Duality Theorem and Drinfeld Double in Braided Tensor Categories *

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Abstract

Let $H$ be a finite Hopf algebra with $C_{H,H} = C_{H,H}^{-1}$. The duality theorem is shown for $H$, i.e.,
$$(R#H)#H^\ast \cong R \otimes (H \otimes H)$$
as algebras in $C$.

Also, it is proved that the Drinfeld double $(D(H), [b])$ is a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra in $C$.

2000 Mathematics subject Classification: 16w30.

Keywords: Hopf algebra, braided tensor category, duality theorem, Drinfeld double.

1 Introduction and Preliminaries

It is well-known that in the work of $C^*$-algebras and von Neumann algebras, for an abelian group $G$, the product of $R$ crossed by $G$ crossed by $\hat{G}$ is isomorphic to the tensor product of $R$ and the compact operator. Its generalization to Hopf-von Neumann algebras was known again (see, for example, Stratila [13]). Blattner and Montgomery strip off the functional analysis and duplicate the result at the level of Hopf algebras (see [2] and [11]). They proved that for an ordinary Hopf algebra $H$ and some subalgebra $U$ of $H^*$,
$$(R#H)#U \cong R \otimes (H#U)$$
as algebras.

The basic construction of the Drinfeld double is due to Drinfeld [4]. S.Majid [7] and D.E.Radiford [12] modified the treatment.

In this paper, we generalize the duality theorem and Drinfeld double into the braided case, i.e., for a finite Hopf algebra $H$ with $C_{H,H} = C_{H,H}^{-1}$, we show that
$$(R#H)#H^\ast \cong R \otimes (H \otimes H^\ast)$$
as algebras in $C$

We also show that the Drinfeld double $(D(H),[b])$ is a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra in $C$.

*This work is supported by National Science Foundation (No. 19971074)
In this paper, \((\mathcal{C}, \otimes, I, \mathcal{C})\) is always a braided tensor category, where \(I\) is the identity object and \(\mathcal{C}\) is the braiding.

By \([16]\) Theorem 0.1, we can view every braided tensor category as a strict braided tensor category.

For an object \(V\) in \(\mathcal{C}\), if there exists an object \(U\) and morphisms: \(d_v: U \otimes V \to I\) and \(b_v: I \to V \otimes U\) in \(\mathcal{C}\) such that \((d_v \otimes id_U)(id_U \otimes b_v) = id_U\) and \((id_V \otimes d_v)(b_v \otimes id_V) = id_V\), then \(U\) is called a left dual of \(V\), written as \(V^*\). In this case, \(d_v\) and \(b_v\) are called the evaluation morphism and coevaluation morphism of \(V\), respectively. In general, we use \(d\) and \(b\) instead of \(d_v\) and \(b_v\). Furthermore, \(V\) is said to be finite if \(V\) has a left dual (see \([15]\)).

Let us define the transpose \(f^* = (d \otimes id_U^*)(id_U^* \otimes f \otimes id_U^*)(id_U^* \otimes b): V^* \to U^*\) of a morphism \(f: U \to V\).

Let \(\Delta^\text{cop} = C_{H,H} \Delta\) and \(m^\text{cop} = m_{C_{H,H}}\). We denote \((H, \Delta^\text{cop}, \epsilon)\) by \(H^\text{cop}\) and \((H, m^\text{cop}, \eta)\) by \(H^\text{op}\). Furthermore we denote \(((H^*)^\text{cop})^\text{cop}\) by \(H^*\).

A bialgebra \((H, R, \Delta)\) with convolution-invertible \(R\) in \(\text{Hom}_C(I, H \otimes H)\) is called a quasi-triangular bialgebra in \(\mathcal{C}\) if \((H, \Delta, \epsilon)\) is a coalgebra and the following conditions are satisfied:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(QT1)} & \quad (\Delta \otimes id)R = (id \otimes id \otimes m)(id \otimes R \otimes id)R; \\
\text{(QT2)} & \quad (id \otimes \Delta)R = (m \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes R \otimes id)R; \\
\text{(QT3)} & \quad (m \otimes m)(id \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes id)(\Delta \otimes R) = (m \otimes m)(id \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes id)(R \otimes \Delta).
\end{align*}
\]

In this case, we also say that \((H, R, \Delta)\) is a braided quasi-triangular bialgebra.

