The quantum Poincaré group from quantum group contraction

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Abstract

We propose a contraction of the de Sitter quantum group leading to the quantum Poincaré group in any dimensions. The method relies on the coaction of the de Sitter quantum group on a non–commutative space, and the deformation parameter $q$ is sent to one. The bicrossproduct structure of the quantum Poincaré group is exhibited and shown to be dual to the one of the $\kappa$–Poincaré Hopf algebra, at least in two dimensions.

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1 Partially supported by the Swiss National Science Foundation and by funds provided by the U.S. Department of Energy (D.O.E.) under cooperative agreement #DE-FC02-94ER40818.
1. Introduction

In the realm of Hopf algebras, several propositions for a deformed enveloping algebra of the $D$-dimensional Poincaré algebra $U_\kappa(P(D))$ have been made in the recent past [1] [2] [3] [4]. The basic tool is a contraction of the simple de Sitter algebra $U_q(so(D + 1))$, in which the deformation parameter $q$ is sent to its classical value one. One particular feature of these deformations is that they are minimal, in the sense that the commutation relations are only slightly modified, but not too minimal since they are not cocommutative any more. Furthermore, these deformations are physically interesting since they involve a dimensionful parameter $\kappa$ which sets a scale in the theory that could in principle be determined by some measurement.

Mathematically, these Hopf algebras are deformations based on non semi–simple Lie algebras. When the Lie algebra is simple, there is a natural dual Hopf algebra, conventionally known as the algebra of functions on the quantum group, and the $R$–matrix provides the elegant link between these dual structures [5]. At the present time, there is no known $R$–matrix (except in dimension three) for the deformed Poincaré algebra, therefore the investigation of the dual along this line is impossible. A potentially fruitful approach is to use the fact that the $\kappa$–Poincaré algebra is an example of a bicrossproduct of Hopf algebras, as was recently shown in [6].

Possible dual structures have been proposed by different authors, principally obtained by the quantization of the Poisson bracket on the algebra of functions on the classical group [3][4][7].

In this paper, we first extend a previous construction [8], initially developed for a two dimensional space–time, in which the quantum Poincaré group is obtained by a contraction of the corresponding de Sitter quantum group (section 2, 3). The deformation parameter $q$ is sent to one as well, and similarly a dimensionful parameter $\gamma$ enters the final algebra. From a duality point of view, this is a natural starting point since the de Sitter quantum group and the deformed enveloping de Sitter algebra are known to be dual.

Next, by revealing the quantum Poincaré group bicrossproduct structure, we provide a strong hint that this it is actually dual to the $\kappa$–Poincaré algebra (sections 4, 5). Finally in two dimensions, we are able to show that these bicrossproducts are precisely dual to each other (section 6). This provides an alternative duality proof to the one in [9]. Two appendices give some technical details used in the main text.
2. The Hopf algebra $\text{Fun}(SO_q(N,\mathbb{R}))$

The complex orthogonal quantum group is defined in \[5\] as the non–commutative algebra with unity and generators $T = (t_{ij}), i, j = 1, \ldots, N$, subject to the relation $R_tT_1T_2 = T_2T_1R_t$, where the $R$–matrix is

$$R_t = q \sum_{i \neq i'} e_{ii} \otimes e_{ii} + \sum_{i,j;i \neq j,j'} e_{ii} \otimes e_{jj} + q^{-1} \sum_{i \neq i'} e_{i'i'} \otimes e_{ii}$$

$$+ (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i > j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji} - (q - q^{-1}) \sum_{i > j} q^{\rho_i - \rho_j} e_{ij} \otimes e_{i'j'} + e_{\frac{N+1}{2} \frac{N+1}{2}} \otimes e_{\frac{N+1}{2} \frac{N+1}{2}}.$$ (2.1)

Here $\text{odd}^+$ means that the term is present only for odd $N$. We use the notation $i' = N+1 - i$, the integer part $M = \lfloor \frac{N-1}{2} \rfloor$ and the numbers $\rho_i$, for $1 \leq i \leq M$,

$$\rho_i = \frac{N}{2} - i, \quad \rho_i = -\rho_i, \quad \rho_{M+1} = 0 \quad (\text{for odd } N).$$

The orthogonality conditions are

$$TCTCT^{-1} = CTCT^{-1} = 1,$$

with $C = \sum_{i=1}^{N} q^{\rho_i} e_{i'i'}$. (2.2)

The complete Hopf algebra structure is specified by the homomorphisms

$$\Delta(T) = T \hat{\otimes} T, \quad \epsilon(T) = 1, \quad S(T) = CTCT^{-1}. $$

The quantum $N$–dimensional complex space $O_q^N(\mathbb{C})$ is defined as the non–commutative algebra with unity generated by the $N$ elements $x_i$ subject to the relation

$$f(\hat{R}_t)(x \otimes x) = 0,$$

with

$$f(t) = \frac{t^2 - (q + q^{1-N})t + q^{2-N}}{q^{-1} + q^{1-N}},$$ (2.3)

and $\hat{R}_t = P R_t$ is the permuted $R$–matrix. There is a coaction of the quantum group on the quantum space given by

$$\delta(x) = T \hat{\otimes} x,$$ (2.4)

which preserves the quadratic form $x^T C x$.

The quantum group real form we are considering here is specified by the anti–involution

$$T^* = D C^T T (C^{-1})^T D^{-1}$$ (2.5)
where \( D = \text{diag}(\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_N) \), with \( \epsilon_i^2 = 1, \epsilon_i = \epsilon_i' = \epsilon_i \) for \( i = 1, \ldots, N \), and \( \epsilon_i = 1 \) for \( i = i' \). These \( \epsilon \)'s represent in a way the signature of the quadratic form in the quantum space, and characterize the real quantum algebra \( \text{Fun}(SO_q(N, \mathbb{R}; \epsilon_i)) \). Similarly the quantum space is turned to a quantum real space \( O_q^N(\mathbb{R}) \) with the help of the anti–involution \( x^* = DC^T x \).

