

(Semi)simple \supset simply conn., cpt Lie grp G

max. torus T , pos. simpl. roots $\{\alpha_i\}$

\rightarrow classical r-mat $r = \sum_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} (F_{\alpha} \otimes E_{\alpha} - E_{\alpha} \otimes F_{\alpha}) \in \mathfrak{G} \otimes \mathfrak{G}$

\circ Poisson structure on G $f_i \in \mathcal{O}[G] \subset U(\mathfrak{g})^*$

$$(\{f_0, f_1\}, T) = (f_0 \otimes f_1, [\hat{A}(T), r])$$

Quantization $(U(\mathfrak{G}_q), \Delta_q, R_q) \xrightarrow{\text{duality}} U_q(\mathfrak{g})$

$$(\mathcal{O}(G_q), \Delta_q) = \mathcal{O}[G_q]$$

$$h = -\log q \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{h}(R_q - 1) \rightarrow r \quad (h \rightarrow 0) \\ \text{lin iso } f \rightarrow f^{(q)} \quad \mathcal{O}[G] \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[G_q] \text{ s.t.} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-h}} [f_0^{(q)}, f_1^{(q)}] \rightarrow \{f_0, f_1\} \end{array} \right.$$

"Twisting"

from classification of cpt ggrp.

$$\begin{array}{l} \circ \text{ "2-cocycle" } \\ \circ \text{ "3-cocycle" } \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} r \rightsquigarrow \mathfrak{h} + \sum w_{ij} H_i \otimes H_j \quad ((w_{ij})_{i,j} \text{ antisym.}) \\ \text{(Belavin-Drinfeld)} \quad \text{on } \mathfrak{h} = \text{Lie } T \end{array}$$

\Leftrightarrow Riefel deformation for w ,

w.r.t. the adjoint action of T on G_q

\circ "3-cocycle" $\mathbb{I} : U(1)$ -val'ed 3-cocycle on \widehat{ZG}

\rightarrow twist the rep. cat. of G_q by

$$\mathbb{I}(\pi_U|Z_S, \pi_V|Z_S, \pi_W|Z_S) : (U \otimes V) \otimes W \rightarrow U \otimes (V \otimes W)$$

Now (\mathbb{C}^*) -category $(\text{Rep } G_q, \mathbb{F})$.

NY 13) \exists q-grp G_q^T st. $\text{Rep } G_q^T \cong^{\otimes} (\text{Rep } G_q, \mathbb{F})$

$\tau \in Z(G)^{\text{rtg}} \rightarrow H^3(Z\hat{G}; U(1))$

again $T < G_q^T$.

\rightsquigarrow Rieffel deformation $G_q^{\tau, \omega}$

Q: which of them are isomorphic to each other?

Woronowicz's Tannaka-Krein duality

compact quantum grp $G \iff \begin{cases} \bullet \mathbb{C}^* \otimes \text{-cat w/ duality } \mathcal{C} = \text{Rep } G \\ \bullet \text{ tensor functor } \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{\mathbb{C}} \end{cases}$

q-grp hom $H \rightarrow G \iff \begin{matrix} \text{Rep } G \rightarrow \text{Rep } H \\ \downarrow \text{Hilb}_{\mathbb{C}} \end{matrix}$

\rightsquigarrow \bullet CQG's w/ same rep. category \iff different fiber functors on the same \otimes -cat

\bullet CQGs w/ same rat & dim \iff 2-cocycles on discrete dual!

\bullet isomorphisms \iff autoequivalences $\mathcal{E}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$
 $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Hilb}_{\mathbb{C}}$ and $F\mathcal{E}$
 def. isom q-grps

"3-cocycle twisting is nontrivial"

Prop G simple $(\text{Rep } G_q, \Phi) \cong^{\otimes} (\text{Rep } G_q, \Phi')$

$\Rightarrow \Phi = \Phi'$ in $H^3(\overline{\mathbb{Z}G}; U(1))$

Idea: Pick X irred generating obj of $\text{Rep } G_q$

"faithful rep of G_q "

Specify $f: 1 \hookrightarrow X^{\otimes n}$ only using fusion rule.

$$\rightsquigarrow X \otimes 1 \xrightarrow{\text{for } X^{\otimes n}} X^{\otimes n} \otimes X \xrightarrow[\text{using } \Phi]{\text{assoc.}} X \otimes X^{\otimes n} \rightarrow X \otimes 1 \cong X$$

is a scalar, reflecting the class of Φ

(other than D_{2n} , $H^2(\overline{\mathbb{Z}G}; U(1)) \cong \mathbb{Z}/n$
 $\rightarrow U(1)$.)

