



Universal enveloping algebra and differential calculi on inhomogeneous orthogonal q -groups

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Abstract

We review the construction of the multiparametric quantum group $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ as a projection from $SO_{q,r}(N+2)$ and show that it is a bicovariant bimodule over $SO_{q,r}(N)$. The universal enveloping algebra $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$, characterized as the Hopf algebra of regular functionals on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$, is found as a Hopf subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N+2))$ and is shown to be a bicovariant bimodule over $U_{q,r}(so(N))$.

An R -matrix formulation of $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ is given and we prove the pairing $U_{q,r}(iso(N)) \leftrightarrow ISO_{q,r}(N)$. We analyze the subspaces of $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ that define bicovariant differential calculi on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$.

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1. Introduction

A noncommutative space–time, with a deformed Poincaré symmetry group, is an interesting geometric background for the study of Minkowski space–time physics and, in particular, of Einstein–Cartan gravity theories [9,7]. In this perspective it is natural to investigate

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inhomogeneous orthogonal quantum groups, their quantum Lie algebras and more generally their differential structure.

In this paper we review the multiparametric R -matrix formulation of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ as a projection from $SO_{q,r}(N+2)$ [4] emphasizing the analogy with the classical construction. We also show that $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is a bicovariant bimodule over $SO_{q,r}(N)$, freely generated by the translation elements x^a plus the dilatation element associated to $ISO_{q,r}(N)$. We then construct and analyze the universal enveloping algebra $U_{q,r}(so(N+2))$, defined as the algebra of regular functionals [11] on the multiparametric homogeneous orthogonal q -groups. The projection procedure $SO_{q,r}(N+2) \rightarrow ISO_{q,r}(N)$, initiated in [6] and developed in [7,2,4], is here exploited to obtain $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ as a particular Hopf subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N+2))$, and prove that it is paired to $ISO_{q,r}(N)$. A detailed study of $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ and an R -matrix formulation is given. In complete analogy with the $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ case we also prove that $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ is a bicovariant bimodule over $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ and give a basis of right invariant elements that freely generate $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$. The universal enveloping algebras of the inhomogeneous quantum groups $IGI_{q,r}(N)$, first studied with a different approach in [16], can be derived in a similar way.

The quantum Lie algebras of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ are subspaces (adjoint submodules) of $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$, and in the last section we examine two of them, obtained as “projections” from the quantum Lie algebras of $SO_{q,r}(N+2)$. The two associated bicovariant differential calculi are also briefly presented. The first has $N+2$ generators, and is an interesting candidate for a differential calculus on the quantum orthogonal plane in dimension N . The second is obtained with the parametric restriction $r=1$; in the classical limit $r=q=1$ it reduces to the differential calculus on the undeformed $ISO(N)$. This section does not rely on the technical parts of Sections 4 and 5; these may be skipped by the reader interested mainly in the differential calculi on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$.

In this article, all the properties of the quantum inhomogeneous $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ group, its universal enveloping algebra and its differential calculus are derived from the known properties of the homogeneous “parent” structure. The main logical steps of this derivation are independent from the q -group considered, and the projection procedure may be applied to investigate more general quotients of the A, B, C, D q -groups, as for example deformed parabolic groups.

2. $SO_{q,r}(N)$ multiparametric quantum group

The $SO_{q,r}(N)$ multiparametric quantum group is freely generated by the noncommuting matrix elements T^a_b (fundamental representation $a, b = 1, \dots, N$) and the unit element I , modulo the relation $\det_{q,r} T = I$ and the quadratic RTT and CTT (orthogonality) relations discussed below. The noncommutativity is controlled by the R -matrix

$$R^{ab}_{ef} T^e_c T^f_d = T^b_f T^a_e R^{ef}_{cd}, \quad (2.1)$$

which satisfies the quantum Yang–Baxter equation

$$R^{a_1 b_1}_{a_2 b_2} R^{a_2 c_1}_{a_3 c_2} R^{b_2 c_2}_{b_3 c_3} = R^{b_1 c_1}_{b_2 c_2} R^{a_1 c_2}_{a_2 c_3} R^{a_2 b_2}_{a_3 b_3}, \tag{2.2}$$

a sufficient condition for the consistency of the “*RTT*” relations (2.1). The *R*-matrix components R^{ab}_{cd} depend continuously on a (in general complex) set of parameters q_{ab}, r . For $q_{ab} = r$ we recover the uniparametric orthogonal group $SO_r(N)$ of [11]. Then $q_{ab} \rightarrow 1, r \rightarrow 1$ is the classical limit for which $R^{ab}_{cd} \rightarrow \delta_c^a \delta_d^b$: the matrix entries T^a_b commute and become the usual entries of the fundamental representation. The multiparametric *R*-matrices for the *A, B, C, D* series can be found in [15] (other reference on multiparametric *q*-groups are given in [14, 18]). For the orthogonal case they read (we use the same notations of [4]):

$$R^{ab}_{cd} = \delta_c^a \delta_d^b \left[\frac{r}{q_{ab}} + (r - 1)\delta^{ab} + (r^{-1} - 1)\delta^{ab'} \right] (1 - \delta^{an_2}) + \delta_{n_2}^a \delta_{n_2}^b \delta_c^{n_2} \delta_d^{n_2} + (r - r^{-1})[\theta^{ab} \delta_c^b \delta_d^a - \theta^{ac} r^{\rho_a - \rho_c} \delta^{a'b} \delta_{c'd}], \tag{2.3}$$

where $\theta^{ab} = 1$ for $a > b$ and $\theta^{ab} = 0$ for $a \leq b$; we define $n_2 \equiv (N + 1)/2$ and primed indices as $a' \equiv N + 1 - a$. The terms with the index n_2 are present only in the B_n case: $N = 2n + 1$. The ρ_a vector is given by

$$(\rho_1, \dots, \rho_N) = \begin{cases} \left(\frac{N}{2} - 1, \frac{N}{2} - 2, \dots, \frac{1}{2}, 0, -\frac{1}{2}, \dots, -\frac{N}{2} + 1 \right) \\ \text{for } B_n[SO(2n + 1)], \\ \left(\frac{N}{2} - 1, \frac{N}{2} - 2, \dots, 1, 0, 0, -1, \dots, -\frac{N}{2} + 1 \right) \\ \text{for } D_n[SO(2n)]. \end{cases} \tag{2.4}$$

Moreover, the following relations reduce the number of independent q_{ab} parameters [15]:

$$q_{aa} = r, \quad q_{ba} = \frac{r^2}{q_{ab}}, \tag{2.5}$$

$$q_{ab} = \frac{r^2}{q_{a'b'}} = \frac{r^2}{q_{a'b}}, \tag{2.6}$$

where (2.6) also implies $q_{aa'} = r$. Therefore the q_{ab} with $a < b \leq N/2$ give all the q 's.

It is useful to list the nonzero complex components of the *R*-matrix (no sum on repeated indices):

$$\begin{aligned} R^{aa}_{aa} &= r, \quad a \neq n_2, \\ R^{aa'}_{aa'} &= r^{-1}, \quad a \neq n_2, \\ R^{n_2 n_2}_{n_2 n_2} &= 1, \\ R^{ab}_{ab} &= \frac{r}{q_{ab}}, \quad a \neq b, \quad a' \neq b, \\ R^{ab}_{ba} &= r - r^{-1}, \quad a > b, \quad a' \neq b, \\ R^{aa'}_{a'a} &= (r - r^{-1})(1 - r^{\rho_a - \rho_{a'}}), \quad a > a', \\ R^{aa'}_{bb'} &= -(r - r^{-1})r^{\rho_a - \rho_b}, \quad a > b, \quad a' \neq b. \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

Remark 2.1. The matrix R is upper triangular (i.e. $R^{ab}_{cd} = 0$ if $[a = c \text{ and } b < d]$ or $a < c$) and has the following properties:

$$R_{q,r}^{-1} = R_{q^{-1},r^{-1}}, \quad (R_{q,r})^{ab}_{cd} = (R_{q,r})^{c'd'}_{a'b'}, \quad (R_{q,r})^{ab}_{cd} = (R_{p,r})^{dc}_{ba}, \quad (2.8)$$

where q, r denote the set of parameters q_{ab}, r , and $p_{ab} \equiv q_{ba}$.

The inverse R^{-1} is defined by $(R^{-1})^{ab}_{cd} R^{cd}_{ef} = \delta^a_e \delta^b_f = R^{ab}_{cd} (R^{-1})^{cd}_{ef}$. The first equation in (2.8) implies that for $|q| = |r| = 1$, $\hat{R} = R^{-1}$.

Remark 2.2. The characteristic equation and the projector decomposition of $\hat{R}_{q,r}$, where $\hat{R}^{ab}_{cd} \equiv R^{ba}_{cd}$, are the same as in the uniparametric case [14,4]; in particular the projectors read:

$$\begin{aligned} P_S &= \frac{1}{r + r^{-1}} [\hat{R} + r^{-1}I - (r^{-1} + r^{1-N})P_0], \\ P_A &= \frac{1}{r + r^{-1}} [-\hat{R} + rI - (r - r^{1-N})P_0], \\ P_0 &= (C_{ab}C^{ab})^{-1}K, \quad \text{where } K^{ab}_{cd} \equiv C^{ab}C_{cd}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

Orthogonality conditions are imposed on the elements T^a_b , consistently with the RTT relations (2.1):

$$C^{bc}T^a_b T^d_c = C^{ad}I, \quad C_{ac}T^a_b T^c_d = C_{bd}I, \quad (2.10)$$

where the (antidiagonal) metric is

$$C_{ab} = r^{-\rho_a} \delta_{ab'} \quad (2.11)$$

and its inverse C^{ab} satisfies $C^{ab}C_{bc} = \delta^a_c = C_{cb}C^{ba}$. We see that the matrix elements of the metric and the inverse metric coincide, $C^{ab} = C_{ab}$; notice also the symmetry $C_{ab} = C_{b'a'}$.

