

*Pacific
Journal of
Mathematics*

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CONVEX PBW-TYPE LYNDON BASIS AND RESTRICTED TWO-PARAMETER QUANTUM GROUPS OF TYPE G_2

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From the 2-parameter quantum group $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ defined by Hu and Shi in 2007, we construct finite-dimensional pointed Hopf algebras $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ (that is, restricted 2-parameter quantum groups); these turn out to be Drinfel'd doubles. Crucial is a detailed combinatorial construction of the convex PBW-type Lyndon basis for type G_2 in the 2-parameter quantum version. We exhibit the possible commutation relations among quantum root vectors. Then we show that the restricted quantum groups are ribbon Hopf algebras under certain conditions, by determining their left and right integrals. We also determine all the Hopf algebra isomorphisms of $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ by describing its sets of left (right) skew-primitive elements.

1. Introduction

In 1941, H. Hopf first observed in algebraic topology what are now known as Hopf algebras. Since then, numerous mathematicians have studied these algebras as purely algebraic objects, and applied them to other areas of mathematics, such as Lie theory, knot theory and combinatorics. A long standing problem in the area is the full classification of the finite-dimensional Hopf algebras. One of the very few general classification results says that any cocommutative Hopf algebra over the complex field \mathbb{C} is a semidirect product of the universal enveloping algebra of a Lie algebra and a group algebra; this is the Cartier–Kostant–Milnor–Moore theorem. Since Kaplansky's ten conjectures [1975] have stimulated much research on Hopf algebras, and there have been many significant advances during the last two decades. A rich set of examples of noncommutative and noncocommutative Hopf algebras is supplied by the Drinfel'd–Jimbo quantum groups $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$, where \mathfrak{g}

MSC2000: primary 17B37, 81R50; secondary 17B35.

Keywords: restricted 2-parameter quantum groups, Lyndon basis, Drinfel'd double, integrals, ribbon Hopf algebra.

Hu is supported in part by the NNSF (grants 10431040 and 10728102), the PCSIRT and the PDPF from the MOE of China, the National/Shanghai Priority Academic Discipline Programmes (project number B407). Wang is supported by the Nankai Research-encouraging Fund for PhD Teachers and a fund from the LPMC.

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is a semisimple Lie algebra (see [Drinfel'd 1987]), which were found in the mid 1980s, and by the finite-dimensional small quantum groups $u_q(\mathfrak{g})$, where $q = \epsilon$ is a root of unity; the latter were introduced by Lusztig [1990a].

Until now, the classification of Hopf algebras has split into the semisimple case and the nonsemisimple case. Montgomery [1998] provides a good overview of the first. The classification in the second focuses on pointed Hopf algebras over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0; see [Andruskiewitsch and Schneider 2006; 2002]. Pointed Hopf algebras play an important role in [Andruskiewitsch and Schneider 1998; Beattie et al. 1999; Gelaki 1998], where Kaplansky's 10th conjecture is refuted by constructing infinitely many nonisomorphic Hopf algebras of a given prime power dimension.

Since finite-dimensional Hopf algebras are far from being classified, it is meaningful to have various means of constructing examples of them (see for example [Andruskiewitsch and Schneider 1998; 2002; Benkart and Witherspoon 2004b; Hu 2000; 2004; Hu and Wang 2007; 2009; Lusztig 1990a; Radford 1976; Taft 1971]). Interestingly to us, Benkart and Witherspoon [2004b] and Hu and Wang [2009] determined the structure of restricted 2-parameter quantum groups $u_{r,s}(\mathfrak{sl}_n)$ and $u_{r,s}(\mathfrak{so}_{2n+1})$, respectively, when both parameters r and s are roots of unity; both are new finite-dimensional pointed Hopf algebras and have new ribbon elements under some conditions. These results will act as a starting point for further studying the representation theory of 2-parameter quantum groups at roots of unity, as in the 1-parameter setting; see [De Concini and Kac 1990; Lusztig 1990a]. Our goal here is to solve the same problems for the type G_2 case.

Since the work of Drinfel'd [1987] and Jimbo [1986], work on 2- or multi-parameter quantum groups has focused on quantized function algebras and quantum enveloping algebras. Work in the 1990s focused mainly on the type A cases. In 2001, motivated by the down-up algebras approach of [Benkart 1999], Benkart and Witherspoon [2004c] reobtained Takeuchi's definition of the 2-parameter quantum groups of \mathfrak{gl}_n and \mathfrak{sl}_n . Since then, a systematic study of the 2-parameter quantum groups of type A has been developed by Benkart and Witherspoon and their collaborators Kang and Lee; see [Benkart et al. 2003; 2006; Benkart and Witherspoon 2004a; 2004b]. In 2004, Bergeron, Gao and Hu [2006] defined the 2-parameter quantum groups $U_{r,s}(\mathfrak{g})$ (in the sense of Benkart and Witherspoon) for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{so}_{2n+1}$, \mathfrak{so}_{2n} and \mathfrak{sp}_{2n} , which are realized as Drinfel'd doubles, and described weight modules in the category \mathcal{O} when rs^{-1} is not a root of unity; see [Bergeron et al. 2007]. Afterwards, Hu and his collaborators continued to develop the corresponding theory for exceptional types G and E and the affine cases; see [Hu and Shi 2007; Bai and Hu 2008; Hu et al. 2008; Hu and Zhang 2006].

It should be mentioned that, unlike in the 1-parameter case (see [Kassel 1995; Lusztig 1990b; 1993]), one cannot write out conveniently the convex PBW-type

bases for 2-parameter quantum groups in terms of Lusztig's braid group actions. This is seen in [Bergeron et al. 2006, Theorem 3.1] in the study of Lusztig's symmetry, and is one of difficulties encountered in the 2-parameter setting. The combinatorial construction of the PBW-type bases in the quantum setup is rather nontrivial, as it depends not only on the choice of a convex ordering on a positive root system [Beck 1994; Rosso 2002], but also on the corresponding inserting manner of \mathbf{q} -bracketings (see [Rosso 2002; Kharchenko 1999; 2002; Bai and Hu 2008; Hu et al. 2008]) into good Lyndon words; see also [Lalonde and Ram 1995]. The construction of convex PBW-type bases in the 2-parameter quantum cases has been given for type A in [Benkart et al. 2003], type E in [Bai and Hu 2008], for low rank cases of types B , C , D in [Hu 2005], and for type B cases of arbitrary rank in [Hu and Wang 2009]. Motivated by [Hu 2005; Hu and Wang 2009; Lalonde and Ram 1995; Rosso 2002], we will first explicitly construct the convex PBW-type Lyndon bases of type G_2 ; this will be a prerequisite for later discussions.

The main purpose of this paper is to construct a family of ℓ^{16} -dimensional pointed Hopf algebras $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ as a quotient of $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ by a Hopf ideal \mathcal{I} ; these algebras are generated by certain homogeneous central elements of degree ℓ , where r is a primitive d -th root of unity, s is a primitive d' -th root of unity, and ℓ is the least common multiple of d and d' . We will assume that the ground field \mathbb{K} contains a primitive ℓ -th root of unity, and then show that the restricted quantum group $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ is a ribbon Hopf algebra. Our treatments in type G_2 are complicated by the complexity of Lyndon bases corresponding to nonsimply-laced Dynkin diagrams.

The article is organized as follows. In Section 2, we recall the definition of the 2-parameter quantum groups of type G_2 , and some basics about their structure. In particular, we directly construct the convex PBW-type Lyndon bases for $U_{r,s}(G_2)$. In Section 3, we first exhibit the possible commutation relations, and then determine those central elements of degree ℓ that generate a Hopf ideal in the case when both parameters r and s are roots of unity. These enable us to further derive the restricted 2-parameter quantum groups $u_{r,s}(G_2)$. In Section 4, we show that the Hopf algebra $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ is pointed, and determine all its Hopf algebra isomorphisms by describing its set of left (right) skew-primitive elements. In the type A case, Benkart and Witherspoon missed some important left (right) skew-primitive elements; see [2004b, (3.6) and (3.7)]. Restoring these elements leads to new, interesting families of isomorphisms. In Section 5, we show that $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ is a Drinfel'd double of a certain (Borel-type) Hopf subalgebra \mathfrak{b} . In Section 6, we determine the left and right integrals of \mathfrak{b} and use them in combination with a result of Kauffman and Radford [1993] to characterize $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ as a ribbon Hopf algebra.

2. $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ and the convex PBW-type Lyndon basis

We recall the definition of 2-parameter quantum groups of type G_2 , which were introduced by Hu and Shi [2007].

The 2-parameter quantum group $U_{r,s}(G_2)$. Let $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}(r, s)$ be a field of rational functions with two indeterminates r and s , with $r^3 \neq s^3$ and $r^4 \neq s^4$. Let Φ be a finite root system of G_2 , with Π a base of simple roots that is a subset of Euclidean space $E = \mathbb{R}^3$ with an inner product (\cdot, \cdot) . Let $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \epsilon_3$ denote an orthonormal basis of E . Then

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi &= \{a_1 = \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, a_2 = \epsilon_2 + \epsilon_3 - 2\epsilon_1\}, \\ \Phi &= \pm\{a_1, a_2, a_2 + a_1, a_2 + 2a_1, a_2 + 3a_1, 2a_2 + 3a_1\}. \end{aligned}$$

In this case, we set

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 &= r^{(a_1, a_1)/2} = r, & s_1 &= s^{(a_1, a_1)/2} = s, \\ r_2 &= r^{(a_2, a_2)/2} = r^3, & s_2 &= s^{(a_2, a_2)/2} = s^3. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.1. Let $U = U_{r,s}(G_2)$ be the associative algebra over $\mathbb{Q}(r, s)$ generated by symbols $e_i, f_i, \omega_i^{\pm 1}, \omega'_i{}^{\pm 1}$ for $i = 1, 2$ subject to the relations (G1)–(G6):

$$(G1) \quad [\omega_i^{\pm 1}, \omega_j^{\pm 1}] = [\omega_i^{\pm 1}, \omega'_j{}^{\pm 1}] = [\omega'_i{}^{\pm 1}, \omega'_j{}^{\pm 1}] = 0, \quad \omega_i \omega_i^{-1} = 1 = \omega'_j \omega'_j{}^{-1}.$$

$$(G2) \quad \begin{aligned} \omega_1 e_1 \omega_1^{-1} &= (rs^{-1})e_1, & \omega_1 f_1 \omega_1^{-1} &= (r^{-1}s)f_1, \\ \omega_1 e_2 \omega_1^{-1} &= s^3 e_2, & \omega_1 f_2 \omega_1^{-1} &= s^{-3} f_2, \\ \omega_2 e_1 \omega_2^{-1} &= r^{-3} e_1, & \omega_2 f_1 \omega_2^{-1} &= r^3 f_1, \\ \omega_2 e_2 \omega_2^{-1} &= (r^3 s^{-3})e_2, & \omega_2 f_2 \omega_2^{-1} &= (r^{-3} s^3) f_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(G3) \quad \begin{aligned} \omega'_1 e_1 \omega'_1{}^{-1} &= (r^{-1}s)e_1, & \omega'_1 f_1 \omega'_1{}^{-1} &= (rs^{-1})f_1, \\ \omega'_1 e_2 \omega'_1{}^{-1} &= r^3 e_2, & \omega'_1 f_2 \omega'_1{}^{-1} &= r^{-3} f_2, \\ \omega'_2 e_1 \omega'_2{}^{-1} &= s^{-3} e_1, & \omega'_2 f_1 \omega'_2{}^{-1} &= s^3 f_1, \\ \omega'_2 e_2 \omega'_2{}^{-1} &= (r^{-3} s^3)e_2, & \omega'_2 f_2 \omega'_2{}^{-1} &= (r^3 s^{-3}) f_2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(G4) \quad \text{For } 1 \leq i, j \leq 2, \text{ we have } [e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij}(\omega_i - \omega'_i)/(r_i - s_i).$$

(G5) We have the (r, s) -Serre relations

$$(G5)_1 \quad e_2^2 e_1 - (r^{-3} + s^{-3})e_2 e_1 e_2 + (rs)^{-3} e_1 e_2^2 = 0,$$

$$(G5)_2 \quad e_1^4 e_2 - (r + s)(r^2 + s^2)e_1^3 e_2 e_1 + rs(r^2 + s^2)(r^2 + rs + s^2)e_1^2 e_2 e_1^2 - (rs)^3(r + s)(r^2 + s^2)e_1 e_2 e_1^3 + (rs)^6 e_2 e_1^4 = 0.$$

(G6) We have the (r, s) -Serre relations

$$(G6)_1 \quad f_1 f_2^2 - (r^{-3} + s^{-3}) f_2 f_1 f_2 + (rs)^{-3} f_2^2 f_1 = 0,$$

$$(G6)_2 \quad f_2 f_1^4 - (r + s)(r^2 + s^2) f_1 f_2 f_1^3 + rs(r^2 + s^2)(r^2 + rs + s^2) f_1^2 f_2 f_1^2 \\ - (rs)^3 (r + s)(r^2 + s^2) f_1^3 f_2 f_1 + (rs)^6 f_1^4 f_2 = 0.$$

The algebra $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ is a Hopf algebra, where the $\omega_i^{\pm 1}$ and $\omega'_i{}^{\pm 1}$ are group-like elements, and the remaining Hopf structure is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(e_i) &= e_i \otimes 1 + \omega_i \otimes e_i, & \Delta(f_i) &= 1 \otimes f_i + f_i \otimes \omega'_i, \\ \varepsilon(\omega_i^{\pm 1}) &= \varepsilon(\omega'_i{}^{\pm 1}) = 1, & \varepsilon(e_i) &= \varepsilon(f_i) = 0, \\ S(\omega_i^{\pm 1}) &= \omega_i^{\mp 1}, & S(\omega'_i{}^{\pm 1}) &= \omega'_i{}^{\mp 1}, \\ S(e_i) &= -\omega_i^{-1} e_i, & S(f_i) &= -f_i \omega'_i{}^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

When $r = q = s^{-1}$, the Hopf algebra $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ modulo the Hopf ideal generated by $\omega'_i - \omega_i^{-1}$ for $i = 1, 2$ is just the Drinfel'd–Jimbo-type quantum group $U_q(G_2)$.