For our geometric construction, it is more convenient to choose a real set of generators for the quantum space, \( z_i = M_{ij} x_j = z_i^* \), with the matrix and its inverse

\[
M = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\alpha_i e_{ii} + \beta_i e_{i'i}),
\]

\[
M^{-1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (\gamma_i e_{ii} + \delta_i e_{i'i}),
\]

where

\[
(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_M) = (1, \ldots, 1),
\]

\[
(\alpha_{M'}, \ldots, \alpha_N) = (-i\epsilon_M q^{p_M}, \ldots, -i\epsilon_1 q^{p_1}),
\]

\[
\beta_j = i\alpha_j, \quad \gamma_j = \frac{1}{\alpha_j}, \quad \delta_j = \frac{1}{\beta_j'} \quad \text{for } j \neq j',
\]

\[
\alpha_{N+1} = \beta_{N+1} = \gamma_{N+1} = \delta_{N+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}.
\]

Accordingly, we take new real generators \( V = (v_{ij}) = MTM^{-1} \) for the algebra \( \text{Fun}(SO_q(N, \mathbb{R})) \), which satisfy slightly different orthogonality conditions

\[
V \tilde{C} V^T = \tilde{C}, \quad \text{with} \quad \tilde{C} = MCM^T
\]

\[
V^T \tilde{C} V = \tilde{C}, \quad \text{with} \quad \tilde{C} = M^{-1T}CM^{-1}.
\]

The comultiplication and counit are similar to (2.2), and the antipode is now

\[
S(V) = \tilde{C} V^T \tilde{C}.
\]

In this real basis, the quantum space relations (2.3) become

\[
z_i z_j - q z_j z_i - z_i z_j' + q z_j' z_i' = i(z_i' z_j - q z_j' z_i + z_i z_j' - q z_j z_i) \quad i < j, i < i', j < j'
\]

\[
z_j' z_i' - q z_i' z_j' - z_j z_i + q z_i z_j = -i(z_j z_i' - q z_i z_j' + z_j z_i - q z_i' z_j) \quad i < j, i > i', j < j'
\]

\[
z_i' z_j' - q z_j' z_i' + z_i z_j - q z_j z_i = -i(z_i' z_j' + q z_i' z_j - q z_j' z_i + q z_j z_i') \quad i < j, i < i', j > j'
\]

\[
\epsilon_i[z_i, z_i'] = iq^2 - 1 \sum_{k=i+1}^{M} \frac{1 + q^2}{2} \epsilon_k(z_k^2 + z_k'^2) + \frac{i q^2 - 1}{q + 1} \left( \frac{1 + q^2}{2} \right)^{M-i} \frac{z_{N+1}^2}{2}
\]
and the quadratic form is diagonal

\[
z^T \tilde{C} z = \frac{1 + q^{2-N}}{1 + q^2} \sum_{k=1}^{M} \left( \frac{1 + q^2}{2} \right)^k \epsilon_k (z_k^2 + z_{k'}^2) + \frac{1 + q^{2-N}}{1 + q} \left( \frac{1 + q^2}{2} \right)^{M} z_{N+1}^2. \tag{2.10}
\]

In this equation, the meaning of \( D = \text{diag}(\epsilon_1, \ldots, \epsilon_N) \) as the signature of metric is clear, particularly in the limit \( q \to 1 \).

3. Contraction

We now apply the contraction procedure leading to the definition of the quantum Poincaré group and the quantum space–time on which it coacts. In the classical contraction scheme, the \( N-1 \) dimensional space–time is identified with a neighbourhood of a particular point on the \( N-1 \) sphere (or hyperbola if the signature is Minkowskian), in the limit of infinite radius. Here we generalize this geometric point of view to non–commutative spaces. The two dimensional situation was developed in details in [8], both at the classical and quantum level.

In the quantum space \( O_q^N(\mathbb{R}) \), we consider a subspace of dimension \( N-1 \) characterized by the condition \( z^T \tilde{C} z = \text{const} \) (this corresponds to the de Sitter sphere in the classical Euclidean contraction). This subspace is invariant under the quantum group coaction because the quadratic form (2.10) is invariant. On this subspace, we select a particular point of coordinates \( (z_i) = (R, 0, \ldots, 0) \) around which an expansion in \( R \) is performed. In the limit \( R \to \infty \), this \( N-1 \) dimensional subspace will give rise to the quantum space–time, and by a proper limit, the coaction (2.4) will induce a coaction of the quantum Poincaré group.

We consider elements of \( O_q^N(\mathbb{R}) \) living on the subspace

\[
z^T \tilde{C} z = \epsilon_1 R^2. \tag{3.1}
\]

We absorb an irrelevant factor in \( R^2 = 2R^2/1 + q^{2-N} \). The factor \( \epsilon_1 \) is compulsory if we want to keep all coordinates real when \( R \to \infty \), as can be easily seen from (2.10) (recall also that in the contraction limit we choosed, \( z_1 \to \infty \)). The contraction amounts to take simultaneously \( R \to \infty \) and \( q \to 1 \) by letting \( q = \exp(\gamma/R) \), with \( \gamma \) a finite constant.
In (3.1) we choose to expand \( z_1 \) as a series in \( R \)

\[
z_1 = R \left( 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2R^2} \sum_{a=2}^{N} \epsilon_a z_a^2 + O(R^{-3}) \right).
\]

Inserting this expansion in the relations (2.9), the limit \( R \to \infty \) is well defined because all the divergent terms cancel, and we are left with the unique constraint

\[
[z_a, z_N] = -i\gamma z_a.
\]

We therefore define the quantum space–time as the algebra generated by the \( z_a \) subject to the above constraint (3.3).

Next, we rewrite the generators of \( \text{Fun}(SO_q(N, \mathbb{R})) \) as an expansion in the contraction parameter \( R \)

\[
v_{ij} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{v_{ij}^n}{R^n},
\]

and from simple requirements we will collect enough informations on the \( v_{ij}^n \) to enable us to derive all the necessary relations characterizing the algebra \( \text{Fun}(\mathcal{P}_\gamma(N-1)) \). First, we require that under the coaction \( \delta \) of \( \text{Fun}(SO_q(N, \mathbb{R})) \), the elements \( z_a \) remain of order 1 in the limit \( R \to \infty \). Since

\[
\delta(z_a) = v_{a1} \otimes z_1 + v_{ab} \otimes z_b,
\]

and \( z_1 \) is of order \( R \), this is only possible if \( v_{a1}^0 = 0 \). Next we apply \( \delta \) on both sides of (3.2) to get

\[
\frac{1}{R}(v_{11} \otimes z_1 + v_{1a} \otimes z_a) = 1 \otimes 1 - \frac{\epsilon_1}{2R^2} \sum_{a=2}^{N} \epsilon_a \delta(z_a^2) + O(R^{-3}),
\]

which implies that \( v_{11}^0 = 1 \) and \( v_{11}^1 \otimes 1 + v_{1a}^0 \otimes z_a = 0 \), since \( \delta(z_a^2) \) are finite by construction. As the elements \( 1 \) and \( z_a \) are linearly independent, we also conclude that \( v_{1a}^0 = 0 \) and \( v_{11}^1 = 0 \).