The consistency of (2.10) with the RTT relations is due to the identities

$$C_{ab} \hat{R}^{bc}_{de} = (\hat{R}^{-1})^{cf}_{ad} C_{fe}, \quad (2.12)$$

$$\hat{R}^{bc}_{de} C^{ea} = C^{bf} (\hat{R}^{-1})^{ca}_{fd}. \quad (2.13)$$

These identities hold also for $\hat{R} \rightarrow \hat{R}^{-1}$ and can be proved using the explicit expression (2.7) of R . We also note the useful relations

$$C_{ab} \hat{R}^{ab}_{cd} = r^{1-N} C_{cd}, \quad C^{cd} \hat{R}^{ab}_{cd} = r^{1-N} C^{ab} \quad (2.14)$$

and

$$R^{ab}_{cc'} = C^{ab} C_{cc'}, \quad R^{aa'}_{cd} = C^{aa'} C_{cd} \quad \text{for } a > c. \quad (2.15)$$

The costructures of the orthogonal multiparametric quantum group have the same form as in the uniparametric case: the coproduct Δ , the counit ε and the coinverse κ are given by

$$\Delta(T^a_b) = T^a_b \otimes T^b_c, \tag{2.16}$$

$$\varepsilon(T^a_b) = \delta^a_b, \tag{2.17}$$

$$\kappa(T^a_b) = C^{ac} T^d_c C_{db}. \tag{2.18}$$

In order to define the quantum determinant $\det_{q,r} T$ we introduce the orthogonal N -dimensional quantum plane of coordinates x^a that satisfy the q -commutation relations $P_A^{ab}{}_{cd} x^c x^d = 0$. We then consider the algebra of exterior forms dx^1, dx^2, \dots, dx^N defined by $P_S^{ab}{}_{cd} dx^c dx^d = 0$ and $P_0^{ab}{}_{cd} dx^c dx^d = 0$, i.e. (use (2.9)) $dx^a dx^b = -r R^{ba}{}_{cd} dx^c dx^d$. There is a natural action δ of the orthogonal quantum group on the exterior algebra (that becomes a left comodule):

$$\delta(dx^a) = T^a_c \otimes dx^c, \quad \delta(dx^a dx^b \dots dx^c) = T^a_d T^b_e \dots T^c_f \otimes dx^d dx^e \dots dx^f.$$

Generalizing the results of [12] to the multiparametric case, we find that any N -dimensional form is proportional to the volume form $dV \equiv dx^1 \dots dx^N$, so that the determinant is uniquely defined by

$$\delta(dV) \equiv \det_{q,r} T \otimes dV. \tag{2.19}$$

Using (2.10) as in [12] it is immediate to prove that $(\det_{q,r} T)^2 = I$; moreover $\det_{q,r} T$ is central and satisfies $\Delta(\det_{q,r} T) = \det_{q,r} T \otimes \det_{q,r} T$.

To obtain the special orthogonal quantum group $SO_{q,r}(N)$ we impose also the relation $\det_{q,r} T = I$.

Remark 2.3. Using formula (2.3) or (2.7), we find that the $R^{AB}{}_{CD}$ matrix for the $SO_{q,r}(N+2)$ quantum group can be decomposed in terms of $SO_{q,r}(N)$ quantities as follows (splitting the index A as $A = (\circ, a, \bullet)$, with $a = 1, \dots, N$):

$$R^{AB}{}_{CD} = \begin{pmatrix} \circ\circ & \circ\bullet & \bullet\circ & \bullet\bullet & \circ d & \bullet d & c\circ & c\bullet & cd \\ \circ\circ & r & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \circ\bullet & 0 & r^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bullet\circ & 0 & f(r) & r^{-1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -C_{cd} \lambda r^{-\rho} \\ \bullet\bullet & 0 & 0 & r & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \circ b & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{r}{q_{\circ b}} \delta_d^b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \bullet b & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{r}{q_{\bullet b}} \delta_d^b & 0 & \lambda \delta_c^b & 0 \\ a\circ & 0 & 0 & 0 & \lambda \delta_d^a & 0 & \frac{r}{q_{a\circ}} \delta_c^a & 0 & 0 \\ a\bullet & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{r}{q_{a\bullet}} \delta_c^a & 0 \\ ab & 0 & -C^{ba} \lambda r^{-\rho} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & R^{ab}{}_{cd} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.20}$$

where R_{cd}^{ab} is the R -matrix for $SO_{q,r}(N)$, C_{ab} is the corresponding metric, $\lambda \equiv r - r^{-1}$, $\rho = (N/2) (r^\rho = C_{\bullet\bullet})$ and $f(r) \equiv \lambda(1 - r^{-2\rho})$.

3. $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ as a projection from $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$

Classically the orthogonal group $SO(N + 2)$ is defined as the set of all linear transformations with unit determinant which preserve the quadratic form $(z^0)^2 + (z^1)^2 + \dots + (z^{N+1})^2$ or equivalently, since we are in the complex plane, the quadratic form $z^0 z^{N+1} + z^1 z^N + \dots + z^{N+1} z^0$ (use the transformation $z^A \rightarrow (z^A + iz^{A'})/\sqrt{2}$ for $A \leq N/2$; $z^A \rightarrow (z^A - iz^A)/\sqrt{2}$ for $A > N/2$; z^A unchanged for $A = A'$). The associated metric is therefore $C_{AB} = \delta_{AB'}$ where $A, B = 0, 1, \dots, N + 1$ and $B' \equiv N + 1 - B$.

We consider the $ISO(N)$ subgroup of $SO(N + 2)$ defined as follows. Select the subset of matrices in $SO(N + 2)$ whose components T^A_B read

$$T^a_\circ = T^\bullet_b = T^\bullet_\circ = 0. \tag{3.1}$$

The product of two such $SO(N + 2)$ matrices gives a $SO(N + 2)$ matrix with the same structure:

$$\begin{pmatrix} T^\circ_\circ & y & z \\ 0 & T & x \\ 0 & 0 & T^\bullet_\bullet \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} T'^\circ_\circ & y' & z' \\ 0 & T' & x' \\ 0 & 0 & T'^\bullet_\bullet \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} T^\circ_\circ T'^\circ_\circ & y'' & z'' \\ 0 & T \cdot T' & x'' \\ 0 & 0 & T^\bullet_\bullet T'^\bullet_\bullet \end{pmatrix}, \tag{3.2}$$

where $x^c \equiv T^c_\bullet$, $y_a \equiv T^\circ_a$, $z \equiv T^\circ_\bullet$, $x'' = xT'^\bullet_\bullet + Tx'$ and $y'' = T^\circ_\circ y' + yT'$. These matrices form a subgroup of $SO(N + 2)$. If we further set $T^\circ_\circ = T^\bullet_\bullet = 1$ this subgroup becomes $ISO(N)$.

Conditions (3.1) and $T^A_B \in SO(N + 2)$ (i.e. $T^A_B C_{AC} T^C_D = C_{BD}$, $\det T^A_B = 1$) are equivalent to

$$T^a_\circ = T^\bullet_b = T^\bullet_\circ = 0, \tag{3.3}$$

$$T^a_b C_{ac} T^c_d = C_{bd}, \quad \det T^a_b = 1, \tag{3.4}$$

$$T^\circ_b = -T^a_b C_{ac} T^c_\bullet T^\circ_\circ, \quad T^\circ_\bullet = -\frac{1}{2} T^b_\bullet C_{ba} T^a_\bullet T^\circ_\circ, \quad T^\circ_\circ = (T^\bullet_\bullet)^{-1}. \tag{3.5}$$

As expected, there are no constraints on $x^c \equiv T^c_\bullet$.

Remark 3.1. Classically there is an easier way to recover $ISO(N)$, namely starting from $SO(N + 1)$. In the quantum case the R -matrix of $SO_{q,r}(N)$ is only contained in $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$, see Remark 2.3. This explains why we have considered this bigger group.

Since $ISO(N)$ is a subgroup of $SO(N + 2)$ the algebra $Fun(ISO(N))$ of regular functions from $ISO(N)$ to \mathbb{C} will be obtained from $Fun(SO(N + 2))$ as a quotient, whose canonical projection we name P . Let us now consider the elements T^A_B as functions on the $SO(N + 2)$

group manifold: they define the fundamental representation of $SO(N + 2)$. Since $\forall g \in ISO(N)$, $T^a_{\circ}(g) = T^{\bullet}_b(g) = T^{\circ}_{\circ}(g) = 0$, we can write

$$Fun(ISO(N)) = \frac{Fun(SO(N + 2))}{H}, \tag{3.6}$$

where $Fun(SO(N + 2))$ is generated by T^A_B and H is the left and right ideal generated by the functions $T^a_{\circ} ; T^{\bullet}_b ; T^{\circ}_{\circ}$. Therefore $Fun(ISO(N))$ is generated by the functions $P(T^A_B)$ where P is the canonical projection associated to H : $P(T^a_{\circ}) = P(T^{\bullet}_b) = P(T^{\circ}_{\circ}) = 0$; more explicitly it is generated by the elements T^A_B modulo the relations (3.3)–(3.5).

The above construction can be carried over to the quantum group level. In this case the elements T^A_B are abstract generators of $SO_{q,r}(N + 2) \equiv Fun_{q,r}(SO(N + 2))$ and we have $ISO_{q,r}(N) \equiv Fun_{q,r}(ISO(N)) = SO_{q,r}(N + 2)/H$ because the ideal H is a Hopf ideal i.e.

- (i) H is a two-sided ideal in $S_{q,r}(N + 2)$,
- (ii) H is a co-ideal, i.e.

$$\Delta_{N+2}(H) \subseteq H \otimes SO_{q,r}(N + 2) + SO_{q,r}(N + 2) \otimes H, \quad \varepsilon_{N+2}(H) = 0, \tag{3.7}$$

(iii) H is compatible with κ_{N+2} :

$$\kappa_{N+2}(H) \subseteq H, \tag{3.8}$$

where the suffix $N + 2$ refers to the costructures of $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$. It should be clear that $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is not a subalgebra, nor a Hopf subalgebra of $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$; that is why we distinguish with a suffix between the costructures of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ and of $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$.

Following [4] the projection $P: SO_{q,r}(N + 2) \rightarrow SO_{q,r}(N + 2)/H$ is a Hopf algebra epimorphism, and defining the projected matrix elements $t^A_B = P(T^A_B)$, where T^A_B are the $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ generators, we have:

Theorem 3.1. *The quantum group $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is generated by the matrix entries*

$$t \equiv \begin{pmatrix} P(T^{\circ}_{\circ}) & P(y) & P(z) \\ 0 & P(T^a_b) & P(x) \\ 0 & 0 & P(T^{\bullet}_{\bullet}) \end{pmatrix} \text{ and the unity } I \tag{3.9}$$

modulo the “ Rt ” and “ Ct ” relations

$$R^{AB}_{EF} t^E_C t^F_D = t^B_F t^A_E R^{EF}_{CD}, \tag{3.10}$$

$$C^{BC} t^A_B t^D_C = C^{AD}, \quad C_{AC} t^A_B t^C_D = C_{BD}, \tag{3.11}$$

where R and C are the multiparametric R -matrix and metric of $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$, respectively. The costructures are the same as in (2.16)–(2.18), with t^A_B instead of T^a_b .