In any Hopf algebra \mathcal{H} , there exist the left- and the right-adjoint action defined by its Hopf algebra structure as

$$\text{ad}_l a(b) = \sum_{(a)} a_{(1)} b S(a_{(2)}) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{ad}_r a(b) = \sum_{(a)} S(a_{(1)}) b a_{(2)},$$

where $\Delta(a) = \sum_{(a)} a_{(1)} \otimes a_{(2)} \in \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{H}$ for any $a, b \in \mathcal{H}$.

From the viewpoint of adjoint actions, the (r, s) -Serre relations (G5) and (G6) take the simplest forms

$$(\text{ad}_l e_i)^{1-a_{ij}}(e_j) = 0 \quad \text{for any } i \neq j \quad \text{and} \quad (\text{ad}_r f_i)^{1-a_{ij}}(f_j) = 0 \quad \text{for any } i \neq j.$$

Let U^+ and U^- be the subalgebras of $U = U_{r,s}(G_2)$ generated by the elements e_i and f_i , respectively, for $i = 1, 2$. Let \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{B}' denote the Hopf subalgebras of $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ generated by $e_j, \omega_j^{\pm 1}$ and $f_j, \omega'_j{}^{\pm 1}$, respectively, for $j = 1, 2$.

Proposition 2.2. *There exists a unique skew-dual pairing $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \mathcal{B}' \times \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}(r, s)$ of the Hopf subalgebras \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{B}' such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_i, e_j \rangle &= \delta_{ij} / (s_i - r_i) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i, j \leq 2, \\ \langle \omega'_1, \omega_1 \rangle &= rs^{-1}, & \langle \omega'_1, \omega_2 \rangle &= r^{-3}, \\ \langle \omega'_2, \omega_1 \rangle &= s^3, & \langle \omega'_2, \omega_2 \rangle &= r^3 s^{-3}, \\ \langle \omega_i^{\pm 1}, \omega_j^{-1} \rangle &= \langle \omega_i^{\pm 1}, \omega_j \rangle^{-1} = \langle \omega'_i, \omega'_j \rangle^{\mp 1} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i, j \leq 2, \end{aligned}$$

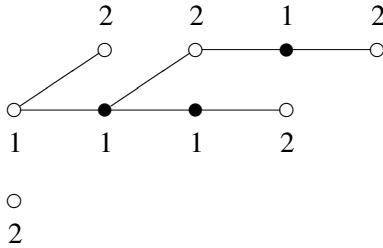
and all other pairs of generators are 0. Also, we have $\langle S(a), S(b) \rangle = \langle a, b \rangle$ for $a \in \mathcal{B}'$ and $b \in \mathcal{B}$. □

Convex PBW-type Lyndon basis. Recall that a reduced expression of the longest element of Weyl group W for type G_2 given by $w_0 = s_1s_2s_1s_2s_1s_2$ yields a convex ordering of positive roots

$$\alpha_1, \quad 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \quad 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \quad 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \quad \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \quad \alpha_2.$$

A positive root system is $\Phi^+ = \{\alpha_1, 3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, 2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2, 3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2, \alpha_1 + \alpha_2, \alpha_2\}$.

Note that the above ordering also corresponds to the standard Lyndon tree of type G_2 :



With the ordering and notation above, we can inductively define the quantum root vectors E_α in U^+ as follows. Briefly, we set $E_i = E_{\alpha_i}$, $E_{12} = E_{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}$, $E_{112} = E_{2\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}$, $E_{1112} = E_{3\alpha_1 + \alpha_2}$ and $E_{11212} = E_{3\alpha_1 + 2\alpha_2}$.

We define inductively

- (2-1) $E_1 = e_1, \quad E_2 = e_2,$
- (2-2) $E_{12} = e_1e_2 - s^3e_2e_1,$
- (2-3) $E_{112} = e_1E_{12} - rs^2E_{12}e_1,$
- (2-4) $E_{1112} = e_1E_{112} - r^2sE_{112}e_1,$
- (2-5) $E_{11212} = E_{112}E_{12} - r^2sE_{12}E_{112}.$

Then the defining relations for U^+ in (G5) can be reformulated as saying

- (2-6) $E_{12}e_2 = r^3e_2E_{12},$
- (2-7) $e_1E_{1112} = r^3E_{1112}e_1.$

Remark 2.3. (i) The defining relations in (2-1)–(2-4) can be reformulated by the left-adjoint action defined by its Hopf algebra structure. For example, $E_{12} = \text{ad}_l e_1(e_2) = e_1e_2 - s^3e_2e_1.$

(ii) Note that

$$((\omega'_i, \omega_j))_{2 \times 2} = \begin{pmatrix} rs^{-1} & r^{-3} \\ s^3 & r^3s^{-3} \end{pmatrix},$$

and set $p_{ji} = \langle \omega'_i, \omega_j \rangle$. To get the quantum root vector E_α in U^+ , we have to add (r, s) -brackets on each good Lyndon word obeying the defining rule as follows: $E_\gamma := [E_\alpha, E_\beta]_{\langle \omega'_\beta, \omega_\alpha \rangle} = E_\alpha E_\beta - \langle \omega'_\beta, \omega_\alpha \rangle E_\beta E_\alpha$ for $\alpha, \gamma, \beta \in \Phi^+$, with $\alpha < \gamma < \beta$ in the convex ordering and $\gamma = \alpha + \beta$.

Kharchenko [1999] found a PBW-type basis for a Hopf algebra generated by an abelian group and a finite set of skew primitive elements such that the adjoint action of the group on the skew primitive generators is given by multiplication with a character. Once we construct the quantum root vectors as above, according to [Kharchenko 1999; Rosso 2002], we will have this result:

Theorem 2.4. $\{E_2^{n_1} E_{12}^{n_2} E_{11212}^{n_3} E_{112}^{n_4} E_{1112}^{n_5} E_1^{n_6} \mid n_i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ forms a Lyndon basis of the algebra U^+ .

Recall that τ (see [Hu et al. 2008]) is a \mathbb{Q} -antiautomorphism of $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ such that $\tau(r) = s$, $\tau(s) = r$, $\tau(\langle \omega'_i, \omega_j \rangle^{\pm 1}) = \langle \omega'_j, \omega_i \rangle^{\mp 1}$, and

$$\tau(e_i) = f_i, \quad \tau(f_i) = e_i, \quad \tau(\omega_i) = \omega'_i, \quad \tau(\omega'_i) = \omega_i.$$

Using τ to U^+ , we can get the negative quantum root vectors in U^- . Define $F_i = \tau(E_i) = f_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq 2$, and

$$(2-8) \quad F_{12} = \tau(E_{12}) = f_2 f_1 - r^3 f_1 f_2,$$

$$(2-9) \quad F_{112} = \tau(E_{112}) = F_{12} f_1 - r^2 s f_1 F_{12},$$

$$(2-10) \quad F_{1112} = \tau(E_{1112}) = F_{112} f_1 - r s^2 f_1 F_{112},$$

$$(2-11) \quad F_{11212} = \tau(E_{11212}) = F_{12} F_{112} - r s^2 F_{112} F_{12}.$$

Corollary 2.5. $\{F_1^{m_1} F_{112}^{m_2} F_{11212}^{m_3} F_{112}^{m_4} F_{12}^{m_5} F_2^{m_6} \mid m_i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ forms a Lyndon basis of the algebra U^- .

3. Restricted 2-parameter quantum groups

From now on, we restrict the parameters r and s to be roots of unity: r is a primitive d -th root of unity, s is a primitive d' -th root of unity, and ℓ is the least common multiple of d and d' . We suppose that \mathbb{K} contains a primitive ℓ -th root of unity. We will construct a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ of dimension ℓ^{16} as a quotient of $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ by a Hopf ideal \mathcal{I} that is generated by certain central elements.

Commutation relations in U^+ and central elements. We give some commutation relations that hold in the positive part of 2-parameter quantum group of type G_2 ; the relations are useful for determining central elements in this subsection and integrals in Section 6.

In the following lemmas, we adopt the following notations: $\xi = r^2 - s^2 + rs$, $\eta = r^2 - s^2 - rs$ and $\zeta = (r^3 - s^3)(r + s)^{-1}$, and we will need the r, s -integers,

factorials and binomial coefficients defined for positive integers i , n and m by

$$\begin{aligned} [n]_i &:= \frac{r^{in} - s^{in}}{r^i - s^i}, & [n]_1 &:= [n], \\ [n]! &:= [n][n-1] \cdots [2][1], & \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} &:= \frac{[n]!}{[m]![n-m]!}. \end{aligned}$$

By convention, $[0] = 0$ and $[0]! = 1$.

Lemma 3.1. *The following relations hold in U^+ :*

- (1) $E_{112}e_2 = (rs)^3 e_2 E_{112} + r(r^2 - s^2) E_{12}^2.$
- (2) $E_{11212}e_2 = (r^2s)^3 e_2 E_{11212} + r^3(r-s)(r^2 - s^2) E_{12}^3.$
- (3) $E_{1112}e_2 = (rs^2)^3 e_2 E_{1112} + (r^2s)(r^3 - s^3) E_{12} E_{112} + r\eta E_{11212}.$
- (4) $E_{1112}E_{12} = (rs)^3 E_{12} E_{1112} + r\zeta E_{112}^2.$
- (5) $e_1 E_{11212} = (rs)^3 E_{11212} e_1 + r\zeta E_{112}^2.$
- (6) $E_{1112}E_{112} = r^3 E_{112} E_{1112}.^1$
- (7) $E_{1112}E_{11212} = (r^2s)^3 E_{11212} E_{1112} + r^3\zeta(r-s) E_{112}^3.$
- (8) $E_{11212}E_{12} = r^3 E_{12} E_{11212}.$
- (9) $E_{112}E_{11212} = r^3 E_{11212} E_{112}.$

Proof. Part (1) follows directly from (2-3), (2-6) and (2-2).

Part (2) follows from (2-5), (2-6) and (1).

Part (3): Using (2-3), we have

$$e_1 E_{12}^2 = E_{112} E_{12} + rs^2 E_{12} E_{112} + (rs^2)^2 E_{12}^2 e_1.$$

Also, using (2-4), (1) and (2-2), we have

$$\begin{aligned} E_{1112}e_2 &= (e_1 E_{112} - r^2s E_{112}e_1)e_2 \\ &= (rs)^3 e_1 e_2 E_{112} + r(r^2 - s^2) e_1 E_{12}^2 - r^2s E_{112}e_1 e_2 \\ &= (rs)^3 (E_{12} + s^3 e_2 e_1) E_{112} + r(r^2 - s^2) e_1 E_{12}^2 - r^2s E_{112} (E_{12} + s^3 e_2 e_1) \\ &= (rs)^3 E_{12} E_{112} + (rs^2)^3 e_2 e_1 E_{112} + r(r^2 - s^2) e_1 E_{12}^2 - r^2s E_{112} E_{12} \\ &\quad - (rs^2)^2 ((rs)^3 e_2 E_{112} + r(r^2 - s^2) E_{12}^2) e_1 \\ &= (rs)^3 E_{12} E_{112} + (rs^2)^3 e_2 e_1 E_{112} + r(r^2 - s^2) E_{112} E_{12} \\ &\quad + (rs)^2 (r^2 - s^2) E_{12} E_{112} + r^3 s^4 (r^2 - s^2) E_{12}^2 e_1 - r^2s E_{112} E_{12} \\ &\quad + (rs^2)^3 e_2 E_{112} - (rs^2)^3 e_2 e_1 E_{112} - r^3 s^4 (r^2 - s^2) E_{12}^2 e_1 \\ &= (rs^2)^3 e_2 E_{112} + (r^2s)(r^3 - s^3) E_{12} E_{112} + r\eta E_{11212}. \end{aligned}$$

Part (4): Using (2-2), (2-7) and (3), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{1112}E_{12} &= E_{1112}(e_1e_2 - s^3e_2e_1) \\
&= r^{-3}e_1E_{1112}e_2 - s^3E_{1112}e_2e_1 \\
&= r^{-3}e_1((rs^2)^3e_2E_{1112} + (rs)^2\zeta E_{12}E_{112} + r\eta E_{112}E_{12}) \\
&\quad - s^3((rs^2)^3e_2E_{1112} + (rs)^2\zeta E_{12}E_{112} + r\eta E_{112}E_{12})e_1 \\
&= s^6e_1e_2E_{1112} + r^{-1}s^2\zeta e_1E_{12}E_{112} + r^{-2}\eta e_1E_{112}E_{12} \\
&\quad - (rs^3)^3e_2E_{1112}e_1 - r^2s^5\zeta E_{12}E_{112}e_1 - rs^3\eta E_{112}E_{12}e_1 \\
&= s^6E_{12}E_{1112} + r^{-1}s^2\zeta E_{12}^2 + s^4\zeta E_{12}e_1E_{112} + r^{-2}\eta E_{1112}E_{12} \\
&\quad + s\eta E_{112}e_1E_{12} - r^2s^5\zeta E_{12}E_{112}e_1 - rs^3\eta E_{112}E_{12}e_1 \\
&= s^6E_{12}E_{1112} + s^4\zeta E_{12}E_{1112} + r^{-1}s^2\zeta E_{12}^2 + r^{-2}\eta E_{1112}E_{12} + s\eta E_{112}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

that is, $(r+s)E_{1112}E_{12} = (rs)^3(r+s)E_{12}E_{1112} + r(r^3-s^3)E_{112}^2$. Since we have assumed that $r^2 \neq s^2$, this implies (4).