Dually, we can define a coquasi-triangular bialgebra \((H, r, \bar{m})\) in the braided tensor category \(\mathcal{C}\).

In particular, we say that \((H, R)\) is quasi-triangular if \((H, R, \Delta^\text{cop})\) is quasi-triangular. Dually, we say that \((H, r)\) is coquasi-triangular if \((H, r, m^\text{cop})\) is coquasi-triangular.

A morphism \(\tau\) from \(H \otimes A\) to \(I\) in \(\mathcal{C}\) is called a skew pairing on \(H \otimes A\) if the following conditions are satisfied:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{(SP1)} & \quad \tau(m \otimes id) = \tau(id \otimes \tau \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes \Delta); \\
\text{(SP2)} & \quad \tau(id \otimes m) = \tau(id \otimes \tau)(id \otimes C_{H,A} \otimes id)(\Delta \otimes id \otimes id); \\
\text{(SP3)} & \quad \tau(id \otimes \eta) = \epsilon_H; \\
\text{(SP4)} & \quad \tau(\eta \otimes id) = \epsilon_A.
\end{align*}
\]

If a morphism \(\tau\) from \(V \otimes W\) to \(I\) in \(\mathcal{C}\) satisfies

\[
(id_U \otimes \tau)(C_{V,U} \otimes id_W) = (\tau \otimes id_U)(id_V \otimes C_{U,W})
\]

for \(U = V, W\), then \(\tau\) is said to be symmetric with respect to the braiding \(C\).

**Lemma 1.1** If \(H\) has a left dual \(H^*\), then the following conditions are equivalent:

(i) The evaluation of \(H\) is symmetric with respect to the braiding \(C\).

(ii) \(C_{U,V} = C_{V,U}^{-1}\) for \(U, V = H\) or \(H^*\).

(iii) \(C_{H,H} = C_{H,H}^{-1}\).

(iv) \(C_{H^*,H^*} = C_{H^*,H^*}^{-1}\).

(v) \((id_H \otimes d)(C_{H^*,H} \otimes id_H) = (d \otimes id_H)(id_{H^*} \otimes C_{H,H})\).

(vi) \((id_{H^*} \otimes d)(C_{H^*,H} \otimes id_H) = (d \otimes id_{H^*})(id_{H^*} \otimes C_{H^*,H})\).
2 The Duality Theorem

In this section, we obtain the duality theorem for Hopf algebras living in the braided tensor category $\mathcal{C}$.

Throughout this section, $H$ is a finite Hopf algebra with $C_{H,H} = C_{H,H}^{-1}$ living in $\mathcal{C}$. $(R, \alpha)$ is a left $H$-module algebra in $\mathcal{C}$ and $R \# H$ is the smash product in $\mathcal{C}$. Let $H^\# = ((H^*)^{op})^{op}$.

The proof of Lemmas 2.1—2.7 is very similar to that of corresponding results in [11].

**Lemma 2.1** If $(R, \alpha)$ is an $H$-module algebra, let $\phi = (id \otimes \alpha)(b' \otimes id) : R \rightarrow H^* \otimes R$, where $b' = C_{H,H^*} \circ b$. Then

$$
\phi m = (m \otimes m)(id \otimes C_{R,H^*} \circ b \otimes id)(\phi \otimes \phi).
$$

**Lemma 2.2** (1) $(H, \rightarrow)$ is a left $H^\#$-module algebra under the module operation $\rightarrow = (id \otimes d)(C_{H,H^*} \otimes id)(id \otimes \Delta)$.

(2) $(H^*, \rightarrow)$ is a left $H$-module algebra under the module operation $\rightarrow = (id \otimes d)(id \otimes C_{H,H^*})(\Delta \otimes id)$.

(3) $(H, \leftarrow)$ is a right $H^\#$-module algebra under the module operation $\leftarrow = (d \otimes id)(C_{H,H^*} \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{H,H^*})(\Delta \otimes id)$.

(4) $(H^*, \leftarrow)$ is a right $H$-module algebra under the module operation $\leftarrow = (d \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{H,H^*})(\Delta \otimes id)$.

