

Lecture 8. Poisson Lie group SL_2^*

Note Title

2/8/2009

① Recall the Lie algebra structure on \mathfrak{sl}_2^* :

$$[H^v, X^v] = X^v, \quad [H^v, Y^v] = -Y^v,$$

$$[X^v, Y^v] = 0$$

The Lie co-algebra structure

$$\langle \delta H^v, x \wedge y \rangle = \langle H^v, [x, y] \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \underline{\delta H^v = \frac{1}{2} X^v \wedge Y^v}$$

$$\langle \delta X^v, x \wedge y \rangle = \langle X^v, [x, y] \rangle$$

$$\underline{\delta X^v = H^v \wedge X^v}$$

$$\langle \delta Y^v, x \wedge y \rangle = \langle Y^v, [x, y] \rangle$$

$$\underline{\delta Y^v = -H^v \wedge Y^v},$$

The representation

$$X^{\vee} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \otimes I, \quad Y^{\vee} \mapsto I \otimes \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$H^{\vee} \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes I + \frac{1}{2} I \otimes \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

is a linear representation.

Exponentiating \mathfrak{sl}_2^* in this representation we obtain SL_2^* as a matrix group

$$SL_2^* = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} a^{-1} & 0 \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} \mid \text{with pairwise multipl.} \right\}$$

② Lie algebra homomorphisms

$$\tau_{\mathbb{I}}: \mathfrak{sl}_2^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}_2$$

lift to Lie group homomorphisms

$$R_{\pm} : SL_2^* \rightarrow SL_2$$

$$R_+ \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}^{-1} & 0 \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$R_- \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}^{-1} & 0 \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}^{-1} & 0 \\ c & a \end{pmatrix},$$

The factorization linear isomorphism

$$t : \mathfrak{sl}_2^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}_2$$

lifts to factorization mappings

$$I : SL_2^* \rightarrow SL_2, \quad x \mapsto R_+(x)R_-(x)^{-1} \text{ or } R_-(x)^{-1}R_+(x)$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & a^{-1} \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \bar{a}^{-1} & 0 \\ c & a \end{pmatrix} \right) \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a^2 - bc & b\bar{a}^{-1} \\ -\bar{a}^{-1}c & a^{-2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{or } \begin{pmatrix} a^2 & ab \\ -ca & \bar{a}^{-2} - cb \end{pmatrix},$$

The following then describes the Poisson Lie structure on SL_2^* but does not explain where how it was

obtained. We will see it later

Thm (i) The comultiplication on $C(SL_2^*)$:

$$\Delta a = a \otimes a, \quad \Delta b = a \otimes b + b \otimes a^{-1},$$

$$\Delta c = a \otimes c + c \otimes a^{-1},$$

ii) the following brackets define a Poisson Hopf structure on $C(SL_2^*)$:

$$\{a, c\} = -\frac{1}{2}ac, \quad \{a, b\} = \frac{1}{2}ab$$

$$\{b, c\} = a^2 - a^{-2}$$

iii) The tangent Lie bialgebra to the Poisson Lie group SL_2^* is sl_2^* with the Lie cobracket dual to $[\cdot, \cdot]: sl_2^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow sl_2$

Proof. i) and ii) is a simple algebra.

iii) h.w.