Part (5): Using (2-5), (2-4) and (2-3), we have

$$e_1E_{11212} - (rs)^3E_{11212}e_1 = E_{1112}E_{12} - (rs)^3E_{12}E_{1112},$$

and using (4), we have the desired result.

Part (6): Using (2-3), (2-7) and (4), we have

$$E_{1112}E_{112} = s^3E_{112}E_{1112} + r^{-2}\zeta(e_1E_{112}^2 - (r^2s)^2E_{112}^2e_1),$$

on the other hand, using (2-4), we have

$$E_{1112}E_{112} = e_1E_{112}^2 - r^2sE_{112}E_{1112} - (r^2s)^2E_{112}^2e_1,$$

so that, because $r^2 + s^2 \neq 0$, we get $E_{1112}E_{112} = r^3E_{112}E_{1112}$.

Part (7) can be proved by using (2-5), (6) and (4).

Part (8): It is easy to check these relations:

$$\begin{aligned}
e_1E_{12}^3 - (rs^2)^3E_{12}^3e_1 &= E_{112}E_{12}^2 + rs^2E_{12}E_{11212} + r^2s^3(r+s)E_{12}^2E_{112}, \\
E_{112}^2e_2 - (rs)^6e_2E_{112}^2 &= r^4s^3(r^2-s^2)E_{12}^2E_{112} + r(r^2-s^2)E_{112}E_{12}^2, \\
E_{112}E_{12}^2 - (r^2s)^2E_{12}^2E_{112} &= E_{11212}E_{12} + r^2sE_{12}E_{11212}.
\end{aligned}$$

Using (2-2), (5) and (2), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{11212}E_{12} &= E_{11212}(e_1e_2 - s^3e_2e_1) \\
&= (rs)^{-3}(e_1E_{11212} - r\zeta E_{112}^2)e_2 \\
&\quad - s^3((r^2s)^3e_2E_{11212} + r^3(r-s)(r^2-s^2)E_{12}^3)e_1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= s^{-3}e_1((rs)^3e_2E_{11212} + (r-s)(r^2-s^2)E_{12}^3) - r^{-2}s^{-3}\zeta E_{112}^2e_2 \\
 &\quad - (rs)^3e_2(e_1E_{11212} - r\zeta E_{112}^2) - (rs)^3(r-s)(r^2-s^2)E_{12}^3e_1 \\
 &= r^3E_{12}E_{11212} \\
 &\quad + s^{-3}(r-s)(r^2-s^2)(E_{112}E_{12}^2 + rs^2E_{12}E_{11212} + r^2s^3(r+s)E_{12}^2E_{112}) \\
 &\quad - r^{-2}s^{-3}\zeta(r^4s^3(r^2-s^2)E_{12}^2E_{112} + r(r^2-s^2)E_{112}E_{12}^2) \\
 &= r^3E_{12}E_{11212} - (rs)^{-1}(r-s)^2(E_{112}E_{12}^2 - (r^2s)^2E_{12}^2E_{112}) \\
 &\quad + rs^{-1}(r-s)(r^2-s^2)E_{12}E_{11212} \\
 &= r^3E_{12}E_{11212} - (rs)^{-1}(r-s)^2(E_{11212}E_{12} + r^2sE_{12}E_{11212}) \\
 &\quad + rs^{-1}(r-s)(r^2-s^2)E_{12}E_{11212}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$(1+r^{-1}s^{-1}(r-s)^2)E_{11212}E_{12} = (r^3+rs^{-1}(r-s)(r^2-s^2) - r(r-s)^2)E_{12}E_{11212}.$$

Since we have assumed that $r^2+s^2-rs \neq 0$, this implies $E_{11212}E_{12} = r^3E_{12}E_{11212}$.

Part (9): On one hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{112}E_{11212} &= (e_1E_{12} - rs^2E_{12}e_1)E_{11212} \\
 &= r^{-3}e_1E_{11212}E_{12} - rs^2E_{12}e_1E_{11212} \\
 &= r^{-3}((rs)^3E_{11212}e_1 + r\zeta E_{112}^2)E_{12} - rs^2E_{12}((rs)^3E_{11212}e_1 + r\zeta E_{112}^2) \\
 &= s^3E_{11212}E_{112} + r^{-2}\zeta(E_{112}^2E_{12} - (r^2s)^2E_{12}E_{112}^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$E_{112}^2E_{12} = E_{112}E_{11212} + r^2sE_{11212}E_{112} + (r^2s)^2E_{12}E_{112}^2.$$

Hence we obtain $E_{112}E_{11212} = r^3E_{11212}E_{112}$ since $r^2 + s^2 \neq 0$. □

The main result of this subsection is the following theorem.

Theorem 3.2. *The elements E_α^ℓ , F_α^ℓ , $\omega_k^\ell - 1$ and $(\omega'_k)^\ell - 1$ are central in $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ and $k = 1, 2$.*

Theorem 3.2 will be proved through a sequence of lemmas.

Lemma 3.3. *Let x, y, z be elements of a \mathbb{K} -algebra such that $yx = \alpha xy + z$ for some $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$, and let n be a natural number.*

(1) *If $zx = \beta xz$ for some $\beta \in \mathbb{K}$ not equal to α , then*

$$yx^n = \alpha^n x^n y + \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta} x^{n-1} z;$$

(2) If $yz = \beta zy$ for some $\beta \in \mathbb{K}$ not equal to α , then

$$y^n x = \alpha^n x y^n + \frac{\alpha^n - \beta^n}{\alpha - \beta} z y^{n-1}. \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.4. For any positive integer a , the following equalities hold.

- (1) $E_{12}^a e_2 = r^{3a} e_2 E_{12}^a.$
- (2) $e_1 E_{112}^a = r^{3a} E_{112}^a e_1.$
- (3) $e_1 E_{112}^a = (r^2 s)^a E_{112}^a e_1 + r^{2(a-1)} [a] E_{112}^{a-1} E_{112}.$
- (4) $e_1 E_{11212}^a = (rs)^{3a} E_{11212}^a e_1 + r^{3a-2} \zeta [a]_3 E_{11212}^{a-1} E_{112}^2.$
- (5) $E_{11212}^a e_2 = (r^2 s)^{3a} e_2 E_{11212}^a + r^{3(2a-1)} (r-s)(r^2-s^2) [a]_3 E_{12}^3 E_{11212}^{a-1}.$
- (6) $e_1 e_2^a = s^{3a} e_2^a e_1 + [a]_3 e_2^{a-1} E_{12}.$

Proof. Parts (1) and (2) follow from (2-6) and (2-7).

Part (3) follows from Lemma 3.3(1), where $x = E_{112}$, $y = e_1$, $z = E_{112}$, $\alpha = r^2 s$, $\beta = r^3$, and $e_1 E_{112} = E_{112} + r^2 s E_{112} e_1$ and $E_{112} E_{112} = r^3 E_{112} E_{112}.$

Part (4) follows from Lemma 3.3(1) and Lemma 3.1(5) and (9), where $x = E_{11212}$, $y = e_1$, $z = r \zeta E_{112}^2$, $\alpha = (rs)^3$, $\beta = r^6$, and $e_1 E_{11212} = (rs)^3 E_{11212} e_1 + r \zeta E_{112}^2$ and $E_{112} E_{11212} = r^3 E_{11212} E_{112}.$

Part (5) follows from Lemma 3.1(2) and Lemma 3.3(2), where $y = E_{11212}$, $x = e_2$, $z = r^3 (r-s)(r^2-s^2) E_{12}^3$, $\alpha = (r^2 s)^3$ and $\beta = r^9.$

Part (6) follows from Lemma 3.3(1), together with (2-2) and (2-6). □

Lemma 3.5. The following equalities hold for any positive integer a ,

- (1) $E_{112}^a e_2 = (rs)^{3a} e_2 E_{112}^a + r^{3(a-2)} (r^2-s^2) \cdot (r^4 s^{2(a-1)} [a] E_{12}^2 E_{112}^2 + r^3 s^{a-2} [2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{12} E_{11212} E_{112} + [2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{11212}^2) E_{112}^{a-3}.$
- (2) $e_1^a e_2 = s^{3a} e_2 e_1^a + s^{2(a-1)} [a] E_{12} e_1^{a-1} + s^{a-2} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{112} e_1^{a-2} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{11212} e_1^{a-3}$
for $a > 4.$
- (3) $e_1 E_{12}^a = (rs^2)^a E_{12}^a e_1 + (rs)^{a-1} [a] E_{12}^{a-1} E_{112} + r^{a-2} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{12}^{a-2} E_{11212}.$
- (4) $E_{11212}^a e_2 = (rs^2)^{3a} e_2 E_{11212}^a + (r^2 s)(rs)^{3(a-1)} (r^3-s^3) [a]_3 E_{12} E_{112} E_{11212}^{a-1} + r \eta (rs)^{3(a-1)} [a]_3 E_{11212} E_{11212}^{a-1} + r^{3(a-1)} \zeta (r-s) [2]_3 \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_3 E_{112}^3 E_{11212}^{a-2}.$

Proof. Part (1): Use induction on a . If $a = 1$, this is Lemma 3.1(1). Using the equation $E_{112} E_{12}^2 = (r^2 s)^2 E_{12}^2 E_{112} + r^2 [2] E_{12} E_{11212}$, (2-5) and Lemma 3.1(9), we

see (1) is true for $a = 2, 3, 4$. Supposing that (1) is true for all $a \geq 4$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 E_{112}^{a+1}e_2 &= (rs)^{3a}E_{112}e_2E_{112}^a \\
 &\quad + r^{3(a-2)}(r^2-s^2)\left(r^4s^{2(a-1)}[a]E_{112}E_{12}^2E_{112}^2 \right. \\
 &\quad\quad\quad \left. + r^3s^{a-2}[2]\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{112}E_{12}E_{11212}E_{112} \right. \\
 &\quad\quad\quad \left. + [2]\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}E_{112}E_{11212}^2\right)E_{112}^{a-3} \\
 &= (rs)^{3(a+1)}e_2E_{112}^{a+1} + r(rs)^{3a}(r^2-s^2)E_{12}^2E_{112}^a \\
 &\quad + r^{3(a-2)}(r^2-s^2)\left(r^8s^{2a}[a]E_{12}^2E_{112}^3 + r^6s^{2a-2}[2][a]E_{12}E_{11212}E_{112}^2 \right. \\
 &\quad\quad\quad \left. + r^3s^{a-2}[2]\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{11212}^2E_{112} \right. \\
 &\quad\quad\quad \left. + r^8s^{a-1}[2]\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{12}E_{11212}E_{112}^2 + r^6[2]\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}E_{11212}^2E_{112}\right)E_{112}^{a-3} \\
 &= (rs)^{3(a+1)}e_2E_{112}^{a+1} \\
 &\quad + r^{3(a-1)}(r^2-s^2)\left(r^4s^{2a}[a+1]E_{12}^2E_{112}^2 \right. \\
 &\quad\quad\quad \left. + r^3s^{a-1}[2]\begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{12}E_{11212}E_{112} \right. \\
 &\quad\quad\quad \left. + [2]\begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}E_{11212}^2\right)E_{112}^{a-2}
 \end{aligned}$$

by the induction hypothesis.

