

An Exact Sequence of Hopf superalgebras Arising from the Endymion Algebra in Odd Characteristic

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1 Hopf Algebras and Hopf Superalgebras

2 Exact Sequences

3 Our Results

Definition

A **Hopf algebra** is a bialgebra H over a field $\mathbb{k}$ with a $\mathbb{k}$ -linear map $S : H \rightarrow H$ called the antipode, such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & H \otimes H & \xrightarrow{S \otimes id} & H \otimes H \\ & \nearrow \Delta & & & \searrow m \\ H & \xrightarrow{\varepsilon} & \mathbb{k} & \xrightarrow{\eta} & H \\ & \searrow \Delta & & & \nearrow m \\ & & H \otimes H & \xrightarrow{S \otimes id} & H \otimes H \end{array}$$

Definition (Super Vector Space)

A **super vector space** is a vector space V with a $\mathbb{Z}_2$ grading.

$$V = V_0 \oplus V_1$$

even odd

The category of super vector spaces is symmetric, with super symmetry

$$\tau : V \otimes W \rightarrow W \otimes V, \quad \tau(v \otimes w) = (-1)^{|v||w|} w \otimes v.$$

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Definition (Hopf superalgebra)

A **Hopf superalgebra** is a Hopf algebra object within the category of super vector spaces (svec).

Definition (Exact Sequence)

A sequence of groups and homomorphisms

$$\dots \rightarrow G_{k-1} \xrightarrow{f_{k-1}} G_k \xrightarrow{f_k} G_{k+1} \rightarrow \dots$$

is called **exact** if for each k ,

$$\text{im}(f_{k-1}) = \ker(f_k).$$

Definition (Short Exact Sequence)

An exact sequence of groups of the form

$$1 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{\iota} B \xrightarrow{\pi} C \rightarrow 1$$

is called a **short exact sequence**.

This means:

- The map ι is **injective**.
- The map π is **surjective**.
- $\text{im}(\iota) = \ker(\pi)$

Example: The semidirect product $B \cong A \rtimes C$ gives a short exact sequence.

Definition

A braided vector space is a pair $(\mathcal{V}, c)$ where $\mathcal{V}$ is a vector space and $c : \mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V} \otimes \mathcal{V}$ is a linear isomorphism that satisfies the braid equation

$$(c \otimes \text{id})(\text{id} \otimes c)(c \otimes \text{id}) = (\text{id} \otimes c)(c \otimes \text{id})(\text{id} \otimes c).$$

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Let $q \in \mathbb{k}^\times$ and $V = \mathfrak{C}_p(q)$ be a braided vector space of dimension 3 with braiding given in the basis $\{x_i : i \in \mathbb{I}_3\}$ by

$$(c(x_i \otimes x_j))_{i,j \in \mathbb{I}_3} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \otimes x_1 & x_2 \otimes x_1 & qx_3 \otimes x_1 \\ x_1 \otimes x_2 & x_2 \otimes x_2 & qx_3 \otimes x_2 \\ q^{-1}x_1 \otimes x_3 & q^{-1}(x_2 + x_1) \otimes x_3 & -x_3 \otimes x_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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- The bosonization builds an ordinary Hopf algebra $B \# H$ from a braided Hopf algebra B in ${}^H_H\mathcal{YD}$. $B \# H = B \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} H$ as vector spaces and has a new multiplication and comultiplication.
 - $H := \mathcal{B}(V) \#_{\mathbb{k}} \Gamma$
 - $K := H^* = \mathcal{B}(W) \#_{\mathbb{k}} \Gamma$

Process to Construct a quantum group

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- The bosonization builds an ordinary Hopf algebra $B\#H$ from a braided Hopf algebra B in ${}^H_H\mathcal{YD}$. $B\#H = B \otimes_{\mathbb{k}} H$ as vector spaces and has a new multiplication and comultiplication.
 - $H := \mathcal{B}(V)\#_{\mathbb{k}}\Gamma$
 - $K := H^* = \mathcal{B}(W)\#_{\mathbb{k}}\Gamma$
- The Drinfeld double $D(H)$ is the Hopf algebra defined as $D(H) = H^{*\text{cop}} \otimes H$.

Triangular Decomposition

$D(H)$ admits a triangular decomposition

$$D(H) = D^{<0} \otimes D^0 \otimes D^{>0},$$

where:

$$D^{<0} = B(V), \quad D^0 = k\Gamma \otimes k\Gamma, \quad D^{>0} = B(W),$$

with $B(V)$ and $B(W)$ Nichols algebras.

Theorem

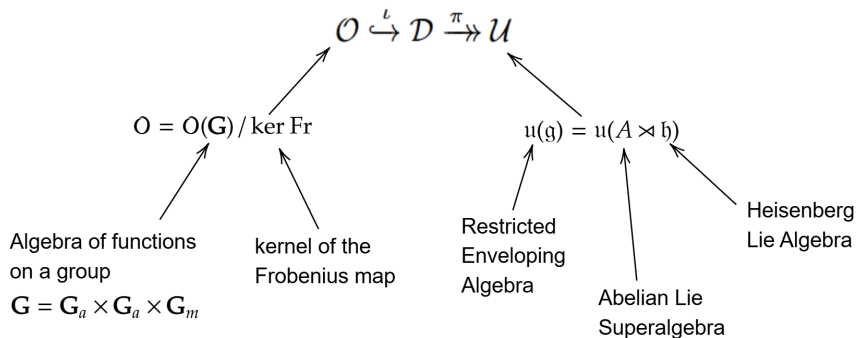
From the Drinfeld Double, we can extract a Hopf superalgebra $\mathcal{D}$. The sequence

$$\mathcal{O} \xhookrightarrow{\iota} \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{U}$$

is exact where $\mathcal{O}$, $\mathcal{D}$, and $\mathcal{U}$ are all Hopf superalgebras.

- $\mathcal{O}$ is a commutative Hopf algebra and $\mathcal{O} \simeq \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{g}) / \ker \text{Fr}$.
- $\mathcal{U}$ is the restricted enveloping algebra of a Lie superalgebra.

Exact Sequence of Hopf superalgebras (cont.)



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