION 13.24. *Given a quotient group $\mathbb{Z}_{N_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{N_k} \rightarrow \Gamma$, the magic matrix for the subgroup $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$ found in Proposition 13.22, with $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$, is given by*

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} F_{N_1} I_1 F_{N_1}^* & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & F_{N_k} I_k F_{N_k}^* \end{pmatrix}$$

where $F_N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}(w_N^{ij})$ with $w_N = e^{2\pi i/N}$ are Fourier matrices, and where

$$I_r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & g_r & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & g_r^{N_r-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

with g_1, \dots, g_k being the standard generators of Γ .

PROOF. This follows indeed from Proposition 13.22 and Proposition 13.23. \square

Following [41], let us prove now that this construction provides us with all the group duals $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$. The idea will be that of using orbit theory, which is as follows:

THEOREM 13.25. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset S_N^+$, with standard coordinates denoted $u_{ij} \in C(G)$, the following defines an equivalence relation on $\{1, \dots, N\}$,*

$$i \sim j \iff u_{ij} \neq 0$$

that we call orbit decomposition associated to the action $G \curvearrowright \{1, \dots, N\}$. In the classical case, $G \subset S_N$, this is the usual orbit equivalence coming from the action of G .

PROOF. We first check the fact that we have indeed an equivalence relation:

(1) The condition $i \sim i$ follows from $\varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$, which gives:

$$\varepsilon(u_{ii}) = 1$$

(2) The condition $i \sim j \implies j \sim i$ follows from $S(u_{ij}) = u_{ji}$, which gives:

$$u_{ij} \neq 0 \implies u_{ji} \neq 0$$

(3) The condition $i \sim j, j \sim k \implies i \sim k$ follows from:

$$\Delta(u_{ik}) = \sum_j u_{ij} \otimes u_{jk}$$

Indeed, in this formula, the right-hand side is a sum of projections, so assuming that we have $u_{ij} \neq 0, u_{jk} \neq 0$ for a certain index j , we have:

$$u_{ij} \otimes u_{jk} > 0$$

Thus we have $\Delta(u_{ik}) > 0$, which gives $u_{ik} \neq 0$, as desired. Finally, in the classical case, $G \subset S_N$, the standard coordinates are the following characteristic functions:

$$u_{ij} = \chi\left(\sigma \in G \mid \sigma(j) = i\right)$$

Thus $u_{ij} \neq 0$ is equivalent to the existence of an element $\sigma \in G$ such that $\sigma(j) = i$. But this means precisely that i, j must be in the same orbit of G , as claimed. \square

We should mention that it is possible to talk about orbitals as well, by using a similar definition for them. We will be back to this.

Generally speaking, the theory from the classical case extends well to the quantum group setting, and we have in particular the following result, also from [41]:

THEOREM 13.26. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset S_N^+$, with magic matrix denoted $u = (u_{ij})$, consider the associated coaction map, on the space $X = \{1, \dots, N\}$:*

$$\Phi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C(G) \quad , \quad e_i \rightarrow \sum_j e_j \otimes u_{ji}$$

The following three subalgebras of $C(X)$ are then equal

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Fix}(u) &= \left\{ \xi \in C(X) \mid u\xi = \xi \right\} \\ \text{Fix}(\Phi) &= \left\{ \xi \in C(X) \mid \Phi(\xi) = \xi \otimes 1 \right\} \\ F &= \left\{ \xi \in C(X) \mid i \sim j \implies \xi(i) = \xi(j) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

where \sim is the orbit equivalence relation constructed in Theorem 13.25.

PROOF. There are several assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) The fact that we have the equality $\text{Fix}(u) = \text{Fix}(\Phi)$ is standard, with this being valid for any corepresentation of a compact quantum group $u = (u_{ij})$.

(2) Regarding now the equality with F , we know from Theorem 13.25 that the magic unitary $u = (u_{ij})$ is block-diagonal, with respect to the orbit decomposition there. But this shows that the algebra $\text{Fix}(u) = \text{Fix}(\Phi)$ decomposes as well with respect to the orbit decomposition, and so in order to prove the result, we are left with a study in the transitive case, where the result is clear. See [41]. \square

We have as well the following result, of analytic flavor:

PROPOSITION 13.27. *For a closed subgroup $G \subset S_N^+$, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) G is transitive.
- (2) $\text{Fix}(u) = \mathbb{C}\xi$, where ξ is the all-one vector.
- (3) $\int_G u_{ij} = \frac{1}{N}$, for any i, j .

PROOF. This is well-known in the classical case. In general, the proof is as follows:

- (1) \iff (2) This follows from the identifications in Theorem 13.26.
- (2) \iff (3) This is clear from the general properties of the Haar integration. \square

As a comment here, we should mention that the whole theory of quantum group orbits and transitivity, originally developed in [41], has an interesting extension into a theory of quantum group orbitals and 2-transitivity, recently developed in [72].

Now back to the tori, we have the following key result, from [41]:

THEOREM 13.28. Consider a quotient group as follows, with $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$:

$$\mathbb{Z}_{N_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{N_k} \rightarrow \Gamma$$

We have then $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$, and any group dual subgroup of S_N^+ appears in this way.

PROOF. This result, from [41], can be proved in two steps, as follows:

(1) The fact that we have a subgroup as in the statement is something that we already know. Conversely, assume that we have a group dual subgroup $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$. The corresponding magic unitary must be of the following form, with $U \in U_N$:

$$u = U \begin{pmatrix} g_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & g_N \end{pmatrix} U^*$$

Consider now the orbit decomposition for $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$, coming from Theorem 13.25:

$$N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$$

We conclude that u has a $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$ block-diagonal pattern, and so that U has as well this $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$ block-diagonal pattern.

(2) But this discussion reduces our problem to its $k = 1$ particular case, with the statement here being that the cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_N is the only transitive group dual $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$. The proof of this latter fact being elementary, we obtain the result. See [41]. \square

Here is a related result, from [10], which is useful for our purposes:

THEOREM 13.29. For the quantum permutation group S_N^+ , we have:

(1) Given $Q \in U_N$, the quotient $F_N \rightarrow \Lambda_Q$ comes from the following relations:

$$\begin{cases} g_i = 1 & \text{if } \sum_l Q_{il} \neq 0 \\ g_i g_j = 1 & \text{if } \sum_l Q_{il} Q_{jl} \neq 0 \\ g_i g_j g_k = 1 & \text{if } \sum_l Q_{il} Q_{jl} Q_{kl} \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

(2) Given a decomposition $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$, for the matrix $Q = \text{diag}(F_{N_1}, \dots, F_{N_k})$, where $F_N = \frac{1}{\sqrt{N}}(\xi^{ij})_{ij}$ with $\xi = e^{2\pi i/N}$ is the Fourier matrix, we obtain:

$$\Lambda_Q = \mathbb{Z}_{N_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{N_k}$$

(3) Given an arbitrary matrix $Q \in U_N$, there exists a decomposition $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$, such that Λ_Q appears as quotient of $\mathbb{Z}_{N_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{N_k}$.

PROOF. This is more or less equivalent to Theorem 13.28, and the proof can be deduced either from Theorem 13.28, or from some direct computations, as follows:

(1) Fix a unitary matrix $Q \in U_N$, and consider the following quantities:

$$\begin{cases} c_i = \sum_l Q_{il} \\ c_{ij} = \sum_l Q_{il}Q_{jl} \\ d_{ijk} = \sum_l \bar{Q}_{il}\bar{Q}_{jl}Q_{kl} \end{cases}$$

We write $w = QvQ^*$, where v is the fundamental corepresentation of $C(S_N^+)$. Assume $X \simeq \{1, \dots, N\}$, and let α be the coaction of $C(S_N^+)$ on $C(X)$. Let us set:

$$\varphi_i = \sum_l \bar{Q}_{il}\delta_l \in C(X)$$

Also, let $g_i = (QvQ^*)_{ii} \in C^*(\Lambda_Q)$. If β is the restriction of α to $C^*(\Lambda_Q)$, then:

$$\beta(\varphi_i) = \varphi_i \otimes g_i$$

Now recall that $C(X)$ is the universal C^* -algebra generated by elements $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_N$ which are pairwise orthogonal projections. Writing these conditions in terms of the linearly independent elements φ_i by means of the formulae $\delta_i = \sum_l Q_{il}\varphi_l$, we find that the universal relations for $C(X)$ in terms of the elements φ_i are as follows:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_i c_i \varphi_i = 1 \\ \varphi_i^* = \sum_j c_{ij} \varphi_j \\ \varphi_i \varphi_j = \sum_k d_{ijk} \varphi_k \end{cases}$$

Let $\tilde{\Lambda}_Q$ be the group in the statement. Since β preserves these relations, we get:

$$\begin{cases} c_i(g_i - 1) = 0 \\ c_{ij}(g_i g_j - 1) = 0 \\ d_{ijk}(g_i g_j - g_k) = 0 \end{cases}$$

We conclude from this that Λ_Q is a quotient of $\tilde{\Lambda}_Q$. On the other hand, it is immediate that we have a coaction map as follows:

$$C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C^*(\tilde{\Lambda}_Q)$$

Thus $C(\tilde{\Lambda}_Q)$ is a quotient of $C(S_N^+)$. Since w is the fundamental corepresentation of S_N^+ with respect to the basis $\{\varphi_i\}$, it follows that the generator w_{ii} is sent to $\tilde{g}_i \in \tilde{\Lambda}_Q$, while w_{ij} is sent to zero. We conclude that $\tilde{\Lambda}_Q$ is a quotient of Λ_Q . Since the above quotient maps send generators on generators, we conclude that $\Lambda_Q = \tilde{\Lambda}_Q$, as desired.

(2) We apply the result found in (1), with the N -element set X used in the proof there chosen to be the following set:

$$X = \mathbb{Z}_{N_1} \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbb{Z}_{N_k}$$

With this choice, we have $c_i = \delta_{i0}$ for any i . Also, we have $c_{ij} = 0$, unless i, j, k belong to the same block to Q , in which case $c_{ij} = \delta_{i+j,0}$, and also $d_{ijk} = 0$, unless i, j, k belong

to the same block of Q , in which case $d_{ijk} = \delta_{i+j,k}$. We conclude from this that Λ_Q is the free product of k groups which have generating relations as follows:

$$g_i g_j = g_{i+j} \quad , \quad g_i^{-1} = g_{-i}$$

But this shows that our group is $\Lambda_Q = \mathbb{Z}_{N_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{N_k}$, as stated.

(3) This follows indeed from (2). See [10]. □

Summarizing, for the quantum permutation groups, the standard tori parametrized by Fourier matrices play a special role.

This suggests formulating the following definition:

DEFINITION 13.30. Consider a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$.

- (1) Its standard tori T_F , with $F = F_{N_1} \otimes \dots \otimes F_{N_k}$, and $N = N_1 + \dots + N_k$ being regarded as a partition, are called Fourier tori.
- (2) In the case where we have $G_N = \langle G_N^c, (T_F)_F \rangle$, we say that G_N appears as a Fourier liberation of its classical version G_N^c .

We believe that the easy quantum groups should appear as Fourier liberations.

With respect to Theorem 13.21 above, the situation in the free case is as follows:

- (1) O_N^+, U_N^+ are diagonal liberations, so they are Fourier liberations as well.
- (2) B_N^+, C_N^+ are Fourier liberations too, by using the results in chapter 7.
- (3) S_N^+ is a Fourier liberation too, being generated by its tori [46], [50].
- (4) H_N^+, K_N^+ remain to be investigated, by using the general theory in [82].

Finally, as a word of warning here, observe that an arbitrary classical group $G_N \subset U_N$ is not necessarily generated by its Fourier tori, and nor is an arbitrary discrete group dual, with spinned embedding. Thus, the Fourier tori, and the related notion of Fourier liberation, remain something quite technical, in connection with the easy case.

13e. Exercises

There are many interesting computations in relation with the above, and as a first exercise on the subject, we have:

EXERCISE 13.31. Find the spinned tori of the dual of a discrete group

$$\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$$

arbitrarily embedded into U_N^+ .

To be more precise, the computation was given in the above, in the case where the embedding $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset U_N^+$ is diagonal. The problem is that of adapting this computation, as to work for twisted embeddings $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset U_N^+$ as well.

As a second exercise now, which is a bit more theoretical, we have:

EXERCISE 13.32. *Find more evidence for the injectivity and monotony conjectures formulated in the above.*

There are many things that can be done here, for instance in relation with the various product operations for the compact quantum groups, in the spirit of the study that we did in the above for the generation conjecture.

As a third exercise now, which is very instructive, we have:

EXERCISE 13.33. *Find the group dual subgroups*

$$\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$$

at $N = 4, 5$, with explicit formulae for the embeddings.

To be more precise here, the problem was solved in the above, abstractly, for any $N \in \mathbb{N}$. The problem is that of working out the $N = 4, 5$ particular cases, explicitly.

CHAPTER 14

Amenability, growth

14a. Functional analysis

We have seen so far that the theory of the compact quantum Lie groups, $G \subset U_N^+$, can be developed with inspiration from the theory of compact Lie groups, $G \subset U_N$.

In this chapter we discuss an alternative approach to all this, by looking at the finitely generated discrete quantum groups $\Gamma = \widehat{G}$ which are dual to our objects. Thus, the idea will be that of developing the theory of the finitely generated discrete quantum groups, $\widehat{U_N^+} \rightarrow \Gamma$, with inspiration from the theory of finitely generated discrete groups, $F_N \rightarrow \Gamma$.

As a first observation, the theory is already there, as developed in the previous chapters, which equally concern the compact quantum group G and its discrete dual $\Gamma = \widehat{G}$. However, from the discrete group viewpoint, what has been worked out so far looks more like specialized mathematics, and there are still a lot of basic things, to be developed.

In short, what we will be doing here will be a “complement” to the material from the previous chapters, obtained by using a different, and somehow opposite, philosophy.

Let us begin with a reminder regarding the cocommutative Woronowicz algebras, which will be our “main objects” in this section, coming before the commutative ones, that we are so used to have in the #1 spot. As explained in chapter 3 above, we have:

THEOREM 14.1. *For a Woronowicz algebra A , the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *A is cocommutative, $\Sigma\Delta = \Delta$.*
- (2) *The irreducible corepresentations of A are all 1-dimensional.*
- (3) *$A = C^*(\Gamma)$, for some group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, up to equivalence.*

PROOF. This follows from the Peter-Weyl theory, as follows:

(1) \implies (2) The assumption $\Sigma\Delta = \Delta$ tells us that the inclusion $\mathcal{A}_{central} \subset \mathcal{A}$ is an isomorphism, and by using Peter-Weyl theory we conclude that any irreducible corepresentation of A must be equal to its character, and so must be 1-dimensional.

(2) \implies (3) This follows once again from Peter-Weyl, because if we denote by Γ the group formed by the 1-dimensional corepresentations, then we have $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$, and so $A = C^*(\Gamma)$ up to the standard equivalence relation for Woronowicz algebras.

(3) \implies (1) This is something trivial, that we already know from chapter 2. \square

The above result is not the end of the story, because one can still ask what are the cocommutative Woronowicz algebras, without reference to the equivalence relation.

More generally, we are led in this way into the question, that we have usually avoided so far, as being not part of the “compact” philosophy, of computing the equivalence class of a given Woronowicz algebra A . We first have here the following construction:

THEOREM 14.2. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , the enveloping C^* -algebra A_{full} of the algebra of “smooth functions” $\mathcal{A} = \langle u_{ij} \rangle$ has morphisms*

$$\Delta : A_{full} \rightarrow A_{full} \otimes A_{full}$$

$$\varepsilon : A_{full} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$S : A_{full} \rightarrow A_{full}^{opp}$$

which make it a Woronowicz algebra, which is equivalent to A . In the cocommutative case, where $A \sim C^*(\Gamma)$, we obtain in this way the full group algebra $C^*(\Gamma)$.

PROOF. There are several assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) Consider indeed the algebra A_{full} , obtained by completing the $*$ -algebra $\mathcal{A} \subset A$ with respect to its maximal C^* -norm. We have then a quotient map, as follows:

$$\pi : A_{full} \rightarrow A$$

By universality of A_{full} , the comultiplication, counit and antipode of A lift into morphisms Δ, ε, S as in the statement, and the Woronowicz algebra axioms are satisfied.

(2) The fact that we have an equivalence $A_{full} \sim A$ is clear from definitions, because at the level of $*$ -algebras of coefficients, the above quotient map π is an isomorphism.

(3) Finally, in the cocommutative case, where $A \sim C^*(\Gamma)$, the coefficient algebra is $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$, and the corresponding enveloping C^* -algebra is $A_{full} = C^*(\Gamma)$. \square

Summarizing, in connection with our equivalence class question, we already have an advance, with the construction of a biggest object in each equivalence class:

$$A_{full} \rightarrow A$$

We could of course stop our study here, by formulating the following statement, which apparently terminates any further discussion about equivalence classes:

PROPOSITION 14.3. *Let us call a Woronowicz algebra “full” when the following canonical quotient map is an isomorphism:*

$$\pi : A_{full} \rightarrow A$$

Then any Woronowicz algebra is equivalent to a full Woronowicz algebra, and when restricting the attention to the full algebras, we have 1 object per equivalence class.

PROOF. The first assertion is clear from Theorem 14.2, which tells us that we have $A \sim A_{full}$, and the second assertion holds as well, for exactly the same reason. \square

As a first observation, restricting the attention to the full Woronowicz algebras is more or less what we have been doing so far in this book, with all the algebras that we introduced and studied being full by definition. However, there are several good reasons for not leaving things like this, and for further getting into the subject, one problem for instance coming from the fact that for the non-amenable groups Γ , we have:

$$C^*(\Gamma) \not\subset L(\Gamma)$$

To be more precise, on the right we have the group von Neumann algebra $L(\Gamma)$, appearing by definition as the weak closure of $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$, in the left regular representation. It is known that the above non-inclusion happens indeed in the non-amenable case, and in terms of the quantum group $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, we are led to the following bizarre conclusion:

$$C(G) \not\subset L^\infty(G)$$

In other words, we have noncommutative continuous functions which are not measurable. This is something that we must clarify. Welcome to functional analysis.

Before anything, we must warn the reader that a lot of modesty and faith is needed, in order to deal with such questions. We are basically doing quantum mechanics here, where the moving objects don't have clear positions, or clear speeds, and where the precise laws of motion are not known, and where any piece of extra data costs a few billion dollars. Thus, the fact that we have $C(G) \not\subset L^\infty(G)$ is just one problem, among many other.

With this discussion made, let us go back now to Theorem 14.2. As a next step in our study, we can attempt to construct a smallest object A_{red} in each equivalence class. The situation here is more tricky, and we have the following statement:

THEOREM 14.4. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , its quotient $A \rightarrow A_{red}$ by the null ideal of the Haar integration $tr : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ has morphisms as follows,*

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta : A_{red} &\rightarrow A_{red} \times A_{red} \\ \varepsilon : A_{red} &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ S : A_{red} &\rightarrow A_{red}^{opp} \end{aligned}$$

where \times is the spatial tensor product of C^* -algebras, and where $A_{red} = \langle u_{ij} \rangle$. In the case where these morphisms lift into morphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta : A_{red} &\rightarrow A_{red} \otimes A_{red} \\ \varepsilon : A_{red} &\rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ S : A_{red} &\rightarrow A_{red}^{opp} \end{aligned}$$

we have a Woronowicz algebra, which is equivalent to A . Also, in the cocommutative case, where $A \sim C^*(\Gamma)$, we obtain in this way the reduced group algebra $C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$.

PROOF. We have several assertions here, the idea being as follows:

(1) Consider indeed the algebra A_{red} , obtained by dividing A by the null ideal of the Haar integration $tr : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. We have then a quotient map, as follows:

$$\pi : A \rightarrow A_{red}$$

Also, by GNS construction, we have an embedding as follows:

$$i : A_{red} \subset B(L^2(A))$$

By using these morphisms π, i , we can see that the comultiplication, counit and antipode of the $*$ -algebra \mathcal{A} lift into morphisms Δ, ε, S as in the statement, or, equivalently, that the comultiplication, counit and antipode of the C^* -algebra A factorize into morphisms Δ, ε, S as in the statement. Thus, we have our morphisms, as claimed.

(2) In the case where the morphisms Δ, ε, S that we just constructed lift, as indicated in the statement, the Woronowicz algebra axioms are clearly satisfied, and so the algebra A_{red} , together with the matrix $u = (u_{ij})$, is a Woronowicz algebra, in our sense.

(3) The fact that we have an equivalence $A_{red} \sim A$ is clear from definitions, because at the level of $*$ -algebras of coefficients, the above quotient map π is an isomorphism.

