

Quantum \mathfrak{gl}_N : Nilpotent Parts and PBW Coordinates

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This is a convention sheet for the positive and negative nilpotent parts of the Drinfeld–Jimbo quantum group. The point is that, after choosing an order of roots, these quantum nilpotent parts are *visibly polynomial as vector spaces*.

1. Strictly upper-triangular generators

Let $U_q(\mathfrak{n}_+)$ denote the positive nilpotent part. We write its root vectors as

$$x_{ab} \quad (1 \leq a < b \leq N),$$

where the simple generators are

$$x_{a,a+1} \quad (1 \leq a < N).$$

For $a < b$, define recursively

$$x_{ab} = x_{ac}x_{cb} - q^{-1}x_{cb}x_{ac} = [x_{ac}, x_{cb}]_{q^{-1}}, \quad a < c < b. \quad (1)$$

With the usual Drinfeld–Jimbo conventions, the right-hand side is independent of the choice of intermediate index c . Equivalently, one may take the adjacent recursion

$$x_{ab} = x_{a,a+1}x_{a+1,b} - q^{-1}x_{a+1,b}x_{a,a+1}.$$

For example,

$$x_{13} = x_{12}x_{23} - q^{-1}x_{23}x_{12},$$

and

$$x_{14} = x_{12}x_{24} - q^{-1}x_{24}x_{12} = x_{13}x_{34} - q^{-1}x_{34}x_{13}.$$

Straightening relations.

For two positive roots (a, b) and (c, d) , the upper root vectors obey the following type- A straightening rules. The table is written symmetrically; to straighten to a chosen PBW order, use the corresponding row in the needed direction.

indices	relation
$a < b < c < d$	$x_{ab}x_{cd} = x_{cd}x_{ab}$
$a < c < d < b$	$x_{ab}x_{cd} = x_{cd}x_{ab}$
$a < b < c$	$x_{ab}x_{bc} - q^{-1}x_{bc}x_{ab} = x_{ac}$
$a < b < c$	$x_{ab}x_{ac} = q x_{ac}x_{ab}$
$a < b < c$	$x_{ac}x_{bc} = q x_{bc}x_{ac}$
$a < c < b < d$	$x_{ab}x_{cd} - x_{cd}x_{ab} = (q - q^{-1})x_{ad}x_{cb}$

Here the two middle rows are the missing same-left and same-right cases. Together with the choice of PBW order, these relations give the local rewrite rules for straightening words in the generators x_{ab} .

2. Strictly lower-triangular generators

Similarly, let $U_q(\mathfrak{n}_-)$ denote the negative nilpotent part. We label its root vectors by the same positive-root indices as the upper ones:

$$y_{ab} \quad (1 \leq a < b \leq N),$$

so that y_{ab} is the adjoint/lower-triangular partner of x_{ab} . Thus the simple generators are $y_{a,a+1}$, meaning the usual lowering generators paired with $x_{a,a+1}$. The analogous recursion is

$$y_{ab} = y_{cb}y_{ac} - q^{-1}y_{ac}y_{cb}, \quad a < c < b. \quad (2)$$

This is what one gets by applying an anti-involution/adjoint with $x_{ab}^* = y_{ab}$ to (1). For example,

$$y_{13} = y_{23}y_{12} - q^{-1}y_{12}y_{23}.$$

Some authors use the opposite normalization or replace q^{-1} by q ; this changes the named root vectors but not the PBW/vector-space statement below.

3. Convex orderings of roots

A total ordering $<$ on the set Φ_+ of positive roots is called *convex* if whenever

$$\alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta \in \Phi_+ \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha < \beta,$$

then

$$\alpha < \alpha + \beta < \beta. \quad (3)$$

For type A_{N-1} , identify the positive root $\varepsilon_a - \varepsilon_b$ with the pair (a, b) , where $a < b$. A standard convex ordering is

$$(1, 2) < (1, 3) < \cdots < (1, N) < (2, 3) < \cdots < (2, N) < \cdots < (N-1, N).$$

Another common convex ordering is the column order

$$(1, 2) < (2, 3) < (1, 3) < (3, 4) < (2, 4) < (1, 4) < \cdots.$$

Different convex orders give different PBW bases, but all give the same vector-space conclusion.

4. PBW bases

Fix a convex ordering of the positive roots. Then the ordered monomials

$$\overrightarrow{\prod}_{a < b} x_{ab}^{m_{ab}}, \quad m_{ab} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \quad (4)$$

form a basis of $U_q(\mathfrak{n}_+)$. Here the arrow means: multiply the factors in the chosen convex order.

Likewise, the ordered monomials

$$\overrightarrow{\prod}_{a < b} y_{ab}^{n_{ab}}, \quad n_{ab} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}, \quad (5)$$

form a basis of $U_q(\mathfrak{n}_-)$, with the chosen convention for ordering.

6. Universal R -matrix in the same PBW coordinates

With the same convex ordering and the same paired root vectors $x_{ab} \leftrightarrow y_{ab}$, the universal R -matrix has the ordered factorization

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_0 \mathcal{R}_{\text{nil}}, \quad \mathcal{R}_{\text{nil}} = \overrightarrow{\prod}_{a < b} \exp_{q^{-2}}((q - q^{-1})x_{ab} \otimes y_{ab}). \quad (6)$$

Here

$$\exp_t(z) := \sum_{m \geq 0} \frac{z^m}{[m]_t!}, \quad [m]_t! := \prod_{j=1}^m \frac{1-t^j}{1-t}.$$

Equivalently, the nilpotent factor expands in the PBW basis as

$$\mathcal{R}_{\text{nil}} = \sum_{(m_{ab})} \left(\prod_{a < b} \frac{(q - q^{-1})^{m_{ab}}}{[m_{ab}]_{q^{-2}}!} \right) \left(\prod_{a < b} x_{ab}^{m_{ab}} \right) \otimes \left(\prod_{a < b} y_{ab}^{m_{ab}} \right), \quad (7)$$

where the sum is over all functions $(a, b) \mapsto m_{ab} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. The order of the factors in both tensor components is the chosen convex order; using the opposite convention for the lower PBW order moves the reversal into the displayed formula.

For \mathfrak{gl}_N , the Cartan factor may be written, in the diagonal basis h_1, \dots, h_N , as

$$\mathcal{R}_0 = q^{\sum_{i=1}^N h_i \otimes h_i}, \quad (8)$$

up to the usual completion and normalization conventions. In the \mathfrak{sl}_N normalization one replaces this by the factor determined by the inverse Cartan matrix.

7. Tiny case: $N = 3$

For $N = 3$, the upper nilpotent part has root vectors

$$x_{12}, \quad x_{13} = x_{12}x_{23} - q^{-1}x_{23}x_{12}, \quad x_{23}.$$

For the convex order $(1, 2) < (1, 3) < (2, 3)$, the PBW basis is

$$x_{12}^a x_{13}^b x_{23}^c, \quad a, b, c \geq 0.$$

Hence, as a vector space,

$$U_q(\mathfrak{n}_+) \cong \mathbb{Q}(q)[X_{12}, X_{13}, X_{23}].$$

Standard references: Lusztig, *Introduction to Quantum Groups*; Jantzen, *Lectures on Quantum Groups*; Chari–Pressley, *A Guide to Quantum Groups*.