Part (2): We use induction on a . If $a = 4$, using the defining relations (2-2), (2-3), (2-4), and (2-7), and a simple computation, we have

$$e_1^4e_2 = [4]E_{1112}e_1 + s^2\begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{112}e_1^2 + s^6[4]E_{12}e_1^3 + s^{12}e_2e_1^4.$$

Furthermore, using the induction hypothesis and (2-7), we obtain

$$e_1^{a+1}e_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}E_{1112}e_1^{a-2} + s^{a-1}\begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{112}e_1^{a-1} + s^{2a}[a+1]E_{12}e_1^a + s^{3(a+1)}e_2e_1^{a+1}.$$

Part (3): We use induction on a . If $a = 2$, using (2-3), we have

$$e_1E_{12}^2 = E_{11212} + rs[2]E_{12}E_{112} + (rs^2)^2E_{12}^2e_1.$$

Suppose that (3) is true for $a \geq 2$. Then, using the induction hypothesis, (2-5) and Lemma 3.1(8), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 e_1E_{12}^{a+1} &= (rs^2)^aE_{12}^ae_1E_{12} + (rs)^{a-1}[a]E_{12}^{a-1}E_{112}E_{12} + r^{a-2}\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{12}^{a-2}E_{11212}E_{12} \\
 &= (rs^2)^aE_{12}^aE_{112} + (rs^2)^{a+1}E_{12}^{a+1}e_1 + (rs)^{a-1}[a]E_{12}^{a-1}E_{11212} \\
 &\quad + r^{a+1}s^a[a]E_{12}^aE_{112} + r^{a+1}\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{12}^{a-1}E_{11212} \\
 &= (rs^2)^{a+1}E_{12}^{a+1}e_1 + (rs)^a[a+1]E_{12}^aE_{112} + r^{a-1}\begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}E_{12}^{a-1}E_{11212}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Part (4): We use induction on a . If $a = 1$, this is the relation in Lemma 3.1(3). Suppose that (4) is true for all $a \geq 1$. Using the induction hypothesis and Lemma 3.1(3), (4), (6) and (7), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{1112}^{a+1}e_2 &= (rs^2)^{3a}(E_{1112}e_2)E_{1112}^a \\
&\quad + (r^2s)(rs)^{3(a-1)}(r^3-s^3)[a]_3(E_{1112}E_{12})E_{112}E_{1112}^{a-1} \\
&\quad + r\eta(rs)^{3(a-1)}[a]_3(E_{1112}E_{11212})E_{1112}^{a-1} \\
&\quad\quad\quad + r^{3(a-1)}\zeta(r-s)[2]_3\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_3(E_{1112}E_{112}^3)E_{1112}^{a-2} \\
&= (rs^2)^{3a}((rs^2)^3e_2E_{1112} + (r^2s)(r^3-s^3)E_{12}E_{112} + r\eta E_{11212})E_{1112}^a \\
&\quad + (r^2s)(rs)^{3(a-1)}(r^3-s^3)[a]_3((rs)^3E_{12}E_{1112} + r\zeta E_{112}^2)E_{112}E_{1112}^{a-1} \\
&\quad + r\eta(rs)^{3(a-1)}[a]_3((r^2s)^3E_{11212}E_{1112} + r^3\zeta(r-s)E_{112}^3)E_{1112}^{a-1} \\
&\quad\quad\quad + r^{3a+6}\zeta(r-s)[2]_3\begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_3E_{112}^3E_{1112}^{a-1} \\
&= (rs^2)^{3(a+1)}e_2E_{1112}^{a+1} + (r^2s)(rs)^{3a}(r^3-s^3)[a+1]_3E_{12}E_{112}E_{1112}^a \\
&\quad + r\eta(rs)^{3a}[a+1]_3E_{11212}E_{1112}^a + r^{3a}\zeta(r-s)[2]_3\begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_3E_{112}^3E_{1112}^{a-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.6. For any positive integer a , these equalities hold:

- (1) $e_k^a f_k = f_k e_k^a + [a]_k e_k^{a-1} \frac{s_k^{-a+1} \omega_k - r_k^{-a+1} \omega'_k}{r_k - s_k}$ for $1 \leq k \leq 2$.
- (2) $E_{12}^a f_1 = f_1 E_{12}^a - r^{2(a-1)} [3][a]_2 e_2 E_{12}^{a-1} \omega'_1$.
- (3) $E_{112}^a f_1 = f_1 E_{112}^a - (rs)^{a-1} [2]^2 [a] E_{12} E_{112}^{a-1} \omega'_1$
 $\quad - r^{a-2} [2]^2 \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{11212} E_{112}^{a-2} \omega'_1$.
- (4) $E_{1112}^a f_1 = f_1 E_{1112}^a - [3][a]_3 E_{112} E_{1112}^{a-1} \omega'_1$.
- (5) $E_{11212}^a f_1 = f_1 E_{11212}^a - r^{3a-2} (r^2-s^2) [3][a]_3 E_{12}^2 E_{11212}^{a-1} \omega'_1$.

Proof. Part (1) can be easily verified by induction on a .

Parts (2), (4) and (5) follow from Lemma 3.3(2) and the facts

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{12} f_1 &= f_1 E_{12} - [3] e_2 \omega'_1, & E_{1112} f_1 &= f_1 E_{1112} - [3] E_{112} \omega'_1, \\
E_{112} f_1 &= f_1 E_{112} - [2]^2 E_{12} \omega'_1, & E_{11212} f_1 &= f_1 E_{11212} - r(r^2-s^2) [3] E_{12}^2 \omega'_1.
\end{aligned}$$

Part (3) can be verified by induction on a .

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{112}^{a+1} f_1 &= (E_{112} f_1) E_{112}^a - (rs)^{a-1} [2]^2 [a] (E_{112} E_{12}) E_{112}^{a-1} \omega'_1 \\
&\quad - r^{a-2} [2]^2 \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} (E_{112} E_{11212}) E_{112}^{a-2} \omega'_1 \\
&= f_1 E_{112}^{a+1} - (rs)^a [2]^2 [a+1] E_{12} E_{112}^a \omega'_1 - r^{a-1} [2]^2 \begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{11212} E_{112}^{a-1} \omega'_1.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

Lemma 3.7. For any positive integer a ,

$$(1) \quad E_{12}^a f_2 = f_2 E_{12}^a + \omega_2 E_{12}^{a-3} (s^{2(a-1)} E_{12}^2 e_1 + s^{a-2} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{12} E_{112} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{11212});$$

$$(2) \quad E_{112}^a f_2 = f_2 E_{112}^a + r^3 (r^2 - s^2) \omega_2 E_{112}^{a-3} \\ \times \left([2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{1112}^2 + r^3 s^{a-2} [2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{112} E_{1112} e_1 \right. \\ \left. + [a] r^4 s^{2(a-1)} E_{112}^2 e_1^2 \right);$$

$$(3) \quad E_{1112}^a f_2 = f_2 E_{1112}^a + r^{-3(a-2)} (r^2 - s^2) (r-s) [a]_3 \omega_2 e_1^3 E_{1112}^{a-1};$$

$$(4) \quad E_{11212}^a f_2 = f_2 E_{11212}^a + r (rs)^{3(a-1)} [a]_3 \omega_2 E_{11212}^{a-1} (\eta E_{1112} + rs (r^3 - s^3) E_{112} e_1) \\ + r^{3(a-1)} \zeta (r-s) [2]_3 \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_3 \omega_2 E_{11212}^{a-2} E_{112}^3.$$

Proof. Part (1): Because $E_{12} f_2 = f_2 E_{12} + \omega_2 e_1$, it is easy to check the cases when $a = 2, 3, 4$. Using the induction hypothesis and Lemma 3.5(3), we have

$$E_{12}^{a+1} f_2 = E_{12} f_2 E_{12}^a + \omega_2 E_{12}^{a-2} (s^{2a+1} [a] E_{12}^2 e_1 + s^{a+1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{12} E_{112} + s^3 \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{11212}) \\ = f_2 E_{12}^{a+1} + r^{a-2} \omega_2 (r^2 s^{2a} E_{12}^2 e_1 + r s^{a-1} [a] E_{12}^{a-1} E_{112} + \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{12}^{a-2} E_{11212}) \\ + \omega_2 E_{12}^{a-2} (s^{2a+1} [a] E_{12}^2 e_1 + s^{a+1} \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{12} E_{112} + s^3 \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{11212}) \\ = f_2 E_{12}^{a+1} + \omega_2 E_{12}^{a-2} (s^{2a} [a+1] E_{12}^2 e_1 + s^{a-1} \begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{12} E_{112} + \begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{11212}).$$

Part (2): From (1), it is easy to calculate $E_{112} f_2 = f_2 E_{112} + r (r^2 - s^2) \omega_2 e_1^2$. The relation below is obtained by Lemma 3.4(3):

$$e_1^2 E_{112}^a = r^{4a-6} E_{112}^{a-2} \left([2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{1112}^2 + r^4 s^{a-1} [2] [a] E_{112} E_{1112} e_1 + r^6 s^{2a} E_{112}^2 e_1^2 \right).$$

For $a \geq 1$, we have by induction on a

$$E_{112}^{a+1} f_2 = (E_{112} f_2) E_{112}^a + r^3 (r^2 - s^2) \omega_2 E_{112}^{a-2} \\ \times \left([2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{1112}^2 + r^3 s^{a-2} [2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{112} E_{1112} e_1 \right. \\ \left. + r^4 s^{2(a-1)} [a] E_{112}^2 e_1^2 \right) \\ = f_2 E_{112}^{a+1} + r (r^2 - s^2) r^{4a-6} \omega_2 E_{112}^{a-2} \\ \times \left([2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{1112}^2 + r^4 s^{a-1} [2] [a] E_{112} E_{1112} e_1 + r^6 s^{2a} E_{112}^2 e_1^2 \right) \\ + r^{3(a-1)} s^3 (r^2 - s^2) \omega_2 E_{112}^{a-2} \\ \times \left([2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{1112}^2 + r^3 s^{a-2} [2] \begin{bmatrix} a \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{112} E_{1112} e_1 + r^4 s^{2(a-1)} [a] E_{112}^2 e_1^2 \right) \\ = f_2 E_{112}^{a+1} + r^3 (r^2 - s^2) \omega_2 E_{112}^{a-2} \\ \times \left([2] \begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} E_{1112}^2 + r^3 s^{a-1} [2] \begin{bmatrix} a+1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} E_{112} E_{1112} e_1 + r^4 s^{2a} [a+1] E_{112}^2 e_1^2 \right).$$

Part (3): We consider the case for $a = 1$. It follows from (2) that

$$E_{1112}f_2 = f_2E_{1112} + r^3(r^2 - s^2)(r - s)\omega_2e_1^3.$$

So by this and Lemma 3.3(2), we can easily get (3).

Part (4): If $a = 1$, we have

$$E_{11212}f_2 = f_2E_{11212} + r\eta\omega_2E_{1112} + r^2s(r^3 - s^3)\omega_2E_{112}e_1$$

by using (1) and (2). Then

$$E_{1112}E_{11212}^a = (r^2s)^{3a}E_{11212}^aE_{1112} + r^{3(2a-1)}\zeta(r-s)[a]_3E_{11212}^{a-1}E_{112}^3.$$

holds by Lemma 3.3(1). So (4) can be derived easily from this and Lemma 3.4(4) by induction on a , which completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.2. We know from Lemmas 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7 that the elements $E_1^\ell, E_{1112}^\ell, E_{112}^\ell, E_{11212}^\ell, E_{12}^\ell$ and E_2^ℓ are central in $U_{r,s}(G_2)$. Applying τ to E_α for $\alpha \in \Phi$, we see that $F_1^\ell, F_{1112}^\ell, F_{112}^\ell, F_{11212}^\ell, F_{12}^\ell$ and F_2^ℓ are also central. It is easy to see that $\omega_k^\ell - 1$ and $(\omega'_k)^\ell - 1$ are central too for $k = 1, 2$. \square

Remark 3.8. If $\ell = 3\ell'$, then the elements $E_{1112}^{\ell'}, F_{1112}^{\ell'}, \omega_k^{\ell'} - 1$ and $(\omega'_k)^{\ell'} - 1$ are central in $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ for $k = 1, 2$.

Restricted 2-parameter quantum groups. From now on we will assume that ℓ is coprime to 3.

Definition 3.9. The *restricted 2-parameter quantum group* is the quotient

$$\mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2) := U_{r,s}(G_2)/\mathcal{I},$$

where \mathcal{I} denotes the ideal of $U_{r,s}(G_2)$ generated by all elements E_α^ℓ and F_α^ℓ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ and $\omega_k^\ell - 1$ and $(\omega'_k)^\ell - 1$ for $1 \leq k \leq 2$.

By Theorem 2.4 and Corollary 2.5, $\mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2)$ is an algebra of dimension ℓ^{16} with linear basis

$$(3-5) \quad E_2^{c_1} E_{12}^{c_2} E_{11212}^{c_3} E_{112}^{c_4} E_{1112}^{c_5} E_1^{c_6} \omega_1^{b_1} \omega_2^{b_2} (\omega'_1)^{b'_1} (\omega'_2)^{b'_2} F_1^{c'_1} F_{1112}^{c'_2} F_{112}^{c'_3} F_{11212}^{c'_4} F_{12}^{c'_5} F_2^{c'_6}$$

where all powers range between 0 and $\ell - 1$.

The remainder of this section is devoted to proving that $\mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2)$ is a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra.

First note that the generators of \mathcal{I} are contained in the kernel of the counit ε , and so \mathcal{I} is as well. Because the coproduct Δ is an algebra homomorphism and because the antipode S is an algebra antihomomorphism, it suffices to show that

$\Delta(x) \in \mathcal{F} \otimes U + U \otimes \mathcal{F}$ and $S(x) \in \mathcal{F}$ for each generator $x \in \mathcal{F}$. To accomplish this, we rely on the computations

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\omega_k^\ell - 1) &= \omega_k^\ell \otimes \omega_k^\ell - 1 \otimes 1 \\ &= (\omega_k^\ell - 1) \otimes \omega_k^\ell + 1 \otimes (\omega_k^\ell - 1) \in \mathcal{F} \otimes U + U \otimes \mathcal{F}, \end{aligned}$$

and $S(\omega_k^\ell - 1) = -\omega_k^{-\ell}(\omega_k^\ell - 1) \in \mathcal{F}$. The argument for $(\omega'_k)^\ell - 1$ is similar. In determining $\Delta(x)$ for each generator $x \in \mathcal{F}$, we adopt the notation

$$\omega_{12} = \omega_1\omega_2, \quad \omega_{112} = \omega_1^2\omega_2, \quad \omega_{1112} = \omega_1^3\omega_2, \quad \omega_{11212} = \omega_1^3\omega_2^2.$$

Some simple computations give rise to these facts:

Lemma 3.10.