(4) Finally, in the cocommutative case, where $A \sim C^*(\Gamma)$, the above embedding i is the left regular representation, and so we have $A_{red} = C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$, as claimed. \square

With the above result in hand, which is complementary to Theorem 14.2, we can now answer some of our philosophical questions, the idea being as follows:

- (1) In the group dual case we have $C_{red}^*(\Gamma) \subset L(\Gamma)$, as subalgebras of $B(l^2(\Gamma))$, and so in terms of the compact quantum group $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, the conclusion is that we have $C(G) \subset L^\infty(G)$, as we should, with the convention $C(G) = C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$.
- (2) In view of this, it is tempting to modify our Woronowicz algebra axioms, with Δ, ε, S being redefined as in the first part of Theorem 14.4, as to include the reduced group algebras $C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$, and more generally, all the algebras A_{red} .
- (3) With such a modification done, we could call then a Woronowicz algebra “reduced” when the quotient map $A \rightarrow A_{red}$ is an isomorphism. This would lead to a nice situation like in Proposition 14.3, with 1 object per equivalence class.
- (4) However, we will not do this, simply because the bulk of the present book, which is behind us, is full of interesting examples of Woronowicz algebras constructed with generators and relations, which are full by definition.

In short, nevermind for the philosophy, we will keep our axioms which are nice, simple and powerful, keeping however in mind the fact that the full picture is as follows:

THEOREM 14.5. *Given a Woronowicz algebra A , we have morphisms*

$$A_{full} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_{red} \subset A''_{red}$$

which in terms of the associated compact quantum group G read

$$C_{full}(G) \rightarrow A \rightarrow C_{red}(G) \subset L^\infty(G)$$

and in terms of the associated discrete quantum group Γ read

$$C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow A \rightarrow C^*_{red}(\Gamma) \subset L(\Gamma)$$

with Woronowicz algebras at left, and with von Neumann algebras at right.

PROOF. This is something rather philosophical, coming by putting together the results that we have, namely Theorem 14.2 and Theorem 14.4. \square

With this discussion made, and with the reiterated warning that a lot of modesty and basic common sense is needed, in order to deal with such questions, let us get now into the real thing, namely the understanding of the following projection map:

$$\pi : A_{full} \rightarrow A_{red}$$

As already mentioned before, on numerous occasions, when the algebra A is cocommutative, $A \sim C^*(\Gamma)$, and with the underlying group Γ being assumed amenable, this projection map is an isomorphism. And the contrary happens when Γ is not amenable.

14b. Amenability

This leads us into the amenability question for the general Woronowicz algebras A . We have seen the basic theory here in chapter 3 above, in the form of a list of equivalent conditions, which altogether are called amenability.

The theory presented there, worked out now in more detail, and with a few items added, is as follows:

THEOREM 14.6. *Let A_{full} be the enveloping C^* -algebra of \mathcal{A} , and let A_{red} be the quotient of A by the null ideal of the Haar integration. The following are then equivalent:*

- (1) *The Haar functional of A_{full} is faithful.*
- (2) *The projection map $A_{full} \rightarrow A_{red}$ is an isomorphism.*
- (3) *The counit map $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ factorizes through A_{red} .*
- (4) *We have $N \in \sigma(\text{Re}(\chi_u))$, the spectrum being taken inside A_{red} .*
- (5) *$\|ax_k - \varepsilon(a)x_k\| \rightarrow 0$ for any $a \in \mathcal{A}$, for certain norm 1 vectors $x_k \in L^2(A)$.*

If this is the case, we say that the underlying discrete quantum group Γ is amenable.

PROOF. Before starting, we should mention that amenability and the present result are a bit like the Spectral Theorem, in the sense that knowing that the result formally holds does not help much, and in practice, one needs to remember the proof as well. For this reason, we will work out explicitly all the possible implications between (1-5), whenever possible, adding to the global formal proof, which will be linear, as follows:

$$(1) \implies (2) \implies (3) \implies (4) \implies (5) \implies (1)$$

In order to prove these implications, and the other ones too, the general idea is that this is well-known in the group dual case, $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with Γ being a usual discrete group, and in general, the result follows by adapting the group dual case proof.

(1) \iff (2) This follows from the fact that the GNS construction for the algebra A_{full} with respect to the Haar functional produces the algebra A_{red} .

(2) \implies (3) This is trivial, because we have quotient maps $A_{full} \rightarrow A \rightarrow A_{red}$, and so our assumption $A_{full} = A_{red}$ implies that we have $A = A_{red}$.

(3) \implies (2) Assume indeed that we have a counit map $\varepsilon : A_{red} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. In order to prove $A_{full} = A_{red}$, we can use the right regular corepresentation. Indeed, as explained in [79], we can define such a corepresentation by the following formula:

$$W(a \otimes x) = \Delta(a)(1 \otimes x)$$

This corepresentation is unitary, so we can define a morphism as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta' : A_{red} &\rightarrow A_{red} \otimes A_{full} \\ a &\rightarrow W(a \otimes 1)W^* \end{aligned}$$

Now by composing with $\varepsilon \otimes id$, we obtain a morphism as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon \otimes id)\Delta' : A_{red} &\rightarrow A_{full} \\ u_{ij} &\rightarrow u_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have our inverse for the canonical projection $A_{full} \rightarrow A_{red}$, as desired.

(3) \implies (4) This implication is clear, because we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(Re(\chi_u)) &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon(u_{ii}) + \sum_{i=1}^N \varepsilon(u_{ii}^*) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(N + N) \\ &= N \end{aligned}$$

Thus the element $N - Re(\chi_u)$ is not invertible in A_{red} , as claimed.

(4) \implies (3) In terms of the corepresentation $v = u + \bar{u}$, whose dimension is $2N$ and whose character is $2Re(\chi_u)$, our assumption $N \in \sigma(Re(\chi_u))$ reads:

$$\dim v \in \sigma(\chi_v)$$

By functional calculus the same must hold for $w = v + 1$, and then once again by functional calculus, the same must hold for any tensor power of w :

$$w_k = w^{\otimes k}$$

Now choose for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ a state $\varepsilon_k \in A_{red}^*$ having the following property:

$$\varepsilon_k(w_k) = \dim w_k$$

By Peter-Weyl we must have $\varepsilon_k(r) = \dim r$ for any $r \leq w_k$, and since any irreducible corepresentation appears in this way, the sequence ε_k converges to a counit map:

$$\varepsilon : A_{red} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

(4) \implies (5) Consider the following elements of A_{red} , which are positive:

$$a_i = 1 - Re(u_{ii})$$

Our assumption $N \in \sigma(Re(\chi_u))$ tells us that $a = \sum a_i$ is not invertible, and so there exists a sequence x_k of norm one vectors in $L^2(A)$ such that:

$$\langle ax_k, x_k \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

Since the summands $\langle a_i x_k, x_k \rangle$ are all positive, we must have, for any i :

$$\langle a_i x_k, x_k \rangle \rightarrow 0$$

We can go back to the variables u_{ii} by using the following general formula:

$$\|vx - x\|^2 = \|vx\|^2 + 2 \langle (1 - Re(v))x, x \rangle - 1$$

Indeed, with $v = u_{ii}$ and $x = x_k$ the middle term on the right goes to 0, and so the whole term on the right becomes asymptotically negative, and so we must have:

$$\|u_{ii}x_k - x_k\| \rightarrow 0$$

Now let $M_n(A_{red})$ act on $\mathbb{C}^n \otimes L^2(A)$. Since u is unitary we have:

$$\sum_i \|u_{ij}x_k\|^2 = \|u(e_j \otimes x_k)\| = 1$$

From $\|u_{ii}x_k\| \rightarrow 1$ we obtain $\|u_{ij}x_k\| \rightarrow 0$ for $i \neq j$. Thus we have, for any i, j :

$$\|u_{ij}x_k - \delta_{ij}x_k\| \rightarrow 0$$

Now by remembering that we have $\varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$, this formula reads:

$$\|u_{ij}x_k - \varepsilon(u_{ij})x_k\| \rightarrow 0$$

By linearity, multiplicativity and continuity, we must have, for any $a \in \mathcal{A}$, as desired:

$$\|ax_k - \varepsilon(a)x_k\| \rightarrow 0$$

(5) \implies (1) This is something well-known, which follows via some standard functional analysis arguments, worked out in Blanchard's paper [45].

(1) \implies (5) Once again this is something well-known, which follows via some standard functional analysis arguments, worked out in Blanchard's paper [45]. \square

This was for the basic amenability theory. We will be back to this on several occasions, with more specialized amenability conditions, which will add to the above list.

As a first application of the above result, we can now advance on a problem left before, in chapter 3 above, and then in the beginning of the present section as well:

THEOREM 14.7. *The cocommutative Woronowicz algebras are the intermediate quotients of the following type, with $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ being a discrete group,*

$$C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_\pi^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$$

and with π being a unitary representation of Γ , subject to weak containment conditions of type $\pi \otimes \pi \subset \pi$ and $1 \subset \pi$, which guarantee the existence of Δ, ε .

PROOF. We use Theorem 14.1 above, combined with Theorem 14.5 and then with Theorem 14.6, the idea being to proceed in several steps, as follows:

(1) Theorem 14.1 and standard functional analysis arguments show that the cocommutative Woronowicz algebras should appear as intermediate quotients, as follows:

$$C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow A \rightarrow C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$$

(2) The existence of $\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes A$ requires our intermediate quotient to appear as follows, with π being a unitary representation of Γ , satisfying the condition $\pi \otimes \pi \subset \pi$, taken in a weak containment sense, and with the tensor product \otimes being taken here to be compatible with our usual maximal tensor product \otimes for the C^* -algebras:

$$C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_\pi^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C_{red}^*(\Gamma)$$

(3) With this condition imposed, the existence of the antipode $S : A \rightarrow A^{opp}$ is then automatic, coming from the group antirepresentation $g \rightarrow g^{-1}$.

(4) The existence of the counit $\varepsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, however, is something non-trivial, related to amenability, and leading to a condition of type $1 \subset \pi$, as in the statement. \square

The above result is of course not the end of the story, because as formulated, with the above highly abstract conditions on π , it comes along with 0 non-trivial examples. We refer to Woronowicz's paper [99] for more on these topics, and to [70] for a more advanced discussion, dealing with the non-cocommutative case as well.

Let us get back now to real life, and concrete mathematics, and focus on the Kesten amenability criterion, from Theorem 14.6 (4) above, which brings connections with interesting mathematics and physics, and which in practice will be our main amenability criterion. In order to discuss this, we will need the following standard fact:

PROPOSITION 14.8. *Given a Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , with $u \in M_N(A)$, the moments of the main character $\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$ are given by:*

$$\int_G \chi^k = \dim(\text{Fix}(u^{\otimes k}))$$

In the case $u \sim \bar{u}$ the law of χ is a usual probability measure, supported on $[-N, N]$.

PROOF. There are two assertions here, the proof being as follows:

(1) The first assertion follows from the Peter-Weyl theory, which tells us that we have the following formula, valid for any corepresentation $v \in M_n(A)$:

$$\int_G \chi_v = \dim(\text{Fix}(v))$$

Indeed, with $v = u^{\otimes k}$ the corresponding character is:

$$\chi_v = \chi^k$$

Thus, we obtain the result, as a consequence of the above formula.

(2) As for the second assertion, if we assume $u \sim \bar{u}$ then we have $\chi = \chi^*$, and so the general theory, explained above, tells us that $\text{law}(\chi)$ is in this case a real probability measure, supported by the spectrum of χ . But, since $u \in M_N(A)$ is unitary, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} uu^* = 1 &\implies \|u_{ij}\| \leq 1, \forall i, j \\ &\implies \|\chi\| \leq N \end{aligned}$$

Thus the spectrum of the character satisfies:

$$\sigma(\chi) \subset [-N, N]$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. □

In relation now with the notion of amenability, we have:

THEOREM 14.9. *A Woronowicz algebra (A, u) , with $u \in M_N(A)$, is amenable when*

$$N \in \text{supp}(\text{law}(\text{Re}(\chi)))$$

and the support on the right depends only on $\text{law}(\chi)$.

PROOF. There are two assertions here, the proof being as follows:

(1) According to the Kesten amenability criterion, from Theorem 14.6 (4) above, the algebra A is amenable when the following condition is satisfied:

$$N \in \sigma(\text{Re}(\chi))$$

Now since $\text{Re}(\chi)$ is self-adjoint, we know from spectral theory that the support of its spectral measure $\text{law}(\text{Re}(\chi))$ is precisely its spectrum $\sigma(\text{Re}(\chi))$, as desired:

$$\text{supp}(\text{law}(\text{Re}(\chi))) = \sigma(\text{Re}(\chi))$$

(2) Regarding the second assertion, once again the variable $Re(\chi)$ being self-adjoint, its law depends only on the moments $\int_G Re(\chi)^p$, with $p \in \mathbb{N}$. But, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_G Re(\chi)^p &= \int_G \left(\frac{\chi + \chi^*}{2} \right)^p \\ &= \frac{1}{2^p} \sum_{|k|=p} \int_G \chi^k \end{aligned}$$

Thus $law(Re(\chi))$ depends only on $law(\chi)$, and this gives the result. \square

Let us work out now in detail the group dual case. Here we obtain a very interesting measure, called Kesten measure of the group [68], as follows:

PROPOSITION 14.10. *In the case $A = C^*(\Gamma)$ and $u = diag(g_1, \dots, g_N)$, and with the following normalization made,*

$$1 \in u = \bar{u}$$

the moments of the main character are given by the formula

$$\int_{\hat{\Gamma}} \chi^p = \# \left\{ i_1, \dots, i_p \mid g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_p} = 1 \right\}$$

counting the loops based at 1, having length p , on the corresponding Cayley graph.

PROOF. Consider indeed a discrete group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$. The main character of $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with fundamental corepresentation $u = diag(g_1, \dots, g_N)$, is then:

$$\chi = g_1 + \dots + g_N$$

Given a colored integer $k = e_1 \dots e_p$, the corresponding moment is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\hat{\Gamma}} \chi^k &= \int_{\hat{\Gamma}} (g_1 + \dots + g_N)^k \\ &= \# \left\{ i_1, \dots, i_p \mid g_{i_1}^{e_1} \dots g_{i_p}^{e_p} = 1 \right\} \end{aligned}$$

In the self-adjoint case, $u \sim \bar{u}$, we are only interested in the moments with respect to usual integers, $p \in \mathbb{N}$, and the above formula becomes:

$$\int_{\hat{\Gamma}} \chi^p = \# \left\{ i_1, \dots, i_p \mid g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_p} = 1 \right\}$$

Assume now that we have in addition $1 \in u$, so that the condition $1 \in u = \bar{u}$ in the statement is satisfied. At the level of the generating set $S = \{g_1, \dots, g_N\}$ this means:

$$1 \in S = S^{-1}$$

Thus the corresponding Cayley graph is well-defined, with the elements of Γ as vertices, and with the edges $g - h$ appearing when the following condition is satisfied:

$$gh^{-1} \in S$$

A loop on this graph based at 1, having length p , is then a sequence as follows:

$$(1) - (g_{i_1}) - (g_{i_1}g_{i_2}) - \dots - (g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_{p-1}}) - (g_{i_1} \dots g_{i_p} = 1)$$

Thus the moments of χ count indeed such loops, as claimed. □

In order to generalize the above result to arbitrary Woronowicz algebras, we can use the discrete quantum group philosophy. The fundamental result here is as follows:

THEOREM 14.11. *Let (A, u) be a Woronowicz algebra, and assume, by enlarging if necessary u , that we have $1 \in u = \bar{u}$. The following formula*

$$d(v, w) = \min \left\{ k \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \subset \bar{v} \otimes w \otimes u^{\otimes k} \right\}$$

defines then a distance on $\text{Irr}(A)$, which coincides with the geodesic distance on the associated Cayley graph. In the group dual case we obtain the usual distance.

PROOF. The fact that the lengths are finite follows from Woronowicz's analogue of Peter-Weyl theory, and the other verifications are as follows:

- (1) The symmetry axiom is clear.
- (2) The triangle inequality is elementary to establish as well.
- (3) Finally, the last assertion is elementary as well.

In the group dual case now, where our Woronowicz algebra is of the form $A = C^*(\Gamma)$, with $\Gamma = \langle S \rangle$ being a finitely generated discrete group, our normalization condition $1 \in u = \bar{u}$ means that the generating set must satisfy:

$$1 \in S = S^{-1}$$

But this is precisely the normalization condition for the discrete groups, and the fact that we obtain the same metric space is clear. □

Summarizing, we have a good understanding of what a discrete quantum group is. We can now formulate a generalization of Proposition 14.10, as follows:

THEOREM 14.12. *Let (A, u) be a Woronowicz algebra, with the normalization assumption $1 \in u = \bar{u}$ made. The moments of the main character,*

$$\int_G \chi^p = \dim(\text{Fix}(u^{\otimes p}))$$

count then the loops based at 1, having length p , on the corresponding Cayley graph.

PROOF. Here the formula of the moments, with $p \in \mathbb{N}$, is the one coming from Proposition 14.8 above, and the Cayley graph interpretation comes from Theorem 14.11. □

Here is a related useful result, in relation with the notion of amenability:

THEOREM 14.13. *A Woronowicz algebra (A, u) is amenable precisely when*

$$\|X\| = N$$

where X is the principal graph of the associated planar algebra

$$P_k = \text{End}(u^{\otimes k})$$

obtained by deleting the reflections in the Bratteli diagram of $P = (P_k)$.

PROOF. This is something which might look quite complicated, but the idea is very simple, namely that, via some standard identifications and rescalings, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|X\| &= \|M_{\chi u}\|_{A_{\text{central}}} \\ &= \|\chi u\|_{A_{\text{central}}} \\ &= \|\chi u\|_{A_{\text{red}}} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the result follows from the Kesten amenability criterion. \square

There are many concrete illustrations for the above results, and we will be back to this, on several occasions, in what follows.

14c. Growth

As an application of this, we can introduce the notion of growth, as follows:

DEFINITION 14.14. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$, with $1 \in u = \bar{u}$, consider the series whose coefficients are the ball volumes on the corresponding Cayley graph,*

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \sum_k b_k z^k \\ b_k &= \sum_{l(v) \leq k} \dim(v)^2 \end{aligned}$$

and call it growth series of the discrete quantum group \widehat{G} . In the group dual case, $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, we obtain in this way the usual growth series of Γ .

There are many things that can be said about the growth, and we will be back to this in a moment, with explicit examples, and some general theory as well.

As a first result, in relation with the notion of amenability, we have:

THEOREM 14.15. *Polynomial growth implies amenability.*

PROOF. We recall from Theorem 14.11 above that the Cayley graph of \widehat{G} has by definition the elements of $\text{Irr}(G)$ as vertices, and the distance is as follows:

$$d(v, w) = \min \left\{ k \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \subset \bar{v} \otimes w \otimes u^{\otimes k} \right\}$$

By taking $w = 1$ and by using Frobenius reciprocity, the lengths are given by:

$$l(v) = \min \left\{ k \in \mathbb{N} \mid v \subset u^{\otimes k} \right\}$$

By Peter-Weyl we have a decomposition as follows, where B_k is the ball of radius k , and $m_k(v) \in \mathbb{N}$ are certain multiplicities:

$$u^{\otimes k} = \sum_{v \in B_k} m_k(v) \cdot v$$

By using now Cauchy-Schwarz, we obtain the following inequality:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{2k}(1)b_k &= \sum_{v \in B_k} m_k(v)^2 \sum_{v \in B_k} \dim(v)^2 \\ &\geq \left(\sum_{v \in B_k} m_k(v) \dim(v) \right)^2 \\ &= N^{2k} \end{aligned}$$

But shows that if b_k has polynomial growth, then the following happens:

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} m_{2k}(1)^{1/2k} \geq N$$

Thus, the Kesten type criterion applies, and gives the result. □

Let us discuss now as well, as a continuation of all this, the notions of connectedness for G , and no torsion for $\widehat{\Gamma}$. These two notions are in fact related, as follows:

THEOREM 14.16. *For a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ the following conditions are equivalent, and if they are satisfied, we call G connected:*

- (1) *There is no finite quantum group quotient, as follows:*

$$G \rightarrow F \neq \{1\}$$

- (2) *The following algebra is infinite dimensional, for any corepresentation $v \neq 1$:*

$$A_v = \langle v_{ij} \rangle$$

In the classical case, $G \subset U_N$, we recover in this way the usual notion of connectedness. For the group duals, $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, this is the same as asking for Γ to have no torsion.

PROOF. The above equivalence comes from the fact that a quotient $G \rightarrow F$ must correspond to an embedding $C(F) \subset C(G)$, which must be of the form:

$$C(F) = \langle v_{ij} \rangle$$

Regarding now the last two assertions, the situation here is as follows:

- (1) In the classical case, $G \subset U_N$, it is well-known that $F = G/G_1$ is a finite group, where G_1 is the connected component of the identity $1 \in G$, and this gives the result.

(2) As for the group dual case, $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, here the irreducible corepresentations are 1-dimensional, corresponding to the group elements $g \in \Gamma$, and this gives the result. \square

Along the same lines, and at a more specialized level, we can talk as well about the connected component of the identity, as follows:

THEOREM 14.17. *Associated to any compact quantum group G is the connected component of the identity*

$$G_0 \subset G$$

coming via the following quotient Hopf algebra, obtained by dividing by a suitable Hopf ideal, as to make disappear the corepresentations v such that A_v is finite dimensional,

$$C(G) \rightarrow C(G_0)$$

and this compact quantum group is connected, in the above sense.