Relations (3.10) and (3.11) explicitly read:

$$R^{ab}_{ef} T^e_c T^f_d = T^b_f T^a_e R^{ef}_{cd}, \tag{3.12}$$

$$T^a_b C^{bc} T^d_c = C^{ad} I, \tag{3.13}$$

$$T^a_b C_{ac} T^c_d = C_{bd} I, \tag{3.14}$$

$$T^b_d x^a = \frac{r}{q_{d\bullet}} R^{ab}_{ef} x^e T^f_d, \tag{3.15}$$

$$P^{ab}_{A\ cd} x^c x^d = 0, \tag{3.16}$$

$$T^b_d v = \frac{q_{b\bullet}}{q_{d\bullet}} v T^b_d, \tag{3.17}$$

$$x^b v = q_{b\bullet} v x^b, \tag{3.18}$$

$$uv = vu = I, \tag{3.19}$$

$$u x^b = q_{b\bullet} x^b u, \tag{3.20}$$

$$u T^b_d = \frac{q_{b\bullet}}{q_{d\bullet}} T^b_d u, \tag{3.21}$$

$$y_b = -r^\rho T^a_b C_{ac} x^c u, \tag{3.22}$$

$$z = -\frac{1}{(r^{-N/2} + r^{N/2-2})} x^b C_{ba} x^a u, \tag{3.23}$$

where we have set $P(T^\circ) = u, P(T^\bullet) = v$ and, with abuse of notations, $T^a_b = P(T^a_b), x = P(x) y = P(y), z = P(z)$, and where $q_{a\bullet}$ are N complex parameters related by $q_{a\bullet} = r^2/q_{a'\bullet}$, with $a' = N + 1 - a$. The matrix P_A in Eq. (3.16) is the q -antisymmetrizer for the orthogonal quantum group, see (2.9). The last two relations (3.22) and (3.23) are constraints, showing that the t^A_B matrix elements are really a *redundant* set. This redundancy is necessary if we want an R -matrix formulation giving the q -commutations of the $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ generators. Remark that, in the R -matrix formulation for $IGL_{q,r}(N)$, all the t^A_B are independent [6,2]. Here we can take as independent generators the elements

$$T^a_b, x^a, v, u \equiv v^{-1} \quad \text{and the identity } I \quad (a = 1, \dots, N). \tag{3.24}$$

In the commutative limit $q \rightarrow 1, r \rightarrow 1$ we recover the algebra $Fun(ISO(N))$ described in (3.6).

Note 3.1. From the commutations (3.20) and (3.21) we see that we can set $u = I$ only when $q_{a\bullet} = 1$ for all a . From $q_{a\bullet} = r^2/q_{a'\bullet}$, cf. Eq. (2.6), this implies also $r = 1$.

Note 3.2. Eqs. (3.16) are the multiparametric orthogonal quantum plane commutations. They follow from the $(\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ \bullet & \bullet \end{smallmatrix})$ Rtt components and (3.23).

Note 3.3. The $u, v = u^{-1}$ and x^a elements generate a subalgebra of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ because their commutation relations do not involve the T^a_b elements. Moreover these elements can be ordered using (3.16) and (3.20), and the Poincaré series of this subalgebra is the same as that of the commutative algebra in the $N + 1$ symbols u, x^a [11]. A linear basis of this subalgebra is therefore given by the ordered monomials $\zeta^i = u^{i_0} (x^1)^{i_1} \dots (x^N)^{i_N}$ with

$i_0 \in \mathbb{Z}, i_1, \dots, i_N \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Then, using (3.15) and (3.21), a generic element of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ can be written as $\zeta^i a_i$ where $a_i \in SO_{q,r}(N)$ and we conclude that $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is a right $SO_{q,r}(N)$ -module generated by the ordered monomials ζ^i .

One can show that as in the classical case the expressions $\zeta^i a_i$ are unique: $\zeta^i a_i = 0 \Rightarrow a_i = 0 \forall i$, i.e. that $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is a free right $SO_{q,r}(N)$ -module; moreover (at least when $q_{a\bullet} = r \forall a$) $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is a bicovariant bimodule over $SO_{q,r}(N)$. The proofs of these statements follow the same steps as those given after Note 5.4, and are left to the reader. Similarly, writing $a_i \zeta^i$ instead of $\zeta^i a_i$, we have that $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is the free left $SO_{q,r}(N)$ -module generated by the ζ^i .

4. Universal enveloping algebra $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$

We construct the universal enveloping algebra $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ of $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ as the algebra of regular functionals [11] on $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$.

It is the algebra over \mathbb{C} generated by the counit ε and by the functionals L^\pm defined by their value on the matrix elements T^A_B :

$$L^{\pm A}_B(T^C_D) = (R^\pm)^{AC}_{BD}, \tag{4.1}$$

$$L^{\pm A}_B(I) = \delta^A_B \tag{4.2}$$

with

$$(R^+)^{AC}_{BD} \equiv R^{CA}_{DB}, \quad (R^-)^{AC}_{BD} \equiv (R^{-1})^{AC}_{BD}. \tag{4.3}$$

To extend the definition (4.1) to the whole algebra $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ we set

$$L^{\pm A}_B(ab) = L^{\pm A}_C(a)L^{\pm C}_B(b) \quad \forall a, b \in SO_{q,r}(N + 2). \tag{4.4}$$

From (4.1), using the upper and lower triangularity of R^+ and R^- , we see that L^+ is upper triangular and L^- is lower triangular.

The commutations between $L^{\pm A}_B$ and $L^{\pm C}_D$ are induced by (2.2):

$$R_{12}L^{\pm}_2L^{\pm}_1 = L^{\pm}_1L^{\pm}_2R_{12}, \tag{4.5}$$

$$R_{12}L^+_2L^-_1 = L^-_1L^+_2R_{12}, \tag{4.6}$$

where as usual the product $L^{\pm}_2L^{\pm}_1$ is the convolution product $L^{\pm}_2L^{\pm}_1 \equiv (L^{\pm}_2 \otimes L^{\pm}_1)\Delta$.

The $L^{\pm A}_B$ elements satisfy orthogonality conditions analogous to (2.10):

$$C^{AB}L^+C_B L^+D_A = C^{DC}\varepsilon, \tag{4.7}$$

$$C_{AB}L^{\pm B}_C L^{\pm A}_D = C_{DC}\varepsilon, \tag{4.8}$$

as can be verified by applying them to the q -group generators and using (2.12) and (2.13). They provide the inverse for the matrix L^\pm

$$[(L^\pm)^{-1}]^A_B = C^{DA}L^{\pm C}_D C_{BC}. \tag{4.9}$$

The costructures of the algebra generated by the functionals L^\pm and ε are defined by the duality (4.4):

$$\Delta'(L^{\pm A}_B)(a \otimes b) \equiv L^{\pm A}_B(ab) = L^{\pm A}_G(a)L^{\pm G}_B(b), \tag{4.10}$$

$$\varepsilon'(L^{\pm A}_B) \equiv L^{\pm A}_B(I), \tag{4.11}$$

$$\kappa'(L^{\pm A}_B)(a) \equiv L^{\pm A}_B(\kappa(a)) \tag{4.12}$$

so that

$$\Delta'(L^{\pm A}_B) = L^{\pm A}_G \otimes L^{\pm G}_B, \tag{4.13}$$

$$\varepsilon'(L^{\pm A}_B) = \delta^A_B, \tag{4.14}$$

$$\kappa'(L^{\pm A}_B) = [(L^\pm)^{-1}]^A_B = C^{DA}L^{\pm C}_D C_{BC}. \tag{4.15}$$

From (4.15) we have that κ' is an inner operation in the algebra generated by the functionals $L^{\pm A}_B$ and ε ; it is then easy to see that these elements generate a Hopf algebra, the Hopf algebra $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ of regular functionals on the quantum group $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$.

Note 4.1. From the *CLL* relations $\kappa'(L^{\pm A}_B)L^{\pm B}_C = L^{\pm A}_B\kappa'(L^{\pm B}_C) = \delta^A_C\varepsilon$ we have, using upper–lower triangularity of L^\pm :

$$L^{\pm A}_A\kappa'(L^{\pm A}_A) = \kappa'(L^{\pm A}_A)L^{\pm A}_A = \varepsilon, \quad \text{i.e.} \quad L^{\pm A}_A L^{\pm A'}_{A'} = L^{\pm A'}_{A'} L^{\pm A}_A = \varepsilon. \tag{4.16}$$

As a consequence $\det L^\pm \equiv L^{\pm \circ}_\circ L^{\pm 1}_1 L^{\pm 2}_2 \dots L^{\pm N}_N L^{\pm \bullet}_\bullet = \varepsilon$. In the B_n case we also have $L^{\pm n_2}_{n_2} = \varepsilon$.

Note 4.2. The *RLL* relations imply that the subalgebra U^0 generated by the elements $L^{\pm A}_A$ and ε is commutative (use upper triangularity of R). Moreover, from (4.13) the invertible elements $L^{\pm A}_A$ are also group like, and we conclude that U^0 is the group Hopf algebra of the abelian group generated by $L^{\pm A}_A$ and ε . In the classical limit U^0 is a maximal commutative subgroup of $SO(N + 2)$.

Note 4.3. When $q_{AB} = r$, the multiparametric R -matrix reduces to the uniparametric R -matrix and we recover the standard uniparametric orthogonal quantum groups. Then the L^\pm functionals satisfy the further relation

$$\forall A, \quad L^{+A}_A L^{-A}_A = \varepsilon, \tag{4.17}$$

indeed $L^{+A}_A L^{-A}_A(a) = \varepsilon(a)$ as can be easily seen when $a = T^A_B$ and generalized to any $a \in SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ using (4.4). In this case [11] we can avoid to realize the Hopf algebra $U_r(so(N + 2))$ as functionals on $SO_r(N + 2)$ and we can define it abstractly as the Hopf algebra generated by the *symbols* L^\pm and the unit ε modulo relations (4.5)–(4.8), and (4.17).

As discussed in [11] in the uniparametric case, the Hopf algebra $U_r(so(N + 2))$ of regular functionals is a Hopf subalgebra of the orthogonal Drinfeld–Jimbo universal enveloping

algebra U_h , where $r = e^h$. In the general multiparametric case, relation (4.17) does not hold any more. Here we discuss the generalization of (4.17) and the relation between $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ and the multiparametric orthogonal Drinfeld–Jimbo universal enveloping algebra $U_h^{(\mathcal{F})}$. This latter is the quasitriangular Hopf algebra $U_h^{(\mathcal{F})} = (U_h, \Delta^{(\mathcal{F})}, S, \mathcal{R}^{(\mathcal{F})})$ paired to the multiparametric orthogonal q -group $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$. It is obtained from $U_h = (U_h, \Delta, S, \mathcal{R})$ via a twist [14]. $U_h^{(\mathcal{F})}$ has the same algebra structure of U_h (and the same antipode S), while the coproduct $\Delta^{(\mathcal{F})}$ and the universal element $\mathcal{R}^{(\mathcal{F})}$ belonging to (a completion of) $U_h \otimes U_h$ are determined by the twisting element \mathcal{F} that belongs to (a completion of) a maximal commutative subalgebra of $U_h \otimes U_h$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \phi \in U_h, \quad \Delta^{(\mathcal{F})}(\phi) &= \mathcal{F} \Delta(\phi) \mathcal{F}^{-1}, \\ \mathcal{R}^{(\mathcal{F})} &= \mathcal{F}_{21} \mathcal{R} \mathcal{F}^{-1}, \quad \mathcal{R}^{(\mathcal{F})}(T \otimes T) = R_{q,r}. \end{aligned} \tag{4.18}$$