**Lemma 2.3** The object $H \otimes H^\#$ becomes an algebra, written as $H \otimes H^\#$, under the multiplication $m_{H \otimes H^}\# = (id_H \otimes d \otimes id_{H^*})$ and unity $\eta_{H \otimes H^*} = b$.

In fact, if $\mathcal{C}$ is a braided tensor category determined by the (co)quasi-triangular structure of a (co)quasi-triangular Hopf algebra over a field $k$, then $H \otimes H^\#$ can be viewed as $\text{End}_k(H)$ or $M_n(k) = \{ A \mid A$ is an $n \times n$ matrix over the field $k\}$.

**Lemma 2.4** Let $\lambda = (m \otimes d \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{H^*,H} \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes \Delta \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes b)$ and $\rho = (d \otimes m \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes d \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes id \otimes b)$. Then $\lambda$ is an algebra morphism from $H \# H^\#$ to $H \otimes H^\#$ and $\rho$ is an anti-algebra morphism from $H^\# \# H$ to $H \otimes H^\#$.

**Lemma 2.5** The following relation holds: $m(\lambda \otimes \rho) = m(\rho \otimes \lambda)(id \otimes \rightarrow \otimes \leftarrow \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes C_{H,H^*,H} \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes id \otimes id \otimes id \otimes id \otimes id)(\Delta \otimes id \otimes \Delta)(id \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes C_{H,H^*})(id \otimes C_{H,H^*} \otimes C_{H,H^*,H})$.

**Lemma 2.6** If the antipode of $H$ is invertible, then $\lambda$ is invertible.
Lemma 2.7 \( R\#H \) becomes an \( H^* \)-module algebra under the module operation \( \cdot' = (id \otimes \rightarrow)(C_{H^*,R} \otimes id) \).

Theorem 2.8 If \( H \) is a finite Hopf algebra with \( C_{H,H} = C_{H,H}^{-1} \), then
\[
(R\#H)^* \cong R \otimes (H \otimes H^*)
\]
as algebras in \( C \),

Where \( H \otimes H^* \) is defined in Lemma 2.5.

Proof. We first define a morphism \( w \) from \( H^* \) to \( H\#H^* \) such that \( w = \lambda^{-1} \rho(S^{-1} \otimes \eta_H) \); this can be done by Lemma 2.6 and [15] Theorem 4.1. Since \( \rho \) and \( S^{-1} \) are anti-algebra morphisms, \( w \) is an algebra morphism. Set \( \phi = (id \otimes \alpha)(C_{H,H^*} \otimes id)(b \otimes id) \).

We now define a morphism \( \Phi = (id \otimes m_{H\#H^*})(id \otimes w \otimes id \otimes id)(C_{H^*,R} \otimes id \otimes id)(\phi \otimes id \otimes id) \) from \( (R\#H)^* \) to \( \mathcal{C} \). Observing the proof of [16, Theorem 1.5], we know that the \( \alpha \) step. Consequently, \( \Phi \Phi = \Phi \).

To see that \( \Phi \) is an algebra morphism, we only need to show that \( \Phi' = (id \otimes \lambda)(\Phi \Phi) \) is an algebra morphism. Set \( \xi = (id \otimes \rho)(S^{-1} \otimes \eta_H)C_{H^*,R}\phi \), which is a morphism from \( R \) to \( R \otimes (H \otimes H^*) \). We have that \( \xi \) is an algebra morphism and \( \Phi' = (id \otimes m)(\xi \otimes \lambda) \). Using Lemma 2.5, we can show that \( (id \otimes m)(\xi \otimes \lambda)(\alpha \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes \alpha \otimes C_{H^*,R})(\Delta \otimes id \otimes id) \). Applying this, we see that \( \Phi' \) is an algebra morphism. 

3 Drinfeld Double

In this section, we construct the Drinfeld double \( D(H) \) for a finite Hopf algebra \( H \) with \( C_{H,H} = C_{H,H}^{-1} \) in the braided tensor category \( C \). We show that \( (D(H), [b]) \) is quasi-triangular.