Collecting all this, we can take the \( R \to \infty \) limit in \( \delta(z) = V \otimes z \), and dividing \( z_1 \) by \( R \), this yields

\[
\delta(1) = 1 \otimes 1,
\]

\[
\delta(z_a) = v_{a1}^1 \otimes 1 + v_{ab}^0 \otimes z_b.
\]

Our convention for indices is that \( i, j, k = 1, \ldots, N \), whereas \( a, b, c = 2, \ldots, N \).
From this form of the coaction, we see that $v_{a1}^1$ play the role of translations and $v_{ab}^0$ the role of Lorentz transformations. It is then natural to take the elements $1, u_{ab} = v_{ab}^0$ and $u_a = v_{a1}^1$ as the generators of $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{P}_\gamma(N - 1))$, the algebra of functions on the quantum Poincaré group $\mathcal{P}_\gamma(N - 1)$.

Now that we selected the generators of the algebra, we should determine the constraints imposed on them by the previous quantum group structure. First we apply the constraints that derive from the contraction of the two orthogonality relations (2.7). At zeroth order in $1/R$ one gets respectively

$$v_{ab}^0 e_b v_{cb}^0 = \epsilon_a \delta_{ac},$$

and at first order, the relations are

$$(v_{ji}^1 \epsilon_i v_{ki}^0 + v_{ji}^0 \epsilon_i v_{ki}^1 + \gamma v_{ji}^0 \epsilon_i \theta_i \rho_i v_{ki}^0 + i \gamma v_{ji}^0 \epsilon_i \rho_i \epsilon_i v_{ki}^0) e_j k = \gamma \epsilon_i \theta_i \rho_i \epsilon_i i i + i \gamma \epsilon_i \rho_i \epsilon_i i i,$$

$$(v_{ij}^1 \epsilon_i v_{ik}^0 + v_{ij}^0 \epsilon_i v_{ik}^1 - \gamma v_{ij}^0 \epsilon_i \theta_i \rho_i v_{ik}^0 - i \gamma v_{ij}^0 \epsilon_i \rho_i \epsilon_i v_{ik}^0) e_j k = -\gamma \epsilon_i \theta_i \rho_i \epsilon_i i i - i \gamma \epsilon_i \rho_i \epsilon_i i i$$

where $\theta_i = 1$ if $i \leq M$ and $\theta_i = -1$ if $i > M$. These constraints will be useful when computing the antipode and the commutation relations.

The next task is to determine the commutation relations among the generators that derive from the contraction of the constraint $\mathcal{R}_v V_1 V_2 = V_2 V_1 \mathcal{R}_v$. For that purpose, one need to expand that expression up to order $R^{-2}$ (in order to include the relations of $v_{a1}^1$ with $v_{b1}^1$). Higher order terms ($R^{-n}, n \geq 3$) will always contain elements $v_{ij}^n$ of that order which by definition do not belong to the quantum Poincaré algebra, and thus do not yield new constraints on our set of generators. Performing the expansion, we get for the first three terms

$$[V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(0)}] = 0;$$
$$[V^{(1)} \otimes V^{(0)}] + [V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(1)}] = [\mathcal{R}^{(1)}, V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(0)}];$$
$$[V^{(1)} \otimes V^{(1)}] = -[V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(2)}] - [V^{(2)} \otimes V^{(0)}] - [\mathcal{R}^{(2)}, V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(0)}] - \mathcal{R}^{(1)}(V_{1}^{(0)} V_{2}^{(1)} + V_{1}^{(1)} V_{2}^{(0)}) + (V_{1}^{(0)} V_{2}^{(1)} + V_{2}^{(1)} V_{1}^{(0)}) \mathcal{R}^{(1)}.$$

We used the shorthand notation $X = \sum_n X^{(n)} R^{-n}$ for all the matrices, and the tensored commutator should be understood as $[V^{(n)} \otimes V^{(m)}]_{(ij, kl)} = [v_{ik}^n, v_{jl}^m]$.

Owing to the particular structure of $V^{(n)}$ obtained in (3.4)–(3.6), equation (3.9a) implies in components

$$[u_{ab}, u_{cd}] \equiv [v_{ab}^0, v_{cd}^0] = 0.$$
From equation (3.9), we extract the commutation relation between the order zero and one generators of interest, \( v_{cd}^0 \) and \( v_{a1}^1 \), namely we consider the component \((ac, 1d)\) of that equation. The necessary elements of the \( R \)-matrix are computed in Appendix A, and one gets the commutation relations

\[
[u_a, u_{cd}] \equiv [v_{cd}^1, v_{a1}^1] = i\gamma ((u_{Nd} - \delta_{Nd})\epsilon_1\epsilon_a\delta_{ac} + (u_{cN} - \delta_{cN})u_{ad}).
\]

(3.11)

From equation (3.9), we determine the commutation relation between the order one generators, \( v_{a1}^1 \), considering the component \((ab, 11)\). This requires the knowledge of some particular matrix elements of \( R \) up to order \( R^{-2} \), which can be found in Appendix A. After some tedious but straightforward algebra, the result is

\[
[u_a, u_b] \equiv [v_{a1}^1, v_{b1}^1] = i\gamma (\delta_{Na}u_b - \delta_{Nb}u_a).
\]

(3.12)

The other components of (3.9) are not relevant since they involves elements which are not part of the quantum Poincaré algebra as defined after (3.6).