$\underline{\mathbb{F}}$ root data of G .

$\circ \text{Aut}(\underline{\mathbb{F}}) = \text{Out}(G) = \text{Aut}(G)/\text{Inn } G$
 12 McMullen

$\text{Aut}(\underline{R^+}(G))$

rep semiring. $\oplus [N, U]$
 $v: \text{Irrep } G$

$\circ \sigma \in \text{Aut}(\underline{\mathbb{F}})$ induces aut of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ $E_i \rightarrow E_{\sigma(i)}, K_i \rightarrow K_i$

$$\text{Aut}^{\otimes}(\text{Rep } G_q^{\tau}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(R^+ G_q^{\tau}) = \text{Aut}(R^+ G) = \text{Aut}(\underline{\mathbb{F}})$$

NT '10) $\text{Aut}^\otimes(\text{Rep } G_q) \simeq H^2(\widehat{ZG}, U(1)) \times \text{Aut } \mathbb{F}$

Key: The kernel of $\text{Aut}^\otimes(\text{Rep } G_q) \rightarrow \text{Aut } \mathbb{F}$ is:

- the autoef. preserving isom classes.
- invar. 2-cohom $H^2_{G_q}(\widehat{G}_q; U(1))$

$\mathbb{C}^* ZG \rightarrow U(G_q)$ induces isom $H^2(\widehat{ZG}; U(1)) \simeq H^2(\widehat{G}_q, U(1))$

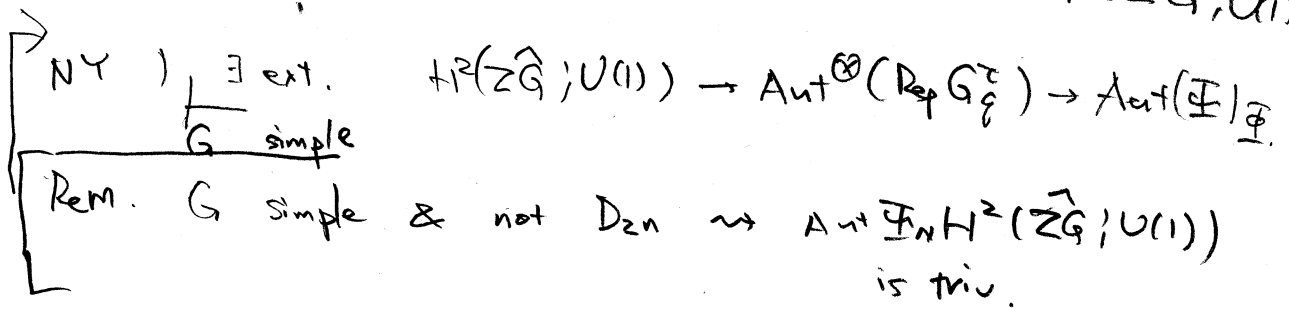
how?

1st strategy: define $c(\xi, \eta) : \mathbb{P}_+ \times \mathbb{P}_+ \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$

from the action of E on $V_{\xi+\eta} \subset V_\xi \otimes V_\eta$.
analyze & show that c is induced by some alt. bichar on ZG .

2nd strategy: $\text{Rep } G_q \xrightarrow{E} \text{Rep } G_q$
 $\pi \downarrow \quad \sim \quad \downarrow \pi$
 $\mathcal{P}(\text{Rep } G_q; \mu) \xrightarrow{E} \mathcal{P}(\text{Rep } G_q; \mu) \quad \mathcal{P}\text{-bdary}$

$\mathcal{R} \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F})_{\mathbb{F}} = \text{stab of } \mathbb{F} \text{ w.r.t. the induced action } \text{Aut } \mathbb{F} \simeq H^2(\widehat{ZG}; U(1))$



Summary : the only isoms between $G_q^{\tau, \omega}$

come from

1) symmetry of root sys.

2) (antisym) bichar. on \widehat{ZG} .

Sorting out cohomology bus,

Th'm type A case. $SU_q^{\tau, \omega}(n) \cong SU_q^{\tau', \omega'}(n)$ if

either

$$1) \omega_{ij}^2 \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \tau_k = \omega'_{ij}{}^2 \prod_{k=i}^{j-1} \tau'_k \text{ for any } i < j$$

$$2) \omega_{n-i+1, n-j+1} \tau_{n-k} = \omega'_{n-i+1, n-j+1} \tau'_{n-k}$$