PROOF. This statement, which is formulated here a bit informally, is something well-known, and elementary. For more on these topics, and on the Lie theory in general, in the present quantum group setting, we refer to [51], [54]. \square

Finally, once again in connection with all this, we can talk about normal subgroups, and about simple compact quantum groups, as follows:

DEFINITION 14.18. *Given a quantum subgroup $H \subset G$, coming from a quotient map $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow C(H)$, the following are equivalent:*

(1) *The following algebra satisfies $\Delta(A) \subset A \otimes A$:*

$$A = \left\{ a \in C(G) \mid (id \otimes \pi)\Delta(a) = a \otimes 1 \right\}$$

(2) *The following algebra satisfies $\Delta(B) \subset B \otimes B$:*

$$B = \left\{ a \in C(G) \mid (\pi \otimes id)\Delta(a) = 1 \otimes a \right\}$$

(3) *We have $A = B$, as subalgebras of $C(G)$.*

If these conditions are satisfied, we say that $H \subset G$ is a normal subgroup.

PROOF. This is something well-known, the idea being as follows:

(1) The conditions in the statement are indeed equivalent, and in the classical case we obtain the usual normality notion for the subgroups.

(2) In the group dual case the normality of any subgroup, which must be a group dual subgroup, is then automatic, with this being something trivial.

(3) For more on these topics, and on the basic compact group theory in general, extended to the present quantum group setting, we refer to [51], [54]. \square

Summarizing, we have a quite complete theory for the notion of amenability, and for other related notions, coming either from discrete group theory, or from Lie theory.

14d. Toral conjectures

Let us discuss now some further questions, in relation with the theory of toral subgroups, developed in chapter 13 above. We recall from there that associated to any closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ is its diagonal torus, given by the following formula:

$$C(T_1) = C(G) / \langle u_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \rangle$$

More generally, given a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ and a matrix $Q \in U_N$, we let $T_Q \subset G$ be the diagonal torus of G , with fundamental representation spinned by Q :

$$C(T_Q) = C(G) / \langle (QuQ^*)_{ij} = 0 \mid \forall i \neq j \rangle$$

This torus is then a group dual, given by the formula $T_Q = \widehat{\Lambda}_Q$, as usual up to the standard equivalence relation for the compact quantum groups, in order to avoid amenability issues, where $\Lambda_Q = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$ is the discrete group generated by the following elements, which are unitaries inside the quotient algebra $C(T_Q)$:

$$g_i = (QuQ^*)_{ii}$$

As explained in chapter 13, the correct analogue of the maximal torus for $G \subset U_N^+$ is the collection of these spinned tori, called skeleton of G :

$$T = \{T_Q \subset G \mid Q \in U_N\}$$

We have the following result, from [32], complementing the material in chapter 13:

THEOREM 14.19. *The following results hold, both over the category of compact Lie groups, and over the category of duals of finitely generated discrete groups:*

- (1) *Characters: if G is connected, for any nonzero $P \in C(G)_{\text{central}}$ there exists $Q \in U_N$ such that P becomes nonzero, when mapped into $C(T_Q)$.*
- (2) *Amenability: a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$ is coamenable if and only if each of the tori T_Q is coamenable, in the usual discrete group sense.*
- (3) *Growth: assuming $G \subset U_N^+$, the discrete quantum group \widehat{G} has polynomial growth if and only if each the discrete groups \widehat{T}_Q has polynomial growth.*

PROOF. In the classical case, where $G \subset U_N$, the proof goes as follows:

(1) Characters. We can take here $Q \in U_N$ to be such that $QTQ^* \subset \mathbb{T}^N$, where $T \subset U_N$ is a maximal torus for G , and this gives the result.

(2) Amenability. This conjecture holds trivially in the classical case, $G \subset U_N$, due to the fact that these latter quantum groups are all coamenable.

(3) Growth. This is something nontrivial, well-known from the theory of compact Lie groups, and we refer here for instance to [54].

Regarding now the group duals, here everything is trivial. Indeed, when the group duals are diagonally embedded we can take $Q = 1$, and when the group duals are embedded by using a spinning matrix $Q \in U_N$, we can use precisely this matrix Q . \square

As in the previous chapter with the general results regarding the tori there, it is conjectured that the properties in Theorem 14.19 should hold in general.

Following [32], we have the following result, regarding the free quantum groups:

THEOREM 14.20. *The character, amenability and growth conjectures hold for the free quantum groups $G = O_N^+, U_N^+, S_N^+, H_N^+$.*

PROOF. We have $3 \times 4 = 12$ assertions to be proved, and the idea in each case will be that of using certain special group dual subgroups. We will mostly use the group dual subgroups coming at $Q = 1$, which are well-known to be as follows:

$$G = O_N^+, U_N^+, S_N^+, H_N^+ \implies \Gamma_1 = \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}, F_N, \{1\}, \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}$$

However, for some of our 12 questions, using these subgroups will not be enough, and we will use as well some carefully chosen subgroups of type Γ_Q , with $Q \neq 1$.

As a last ingredient, we will need some specialized structure results for G , in the cases where G is coamenable. Once again, the theory here is well-known, and the situations where $G = O_N^+, U_N^+, S_N^+, H_N^+$ is coamenable, along with the values of G , are as follows:

$$\begin{cases} O_2^+ = SU_2^{-1} \\ S_2^+ = S_2, S_3^+ = S_3, S_4^+ = SO_3^{-1} \\ H_2^+ = O_2^{-1} \end{cases}$$

To be more precise, the equalities $S_N^+ = S_N$ at $N \leq 3$ are known since Wang’s paper [94], and the twisting results are all well-known, and we refer here to [10].

With these ingredients in hand, we can now go ahead with the proof. It is technically convenient to split the discussion over the 3 conjectures, as follows:

(1) Characters. For $G = O_N^+, U_N^+$, it is known that the algebra $C(G)_{central}$ is polynomial, respectively $*$ -polynomial, on the following variable:

$$\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$$

Thus, it is enough to show that the following variable generates a polynomial, respectively $*$ -polynomial algebra, inside the group algebra of the discrete groups \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}, F_N :

$$\rho = \sum_i g_i$$

But for \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N} this is clear, and by using a multiplication by a unitary free from \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N} , the result holds as well for F_N .

Regarding now $G = S_N^+$, we have three cases to be discussed, as follows:

– At $N = 2, 3$ this quantum group collapses to the usual permutation group S_N , and the character conjecture holds indeed.

– At $N = 4$ we have $S_4^+ = SO_3^{-1}$, the fusion rules are well-known to be the Clebsch-Gordan ones, and the algebra $C(G)_{central}$ is therefore polynomial on $\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$. Now observe that the spinned torus, with $Q = \text{diag}(F_2, F_2)$, is the following discrete group:

$$\Gamma_Q = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2 = D_\infty$$

Since $\text{Tr}(u) = \text{Tr}(Q^*uQ)$, the image of $\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$ in the quotient $C^*(\Gamma_Q)$ is the variable $\rho = 2 + g + h$, where g, h are the generators of the two copies of \mathbb{Z}_2 . Now since this latter variable generates a polynomial algebra, we obtain the result.

– At $N \geq 5$ the fusion rules are once again known to be the Clebsch-Gordan ones, the algebra $C(G)_{central}$ is, as before, polynomial on $\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$, and the result follows by functoriality from the result at $N = 4$, by using the embedding $S_4^+ \subset S_N^+$.

Regarding now $G = H_N^+$, here it is known, from the computations in [36], that the algebra $C(G)_{central}$ is polynomial on the following two variables:

$$\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$$

$$\chi' = \sum_i u_{ii}^2$$

We have two cases to be discussed, as follows:

– At $N = 2$ we have the following formula, which is well-known, and elementary:

$$H_2^+ = O_2^{-1}$$

Also, as explained in [10], with $Q = F_2$ we have:

$$\Gamma_Q = D_\infty$$

Let us compute now the images ρ, ρ' of the variables χ, χ' in the group algebra of D_∞ . As before, from $\text{Tr}(u) = \text{Tr}(Q^*uQ)$ we obtain the following formula, where g, h are the generators of the two copies of \mathbb{Z}_2 :

$$\rho = g + h$$

Regarding now ρ' , let us first recall that the quotient map $C(H_2^+) \rightarrow C^*(D_\infty)$ is constructed as follows:

$$\frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & h \end{pmatrix}$$

Equivalently, this quotient map is constructed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} u_{11} & u_{12} \\ u_{21} & u_{22} \end{pmatrix} &\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & h \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} g+h & g-h \\ g-h & g+h \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

We can now compute the image of our character, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho' &= \frac{1}{2}(g+h)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2+2gh) \\ &= 1+gh \end{aligned}$$

By using now the elementary fact that the variables $\rho = g+h$ and $\rho' = 1+gh$ generate a polynomial algebra inside $C^*(D_\infty)$, this gives the result.

– Finally, at $N \geq 3$ the result follows by functoriality, via the standard diagonal inclusion $H_2^+ \subset H_N^+$, from the result at $N = 2$, that we established above.

(2) Amenability. Here the cases where G is not coamenable are those of O_N^+ with $N \geq 3$, U_N^+ with $N \geq 2$, S_N^+ with $N \geq 5$, and H_N^+ with $N \geq 3$.

– For $G = O_N^+, H_N^+$ with $N \geq 3$ the result is clear, because the discrete group $\Gamma_1 = \mathbb{Z}_2^{*N}$ is not amenable.

– Clear as well is the result for U_N^+ with $N \geq 2$, because the discrete group $\Gamma_1 = F_N$ is not amenable either.

– Finally, for S_N^+ with $N \geq 5$ the result holds as well, because of the presence of Bichon's group dual subgroup $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3}$.

(3) Growth. Here the growth is polynomial precisely in the situations where G is infinite and coamenable, the precise cases being:

$$\begin{aligned} O_2^+ &= SU_2^{-1} \\ S_4^+ &= SO_3^{-1} \\ H_2^+ &= O_2^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

With these formulae in hand, the result follows from the fact that the growth invariants are stable by twisting. \square

As a second piece of evidence now for our conjectures, we will prove that these 3 conjectures hold for any half-classical quantum group.

In order to do so, we can use the approach to half-liberation from [44], based on crossed products and 2×2 matrix models, which is as follows:

THEOREM 14.21. *Given a conjugation-stable closed subgroup $H \subset U_N$, consider the algebra*

$$C([H]) \subset M_2(C(H))$$

generated by the following variables:

$$u_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{ij} \\ \bar{v}_{ij} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Then $[H]$ is a compact quantum group, we have $[H] \subset O_N^$, and any non-classical subgroup $G \subset O_N^*$ appears in this way, with $G = O_N^*$ itself appearing from $H = U_N$.*

PROOF. We have several things to be proved, the idea being as follows:

(1) As a first observation, the matrices in the statement are self-adjoint. Let us prove now that these matrices are orthogonal. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_k u_{ik} u_{jk} &= \sum_k \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{ik} \\ \bar{v}_{ik} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{jk} \\ \bar{v}_{jk} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_k \begin{pmatrix} v_{ik} \bar{v}_{jk} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{v}_{ik} v_{jk} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

In the other sense, the computation is similar, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_k u_{ki} u_{kj} &= \sum_k \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{ki} \\ \bar{v}_{ki} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{kj} \\ \bar{v}_{kj} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \sum_k \begin{pmatrix} v_{ki} \bar{v}_{kj} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{v}_{ki} v_{kj} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

(2) Our second claim is that the matrices in the statement half-commute. Indeed, this comes from something general, regarding the antidiagonal 2×2 matrices. Consider indeed arbitrary antidiagonal matrices, with commuting entries, as follows:

$$X_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_i \\ y_i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have then the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} X_i X_j X_k &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_i \\ y_i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_j \\ y_j & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_k \\ y_k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_i y_j x_k \\ y_i x_j y_k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Since this quantity is symmetric in i, k , we obtain, as desired:

$$X_i X_j X_k = X_k X_j X_i$$

(3) According now to the definition of the quantum group O_N^* , we have a representation of algebras, as follows where w is the fundamental corepresentation of $C(O_N^*)$:

$$\pi : C(O_N^*) \rightarrow M_2(C(H))$$

$$w_{ij} \rightarrow u_{ij}$$

Thus, with the compact quantum space $[H]$ being constructed as in the statement, we have a representation of algebras, as follows:

$$\rho : C(O_N^*) \rightarrow C([H])$$

$$w_{ij} \rightarrow u_{ij}$$

(4) With this in hand, it is routine to check that the compact quantum space $[H]$ constructed in the statement is indeed a compact quantum group, with this being best viewed via an equivalent construction, with a quantum group embedding as follows:

$$C([H]) \subset C(H) \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$$

(5) As for the proof of the converse, stating that any non-classical subgroup $G \subset O_N^*$ appears in this way, this is something more tricky, and we refer here to [44].

(6) Finally, for the fact that we have indeed $O_N^* = [U_N]$, we refer here as well to [44]. We will be back to this as well in chapter 16 below, with a direct analytic proof of this, based on the fact that the representation ρ constructed above, with $H = U_N$, commutes with the respective Haar functionals, and so must be faithful. \square

Regarding now the maximal tori, the situation is very simple, as follows:

PROPOSITION 14.22. *The group dual subgroups*

$$[\widehat{\Gamma}]_Q \subset [H]$$

appear via the formula

$$[\Gamma]_Q = [\Gamma_Q]$$

from the group dual subgroups $\widehat{\Gamma}_Q \subset H$ associated to $H \subset U_N$.

PROOF. Let us first discuss the case $Q = 1$. Consider the diagonal subgroup $\widehat{\Gamma}_1 \subset H$, with the associated quotient map $C(H) \rightarrow C(\widehat{\Gamma}_1)$ denoted:

$$v_{ij} \rightarrow \delta_{ij}h_i$$

At the level of the algebras of 2×2 matrices, this map induces a quotient map:

$$M_2(C(H)) \rightarrow M_2(C(\widehat{\Gamma}_1))$$

Our claim is that we have a factorization, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C([H]) & \subset & M_2(C(H)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C([\widehat{\Gamma}_1]) & \subset & M_2(C(\widehat{\Gamma}_1)) \end{array}$$

Indeed, it is enough to show that the standard generators of $C([H])$ and of $C([\widehat{\Gamma}_1])$ map to the same elements of $M_2(C(\widehat{\Gamma}_1))$. But these generators map indeed as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} u_{ij} & \rightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{ij} \\ \bar{v}_{ij} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ & & \downarrow \\ \delta_{ij}v_{ij} & \rightarrow & \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \delta_{ij}h_i \\ \delta_{ij}h_i^{-1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{array}$$

Thus we have the above factorization, and since the map on the left is obtained by imposing the relations $u_{ij} = 0$ with $i \neq j$, we obtain, as desired:

$$[\Gamma]_1 = [\Gamma_1]$$

In the general case now, $Q \in U_N$, the result follows by applying the above $Q = 1$ result to the quantum group $[H]$, with fundamental corepresentation $w = QuQ^*$. \square

Now back to our conjectures, we have the following result:

THEOREM 14.23. *The 3 toral conjectures, regarding the characters, amenability and growth, hold for any half-classical quantum group of the form*

$$[H] \subset O_N^*$$

with $H \subset U_N$ being connected.

PROOF. We know that the conjectures hold for $H \subset U_N$. The idea will be that of “transporting” these results, via $H \rightarrow [H]$:

(1) Characters. We can pick here a maximal torus $T = \Gamma_Q$ for the compact group $H \subset U_N$, and by using the formula $[\Gamma]_Q = [\Gamma_Q] = [T]$ from Proposition 14.22 above, we obtain the result, via the identification in Theorem 14.21.

(2) Amenability. There is nothing to be proved here, because O_N^* is coamenable, and so are all its quantum subgroups. Note however, in relation with the comments made in section 3 above, that in the connected case, the Kesten measures of $G, [T]$ are intimately related. For some explicit formulae here, for $G = O_N^*$ itself, see [35].

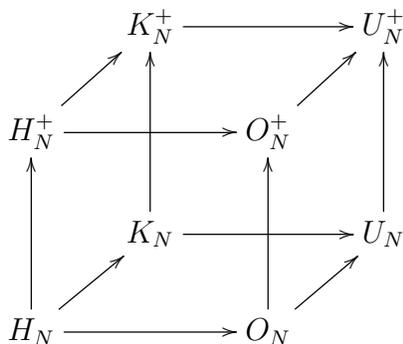
(3) Growth. Here the situation is similar to the one for the amenability conjecture, because $[H]$ has polynomial growth. \square

Let us mention that the above results can be extended to the general, unitary half-classical case, by using some variations of the models used in the above.

14e. Exercises

There are many interesting computations in relation with the material from the present chapter, which was quite varied, and as a first exercise, we have:

EXERCISE 14.24. *Draw the Cayley graphs of the duals of the main quantum groups, namely*



with respect to suitably chosen fundamental representations.

To be more precise, in order to draw the Cayley graph we need to know the fusion rules for the representations, and this is something that we already know, for the quantum groups in the statement. The problem, however, is that we need the fundamental corepresentation to be suitably modified, as to satisfy $1 \in u \sim \bar{u}$, and this is what the exercise is about, namely performing this modification, where needed, and with the simplest possible solution to this, and then computing the Cayley graph.

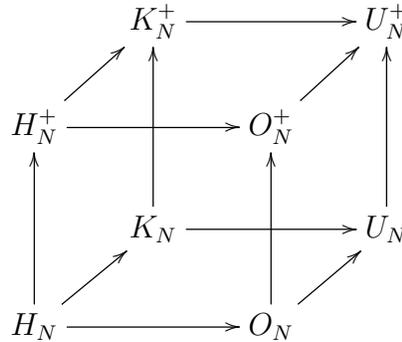
As a second exercise now, in connection with the notion of connectedness, we find:

EXERCISE 14.25. *Find examples and counterexamples for the notion of connectedness, for the compact quantum groups.*

There are many things that can be done here, for instance in connection with the various product operations for the compact quantum groups.

As a third exercise now, in connection with the notion of growth, we have:

EXERCISE 14.26. *Compute the growth function of the main quantum groups,*



as well as the corresponding exponential growth exponent.

As before with the first exercise in this series, we basically have all the needed ingredients here, and the problem is that of doing the computation.

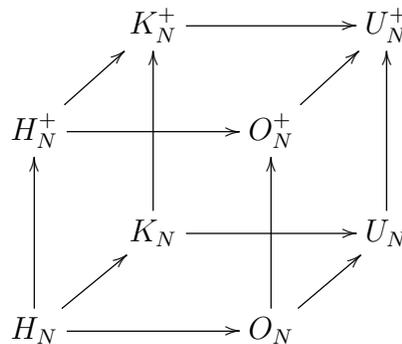
In relation now with the notion of normality, we have:

EXERCISE 14.27. *Find examples and counterexamples for the notion of normality of subgroups, for the compact quantum groups.*

There are many things that can be done here, for instance in connection with the various product operations for the compact quantum groups.

Regarding now the toral conjectures, we have here:

EXERCISE 14.28. *Establish the toral conjectures for all the main quantum groups,*



by building on the verifications presented in the above.

As before with the previous exercises on the standard cube, we basically have all the needed ingredients here, and the problem is that of doing the computation.

Finally, in relation with the notion of half-liberation, we have:

EXERCISE 14.29. *Work out explicitly the formulae*

$$O_N^* = [U_N]$$

$$H_N^* = [K_N]$$

appearing as particular cases of the theory developed above.

Here the problem is that of working out what happens to the half-liberation theory explained in the above, in the particular cases of the quantum groups O_N^* and H_N^* .

CHAPTER 15

Homogeneous spaces

15a. Quotient spaces

We have seen that the closed subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$ can be investigated with a variety of techniques, for the most belonging to algebraic geometry and probability theory. Our purpose here is to extend some of these results to certain classes of “quantum homogeneous spaces”. This is somehow the first step into extending what we have into a theory of noncommutative geometry, of algebraic and probabilistic nature.

Let us begin with some generalities regarding the quotient spaces. We have:

PROPOSITION 15.1. *Given a quantum subgroup $H \subset G$, with associated quotient map $\rho : C(G) \rightarrow C(H)$, if we define the quotient space $X = G/H$ by setting*

$$C(X) = \left\{ f \in C(G) \mid (\rho \otimes id)\Delta f = 1 \otimes f \right\}$$

then we have a coaction $\Phi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C(G)$, obtained as the restriction of the comultiplication of $C(G)$. In the classical case, we obtain the usual space $X = G/H$.