The rest of the Hopf algebra structure is obtained by contracting the comultiplication \( \Delta(V) = V \hat{\otimes} V \), which yields:

\[
\Delta(u_{ab}) = u_{ac} \otimes u_{cb}, \quad \Delta(u_a) = u_a \otimes 1 + u_{ab} \otimes u_b,
\]

(3.13)

the counit \( \epsilon(V) = 1 \):

\[
\epsilon(u_{ab}) = \delta_{ab} \quad \epsilon(u_a) = 0,
\]

(3.14)

and the antipode (2.8)

\[
S(u_{ab}) = \epsilon_a \epsilon_b u_{ba} \quad \text{no sum on} \ a, b
\]

\[
S(u_a) = -\epsilon_a u_{ba} \epsilon_b u_b \quad \text{no sum on} \ a.
\]

(3.15)

One readily check that the commutation relations (3.10)–(3.12) satisfy the Jacobi identity and as they originate from a contraction of \( \text{Fun}(SO_q(N, R)) \), it is natural to take them as the definition of the quantum Poincaré group \( \text{Fun}(\mathcal{P}_q(N - 1)) \). Furthermore this definition is consistent with previous ones [3] [4] [7], obtained from quantization of a classical Poisson structure on the Poincaré group.

Looking closer at (3.7) and (3.10), one sees that \( U = (u_{ab}) \) actually describes an ordinary orthogonal matrix (with commuting entries) which preserves the metric \( \eta_{ac} = \epsilon_1 \epsilon_a \delta_{ac} \), i.e. (3.7) become \( U^T \eta U = \eta \). The introduction of the factor \( \epsilon_1 \) is suggested by (3.1), (3.2) and is natural when considering (3.11). In particular, because of the constraint (2.5) imposing \( \epsilon_1 = \epsilon_N \), in our construction the time has always a positive signature \( \eta_{NN} = 1 \). One should mention that for odd dimensional space–time, this also forces the metric to have an odd/even numbers of plus/minus signs.
4. The quantum Poincaré group as a bicrossproduct of algebra

It turns out that the Hopf algebra $Fun(\mathcal{P}_\gamma(N-1))$ just constructed by contraction can also be obtained as a bicrossproduct of two Hopf algebras, whose general theory was developed in [10]. Essentially, a bicrossproduct is a way to build a non–commutative non–cocommutative Hopf algebra from two Hopf algebras, using their respective (co)–actions on one another, provided some conditions are satisfied. Appendix B summarizes this construction.

In our case, the two algebras that form the bicrossproduct are the algebra of functions on the (classical) orthogonal group $Fun(SO(N-1,\mathbb{R}))$ and a non–commutative deformation of the algebra of translation $T$. The algebra $Fun(SO(N-1,\mathbb{R})) = A$ is generated as usual by the commuting elements $\bar{U} = (\bar{u}_{ab})^2$ and has the Hopf algebra structure

$$
\Delta(\bar{U}) = \bar{U} \otimes \bar{U} \quad \epsilon(\bar{U}) = 1 \\
S(\bar{U}) = \eta^{-1} \bar{U}^T \eta \quad \bar{U}^T \eta \bar{U} = \eta
$$

(4.1)

Recall that $\eta = \text{diag}(\epsilon_1\epsilon_2, \ldots, \epsilon_1\epsilon_N)$ and represents the metric in $\mathbb{R}^{N-1}$.

The translation algebra $T = H$ is generated by the elements $\bar{u}_a$ with the following relations

$$
[\bar{u}_a, \bar{u}_b] = i\gamma(\delta_{aN}\bar{u}_b - \delta_{bN}\bar{u}_a) \quad \epsilon(\bar{u}_a) = 0 \\
\Delta(\bar{u}_a) = \bar{u}_a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \bar{u}_a \quad S(\bar{u}_a) = -\bar{u}_a
$$

(4.2)

$Fun(SO)$ is a right $T$–module algebra with the structure map $\alpha : Fun(SO) \otimes T \to Fun(SO)$ given by

$$
\alpha(\bar{u}_{ab} \otimes \bar{u}_c) \equiv \bar{u}_{ab} \triangleleft \bar{u}_c = i\gamma((\bar{u}_{Nb} - \delta_{bN})\eta_{ac} + (\bar{u}_{aN} - \delta_{aN})\bar{u}_{cb}).
$$

(4.3)

$T$ is a left $Fun(SO)$–comodule coalgebra specified by the coaction $\beta : T \to Fun(SO) \otimes T$

$$
\beta(\bar{u}_a) = \bar{u}_{ab} \otimes \bar{u}_b.
$$

(4.4)

One can check that conditions (B.1) are satisfied by the structure maps (4.3), (4.4), therefore $K = T \bowtie Fun(SO)$ is a Hopf algebra. If in $K$ we denote the elements $u_{ab} = 1 \otimes \bar{u}_{ab}$, $u_a = \bar{u}_a \otimes 1$

\footnote{The indices $a, b, c, \ldots$ takes their $N - 1$ values from 2 to $N$, in order to match with the notations in the previous sections.}
and we apply the definitions for the product of Appendix B, we get the following relations in $K$

$$[u_{ab}, u_{cd}] = 0$$

$$[u_a, u_{cd}] = i\gamma ((u_{Nd} - \delta_{Nd})\eta_{ac} + (u_{cN} - \delta_{cN})u_{ad})$$

$$[u_a, u_b] = i\gamma (\delta_{Na}u_b - \delta_{Nb}u_a)$$

and for the comultiplication, counit and antipode

$$\Delta(u_{ab}) = u_{ac} \otimes u_{cb}$$

$$\Delta(u_a) = u_a \otimes 1 + u_{ab} \otimes u_b$$

$$\epsilon(u_{ab}) = \delta_{ab}$$

$$\epsilon(u_a) = 0$$

$$S(u_{ab}) = \eta_{ac}u_{dc}\eta_{db}$$

$$S(u_a) = -\eta_{ab}u_{cb}\eta_{cd}u_d$$

This shows that the bicrossproduct $K$ is in fact the quantum Poincaré group built in the previous section, $\text{Fun}(\mathcal{P}_\gamma(N-1)) = T\bullet \text{Fun}(SO(N-1, \mathbb{R}))$.

Ultimately we would like to show that this quantum Poincaré group is the Hopf algebra dual to the $\kappa$–Poincaré algebra of $[1,2]$. Since we established that the quantum Poincaré group is a left–right bicrossproduct, a first step in that direction is to verify that $\kappa$–Poincaré is a right–left bicrossproduct. This is done in the next section for the four dimensional space–time. To complete the duality proof, one should then prove that the action and coaction of the quantum Poincaré group actually induce the coaction and action of $\kappa$–Poincaré. This is technically difficult in general, and for the time being we are able to perform it only for the two dimensional case.