The element \mathcal{F} satisfies $(\Delta^{(\mathcal{F})} \otimes \text{id})\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{13}\mathcal{F}_{23}$, $(\text{id} \otimes \Delta^{(\mathcal{F})})\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{13}\mathcal{F}_{12}$, $\mathcal{F}_{12}\mathcal{F}_{21} = I$, $\mathcal{F}_{12}\mathcal{F}_{13}\mathcal{F}_{23} = \mathcal{F}_{23}\mathcal{F}_{13}\mathcal{F}_{12}$, $(\varepsilon \otimes \text{id})\mathcal{F} = (\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon)\mathcal{F} = \varepsilon$, $(S \otimes \text{id})\mathcal{F} = (\text{id} \otimes S)\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}^{-1}$, $\cdot(\text{id} \otimes S)\mathcal{F} = \cdot(S \otimes \text{id})\mathcal{F} = \cdot(\text{id} \otimes \text{id})\mathcal{F} = \varepsilon$; we explicitly have

$$\mathcal{F}(T^A_B \otimes T^C_D) = F^{AC}{}_{BD}, \tag{4.19}$$

where $F^{AC}{}_{BD}$ is the diagonal matrix

$$F = \text{diag} \left(\sqrt{\frac{q_{11}}{r}}, \sqrt{\frac{q_{12}}{r}}, \dots, \sqrt{\frac{q_{NN}}{r}} \right). \tag{4.20}$$

It is easy to see that the definition of the L^\pm functionals given in the beginning of this section is equivalent to the following one: $L^{+A}_B(a) = \mathcal{R}^{(\mathcal{F})}(a \otimes T^A_B)$ and $L^{-A}_B(a) = \mathcal{R}^{(\mathcal{F})^{-1}}(T^A_B \otimes a)$. From $(\Delta^{(\mathcal{F})} \otimes \text{id})\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_{13}\mathcal{R}_{23}$, $(\text{id} \otimes \Delta^{(\mathcal{F})})\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_{13}\mathcal{R}_{12}$, we have $\Delta^{(\mathcal{F})}(L^{\pm A}_B) = L^{\pm A}_C \otimes L^{\pm C}_B$ and therefore $\Delta^{(\mathcal{F})} = \Delta'$ on $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$. From $(\text{id} \otimes S)(\mathcal{R}) = (S \otimes \text{id})(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{R}^{-1}$ it is also easy to see that $S = \kappa'$ on $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ and we conclude that the algebra of regular functionals $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ is a realization (in terms of functionals on $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$) of a Hopf subalgebra of $U_h^{(\mathcal{F})}$ with $r = e^h$. The generalization of (4.17) lies in $U_h^{(\mathcal{F})}$ and not in $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$, and it is given by

$$\forall A, \quad L^{+A}_A L^{-A}_A = f_i(T^A_A)^{f_i}, \quad \text{where } \mathcal{F}^4 = f_i \otimes f^i. \tag{4.21}$$

This relation holds with L^\pm considered as abstract symbols. It can easily be checked when L^\pm are realized as functionals: indeed $L^{+A}_A L^{-A}_A(a) = \mathcal{F}^4(T^A_A \otimes a)$ as can be seen when $a = T^A_B$ [use $\mathcal{F}^2(T^A_A \otimes b) = \mathcal{F}(T^A_A \otimes b_1)\mathcal{F}(T^A_A \otimes b_2)$] and generalized to any $a \in SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ using $\mathcal{F}(T^A_A \otimes ab) = \mathcal{F}(T^A_A \otimes a)\mathcal{F}(T^A_A \otimes b)$.

In order to characterize the relation between the Hopf algebra of regular functionals $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ and $U_h^{(\mathcal{F})}$, following [11], we extend the group Hopf algebra U^0 described in Note 4.2 to \hat{U}^0 by means of the elements² $l^{\pm A}_A = \ln L^{\pm A}_A$. Otherwise stated this means that in \hat{U}^0 we can write $L^{\pm A}_A = \exp(l^{\pm A}_A)$ where $l^{\pm A}_A \in \hat{U}^0$. (Explicitly $l^{\pm A}_A(T^C_D) =$

² In the classical limit $l^{\pm A}_A$ are the tangent vectors to a maximal commutative subgroup of $SO(N + 2)$. They generate a Cartan subalgebra of the Lie algebra $so(N + 2)$.

$\ln(R^{\pm AC}{}_{AC}) \delta_D^C, l^{\pm A}{}_A(I) = 0, l^{\pm A}{}_A(ab) = l^{\pm A}{}_A(a)\varepsilon(b) + \varepsilon(a)l^{\pm A}{}_A(b)$ and $\kappa'(l^{\pm A}{}_A) = -l^{\pm A}{}_A$.) It then follows that \mathcal{F} belongs to (a completion of) $\hat{U}^0 \otimes \hat{U}^0$. The corresponding extension $\hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N+2))$ of $U_{q,r}(so(N+2))$, defined as the Hopf algebra generated by the symbols L^\pm and l^\pm modulo relations (4.5)–(4.8) and (4.21), is isomorphic, when $r = e^h$, to $U_h^{(\mathcal{F})}: \hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N+2)) \cong U_h^{(\mathcal{F})}$. This relation holds because it is the twisted version of the known uniparametric analog $\hat{U}_r(so(N+2)) \cong U_h$ [11,10].

The elements L^\pm (or $(L_B^{\pm A} - \delta_B^A \varepsilon)/(r - r^{-1})$) may be seen as the quantum analog of the tangent vectors; then the *RLL* relations are the quantum analog of the Lie algebra relations, and we can use the orthogonal *CLL* conditions to reduce the number of the L^\pm generators to $(N+2)(N+1)/2$, i.e. the dimension of the classical group manifold.

This we proceed to do; we next study the $RL^\pm L^\pm$ commutation relations restricted to these $(N+2)(N+1)/2$ generators and find a set of ordered monomials in the reduced L^\pm that linearly span all $\hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N+2))$.

We first observe that the commutative subalgebra \hat{U}^0 is generated by $(N+2)/2$ elements (N even, $N = 2n$) or $(N+1)/2$ elements (N odd, $N = 2n+1$), for example $l^{-\circ\circ}, l^{-1_1}, \dots, l^{-n_n}$. For the off-diagonal L^\pm elements, we can choose as free indices $(C, D) = (c, \circ)$ in relation (4.8), and using $L^{-\circ\circ} L^{-\bullet\bullet} = \varepsilon$, we find

$$L^{-\bullet\bullet}_c = -(C_{\circ\bullet})^{-1} C_{ab} L^{-b}_c L^{-a}_\circ L^{-\bullet\bullet}_\circ. \tag{4.22}$$

If we choose $(C, D) = (\circ, \circ)$ we obtain

$$L^{-\bullet\bullet}_\circ = -(r^{-2} C_{\bullet\circ} + C_{\circ\bullet})^{-1} C_{ab} L^{-b}_\circ L^{-a}_\circ L^{-\bullet\bullet}_\bullet. \tag{4.23}$$

Similar results hold for $L^{+\circ}_d$ and $L^{+\bullet}_\bullet$. Iterating this procedure, from $C_{ab} L^{-b}_c L^{-a}_d = C_{dc} \varepsilon$ we find that L^{-N}_i (with $i = 2, \dots, N-1$) and L^{-N}_1 are functionally dependent on L^{-i}_1 and L^{-N}_N . Similarly for L^{+1}_i and L^{+1}_N . The final result is that the elements L^{-a}_J with $J < a < J'$ and L^{+a}_J with $J' < a < J$ – whose number in both \pm cases is $N(N+2)/4$ for N even and $(N+1)^2/4$ for N odd – and the elements $l^{-\circ\circ}, l^{-1_1}, \dots, l^{-n_n}$ generate all $\hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N+2))$. The total number of generators is therefore $(N+2)(N+1)/2$.

Notice that in this derivation we have not used the *RLL* relations (i.e. the quantum analog of the Lie algebra relations) to further reduce the number of generators. We therefore expect that, as in the classical case, monomials in the $(N+2)(N+1)/2$ generators can be ordered (in any arbitrary way). We begin by proving this for polynomials in $L^{+A}_A, L^{+\alpha}_J$ with $J' < \alpha < J$, and for polynomials in $L^{-A}_A, L^{-\alpha}_J$ with $J < \alpha < J'$.

Lemma 4.1. Consider the $RL^\pm L^\pm$ commutation relations

$$R^{AB}{}_{EF} L^{\pm F}_D L^{\pm E}_C = L^{\pm A}_E L^{\pm B}_F R^{EF}{}_{CD}. \tag{4.24}$$

For $C \neq D$ they close, respectively, on the subset of the $L^{+\alpha}_J$ with $J' < \alpha \leq J$ and on the subset of the $L^{-\alpha}_J$ with $J \leq \alpha < J'$. For $C = D$ they are equivalent to the q^{-1} -plane commutation relations

$$[P_A(J' - J + 1)]^{\alpha\beta}{}_{\gamma\delta} L^{\pm\delta}_J L^{\pm\gamma}_J = 0, \tag{4.25}$$

where $P_A(J' - J + 1)$ is the antisymmetrizer in dimension $J - J' + 1$ (compare with (2.9))
 In particular

$$P_A^{ab}{}_{cd} L^{-d} L^{-c} = 0 \tag{4.26}$$

or equivalently $[(P_A)_{q^{-1}, r^{-1}}]^{ab}{}_{cd} L^{-c} L^{-d} = 0$ which coincide, for $r \rightarrow r^{-1}$ and $q \rightarrow q^{-1}$, with the N -dimensional quantum orthogonal plane relations (3.16).

Proof. The proof is a straightforward calculation based on (2.15) and on upper or lower triangularity of the R -matrix and of the L^\pm functionals. \square

Lemma 4.2. $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ is a Hopf subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$.

Proof. Choosing $SO_{q,r}(N)$ indices as free indices in (4.24) and using upper or lower triangularity of the L^\pm matrices, and (2.7) or (2.20), we find that only $SO_{q,r}(N)$ indices appear in (4.24); similarly for relations (4.6)–(4.8), and for the costructures (4.13)–(4.15). \square

Now we observe that in virtue of the RL^+L^+ relations the L^+ elements can be ordered; similarly we can order the L^- using the RL^-L^- relations. This statement can be proved by induction using that $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ is a subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$, and splitting the $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ index in the usual way (some of the resulting formulas are given in (5.9)–(5.12)).