PROOF. Observe that $C(X) \subset C(G)$ is indeed a subalgebra, because it is defined via a relation of type $\varphi(f) = \psi(f)$, with φ, ψ morphisms. Observe also that in the classical case we obtain the algebra of continuous functions on $X = G/H$, because:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\rho \otimes id)\Delta f = 1 \otimes f \\ \iff & (\rho \otimes id)\Delta f(h, g) = (1 \otimes f)(h, g), \forall h \in H, \forall g \in G \\ \iff & f(hg) = f(g), \forall h \in H, \forall g \in G \\ \iff & f(hg) = f(kg), \forall h, k \in H, \forall g \in G \end{aligned}$$

Regarding now the construction of Φ , observe that for $f \in C(X)$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (\rho \otimes id \otimes id)(\Delta \otimes id)\Delta f &= (\rho \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes \Delta)\Delta f \\ &= (id \otimes \Delta)(\rho \otimes id)\Delta f \\ &= (id \otimes \Delta)(1 \otimes f) \\ &= 1 \otimes \Delta f \end{aligned}$$

Thus $f \in C(X)$ implies $\Delta f \in C(X) \otimes C(G)$, and this gives the existence of Φ . Finally, the other assertions are clear. \square

As an illustration, in the group dual case we have:

PROPOSITION 15.2. *Assume that $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ is a discrete group dual.*

- (1) *The quantum subgroups of G are $H = \widehat{\Lambda}$, with $\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$ being a quotient group.*
- (2) *For such a quantum subgroup $\widehat{\Lambda} \subset \widehat{\Gamma}$, we have $\widehat{\Gamma}/\widehat{\Lambda} = \widehat{\Theta}$, where $\Theta = \ker(\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda)$.*

PROOF. This is well-known, the idea being as follows:

(1) In one sense, this is clear. Conversely, since the algebra $C(G) = C^*(\Gamma)$ is cocommutative, so are all its quotients, and this gives the result.

(2) Consider a quotient map $r : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda$, and denote by $\rho : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C^*(\Lambda)$ its extension. With $f = \sum_{g \in \Gamma} \lambda_g \cdot g \in C^*(\Gamma)$ we have:

$$\begin{aligned} f \in C(\widehat{\Gamma}/\widehat{\Lambda}) &\iff (\rho \otimes id)\Delta(f) = 1 \otimes f \\ &\iff \sum_{g \in \Gamma} \lambda_g \cdot r(g) \otimes g = \sum_{g \in \Gamma} \lambda_g \cdot 1 \otimes g \\ &\iff \lambda_g \cdot r(g) = \lambda_g \cdot 1, \forall g \in \Gamma \\ &\iff \text{supp}(f) \subset \ker(r) \end{aligned}$$

But this means $\widehat{\Gamma}/\widehat{\Lambda} = \widehat{\Theta}$, with $\Theta = \ker(\Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda)$, as claimed. \square

Given two quantum spaces X, Y , we say that X is a quotient space of Y when we have an embedding of algebras $\alpha : C(X) \subset C(Y)$. With this convention, we have:

DEFINITION 15.3. *We call a quotient space $G \rightarrow X$ homogeneous when*

$$\Delta(C(X)) \subset C(X) \otimes C(G)$$

where $\Delta : C(G) \rightarrow C(G) \otimes C(G)$ is the comultiplication map.

In other words, an homogeneous quotient space $G \rightarrow X$ is a quantum space coming from a subalgebra $C(X) \subset C(G)$, which is stable under the comultiplication.

The relation with the quotient spaces from Proposition 15.1 is as follows:

THEOREM 15.4. *The following results hold:*

- (1) *The quotient spaces $X = G/H$ are homogeneous.*
- (2) *In the classical case, any homogeneous space is of type G/H .*
- (3) *In general, there are homogeneous spaces which are not of type G/H .*

PROOF. Once again these results are well-known, the proof being as follows:

(1) This is clear from Proposition 15.1 above.

(2) Consider a quotient map $p : G \rightarrow X$. The invariance condition in the statement tells us that we must have an action $G \curvearrowright X$, given by $g(p(g')) = p(gg')$. Thus:

$$p(g') = p(g'') \implies p(gg') = p(gg''), \forall g \in G$$

Now observe that the following subset $H \subset G$ is a subgroup:

$$H = \left\{ g \in G \mid p(g) = p(1) \right\}$$

Indeed, $g, h \in H$ implies $p(gh) = p(g) = p(1)$, so $gh \in H$, and the other axioms are satisfied as well. Our claim is that we have $X = G/H$, via:

$$p(g) \rightarrow Hg$$

Indeed, the map $p(g) \rightarrow Hg$ is well-defined and bijective, because $p(g) = p(g')$ is equivalent to $p(g^{-1}g') = p(1)$, and so to $Hg = Hg'$, as desired.

(3) Given a discrete group Γ and an arbitrary subgroup $\Theta \subset \Gamma$, the quotient space $\widehat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \widehat{\Theta}$ is homogeneous. Now by using Proposition 15.2 above, we can see that if $\Theta \subset \Gamma$ is not normal, the quotient space $\widehat{\Gamma} \rightarrow \widehat{\Theta}$ is not of the form G/H . \square

Let us try now to understand the properties of the homogeneous spaces $G \rightarrow X$, in the above sense. We have the following result, which is once again well-known:

PROPOSITION 15.5. *Assume that a quotient space $G \rightarrow X$ is homogeneous.*

- (1) *The restriction $\Phi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C(G)$ of Δ is a coaction.*
- (2) *We have $\Phi(f) = f \otimes 1 \implies f \in \mathbb{C}1$, and $(id \otimes \int)\Phi f = \int f$.*
- (3) *The restriction of \int is the unique unital form satisfying $(\tau \otimes id)\Phi = \tau(\cdot)1$.*

PROOF. These results are all elementary, the proof being as follows:

- (1) This is clear from definitions, because Δ itself is a coaction.
- (2) If $f \in C(G)$ is such that $\Delta(f) = f \otimes 1$, then by applying the counit we obtain:

$$(\varepsilon \otimes id)\Delta f = (\varepsilon \otimes id)(f \otimes 1)$$

We conclude from this that we have, as desired:

$$f = \varepsilon(f)1$$

As for the second assertion, $(id \otimes \int)\Phi f = \int f$, this follows from the left invariance property $(id \otimes \int)\Delta f = \int f$ of the Haar functional of $C(G)$, by restriction to $C(X)$.

(3) By using the right invariance property $(\int \otimes id)\Delta f = \int f$ of the Haar functional of $C(G)$, we obtain that $tr = \int_{C(X)}$ is G -invariant, in the sense that:

$$(tr \otimes id)\Phi f = tr(f)1$$

Conversely, assuming that $\tau : C(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfies $(\tau \otimes id)\Phi f = \tau(f)1$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\tau \otimes \int \right) \Phi(f) &= \int (\tau \otimes id)\Phi(f) \\ &= \int (\tau(f)1) \\ &= \tau(f) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, we can compute the same quantity as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\tau \otimes \int\right) \Phi(f) &= \tau\left(id \otimes \int\right) \Phi(f) \\ &= \tau(tr(f)1) \\ &= tr(f) \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have $\tau(f) = tr(f)$ for any $f \in C(X)$, and this finishes the proof. □

Let us discuss now an extra issue, of analytic nature. The point is that for one of the most basic examples of actions, $O_N^+ \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$, the associated morphism $\alpha : C(X) \rightarrow C(G)$ is not injective. In order to include such examples, we must relax our axioms:

DEFINITION 15.6. *An extended homogeneous space consists of a morphism of algebras $\alpha : C(X) \rightarrow C(G)$, and a coaction map $\Phi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C(G)$, such that*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(X) & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & C(X) \otimes C(G) \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \otimes id \\ C(G) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C(G) \otimes C(G) \end{array}$$

commutes, and such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(X) & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & C(X) \otimes C(G) \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow id \otimes \int \\ C(G) & \xrightarrow{\int(\cdot)1} & C(X) \end{array}$$

commutes as well, where \int is the Haar integration over G . We write then $G \rightarrow X$.

When α is injective we obtain an homogeneous space in the previous sense. The examples with α not injective, which motivate the above formalism, include the standard action $O_N^+ \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1}$, and the standard action $U_N^+ \curvearrowright S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$.

Here are a few general remarks on the above axioms:

PROPOSITION 15.7. *Assume that we have morphisms of algebras $\alpha : C(X) \rightarrow C(G)$ and $\Phi : C(X) \rightarrow C(X) \otimes C(G)$, satisfying $(\alpha \otimes id)\Phi = \Delta\alpha$.*

- (1) *If α is injective on a dense $*$ -subalgebra $A \subset C(X)$, and $\Phi(A) \subset A \otimes C(G)$, then Φ is automatically a coaction map, and is unique.*
- (2) *The ergodicity type condition $(id \otimes \int)\Phi = \int \alpha(\cdot)1$ is equivalent to the existence of a linear form $\lambda : C(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $(id \otimes \int)\Phi = \lambda(\cdot)1$.*

PROOF. This is something elementary, the idea being as follows:

(1) Assuming that we have a dense $*$ -subalgebra $A \subset C(X)$ as in the statement, satisfying $\Phi(A) \subset A \otimes C(G)$, the restriction $\Phi|_A$ is given by:

$$\Phi|_A = (\alpha|_A \otimes id)^{-1} \Delta \alpha|_A$$

This restriction and is therefore coassociative, and unique. By continuity, Φ itself follows to be coassociative and unique, as desired.

(2) Assuming $(id \otimes f)\Phi = \lambda(\cdot)1$, we have $(\alpha \otimes f)\Phi = \lambda(\cdot)1$. On the other hand, we have as well the following formula:

$$\left(\alpha \otimes \int \right) \Phi = \left(id \otimes \int \right) \Delta \alpha = \int \alpha(\cdot)1$$

Thus we obtain $\lambda = \int \alpha$, as claimed. \square

Given an extended homogeneous space $G \rightarrow X$, with associated map $\alpha : C(X) \rightarrow C(G)$, we can consider the image of this latter map:

$$\alpha : C(X) \rightarrow C(Y) \subset C(G)$$

Equivalently, at the level of the associated noncommutative spaces, we can factorize the corresponding quotient map $G \rightarrow Y \subset X$. With these conventions, we have:

PROPOSITION 15.8. *Consider an extended homogeneous space $G \rightarrow X$.*

- (1) $\Phi(f) = f \otimes 1 \implies f \in \mathbb{C}1$.
- (2) $tr = \int \alpha$ is the unique unital G -invariant form on $C(X)$.
- (3) The image space obtained by factorizing, $G \rightarrow Y$, is homogeneous.

PROOF. We have several assertions to be proved, the idea being as follows:

(1) This follows indeed from $(id \otimes f)\Phi(f) = \int \alpha(f)1$, which gives:

$$f = \int \alpha(f)1$$

(2) The fact that $tr = \int \alpha$ is indeed G -invariant can be checked as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (tr \otimes id)\Phi f &= (\int \alpha \otimes id)\Phi f \\ &= (\int \otimes id)\Delta \alpha f \\ &= \int \alpha(f)1 \\ &= tr(f)1 \end{aligned}$$

As for the uniqueness assertion, this follows as before.

(3) The condition $(\alpha \otimes id)\Phi = \Delta\alpha$, together with the fact that i is injective, allows us to factorize Δ into a morphism Ψ , as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C(X) & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & C(X) \otimes C(G) \\
 \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \otimes id \\
 C(Y) & \xrightarrow{\Psi} & C(Y) \otimes C(G) \\
 i \downarrow & & \downarrow i \otimes id \\
 C(G) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C(G) \otimes C(G)
 \end{array}$$

Thus the image space $G \rightarrow Y$ is indeed homogeneous, and we are done. □

Finally, we have the following result:

THEOREM 15.9. *Let $G \rightarrow X$ be an extended homogeneous space, and construct quotients $X \rightarrow X'$, $G \rightarrow G'$ by performing the GNS construction with respect to $\int \alpha, \int$. Then α factorizes into an inclusion $\alpha' : C(X') \rightarrow C(G')$, and we have an homogeneous space.*

PROOF. We factorize $G \rightarrow Y \subset X$ as above. By performing the GNS construction with respect to $\int i\alpha, \int i, \int$, we obtain a diagram as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C(X) & \xrightarrow{p} & C(X') & & \\
 \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha' & \searrow^{tr'} & \\
 C(Y) & \xrightarrow{q} & C(Y') & & \mathbb{C} \\
 i \downarrow & & \downarrow i' & \nearrow_{f'} & \\
 C(G) & \xrightarrow{r} & C(G') & &
 \end{array}$$

Indeed, with $tr = \int \alpha$, the GNS quotient maps p, q, r are defined respectively by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \ker p &= \left\{ f \in C(X) \mid tr(f^*f) = 0 \right\} \\
 \ker q &= \left\{ f \in C(Y) \mid \int (f^*f) = 0 \right\} \\
 \ker r &= \left\{ f \in C(G) \mid \int (f^*f) = 0 \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Next, we can define factorizations i', α' as above. Observe that i' is injective, and that α' is surjective. Our claim now is that α' is injective as well. Indeed:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha'p(f) = 0 &\implies q\alpha(f) = 0 \\ &\implies \int \alpha(f^*f) = 0 \\ &\implies \text{tr}(f^*f) = 0 \\ &\implies p(f) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that we have $X' = Y'$, and this gives the result. \square

Summarizing, the basic homogeneous space theory from the classical case extends to the quantum group setting, with a few twists, both of algebraic and analytic nature.

15b. Partial isometries

We discuss now some explicit examples of homogeneous spaces. This can be done at several levels of generality, and there has been quite some work here, starting with [30], [34], then going further with [6], and even further with [7]. In what follows we discuss the formalism in [6], which is quite broad, while remaining not very abstract. We will study the spaces of the following type:

$$X = (G_M \times G_N) / (G_L \times G_{M-L} \times G_{N-L})$$

These spaces cover indeed the quantum groups and the spheres. And also, they are quite concrete and useful objects, consisting of certain classes of “partial isometries”. Our main result will be a verification of the Bercovici-Pata liberation criterion, for certain variables associated $\chi \in C(X)$, in a suitable $L, M, N \rightarrow \infty$ limit.

We begin with a study in the classical case. Our starting point will be:

DEFINITION 15.10. *Associated to any integers $L \leq M, N$ are the spaces*

$$\begin{aligned} O_{MN}^L &= \left\{ T : E \rightarrow F \text{ isometry} \mid E \subset \mathbb{R}^N, F \subset \mathbb{R}^M, \dim_{\mathbb{R}} E = L \right\} \\ U_{MN}^L &= \left\{ T : E \rightarrow F \text{ isometry} \mid E \subset \mathbb{C}^N, F \subset \mathbb{C}^M, \dim_{\mathbb{C}} E = L \right\} \end{aligned}$$

where the notion of isometry is with respect to the usual real/complex scalar products.

As a first observation, at $L = M = N$ we obtain the groups O_N, U_N :

$$O_{NN}^N = O_N \quad , \quad U_{NN}^N = U_N$$

Another interesting specialization is $L = M = 1$. Here the elements of O_{1N}^1 are the isometries $T : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, with $E \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ one-dimensional. But such an isometry is uniquely

determined by $T^{-1}(1) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, which must belong to $S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}$. Thus, we have $O_{1N}^1 = S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}$. Similarly, in the complex case we have $U_{1N}^1 = S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$, and so our results here are:

$$O_{1N}^1 = S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} \quad , \quad U_{1N}^1 = S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$$

Yet another interesting specialization is $L = N = 1$. Here the elements of O_{1N}^1 are the isometries $T : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow F$, with $F \subset \mathbb{R}^M$ one-dimensional. But such an isometry is uniquely determined by $T(1) \in \mathbb{R}^M$, which must belong to $S_{\mathbb{R}}^{M-1}$. Thus, we have $O_{M1}^1 = S_{\mathbb{R}}^{M-1}$. Similarly, in the complex case we have $U_{M1}^1 = S_{\mathbb{C}}^{M-1}$, and so our results here are:

$$O_{M1}^1 = S_{\mathbb{R}}^{M-1} \quad , \quad U_{M1}^1 = S_{\mathbb{C}}^{M-1}$$

In general, the most convenient is to view the elements of O_{MN}^L, U_{MN}^L as rectangular matrices, and to use matrix calculus for their study. We have indeed:

PROPOSITION 15.11. *We have identifications of compact spaces*

$$O_{MN}^L \simeq \left\{ U \in M_{M \times N}(\mathbb{R}) \mid UU^t = \text{projection of trace } L \right\}$$

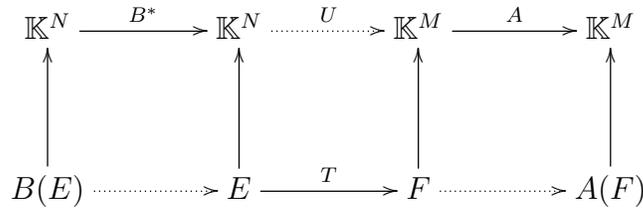
$$U_{MN}^L \simeq \left\{ U \in M_{M \times N}(\mathbb{C}) \mid UU^* = \text{projection of trace } L \right\}$$

with each partial isometry being identified with the corresponding rectangular matrix.

PROOF. We can indeed identify the partial isometries $T : E \rightarrow F$ with their corresponding extensions $U : \mathbb{R}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^M, U : \mathbb{C}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^M$, obtained by setting $U_{E^\perp} = 0$. Then, we can identify these latter maps U with the corresponding rectangular matrices. \square

As an illustration, at $L = M = N$ we recover in this way the usual matrix description of O_N, U_N . Also, at $L = M = 1$ we obtain the usual description of $S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}, S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$, as row spaces over the corresponding groups O_N, U_N . Finally, at $L = N = 1$ we obtain the usual description of $S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1}, S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}$, as column spaces over the corresponding groups O_N, U_N .

Now back to the general case, observe that the isometries $T : E \rightarrow F$, or rather their extensions $U : \mathbb{K}^N \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^M$, with $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$, obtained by setting $U_{E^\perp} = 0$, can be composed with the isometries of $\mathbb{K}^M, \mathbb{K}^N$, according to the following scheme:



With the identifications in Proposition 15.11 made, the precise statement here is:

PROPOSITION 15.12. *We have an action map as follows, which is transitive,*

$$\begin{aligned} O_M \times O_N &\curvearrowright O_{MN}^L \\ (A, B)U &= AUB^t \end{aligned}$$

as well as an action map as follows, transitive as well,

$$\begin{aligned} U_M \times U_N &\curvearrowright U_{MN}^L \\ (A, B)U &= AUB^* \end{aligned}$$

whose stabilizers are respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} O_L \times O_{M-L} \times O_{N-L} \\ U_L \times U_{M-L} \times U_{N-L} \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. We have indeed action maps as in the statement, which are transitive. Let us compute now the stabilizer G of the following point:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Since $(A, B) \in G$ satisfy $AU = UB$, their components must be of the following form:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} x & * \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ * & b \end{pmatrix}$$

Now since A, B are both unitaries, these matrices follow to be block-diagonal, and so:

$$G = \left\{ (A, B) \mid A = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, B = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

The stabilizer of U is then parametrized by triples (x, a, b) belonging respectively to:

$$\begin{aligned} O_L \times O_{M-L} \times O_{N-L} \\ U_L \times U_{M-L} \times U_{N-L} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we are led to the conclusion in the statement. \square

Finally, let us work out the quotient space description of O_{MN}^L, U_{MN}^L . We have here:

THEOREM 15.13. *We have isomorphisms of homogeneous spaces as follows,*

$$\begin{aligned} O_{MN}^L &= (O_M \times O_N)/(O_L \times O_{M-L} \times O_{N-L}) \\ U_{MN}^L &= (U_M \times U_N)/(U_L \times U_{M-L} \times U_{N-L}) \end{aligned}$$

with the quotient maps being given by $(A, B) \rightarrow AUB^$, where:*

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

PROOF. This is just a reformulation of Proposition 15.12 above, by taking into account the fact that the fixed point used in the proof there was $U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. \square

Once again, the basic examples here come from the cases $L = M = N$ and $L = M = 1$. At $L = M = N$ the quotient spaces at right are respectively:

$$O_N, U_N$$

At $L = M = 1$ the quotient spaces at right are respectively:

$$O_N/O_{N-1} \quad , \quad U_N/U_{N-1}$$

In fact, in the general orthogonal $L = M$ case we obtain the following spaces:

$$\begin{aligned} O_{MN}^M &= (O_M \times O_N)/(O_M \times O_{N-M}) \\ &= O_N/O_{N-M} \end{aligned}$$

Also, in the general unitary $L = M$ case we obtain the following spaces:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{MN}^M &= (U_M \times U_N)/(U_M \times U_{N-M}) \\ &= U_N/U_{N-M} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the examples coming from the cases $L = M = N$ and $L = N = 1$ are particular cases of the general $L = N$ case, where we obtain the following spaces:

$$\begin{aligned} O_{MN}^N &= (O_M \times O_N)/(O_M \times O_{M-N}) \\ &= O_N/O_{M-N} \end{aligned}$$

In the unitary case, we obtain the following spaces:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{MN}^N &= (U_M \times U_N)/(U_M \times U_{M-N}) \\ &= U_N/U_{M-N} \end{aligned}$$

Summarizing, we have here some basic homogeneous spaces, unifying the real and complex spheres with the orthogonal and unitary groups.