- (1) $\Delta(E_{12}) = E_{12} \otimes 1 + \omega_{12} \otimes E_{12} + (r^3 - s^3)\omega_2e_1 \otimes e_2;$
- (2) $\Delta(E_{112}) = E_{112} \otimes 1 + \omega_{112} \otimes E_{112} + (r + s)(r^2 - s^2)\omega_{12}e_1 \otimes E_{12} + r(r^2 - s^2) \times (r^3 - s^3)\omega_2e_1^2 \otimes e_2;$
- (3) $\Delta(E_{1112}) = E_{1112} \otimes 1 + \omega_{1112} \otimes E_{1112} + (r^3 - s^3)\omega_{112}e_1 \otimes E_{112} + r(r^2 - s^2) \times (r^3 - s^3)\omega_{12}e_1^2 \otimes E_{12} + r^3(r - s)(r^2 - s^2)(r^3 - s^3)\omega_2e_1^3 \otimes e_2;$
- (4) $\Delta(E_{11212}) = E_{11212} \otimes 1 + \omega_{11212} \otimes E_{11212} + r(r^2 - s^2)(r^3 - s^3)\omega_{12}^2e_1 \otimes E_{12}^2 + r(r^2 - s^2)(r^3 - s^3)^2\omega_{12}\omega_2e_1^2 \otimes E_{12}e_2 + (r^3 - s^3)\omega_{12}E_{112} \otimes E_{12} + r^6(r - s)(r^2 - s^2) \times (r^3 - s^3)^2\omega_2^2e_1^3 \otimes e_2^2 + r(r^3 - s^3)\omega_2((r^2 - s^2 - rs)E_{1112} + rs(r^3 - s^3)E_{112}e_1) \otimes e_2. \quad \square$

Lemma 3.11. $\Delta(E_\alpha^\ell) \in \mathcal{F} \otimes U + U \otimes \mathcal{F}$ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+.$

Proof. Note that

$$\Delta(e_i^n) = \sum_{j=0}^n \binom{n}{j}_{r_i s_i^{-1}} e_i^{n-j} \omega_i^j \otimes e_i^j$$

has an $r_i s_i^{-1}$ -binomial expansion² since $(\omega_i \otimes e_i)(e_i \otimes 1) = r_i s_i^{-1}(e_i \otimes 1)(\omega_i \otimes e_i)$. So we have $\Delta(e_i^\ell) = e_i^\ell \otimes 1 + \omega_i^\ell \otimes e_i^\ell \in \mathcal{F} \otimes U + U \otimes \mathcal{F}$, since r and s are primitive ℓ -th roots of unity, and $\binom{\ell}{j}_{r_i s_i^{-1}} = 0$ for $0 < j < \ell$.

²We set

$$(n) := (n)_{rs^{-1}} := \frac{r^n s^{-n} - 1}{rs^{-1} - 1}, \quad (n)! := (n)(n-1) \cdots (2)(1), \quad \binom{n}{m} := \frac{(n)!}{(m)!(n-m)!}.$$

By convention $(0) = 0$ and $(0)! = 1$.

Note that $\Delta(E_{12}^\ell) = (E_{12} \otimes 1 + (r^3 - s^3)\omega_2 e_1 \otimes e_2)^\ell + \omega_{12}^\ell \otimes E_{12}^\ell$, because

$$(\omega_{12} \otimes E_{12})(E_{12} \otimes 1 + (r^3 - s^3)\omega_2 e_1 \otimes e_2) = rs^{-1}(E_{12} \otimes 1 + (r^3 - s^3)\omega_2 e_1 \otimes e_2)(\omega_{12} \otimes E_{12}).$$

We get

$$\Delta(E_{12}^\ell) = E_{12}^\ell \otimes 1 + r^{3\ell(\ell-1)/2}(r^3 - s^3)^\ell \omega_2^\ell e_1^\ell \otimes e_2^\ell + \omega_{12}^\ell \otimes E_{12}^\ell \in \mathcal{F} \otimes U + U \otimes \mathcal{F}$$

since r and s are primitive ℓ -th roots of unity, and

$$(E_{12} + \omega_2 e_1)^\ell = E_{12}^\ell + r^{3\ell(\ell-1)/2} \omega_2^\ell e_1^\ell.$$

Similarly, $\Delta(E_{112}^\ell)$, $\Delta(E_{1112}^\ell)$ and $\Delta(E_{11212}^\ell)$ are in $\mathcal{F} \otimes U + U \otimes \mathcal{F}$. □

Applying the antipode property to $\Delta(E_\alpha^\ell)$ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+$, we obtain that $S(E_\alpha^\ell) \in \mathcal{F} \otimes U + U \otimes \mathcal{F}$. Using τ , we find that $\Delta(F_\alpha^\ell) \in \mathcal{F} \otimes U + U \otimes \mathcal{F}$ for $\alpha \in \Phi^+$. Hence \mathcal{F} is a Hopf ideal, and $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ is a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra. Then:

Theorem 3.12. *\mathcal{F} is a Hopf ideal of $U_{r,s}(G_2)$, making $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra.* □

4. Isomorphisms of $u_{r,s}(G_2)$

Write $u = u_{r,s} = u_{r,s}(G_2)$. Let G denote the group generated by ω_i and ω'_i for $i = 1, 2$ in the restricted quantum group u . Define linear subspace \mathfrak{a}_k of u by

$$(4-1) \quad \mathfrak{a}_0 = \mathbb{K}G, \quad \mathfrak{a}_1 = \mathbb{K}G + \sum_{i=1}^2 (\mathbb{K}e_i G + \mathbb{K}f_i G), \quad \mathfrak{a}_k = (\mathfrak{a}_1)^k \quad \text{for } k \geq 1.$$

Note that $1 \in \mathfrak{a}_0$, $\Delta(\mathfrak{a}_0) \subseteq \mathfrak{a}_0 \otimes \mathfrak{a}_0$, \mathfrak{a}_1 generates u as an algebra, and that $\Delta(\mathfrak{a}_1) \subseteq \mathfrak{a}_1 \otimes \mathfrak{a}_0 + \mathfrak{a}_0 \otimes \mathfrak{a}_1$. By [Montgomery 1993], $\{\mathfrak{a}_k\}$ is a coalgebra filtration of u and $u_0 \subseteq \mathfrak{a}_0$, where the coradical u_0 of u is the sum of all the simple subcoalgebras of u . Clearly, $\mathfrak{a}_0 \subseteq u_0$ as well, and so $u_0 = \mathbb{K}G$. This implies that u is pointed, that is, every simple subcoalgebra of u is one-dimensional.

Let \mathfrak{b} be the Hopf subalgebra of $u = u_{r,s}(G_2)$ generated by e_i and $\omega_i^{\pm 1}$ for $i = 1, 2$, and let \mathfrak{b}' be the Hopf subalgebra generated by f_i and $(\omega'_i)^{\pm 1}$ for $i = 1, 2$. The same argument shows that \mathfrak{b} and \mathfrak{b}' are pointed as well. Thus, we have this:

Proposition 4.1. *The restricted 2-parameter quantum group $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ is a pointed Hopf algebra, as are its subalgebras \mathfrak{b} and \mathfrak{b}' .*

[Montgomery 1993, Lemma 5.5.1] indicates that $\mathfrak{a}_k \subseteq u_k$ for all k , where $\{u_k\}$ is the coradical filtration of u defined inductively by $u_k = \Delta^{-1}(u \times u_{k-1} + u_0 \times u)$. In particular, $\mathfrak{a}_1 \subseteq u_1$. By [op. cit., Theorem 5.4.1], since u is pointed, u_1 is spanned by the set of group-like elements G together with all the skew-primitive elements of u .

We claim that under the additional hypothesis of the [Lemma 4.2](#) below, $u_1 = a_1$. That is, each skew-primitive element of u is a linear combination of elements of G , of $e_i G$, and of $f_i G$ for $i = 1, 2$.

The following lemma gives a precise description of u_1 .

Lemma 4.2. *Assume that rs^{-1} is a primitive ℓ -th root of unity. Then*

$$u_1 = \mathbb{K}G + \sum_{i=1}^2 (\mathbb{K}e_i G + \mathbb{K}f_i G).$$

Given two group-like elements g and h in a Hopf algebra H , let $P_{g,h}(H)$ denote the set of skew-primitive elements of H given by

$$P_{g,h}(H) = \{x \in H \mid \Delta(x) = x \otimes g + h \otimes x\}.$$

We want to compute $P_{1,\sigma}(u_{r,s})$ and $P_{\sigma,1}(u_{r,s})$ for $\sigma \in G$.

Lemma 4.3. *Assume that rs^{-1} is a primitive ℓ -th root of unity. Then we have*

- (1) $P_{1,\omega_i}(u_{r,s}) = \mathbb{K}(1 - \omega_i) + \mathbb{K}e_i$, $P_{1,\omega_i'^{-1}}(u_{r,s}) = \mathbb{K}(1 - \omega_i'^{-1}) + \mathbb{K}f_i \omega_i'^{-1}$,
 $P_{1,\sigma}(u_{r,s}) = \mathbb{K}(1 - \sigma)$ if $\sigma \notin \{\omega_i, \omega_i'^{-1} \mid i = 1, 2\}$;
- (2) $P_{\omega_i',1}(u_{r,s}) = \mathbb{K}(1 - \omega_i')$, $P_{\omega_i^{-1},1}(u_{r,s}) = \mathbb{K}(1 - \omega_i^{-1}) + \mathbb{K}e_i \omega_i^{-1}$,
 $P_{\sigma,1}(u_{r,s}) = \mathbb{K}(1 - \sigma)$ if $\sigma \notin \{\omega_i', \omega_i^{-1} \mid i = 1, 2\}$.

Proof. (1): Assuming rs^{-1} is a primitive ℓ -th root of unity, we have

$$\mathbb{K}G + \sum_{g,h \in G} P_{g,h}(u_{r,s}) = \mathbb{K}G + \sum_{i=1}^2 (\mathbb{K}e_i G + \mathbb{K}f_i G).$$

Thus, any $x \in P_{1,\sigma}(u_{r,s})$, where $\sigma \in G$, may be written as a linear combination

$$x = \sum_{g \in G} \gamma_g g + \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{i=1}^2 \alpha_{i,g} e_i g + \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{i=1}^2 \beta_{i,g} f_i g,$$

where $\gamma_g, \alpha_{i,g}$ and $\beta_{i,g}$ are scalars. Comparing $\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + \sigma \otimes x$ with the coproduct of the right side, which is

$$\sum_{g \in G} \gamma_g g \otimes g + \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{i=1}^2 \alpha_{i,g} (e_i g \otimes g + \omega_i g \otimes e_i g) + \sum_{g \in G} \sum_{i=1}^2 \beta_{i,g} (g \otimes f_i g + f_i g \otimes \omega_i' g),$$

we obtain $\beta_{i,g} = 0$ for all i and $g \neq \omega_i'^{-1}$, and $\alpha_{i,g} = 0$ for all $g \neq 1$. A further comparison of the group-like components yields $\gamma_\sigma = -\gamma_1$ and $\gamma_g = 0$ for all $g \neq 1, \sigma$. Finally, comparing $\Delta(x)$ with $\Delta(\gamma_1(1 - \sigma) + \sum_{i=1}^2 \alpha_{i,1} e_i + \sum_{i=1}^2 \beta_{i,\omega_i'^{-1}} f_i \omega_i'^{-1})$

yields $\alpha_{i,1} = 0$ for all i when $\sigma \notin \{\omega_1, \omega_2\}$, and yields $\beta_{i,\omega_i'^{-1}} = 0$ for all i when $\sigma \notin \{\omega_1'^{-1}, \omega_2'^{-1}\}$.

Consider two more cases: First, when $\sigma = \omega_i$ for some i , we have $\alpha_{j,1} = 0$ for all $j \neq i$; and $\beta_{j,\omega_j'^{-1}} = 0$ for all j . So $x = \gamma_1(1 - \omega_i) + \alpha_{i,1}e_i$. Second, when $\sigma = \omega_i'^{-1}$ for some i , we have $\beta_{j,\omega_j'^{-1}} = 0$ for all $j \neq i$, and we have $\alpha_{j,1} = 0$ for all j . So $x = \gamma_1(1 - \omega_i'^{-1}) + \beta_{i,\omega_i'^{-1}}f_i\omega_i'^{-1}$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} P_{1,\omega_i}(\mathbf{u}_{r,s}) &= \mathbb{K}(1 - \omega_i) + \mathbb{K}e_i && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq 2, \\ P_{1,\omega_i'^{-1}}(\mathbf{u}_{r,s}) &= \mathbb{K}(1 - \omega_i'^{-1}) + \mathbb{K}f_i\omega_i'^{-1} && \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq 2, \\ P_{1,\sigma}(\mathbf{u}_{r,s}) &= \mathbb{K}(1 - \sigma) && \text{if } \sigma \notin \{\omega_i, \omega_i'^{-1}\} \text{ for any } i. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we get (2). □

Remark 4.4. The description of the set of left (right) skew-primitive elements of $\mathbf{u}_{r,s}(\mathfrak{sl}_n)$ is not complete; see [Benkart and Witherspoon 2004b, formulas (3.6) and (3.7)]. This left many families of isomorphisms of $\mathbf{u}_{r,s}(\mathfrak{sl}_n)$ undiscovered. In the second part of the proof of [Hu and Wang 2009, Theorem 5.4], the authors described explicitly all of the Hopf algebra isomorphisms of $\mathbf{u}_{r,s}(\mathfrak{sl}_n)$; see [op. cit., Theorem 5.5].

