Commun. Math. Phys. 157, 305-329 (1993)



## Bicovariant Quantum Algebras and Quantum Lie Algebras\*

## Peter Schupp, Paul Watts, and Bruno Zumino

Department of Physics, University of California, and Theoretical Physics Group, Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, 1 Cyclotron Road, Berkeley, California 94720, USA

Received October 19, 1992

Abstract. A bicovariant calculus of differential operators on a quantum group is constructed in a natural way, using invariant maps from  $\operatorname{Fun}(\mathfrak{G}_q)$  to  $U_q g$ , given by elements of the pure braid group. These operators – the "reflection matrix"  $Y \equiv L^+ SL^-$  being a special case – generate algebras that linearly close under adjoint actions, i.e. they form generalized Lie algebras. We establish the connection between the Hopf algebra formulation of the calculus and a formulation in compact matrix form which is quite powerful for actual computations and as applications we find the quantum determinant and an orthogonality relation for Y in  $SO_q(N)$ .

## Contents

1.	Introduction	306
	1.1 Quasitriangular Hopf Algebras	307
	1.2. Dual Quantum Groups	308
2.	Quantized Algebra of Differential Operators	310
	2.1. Actions and Coactions	310
	2.2. Commutation Relations	311
	2.3. Bicovariant Calculus	313
	2.4. Invariant Maps and the Pure Braid Group	314
3.	<b><i>R</i></b> -Gymnastics	318
	3.1. Higher Representations and the •-Product	318
	3.2. Multiple •-Products	319

<sup>\*</sup> This work was supported in part by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Office of High Energy and Nuclear Physics, Division of High Energy Physics of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC03-76SF00098 and in part by the National Science Foundation under grant PHY90-21139