15c. Free isometries

We can liberate the spaces O_{MN}^L, U_{MN}^L , as follows:

DEFINITION 15.14. *Associated to any integers $L \leq M, N$ are the algebras*

$$\begin{aligned} C(O_{MN}^{L+}) &= C^* \left((u_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, M, j=1, \dots, N} \mid u = \bar{u}, uu^t = \text{projection of trace } L \right) \\ C(U_{MN}^{L+}) &= C^* \left((u_{ij})_{i=1, \dots, M, j=1, \dots, N} \mid uu^*, \bar{u}u^t = \text{projections of trace } L \right) \end{aligned}$$

with the trace being by definition the sum of the diagonal entries.

Observe that the above universal algebras are indeed well-defined, as it was previously the case for the free spheres, and this due to the trace conditions, which read:

$$\sum_{ij} u_{ij} u_{ij}^* = \sum_{ij} u_{ij}^* u_{ij} = L$$

We have inclusions between the various spaces constructed so far, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 O_{MN}^{L+} & \longrightarrow & U_{MN}^{L+} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 O_{MN}^L & \longrightarrow & U_{MN}^L
 \end{array}$$

At the level of basic examples now, we first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 15.15. *At $L = M = 1$ we obtain the following diagram,*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 S_{\mathbb{R}}^{N-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C}}^{N-1}
 \end{array}$$

and at $L = N = 1$ we obtain the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 S_{\mathbb{R},+}^{M-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{M-1} \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 S_{\mathbb{R}}^{M-1} & \longrightarrow & S_{\mathbb{C}}^{M-1}
 \end{array}$$

PROOF. Both the assertions are clear from definitions. □

We have as well the following result:

PROPOSITION 15.16. *At $L = M = N$ we obtain the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 O_N^+ & \longrightarrow & U_N^+ \\
 \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
 O_N & \longrightarrow & U_N
 \end{array}$$

consisting of the groups O_N, U_N , and their liberations.

PROOF. We recall that the various quantum groups in the statement are constructed as follows, with the symbol \times standing once again for “commutative” and “free”:

$$\begin{aligned} C(O_N^\times) &= C_\times^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \middle| u = \bar{u}, uu^t = u^t u = 1 \right) \\ C(U_N^\times) &= C_\times^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \middle| uu^* = u^* u = 1, \bar{u}u^t = u^t \bar{u} = 1 \right) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, according to Proposition 15.11 and to Definition 15.14 above, we have the following presentation results:

$$\begin{aligned} C(O_{NN}^{N\times}) &= C_\times^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \middle| u = \bar{u}, uu^t = \text{projection of trace } N \right) \\ C(U_{NN}^{N\times}) &= C_\times^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \middle| uu^*, \bar{u}u^t = \text{projections of trace } N \right) \end{aligned}$$

We use now the standard fact that if $p = aa^*$ is a projection then $q = a^*a$ is a projection too. We use as well the following formulae:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(uu^*) &= \text{Tr}(u^t \bar{u}) \\ \text{Tr}(\bar{u}u^t) &= \text{Tr}(u^* u) \end{aligned}$$

We therefore obtain the following formulae:

$$\begin{aligned} C(O_{NN}^{N\times}) &= C_\times^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \middle| u = \bar{u}, uu^t, u^t u = \text{projections of trace } N \right) \\ C(U_{NN}^{N\times}) &= C_\times^* \left((u_{ij})_{i,j=1,\dots,N} \middle| uu^*, u^* u, \bar{u}u^t, u^t \bar{u} = \text{projections of trace } N \right) \end{aligned}$$

Now observe that, in tensor product notation, and by using the normalized trace, the conditions at right are all of the following form:

$$(tr \otimes id)p = 1$$

To be more precise, p must be follows, for the above conditions:

$$p = uu^*, u^* u, \bar{u}u^t, u^t \bar{u}$$

We therefore obtain that, for any faithful state φ , we have:

$$(tr \otimes \varphi)(1 - p) = 0$$

It follows from this that the following projections must be all equal to the identity:

$$p = uu^*, u^* u, \bar{u}u^t, u^t \bar{u}$$

But this leads to the conclusion in the statement. \square

Regarding now the homogeneous space structure of $O_{MN}^{L\times}, U_{MN}^{L\times}$, the situation here is a bit more complicated in the free case than in the classical case, due to a number of algebraic and analytic issues, and we will discuss this now.

We first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 15.17. *The spaces $U_{MN}^{L\times}$ have the following properties:*

(1) *We have an action $U_M^\times \times U_N^\times \curvearrowright U_{MN}^{L\times}$, given by:*

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow \sum_{kl} u_{kl} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{lj}^*$$

(2) *We have a map $U_M^\times \times U_N^\times \rightarrow U_{MN}^{L\times}$, given by:*

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow \sum_{r \leq L} a_{ri} \otimes b_{rj}^*$$

Similar results hold for the spaces $O_{MN}^{L\times}$, with all the $$ exponents removed.*

PROOF. In the classical case, consider the action and quotient maps:

$$\begin{aligned} U_M \times U_N &\curvearrowright U_{MN}^L \\ U_M \times U_N &\rightarrow U_{MN}^L \end{aligned}$$

The transposes of these two maps are as follows, where $J = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &\rightarrow ((U, A, B) \rightarrow \varphi(AUB^*)) \\ \varphi &\rightarrow ((A, B) \rightarrow \varphi(AJB^*)) \end{aligned}$$

But with $\varphi = u_{ij}$ we obtain precisely the formulae in the statement. The proof in the orthogonal case is similar. Regarding now the free case, the proof goes as follows:

(1) Assuming $uu^*u = u$, let us set:

$$U_{ij} = \sum_{kl} u_{kl} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{lj}^*$$

We have then:

$$\begin{aligned} (UU^*U)_{ij} &= \sum_{pq} \sum_{klmst} u_{kl} u_{mn}^* u_{st} \otimes a_{ki} a_{mq}^* a_{sq} \otimes b_{lp}^* b_{np} b_{tj}^* \\ &= \sum_{klmt} u_{kl} u_{ml}^* u_{mt} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{tj}^* \\ &= \sum_{kt} u_{kt} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{tj}^* \\ &= U_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Also, assuming that we have $\sum_{ij} u_{ij} u_{ij}^* = L$, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{ij} U_{ij} U_{ij}^* &= \sum_{ij} \sum_{klst} u_{kl} u_{st}^* \otimes a_{ki} a_{si}^* \otimes b_{lj}^* b_{tj} \\ &= \sum_{kl} u_{kl} u_{kl}^* \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \\ &= L \end{aligned}$$

(2) Assuming $uu^*u = u$, let us set:

$$V_{ij} = \sum_{r \leq L} a_{ri} \otimes b_{rj}^*$$

We have then:

$$\begin{aligned} (VV^*V)_{ij} &= \sum_{pq} \sum_{x,y,z \leq L} a_{xi} a_{yq}^* a_{zq} \otimes b_{xp}^* b_{yp} b_{zj}^* \\ &= \sum_{x \leq L} a_{xi} \otimes b_{xj}^* \\ &= V_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Also, assuming that we have $\sum_{ij} u_{ij} u_{ij}^* = L$, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{ij} V_{ij} V_{ij}^* &= \sum_{ij} \sum_{r,s \leq L} a_{ri} a_{si}^* \otimes b_{rj}^* b_{sj} \\ &= \sum_{l \leq L} 1 \\ &= L \end{aligned}$$

By removing all the $*$ exponents, we obtain as well the orthogonal results. □

Let us examine now the relation between the above maps. In the classical case, given a quotient space $X = G/H$, the associated action and quotient maps are given by:

$$\begin{cases} a : X \times G \rightarrow X & : (Hg, h) \rightarrow Hgh \\ p : G \rightarrow X & : g \rightarrow Hg \end{cases}$$

Thus we have $a(p(g), h) = p(gh)$. In our context, a similar result holds:

THEOREM 15.18. *With $G = G_M \times G_N$ and $X = G_{MN}^L$, where $G_N = O_N^\times, U_N^\times$, we have*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G \times G & \xrightarrow{m} & G \\ p \times id \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ X \times G & \xrightarrow{a} & X \end{array}$$

where a, p are the action map and the map constructed in Proposition 15.17.

PROOF. At the level of the associated algebras of functions, we must prove that the following diagram commutes, where Φ, α are morphisms of algebras induced by a, p :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C(X) & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & C(X \times G) \\ \alpha \downarrow & & \downarrow \alpha \otimes id \\ C(G) & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & C(G \times G) \end{array}$$

When going right, and then down, the composition is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha \otimes id)\Phi(u_{ij}) &= (\alpha \otimes id) \sum_{kl} u_{kl} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{lj}^* \\ &= \sum_{kl} \sum_{r \leq L} a_{rk} \otimes b_{rl}^* \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{lj}^* \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, when going down, and then right, the composition is as follows, where F_{23} is the flip between the second and the third components:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\pi(u_{ij}) &= F_{23}(\Delta \otimes \Delta) \sum_{r \leq L} a_{ri} \otimes b_{rj}^* \\ &= F_{23} \left(\sum_{r \leq L} \sum_{kl} a_{rk} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{rl}^* \otimes b_{lj}^* \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus the above diagram commutes indeed, and this gives the result. □

Let us discuss now some discrete extensions of the above constructions:

DEFINITION 15.19. Associated to any partial permutation, $\sigma : I \simeq J$ with $I \subset \{1, \dots, N\}$ and $J \subset \{1, \dots, M\}$, is the real/complex partial isometry

$$T_\sigma : \text{span} \left(e_i \mid i \in I \right) \rightarrow \text{span} \left(e_j \mid j \in J \right)$$

given on the standard basis elements by $T_\sigma(e_i) = e_{\sigma(i)}$.

We denote by S_{MN}^L the set of partial permutations $\sigma : I \simeq J$ as above, with range $I \subset \{1, \dots, N\}$ and target $J \subset \{1, \dots, M\}$, and with $L = |I| = |J|$. In analogy with the decomposition result $H_N^s = \mathbb{Z}_s \wr S_N$, we have:

PROPOSITION 15.20. The space of partial permutations signed by elements of \mathbb{Z}_s ,

$$H_{MN}^{sL} = \left\{ T(e_i) = w_i e_{\sigma(i)} \mid \sigma \in S_{MN}^L, w_i \in \mathbb{Z}_s \right\}$$

is isomorphic to the quotient space

$$(H_M^s \times H_N^s) / (H_L^s \times H_{M-L}^s \times H_{N-L}^s)$$

via a standard isomorphism.

PROOF. This follows by adapting the computations in the proof of Proposition 15.12 above. Indeed, we have an action map as follows, which is transitive:

$$\begin{aligned} H_M^s \times H_N^s &\rightarrow H_{MN}^{sL} \\ (A, B)U &= AUB^* \end{aligned}$$

Consider now the following point:

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

The stabilizer of this point follows to be the following group:

$$H_L^s \times H_{M-L}^s \times H_{N-L}^s$$

To be more precise, this group is embedded via:

$$(x, a, b) \rightarrow \left[\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

But this gives the result. □

In the free case now, the idea is similar, by using inspiration from the construction of the quantum group $H_N^{s+} = \mathbb{Z}_s \lambda_* S_N^+$ in [9]. The result here is as follows:

PROPOSITION 15.21. *The compact quantum space H_{MN}^{sL+} associated to the algebra*

$$C(H_{MN}^{sL+}) = C(U_{MN}^{L+}) / \langle u_{ij}u_{ij}^* = u_{ij}^*u_{ij} = p_{ij} = \text{projections}, u_{ij}^s = p_{ij} \rangle$$

has an action map, and is the target of a quotient map, as in Theorem 15.18 above.

PROOF. We must show that if the variables u_{ij} satisfy the relations in the statement, then these relations are satisfied as well for the following variables:

$$U_{ij} = \sum_{kl} u_{kl} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{lj}^*$$

$$V_{ij} = \sum_{r \leq L} a_{ri} \otimes b_{rj}^*$$

We use the fact that the standard coordinates a_{ij}, b_{ij} on the quantum groups H_M^{s+}, H_N^{s+} satisfy the following relations, for any $x \neq y$ on the same row or column of a, b :

$$xy = xy^* = 0$$

We obtain, by using these relations:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{ij}U_{ij}^* &= \sum_{klmn} u_{kl}u_{mn}^* \otimes a_{ki}a_{mi}^* \otimes b_{lj}^*b_{mj} \\ &= \sum_{kl} u_{kl}u_{kl}^* \otimes a_{ki}a_{ki}^* \otimes b_{lj}^*b_{lj} \end{aligned}$$

We have as well the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ij}V_{ij}^* &= \sum_{r,t \leq L} a_{ri}a_{ti}^* \otimes b_{rj}^*b_{tj} \\ &= \sum_{r \leq L} a_{ri}a_{ri}^* \otimes b_{rj}^*b_{rj} \end{aligned}$$

In terms of the projections $x_{ij} = a_{ij}a_{ij}^*$, $y_{ij} = b_{ij}b_{ij}^*$, $p_{ij} = u_{ij}u_{ij}^*$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{ij}U_{ij}^* &= \sum_{kl} p_{kl} \otimes x_{ki} \otimes y_{lj} \\ V_{ij}V_{ij}^* &= \sum_{r \leq L} x_{ri} \otimes y_{rj} \end{aligned}$$

By repeating the computation, we conclude that these elements are projections. Also, a similar computation shows that $U_{ij}^*U_{ij}$, $V_{ij}^*V_{ij}$ are given by the same formulae.

Finally, once again by using the relations of type $xy = xy^* = 0$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{ij}^s &= \sum_{k_1 l_1 \dots k_s l_s} u_{k_1 l_1} \dots u_{k_s l_s} \otimes a_{k_1 i} \dots a_{k_s i} \otimes b_{l_1 j}^* \dots b_{l_s j}^* \\ &= \sum_{kl} u_{kl}^s \otimes a_{ki}^s \otimes (b_{lj}^*)^s \end{aligned}$$

We have as well the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} V_{ij}^s &= \sum_{r_1 \leq L} a_{r_1 i} \dots a_{r_s i} \otimes b_{r_1 j}^* \dots b_{r_s j}^* \\ &= \sum_{r \leq L} a_{ri}^s \otimes (b_{rj}^*)^s \end{aligned}$$

Thus the conditions of type $u_{ij}^s = p_{ij}$ are satisfied as well, and we are done. \square

Let us discuss now the general case. We have the following result:

PROPOSITION 15.22. *The various spaces G_{MN}^L constructed so far appear by imposing to the standard coordinates of U_{MN}^{L+} the relations*

$$\sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}^{e_s} = L^{|\pi \vee \sigma|}$$

with $s = (e_1, \dots, e_s)$ ranging over all the colored integers, and with $\pi, \sigma \in D(0, s)$.

PROOF. According to the various constructions above, the relations defining G_{MN}^L can be written as follows, with σ ranging over a family of generators, with no upper legs, of the corresponding category of partitions D :

$$\sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \delta_\sigma(j) u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}^{e_s} = \delta_\sigma(i)$$

We therefore obtain the relations in the statement, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}^{e_s} &= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \delta_\pi(i) \sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \delta_\sigma(j) u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}^{e_s} \\
&= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(i) \\
&= L^{|\pi \vee \sigma|}
\end{aligned}$$

As for the converse, this follows by using the relations in the statement, by keeping π fixed, and by making σ vary over all the partitions in the category. \square

In the general case now, where $G = (G_N)$ is an arbitrary uniform easy quantum group, we can construct spaces G_{MN}^L by using the above relations, and we have:

THEOREM 15.23. *The spaces $G_{MN}^L \subset U_{MN}^{L+}$ constructed by imposing the relations*

$$\sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}^{e_s} = L^{|\pi \vee \sigma|}$$

with π, σ ranging over all the partitions in the associated category, having no upper legs, are subject to an action map/quotient map diagram, as in Theorem 15.18.

PROOF. We proceed as in the proof of Proposition 15.17. We must prove that, if the variables u_{ij} satisfy the relations in the statement, then so do the following variables:

$$U_{ij} = \sum_{kl} u_{kl} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{lj}^*$$

$$V_{ij} = \sum_{r \leq L} a_{ri} \otimes b_{rj}^*$$

Regarding the variables U_{ij} , the computation here goes as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) U_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots U_{i_s j_s}^{e_s} \\
&= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \sum_{k_1 \dots k_s} \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s} u_{k_1 l_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{k_s l_s}^{e_s} \otimes \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) a_{k_1 i_1}^{e_1} \dots a_{k_s i_s}^{e_s} \otimes (b_{l_s j_s}^{e_s} \dots b_{l_1 j_1}^{e_1})^* \\
&= \sum_{k_1 \dots k_s} \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s} \delta_\pi(k) \delta_\sigma(l) u_{k_1 l_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{k_s l_s}^{e_s} = L^{|\pi \vee \sigma|}
\end{aligned}$$

For the variables V_{ij} the proof is similar, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) V_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots V_{i_s j_s}^{e_s} \\
&= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_s} \sum_{j_1 \dots j_s} \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_s \leq L} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\sigma(j) a_{l_1 i_1}^{e_1} \dots a_{l_s i_s}^{e_s} \otimes (b_{l_s j_s}^{e_s} \dots b_{l_1 j_1}^{e_1})^* \\
&= \sum_{l_1, \dots, l_s \leq L} \delta_\pi(l) \delta_\sigma(l) = L^{|\pi \vee \sigma|}
\end{aligned}$$

Thus we have constructed an action map, and a quotient map, as in Proposition 15.17 above, and the commutation of the diagram in Theorem 15.18 is then trivial. \square

15d. Integration theory

Let us discuss now the integration over G_{MN}^L . We have:

DEFINITION 15.24. *The integration functional of G_{MN}^L is the composition*

$$\int_{G_{MN}^L} : C(G_{MN}^L) \rightarrow C(G_M \times G_N) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

of the representation $u_{ij} \rightarrow \sum_{r \leq L} a_{ri} \otimes b_{rj}^*$ with the Haar functional of $G_M \times G_N$.

Observe that in the case $L = M = N$ we obtain the integration over G_N . Also, at $L = M = 1$, or at $L = N = 1$, we obtain the integration over the sphere. In the general case now, we first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 15.25. *The integration functional of G_{MN}^L has the invariance property*

$$\left(\int_{G_{MN}^L} \otimes id \right) \Phi(x) = \int_{G_{MN}^L} x$$

with respect to the coaction map:

$$\Phi(u_{ij}) = \sum_{kl} u_{kl} \otimes a_{ki} \otimes b_{lj}^*$$

PROOF. We restrict the attention to the orthogonal case, the proof in the unitary case being similar. We must check the following formula:

$$\left(\int_{G_{MN}^L} \otimes id \right) \Phi(u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}) = \int_{G_{MN}^L} u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}$$

Let us compute the left term. This is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= \left(\int_{G_{MN}^L} \otimes id \right) \sum_{k_x l_x} u_{k_1 l_1} \dots u_{k_s l_s} \otimes a_{k_1 i_1} \dots a_{k_s i_s} \otimes b_{l_1 j_1}^* \dots b_{l_s j_s}^* \\
&= \sum_{k_x l_x} \sum_{r_x \leq L} a_{k_1 i_1} \dots a_{k_s i_s} \otimes b_{l_1 j_1}^* \dots b_{l_s j_s}^* \int_{G_M} a_{r_1 k_1} \dots a_{r_s k_s} \int_{G_N} b_{r_1 l_1}^* \dots b_{r_s l_s}^* \\
&= \sum_{r_x \leq L} \sum_{k_x} a_{k_1 i_1} \dots a_{k_s i_s} \int_{G_M} a_{r_1 k_1} \dots a_{r_s k_s} \otimes \sum_{l_x} b_{l_1 j_1}^* \dots b_{l_s j_s}^* \int_{G_N} b_{r_1 l_1}^* \dots b_{r_s l_s}^*
\end{aligned}$$

By using now the invariance property of the Haar functionals of G_M, G_N , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
X &= \sum_{r_x \leq L} \left(\int_{G_M} \otimes id \right) \Delta(a_{r_1 i_1} \dots a_{r_s i_s}) \otimes \left(\int_{G_N} \otimes id \right) \Delta(b_{r_1 j_1}^* \dots b_{r_s j_s}^*) \\
&= \sum_{r_x \leq L} \int_{G_M} a_{r_1 i_1} \dots a_{r_s i_s} \int_{G_N} b_{r_1 j_1}^* \dots b_{r_s j_s}^* \\
&= \left(\int_{G_M} \otimes \int_{G_N} \right) \sum_{r_x \leq L} a_{r_1 i_1} \dots a_{r_s i_s} \otimes b_{r_1 j_1}^* \dots b_{r_s j_s}^*
\end{aligned}$$

But this gives the formula in the statement, and we are done. \square

We will prove now that the above functional is in fact the unique positive unital invariant trace on $C(G_{MN}^L)$. For this purpose, we will need the Weingarten formula:

THEOREM 15.26. *We have the Weingarten type formula*

$$\int_{G_{MN}^L} u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s} = \sum_{\pi \sigma \tau \nu} L^{|\pi \vee \tau|} \delta_\sigma(i) \delta_\nu(j) W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu)$$

where the matrices on the right are given by $W_{sM} = G_{sM}^{-1}$, with $G_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) = M^{|\pi \vee \sigma|}$.