Theorem 4.5. *Assume that rs^{-1} and $r's'^{-1}$ are primitive ℓ -th roots of unity with $\ell \neq 3, 4$, and assume ζ is a 3rd root of unity. Then $\varphi : \mathbf{u}_{r,s} \cong \mathbf{u}_{r',s'}$ as Hopf algebras if and only if either*

- $(r', s') = \zeta(r, s)$ and φ is a diagonal isomorphism, that is,

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\omega_i) &= \tilde{\omega}_i, & \varphi(\omega_i') &= \tilde{\omega}_i', \\ \varphi(e_i) &= a_i \tilde{e}_i, & \varphi(f_i) &= \zeta^{\delta_{i,1}} a_i^{-1} \tilde{f}_i \quad \text{for } a_i \in \mathbb{K}^*; \text{ or} \end{aligned}$$

- $(r', s') = \zeta(s, r)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\omega_i) &= \tilde{\omega}_i'^{-1}, & \varphi(\omega_i') &= \tilde{\omega}_i^{-1}, \\ \varphi(e_i) &= a_i \tilde{f}_i \tilde{\omega}_i'^{-1}, & \varphi(f_i) &= \zeta^{\delta_{i,1}} a_i^{-1} \tilde{\omega}_i^{-1} \tilde{e}_i \quad \text{for } a_i \in \mathbb{K}^*. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Suppose $\varphi : \mathbf{u}_{r,s} \rightarrow \mathbf{u}_{r',s'}$ is a Hopf algebra isomorphism. Write the generators of $\mathbf{u}_{r',s'}$ as $\tilde{e}_i, \tilde{f}_i, \tilde{\omega}_i$ and $\tilde{\omega}_i'$. Because

$$\Delta(\varphi(e_i)) = (\varphi \otimes \varphi)(\Delta(e_i)) = \varphi(e_i) \otimes 1 + \varphi(\omega_i) \otimes \varphi(e_i),$$

we have $\varphi(e_i) \in P_{1,\varphi(\omega_i)}(\mathbf{u}_{r',s'})$ for $i = 1, 2$. As φ is an isomorphism, $\varphi(\omega_i) \in \mathbb{K}\tilde{G}$. Lemma 4.3(1) implies that $\varphi(\omega_i) \in \{\tilde{\omega}_j, \tilde{\omega}_j'^{-1} \mid j = 1, 2\}$. Let $\pi : \{1, 2\} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ be a permutation. We distinguish four cases:

- (i) There is some π such that $\varphi(\omega_i) = \tilde{\omega}_{\pi(i)}$ and $\varphi(e_i) = \alpha(1 - \tilde{\omega}_{\pi(i)}) + \beta \tilde{e}_{\pi(i)}$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{K}$.

- (ii) There is some π such that $\varphi(\omega_i) = \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(i)^{-1}}$ and $\varphi(e_i) = \alpha'(1 - \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(i)^{-1}}) + \beta' \tilde{f}_{\pi(i)} \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(i)^{-1}}$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $\alpha', \beta' \in \mathbb{K}$.
- (iii) $\varphi(\omega_1) = \tilde{\omega}_{\pi(1)}$, but $\varphi(\omega_2) = \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(2)^{-1}}$.
- (iv) $\varphi(\omega_1) = \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(1)^{-1}}$, but $\varphi(\omega_2) = \tilde{\omega}_{\pi(2)}$.

Case (i): In this case, we claim $\varphi(\omega_i) = \tilde{\omega}_i$. Assume otherwise, that is, $\varphi(\omega_1) = \tilde{\omega}_2$ and $\varphi(\omega_2) = \tilde{\omega}_1$. Applying φ to the relation $\omega_1 e_1 = r s^{-1} e_1 \omega_1$ yields

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\omega_1)\varphi(e_1) &= r s^{-1} \varphi(e_1)\varphi(\omega_1), \text{ whence} \\ \tilde{\omega}_2(\alpha(1 - \tilde{\omega}_2) + \beta \tilde{e}_2) &= r s^{-1}(\alpha(1 - \tilde{\omega}_2) + \beta \tilde{e}_2)\tilde{\omega}_2. \end{aligned}$$

Since $r \neq s$, this forces α to be 0, so that $\varphi(e_1) = \beta \tilde{e}_2$ for some $\beta \neq 0$. Also, because $\tilde{\omega}_2 \tilde{e}_2 = r'_2 s'^{-1} \tilde{e}_2 \tilde{\omega}_2$, it follows that $r'^3 s'^{-3} = r s^{-1}$.

Applying φ to the relation $\omega_1 e_2 = s^3 e_2 \omega_1$, we get $\varphi(\omega_1)\varphi(e_2) = s^3 \varphi(e_2)\varphi(\omega_1)$, that is, $\tilde{\omega}_2 \tilde{e}_1 = s^3 \tilde{e}_1 \tilde{\omega}_1$. But $\tilde{\omega}_2 \tilde{e}_1 = r'^{-3} \tilde{e}_1 \tilde{\omega}_1$ in $ur'_{,s'}$. So $r'^3 = s^{-3}$. Similarly, the relation $\omega_2 e_1 = r^{-3} e_1 \omega_2$ gives $s'^{-3} = r^3$. It then follows from $r'^3 s'^{-3} = r s^{-1}$ that $r^2 = s^2$, a contradiction. So we proved $\varphi(\omega_i) = \tilde{\omega}_i$. Similarly, we have $\varphi(\omega'_i) = \tilde{\omega}'_i$.

Furthermore, applying φ to the relations $\omega_i e_j = \langle \omega'_j, \omega_i \rangle e_j \omega_i$ for $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$, we get $\langle \omega'_j, \omega_i \rangle = \langle \tilde{\omega}'_j, \tilde{\omega}_i \rangle$ for $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$, that is,

$$r'^3 s'^{-3} = r^3 s^{-3}, \quad r' s'^{-1} = r s^{-1}, \quad r'^{-3} = r^{-3}, \quad s'^3 = s^3.$$

Hence, $(r', s') = \zeta(r, s)$, where ζ is a 3rd root of unity. As φ preserves relation (G4), $\varphi(e_i) = a_i \tilde{e}_i$ and $\varphi(f_i) = \zeta^{\delta_{i,1}} a_i^{-1} \tilde{f}_i$ for $a_i \in \mathbb{K}^*$, so φ is a diagonal isomorphism.

Case (ii): In this case

$$\varphi(\omega_i) = \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(i)^{-1}} \text{ for some } \pi(i) \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(e_i) = \alpha'(1 - \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(i)^{-1}}) + \beta' \tilde{f}_{\pi(i)} \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(i)^{-1}}.$$

In fact, applying φ to the relation $\omega_i e_i = r_i s_i^{-1} e_i \omega_i$ gives $\alpha' = 0$, so we have $\varphi(e_i) = \beta' \tilde{f}_{\pi(i)} \tilde{\omega}'_{\pi(i)^{-1}}$. We claim that $\varphi(\omega_i) = \tilde{\omega}'_i^{-1}$. Assume otherwise, that is, $\varphi(\omega_1) = \tilde{\omega}'_2^{-1}$ and $\varphi(\omega_2) = \tilde{\omega}'_1^{-1}$. Then $\varphi(e_1) = a_1 \tilde{f}_2 \tilde{\omega}'_2^{-1}$ and $\varphi(e_2) = a_2 \tilde{f}_1 \tilde{\omega}'_1^{-1}$. Apply φ to the relation $\omega_1 e_1 = r s^{-1} e_1 \omega_1$ to get $r s^{-1} = (r'^3 s'^{-3})^{-1}$, to the relation $\omega_2 e_1 = r^{-3} e_1 \omega_2$ to get $r^{-3} = r'^3$, and to the relation $\omega_1 e_2 = s^3 e_2 \omega_1$ to get $s^3 = s'^{-3}$. So we have $(r s^{-1})^2 = 1$, a contradiction. Hence, $\varphi(\omega_i) = \tilde{\omega}'_i^{-1}$, $\varphi(\omega'_i) = \tilde{\omega}_i^{-1}$ and $\varphi(e_i) = a_i \tilde{f}_i \tilde{\omega}'_i^{-1}$, where $a_i \in \mathbb{K}^*$.

Apply φ to the relation $\omega_1 e_1 = r s^{-1} e_1 \omega_1$ to get $r s^{-1} = (r' s'^{-1})^{-1}$, to the relation $\omega_1 e_2 = s^3 e_2 \omega_1$ to get $s^3 = r'^3$ and to the relation $\omega_2 e_1 = r^{-3} e_1 \omega_2$ to get $r^{-3} = s'^{-3}$. So we have $(r', s') = \zeta(s, r)$, where ζ is a 3rd root of unity. In order that φ preserve the relation (G4), one has to take $\varphi(f_i) = \zeta^{\delta_{i,1}} a_i^{-1} \tilde{\omega}_i^{-1} \tilde{e}_i$, where $a_i \in \mathbb{K}^*$. Also, we can easily check that this φ does preserve the Serre relations (G5) and (G6).

Case (iii): We claim that this case is impossible. First, we assume that $\varphi(\omega_1) = \tilde{\omega}_1$ and $\varphi(\omega_2) = \tilde{\omega}'_2^{-1}$. Then we have $\varphi(e_1) = a_1 \tilde{e}_1$ and $\varphi(e_2) = a_2 \tilde{f}_2 \tilde{\omega}'_2^{-1}$, where

$a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{K}^*$. Apply φ to the relation $\omega_1 e_2 = s^3 e_2 \omega_1$ to get $s^3 = s'^{-3}$ and to the relation $\omega_2 e_1 = r^{-3} e_1 \omega_2$ to get $r^{-3} = s'^3$. So we get $r^3 = s^3$, a contradiction.

Next, we assume that $\varphi(\omega_1) = \tilde{\omega}_2$ and $\varphi(\omega_2) = \tilde{\omega}_1'^{-1}$. Then we have $\varphi(e_1) = a_1 \tilde{e}_2$ and $\varphi(e_2) = a_2 \tilde{f}_1 \tilde{\omega}_1'^{-1}$, where $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{K}^*$. Apply φ to the relation $\omega_1 e_2 = s^3 e_2 \omega_1$ to get $s^3 = r'^3$ and to the relation $\omega_2 e_1 = r^{-3} e_1 \omega_2$ to get $r^{-3} = r'^{-3}$. So we have $r^3 = s^3$, a contradiction.

Case (iv): This case is similar to case (iii), and also impossible. □

5. $u_{r,s}(G_2)$ is a Drinfel'd double

We will show that $u \cong D(\mathfrak{b})$ under a few assumptions. Let θ be a primitive ℓ -th root of unity in \mathbb{K} , and write $r = \theta^y$ and $s = \theta^z$.

Lemma 5.1. *Assume that $(3(y^2 + z^2 + yz), \ell) = 1$ and rs^{-1} is a primitive ℓ -th root of unity. Then $(\mathfrak{b}')^{\text{coop}} \cong \mathfrak{b}^*$ as Hopf algebras.*

Proof. Define γ_j, η_j for $j = 1, 2$ in \mathfrak{b}^* as follows: The γ_j are algebra homomorphisms with $\gamma_j(\omega_i) = \langle \omega'_j, \omega_i \rangle$ and $\gamma_j(e_i) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$. So they are group-like elements in \mathfrak{b}^* . Let $\eta_j = \sum_{g \in G(\mathfrak{b})} (e_j g)^*$, where $G(\mathfrak{b})$ is the group generated by ω_1, ω_2 and the asterisk denotes the dual basis element relative to the PBW-basis of \mathfrak{b} . The isomorphism $\phi : (\mathfrak{b}')^{\text{coop}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{b}^*$ is then defined by

$$\phi(\omega'_j) = \gamma_j \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(f_j) = \eta_j.$$

We have to check that ϕ is a Hopf algebra homomorphism and a bijection.