Theorem 3.1 Let \( H \) and \( A \) be two bialgebras in \( C \). Assume that \( \tau \) is an invertible skew pairing on \( H \otimes A \) and symmetric with respect to the braiding. If we define \( \alpha = (\tau \otimes id \otimes \tau)(id \otimes id \otimes C_{H,A} \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{H,A} \otimes \Delta)(\Delta \otimes \Delta) \) and \( \beta = (\tau \otimes id \otimes \tau)(id \otimes C_{H,A} \otimes id)(\Delta \otimes C_{H,A} \otimes id)(\Delta \otimes \Delta) \), then the double cross product \( A_\alpha \bowtie_\beta H \), defined in [16, P36]), of \( A \) and \( H \) is an algebra and a coalgebra. If \( A \) and \( H \) are Hopf algebras, then \( A_\alpha \bowtie_\beta H \) has an antipode. Furthermore, \( A_\alpha \bowtie_\beta H \) is a bialgebra if and only if \( C_{A,H}C_{H,A} = id \).

Proof. We can check that \( (A, \alpha) \) is an \( H \)-module coalgebra and \( (H, \beta) \) is an \( A \)-module coalgebra step by step. We can also check that \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) in [16, P36–37] hold step by step. Consequently, it follows from [16 Corollary 1.8, Theorem 1.5] that \( A_\alpha \bowtie_\beta H \) is an algebra and a coalgebra. Observing the proof of [16, Theorem 1.5], we know that the condition \( (M4) \) is not needed in the proof. Consequently, \( A_\alpha \bowtie_\beta H \) has an antipode.

From [1, Proposition 3.6], we obtain our last assertion.

In this case, \( A_\alpha \bowtie_\beta H \) can be written as \( A \bowtie_r H \) and called a double cross product.
Theorem 3.2 Let $H$ be a finite Hopf algebra with $C_{H,H} = C_{H,H}^{-1}$. Set $A = (H^*)^{op}$ and $\tau = d_HC_{H,A}$. Then $(D(H), [b])$ is a quasi-triangular Hopf algebra in $\mathcal{C}$ with $[b] = \eta_A \otimes b \otimes \eta_H$ and $D(H) = A \rtimes_{\tau} H$, called the Drinfeld double of $H$.

Proof. Using [3, Proposition 2.4] or the definition of the evaluation and coevaluation on tensor product, we can obtain that $\tau$ is a skew pairing on $H \otimes A$ and $[b]$ satisfies (QT1) and (QT2). For (QT3), see that $(m \otimes m)(id \otimes C_{D(H),D(H)} \otimes id)(\Delta^{op} \otimes [b]) = (id \otimes id \otimes m \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{A,H} \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes m \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes id \otimes m \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes C_{H,A})(id \otimes id \otimes id \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes b)(id \otimes id \otimes id \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes S^{-1})(\Delta \otimes \Delta \otimes id)(id \otimes \Delta)(id \otimes \Delta) = (id \otimes C_{A,H} \otimes id)(id \otimes m \otimes id \otimes id)(C_{A,A} \otimes C_{H,A} \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes m \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{A,A} \otimes id \otimes S \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes C_{A,A} \otimes id \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes C_{A,A} \otimes \Delta \otimes id \otimes id \otimes id)(b \otimes \Delta \otimes id \otimes id \otimes id)(\Delta \otimes \Delta) = (id \otimes C_{A,H} \otimes id)(id \otimes m \otimes id \otimes id)(C_{A,A} \otimes C_{H,A} \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes m \otimes id \otimes id)(id \otimes id \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes C_{H,A})(id \otimes id \otimes id \otimes C_{H,H} \otimes id)(\Delta \otimes \Delta \otimes b)$.

Thus (QT3) holds. $\blacksquare$

In fact, there exists a very closed relation between the Drinfeld double $D(H)$ defined in Theorem 3.2 and the Drinfeld double $\mathcal{D}(H)$ defined in [3]. Since $C_{H,H} : D(H) = H^{*op} \rtimes_{\tau} H \longrightarrow \mathcal{D}(H^{op}) = H^{op} \rtimes_{id} H^*$ is an anti-algebra isomorphism and a coalgebra isomorphism, we have $D(H) \cong \mathcal{D}(H^{op})^{op}$ as Hopf algebras in $\mathcal{C}$.

4 Example

In this section, using preceding conclusions, we give some examples for the duality theorem and Drinfeld double in a braided tensor category $\mathcal{C}$.