5. $\kappa$–Poincaré as a bicrossproduct

We explicitly construct the $\kappa$–Poincaré deformed algebra of $[1,2]$ as a left–right bicrossproduct. A similar computation was proposed in [3], but for a right–left bicrossproduct. The difference arises from our choice of the opposite comultiplication for $\kappa$–Poincaré, a choice which is arbitrary at the level of the Hopf algebra, but has the effect of permuting left and right in the bicrossproduct (co)–actions. This time, the bicrossproduct combines a deformation of the algebra of translations with the enveloping algebra $U(so(3,1))$. The reduction to lower dimensional space–time or to other metric signature is straightforward.

$T^* = B$ is a non–cocommutative deformation of the enveloping algebra of translations with hermitian generators $\mathcal{P}_\mu$ ($\mu, \nu = 0, 1, 2, 3$ and $r, s, t = 1, 2, 3$)

$$[\mathcal{P}_\mu, \mathcal{P}_\nu] = 0,$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{P}_0 = \mathcal{P}_0 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \mathcal{P}_0,$$

$$\Delta \mathcal{P}_r = \mathcal{P}_r \otimes e^{-\mathcal{P}_0/\kappa} + 1 \otimes \mathcal{P}_r.$$  

(5.1)
$U(\text{so}(3,1)) = G$ is simply the enveloping algebra of the Lorentz Lie algebra, also with hermitian generators

$$[M_r, M_s] = i\epsilon_{rst} M_t, \quad [M_r, N_s] = i\epsilon_{rst} N_t, \quad [N_r, N_s] = -i\epsilon_{rst} M_t. \quad (5.2)$$

$T^*$ is turned into a left $U(\text{so})$–module algebra by the action

$$M_r \triangleright P_0 = 0, \quad M_r \triangleright P_s = i\epsilon_{rst} P_t, \quad N_r \triangleright P_0 = i P_r,$$

$$N_r \triangleright P_s = i\hat{\delta}_{rs} \left( \frac{\kappa}{2} (1 - e^{-2\hat{P}_0/\kappa}) + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \vec{P}^2 \right) - \frac{i}{\kappa} P_r P_s. \quad (5.3)$$

$U(\text{so})$ is a right $T^*$–comodule coalgebra with the coaction

$$\delta(M_r) = M_r \otimes 1, \quad \delta(N_r) = N_r \otimes e^{-\hat{P}_0/\kappa} - \frac{i}{\kappa} \epsilon_{rst} M_s \otimes \hat{P}_t. \quad (5.4)$$

These maps fulfill the conditions (B.2) and $L = T^* \triangleright U(\text{so}(3,1))$ is a Hopf algebra. Putting

$$\hat{P}_\mu = P_\mu \otimes 1, \quad \hat{M}_r = 1 \otimes M_r, \quad \hat{N}_r = 1 \otimes N_r,$$

one easily computes the following commutation relations in $L$:

$$[\hat{P}_\mu, \hat{P}_\nu] = 0, \quad [\hat{P}_0, \hat{M}_r] = 0, \quad [\hat{P}_r, \hat{M}_s] = i\epsilon_{rst} \hat{P}_t,$$

$$[\hat{M}_r, \hat{M}_s] = i\epsilon_{rst} \hat{M}_t, \quad [\hat{N}_r, \hat{N}_s] = -i\epsilon_{rst} \hat{M}_t,$$

$$[\hat{N}_r, \hat{P}_0] = i \hat{P}_r, \quad [\hat{N}_r, \hat{P}_s] = i\hat{\delta}_{rs} \left( \frac{\kappa}{2} (1 - e^{-2\hat{P}_0/\kappa}) + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \vec{P}^2 \right) - \frac{i}{\kappa} \hat{P}_r \hat{P}_s, \quad (5.5)$$

and the comultiplications

$$\Delta(\hat{P}_0) = \hat{P}_0 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \hat{P}_0, \quad \Delta(\hat{P}_r) = \hat{P}_r \otimes e^{-\hat{P}_0/\kappa} + 1 \otimes \hat{P}_r,$$

$$\Delta(\hat{M}_r) = \hat{M}_r \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \hat{M}_r,$$

$$\Delta(\hat{N}_r) = \hat{N}_r \otimes e^{-\hat{P}_0/\kappa} + 1 \otimes \hat{N}_r - \frac{i}{\kappa} \epsilon_{rst} \hat{M}_s \otimes \hat{P}_t. \quad (5.6)$$

The antipode follows also easily. As expected, the relations (5.5) and (5.6) are those of the $\kappa$–Poincaré Hopf algebra [1] [2], in a somewhat different basis [3].
6. Duality in two dimensions

We will prove the duality of the (co)–actions in the case of the two dimensional Minkowski quantum Poincaré group. From (2.5), the restriction on the $\epsilon$’s imposes the signature $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_3 = -1, \epsilon_2 = 1$, therefore $\eta_{33} = 1 = -\eta_{22}$. All the calculations below can be extended to the Euclidean situation without difficulty.

In the Lorentz group, it is more convenient to describe a boost by the rapidity parameter
\[
\bar{U} = (\bar{u}_{ab}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \theta & \sinh \theta \\ \sinh \theta & \cosh \theta \end{pmatrix},
\] (6.1)
and to take $\theta$ as the generator of $Fun(SO(1, 1))$.

The algebra $T$ is generated by $\bar{u}_2, \bar{u}_3$ constrained by the commutator $[\bar{u}_3, \bar{u}_2] = i\gamma \bar{u}_2$ and a basis of it is given by the ordered monomials $\bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m$ for non negative integers $n, m$.

