

The Universal R -Matrix for $U_qsl(3)$ and Beyond!

Nigel Burroughs*

Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics, Silver Street, Cambridge, England
CB3 9EW

Abstract. The R -matrices for the quantised Lie algebras A_n are constructed through the quantum double procedure given by Drinfel'd [6]. The case of $U_qsl(3)$ is thoroughly analysed initially to demonstrate the more subtle points of the calculation. The ease of the calculation for A_n is very dependent on a choice of generators for the Borel subalgebra U_qb_+ and its dual, and a certain ordering imposed on these generators which is related to the length of a certain word in the Weyl group.

Introduction

To every Lie algebra and Kac Moody algebra g there exists a unique Hopf algebra A ; a one parameter deformation of the universal enveloping algebra of g . This is the quantisation of the algebra g , and was defined by Drinfel'd [6] and Jimbo [11]. In the terminology of [6], these Hopf algebras turn out to be (pseudo) quasi-triangular Hopf algebras, which means that there exists an element $R \in A \otimes A$, called the universal R -matrix, that satisfies certain properties. The recent interest in quantum groups and the associated quantised algebra appears to be based on two of these properties: the R -matrix is the quantisation of the classical r -matrix [2] associated with g , and R satisfies the quantum Yang Baxter equation. The former property is important in attempts to quantise Toda field theories and related systems, since the classical r -matrix defines the Poisson structure of the monodromy matrix [8]:

$$\{T \otimes T\} = [r, T \otimes T], \quad (1)$$

where any variable dependence of the monodromy matrix T and classical r -matrix r (in some representation) has been suppressed. Quantisation is then achieved by interpreting T as a matrix of operators that satisfies an appropriate quantum level

* Supported by a SERC studentship