Proposition 4.1 (See [5, Definition 2.8 (R2)]) A $\chi$-Hopf algebra $H$ is a Hopf algebra living in the braided tensor category $(kG, \mathcal{M}, C^*)$, where $r(g, h) = v^x(g, h)$ for any $g, h \in G$; $\chi$ is a map from $G \times G$ to $\mathbb{Z}$ with $\chi(a, b) = \chi(b, a)$ and $\chi(a + b, c) = \chi(a, c) + \chi(b, c)$ for any $a, b, c \in G$.

It follows from the preceding proposition and [6, Ex. 2.12, Section 3] that Lusztig's algebra $\mathcal{g}f$, the twisted Ringel-Hall algebra and Ringel's composition algebra are all Hopf algebras in braided tensor categories.

Example 4.2 The bilinear map $\tau$, defined in [5, Pro. 1.2.3], of Lusztig's algebra $\mathcal{g}f$ is symmetric with respect to the braiding.

Proof. For any homogeneous elements $x, y, z \in \mathcal{g}f$, we have that $(\tau \otimes id)(id \otimes C \cdot \mathcal{g}f, \cdot \mathcal{g}f)(x \otimes y \otimes z) = \tau(x, z)v^{[y]_{x} [z]}\delta_{[y],[z]} = \tau(x, z)v^{[y]_{x} [z]}\delta_{[y],[z]} = (id \otimes \tau)(C \cdot \mathcal{g}f, \cdot \mathcal{g}f \otimes id)(x \otimes y \otimes z).$ $\blacksquare$
Example 4.3 (see [9, Example 9.4.9]) The evaluation of the braided group analogue $H$ of an ordinary coquasi-triangular cocommutative Hopf algebra $(H, r)$ is symmetric with respect to braiding $C^\circ$. In particular, the above conclusion holds for $H = kG$.

Proof. It is straightforward. □

Example 4.4 Let $H$ denote Lusztig’s algebra $\mathcal{L}$. If $A = \mathcal{L}^{op}$, then the bilinear map $\tau$ as in Example 4.2 is a skew pairing on $A \otimes A$ and symmetric with respect to the braiding. Thus, by Theorem 3.1, $A \bowtie \tau$ is an algebra and a coalgebra with an antipode in $(k\mathcal{L}, C^\circ)$, but it is never a bialgebra in $(k\mathcal{L}, C^\circ)$ since $C_{A,H}C_{H,A} \neq id$.

It has been known that the category of comodules of every ordinary coquasi-triangular Hopf algebra is a braided tensor category. For example, let $H = CZ_n$ and $r(a, b) = (e^{2\pi i a/b})$ for any $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}_n$, where $C$ is the complex field. It is clear that $(CZ_n, r)$ is a coquasi-triangular Hopf algebra. Thus, $(CZ_n, C^\circ)$ is a braided tensor category, usually written as $C_n$. Every algebra or Hopf algebra living in $C_n$ is called an anyonic algebra or anyonic Hopf algebra (see [9, Example 9.2.4]). Every algebra or Hopf algebra living in $C_2$ is called a superalgebra or super-Hopf algebra. In particular, $C_n$ is a strictly braided tensor category when $n > 2$.

It follows from Theorem 3.2 that

Corollary 4.5 (Duality Theorem) Let $H$ be a finite dimensional Hopf algebra with $C_{H,H} = C_{H,H}^{-1}$ in $(C, C)$. Then

$$(R \# H) \# H^\circ \cong M_n(R)$$

as algebras in $(C, C)$ in the following three cases:

(i) $(C, C)$ is the braided tensor category $(B, M, C^R)$ determined by the quasi-triangular structure $R$;

(ii) $(C, C)$ is the braided tensor category $(B, M, C^r)$ determined by the coquasi-triangular structure $r$;

(iii) $(C, C)$ is the braided tensor category $(B, M, C^r)$ or $B\mathcal{YD}$ of Yetter-Drinfeld modules.