It is then straightforward to prove that the elements $L^{+\alpha}_J$ with $J' < \alpha \leq J$ can be ordered; indeed we can always order the $L^{+\alpha}_J L^{+\beta}_K$ with $J' < \alpha \leq J, K' < \beta \leq K$ and $J \neq K$ since their commutation relations are a closed subset of (4.24) (see Lemma 4.1). Then there is no difficulty in ordering substrings composed by $L^{+\alpha}_J$ and $L^{+\beta}_J$ elements because (4.25) are q^{-1} -plane commutation relations, that allow for any ordering of the quantum plane coordinates [11]. More in general the L^{+A}_A and $L^{+\alpha}_J$ with $J' < \alpha < J$ can be ordered because of $L^{+A}_A L^{+B}_C = (q_{BA}/q_{CA}) L^{+B}_C L^{+A}_A$. Similarly we can order the L^{-A}_A and $L^{-\alpha}_J$ with $J < \alpha < J'$. It is now easy to prove the following

Theorem 4.1. A set of elements spanning $\hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ is given by the ordered monomials

$$Mon(L^{+\alpha}_J; J' < \alpha < J) (l^{-\circ})^{p_\circ} (l^{-1}_1)^{p_1} \dots (l^{-n}_n)^{p_n} Mon(L^{-\alpha}_J; J < \alpha < J'), \tag{4.27}$$

where $p_\circ, p_1, \dots, p_n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, $n = N/2$ (N even), $n = (N - 1)/2$ (N odd) and $Mon(L^{+\alpha}_J; J' < \alpha < J), [Mon(L^{-\alpha}_J; J < \alpha < J')]$ is a monomial in the off-diagonal elements $L^{+\alpha}_J$ with $J' < \alpha < J$ [$L^{-\alpha}_J$ with $J < \alpha < J'$] where an ordering has been chosen.

Note 4.4 (Conjecture). The above monomials are linearly independent and therefore form a basis of $\hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$.

5. Universal enveloping algebra $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$

Consider a generic functional $f \in U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$. It is well defined on the quotient $ISO_{q,r}(N) = SO_{q,r}(N + 2)/H$ if and only if $f(H) = 0$. It is easy to see that the set H^\perp of all these functionals is a subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$: if $f(H) = 0$ and $g(H) = 0$ then $fg(H) = 0$ because $\Delta(H) \subseteq H \otimes S_{q,r}(N + 2) + S_{q,r}(N + 2) \otimes H$. Moreover H^\perp is a Hopf subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ since H is a Hopf ideal [19]. In agreement with these observations we will find the Hopf algebra $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ (dually paired to $ISO_{q,r}(N)$) as a subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ vanishing on the ideal H .

Let

$$IU \equiv [L^{-A}_B, L^{+a}_b, L^{+\circ}_\circ, L^{+\bullet}_\bullet, \varepsilon] \subseteq U_{q,r}(so(N + 2)) \tag{5.1}$$

be the subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ generated by $L^{-A}_B, L^{+a}_b, L^{+\circ}_\circ, L^{+\bullet}_\bullet, \varepsilon$.

Note 5.1. These are all and only the functionals annihilating the generators of H : T^a_\circ, T^\bullet_b and T°_\bullet . The remaining $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ generators $L^{+\circ}_b, L^{+a}_\bullet, L^{+\circ}_\bullet$ do not annihilate the generators of H and are not included in (5.1).

We now proceed to study this algebra IU . We will show that it is a Hopf algebra and that $IU \subseteq H^\perp$; we will give an R -matrix formulation, and prove that IU is a free $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ -module. This is the analog of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ being a free $SO_{q,r}(N)$ -module. We then show that IU is dually paired with $ISO_{q,r}(N)$. These results lead to the conclusion that IU is the universal enveloping algebra of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$.

Theorem 5.1. *IU is a Hopf subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$.*

Proof. IU is by definition a subalgebra. The sub-coalgebra property $\Delta'(IU) \subseteq IU \otimes IU$ follows immediately from the upper triangularity of L^{+A}_B :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta'(L^{+a}_b) &= L^{+a}_c \otimes L^{+c}_b, & \Delta'(L^{+\circ}_\circ) &= L^{+\circ}_\circ \otimes L^{+\circ}_\circ, \\ \Delta'(L^{+\bullet}_\bullet) &= L^{+\bullet}_\bullet \otimes L^{+\bullet}_\bullet, \end{aligned} \tag{5.2}$$

and the compatibility of Δ' with the product. We conclude that IU is a Hopf-subalgebra because $\kappa'(IU) \subseteq IU$ as is easily seen using (4.15) and antimultiplicativity of κ' . \square

We may wonder whether the RLL and CLL relations of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ close in IU . In this case IU will be given by all and *only* the polynomials in the functionals $L^{-A}_B, L^{+a}_b, L^{+\circ}_\circ, L^{+\bullet}_\bullet, \varepsilon$. This check is done by writing explicitly all q -commutations between the generators of IU : they do not involve the functionals $L^{+\circ}_b, L^{+a}_\bullet, L^{+\circ}_\bullet$. Moreover one can also write them in a compact form using a new R -matrix $\mathcal{R}_{12} = \mathcal{L}^{+2}(t_1)$, where \mathcal{L}^+ is defined below. Similarly the orthogonality conditions (4.7) and (4.8) do not relate elements of IU with elements not belonging to IU . We therefore conclude:

Theorem 5.2. *The Hopf algebra IU is generated by the unit ε and the matrix entries*

$$L^- = (L^{-A}{}_B), \quad \mathcal{L}^+ = \begin{pmatrix} L^{+\circ} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & L^{+a}{}_b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & L^{+\bullet} \end{pmatrix}; \tag{5.3}$$

these functionals satisfy the q -commutation relations:

$$R_{12}\mathcal{L}^+_2\mathcal{L}^+_1 = \mathcal{L}^+_1\mathcal{L}^+_2R_{12} \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad \mathcal{R}_{12}\mathcal{L}^+_2\mathcal{L}^+_1 = \mathcal{L}^+_1\mathcal{L}^+_2\mathcal{R}_{12}. \tag{5.4}$$

$$R_{12}L^-_2L^-_1 = L^-_1L^-_2R_{12}, \tag{5.5}$$

$$\mathcal{R}_{12}\mathcal{L}^+_2L^-_1 = L^-_1\mathcal{L}^+_2\mathcal{R}_{12}, \tag{5.6}$$

where $\mathcal{R}_{12} \equiv \mathcal{L}^+_2(t_1)$, i.e. $\mathcal{R}^{ab}{}_{cd} = R^{ab}{}_{cd}$, $\mathcal{R}^{AB}{}_{AB} = R^{AB}{}_{AB}$ and otherwise $\mathcal{R}^{AB}{}_{CD} = 0$,

and the orthogonality conditions:

$$C^{AB}\mathcal{L}^+{}_B\mathcal{L}^+{}_A = C^{DC}\varepsilon, \quad C_{AB}\mathcal{L}^+{}_C\mathcal{L}^+{}_D = C_{DC}\varepsilon, \tag{5.7}$$

$$C^{AB}L^-{}_B L^-{}_A = C^{DC}\varepsilon, \quad C_{AB}L^-{}_C L^-{}_D = C_{DC}\varepsilon. \tag{5.8}$$

The costructures are the ones given in (4.13)–(4.15) with L^+ replaced by \mathcal{L}^+ .

Note 5.2. We can consider the extension $\hat{IU} \subset \hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N+2))$ obtained by including the elements $l^{\pm A}{}_A$ ($l^{\pm A}{}_A = \ln L^{\pm A}{}_A$, see Section 4). Then \hat{IU} is generated by the symbols $L^{-A}{}_B$, $\mathcal{L}^+{}_B$, $l^{\pm A}{}_A$ modulo the relations (5.4)–(5.8) and (4.21) ((4.17) in the uniparametric case). Equivalently, from (4.22) and (4.23), we have that \hat{IU} is generated by $\hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N))$, the N elements $L^{-a}{}_\circ$ (satisfying the quantum plane relations) and the dilatation $l^{-\circ}{}_\circ$. All the relations are then given by those between the generators of $\hat{U}_{q,r}(so(N))$ – listed in (4.5)–(4.8), (4.21) with lower case indices – and by the following ones:

$$L^{-\circ}{}_\circ L^{-a}{}_\circ = q_{\circ a}^{-1} L^{-a}{}_\circ L^{-\circ}{}_\circ, \tag{5.9}$$

$$P^{ab}{}_{fe} L^{-e}{}_\circ L^{-f}{}_\circ = 0, \tag{5.10}$$

$$L^{-\circ}{}_\circ L^{\pm a}{}_b = \frac{q^{b\circ}}{q_{d\circ}} L^{\pm b}{}_d L^{-\circ}{}_\circ, \tag{5.11}$$

$$L^{-a}{}_\circ L^{\pm b}{}_d = \frac{r}{q_{d\circ}} (R^\pm)^{ba}{}_{ef} L^{\pm e}{}_d L^{-f}{}_\circ, \tag{5.12}$$

where R^\pm is defined in (4.3). The number of generators is $N(N-1)/2 + N + 1$.

Note 5.3. When $q_{a\circ} = r \forall a$, then $L^{-\circ}{}_\circ = L^{+\bullet}{}_\bullet$, $L^{-\bullet}{}_\bullet = L^{+\circ}{}_\circ$ and, in complete analogy to (3.24), IU is generated by $U_{q,r}(so(N))$, $L^{-a}{}_\circ$, $L^{-\circ}{}_\circ$ and $L^{-\bullet}{}_\bullet = (L^{-\circ}{}_\circ)^{-1}$. With abuse of notations we will consider IU generated by these elements also for arbitrary values of the parameters $q_{a\circ}$; this is what actually happens in \hat{IU} .

Note 5.4. From the second equation in (5.4) applied to t we obtain the quantum Yang–Baxter equation for the matrix \mathcal{R} .

Following Note 3.3, using (5.9), (5.10) (quantum plane relations) and then (5.11) and (5.12), a generic element of IU can be written as $\eta^i a_i$ where $a_i \in U_{q,r}(so(N))$ and η^i are the ordered monomials: $\eta^i = (L^{-\circ})^{i_\circ} (L^{-1})^{i_1} \dots (L^{-N})^{i_N}$ with $i_\circ \in \mathbb{Z}, i_1, \dots, i_N \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$. Therefore IU is a right $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ -module generated by the ordered monomials η^i . We now show that as in the classical case the expressions $\eta^i a_i$ are unique: $\eta^i a_i = 0 \Rightarrow a_i = 0 \forall i$, i.e. that IU is a free right $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ -module. To prove this assertion we show that, at least when $q_{a_\circ} = r \forall a$, IU is a bicovariant bimodule over $U_{q,r}(so(N))$. Since any bicovariant bimodule is free³ [20] we then deduce that, as a right module, IU is freely generated by the η^i .

Theorem 5.3. Consider IU (with the parameter restriction $q_{a_\circ} = r \forall a$) as the right $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ -module $\Gamma = \{\eta^i a_i\}$ ($a_i \in U_{q,r}(so(N))$) generated by the ordered monomials $\eta^i = (L^{-\circ})^{i_\circ} (L^{-1})^{i_1} \dots (L^{-N})^{i_N}$ with $i_\circ \in \mathbb{Z}, i_1, \dots, i_N \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$.