PROOF. By using the Weingarten formula for G_M, G_N , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{G_{MN}^L} u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s} &= \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s \leq L} \int_{G_M} a_{l_1 i_1} \dots a_{l_s i_s} \int_{G_N} b_{l_1 j_1}^* \dots b_{l_s j_s}^* \\
&= \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s \leq L} \sum_{\pi \sigma} \delta_\pi(l) \delta_\sigma(i) W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) \sum_{\tau \nu} \delta_\tau(l) \delta_\nu(j) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu) \\
&= \sum_{\pi \sigma \tau \nu} \left(\sum_{l_1 \dots l_s \leq L} \delta_\pi(l) \delta_\tau(l) \right) \delta_\sigma(i) \delta_\nu(j) W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu)
\end{aligned}$$

The coefficient being $L^{|\pi \vee \tau|}$, we obtain the formula in the statement. \square

We can now derive an abstract characterization of the integration, as follows:

THEOREM 15.27. *The integration of G_{MN}^L is the unique positive unital trace*

$$C(G_{MN}^L) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

which is invariant under the action of the quantum group $G_M \times G_N$.

PROOF. We use a standard method, from [30], [34], the point being to show that we have the following ergodicity formula:

$$\left(id \otimes \int_{G_M} \otimes \int_{G_N} \right) \Phi(x) = \int_{G_{MN}^L} x$$

We restrict the attention to the orthogonal case, the proof in the unitary case being similar. We must verify that the following holds:

$$\left(id \otimes \int_{G_M} \otimes \int_{G_N} \right) \Phi(u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}) = \int_{G_{MN}^L} u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_s j_s}$$

By using the Weingarten formula, the left term can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \sum_{k_1 \dots k_s} \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s} u_{k_1 l_1} \dots u_{k_s l_s} \int_{G_M} a_{k_1 i_1} \dots a_{k_s i_s} \int_{G_N} b_{l_1 j_1}^* \dots b_{l_s j_s}^* \\ &= \sum_{k_1 \dots k_s} \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s} u_{k_1 l_1} \dots u_{k_s l_s} \sum_{\pi \sigma} \delta_\pi(k) \delta_\sigma(i) W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) \sum_{\tau \nu} \delta_\tau(l) \delta_\nu(j) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu) \\ &= \sum_{\pi \sigma \tau \nu} \delta_\sigma(i) \delta_\nu(j) W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu) \sum_{k_1 \dots k_s} \sum_{l_1 \dots l_s} \delta_\pi(k) \delta_\tau(l) u_{k_1 l_1} \dots u_{k_s l_s} \end{aligned}$$

By using now the summation formula in Theorem 15.23, we obtain:

$$X = \sum_{\pi \sigma \tau \nu} L^{|\pi \vee \tau|} \delta_\sigma(i) \delta_\nu(j) W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu)$$

Now by comparing with the Weingarten formula for G_{MN}^L , this proves our claim. Assume now that $\tau : C(G_{MN}^L) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ satisfies the invariance condition. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \left(id \otimes \int_{G_M} \otimes \int_{G_N} \right) \Phi(x) &= \left(\tau \otimes \int_{G_M} \otimes \int_{G_N} \right) \Phi(x) \\ &= \left(\int_{G_M} \otimes \int_{G_N} \right) (\tau \otimes id) \Phi(x) \\ &= \left(\int_{G_M} \otimes \int_{G_N} \right) (\tau(x) 1) \\ &= \tau(x) \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, according to the formula established above, we have as well:

$$\tau \left(id \otimes \int_{G_M} \otimes \int_{G_N} \right) \Phi(x) = \tau(tr(x)1) = tr(x)$$

Thus we obtain $\tau = tr$, and this finishes the proof. □

As a main application, we have:

PROPOSITION 15.28. *For a sum of coordinates*

$$\chi_E = \sum_{(ij) \in E} u_{ij}$$

which do not overlap on rows and columns we have

$$\int_{G_{MN}^L} \chi_E^s = \sum_{\pi\sigma\tau\nu} K^{|\pi\nu\tau|} L^{|\sigma\nu\nu|} W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu)$$

where $K = |E|$ is the cardinality of the indexing set.

PROOF. With $K = |E|$, we can write $E = \{(\alpha(i), \beta(i))\}$, for certain embeddings:

$$\alpha : \{1, \dots, K\} \subset \{1, \dots, M\}$$

$$\beta : \{1, \dots, K\} \subset \{1, \dots, N\}$$

In terms of these maps α, β , the moment in the statement is given by:

$$M_s = \int_{G_{MN}^L} \left(\sum_{i \leq K} u_{\alpha(i)\beta(i)} \right)^s$$

By using the Weingarten formula, we can write this quantity as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & M_s \\ &= \int_{G_{MN}^L} \sum_{i_1 \dots i_s \leq K} u_{\alpha(i_1)\beta(i_1)} \dots u_{\alpha(i_s)\beta(i_s)} \\ &= \sum_{i_1 \dots i_s \leq K} \sum_{\pi\sigma\tau\nu} L^{|\sigma\nu\nu|} \delta_\pi(\alpha(i_1), \dots, \alpha(i_s)) \delta_\tau(\beta(i_1), \dots, \beta(i_s)) W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu) \\ &= \sum_{\pi\sigma\tau\nu} \left(\sum_{i_1 \dots i_s \leq K} \delta_\pi(i) \delta_\tau(i) \right) L^{|\sigma\nu\nu|} W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu) \end{aligned}$$

But, as explained before, the coefficient on the left in the last formula is:

$$C = K^{|\pi\nu\tau|}$$

We therefore obtain the formula in the statement. □

We can further advance in the classical/twisted and free cases, where the Weingarten theory for the corresponding quantum groups is available from [9], [20], [35]:

THEOREM 15.29. *In the context of the liberation operations*

$$O_{MN}^L \rightarrow O_{MN}^{L+}$$

$$U_{MN}^L \rightarrow U_{MN}^{L+}$$

$$H_{MN}^{sL} \rightarrow H_{MN}^{sL+}$$

the laws of the sums of non-overlapping coordinates,

$$\chi_E = \sum_{(ij) \in E} u_{ij}$$

are in Bercovici-Pata bijection, in the

$$|E| = \kappa N, L = \lambda N, M = \mu N$$

regime and $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit.

PROOF. We use the general theory in [9], [20], [20], [35]. According to Proposition 15.28, in terms of $K = |E|$, the moments of the variables in the statement are given by:

$$M_s = \sum_{\pi\sigma\tau\nu} K^{|\pi\vee\tau|} L^{|\sigma\vee\nu|} W_{sM}(\pi, \sigma) W_{sN}(\tau, \nu)$$

We use now two standard facts, namely:

(1) The fact that in the $N \rightarrow \infty$ limit the Weingarten matrix W_{sN} is concentrated on the diagonal.

(2) The fact that we have an inequality as follows, with equality precisely when $\pi = \sigma$:

$$|\pi \vee \sigma| \leq \frac{|\pi| + |\sigma|}{2}$$

For details on all this, we refer to [20].

Let us discuss now what happens in the regime from the statement, namely:

$$K = \kappa N, L = \lambda N, M = \mu N, N \rightarrow \infty$$

In this regime, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} M_s &\simeq \sum_{\pi\tau} K^{|\pi\vee\tau|} L^{|\pi\vee\tau|} M^{-|\pi|} N^{-|\tau|} \\ &\simeq \sum_{\pi} K^{|\pi|} L^{|\pi|} M^{-|\pi|} N^{-|\pi|} \\ &= \sum_{\pi} \left(\frac{\kappa\lambda}{\mu} \right)^{|\pi|} \end{aligned}$$

In order to interpret this formula, we use general theory from [9], [20], [20]:

(1) For $G_N = O_N, \bar{O}_N/O_N^+$, the above variables χ_E follow to be asymptotically Gaussian/semicircular, of parameter $\frac{\kappa\lambda}{\mu}$, and hence in Bercovici-Pata bijection.

(2) For $G_N = U_N, \bar{U}_N/U_N^+$ the situation is similar, with χ_E being asymptotically complex Gaussian/circular, of parameter $\frac{\kappa\lambda}{\mu}$, and in Bercovici-Pata bijection.

(3) Finally, for $G_N = H_N^s/H_N^{s+}$, the variables χ_E are asymptotically Bessel/free Bessel of parameter $\frac{\kappa\lambda}{\mu}$, and once again in Bercovici-Pata bijection. \square

There are several possible extensions of the above result, for instance by using quantum reflection groups instead of unitary quantum groups, and by using twisting operations as well. We refer here to [7], and to [34] as well, for a number of supplementary results, which can be obtained by using the stronger formalism there.

Finally, there are many interesting questions in relation with Connes' noncommutative geometry [53], and more specifically with the quantum extension of the Nash embedding theorem [78]. We refer here to [55], [56], [57], [64].

15e. Exercises

There are several interesting questions, which appear as a continuation of the material from this chapter. As a first exercise about this, we have:

EXERCISE 15.30. *Work out explicitly the algebraic and probabilistic theory of the spaces G_{MN}^L , in the case $G = S_N, S_N^+$.*

To be more precise here, the general case $G = H_N^s, H_N^{s+}$ was discussed in the above, and the problem is that of working out the particular case $s = 1$ of all this.

As a second exercise now, in the same spirit, once again dealing with a particular case of all the above, we have:

EXERCISE 15.31. *Work out the algebraic and probabilistic theory of the spaces G_{MN}^L , in the particular cases $L = M$ and $L = N$.*

The point here is that the case $L = M = N$ corresponds to the quantum groups themselves, and so the cases $L = M$ and $L = N$ correspond to a “minimal” extension of the usual theory of the quantum groups, which is worth to be worked out in detail.

CHAPTER 16

Modelling questions

16a. Matrix models

One interesting method for the study of the closed subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$, that we have not tried yet, consists in modelling the standard coordinates $u_{ij} \in C(G)$ by concrete variables $U_{ij} \in B$, where B is suitably chosen algebra, that we know well.

Indeed, assuming that the model is faithful in some suitable sense, that the algebra B is something quite familiar, and that the variables U_{ij} are not too complicated, all the questions about G would correspond in this way to routine questions inside B .

Regarding the choice of B , some very convenient algebras are the random matrix ones, $B = M_K(C(T))$, with $K \in \mathbb{N}$, and with T being a compact space. These algebras generalize indeed the most familiar algebras that we know, namely the matrix ones $M_K(\mathbb{C})$, and the commutative ones $C(T)$. We are led in this way to:

DEFINITION 16.1. *A matrix model for $G \subset U_N^+$ is a morphism of C^* -algebras*

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

where T is a compact space, and $K \geq 1$ is an integer.

More generally, we can try to model in this way the standard coordinates $x_i \in C(X)$ of the various algebraic manifolds $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$. Indeed, these manifolds generalize the compact matrix quantum groups, which appear as:

$$G \subset U_N^+ \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N^2-1}$$

Thus we have many other interesting examples of such manifolds, such as the homogeneous spaces discussed in chapter 15. However, at this level of generality, not much general theory is available. It is elementary to show that, under the technical assumption $X^c \neq \emptyset$, there exists a universal $K \times K$ model for the algebra $C(X)$, which factorizes as follows, with $X^{(K)} \subset X$ being a certain algebraic submanifold:

$$\pi_K : C(X) \rightarrow C(X^{(K)}) \subset M_K(C(T_K))$$

To be more precise, the universal $K \times K$ model space T_K appears by imposing to the complex $K \times K$ matrices the relations defining X , and the algebra $C(X^{(K)})$ is then by

definition the image of π_K . In relation with this, we can set as well:

$$X^{(\infty)} = \bigcup_{K \in \mathbb{N}} X^{(K)}$$

We are led in this way to a filtration of X , as follows:

$$X^c = X^{(1)} \subset X^{(2)} \subset X^{(3)} \subset \dots \subset X^{(\infty)} \subset X$$

It is possible to say a few non-trivial things about these manifolds $X^{(K)}$, by using algebraic and functional analytic techniques, and we refer here to [15], [49].

In the compact quantum group case, however, that we are mainly interested in here, the matrix truncations $G^{(K)} \subset G$ are generically not subgroups at $K \geq 2$, and so this theory is a priori not very useful, at least in its basic form presented here.

In order to reach, however, to some results, let us introduce as well:

DEFINITION 16.2. *A matrix model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$ is called stationary when*

$$\int_G = \left(\text{tr} \otimes \int_T \right) \pi$$

where \int_T is the integration with respect to a given probability measure on T .

Observe that this definition can be extended as well to the algebraic manifold case, $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$, provided that our manifolds have certain integration functionals \int_X . This is the case for instance with the homogeneous spaces discussed in chapter 15, where \int_X appears as the unique G -invariant trace, with respect to the underlying quantum group G . However, the axiomatization of such manifolds being not available yet, we will keep this as a remark, and get back in what follows, until the end, to the quantum groups.

So, back to Definition 16.2, as it is, our first comment concerns the terminology. The term “stationary” comes from a functional analytic interpretation of all this, with a certain Cesàro limit being needed to be stationary, and this will be explained later on. Yet another explanation comes from a certain relation with the lattice models, but this relation is rather something folklore, not axiomatized yet. We will be back to this later.

As a first result now, the stationarity property implies the faithfulness:

THEOREM 16.3. *Assuming that $G \subset U_N^+$ has a stationary model,*

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

$$\int_G = \left(\text{tr} \otimes \int_T \right) \pi$$

it follows that G must be coamenable, and that the model is faithful.

PROOF. We have two assertions to be proved, the idea being as follows:

(1) Assume that we have a stationary model, as in the statement. By performing the GNS construction with respect to \int_G , we obtain a factorization as follows, which commutes with the respective canonical integration functionals:

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow C(G)_{red} \subset M_K(C(T))$$

Thus, in what regards the coamenability question, we can assume that π is faithful. With this assumption made, observe that we have embeddings as follows:

$$C^\infty(G) \subset C(G) \subset M_K(C(T))$$

The point now is that the GNS construction gives a better embedding, as follows:

$$L^\infty(G) \subset M_K(L^\infty(T))$$

Now since the von Neumann algebra on the right is of type I, so must be its subalgebra $A = L^\infty(G)$. This means that, when writing the center of this latter algebra as $Z(A) = L^\infty(X)$, the whole algebra decomposes over X , as an integral of type I factors:

$$L^\infty(G) = \int_X M_{K_x}(\mathbb{C}) dx$$

In particular, we can see from this that $C^\infty(G) \subset L^\infty(G)$ has a unique C^* -norm, and so G is coamenable. Thus we have proved our first assertion.

(2) The second assertion follows as well from the above, because our factorization of π consists of the identity, and of an inclusion. \square

Regarding now the examples of stationary models, we first have:

PROPOSITION 16.4. *The following have stationary models:*

- (1) *The compact Lie groups.*
- (2) *The finite quantum groups.*

PROOF. Both these assertions are elementary, with the proofs being as follows:

(1) This is clear, because we can use the identity $id : C(G) \rightarrow M_1(C(G))$.

(2) Here we can use the regular representation $\lambda : C(G) \rightarrow M_{|G|}(\mathbb{C})$. Indeed, let us endow the linear space $H = C(G)$ with the scalar product $\langle a, b \rangle = \int_G ab^*$. We have then a representation, as follows:

$$\lambda : C(G) \rightarrow B(H)$$

$$a \rightarrow [b \rightarrow ab]$$

Now since we have $H \simeq \mathbb{C}^{|G|}$ with $|G| = \dim A$, we can view λ as a matrix model map, as above, and the stationarity axiom $\int_G = tr \circ \lambda$ is satisfied, as desired. \square

In order to discuss now the group duals, consider a model as follows:

$$\pi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

According to the general theory of group algebras, such a matrix model must come from a group representation, as follows:

$$\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow C(T, U_K)$$

With this identification made, we have:

PROPOSITION 16.5. *An matrix model $\rho : \Gamma \subset C(T, U_K)$ is stationary when:*

$$\int_T \text{tr}(g^x) dx = 0, \forall g \neq 1$$

Moreover, the examples include all the abelian groups, and all finite groups.

PROOF. Consider indeed a group embedding $\rho : \Gamma \subset C(T, U_K)$, which produces by linearity a matrix model, as follows:

$$\pi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

It is enough to formulate the stationarity condition on the group elements $g \in C^*(\Gamma)$. Let us set $\rho(g) = (x \rightarrow g^x)$. With this notation, the stationarity condition reads:

$$\int_T \text{tr}(g^x) dx = \delta_{g,1}$$

Since this equality is trivially satisfied at $g = 1$, where by unitality of our representation we must have $g^x = 1$ for any $x \in T$, we are led to the condition in the statement. Regarding now the examples, these are both clear. More precisely:

(1) When Γ is abelian we can use the following trivial embedding:

$$\Gamma \subset C(\widehat{\Gamma}, U_1)$$

$$g \rightarrow [\chi \rightarrow \chi(g)]$$

(2) When Γ is finite we can use the left regular representation:

$$\Gamma \subset \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}\Gamma)$$

$$g \rightarrow [h \rightarrow gh]$$

Indeed, in both cases, the stationarity condition is trivially satisfied. \square

In order to further advance, and to come up with some tools for discussing the non-stationary case as well, let us keep looking at the group duals $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$.

We know that a matrix model $\pi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$ must come from a unitary group representation $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow C(T, U_K)$. Now observe that when ρ is faithful, the representation π is in general not faithful, for instance because when $T = \{.\}$ its target algebra is finite

dimensional. On the other hand, this representation obviously “reminds” Γ , and so can be used in order to fully understand Γ .

Summarizing, we have a new idea here, basically saying that, for practical purposes, the faithfulness property can be replaced with something much weaker. This weaker notion is called “inner faithfulness”, and the theory here, from [13], is as follows:

DEFINITION 16.6. *Let $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$ be a matrix model.*

- (1) *The Hopf image of π is the smallest quotient Hopf C^* -algebra $C(G) \rightarrow C(H)$ producing a factorization of type $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow C(H) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$.*
- (2) *When the inclusion $H \subset G$ is an isomorphism, i.e. when there is no non-trivial factorization as above, we say that π is inner faithful.*

As a basic illustration for these notions, in the case where $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ is a group dual, π must come from a group representation, as follows:

$$\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow C(T, U_K)$$

We conclude that in this case, the minimal factorization constructed in Definition 16.6 is simply the one obtained by taking the image:

$$\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow \Lambda \subset C(T, U_K)$$

Thus π is inner faithful when our group satisfies:

$$\Gamma \subset C(T, U_K)$$

As a second illustration now, given a compact group G , and elements $g_1, \dots, g_K \in G$, we have a representation $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^K$, given by:

$$f \rightarrow (f(g_1), \dots, f(g_K))$$

The minimal factorization of π is then via $C(H)$, with:

$$H = \overline{\langle g_1, \dots, g_K \rangle}$$

Thus π is inner faithful precisely when our group satisfies:

$$G = H$$

In general, the existence and uniqueness of the Hopf image comes from dividing $C(G)$ by a suitable ideal, as explained in [13]. In Tannakian terms, we have:

THEOREM 16.7. *Consider a closed subgroup $G \subset U_N^+$, with fundamental corepresentation denoted $u = (u_{ij})$. The Hopf image of a matrix model*

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

comes then from the Tannakian category

$$C_{kl} = \text{Hom}(U^{\otimes k}, U^{\otimes l})$$

where $U_{ij} = \pi(u_{ij})$, and where the spaces on the right are taken in a formal sense.

PROOF. Since the morphisms increase the intertwining spaces, when defined either in a representation theory sense, or just formally, we have inclusions as follows:

$$\text{Hom}(u^{\otimes k}, u^{\otimes l}) \subset \text{Hom}(U^{\otimes k}, U^{\otimes l})$$

More generally, we have such inclusions when replacing (G, u) with any pair producing a factorization of π . Thus, by Tannakian duality, the Hopf image must be given by the fact that the intertwining spaces must be the biggest, subject to the above inclusions.

On the other hand, since u is biunitary, so is U , and it follows that the spaces on the right form a Tannakian category. Thus, we have a quantum group (H, v) given by:

$$\text{Hom}(v^{\otimes k}, v^{\otimes l}) = \text{Hom}(U^{\otimes k}, U^{\otimes l})$$

By the above discussion, $C(H)$ follows to be the Hopf image of π , as claimed. \square

The inner faithful models $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$ are a very interesting notion, because they are not subject to the coamenability condition on G , as it was the case with the stationary models, as explained in Theorem 16.3.

In fact, there are no known restrictions on the class of subgroups $G \subset U_N^+$ which can be modelled in an inner faithful way. Thus, our modelling theory applies a priori to any compact quantum group.

Regarding now the study of the inner faithful models, a key problem is that of computing the Haar integration functional. The result here, from [28], [95], is as follows:

THEOREM 16.8. *Given an inner faithful model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$, we have*

$$\int_G = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{r=1}^k \int_G^r$$

where $\int_G^r = (\varphi \circ \pi)^{*r}$, with $\varphi = \text{tr} \otimes \int_T$ being the random matrix trace.

