

Overall strategy. 1. Given a Lie BiAlg A embed it into a QTLBA DA

2. Quantize DA to get a BA H .

3. Find within H a sub-BA H_+ which quantizes A .

step 2 Assume give a monoidal structure on $\text{Rep } A$ (maybe braided, maybe with duals) \rightsquigarrow extract a co-product on A .

Reminder on monoidal functors: Let $F: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ be a functor between monoidal categories \mathcal{C} & \mathcal{D} . A tensor structure on F is

1. Natural isomorphisms $J_{xy}: F(x) \otimes F(y) \rightarrow F(x \otimes y)$
where $x, y \in \text{Ob}(\mathcal{C})$
2. $j: 1_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow F(1_{\mathcal{C}})$

Such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 (F(x) \otimes F(y)) \otimes F(z) & \xrightarrow{J \otimes 1} & F(x \otimes y) \otimes F(z) & \xrightarrow{J} & F((x \otimes y) \otimes z) \\
 \downarrow \cong & & \cong & & \downarrow F(\cong) \\
 F(x) \otimes (F(y) \otimes F(z)) & \xrightarrow{1 \otimes J} & F(x) \otimes F(y \otimes z) & \xrightarrow{J} & F(x \otimes (y \otimes z))
 \end{array}$$

(and another one involving j)

Let A be a bi-alg, then $\text{rep } A$ has a monoidal structure denoted $\text{Rep}_{\Delta, \epsilon} A$.

Thm Let A be an algebra. A monoidal structure \mathcal{C} on $\text{Rep}(A)$ plus a tensor structure on $\text{forget}: \text{Rep } A \rightarrow \text{Vect}$ induces (Δ, ϵ) on A s.t. $\text{Rep}_{\Delta, \epsilon} A \cong \mathcal{C}$.

PF/construction Recall that $A \cong \text{End}(F)$.

Consider the bifunctor $F^2: \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \text{Vect}$ by

$$(M, N) \mapsto {}_q M \otimes {}_q N$$

claim $\text{End}(F^2) = (\text{End} F)^{\otimes 2}$

Then $A = \text{End} F \xrightarrow{\quad} \text{End}(F^2) = (\text{End} F)^{\otimes 2} = A^{\otimes 2}$
 This map is (for $a \in A$)

$${}_q M \otimes {}_q N \xrightarrow{J} {}_q(M \otimes N) \xrightarrow{a} {}_q(M \otimes N) \xrightarrow{J^{-1}} {}_q M \otimes {}_q N$$

PF of claim The inclusion \supset is easy.

Now let $\phi \in \text{End}(F^2)$. Let $\alpha = \phi_{AA}(1 \otimes 1) \in A \otimes A, \dots$

Point to consider: Interpret this as



Example Let G be a finite group, $\mathcal{F}(G) = \{F: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}\}$ is a BA with

$$m: \mathcal{F}(G) \otimes \mathcal{F}(G) \cong \mathcal{F}(G \times G) \xrightarrow{m} \mathcal{F}(G)$$

by declaring $(mF)(a) = F(a, a)$
 $(\Delta F)(a, b) = F(a \cdot b)$

$$\eta: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(G) \text{ by } \eta(1) \equiv 1$$

$$\epsilon(F) = F(1_G)$$

Problem: Develop a 'KTG' picture for this example!

Let \mathcal{C} be the category of 1D reps of $\mathcal{F}(G)$

So $\phi \in \mathcal{C}$ is really a map $\phi: \mathcal{F}(G) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$,

so \mathcal{F} can be viewed as a basis for \mathcal{C} .

and then $g \circ h = gh$

In this context, Φ an associator is an isomorphism

$$\phi_{g,h} : (g \otimes f) \otimes h \rightarrow g \otimes (f \otimes h)$$

So $\Phi_{g,h}$ is some scalar so $\Phi : G \times G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$
 pentagon:

$$\Phi(a,b,c) \cdot \Phi(a,bc,d) \Phi(b,c,d) \Phi(a,b,cd)^{-1} \Phi(ab,c,d)^{-1} = 1$$

$$\text{So } \Phi \in Z^3(G, \mathbb{C}^*)$$

Q When is $\mathcal{B}_\Phi \cong \mathcal{B}_{\Phi'}$?

Let $F : \mathcal{B}_\Phi \rightarrow \mathcal{B}_{\Phi'}$ be trivial on objects. Does F have a tensor structure?

$$\forall g, h \in G \quad \exists!_0 \quad J_{g,h} : F(g) \otimes F(h) \rightarrow F(gh)$$

(i.e., a scalar)

st.

$$\Phi(g,h,f) J(h,f) J(g,hf) = J(g,h) J(gh,f) \Phi'(g,h,f)$$

or

$$\frac{\Phi'(gh,f)}{\Phi'(g,h,f)} = J_{gh,f} J_{g,h}^{-1} J_{h,f}^{-1} J_{g,hf} \Phi(g,h,f)$$

The family of tensor structures on F

$$\Leftrightarrow J \in \mathcal{C}^2(G, \mathbb{C}^*) \text{ s.t. } \Delta J = \frac{\Phi'}{\Phi}$$