Example 4.6 (see [10]) Let $A$ denote the anyonic line algebra, i.e., $A = C\{x\}/\langle x^n \rangle$, where $C\{x\}$ is a free algebra over the complex field $C$ and $\langle x^n \rangle$ is an ideal generalized by $x^n$ of $C\{x\}$. Set $C[\xi] = C\{x\}/\langle x^n \rangle$ with $\xi^n = 0$. Its comultiplication, counit, and antipode are

$$\Delta(\xi) = \xi \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi, \quad \epsilon(\xi) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad S(\xi) = -\xi,$$

respectively. It is straightforward to check that $H$ is an anyonic Hopf algebra. Let $H$ denote the braided group analogue $CZ_n$ of $CZ_n$. Since $CZ_n$ is commutative, we have $C_{CZ_n, CZ_n} = C_{CZ_n, CZ_n}^{-1}$. Let $H$ act on $A$ trivially. By Corollary 4.5, we have

$$(C[\xi] \# CZ_n) \# (CZ_n)^\circ \cong M_n(C[\xi])$$

as algebras in $(CZ_n, M, C^r)$.

By the way, we also have that the Drinfeld double of $CZ_n$ is quasi-triangular in $(CZ_n, M, C^r)$ with the quasi-triangular structure $[b]$.
Acknowledgement The author thanks the referee and the editor for valuable suggestions.

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5 Appendix

We denote the multiplication, comultiplication, antipode, braiding and inverse braiding by

and , respectively. In particular, we denote \( C_{U,V} \) by , for any \( U, V = H \) or \( H^* \).

The proof of Lemma 2.4

Proof.
Thus $\lambda$ is an algebraic morphism.
Similarly, we can show that $\rho$ is an anti-algebraic morphism.  

The proof of Theorem 2.5.
We show (1) by following five steps. It is easy to check the following (i) and (ii).

(i)

\[ H \# H^* \quad H^* \# H \quad \]

\[ H \otimes H^* \]

\[ = \]

\[ H \# \eta_{H^*} \quad \eta_{H^*} \# H \quad \]

\[ H \otimes H^* \]

(ii)

\[ \eta_H \# H^* \quad H^* \# \eta_H \quad \]

\[ H \otimes H^* \]

\[ = \]

\[ \eta_{H^*} \# H^* \quad H^* \# \eta_H \quad \]

\[ H \otimes H^* \]
In fact, the right side =

Thus (iii) holds.
The right side by (iii)
and

Thus (iv) holds.

(v)
In fact, the right side $= \eta_H H^* \eta_H^* H$,
and the left side $= H^* H$.

\[ \begin{aligned}
\text{In fact, the right side} & = \\
& \begin{tikzpicture}
\node (h) at (0,0) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H$};
\node (h*) at (0,1) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H^*$};
\node (h-h*) at (1,0) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H$};
\node (h*-h) at (1,1) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H^*$};
\draw (h) to (h-h*)
\draw (h-h*) to (h)
\draw (h-h*) to (h*)
\draw (h*) to (h-h*)
\end{tikzpicture} \\
& \begin{tikzpicture}
\node (h) at (0,0) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H$};
\node (h*) at (0,1) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H^*$};
\node (h-h*) at (1,0) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H$};
\node (h*-h) at (1,1) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H^*$};
\draw (h) to (h-h*)
\draw (h-h*) to (h)
\draw (h-h*) to (h*)
\draw (h*) to (h-h*)
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{aligned}\]

\[ \begin{aligned}
\text{and} & = \\
\text{the left side} & = \\
& \begin{tikzpicture}
\node (h) at (0,0) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H$};
\node (h*) at (0,1) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H^*$};
\node (h-h*) at (1,0) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H$};
\node (h*-h) at (1,1) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H^*$};
\draw (h) to (h-h*)
\draw (h-h*) to (h)
\draw (h-h*) to (h*)
\draw (h*) to (h-h*)
\end{tikzpicture} \\
& \begin{tikzpicture}
\node (h) at (0,0) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H$};
\node (h*) at (0,1) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H^*$};
\node (h-h*) at (1,0) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H$};
\node (h*-h) at (1,1) [circle,draw,fill=white] {$H^*$};
\draw (h) to (h-h*)
\draw (h-h*) to (h)
\draw (h-h*) to (h*)
\draw (h*) to (h-h*)
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{aligned}\]
Thus (v) holds.
Now we show that the relation (1) holds.

the left side of (1) by Lemma 1.4

= the right side.
by (v)
by (iv) =

by Lemma 1.4 =
The proof of Theorem 2.8.