- (a) Γ is a bimodule with the left module structure trivially inherited from the algebra IU .
- (b) Γ is a right covariant bimodule with right coaction $\delta_R : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma \otimes U_{q,r}(so(N))$ defined by

$$\delta_R(\eta^i) \equiv \eta^i \otimes \varepsilon, \quad \delta_R(a\eta^i b) \equiv \Delta'(a)\delta_R(\eta^i)\Delta'(b). \tag{5.13}$$

- (c) Γ is a left covariant bimodule with left coaction $\delta_L : \Gamma \rightarrow U_{q,r}(so(N)) \otimes \Gamma$ defined by

$$\delta_L(L^{-\circ}) \equiv \varepsilon \otimes L^{-\circ}, \quad \delta_L(L^{-a}) \equiv L^{-a}_b \otimes L^{-b}, \tag{5.14}$$

$$\delta_L(aL^{-\alpha}L^{-\beta} \dots L^{-\gamma}b) \equiv \Delta'(a)\delta_L(L^{-\alpha})\delta_L(L^{-\beta}) \dots \delta_L(L^{-\gamma})\Delta'(b), \tag{5.15}$$

where $\alpha = (\circ, a), \beta = (\circ, b), \gamma = (\circ, c)$.

- (d) Γ is a bicovariant bimodule

$$(\text{id} \otimes \delta_R)\delta_L = (\delta_L \otimes \text{id})\delta_R. \tag{5.16}$$

- (e) Γ is freely generated by the right invariant elements η^i .

Proof. (a) Immediate since, from Note 5.3 and Lemma 4.2, $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ is a subalgebra of IU .

- (b) Consider the linear map $\delta_r : IU \rightarrow IU \otimes IU$ defined by

$$\delta_r(L^{-\alpha}) = L^{-\alpha} \otimes \varepsilon, \quad \delta_r(a) = \Delta'(a) \quad \forall a \in U_{q,r}(so(N)) \tag{5.17}$$

and extended multiplicatively on all IU . This map is obviously well defined on $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ because it coincides with the coproduct on $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ ($U_{q,r}(so(N))$ is a Hopf subalgebra

³ The results of [20] apply to a general Hopf algebra with invertible antipode. This can be shown by checking that all the formulae used to derive the results of [20] – they are collected in the appendix of [20] – hold also in the general case of a Hopf algebra with invertible antipode.

of IU); it is also well defined on all IU since it is multiplicative and compatible with (5.9)–(5.12). We check for example (5.12) with $q_{a\circ} = r \forall a$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_r(L^{-a} \circ L^{\pm b}_d) &= L^{-a} \circ L^{\pm b}_c \otimes L^{\pm c}_d = (R^{\pm})^{ba} {}_{ef}L^{-e}_c L^{-f}_d \otimes L^{\pm c}_d \\ &= \delta_r((R^{\pm})^{ba} {}_{ef}L^{\pm e}_d L^{-f}_d). \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\delta_R : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma \otimes U_{q,r}(so(N))$ is well defined since Γ is IU seen as a $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ -bimodule and the actions of δ_r and δ_R on Γ coincide.

It is now immediate to show that Γ is a right covariant bimodule, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \eta^i a_i \in \Gamma; \quad (\delta_R \otimes \text{id})\delta_R(\eta^i a_i) &= (\text{id} \otimes \Delta')\delta_R(\eta^i a_i), \\ (\text{id} \otimes \varepsilon')\delta_R(\eta^i a_i) &= \eta^i a_i. \end{aligned} \tag{5.18}$$

(c) We proceed as in the previous case, defining the linear map $\delta_l : IU \rightarrow IU \otimes IU$,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_l(L^{-a}_\circ) &= L^{-a}_b \otimes L^{-b}_\circ, \quad \delta_l(L^{-\circ}) = L^{-\circ} \otimes L^{-\circ}, \\ \delta_l(a) &= \Delta'(a) \quad \forall a \in U_{q,r}(so(N)), \end{aligned} \tag{5.19}$$

which is extended multiplicatively on all IU . As was the case for δ_r , it is well defined on $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ and it is also well defined on all IU because it is multiplicative and compatible with (5.9)–(5.12). For example, the compatibility of δ_l with relation (5.10) holds because $P_A^{ab} {}_{ef}L^{-f}_d L^{-e}_c = L^{-b}_f L^{-a}_e P_A^{ef} {}_{cd}$ (a consequence of $(\hat{R})^{\pm 1} L_2^{\pm} L_1^{\pm} = L_2^{\pm} L_1^{\pm} (\hat{R})^{\pm 1}$ and the fact that P_A is a polynomial in \hat{R} and \hat{R}^{-1} , see (2.9)). This is in complete analogy with the compatibility of the left coaction $\delta(x^a) = T^a_b \otimes x^b$ with the q -plane commutation relations.

To prove that Γ is a left covariant bimodule, notice that

$$\begin{aligned} (\varepsilon \otimes \text{id})\delta_l(L^{-a}_\circ) &= L^{-a}_\circ, \\ (\Delta' \otimes \text{id})\delta_l(L^{-a}_\circ) &= L^{-a}_d \otimes L^{-d}_b \otimes L^{-b}_\circ = (\text{id} \otimes \delta_l)\delta_l(L^{-a}_\circ), \end{aligned} \tag{5.20}$$

and similarly for $L^{-\circ}$. Now since $\delta_l(a) = \Delta'(a)$ if $a \in U_r(so(N))$, and since δ_l is multiplicative, we have on all IU

$$(\varepsilon \otimes \text{id})\delta_l = \text{id}, \quad (\Delta' \otimes \text{id})\delta_l = (\text{id} \otimes \delta_l)\delta_l. \tag{5.21}$$

(d) The bicovariance condition (5.16) follows directly from

$$(\text{id} \otimes \delta_r)\delta_l(L^{-a}_\circ) = L^{-a}_b \otimes L^{-b}_\circ \otimes \varepsilon = (\delta_l \otimes \text{id})\delta_r(L^{-a}_\circ), \tag{5.22}$$

$$(\text{id} \otimes \delta_r)\delta_l(L^{-\circ}) = \varepsilon \otimes L^{-\circ} \otimes \varepsilon = (\delta_l \otimes \text{id})\delta_r(L^{-\circ}). \tag{5.23}$$

(e) We now recall that a bicovariant bimodule is always freely generated by a basis of Γ_{inv} , the space of right invariant elements of Γ [20]. We also know that the η^i are right invariant. Now, since they generate Γ , they linearly span Γ_{inv} , and since they are linearly independent, they form a basis of Γ_{inv} . We conclude that Γ is freely generated by the η^i : $\eta^i a_i = 0 \Rightarrow a_i = 0 \forall i$. □

It is now easy to prove that the η^i freely generate IU also without the restriction $q_{a\circ} = r \forall a$. (Hint: recall the definition of L^- as $L^-_B(c) = \mathcal{R}^{(F)^{-1}}(T^A_B \otimes c) \forall c \in SO_{q,r}(N+2)$,

and use $\mathcal{F} \in \hat{U}^0 \otimes \hat{U}^0$ to show that L^{-A}_B differs from the uniparametric L^{-A}_B (obtained with \mathcal{R} instead of $\mathcal{R}^{(\mathcal{F})}$) by a factor belonging to \hat{U}^0 and invertible.)

5.1. Duality $U_{q,r}(iso(N)) \leftrightarrow ISO_{q,r}(N)$

We now show that IU is dually paired to $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$. This is the fundamental step allowing to interpret IU as the algebra of regular functionals on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$.

Theorem 5.4. *IU annihilates H , i.e. $IU \subseteq H^\perp$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{T} be generic generators of IU and H , respectively. As discussed in Note 5.1, $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{T}) = 0$. A generic element of the ideal is given by $a\mathcal{T}b$ where sum of polynomials is understood; we have (using Sweedler’s notation for the coproduct): $\mathcal{L}(a\mathcal{T}b) = \mathcal{L}_{(1)}(a)\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathcal{T})\mathcal{L}_{(3)}(b) = 0$ because $\mathcal{L}_{(2)}(\mathcal{T}) = 0$. Indeed $\mathcal{L}_{(2)}$ is still a generator of IU since IU is a sub-coalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$. Thus $\mathcal{L}(H) = 0$. Recalling that a product of functionals annihilating H still annihilates the co-ideal H , we also have $IU(H) = 0$. □

In virtue of Theorem 5.4 the following bracket is well defined:

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : IU \otimes ISO_{q,r}(N) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \tag{5.24}$$

$$\langle a', P(a) \rangle \equiv a'(a) \quad \forall a' \in IU, \quad \forall a \in SO_{q,r}(N + 2),$$

where $P : SO_{q,r}(N + 2) \rightarrow SO_{q,r}(N + 2)/H \equiv ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is the canonical projection, which is surjective. The bracket is well defined because two generic counterimages of $P(a)$ differ by an addend belonging to H .

Note that when we use the bracket $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$, a' is seen as an element of IU , while in the expression $a'(a)$, a' is seen as an element of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ (vanishing on H).

Theorem 5.5. *The bracket (5.24) defines a pairing between IU and $ISO_{q,r}(N)$: $\forall a', b' \in IU, \forall P(a), P(b) \in ISO_{q,r}(N)$*

$$\langle a'b', P(a) \rangle = \langle a' \otimes b', \Delta(P(a)) \rangle, \tag{5.25}$$

$$\langle a', P(a)P(b) \rangle = \langle \Delta'(a'), P(a) \otimes P(b) \rangle, \tag{5.26}$$

$$\langle \kappa'(a'), P(a) \rangle = \langle a', \kappa(P(a)) \rangle, \tag{5.27}$$

$$\langle I, P(a) \rangle = \varepsilon(P(a)), \quad \langle a', P(I) \rangle = \varepsilon'(a'). \tag{5.28}$$

Proof. The proof is easy since IU is a Hopf subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$ and P is compatible with the structures and costructures of $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ and $ISO_{q,r}(N)$. Indeed we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a', P(a)P(b) \rangle &= \langle a', P(ab) \rangle = a'(ab) \\ &= \Delta'(a')(a \otimes b) = \langle \Delta'(a'), P(a) \otimes P(b) \rangle, \\ \langle a'b', P(a) \rangle &= a'b'(a) = (a' \otimes b')\Delta_{N+2}(a) \\ &= \langle a' \otimes b', (P \otimes P)\Delta_{N+2}(a) \rangle = \langle a' \otimes b', \Delta(P(a)) \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \kappa'(a'), P(a) \rangle &= \kappa'(a')(a) = a'(\kappa_{N+2}(a)) \\ &= \langle a', P(\kappa_{N+2}(a)) \rangle = \langle a', \kappa(P(a)) \rangle. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

We now recall that IU and $ISO_{q,r}(N)$, besides being dually paired, are free right modules, respectively, on $U_{q,r}(so(N))$ and on $SO_{q,r}(N)$. They are freely generated by the two isomorphic sets of the ordered monomials in $L^{-\circ}$, L^{-a} and u , x^a , respectively (cf. the commutations (5.9), (5.10) and (3.20), (3.16)). We can then call IU the universal enveloping algebra of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$

$$U_{q,r}(iso(N)) \equiv IU \tag{5.29}$$

in the same way $U_r(so(N))$ is the universal enveloping algebra of $SO_r(N)$ [11].