PROOF. As a first observation, there is an obvious similarity here with the Woronowicz construction of the Haar measure, explained in chapter 1 above. In fact, the above result holds more generally for any model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow B$, with $\varphi \in B^*$ being a faithful trace. With this picture in hand, the Woronowicz construction simply corresponds to the case $\pi = \text{id}$, and the result itself is therefore a generalization of Woronowicz's result.

In order to prove now the result, we can proceed as in chapter 1. If we denote by \int'_G the limit in the statement, we must prove that this limit converges, and that we have:

$$\int'_G = \int_G$$

It is enough to check this on the coefficients of corepresentations, and if we let $v = u^{\otimes k}$ be one of the Peter-Weyl corepresentations, we must prove that we have:

$$\left(id \otimes \int'_G \right) v = \left(id \otimes \int_G \right) v$$

We know from chapter 1 that the matrix on the right is the orthogonal projection onto $Fix(v)$. Regarding now the matrix on the left, this is the orthogonal projection onto the 1-eigenspace of $(id \otimes \varphi\pi)v$. Now observe that, if we set $V_{ij} = \pi(v_{ij})$, we have:

$$(id \otimes \varphi\pi)v = (id \otimes \varphi)V$$

Thus, as in chapter 1, we conclude that the 1-eigenspace that we are interested in equals $Fix(V)$. But, according to Theorem 16.7, we have:

$$Fix(V) = Fix(v)$$

Thus, we have proved that we have $\int'_G = \int_G$, as desired. \square

Summarizing, we have so far a notion of matrix model, and a notion of inner faithfulness which is quite broad, and that we can study via both algebra and analysis.

16b. Stationarity

Before getting into more about inner faithfulness, let us first go back to the stationary models. These models are quite restrictive, because G must be coamenable. However, there are many interesting examples of coamenable compact quantum groups, and in order to better understand these examples, and also in order to construct some new examples, our idea will be that of looking for stationary models for them.

We first have the following useful theoretical result:

THEOREM 16.9. *For $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) *$Im(\pi)$ is a Hopf algebra, and $(tr \otimes \int_T)\pi$ is the Haar integration on it.*
- (2) *$\psi = (tr \otimes \int_X)\pi$ satisfies the idempotent state property $\psi * \psi = \psi$.*
- (3) *$T_e^2 = T_e$, $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}$, $\forall e \in \{1, *\}^p$, where:*

$$(T_e)_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p} = \left(tr \otimes \int_T \right) (U_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots U_{i_p j_p}^{e_p})$$

If these conditions are satisfied, we say that π is stationary on its image.

PROOF. Given a matrix model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$ as in the statement, we can factorize it via its Hopf image, as in Definition 16.6 above:

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow C(H) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

Now observe that the conditions (1,2,3) in the statement depend only on the factorized representation:

$$\nu : C(H) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

Thus, we can assume in practice that we have $G = H$, which means that we can assume that π is inner faithful. With this assumption made, the general integration formula from Theorem 16.8 applies to our situation, and the proof of the equivalences goes as follows:

(1) \implies (2) This is clear from definitions, because the Haar integration on any compact quantum group satisfies the idempotent state equation:

$$\psi * \psi = \psi$$

(2) \implies (1) Assuming $\psi * \psi = \psi$, we have, for any $r \in \mathbb{N}$:

$$\psi^{*r} = \psi$$

Thus Theorem 16.8 gives $\int_G = \psi$, and by using Theorem 16.3, we obtain the result.

In order to establish now (2) \iff (3), we use the following elementary formula, which comes from the definition of the convolution operation:

$$\psi^{*r}(u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_p j_p}^{e_p}) = (T_e^r)_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p}$$

(2) \implies (3) Assuming $\psi * \psi = \psi$, by using the above formula at $r = 1, 2$ we obtain that the matrices T_e and T_e^2 have the same coefficients, and so they are equal.

(3) \implies (2) Assuming $T_e^2 = T_e$, by using the above formula at $r = 1, 2$ we obtain that the linear forms ψ and $\psi * \psi$ coincide on any product of coefficients $u_{i_1 j_1}^{e_1} \dots u_{i_p j_p}^{e_p}$. Now since these coefficients span a dense subalgebra of $C(G)$, this gives the result. \square

As a first illustration, we will apply this criterion to certain models for the quantum groups O_N^*, U_N^* . We first have the following result:

PROPOSITION 16.10. *We have a matrix model as follows,*

$$C(O_N^*) \rightarrow M_2(C(U_N))$$

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{ij} \\ \bar{v}_{ij} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where v is the fundamental corepresentation of $C(U_N)$, as well as a model as follows,

$$C(U_N^*) \rightarrow M_2(C(U_N \times U_N))$$

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{ij} \\ w_{ij} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where v, w are the fundamental corepresentations of the two copies of $C(U_N)$.

PROOF. It is routine to check that the matrices on the right are indeed biunitaries, and since the first matrix is also self-adjoint, we obtain in this way models as follows:

$$C(O_N^+) \rightarrow M_2(C(U_N))$$

$$C(U_N^+) \rightarrow M_2(C(U_N \times U_N))$$

Regarding now the half-commutation relations, this comes from something general, regarding the antidiagonal 2×2 matrices. Consider indeed matrices as follows:

$$X_i = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_i \\ y_i & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We have then the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned} X_i X_j X_k &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_i \\ y_i & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_j \\ y_j & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_k \\ y_k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & x_i y_j x_k \\ y_i x_j y_k & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Since this quantity is symmetric in i, k , we obtain from this:

$$X_i X_j X_k = X_k X_j X_i$$

Thus, the antidiagonal 2×2 matrices half-commute, and so our models factorize as claimed. \square

We can now formulate our first concrete modelling theorem, as follows:

THEOREM 16.11. *The above antidiagonal models, namely*

$$C(O_N^*) \rightarrow M_2(C(U_N))$$

$$C(U_N^*) \rightarrow M_2(C(U_N \times U_N))$$

are both stationary.

PROOF. We first discuss the case of O_N^* . We use Theorem 16.9 (3). Since the fundamental representation is self-adjoint, the matrices T_e with $e \in \{1, *\}^p$ are all equal. We denote this common matrix by T_p . According to the definition of T_p , we have:

$$(T_p)_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p} = \left(tr \otimes \int_H \right) \left[\begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{i_1 j_1} \\ \bar{v}_{i_1 j_1} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdots \cdots \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{i_p j_p} \\ \bar{v}_{i_p j_p} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right]$$

Since when multiplying an odd number of antidiagonal matrices we obtain an atidiagonal matrix, we have $T_p = 0$ for p odd. Also, when p is even, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (T_p)_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p} &= \left(\text{tr} \otimes \int_H \right) \begin{pmatrix} v_{i_1 j_1} \dots \bar{v}_{i_p j_p} & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{v}_{i_1 j_1} \dots v_{i_p j_p} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_H v_{i_1 j_1} \dots \bar{v}_{i_p j_p} + \int_H \bar{v}_{i_1 j_1} \dots v_{i_p j_p} \right) \\ &= \int_H \text{Re}(v_{i_1 j_1} \dots \bar{v}_{i_p j_p}) \end{aligned}$$

We have $T_p^2 = T_p = 0$ when p is odd, so we are left with proving that we have $T_p^2 = T_p$, when p is even. For this purpose, we use the following formula:

$$\text{Re}(x)\text{Re}(y) = \frac{1}{2} (\text{Re}(xy) + \text{Re}(x\bar{y}))$$

By using this identity for each of the terms which appear in the product, and multi-index notations in order to simplify the writing, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} &(T_p^2)_{ij} \\ &= \sum_{k_1 \dots k_p} (T_p)_{i_1 \dots i_p, k_1 \dots k_p} (T_p)_{k_1 \dots k_p, j_1 \dots j_p} \\ &= \int_H \int_H \sum_{k_1 \dots k_p} \text{Re}(v_{i_1 k_1} \dots \bar{v}_{i_p k_p}) \text{Re}(w_{k_1 j_1} \dots \bar{w}_{k_p j_p}) dv dw \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_H \int_H \sum_{k_1 \dots k_p} \text{Re}(v_{i_1 k_1} w_{k_1 j_1} \dots \bar{v}_{i_p k_p} \bar{w}_{k_p j_p}) + \text{Re}(v_{i_1 k_1} \bar{w}_{k_1 j_1} \dots \bar{v}_{i_p k_p} w_{k_p j_p}) dv dw \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_H \int_H \text{Re}((vw)_{i_1 j_1} \dots (\bar{v}\bar{w})_{i_p j_p}) + \text{Re}((v\bar{w})_{i_1 j_1} \dots (\bar{v}w)_{i_p j_p}) dv dw \end{aligned}$$

Now since $vw \in H$ is uniformly distributed when $v, w \in H$ are uniformly distributed, the quantity on the left integrates up to $(T_p)_{ij}$. Also, since H is conjugation-stable, $\bar{w} \in H$ is uniformly distributed when $w \in H$ is uniformly distributed, so the quantity on the right integrates up to the same quantity, namely $(T_p)_{ij}$. Thus, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (T_p^2)_{ij} &= \frac{1}{2} \left((T_p)_{ij} + (T_p)_{ij} \right) \\ &= (T_p)_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Summarizing, we have obtained that for any p , the condition $T_p^2 = T_p$ is satisfied. Thus Theorem 16.9 applies, and shows that our model is stationary, as claimed.

As for the proof of the stationarity for the model for U_N^* , this is similar. See [21]. \square

As a second illustration, regarding H_N^*, K_N^* , we have:

THEOREM 16.12. *We have a stationary matrix model as follows,*

$$C(H_N^*) \rightarrow M_2(C(K_N))$$

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{ij} \\ \bar{v}_{ij} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where v is the fundamental corepresentation of $C(K_N)$, as well as a stationary model

$$C(K_N^*) \rightarrow M_2(C(K_N \times K_N))$$

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & v_{ij} \\ w_{ij} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

where v, w are the fundamental corepresentations of the two copies of $C(K_N)$.

PROOF. This follows by adapting the proof of Proposition 16.10 and Theorem 16.11 above, by adding there the H_N^+, K_N^+ relations. All this is in fact part of a more general phenomenon, concerning half-liberation in general, and we refer here to [15], [44]. \square

Summarizing, we have some interesting theory and examples for both the stationary models, and for the general inner faithful models.

16c. Weyl matrices

Following [31], let us discuss now some more subtle examples of stationary models, related to the Pauli matrices, and Weyl matrices, and physics. We first have:

DEFINITION 16.13. *Given a finite abelian group H , the associated Weyl matrices are*

$$W_{ia} : e_b \rightarrow \langle i, b \rangle e_{a+b}$$

where $i \in H, a, b \in \widehat{H}$, and where $(i, b) \rightarrow \langle i, b \rangle$ is the Fourier coupling $H \times \widehat{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$.

As a basic example, consider the simplest cyclic group, namely:

$$H = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$$

Here the Fourier coupling is $\langle i, b \rangle = (-1)^{ib}$, and the Weyl matrices act as follows:

$$W_{00} : e_b \rightarrow e_b \quad , \quad W_{10} : e_b \rightarrow (-1)^b e_b$$

$$W_{11} : e_b \rightarrow (-1)^b e_{b+1} \quad , \quad W_{01} : e_b \rightarrow e_{b+1}$$

Thus, we have the following formulae for the Weyl matrices:

$$W_{00} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad W_{10} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W_{11} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad , \quad W_{01} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

We recognize here, up to some multiplicative factors, the four Pauli matrices. Now back to the general case, we have the following well-known result:

PROPOSITION 16.14. *The Weyl matrices are unitaries, and satisfy:*

- (1) $W_{ia}^* = \langle i, a \rangle W_{-i, -a}$.
- (2) $W_{ia}W_{jb} = \langle i, b \rangle W_{i+j, a+b}$.
- (3) $W_{ia}W_{jb}^* = \langle j - i, b \rangle W_{i-j, a-b}$.
- (4) $W_{ia}^*W_{jb} = \langle i, a - b \rangle W_{j-i, b-a}$.

PROOF. The unitary follows from (3,4), and the rest of the proof goes as follows:

(1) We have indeed the following computation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{ia}^* &= \left(\sum_b \langle i, b \rangle E_{a+b, b} \right)^* \\
 &= \sum_b \langle -i, b \rangle E_{b, a+b} \\
 &= \sum_b \langle -i, b - a \rangle E_{b-a, b} \\
 &= \langle i, a \rangle W_{-i, -a}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) Here the verification goes as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{ia}W_{jb} &= \left(\sum_d \langle i, b + d \rangle E_{a+b+d, b+d} \right) \left(\sum_d \langle j, d \rangle E_{b+d, d} \right) \\
 &= \sum_d \langle i, b \rangle \langle i + j, d \rangle E_{a+b+d, d} \\
 &= \langle i, b \rangle W_{i+j, a+b}
 \end{aligned}$$

(3,4) By combining the above two formulae, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{ia}W_{jb}^* &= \langle j, b \rangle W_{ia}W_{-j, -b} \\
 &= \langle j, b \rangle \langle i, -b \rangle W_{i-j, a-b}
 \end{aligned}$$

We obtain as well the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{ia}^*W_{jb} &= \langle i, a \rangle W_{-i, -a}W_{jb} \\
 &= \langle i, a \rangle \langle -i, b \rangle W_{j-i, b-a}
 \end{aligned}$$

But this gives the formulae in the statement, and we are done. \square

Observe that, with $n = |H|$, we can use an isomorphism $l^2(\widehat{H}) \simeq \mathbb{C}^n$ as to view each W_{ia} as a usual matrix, $W_{ia} \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, and hence as a usual unitary, $W_{ia} \in U_n$.

Given a vector ξ , we denote by $Proj(\xi)$ the orthogonal projection onto $\mathbb{C}\xi$. We have:

PROPOSITION 16.15. *Given a closed subgroup $E \subset U_n$, we have a representation*

$$\pi_H : C(S_N^+) \rightarrow M_N(C(E))$$

$$w_{ia,jb} \rightarrow [U \rightarrow Proj(W_{ia}UW_{jb}^*)]$$

where $n = |H|$, $N = n^2$, and where W_{ia} are the Weyl matrices associated to H .

PROOF. The Weyl matrices being given by $W_{ia} : e_b \rightarrow \langle i, b \rangle e_{a+b}$, we have:

$$tr(W_{ia}) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (i, a) = (0, 0) \\ 0 & \text{if } (i, a) \neq (0, 0) \end{cases}$$

Together with the formulae in Proposition 16.14, this shows that the Weyl matrices are pairwise orthogonal with respect to the following scalar product on $M_n(\mathbb{C})$:

$$\langle x, y \rangle = tr(x^*y)$$

Thus, these matrices form an orthogonal basis of $M_n(\mathbb{C})$, consisting of unitaries:

$$W = \left\{ W_{ia} \mid i \in H, a \in \widehat{H} \right\}$$

Thus, each row and each column of the matrix $\xi_{ia,jb} = W_{ia}UW_{jb}^*$ is an orthogonal basis of $M_n(\mathbb{C})$, and so the corresponding projections form a magic unitary, as claimed. \square

We will need the following well-known result:

PROPOSITION 16.16. *With $T = Proj(x_1) \dots Proj(x_p)$ and $\|x_i\| = 1$ we have*

$$\langle T\xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \xi, x_p \rangle \langle x_p, x_{p-1} \rangle \dots \langle x_2, x_1 \rangle \langle x_1, \eta \rangle$$

for any ξ, η . In particular, we have:

$$Tr(T) = \langle x_1, x_p \rangle \langle x_p, x_{p-1} \rangle \dots \langle x_2, x_1 \rangle$$

PROOF. For $\|x\| = 1$ we have $Proj(x)\xi = \langle \xi, x \rangle x$. This gives:

$$\begin{aligned} T\xi &= Proj(x_1) \dots Proj(x_p)\xi \\ &= Proj(x_1) \dots Proj(x_{p-1}) \langle \xi, x_p \rangle x_p \\ &= Proj(x_1) \dots Proj(x_{p-2}) \langle \xi, x_p \rangle \langle x_p, x_{p-1} \rangle x_{p-1} \\ &= \dots \\ &= \langle \xi, x_p \rangle \langle x_p, x_{p-1} \rangle \dots \langle x_2, x_1 \rangle x_1 \end{aligned}$$

Now by taking the scalar product with η , this gives the first assertion. As for the second assertion, this follows from the first assertion, by summing over $\xi = \eta = e_i$. \square

Now back to the Weyl matrix models, let us first compute T_p . We have:

PROPOSITION 16.17. *We have the formula*

$$\begin{aligned} & (T_p)_{ia,jb} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \langle i_1, a_1 - a_p \rangle \dots \langle i_p, a_p - a_{p-1} \rangle \langle j_1, b_1 - b_2 \rangle \dots \langle j_p, b_p - b_1 \rangle \\ & \int_E \text{tr}(W_{i_1 - i_2, a_1 - a_2} U W_{j_2 - j_1, b_2 - b_1} U^*) \dots \text{tr}(W_{i_p - i_1, a_p - a_1} U W_{j_1 - j_p, b_1 - b_p} U^*) dU \end{aligned}$$

with all the indices varying in a cyclic way.

PROOF. By using the trace formula in Proposition 16.16 above, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & (T_p)_{ia,jb} \\ &= \left(\text{tr} \otimes \int_E \right) \left(\text{Proj}(W_{i_1 a_1} U W_{j_1 b_1}^*) \dots \text{Proj}(W_{i_p a_p} U W_{j_p b_p}^*) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \int_E \langle W_{i_1 a_1} U W_{j_1 b_1}^*, W_{i_p a_p} U W_{j_p b_p}^* \rangle \dots \langle W_{i_2 a_2} U W_{j_2 b_2}^*, W_{i_1 a_1} U W_{j_1 b_1}^* \rangle dU \end{aligned}$$

In order to compute now the scalar products, observe that we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle W_{ia} U W_{jb}^*, W_{kc} U W_{ld}^* \rangle &= \text{tr}(W_{jb} U^* W_{ia}^* W_{kc} U W_{ld}^*) \\ &= \text{tr}(W_{ia}^* W_{kc} U W_{ld}^* W_{jb} U^*) \\ &= \langle i, a - c \rangle \langle l, d - b \rangle \text{tr}(W_{k-i, c-a} U W_{j-l, b-d} U^*) \end{aligned}$$

By plugging these quantities into the formula of T_p , we obtain the result. \square

Consider now the Weyl group $W = \{W_{ia}\} \subset U_n$, that we already met in the proof of Proposition 16.15 above. We have the following result, from [31]:

THEOREM 16.18. *For any compact group $W \subset E \subset U_n$, the model*

$$\pi_H : C(S_N^+) \rightarrow M_N(C(E))$$

$$w_{ia,jb} \rightarrow [U \rightarrow \text{Proj}(W_{ia} U W_{jb}^*)]$$

constructed above is stationary on its image.