From (4.3) and (6.1), the action of $T$ on $Fun(SO(1, 1))$ is
\[
\theta \triangleright \bar{u}_2 = i\gamma (1 - \cosh \theta),
\theta \triangleright \bar{u}_3 = -i\gamma \sinh \theta,
\]
and the coaction (1.4) is
\[
\beta(\bar{u}_2) = \cosh \theta \otimes \bar{u}_2 + \sinh \theta \otimes \bar{u}_3,
\beta(\bar{u}_3) = \sinh \theta \otimes \bar{u}_2 + \cosh \theta \otimes \bar{u}_3.
\]

In $T^*$ we take the commuting generators $P_2, P_3$ with the pairing
\[
\langle \bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m, P_2 \rangle = \delta_{n,1} \delta_{m,0}, \quad \Rightarrow \quad \langle \bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m, P_2^p P_3^q \rangle = n!m! \delta_{n,p} \delta_{m,q},
\]
and from the $\bar{u}_a$’s commutation relation we deduce their comultiplication
\[
\Delta(P_2) = P_2 \otimes 1 + e^{i\gamma P_3} \otimes P_2,
\Delta(P_3) = P_3 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes P_3.
\]

In $Fun(SO(1, 1))^* = U(so(1, 1))$ we single out the generator $N$ with the pairing
\[
\langle \theta^n, N \rangle = \delta_{n,1}.
\]
Since $Fun(SO(1, 1))$ is a right $T$–module, $U(so(1, 1))$ should be a right $T^*$–comodule. The most general coaction is
\[
\delta(N) = c_{p,n,m} N^p \otimes P_2^n P_3^m.
\]
To compute the coefficients, we use the duality relation
\[
\langle \theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m, N \rangle = \langle \theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m, \delta(N) \rangle = p! n! m! c_{p,nm}.
\]
From
\[
p! c_{p,10} = \langle \theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_2^1, N \rangle = \langle p \theta^{p-1} i \gamma (1 - \cosh \theta), N \rangle = 0,
\]
we deduce that
\[
p! n! c_{p,0n} = \langle \theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_2^n, N \rangle = \langle (\theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_2^{n-1}) \triangleleft \bar{u}_2, \delta(N) \rangle = 0.
\] (6.2)

Similarly, one easily finds that \( c_{p,01} = -i \gamma \delta_{p,1} \), which allows to establish the recurrence relation
\[
p! m! c_{p,0m} = \langle (\theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_3^{m-1}) \triangleleft \bar{u}_3, \delta(N) \rangle = -i \gamma (\theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_3^{m-1}, N) = -i \gamma p! (m - 1)! c_{p,0m-1},
\]
solved by
\[
c_{p,0m} = \frac{(-i \gamma)^m}{m!} \delta_{p,1}.
\] (6.3)

The coefficients for strictly positive \( n, m \) vanish since
\[
\langle \theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m, N \rangle = \langle (\theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_2^n) \triangleleft \bar{u}_3^m, \delta(N) \rangle = \langle \theta^p \triangleleft \bar{u}_2^n, N \rangle \langle \bar{u}_3^m, e^{-i \gamma P_3} \rangle = 0,
\]
as a consequence of (6.2) and (6.3). Therefore the coaction is
\[
\delta(N) = N \otimes e^{-i \gamma P_3}.
\] (6.4)

As \( T \) is a left \( \text{Fun}(SO(1,1)) \)-comodule, \( T^* \) should be a left \( U(so(1,1)) \)-module, and we have to compute
\[
N \triangleright P_a = d_{a,nm} P_2^n P_3^m,
\]
using the duality
\[
\langle \bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m, N \triangleright P_a \rangle = \langle \beta(\bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m), N \otimes P_a \rangle = n! m! d_{a,nm}.
\]
For \( U \) any element of \( T^* \), we have from (B.1)
\[
\beta(U \bar{a}_a) = U \bar{a}_a \otimes U^2 + U \bar{a}_a \otimes U^2 \bar{a}_c.
\] (6.5)
Therefore, using the coaction \((6.4)\), we get
\[
\langle \beta(U\bar{u}_a), N\otimes P_b \rangle = -i\gamma\delta_{a,3}\langle \beta(U), N\otimes P_b \rangle + \langle U\bar{1}u_{ac}, N \rangle \langle U\bar{2}u_c, \Delta(P_b) \rangle. \tag{6.6}
\]

For \(b = 3\), the second term always vanishes except when \(U = 1\) and \(a = 2\) and we find
\[
\langle \beta(\bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m), N\otimes P_3 \rangle = (-i\gamma)^m \delta_{n,1} = n!m!d_{3,nn},
\]
which yields
\[
N\triangleright P_3 = P_2e^{-i\gamma P_3}. \tag{6.7}
\]

When the index \(b = 2\), \((6.6)\) reduces to
\[
\langle \beta(U\bar{u}_a), N\otimes P_2 \rangle = \delta_{a,3}(-i\gamma \langle \beta(U), N\otimes P_2 \rangle + \langle \beta(U), 1\otimes e^{i\gamma P_3} \rangle) + \delta_{a,2}\langle \beta(U), N\otimes e^{i\gamma P_3} \rangle.
\]

Using the pairings
\[
\langle \beta(\bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m), 1\otimes e^{i\gamma P_3} \rangle = (i\gamma)^m \delta_{n,0}
\]
\[
\langle \beta(\bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m), N\otimes e^{i\gamma P_3} \rangle = i\gamma \delta_{n,1} \delta_{m,0}
\]
we get, for \(n > 0\)
\[
\langle \beta(\bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m), N\otimes P_2 \rangle = (-i\gamma)^m (i\gamma) \delta_{n-1,1} = n!m!d_{2,nn},
\]
and for \(n = 0\)
\[
\langle \beta(\bar{u}_3^n), N\otimes P_2 \rangle = -i\gamma \langle \beta(\bar{u}_3^{n-1}), N\otimes P_2 \rangle + (i\gamma)^{m-1}.
\]

This last recurrence is solved by the coefficients
\[
d_{2,0}2m = 0, \quad d_{2,0}2m+1 = \frac{1}{i\gamma} (\frac{i\gamma}{2m+1})^{m+1},
\]
and we finally get the action
\[
N\triangleright P_2 = \frac{1}{i\gamma} \sinh(i\gamma P_3) + \frac{i\gamma}{2} P_2^2 e^{-i\gamma P_3}. \tag{6.8}
\]

Before making contact with the previous section, we should be careful about the hermitian properties of the generators \(N, P_a\). Knowing that \(\theta, \bar{u}_a\) are hermitian, these are established using the definition (see [11] for example)
\[
\langle \bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m, P_a^* \rangle = \langle \Delta(S(\bar{u}_2^n \bar{u}_3^m)^*), P_a \rangle, \quad \langle \theta^n, N^* \rangle = \langle \Delta(S(\theta^n)^*), N \rangle,
\]

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and we find that $N, P$ are actually anti–hermitian.

