

MULTIPLIER HOPF ALGEBRAS IMBEDDED IN LOCALLY COMPACT QUANTUM GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Let (A, Δ) be a locally compact quantum group and (A_0, Δ_0) a regular multiplier Hopf algebra. We show that if (A_0, Δ_0) can in some sense be imbedded in (A, Δ) , then A_0 will inherit some of the analytic structure of A . Under certain conditions on the imbedding, we will be able to conclude that (A_0, Δ_0) is actually an algebraic quantum group with a full analytic structure. The techniques used to show this can be applied to obtain the analytic structure of a $*$ -algebraic quantum group *in a purely algebraic fashion*. Moreover, the *reason* that this analytic structure exists at all is that one-parameter groups, such as the modular group and the scaling group, are diagonalizable. In particular, we will show that necessarily the scaling constant μ of a $*$ -algebraic quantum group equals 1. This solves an open problem posed in [13].

1. Introduction. In [20], the second author introduced *multiplier Hopf algebras*, generalizing the notion of a Hopf algebra to the case where the underlying algebra is not necessarily unital. In [21], he considered those multiplier Hopf algebras that have a nonzero left invariant functional. It turned out that these objects, termed *algebraic quantum groups*, possess a rich structure, allowing for example a duality theory. These objects seemed to form an algebraic model of locally compact quantum groups, which at the time had no generally accepted definition.

In [13], Kustermans showed that a $*$ -algebraic quantum group (which is an algebraic quantum group with a well-behaving $*$ -structure) naturally gives rise to a *C^* -algebraic quantum group*, which was a proposed definition for a locally compact quantum group by Masuda, Nakagami and Woronowicz [16]. Kustermans showed, however, that there was one discrepancy with the proposed definition, in that the invariance of the scaling group with respect to the left Haar weight was only relative.

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