Note 5.5. Given a $*$ -structure on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$, the duality $ISO_{q,r}(N) \leftrightarrow U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ induces a $*$ -structure on $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$. If in particular the $*$ -conjugation on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ is found by projecting a $*$ -conjugation on $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$, then the induced $*$ on $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ is simply the restriction to $U_{q,r}(iso(N))$ of the $*$ on $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$. This is the case for the $*$ -structures that lead to the real forms $ISO_{q,r}(N, \mathbb{R})$ and $ISO_{q,r}(n + 1, n - 1)$ and in particular to the quantum Poincaré group [8,7,4].

6. Projected differential calculus

In the previous sections we have found the inhomogeneous quantum group $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ by means of a projection from $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$. Dually, its universal enveloping algebra is a given Hopf subalgebra of $U_{q,r}(so(N + 2))$. Using the same techniques differential calculi on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ can be found.

6.1. Projecting Woronowicz ideal

Following Woronowicz [20], we recall that a bicovariant differential calculus over a generic Hopf algebra A is determined by a right ideal R of A . This ideal has to be included in $\ker \varepsilon$ (i.e. its elements have vanishing counit) and must be ad-invariant, that is, $ad_A(r) \in R \otimes A \forall r \in R$ where $ad_A(r)$ is defined by $ad_A(a) \equiv a_2 \otimes \kappa_A(a_1) a_3 \forall a \in A$; the index A denotes the costructures in A and we have used Sweedler's notation for the coproduct. For any such R one can construct a bicovariant differential calculus. In the following we show that, given a quotient Hopf algebra A/H (with canonical projection $P : A \rightarrow A/H \equiv P(A)$), $P(R)$ is a right ad-invariant ideal in $P(A)$; therefore it defines a bicovariant differential calculus at the projected level. Moreover the space of tangent vectors on $P(A)$ is easily found as a subspace of the tangent vectors on A . The explicit construction of the exterior differential d , and of the bicovariant bimodule Γ of one-forms is then straightforward.

Theorem 6.1. *If $R \in \ker \varepsilon$ is a right ad-invariant ideal of A then $P(R)$ is included in $\ker \varepsilon$ and is a right ad-invariant ideal of $P(A)$.*

Proof. The only nontrivial part is ad-invariance. From $ad_A(r) = r_2 \otimes \kappa_A(r_1)r_3 \in R \otimes A$ $\forall r \in R$, applying $P \otimes P$ we obtain $P(r_2) \otimes P(\kappa_A(r_1))P(r_3) \in P(R) \otimes P(A) \forall P(r) \in P(R)$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} P(r_2) \otimes P(\kappa_A(r_1))P(r_3) &= P(r_2) \otimes \kappa(P(r_1))P(r_3) \\ &= P(r)_2 \otimes \kappa(P(r)_1)P(r)_3 \equiv ad(P(r)), \end{aligned} \tag{6.1}$$

where we have used compatibility of the projection with the costructures of A and $P(A)$; κ denotes the antipode in $P(A)$ and, after the second equality, the coproduct of $P(A)$ is understood. Relation (6.1) gives the ad-invariance of $P(R)$: $\forall P(r) \in P(R), ad(P(r)) \in P(R) \otimes P(A)$. □

The space of tangent vectors on a quantum group $P(A)$ is given by [20]

$$T \equiv \{ \bar{\chi} : P(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid \bar{\chi} \text{ linear functionals, } \bar{\chi}(I) = 0 \text{ and } \bar{\chi}(P(R)) = 0 \} . \tag{6.2}$$

Remark 6.1. The vector space T defined in (6.2) is given by all and only those functionals $\bar{\chi}$ corresponding to elements χ of the tangent space T_A on A that annihilate the Hopf ideal H . Indeed if χ annihilates H , then $\bar{\chi}$ defined by $\bar{\chi} : A/H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $\bar{\chi}(P(a)) \equiv \chi(a), \forall P(a) \in P(A)$, is a well-defined functional on $P(A)$ (see (5.24)). From $\chi(R) = 0$ we obtain $\bar{\chi}(P(R)) = 0$, i.e. $\bar{\chi} \in T$. Vice versa a functional $\bar{\chi} \in T$ is trivially extended to a functional $\chi \in T_A$.

Recall [20,17] that the deformed Lie bracket is given by $[\chi_i, \chi_j](a) = (\chi_i \otimes \chi_j)ad_A(a)$ where χ_i, χ_j are functionals on A . For the “projected” q -Lie algebra we have:

Theorem 6.2. *The q -Lie algebra on $P(A)$ is a closed subset of the q -Lie algebra on A .*

Proof. Let $\chi_i(H) = \chi_j(H) = 0$. We have, using (6.1) in the second equality

$$\begin{aligned} [\bar{\chi}_i, \bar{\chi}_j](P(a)) &= (\bar{\chi}_i \otimes \bar{\chi}_j)ad(P(a)) = \bar{\chi}_i \otimes \bar{\chi}_j(P \otimes P)ad_A(a) \\ &= (\chi_i \otimes \chi_j)ad_A(a) = [\chi_i, \chi_j](a), \end{aligned}$$

in particular $[\bar{\chi}_i, \bar{\chi}_j](P(R)) = [\chi_i, \chi_j](R) = 0$ and this proves the theorem. □

In virtue of Theorem 6.2 the following corollary is easily proved.

Corollary 6.1. *Consider the structure constants C_{ij}^k defined by $[\chi_i, \chi_j] = C_{ij}^k \chi_k$, where $\{\chi_i\}$ will henceforth denote a basis of T_A containing the maximum number of tangent vectors vanishing on H . The subset of the structure constants corresponding to the functionals χ_i that annihilate H is the set of all the structure constants of $P(A)$.*

The exterior differential related to this projected calculus is given by

$$\forall a \in P(A), \quad da = (\bar{\chi}_i * a)\bar{\omega}^i, \tag{6.3}$$

where $\bar{\chi}_i * a \equiv (\text{id} \otimes \chi_i)\Delta a$, and $\bar{\omega}^i$ are the one-forms dual to the tangent vectors $\bar{\chi}_i$ [20,5]; they freely generate the left module of one-forms $\Gamma = \{a_i \bar{\omega}^i, a_i \in P(A)\}$. The right module structure is given by the \bar{f}^i_j functionals, obtained applying the coproduct Δ' to the $\bar{\chi}_i$

$$\Delta' \bar{\chi}_i = \bar{\chi}_j \otimes \bar{f}^j_i + \varepsilon \otimes \bar{\chi}_i \Rightarrow \bar{\omega}^i a = (\bar{f}^i_j * a) \bar{\omega}^j. \tag{6.4}$$

The space Γ of one-forms on $P(A)$ can be studied by projecting the one-forms on A into one-forms on $P(A)$. For this we introduce the projection P acting on Γ_A (the space of one-forms on A) as follows:

$$P : \Gamma_A \rightarrow \Gamma \tag{6.5}$$

$$a_i \omega^i \mapsto P(a_i) \bar{\omega}^i, \tag{6.6}$$

where $\bar{\omega}^i = 0$ if $\chi_i(H) \neq 0$. We now show that P is a bicovariant bimodule epimorphism and that it is compatible with the differential calculi. Trivially P is a left module epimorphism because Γ_A and Γ are free left modules generated respectively by the one-forms $\{\omega^i\}$ and $\{\bar{\omega}^i\}$. It is also easy to see (use (6.4)) that $\forall \rho \in \Gamma_A, \forall a \in A, P(\rho a) = P(\rho)P(a)$, which shows that P is a bimodule epimorphism.

To prove that P is compatible with the exterior differentials d_A on A and d on $P(A)$, consider the generic one-form $a d_A b = a(\chi_i * b)\omega^i$ (see (6.3)); we have $P(ad_A b) = P(a)P(\chi_i * b)\bar{\omega}^i = P(a)[\bar{\chi}_i * P(b)]\bar{\omega}^i = P(a) dP(b)$.

The exterior differential d induces the comodule structure on Γ by the definitions:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall a, b \in P(A) \quad \Delta_L(a db) &\equiv \Delta(a)(\text{id} \otimes d)\Delta(b), \\ \Delta_R(a db) &\equiv \Delta(a)(d \otimes \text{id})\Delta(b). \end{aligned} \tag{6.7}$$

Finally P is a comodule homomorphism: $\Delta_L(P(\rho)) = (P \otimes P)\Delta_{LA}(\rho)$; $\Delta_R(P(\rho)) = (P \otimes P)\Delta_{RA}(\rho)$, $\forall \rho \in \Gamma_A$ where Δ_{LA} (Δ_{RA}) is the left (right) coaction of A .

From $\Delta_{LA}\omega^i = I \otimes \omega^i$ and $\Delta_{RA}\omega^i = \omega^j \otimes M_j^i$, where M_j^i defines the adjoint representation on A , we obtain an explicit expression for Δ_L and Δ_R ,

$$\Delta_L \bar{\omega}^i = I \otimes \bar{\omega}^i, \quad \Delta_R \bar{\omega}^i = \bar{\omega}^j \otimes P(M_j^i). \tag{6.8}$$

6.2. Application: $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ differential calculi

We now apply the above discussion to the quantum groups $A = SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ and $P(A) = ISO_{q,r}(N)$. The adjoint representation for $SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$ is given by

$$M_{BC}^A \equiv T_C^A \kappa_{N+2}(T_B^D), \tag{6.9}$$

and the χ functionals explicitly read

$$\chi_B^A = \frac{1}{r - r^{-1}} [f_C^A \chi_B^C - \delta_B^A \varepsilon], \quad \text{where } f_{A_1}^{A_2 B_1}{}_{B_2} \equiv \kappa'(L^{+B_1}{}_{A_1}) L^{-A_2}{}_{B_2}, \tag{6.10}$$

see [13] and references therein (see also [3]). Decomposing the indices we find:

$$\chi_b^a = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} [f_c^{ca} - \delta_b^a \varepsilon] + \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} f_{\bullet}^{\bullet a}{}_b, \tag{6.11}$$

$$\chi_{\circ}^a = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} f_c^{ca} + \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} f_{\bullet}^{\bullet a}{}_{\circ}, \tag{6.12}$$

$$\chi_b^{\circ} = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} [f_c^{c\circ} + f_{\bullet}^{\bullet\circ}{}_b], \tag{6.13}$$

$$\chi_{\bullet}^a = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} f_{\bullet}^{\bullet a}{}_{\bullet}, \tag{6.14}$$

$$\chi_b^{\bullet} = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} f_{\bullet}^{\bullet\bullet}{}_b, \tag{6.15}$$

$$\chi_{\circ}^{\circ} = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} [f_{\circ}^{\circ\circ} - \varepsilon] + \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} [f_c^{c\circ} + f_{\bullet}^{\bullet\circ}{}_{\circ}], \tag{6.16}$$