If we define the new hermitian generators $\mathcal{N} = iN, \mathcal{P}_2 = iP_2 e^{-i\gamma P_3}, \mathcal{P}_3 = iP_3$, (6.4), (6.7) and (6.8) become

\[
\delta(\mathcal{N}) = \mathcal{N} \otimes e^{-\gamma P_3},
\]

\[
\mathcal{N} \triangleright P_3 = iP_2, \tag{6.9}
\]

\[
\mathcal{N} \triangleright P_2 = \frac{i}{2\gamma} (1 - e^{-2\gamma P_3}) - \frac{i\gamma}{2} P_2^2,
\]

which is clearly the reduction of the maps (5.3) and (5.4) to the two dimensional situation, with the substitution $\kappa = 1/\gamma$. Therefore the two dimensional $\kappa$–Poincaré is dual to the quantum Poincaré group.

### 7. Conclusion

There are good reasons to believe that the quantum Poincaré group is in fact the dual to the $\kappa$–Poincaré Hopf algebra. The approach proposed here is very reminiscent of the contraction used in deriving $\kappa$–Poincaré: we start from a dual structure and the deformation parameter $q$ is treated in the same way. Furthermore the bicrossproduct formulation of these two Hopf algebras appear to be dual to each other, as the two dimensional proof of section 6 shows it.

The advantage of using the bicrossproduct structure of the quantum Poincaré group and algebra is that they are split into their building blocks which are easier to handle, being simpler mathematical structures. The algebra of functions on the classical Lorentz group is dual to the envelopping algebra of the Lorentz Lie algebra $[12]$ and obviously $T^*$ is dual to $T$. Therefore, as vector spaces, $\kappa$–Poincaré and the quantum Poincaré group are dual. Showing that the algebraic structures on these spaces are dual reduces to the proof of the (co)–actions duality.

The difficulty in generalising the result of section 6 to higher dimensions lies mainly in the definition of dual basis. The presentation of the bicrossproducts are simpler in the respective basis (4.1)–(4.4) and (5.1)–(5.4), but these are very unconvenient basis when dealing with the duality issue.
Appendix A. The $R$–matrix

In order to derive the commutation relations (3.9) of the quantum Poincaré group by contraction, we need to expand the $R$–matrix (2.1) up to second order in $R$. First, one has to express it in the $v_{ij}$ basis, using the matrix $M$ (2.6)

$$R_v = M \otimes M R_t M^{-1} \otimes M^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} R_v^{(n)} R^{-n}.$$

It is obvious that the zeroth order term $R_v^{(0)}$ is the identity matrix, and this explains the simplicity of the result (3.10).

The first order term $R_v^{(1)}$ can be recast after some algebra in the conventional form

$$R_v^{(1)} = \gamma \sum_{i=1}^{M} H_i \otimes H_i + 2\gamma \sum_{\alpha \in \Delta_+} E_{-\alpha} \otimes E_{\alpha}. \quad (A.1)$$

In that equation, $H_i, E_{\pm \alpha}$ are the Cartan–Weyl generators of the Lie algebra $so(N, \epsilon)$ in the defining representation. Given an orthonormal basis $e_i, 1 \leq i \leq M$ of $\mathbb{R}^M$, the positive (long) roots $\Delta_+$ are $e_i \pm e_j, 1 \leq i < j \leq M$, and when $N$ is odd, the additional positive short roots are $e_i, 1 \leq i \leq M$. Putting

$$N_{ij} = -i \epsilon_i e_{ij} + i \epsilon_j e_{ji},$$

these generators are

$$H_i = \epsilon_i N_{ii'},$$

$$E_{\epsilon_i \pm \epsilon_j} = \frac{1}{2} (N_{ij} + iN_{i'j'} \pm iN_{ij'} \mp iN_{i'j}),$$

$$E_{-\epsilon_i \pm \epsilon_j} = \frac{\epsilon_i \epsilon_j}{2} (N_{ij} - iN_{i'j'} \mp iN_{ij'} \pm iN_{i'j}).$$

$$E_{\epsilon_i} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (N_i N_{\frac{N+1}{2}} \pm iN_{i' N_{\frac{N+1}{2}}} + iN_{-i' N_{\frac{N+1}{2}}} - iN_{N_{\frac{N+1}{2}}}) \quad (A.2)$$

For the second commutator $[v_{a1}^1, v_{cd}^0]$ one first remarks that due to the structure of the matrices $V^{(0,1)}$, the term $[V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(1)}]_{(ac,1d)}$ vanishes, and the right hand side is

$$[\mathcal{R}^{(1)}, V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(0)}]_{(ac,1d)} = \mathcal{R}^{(1)}_{(ac,1b)} v_{bd}^0 - v_{ab}^0 v_{ce}^0 \mathcal{R}^{(1)}_{(be,1d)}.$$

From (A.1) and (A.2) one computes the relevant matrix element

$$\mathcal{R}^{(1)}_{(ab,1c)} = i\gamma (\delta_{Nb} \delta_{ac} - \epsilon_a \epsilon_c \delta_{ab}),$$

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and we get

\[ [\mathcal{R}^{(1)}, V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(0)}]_{(ac, 1d)} = -i\gamma \left((v^0_{Nd} - \delta_{Nd})\epsilon_1 \delta_{ac} + (v^0_{cN} - \delta_{cN})v^0_{ad}\right). \]

For the last commutator \([v^1_{a_1}, v^1_{b_1}], \) the terms \([V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(2)}]_{(ab, 11)} \) and \([V^{(2)} \otimes V^{(0)}]_{(ab, 11)} \) vanish. For the rest, we need the linear and quadratic terms in \(\mathcal{R}_v\) and in particular

\[
\left(\mathcal{R}^{(1)}(V^{(0)}_1V^{(1)}_2 + V^{(1)}_1V^{(0)}_2) + (V^{(0)}_2V^{(1)}_1 + V^{(1)}_2V^{(0)}_1)\mathcal{R}^{(1)}\right)_{(ab, 11)}.
\] (A.3)

Again, due to the specific structure of the \(V^{(0,1)}\) matrices, only some additional matrix elements enter the above equation and are found to be

\[
\mathcal{R}^{(1)}_{(ab, c1)} = -i\gamma(\delta_{Na}\delta_{bc} - \epsilon_1 \epsilon_a \delta_{Nc} \delta_{ab}),
\]

\[
\mathcal{R}^{(1)}_{(ic, 11)} = -\gamma \epsilon_1 \epsilon_i \delta_{ic} = \mathcal{R}^{(1)}_{(ci, 11)}.
\]