First, we observe that the γ_j are invertible elements of \mathfrak{b}^* that commute with one another and that $\gamma_j^\ell = 1$. Note that $\eta_j^\ell = 0$, as it is 0 on any basis element of \mathfrak{b} . We calculate $\gamma_j \eta_i \gamma_j^{-1}$: It is nonzero only on basis elements of the form $e_i \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}$, and on any such element it takes the value

$$\begin{aligned} (\gamma_j \otimes \eta_i \otimes \gamma_j^{-1})((e_i \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + \omega_i \otimes e_i \otimes 1 + \omega_i \otimes \omega_i \otimes e_i)(\omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2})^{\otimes 3}) \\ = \gamma_j(\omega_i \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) \eta_i(e_i \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) \gamma_j^{-1}(\omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) = \gamma_j(\omega_i) = \langle \omega'_j, \omega_i \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have $\gamma_j \eta_i \gamma_j^{-1} = \langle \omega'_j, \omega_i \rangle \eta_i$, which corresponds to relation (G3) for \mathfrak{b}' . Next, we check relation (G6): We compute

$$\begin{aligned} (\eta_2^2 \eta_1)(e_2^2 e_1) &= (\eta_2 \otimes \eta_2 \otimes \eta_1)((e_2 \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + \omega_2 \otimes e_2 \otimes 1 + \omega_2 \otimes \omega_2 \otimes e_2)^2 \\ &\quad \times (e_1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1 + \omega_1 \otimes e_1 \otimes 1 + \omega_1 \otimes \omega_1 \otimes e_1)) \\ &= (\eta_2 \otimes \eta_2 \otimes \eta_1)(e_2 \omega_2 \omega_1 \otimes e_2 \omega_1 \otimes e_1 + \omega_2 e_2 \omega_1 \otimes e_2 \omega_1 \otimes e_1) \\ &= (\eta_2 \otimes \eta_2 \otimes \eta_1)((1 + r^3 s^{-3})e_2 \omega_2 \omega_1 \otimes e_2 \omega_1 \otimes e_1) = 1 + r^3 s^{-3}, \end{aligned}$$

and similarly $(\eta_2^2 \eta_1)(e_2 E_{12}) = 0$. Thus, for any k_1, k_2 , we have

$$(\eta_2^2 \eta_1)(e_2^2 e_1 \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) = 1 + r^3 s^{-3} \quad \text{and} \quad (\eta_2^2 \eta_1)(e_2 E_{12} \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) = 0.$$

On all other basis elements, $\eta_2^2 \eta_1$ is 0. Therefore, we have

$$(5-1) \quad \eta_2^2 \eta_1 = \sum_{g \in G} (1 + r^3 s^{-3})(e_2^2 e_1 g)^*.$$

Similarly, we calculate

$$\begin{aligned} & (\eta_2 \eta_1 \eta_2)(e_2^2 e_1) \\ &= (\eta_2 \otimes \eta_1 \otimes \eta_2)(e_2 \omega_2 \omega_1 \otimes \omega_2 e_1 \otimes e_2 + \omega_2 e_2 \omega_1 \otimes \omega_2 e_1 \otimes e_2) \\ &= r^{-3} + s^{-3}, \\ & (\eta_2 \eta_1 \eta_2)(e_2 E_{12}) \\ &= (\eta_2 \eta_1 \eta_2)(e_2 e_1 e_2 - s^3 e_2^2 e_1) \\ &= (\eta_2 \otimes \eta_1 \otimes \eta_2)(\omega_2 \omega_1 e_2 \otimes \omega_2 e_1 \otimes e_2 + e_2 \omega_1 \omega_2 \otimes e_1 \omega_2 \otimes e_2) - 1 - r^{-3} s^3 \\ &= 1 - r^{-3} s^3. \end{aligned}$$

So we have

$$(5-2) \quad \eta_2 \eta_1 \eta_2 = \sum_{g \in G} ((r^{-3} + s^{-3})(e_2^2 e_1 g)^* + (1 - r^{-3} s^3)(e_2 E_{12} g)^*).$$

We compute

$$(\eta_1 \eta_2^2)(e_2^2 e_1) = r^{-3}(r^{-3} + s^{-3}) \quad \text{and} \quad (\eta_1 \eta_2^2)(e_2 E_{12}) = s^3(s^{-6} - r^{-6}).$$

So we have

$$(5-3) \quad \eta_1 \eta_2^2 = \sum_{g \in G} (r^{-3}(r^{-3} + s^{-3})(e_2^2 e_1 g)^* + s^3(s^{-6} - r^{-6})(e_2 E_{12} g)^*).$$

We use (5-1)–(5-3) to establish the relation

$$r^3 s^3 \eta_1 \eta_2^2 - (r^3 + s^3) \eta_2 \eta_1 \eta_2 + \eta_2^2 \eta_1 = 0.$$

Similarly, it is easy to verify that

$$\begin{aligned} & \eta_2 \eta_1^4 - (r + s)(r^2 + s^2) \eta_1 \eta_2 \eta_1^3 + r s (r^2 + s^2)(r^2 + r s + s^2) \eta_1^2 \eta_2 \eta_1^2 \\ & \quad - (r s)^3 (r + s)(r^2 + s^2) \eta_1^3 \eta_2 \eta_1 + (r s)^6 \eta_1^4 \eta_2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, ϕ is an algebra homomorphism.

Now we will check that ϕ preserves coproducts. We have already seen that γ_i is a group-like element in \mathfrak{b}^* . We calculate

$$\begin{aligned} & \Delta(\eta_i)(e_i \omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2} \otimes \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) = \eta_i(e_i \omega_1^{j_1+k_1} \omega_2^{j_2+k_2}) = 1, \\ & \Delta(\eta_i)(\omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2} \otimes e_i \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) = \eta_i(\omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2} e_i \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) = \langle \omega'_i, \omega_1 \rangle^{j_1} \langle \omega'_i, \omega_2 \rangle^{j_2}. \end{aligned}$$

These are the only basis elements of $\mathfrak{b} \otimes \mathfrak{b}$ on which $\Delta(\eta_i)$ is nonzero. As a consequence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\eta_i \otimes 1 + \gamma_i \otimes \eta_i)(e_i \omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2} \otimes \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) &= 1, \\ (\eta_i \otimes 1 + \gamma_i \otimes \eta_i)(\omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2} \otimes e_i \omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) &= \langle \omega'_i, \omega_1 \rangle^{j_1} \langle \omega'_i, \omega_2 \rangle^{j_2}. \end{aligned}$$

So $\Delta(\eta_i) = \eta_i \otimes 1 + \gamma_i \otimes \eta_i$. This proves that ϕ is a Hopf algebra homomorphism.

Finally, we prove that ϕ is bijective. As \mathfrak{b}^* and $(\mathfrak{b}')^{\text{coop}}$ have the same dimension, it suffices to show that ϕ is injective. By [Montgomery 1993], we need only show that ϕ , when restricted to $(\mathfrak{b}')_1^{\text{coop}}$, is injective. Lemma 4.2 yields $(\mathfrak{b}')_1^{\text{coop}} = \mathbb{K}G(\mathfrak{b}') + \sum_{i=1}^2 \mathbb{K}f_i G(\mathfrak{b}')$, where $G(\mathfrak{b}')$ is the group generated by ω'_1 and ω'_2 . First, we claim that

$$(5-4) \quad \text{span}_{\mathbb{K}}\{\gamma_1^{k_1} \gamma_2^{k_2} \mid 0 \leq k_i < \ell\} = \text{span}_{\mathbb{K}}\{(\omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2})^* \mid 0 \leq k_i < \ell\}.$$

This is equivalent to the statement that the $\gamma_1^{k_1} \gamma_2^{k_2}$ span the space of characters over \mathbb{K} of the finite group $\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}$ generated by ω_1 and ω_2 . We have assumed that \mathbb{K} contains a primitive ℓ -th root of unity. Therefore, the irreducible characters of this group are the functions χ_{i_1, i_2} given by $\chi_{i_1, i_2}(\omega_1^{k_1} \omega_2^{k_2}) = \theta^{i_1 k_1 + i_2 k_2}$, where θ is a primitive ℓ -th root of unity in \mathbb{K} . Note that $\gamma_1 = \chi_{y-z, -3y}$ and $\gamma_2 = \chi_{3z, 3(y-z)}$. We must show that, given i_1, i_2 , there are k_1, k_2 such that $\chi_{i_1, i_2} = \gamma_1^{k_1} \gamma_2^{k_2}$, which is equivalent to the existence of a solution to the matrix equation $AK = I$ in $\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}$ (as these are powers of θ), where $A = \begin{pmatrix} y-z & 3z \\ -3y & 3(y-z) \end{pmatrix}$, K is the transpose of (k_1, k_2) and I is the transpose of (i_1, i_2) . The determinant of the coefficient matrix A is $3(y^2 + z^2 + yz)$, which is invertible in $\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}$ by the hypothesis of the lemma. Therefore (5-4) holds. In particular, this implies that the matrix

$$(5-5) \quad ((\gamma_1^{k_1} \gamma_2^{k_2})(\omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2}))_{\bar{k} \times \bar{j}}$$

is invertible, and that ϕ is bijection on group-like elements.

Next we will show for each $i = 1$ and $i = 2$ the matrix

$$(5-6) \quad ((\eta_i \gamma_1^{k_1} \gamma_2^{k_2})(e_i \omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2}))_{\bar{k} \times \bar{j}}$$

is invertible. This will complete the proof that ϕ is injective on $(\mathfrak{b}')_1^{\text{coop}}$, as desired. We will show that the matrix is block upper-triangular. Each matrix entry is

$$(\eta_i \otimes \gamma_1^{k_1} \gamma_2^{k_2})(\Delta(e_i) \Delta(\omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2})) = (\eta_i \otimes \gamma_1^{k_1} \gamma_2^{k_2})(e_i \omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2} \otimes \omega_1^{j_1} \omega_2^{j_2}).$$

Thus, (5-6) is precisely the invertible matrix (5-5). □

Recall that the *Drinfel'd double* $D(\mathfrak{b})$ of the finite-dimensional Hopf algebra \mathfrak{b} is a Hopf algebra whose underlying coalgebra is $\mathfrak{b} \otimes (\mathfrak{b}^*)^{\text{coop}}$ (that is, the vector space $\mathfrak{b} \otimes (\mathfrak{b}^*)^{\text{coop}}$ with the tensor product coalgebra structure). As an algebra, $D(\mathfrak{b})$

contains the subalgebras $\mathfrak{b} \otimes 1 \cong \mathfrak{b}$ and $1 \otimes \mathfrak{b}^* \cong \mathfrak{b}^*$, and if $a \in \mathfrak{b}$ and $b \in (\mathfrak{b}^*)^{\text{coop}}$, then $(a \otimes 1)(1 \otimes b) = a \otimes b$ and

$$(1 \otimes b)(a \otimes 1) = \sum b_{(1)}(S^{-1}a_{(1)})b_{(3)}(a_{(3)})a_{(2)} \otimes b_{(2)},$$

where S^{-1} is the composition inverse of the antipode S for \mathfrak{b} .

Theorem 5.2. *Assume that $(3(y^2 + z^2 + yz), \ell) = 1$. Then $D(\mathfrak{b}) \cong \mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2)$ as Hopf algebras.*

Proof. We denote the image $e_i \otimes 1$ of e_i in $D(\mathfrak{b})$ by \check{e}_i , and similarly for ω_i, η_i and γ_i . Define $\psi : D(\mathfrak{b}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2)$ on the generators by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\check{e}_i) &= e_i, & \psi(\check{\eta}_i) &= (s_i - r_i)f_i, \\ \psi(\check{\omega}_i^{\pm 1}) &= \omega_i^{\pm 1}, & \psi(\check{\gamma}_i^{\pm 1}) &= (\omega'_i)^{\pm 1}. \end{aligned}$$

Then the proof is the same as that of [Hu and Wang 2009, Theorem 6.2]. □

6. Integrals and ribbon elements

Integrals play a basic role in the structure theory of finite-dimensional Hopf algebras H and their duals H^* . In this section, we compute the left and right integrals in the Borel subalgebra \mathfrak{b} of $\mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2)$ and the distinguished group-like elements of \mathfrak{b} and \mathfrak{b}^* . We use this information to determine that $\mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2)$ has a ribbon element when $\mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2) \cong D(\mathfrak{b})$.

Let H be a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra. An element $y \in H$ is a *left integral* if $ay = \varepsilon(a)y$ for all $a \in H$, and a *right integral* if $ya = \varepsilon(a)y$. The left and right integrals form a one-dimensional ideals \int_H^l and \int_H^r , respectively, of H , and $S_H(\int_H^r) = \int_H^l$ under the antipode S_H of H .

When $y \neq 0$ is a left integral of H , there exists a unique group-like element γ in the dual algebra H^* (the so-called *distinguished group-like element* of H^*) such that $ya = \gamma(a)y$. If we had begun instead with a right integral $y' \in H$, then we would have $ay' = \gamma^{-1}(a)y'$. This is an easy consequence of the fact that group-like elements are invertible, and can be found in [Montgomery 1993, page 22].

Now if $\lambda \neq 0$ is right integral of H^* , then there exists a unique group-like element g of H (the *distinguished group-like element* of H) such that $\zeta\lambda = \zeta(g)\lambda$ for all $\zeta \in H^*$. The algebra H is *unimodular* (that is, $\int_H^l = \int_H^r$) if and only if $\gamma = \varepsilon$; and the dual algebra H^* is unimodular if and only if $g = 1$.

The left and right H^* -module actions on H are given by

$$\zeta \rightharpoonup a = \sum a_{(1)}\zeta(a_{(2)}) \quad \text{and} \quad a \leftarrow \zeta = \sum \zeta(a_{(1)})a_{(2)}$$

for all $\zeta \in H^*$ and $a \in H$. In particular, $\varepsilon \rightharpoonup a = a = a \leftarrow \varepsilon$ for all $a \in H$. In [1976], Radford found a remarkable expression relating the antipode, the distinguished

group-like elements γ and g , and the H^* -action, namely,

$$S^4(a) = g(\gamma \rightharpoonup a \leftarrow \gamma^{-1})g^{-1} \quad \text{for all } a \in H.$$

This formula was crucial in [Kauffman and Radford 1993] for determining a necessary and sufficient condition for a Drinfel'd double of a Hopf algebra to have a ribbon element.

A finite-dimensional Hopf algebra H is *quasitriangular* if there is an invertible element $R = \sum x_i \otimes y_i$ in $H \otimes H$ such that $\Delta^{\text{op}}(a)R = R\Delta(a)$ for all $a \in H$, and R satisfies the relations $(\Delta \otimes \text{id})R = R_{1,3}R_{2,3}$ and $(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)R = R_{1,3}R_{1,2}$, where $R_{1,2} = \sum x_i \otimes y_i \otimes 1$, $R_{1,3} = \sum x_i \otimes 1 \otimes y_i$, and $R_{2,3} = \sum 1 \otimes x_i \otimes y_i$. Suppose $u = \sum S(y_i)x_i$. Then $c = uS(u)$ is central in H and is referred to as the *Casimir*.