(i) Let 

\[ H \hat{\otimes} H^* \]

\[ = \text{the right side of (1)}. \]

We define

\[ R \hat{\otimes} (H \# H^*) \]

and

\[ (R\#H) \hat{\otimes} H^* \]

\[ = \text{the right side of (1)}. \]

where \( b' = C_{H,H^*}b_H \).
We see that

\[ \Psi \Phi = R H \# H^\ast \]

since \( w \) is algebraic.

Similarly, we have \( \Phi \Psi = id \). Thus \( \Phi \) is invertible.

Now we show that \( \Phi \) is algebraic.

Let

\[ (R \# H) \# H^\ast \]

\[ R \otimes (H \bar{\otimes} H^\ast) \]

\[ R \otimes (H \bar{\otimes} H^\ast) \]

It is clear that \( \Phi = (id \otimes \lambda^{-1}) \Phi' \). Consequently, we only need show that \( \Phi' \) is algebraic.
Let
\[ R \otimes (H \otimes H^\ast) = \eta_H \ast R \otimes (H \otimes H^\ast). \]

We have that
\[ (R \# H) \# H^\ast \]
\[ \otimes (H \otimes H^\ast) = R \otimes (H \otimes H^\ast). \]

We claim that
\[ R \otimes (H \otimes H^\ast) = (H \otimes H^\ast) \otimes R. \]

\[ ......(\ast) \]
the left side $= \text{by Lemma 1.5(1)} = H \hat{\otimes} H^\ast$
Thus relation (*) holds.
Next, we check that $\xi$ is algebraic. We see that

$$R \otimes (H \bar{\otimes} H^i) = R \otimes (H \bar{\otimes} H^i)$$

and obviously

$$\eta_R \otimes (H \bar{\otimes} H^i) = \eta_{R \otimes (H \bar{\otimes} H^i)} \otimes (H \bar{\otimes} H^i)$$

Thus $\xi$ is algebraic.

Now we show that $\Phi'$ is algebraic.
It is clear that

\[ \eta_{(R\#H)\#H^s} \]

\[ R \otimes (H \bar{\otimes} H^s) \]

Thus \( \Phi' \) is algebraic. \( \blacksquare \)
The proof of Lemma 3.2.

\[
\Delta_{\text{cop} H}^D \quad \Rightarrow \quad [b] \quad D(H) \quad D(H) = A H \eta \eta \quad = \quad A H \eta \quad A H
\]

\[
\Delta_{\text{cop}}^D \quad \Rightarrow \quad [b] \quad D(H) \quad D(H) = A H \eta \eta \quad = \quad A H \eta \quad A H
\]

\[
\Delta_{\text{cop}}^D \quad \Rightarrow \quad [b] \quad D(H) \quad D(H) = A H \eta \eta \quad = \quad A H \eta \quad A H
\]

\[
\Delta_{\text{cop}}^D \quad \Rightarrow \quad [b] \quad D(H) \quad D(H) = A H \eta \eta \quad = \quad A H \eta \quad A H
\]

\[
\Delta_{\text{cop}}^D \quad \Rightarrow \quad [b] \quad D(H) \quad D(H) = A H \eta \eta \quad = \quad A H \eta \quad A H
\]
Thus
We complete the proof. □

**Remark:** If \( U \) and \( V \) have left dual \( U^* \) and \( V^* \), respectively, then \( U^* \otimes V^* \) and \( V^* \otimes U^* \) both are the left duals of \( U \otimes V \). Their evaluations and coevaluations are

\[
d_{U \otimes V} = (d_U \otimes d_V)(id_{U^*} \otimes C_{V^*,U} \otimes id_V), \quad b_{U \otimes V} = (id_U \otimes (C_{V,U^*})^{-1} \otimes id_{V^*})(b_U \otimes b_V);
\]

\[
d_{U \otimes V} = d_V(id_{V^*} \otimes d_U \otimes id_V), \quad b_{U \otimes V} = (id_{U^*} \otimes b_V \otimes id_U)b_U,
\]

respectively. In this paper, we use the second. \( H^* \) is the left dual of \( H \) under the first.