$$\chi_{\bullet}^{\circ} = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} f_{\bullet}^{\bullet\circ}{}_{\bullet}, \tag{6.17}$$

$$\chi_{\circ}^{\bullet} = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} f_{\bullet}^{\bullet\bullet}{}_{\circ}, \tag{6.18}$$

$$\chi_{\bullet}^{\bullet} = \frac{1}{r-r^{-1}} \underbrace{[f_{\bullet}^{\bullet\bullet}{}_{\bullet} - \varepsilon]}_{\text{terms annihilating } H}, \tag{6.19}$$

where using Theorem 5.4 and Note 5.1 we have indicated the terms that do and do not annihilate the Hopf ideal H . We see that only three of these functionals, namely χ_{\bullet}^{\bullet} , χ_{\circ}° and χ_{\bullet}° , do vanish on H . The resulting bicovariant differential calculus contains dilatations and translations, but does not contain the tangent vectors of $SO_{q,r}(N)$, i.e. the functionals χ_b^a . The differential related to this calculus is given by

$$\forall a \in ISO_{q,r}(N) \quad da = (\chi_b^{\bullet} * a)\omega_{\bullet}^b + (\chi_{\bullet}^{\circ} * a)\omega_{\bullet}^{\circ} + (\chi_{\circ}^{\circ} * a)\omega_{\circ}^{\circ}, \tag{6.20}$$

where ω_{\bullet}^b , ω_{\bullet}° and ω_{\circ}° are the one-forms dual to the tangent vectors χ_b^{\bullet} , χ_{\circ}° and χ_{\bullet}° [20,5] (with abuse of notation, we omit the bar over the elements of the projected calculus). The q -Lie algebra is explicitly given by⁴

$$\chi_{\circ}^{\circ} \chi_b^{\bullet} - (q_{\bullet b})^{-2} \chi_b^{\bullet} \chi_{\circ}^{\circ} = 0, \tag{6.21}$$

$$\chi_c^{\bullet} \chi_{\bullet}^{\circ} - r^{-2} \chi_{\bullet}^{\circ} \chi_c^{\bullet} = -r^{-1} \chi_c^{\bullet}, \tag{6.22}$$

$$\chi_{\circ}^{\circ} \chi_{\bullet}^{\circ} - r^{-4} \chi_{\bullet}^{\circ} \chi_{\circ}^{\circ} = \frac{-(1+r^2)}{r^3} \chi_{\circ}^{\circ}, \tag{6.23}$$

$$q_{\bullet a} P_A^{ab}{}_{cd} \chi_b^{\bullet} \chi_c^{\circ} \chi_d^{\circ} = 0. \tag{6.24}$$

A combination of the above relations yields

$$\chi_{\circ}^{\circ} + \lambda \chi_{\circ}^{\circ} \chi_{\bullet}^{\circ} = \lambda \frac{-r^{N/2}}{r^2 + r^N} \frac{1}{q_d} \chi_b^{\bullet} C^{db} \chi_d^{\circ}. \tag{6.25}$$

⁴ We thank A. Scarfone for the derivation of (6.24).

Notice the similar structure of Eqs. (3.23), (4.23) and (6.25).

The bicovariant bimodule of one-forms is characterized by the functionals

$$f_{\bullet \circ \circ}, f_{\bullet \circ \bullet}, f_{\bullet \bullet \circ}, f_{\bullet \bullet \bullet}, f_{\bullet \bullet b}, f_{\bullet \bullet \bullet} \tag{6.26}$$

that appear in the comultiplication of $\chi_{\bullet b}^{\bullet}$, χ_{\circ}^{\bullet} and χ_{\bullet}^{\bullet} [use upper (lower) triangularity of L^+ (L^-)], and by the elements

$$P(M_{\bullet B \bullet}^{\bullet D}) = P(T_{\bullet \bullet \bullet}^{\bullet \bullet \bullet} \kappa_{N+2}(T_B^D)) = v P(\kappa_{N+2}(T_B^D)) \tag{6.27}$$

that, according to (6.9) and (6.8), characterize the right coaction of $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ on $\omega_{\bullet b}^{\bullet}$, $\omega_{\bullet}^{\bullet}$ and ω_{\circ}^{\bullet} . They explicitly read

$$\begin{aligned} P(M_{\circ \circ}^{\bullet \circ}) &= v^2, \quad P(M_{\circ \bullet}^{\bullet d}) = 0, \quad P(M_{\circ \bullet}^{\bullet \bullet}) = 0, \\ P(M_{\bullet \bullet}^{\bullet \circ}) &= vr^{-N/2} x^e C_{eb}, \quad P(M_{\bullet b}^{\bullet d}) = v \kappa(T_b^d), \quad P(M_{\bullet b}^{\bullet \bullet}) = 0, \\ P(M_{\bullet \bullet}^{\bullet \circ}) &= -\frac{1}{r^N(r^{N/2} + r^{-N/2+2})} x^e C_{ef} x^f, \quad P(M_{\bullet \bullet}^{\bullet d}) = v \kappa(x^d), \quad P(M_{\bullet \bullet}^{\bullet \bullet}) = I. \end{aligned} \tag{6.28}$$

Notice that only the couples of indices $(\bullet \circ)$, $(\bullet b)$ and $(\bullet \bullet)$ appear in (6.20)–(6.28): these are therefore the only indices involved in the projected differential calculus on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$.

The functionals χ_b^a cannot be good tangent vectors on $ISO_{q,r}(N)$ because of the functionals $f_{\bullet b}^{\bullet a}$ appearing in (6.11): these do not annihilate H . We see however that $\lim_{r \rightarrow 1} (1/(r - r^{-1})) f_{\bullet b}^{\bullet a}(a) = 0, \forall a \in SO_{q,r}(N + 2)$; for this reason we consider in the following the particular multiparametric deformations called “minimal deformations” (twistings), corresponding to $r = 1$.

As shown in [3] in the $r \rightarrow 1$ limit the χ functionals are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_A^A &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\lambda} [f_A^{AA} - \varepsilon], \quad \chi_{A'}^A = 0, \\ \chi_B^A &= \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\lambda} f_A^{AA} B, \quad A > B, \quad \chi_B^A = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\lambda} f_B^{BA} B, \quad A < B, \end{aligned}$$

where $\lambda \equiv r - r^{-1}$, and close on the q -Lie algebra

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{C_2}^{C_1} \chi_{B_2}^{B_1} - q_{B_1 C_2} q_{C_1 B_1} q_{B_2 C_1} q_{C_2 B_2} \chi_{B_2}^{B_1} \chi_{C_2}^{C_1} \\ = -q_{B_1 C_2} q_{C_2 B_2} q_{B_2 B_1} \delta_{B_2}^{C_1} \chi_{C_2}^{B_1} + q_{C_1 B_1} q_{B_2 B_1} C_{B_2 C_2} \chi_{C_1}^{B_1} \\ + q_{C_2 B_2} q_{B_1 C_2} C^{C_1 B_1} \chi_{C_2}^{B_2'} - q_{B_2 C_1} \delta_{C_2}^{B_1} \chi_{C_1}^{B_2'} \end{aligned} \tag{6.29}$$

Not all of these functionals are linearly independent because

$$\chi_{A'}^{B'} = -q_{AB} \chi_B^A \tag{6.30}$$

From (6.30) we see that a basis of tangent vectors on $SO_{q,r=1}(N + 2)$ is given by

$$\{\chi_B^A \quad \text{with } A + B > N + 1, A, B: 0 = \circ, 1, 2, \dots, N, N + 1 = \bullet\}. \tag{6.31}$$

They define a bicovariant differential calculus on $SO_{q,r=1}(N+2)$. The projected bicovariant calculus on $ISO_{q,r=1}(N)$ is therefore characterized by the basis of tangent vectors

$$\chi^a_b = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\lambda} [f_c^{ca}{}_b - \delta^a_b \varepsilon] \quad \text{with } a + b > N + 1, \tag{6.32}$$

$$\chi^\bullet_b = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\lambda} f_{\bullet\bullet}{}^{\bullet\bullet}{}_b, \quad \chi^\bullet_\bullet = \lim_{r \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\lambda} [f_{\bullet\bullet}{}^{\bullet\bullet} - \varepsilon], \tag{6.33}$$

indeed Theorem 5.4 assures that these functionals annihilate H , while from Note 5.1 it is not difficult to see that the remaining functionals $\chi^a_\bullet = (1/\lambda) f_{\bullet\bullet}{}^{\bullet\bullet}{}_a$ do not vanish on H . The q -Lie algebra, in virtue of Theorem 6.2, is a q -Lie subalgebra of $SO_{q,r=1}(N+2)$. It follows that the $\chi^{c_1}_{c_2}, \chi^{b_1}_{b_2}$ q -commutations read as in Eq. (6.29) with lower case indices: they give the $SO_{q,r=1}(N)$ q -Lie algebra. The remaining commutations are (see (6.29)):

$$\chi^{c_1}_{c_2} \chi_{b_2} - \frac{q_{c_1\bullet}}{q_{c_2\bullet}} q_{b_2 c_1} q_{c_2 b_2} \chi_{b_2} \chi^{c_1}_{c_2} = \frac{q_{c_1\bullet}}{q_{c_2\bullet}} [C_{b_2 c_2} \chi_{c_1} - \delta^{c_1}_{b_2} q_{c_2 c_1} \chi_{c_2}], \tag{6.34}$$

$$\chi_{c_2} \chi_{b_2} - \frac{q_{b_2\bullet}}{q_{c_2\bullet}} q_{c_2 b_2} \chi_{b_2} \chi_{c_2} = 0, \tag{6.35}$$

$$\chi^{c_1}_{c_2} \chi^\bullet_\bullet - \chi^\bullet_\bullet \chi^{c_1}_{c_2} = 0, \quad \chi_{c_2} \chi^\bullet_\bullet - \chi^\bullet_\bullet \chi_{c_2} = -\chi_{c_2}, \tag{6.36}$$

where we have defined $\chi_a \equiv \chi^a_\bullet$. The exterior differential reads, $\forall a \in ISO_{q,r}(N)$

$$da = (\chi^a_b * a) \Omega_a^b + (\chi^\bullet_b * a) \Omega_{\bullet\bullet}^b + (\chi^\bullet_\bullet * a) \Omega_{\bullet\bullet}^\bullet, \quad a + b > N + 1, \tag{6.37}$$

where $\Omega_a^b, \Omega_{\bullet\bullet}^b$, and $\Omega_{\bullet\bullet}^\bullet$ are the one-forms dual to the tangent vectors (6.32) and (6.33). Notice that the tangent vectors χ^a_b and χ_b close on the q -Lie algebra (6.34), (6.35) and (6.29) with lower case indices. This suggests a reduction of the bicovariant calculus containing only the χ^a_b and χ^\bullet_b tangent vectors. An explicit formulation, in agreement with [7], is given in [3].

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