An element $v \in H$ is a *quasiribbon element* of a quasitriangular Hopf algebra (H, R) if

$$v^2 = c, \quad S(v) = v, \quad \varepsilon(v) = 1, \quad \Delta(v) = (R_{2,1}R_{1,2})^{-1}(v \otimes v),$$

where $R_{2,1} = \sum y_i \otimes x_i$ and $R_{1,2} = R$. If v is also central in H , then v is a *ribbon element*, and (H, R, v) is called a *ribbon Hopf algebra*. Ribbon elements provide an effective means of constructing invariants of knots and links; see [Kauffman and Radford 1993; Reshetikhin and Turaev 1990; 1991; Reshetikhin et al. 1989]. The Drinfel'd double $D(A)$ of a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra A is quasitriangular, and Kauffman and Radford [1993] have provided a simple criterion for $D(A)$ to have a ribbon element.

Theorem 6.1. *Assume that A is a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra, and let g and γ be the distinguished group-like elements of A and A^* , respectively. Then*

- (i) $(D(A), R)$ has a quasiribbon element if and only if there exist group-like elements $h \in A$ and $\delta \in A^*$ such that $h^2 = g$ and $\delta^2 = \gamma$.
- (ii) $(D(A), R)$ has a ribbon element if and only if there exist h and δ as in (i) such that

$$S^2(a) = h(\delta \rightharpoonup a \leftarrow \delta^{-1})h^{-1} \quad \text{for all } a \in A.$$

Next we compute a left integral and a right integral in \mathfrak{b} .

Proposition 6.2. *Let*

$$t = \prod_{i=1}^2 (1 + \omega_i + \cdots + \omega_i^{\ell-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad x = E_2^{\ell-1} E_{12}^{\ell-1} E_{11212}^{\ell-1} E_{112}^{\ell-1} E_{1112}^{\ell-1} E_1^{\ell-1}.$$

Then $y = tx$ and $y' = xt$ are respectively a left integral and a right integral in \mathfrak{b} .

Proof. To prove $y = tx$ is a left integral in \mathfrak{b} , we need to show that $by = \varepsilon(b)y$ for all $b \in \mathfrak{b}$. It suffices to show this for the generators ω_k and e_k for $k = 1, 2$, as the counit ε is an algebra homomorphism.

Observe that $\omega_k t = t = \varepsilon(\omega_k)t$ for all $k = 1, 2$, because the ω_i commute and $\omega_k(1 + \omega_k + \dots + \omega_k^{\ell-1}) = 1 + \omega_k + \dots + \omega_k^{\ell-1}$. From that, the relation $\omega_k y = \varepsilon(\omega_k)y$ is clear for all k .

Next we compute $e_k y$. By a simple calculation, we get

$$e_k t = \prod_{i=1}^2 (1 + \langle \omega'_k, \omega_i \rangle^{-1} \omega_i + \dots + \langle \omega'_k, \omega_i \rangle^{-(\ell-1)} \omega_i^{\ell-1}) e_k.$$

So it suffices to check that $e_k x = 0 = \varepsilon(e_k)x$.

Note that $e_2 x = 0$. We want to show that e_1 can be moved across the terms $E_2^{\ell-1} E_{12}^{\ell-1} E_{11212}^{\ell-1} E_{112}^{\ell-1} E_{1112}^{\ell-1}$ preceding $E_1^{\ell-1}$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 E_2^{\ell-1} E_{12}^{\ell-1} E_{11212}^{\ell-1} E_{112}^{\ell-1} E_{1112}^{\ell-1} &= s^{3(\ell-1)} E_2^{\ell-1} e_1 E_{12}^{\ell-1} E_{11212}^{\ell-1} E_{112}^{\ell-1} E_{1112}^{\ell-1} \\ &= r^{\ell-1} s^{5(\ell-1)} E_2^{\ell-1} E_{12}^{\ell-1} e_1 E_{11212}^{\ell-1} E_{112}^{\ell-1} E_{1112}^{\ell-1} \\ &= r^{4(\ell-1)} s^{8(\ell-1)} E_2^{\ell-1} E_{12}^{\ell-1} E_{11212}^{\ell-1} e_1 E_{112}^{\ell-1} E_{1112}^{\ell-1} \\ &= r^{6(\ell-1)} s^{9(\ell-1)} E_2^{\ell-1} E_{12}^{\ell-1} E_{11212}^{\ell-1} E_{112}^{\ell-1} e_1 E_{1112}^{\ell-1} \\ &= r^{9(\ell-1)} s^{9(\ell-1)} E_2^{\ell-1} E_{12}^{\ell-1} E_{11212}^{\ell-1} E_{112}^{\ell-1} E_{1112}^{\ell-1} e_1, \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality follows from Lemma 3.4(6), the second from Lemmas 3.5(3) and 3.1(9), the third from Lemma 3.4(4), the fourth from Lemma 3.4(3) and the last from Lemma 3.4(2). Thus, we have $e_1 x = 0$, which implies the desired conclusion that y is a left integral in \mathfrak{b} .

To prove that $y' = xt$ is a right integral in \mathfrak{b} , it suffices to show that $x e_j = 0$. Note that $x e_1 = 0$. By a similar argument and Lemma 3.5(2), (4), (1), Lemma 3.4(5), (1) and Lemma 3.1(4), (6), (8), (9), together with (2-5) and (2-6), we can move e_2 to the left until it is next to $E_2^{\ell-1}$, which gives zero. □

A finite-dimensional Hopf algebra H is semisimple if and only if $\varepsilon(\int_H^l) \neq 0$ or equivalently $\varepsilon(\int_H^r) \neq 0$. For the algebra \mathfrak{b} , y gives a basis for $\int_{\mathfrak{b}}^l$ and y' gives a basis for $\int_{\mathfrak{b}}^r$. Since $\varepsilon(y) = 0 = \varepsilon(y')$, we have this:

Proposition 6.3. *The Hopf algebra \mathfrak{b} is not semisimple.* □

We will compute the distinguished group-like elements of \mathfrak{b} and \mathfrak{b}^* . The group-like elements of \mathfrak{b}^* are exactly the algebra homomorphisms $\text{Alg}_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{b}, \mathbb{K})$, so to verify that a particular homomorphism is the distinguished group-like element, it suffices to compute its values on the generators.

Proposition 6.4. *Write $2\rho = 10\alpha_1 + 6\alpha_2$, where ρ is the half sum of positive roots. Let $\gamma \in \text{Alg}_{\mathbb{K}}(\mathfrak{b}, \mathbb{K})$ be defined by*

$$(6-1) \quad \gamma(e_k) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma(\omega_k) = \langle \omega'_1, \omega_k \rangle^{10} \langle \omega'_2, \omega_k \rangle^6.$$

Then γ is the distinguished group-like element of \mathfrak{b}^ .*

Proof. It suffices to argue that γ as in (6-1) satisfies $ya = \gamma(a)y$ for $a = e_k$ and $a = \omega_k$ for $k = 1, 2$ and for $y = tx$ given in Theorem 6.1. Recall from the proof of Proposition 6.2 that $x e_k = 0$. Thus, $y e_k = t x e_k = 0 = \gamma(e_k)y$. We have for $k = 1, 2$

$$\begin{aligned} y\omega_k &= tx\omega_k = t(E_2^{\ell-1} E_{12}^{\ell-1} E_{11212}^{\ell-1} E_{112}^{\ell-1} E_{1112}^{\ell-1} E_1^{\ell-1})\omega_k \\ &= \langle \omega'_1, \omega_k \rangle^{-10(\ell-1)} \langle \omega'_2, \omega_k \rangle^{-6(\ell-1)} t\omega_k x \\ &= \langle \omega'_1, \omega_k \rangle^{10} \langle \omega'_2, \omega_k \rangle^6 t\omega_k x = \gamma(\omega_k)y. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Under the assumptions of Lemma 5.1, $(\mathfrak{b}')^{\text{coop}} \cong \mathfrak{b}^*$ as Hopf algebras, via the map $\phi : (\mathfrak{b}')^{\text{coop}} \rightarrow \mathfrak{b}^*$ under which $\phi(\omega'_j) = \gamma_j$ and $\phi(f_j) = \eta_j$. (The γ_j and η_j are defined in the proof of Lemma 5.1). This allows us to define a Hopf pairing $\mathfrak{b}' \times \mathfrak{b} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$ whose values on generators are given by

$$(6-2) \quad (f_j | e_i) = \delta_{ij} \quad \text{and} \quad (\omega'_j | \omega_i) = \langle \omega'_j, \omega_i \rangle,$$

and are zero on all other pairs of generators. If we set $\omega'_{2\rho} := \omega'_1{}^{10}\omega'_2{}^6$, then $(\omega'_{2\rho} | b) = \gamma(b)$ for all $b \in \mathfrak{b}$, that is, $\gamma = (\omega'_{2\rho} | \cdot)$.

Note that $\mathfrak{b}_{s^{-1}, r^{-1}} \cong (\mathfrak{b}')^{\text{coop}} \cong \mathfrak{b}^*$ as Hopf algebras. Under the isomorphism $\phi\psi^{-1}$ (where $\psi(f_i) = e_i$ and $\psi(\omega'_i) = \omega_i$), a nonzero left integral of \mathfrak{b} maps to a nonzero left integral of \mathfrak{b}^* , and likewise for right integrals. Thus, we have:

Proposition 6.5. *Let $\lambda = \nu\eta$ and $\lambda' = \eta\nu \in \mathfrak{b}^*$, where*

$$\nu = \prod_{i=1}^2 (1 + \gamma_i + \cdots + \gamma_i^{\ell-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \eta = \eta_2^{\ell-1} \eta_{12}^{\ell-1} \eta_{11212}^{\ell-1} \eta_{112}^{\ell-1} \eta_{1112}^{\ell-1} \eta_1^{\ell-1},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{12} &= [\eta_1, \eta_2]_{r^3}, & \eta_{112} &= [\eta_1, \eta_{12}]_{r^2s}, \\ \eta_{1112} &= [\eta_1, \eta_{112}]_{rs^2}, & \eta_{11212} &= [\eta_{112}, \eta_{12}]_{rs^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Then λ is a left integral and λ' is a right integral of \mathfrak{b}^* . □

Proposition 6.6. *The element $g := \omega_{2\rho}^{-1}$ is the distinguished group-like element of \mathfrak{b} , and under the Hopf pairing in (6-2),*

$$(\omega'_i | g) = \langle \omega'_i, \omega_1 \rangle^{-10} \langle \omega'_i, \omega_2 \rangle^{-6} = \gamma_i(g) \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2.$$

Proof. Let $F = F_2^{\ell-1} F_{12}^{\ell-1} F_{11212}^{\ell-1} F_{112}^{\ell-1} F_{1112}^{\ell-1} F_1^{\ell-1}$. Then we have

$$\omega'_k F = \langle \omega'_k, \omega_1 \rangle^{-10} \langle \omega'_k, \omega_2 \rangle^{-6} F \omega'_k.$$

Since $\phi^{-1}(\lambda') = F(\prod_{i=1}^2 (1 + \omega'_i + \cdots + (\omega'_i)^{\ell-1}))$, it follows that

$$\gamma_k \lambda' = \langle \omega'_k, \omega_1 \rangle^{-10} \langle \omega'_k, \omega_2 \rangle^{-6} \lambda' \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_k \lambda' = 0.$$

Taking $g := \omega_{2\rho}^{-1}$, we have $\zeta \lambda' = \zeta(g) \lambda'$ for all $\zeta \in \mathfrak{b}^*$. □

Theorem 6.7. *Assume that r and s are ℓ -th roots of unity. Then $D(\mathfrak{b})$ has a ribbon element.*

Proof. By [Proposition 6.6](#), $g = \omega_{2\rho}^{-1}$ is the distinguished group-like element of \mathfrak{b} . There is a group-like element $h = \omega_\rho^{-1} \in \mathfrak{b}$ such that $h^2 = g$. Because $\gamma = (\omega'_{2\rho} \mid \cdot)$ corresponds to $\omega'_{2\rho}$ under the isomorphism $\phi^{-1} : \mathfrak{b}^* \rightarrow (\mathfrak{b}')^{\text{coop}}$, there exists a $\delta = (\omega'_\rho \mid \cdot) \in \mathfrak{b}^*$ such that $\delta^2 = \gamma$, which is given by

$$\delta(e_k) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(\omega_k) = \langle \omega'_1, \omega_k \rangle^5 \langle \omega'_2, \omega_k \rangle^3 \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} h(\delta \dashv \omega_k \leftarrow \delta^{-1})h^{-1} &= \delta(\omega_k)\delta^{-1}(\omega_k)h\omega_k h^{-1} = \omega_k = S^2(\omega_k), \\ h(\delta \dashv e_k \leftarrow \delta^{-1})h^{-1} &= \delta(1)\delta^{-1}(\omega_k)h e_k h^{-1} \\ &= \langle \omega'_1, \omega_k \rangle^{-5} \langle \omega'_2, \omega_k \rangle^{-3} h e_k h^{-1} \\ &= \langle \omega'_1, \omega_k \rangle^{-5} \langle \omega'_2, \omega_k \rangle^{-3} \langle \omega'_k, \omega_1 \rangle^{-5} \langle \omega'_k, \omega_2 \rangle^{-3} e_k \\ &= \omega_k^{-1} e_k \omega_k = S^2(e_k). \end{aligned}$$

Then [Theorem 6.1](#) implies the result. □

Under the hypothesis of [Theorem 5.2](#), $\mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2) \cong D(\mathfrak{b})$, leading to this corollary:

Corollary 6.8. *Assume that $r = \theta^y$ and $s = \theta^z$, where θ is a primitive ℓ -th root of unity and $(3(y^2 + z^2 + yz), \ell) = 1$. Then $\mathfrak{u}_{r,s}(G_2)$ has a ribbon element. □*

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Received October 16, 2008.

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