When inserted in (A.3), one gets

\[
\left(\mathcal{R}^{(1)}(V^{(0)}_1V^{(1)}_2 + V^{(1)}_1V^{(0)}_2)\right)_{(ab, 11)} = i\gamma(\delta_{Nb}v^1_{a1} - \delta_{Na}v^1_{b1}),
\]

\[
\left(V^{(0)}_2V^{(1)}_1 + V^{(1)}_2V^{(0)}_1\mathcal{R}^{(1)}\right)_{(ab, 11)} = -\gamma \epsilon_1 \epsilon_c (v^0_{bc}v^1_{ac} + v^1_{bc}v^0_{ac}).
\] (A.4)

The last contribution to (3.9d) is

\[
[\mathcal{R}^{(2)}, V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(0)}]_{(ab, 11)} = \mathcal{R}^{(2)}_{ab, 11} - v^0_{ac}v^0_{bd}\mathcal{R}^{(2)}_{cd, 11}.
\] (A.5)

Expanding the \(R\)–matrix up to order two, one gets

\[
\mathcal{R}^{(2)}_{ab, 11} = \gamma^2(-\epsilon_1 \epsilon_a \theta_{a\rho} \delta_{ab} - i\epsilon_1\epsilon_b \rho_b \delta_{ab} + 2\epsilon_1 \epsilon_a \rho_1 \delta_{ab}).
\]

Therefore (A.3) becomes (sum on \(c\) only)

\[
[\mathcal{R}^{(2)}, V^{(0)} \otimes V^{(0)}]_{(ab, 11)} = \gamma^2 \epsilon_1 (v^0_{bc} \epsilon_c \theta_{c\rho} v^0_{ac} + iv^0_{bc} \epsilon_c \rho_c v^0_{ac} - \epsilon_a \theta_{a\rho} \delta_{ab} - i\epsilon_b \rho_b \delta_{ab})
\]

\[
= -\gamma \epsilon_1 \epsilon_c (v^0_{bc}v^1_{ac} + v^1_{bc}v^0_{ac}).
\]

In the last step, we used the first orthogonality relation (3.8) (putting \(j = b, k = a\)) in order to simplify the expression, and one sees that it cancels against the second contribution in (A.4), leaving the result (3.12).
Appendix B. The bicrossproduct

In this appendix, we recall the bicrossproduct construction of Majid, setting up the notations that are used in the main text. Some detailed proofs can be found in [10].

Let $H, A$ be two Hopf algebras, where $A$ is a right $H$–module algebra with the structure map $\alpha : A \otimes H \rightarrow A$, 

$$\alpha(a \otimes h) = a \triangleleft h \quad h \in H, a \in A,$$

and $H$ is a left $A$–comodule coalgebra with structure map $\beta : H \rightarrow A \otimes H$,

$$\beta(h) = h^{1} \otimes h^{2} \quad h, h^{2} \in H, h^{1} \in A.$$

On the smash product–coproduct $K = H \# A$ (which is isomorphic to $H \otimes A$ as a vector space) one can put both a structure of algebra with the multiplication rule

$$(h \otimes a) \cdot (g \otimes b) = hg(1) \otimes (a \triangleright g(2))b,$$

and a structure of coalgebra with the comultiplication

$$\Delta(h \otimes a) = h_{(1)} \otimes h_{(2)} \mathcal{H}_{a_{(1)}} \otimes h_{(2)} ^{2} \otimes a_{(2)}.$$ 

The comultiplication is denoted by $\Delta(h) = h_{(1)} \otimes h_{(2)}$. $K$ is a bialgebra if and only if

$$\epsilon(a \triangleright h) = \epsilon(a) \epsilon(h) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta(1) = 1 \otimes 1$$

$$\Delta(a \triangleright h) = (a_{(1)} \triangleright h_{(1)})h_{(2)} ^{1} \otimes a_{(2)} \triangleright h_{(2)} ^{2}$$

$$\beta(hg) = (h^{1} \triangleright g(1))g(2) \mathcal{H}^{1} \otimes h^{2}g(2) ^{2}$$

$$h_{(1)} ^{1}(a \triangleright h_{(2)}) \otimes h_{(1)} ^{2} = (a \triangleright h_{(1)})h_{(2)} ^{1} \otimes h_{(2)} ^{2}$$

These conditions arise from the compatibility of the multiplication and the comultiplication in $K$. Then $K$ is even a Hopf algebra with the antipode

$$S(h \otimes a) = (1 \otimes S(h^{1}a)) \cdot (S(h^{2}) \otimes 1).$$

$K$ is called a right–left bicrossproduct and is denoted by $H \triangleright \triangleleft A$.

This structure has a nice dual counterpart, where left and right get exchanged. Let this time $B$ be a left $G$–module algebra with the structure map $\gamma : G \otimes B \rightarrow B$,

$$\gamma(g \otimes b) = g \triangleright \triangleright b \quad g \in G, b \in B,$$
and $G$ be a right $B$–comodule coalgebra with structure map $\delta : G \to G \otimes B$,

$$\delta(g) = g^1 \otimes g^2 \quad g, g^1, g^2 \in G, B.$$

On the smash product–coproduct $L = B \# G$ the multiplication rule is

$$(a \otimes h) \cdot (b \otimes g) = a(h(1) \triangleright b) \otimes h(2) g,$$

and the comultiplication

$$\Delta(b \otimes g) = b(1) \otimes g(1)^1 \otimes b(2) g(1)^2 \otimes g(2).$$

$L$ is a bialgebra iff

$$\epsilon(g \triangleright b) = \epsilon(g) \epsilon(b) \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(1) = 1 \otimes 1,$$

$$\Delta(g \triangleright b) = g(1)^1 \triangleright b(1) \otimes g(1)^2 (g(2)^1 \triangleright b(2)),$$

$$\delta(g h) = g(1)^1 h(1) \otimes g(1)^2 (g(2)^1 \triangleright h(2)),$$

$$g(2)^1 \otimes (g(1)^1 \triangleright b) g(2)^2 = g(1)^1 \otimes g(1)^2 (g(2)^1 \triangleright b).$$

Then $L$ is a Hopf algebra with antipode

$$S(b \otimes g) = (1 \otimes S(g^1)) \cdot (S(g^2) \otimes 1),$$

and is called a left–right bicrossproduct denoted by $B \trianglelefteq G$. 
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