PROOF. We must prove that we have $T_p^2 = T_p$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (T_p^2)_{ia,jb} \\
&= \sum_{kc} (T_p)_{ia,kc} (T_p)_{kc,jb} \\
&= \frac{1}{N^2} \sum_{kc} \langle i_1, a_1 - a_p \rangle \dots \langle i_p, a_p - a_{p-1} \rangle \langle k_1, c_1 - c_2 \rangle \dots \langle k_p, c_p - c_1 \rangle \\
&\quad \langle k_1, c_1 - c_p \rangle \dots \langle k_p, c_p - c_{p-1} \rangle \langle j_1, b_1 - b_2 \rangle \dots \langle j_p, b_p - b_1 \rangle \\
&\quad \int_E tr(W_{i_1-i_2, a_1-a_2} U W_{k_2-k_1, c_2-c_1} U^*) \dots tr(W_{i_p-i_1, a_p-a_1} U W_{k_1-k_p, c_1-c_p} U^*) dU \\
&\quad \int_E tr(W_{k_1-k_2, c_1-c_2} V W_{j_2-j_1, b_2-b_1} V^*) \dots tr(W_{k_p-k_1, c_p-c_1} V W_{j_1-j_p, b_1-b_p} V^*) dV
\end{aligned}$$

By rearranging the terms, this formula becomes:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (T_p^2)_{ia,jb} \\
&= \frac{1}{N^2} \langle i_1, a_1 - a_p \rangle \dots \langle i_p, a_p - a_{p-1} \rangle \langle j_1, b_1 - b_2 \rangle \dots \langle j_p, b_p - b_1 \rangle \\
&\quad \int_E \int_E \sum_{kc} \langle k_1 - k_p, c_1 - c_p \rangle \dots \langle k_p - k_{p-1}, c_p - c_{p-1} \rangle \\
&\quad tr(W_{i_1-i_2, a_1-a_2} U W_{k_2-k_1, c_2-c_1} U^*) tr(W_{k_1-k_2, c_1-c_2} V W_{j_2-j_1, b_2-b_1} V^*) \\
&\quad \dots \dots \dots \\
&\quad tr(W_{i_p-i_1, a_p-a_1} U W_{k_1-k_p, c_1-c_p} U^*) tr(W_{k_p-k_1, c_p-c_1} V W_{j_1-j_p, b_1-b_p} V^*) dU dV
\end{aligned}$$

Let us denote by I the above double integral. By using $W_{kc}^* = \langle k, c \rangle W_{-k, -c}$ for each of the couplings, and by moving as well all the U^* variables to the left, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_E \int_E \sum_{kc} tr(U^* W_{i_1-i_2, a_1-a_2} U W_{k_2-k_1, c_2-c_1}) tr(W_{k_2-k_1, c_2-c_1}^* V W_{j_2-j_1, b_2-b_1} V^*) \\
&\quad \dots \dots \dots \\
&\quad tr(U^* W_{i_p-i_1, a_p-a_1} U W_{k_1-k_p, c_1-c_p}) tr(W_{k_1-k_p, c_1-c_p}^* V W_{j_1-j_p, b_1-b_p} V^*) dU dV
\end{aligned}$$

In order to perform now the sums, we use the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
tr(AW_{kc})tr(W_{kc}^*B) &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{qrst} A_{qr}(W_{kc})_{rq}(W_{kc}^*)_{st} B_{ts} \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{qrst} A_{qr} \langle k, q \rangle \delta_{r-q, c} \langle k, -s \rangle \delta_{t-s, c} B_{ts} \\
&= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{qs} \langle k, q - s \rangle A_{q, q+c} B_{s+c, s}
\end{aligned}$$

If we denote by A_x, B_x the variables which appear in the formula of I , we have:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{N^p} \int_E \int_E \sum_{kcqs} \langle k_2 - k_1, q_1 - s_1 \rangle \dots \langle k_1 - k_p, q_p - s_p \rangle \\
 &\quad (A_1)_{q_1, q_1+c_2-c_1} (B_1)_{s_1+c_2-c_1, s_1} \dots (A_p)_{q_p, q_p+c_1-c_p} (B_p)_{s_p+c_1-c_p, s_p} \\
 &= \frac{1}{N^p} \int_E \int_E \sum_{kcqs} \langle k_1, q_p - s_p - q_1 + s_1 \rangle \dots \langle k_p, q_{p-1} - s_{p-1} - q_p + s_p \rangle \\
 &\quad (A_1)_{q_1, q_1+c_2-c_1} (B_1)_{s_1+c_2-c_1, s_1} \dots (A_p)_{q_p, q_p+c_1-c_p} (B_p)_{s_p+c_1-c_p, s_p}
 \end{aligned}$$

Now observe that we can perform the sums over k_1, \dots, k_p . We obtain in this way a multiplicative factor n^p , along with the condition:

$$q_1 - s_1 = \dots = q_p - s_p$$

Thus we must have $q_x = s_x + a$ for a certain a , and the above formula becomes:

$$I = \frac{1}{n^p} \int_E \int_E \sum_{csa} (A_1)_{s_1+a, s_1+c_2-c_1+a} (B_1)_{s_1+c_2-c_1, s_1} \dots (A_p)_{s_p+a, s_p+c_1-c_p+a} (B_p)_{s_p+c_1-c_p, s_p}$$

Consider now the variables $r_x = c_{x+1} - c_x$, which altogether range over the set Z of multi-indices having sum 0. By replacing the sum over c_x with the sum over r_x , which creates a multiplicative n factor, we obtain the following formula:

$$I = \frac{1}{n^{p-1}} \int_E \int_E \sum_{r \in Z} \sum_{sa} (A_1)_{s_1+a, s_1+r_1+a} (B_1)_{s_1+r_1, s_1} \dots (A_p)_{s_p+a, s_p+r_p+a} (B_p)_{s_p+r_p, s_p}$$

For an arbitrary multi-index r we have:

$$\delta_{\sum_i r_i, 0} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i \langle i, r_1 \rangle \dots \langle i, r_p \rangle$$

Thus, we can replace the sum over $r \in Z$ by a full sum, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \frac{1}{n^p} \int_E \int_E \sum_{rsia} \langle i, r_1 \rangle (A_1)_{s_1+a, s_1+r_1+a} (B_1)_{s_1+r_1, s_1} \\
 &\quad \dots \dots \dots \\
 &\quad \langle i, r_p \rangle (A_p)_{s_p+a, s_p+r_p+a} (B_p)_{s_p+r_p, s_p}
 \end{aligned}$$

In order to “absorb” now the indices i, a , we can use the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &W_{ia}^* A W_{ia} \\
 &= \left(\sum_b \langle i, -b \rangle E_{b, a+b} \right) \left(\sum_{bc} E_{a+b, a+c} A_{a+b, a+c} \right) \left(\sum_c \langle i, c \rangle E_{a+c, c} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{bc} \langle i, c - b \rangle E_{bc} A_{a+b, a+c}
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have:

$$(W_{ia}^*AW_{ia})_{bc} = \langle i, c - b \rangle A_{a+b,a+c}$$

Our formula becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{n^p} \int_E \int_E \sum_{rsia} (W_{ia}^*A_1W_{ia})_{s_1,s_1+r_1} (B_1)_{s_1+r_1,s_1} \cdots (W_{ia}^*A_pW_{ia})_{s_p,s_p+r_p} (B_p)_{s_p+r_p,s_p} \\ &= \int_E \int_E \sum_{ia} \text{tr}(W_{ia}^*A_1W_{ia}B_1) \cdots \text{tr}(W_{ia}^*A_pW_{ia}B_p) \end{aligned}$$

Now by replacing A_x, B_x with their respective values, we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_E \int_E \sum_{ia} \text{tr}(W_{ia}^*U^*W_{i_1-i_2,a_1-a_2}UW_{ia}VW_{j_2-j_1,b_2-b_1}V^*) \\ &\quad \cdots \cdots \\ &\quad \text{tr}(W_{ia}^*U^*W_{i_p-i_1,a_p-a_1}UW_{ia}VW_{j_1-j_p,b_1-b_p}V^*)dUdV \end{aligned}$$

By moving the $W_{ia}^*U^*$ variables at right, we obtain, with $S_{ia} = UW_{ia}V$:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sum_{ia} \int_E \int_E \text{tr}(W_{i_1-i_2,a_1-a_2}S_{ia}W_{j_2-j_1,b_2-b_1}S_{ia}^*) \\ &\quad \cdots \cdots \\ &\quad \text{tr}(W_{i_p-i_1,a_p-a_1}S_{ia}W_{j_1-j_p,b_1-b_p}S_{ia}^*)dUdV \end{aligned}$$

Now since S_{ia} is Haar distributed when U, V are Haar distributed, we obtain:

$$I = N \int_E \int_E \text{tr}(W_{i_1-i_2,a_1-a_2}UW_{j_2-j_1,b_2-b_1}U^*) \cdots \text{tr}(W_{i_p-i_1,a_p-a_1}UW_{j_1-j_p,b_1-b_p}U^*)dU$$

But this is exactly N times the integral in the formula of $(T_p)_{ia,jb}$, from Proposition 16.17 above. Since the N factor cancels with one of the two N factors that we found in the beginning of the proof, when first computing $(T_p^2)_{ia,jb}$, we are done. \square

As an illustration for the above result, going back to [22], we have:

THEOREM 16.19. *We have a stationary matrix model*

$$\pi : C(S_4^+) \subset M_4(C(SU_2))$$

given on the standard coordinates by the formula

$$\pi(u_{ij}) = [x \rightarrow Proj(c_i x c_j)]$$

where $x \in SU_2$, and c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 are the Pauli matrices.

PROOF. As already explained in the comments following Definition 16.13, the Pauli matrices appear as particular cases of the Weyl matrices. To be more precise, consider the group $H = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$, with standard Fourier coupling, as follows:

$$\langle i, b \rangle = (-1)^{ib}$$

The Weyl matrices, as defined in the above, act then as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{00} : e_b &\rightarrow e_b & , & & W_{10} : e_b &\rightarrow (-1)^b e_b \\ W_{11} : e_b &\rightarrow (-1)^b e_{b+1} & , & & W_{01} : e_b &\rightarrow e_{b+1} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have the following formulae for the Weyl matrices:

$$\begin{aligned} W_{00} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & , & & W_{10} &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ W_{11} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} & , & & W_{01} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

We recognize here, up to some multiplicative factors, the four Pauli matrices. By working out now the details of the various constructions above, we conclude that Theorem 16.18 produces in this case the model in the statement. \square

Observe that, since the matrix $Proj(c_i x c_j)$ depends only on the image of x in the quotient group $SU_2 \rightarrow SO_3$, we can replace the model space SU_2 by the smaller space SO_3 , if we want to, and so we have a matrix model as follows:

$$\pi : C(S_4^+) \subset M_4(C(SO_3))$$

This is something that can be used in conjunction with the isomorphism $S_4^+ \simeq SO_3^{-1}$ from chapter 9 above, and as explained in [13], our model becomes in this way something quite conceptual, algebraically speaking, as follows:

$$\pi : C(SO_3^{-1}) \subset M_4(C(SO_3))$$

In general, going beyond stationarity is a difficult task, and among the results here, let us mention the universal modelling questions for quantum permutations and quantum reflections [31], [46], various results on the flat models for the discrete groups [29], questions regarding the Hadamard matrix models [13], [19], and the related fine analytic study on the compact and discrete quantum groups [47], [61], [89].

16d. Fourier models

In what follows we discuss the Hadamard models, which are of particular importance. Let us start with the following well-known definition:

DEFINITION 16.20. *A complex Hadamard matrix is a square matrix*

$$H \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$$

whose entries are on the unit circle, and whose rows are pairwise orthogonal.

Observe that the orthogonality condition tells us that the rescaled matrix $U = H/\sqrt{N}$ must be unitary. Thus, these matrices form a real algebraic manifold, given by:

$$X_N = M_N(\mathbb{T}) \cap \sqrt{N}U_N$$

The basic example is the Fourier matrix, $F_N = (w^{ij})$ with $w = e^{2\pi i/N}$. In standard matrix form, and with indices $i, j = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$, this matrix is as follows:

$$F_N = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & w & w^2 & \dots & w^{N-1} \\ 1 & w^2 & w^4 & \dots & w^{2(N-1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 1 & w^{N-1} & w^{2(N-1)} & \dots & w^{(N-1)^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

More generally, we have as example the Fourier coupling of any finite abelian group G , regarded via the isomorphism $G \simeq \widehat{G}$ as a square matrix, $F_G \in M_G(\mathbb{C})$:

$$F_G = \langle i, j \rangle_{i \in G, j \in \widehat{G}}$$

Observe that for the cyclic group $G = \mathbb{Z}_N$ we obtain in this way the above standard Fourier matrix F_N . In general, we obtain a tensor product of Fourier matrices F_N .

To be more precise here, we have the following result:

THEOREM 16.21. *Given a finite abelian group G , with dual group $\widehat{G} = \{\chi : G \rightarrow \mathbb{T}\}$, consider the Fourier coupling $\mathcal{F}_G : G \times \widehat{G} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$, given by $(i, \chi) \rightarrow \chi(i)$.*

- (1) *Via the standard isomorphism $G \simeq \widehat{G}$, this Fourier coupling can be regarded as a square matrix, $F_G \in M_G(\mathbb{T})$, which is a complex Hadamard matrix.*
- (2) *In the case of the cyclic group $G = \mathbb{Z}_N$ we obtain in this way, via the standard identification $\mathbb{Z}_N = \{1, \dots, N\}$, the Fourier matrix F_N .*
- (3) *In general, when using a decomposition $G = \mathbb{Z}_{N_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}_{N_k}$, the corresponding Fourier matrix is given by $F_G = F_{N_1} \otimes \dots \otimes F_{N_k}$.*

PROOF. This follows indeed from some basic facts from group theory:

(1) With the identification $G \simeq \widehat{G}$ made our matrix is given by $(F_G)_{i\chi} = \chi(i)$, and the scalar products between the rows are computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle R_i, R_j \rangle &= \sum_{\chi} \chi(i) \overline{\chi(j)} \\ &= \sum_{\chi} \chi(i-j) \\ &= |G| \cdot \delta_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain indeed a complex Hadamard matrix.

(2) This follows from the well-known and elementary fact that, via the identifications $\mathbb{Z}_N = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_N} = \{1, \dots, N\}$, the Fourier coupling here is as follows, with $w = e^{2\pi i/N}$:

$$(i, j) \rightarrow w^{ij}$$

(3) We use here the following well-known formula, for the duals of products:

$$\widehat{H \times K} = \widehat{H} \times \widehat{K}$$

At the level of the corresponding Fourier couplings, we obtain from this:

$$F_{H \times K} = F_H \otimes F_K$$

Now by decomposing G into cyclic groups, as in the statement, and by using (2) for the cyclic components, we obtain the formula in the statement. \square

There are many other examples of Hadamard matrices, with some being fairly exotic, appearing in various branches of mathematics and physics. The idea is that the complex Hadamard matrices can be thought of as being “generalized Fourier matrices”, and this is where the interest in these matrices comes from. See [85].

In relation with the quantum groups, the starting observation is as follows:

PROPOSITION 16.22. *If $H \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ is Hadamard, the rank one projections*

$$P_{ij} = \text{Proj} \left(\begin{array}{c} H_i \\ H_j \end{array} \right)$$

where $H_1, \dots, H_N \in \mathbb{T}^N$ are the rows of H , form a magic unitary.

PROOF. This is clear, the verification for the rows being as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} H_i \\ H_j \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} H_k \\ H_l \end{array} \right\rangle &= \sum_l \frac{H_{il}}{H_{jl}} \cdot \frac{H_{kl}}{H_{il}} \\ &= \sum_l \frac{H_{kl}}{H_{jl}} \\ &= N \delta_{jk} \end{aligned}$$

The verification for the columns is similar, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\langle \begin{array}{c} H_i \\ H_j \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} H_k \\ H_l \end{array} \right\rangle &= \sum_l \frac{H_{il}}{H_{jl}} \cdot \frac{H_{jl}}{H_{kl}} \\ &= \sum_l \frac{H_{il}}{H_{kl}} \\ &= N \delta_{ik} \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we obtain the result. \square

We can proceed now exactly in the same way as we did with the Weyl matrices, namely by constructing a model of $C(S_N^+)$, and performing the Hopf image construction.

We are led in this way to the following definition:

DEFINITION 16.23. *To any Hadamard matrix $H \in M_N(\mathbb{C})$ we associate the quantum permutation group $G \subset S_N^+$ given by the fact that $C(G)$ is the Hopf image of*

$$\pi : C(S_N^+) \rightarrow M_N(\mathbb{C})$$

$$u_{ij} \rightarrow Proj \left(\frac{H_i}{H_j} \right)$$

where $H_1, \dots, H_N \in \mathbb{T}^N$ are the rows of H .

Summarizing, we have a construction $H \rightarrow G$, and our claim is that this construction is something really useful, with G encoding the combinatorics of H . To be more precise, our claim is that “ H can be thought of as being a kind of Fourier matrix for G ”.

There are several results supporting this claim, with the main evidence coming from the following result, which collects the basic results regarding the construction $H \rightarrow G$:

THEOREM 16.24. *The construction $H \rightarrow G$ has the following properties:*

- (1) *For a Fourier matrix $H = F_G$ we obtain the group G itself, acting on itself.*
- (2) *For $H \notin \{F_G\}$, the quantum group G is not classical, nor a group dual.*
- (3) *For a tensor product $H = H' \otimes H''$ we obtain a product, $G = G' \times G''$.*

PROOF. All this material is standard, and elementary, as follows:

(1) Let us first discuss the cyclic group case, where our Hadamard matrix is a usual Fourier matrix, $H = F_N$. Here the rows of H are given by $H_i = \rho^i$, where:

$$\rho = (1, w, w^2, \dots, w^{N-1})$$

Thus, we have the following formula, for the associated magic basis:

$$\frac{H_i}{H_j} = \rho^{i-j}$$

It follows that the corresponding rank 1 projections $P_{ij} = Proj(H_i/H_j)$ form a circulant matrix, all whose entries commute. Since the entries commute, the corresponding quantum group must satisfy $G \subset S_N$. Now by taking into account the circulant property of $P = (P_{ij})$ as well, we are led to the conclusion that we have:

$$G = \mathbb{Z}_N$$

In the general case now, where $H = F_G$, with G being an arbitrary finite abelian group, the result can be proved either by extending the above proof, or by decomposing $G = \mathbb{Z}_{N_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}_{N_k}$ and using (3) below, whose proof is independent from the rest.

(2) This is something more tricky, needing some general study of the representations whose Hopf images are commutative, or cocommutative. For details here, along with a number of supplementary facts on the construction $H \rightarrow G$, we refer to [19].

(3) Assume that we have a tensor product $H = H' \otimes H''$, and let G, G', G'' be the associated quantum permutation groups. We have then a diagram as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 C(S_{N'}^+) \otimes C(S_{N''}^+) & \longrightarrow & C(G') \otimes C(G'') & \longrightarrow & M_{N'}(\mathbb{C}) \otimes M_{N''}(\mathbb{C}) \\
 \uparrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 C(S_N^+) & \longrightarrow & C(G) & \longrightarrow & M_N(\mathbb{C})
 \end{array}$$

Here all the maps are the canonical ones, with those on the left and on the right coming from $N = N'N''$. At the level of standard generators, the diagram is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 u'_{ij} \otimes u''_{ab} & \longrightarrow & w'_{ij} \otimes w''_{ab} & \longrightarrow & P'_{ij} \otimes P''_{ab} \\
 \uparrow & & & & \downarrow \\
 u_{ia,jb} & \longrightarrow & w_{ia,jb} & \longrightarrow & P_{ia,jb}
 \end{array}$$

Now observe that this diagram commutes. We conclude that the representation associated to H factorizes indeed through $C(G') \otimes C(G'')$, and this gives the result. \square

Going beyond the above result is an interesting question, and we refer here to [14], and follow-up papers. There are several computations available here, for the most regarding the deformations of the Fourier models. We believe that the unification of all this with the Weyl matrix models is a very good question, related to many interesting things.

16e. Exercises

The matrix modelling problematics is something quite exciting, and we have several exercises here. To start with, we have the following question:

EXERCISE 16.25. *Given a real algebraic manifold of the free complex sphere,*

$$X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$$

and an integer $K \in \mathbb{N}$, construct a universal $K \times K$ model for $C(X)$,

$$\pi_K : C(X) \rightarrow M_K(C(T_K))$$

with T_K being the space of all $K \times K$ models for $C(X)$.

This is something quite theoretical, the problem being that of proving that the universal model space T_K in the above is indeed compact.

As a continuation of this exercise, dealing now with quantum groups, we have:

EXERCISE 16.26. *Given $X \subset S_{\mathbb{C},+}^{N-1}$ and $K \in \mathbb{N}$ as above, consider the submanifold $X^{(K)} \subset X$ obtained by factorizing the universal $K \times K$ model:*

$$\pi_K : C(X) \rightarrow C(X^{(K)}) \subset M_K(C(T_K))$$

Prove that at $K = 1$ we obtain in this way the classical version of X ,

$$X^{(1)} = X_{class}$$

and that at $K \geq 2$, assuming that X is a compact quantum group, $X = G \subset U_n^+$ with $N = n^2$, the space $X^{(K)}$ is not necessarily a compact quantum group.

Here the first question is something more or less trivial, and so the exercise is about finding counterexamples at $K \geq 2$, in the quantum group case.

In relation now with the notion of stationarity, we have:

EXERCISE 16.27. *Work out the details for the fact that the stationarity of a model*

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

implies its faithfulness.

This is something that we already discussed in the above, but with some standard functional analysis details missing. The problem is that of working out these details.

In relation with the notion of inner faithfulness, we have:

EXERCISE 16.28. *Find an example of an inner faithful model*

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(T))$$

which is not faithful, not coming from a classical group, or a group dual.

This is something quite tricky, and it is of course possible to cheat a bit here, by using product operations. The exercise asks for a high-quality counterexample.

In relation now with the Weyl and Pauli matrices, we have:

EXERCISE 16.29. *Extract from the general theory developed above a concise proof for the fact that the Pauli matrix model*

$$\pi : C(S_4^+) \subset M_4(C(SU_2))$$

$$\pi(u_{ij}) = [x \rightarrow Proj(c_i x c_j)]$$

where $x \in SU_2$, and c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 are the Pauli matrices, is faithful.

This is something that we discussed above, but the problem now is that of doing the thing, and writing down a concise, self-contained proof for the faithfulness of π .

Finally, in connection with the Hadamard matrices, we have:

EXERCISE 16.30. *Prove that the size of a real Hadamard matrix,*

$$H \in M_N(\pm 1)$$

must be $N = 2$ or must satisfy the condition

$$N \in 4\mathbb{N}$$

and that conversely, given $N \in 4\mathbb{N}$, there exists an Hadamard matrix $H \in M_N(\pm 1)$.

This final exercise should not be that difficult, given the fact that the Hadamard matrices are very concrete objects, well below the abstractions from the present book.

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