

Skew Braces & Hopf algebras in the category SupLat

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Category Theory Novemberfest

Based on: [arXiv:2001.08673](https://arxiv.org/abs/2001.08673) [G1], [arXiv:2005.07183](https://arxiv.org/abs/2005.07183) [G2]

background

Linear YBE Solutions

Rep theory

(Co)-quasitriangular
bialgebras

FRT construction

Set-theoretical
YBE Solutions

Bachiller's result

Skew Braces

Universal Group

Question: Can skew braces be viewed as Hopf algebras in a reasonable category?

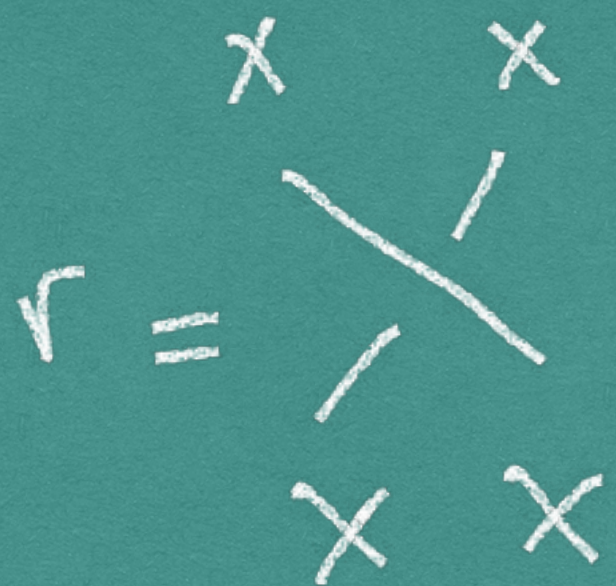
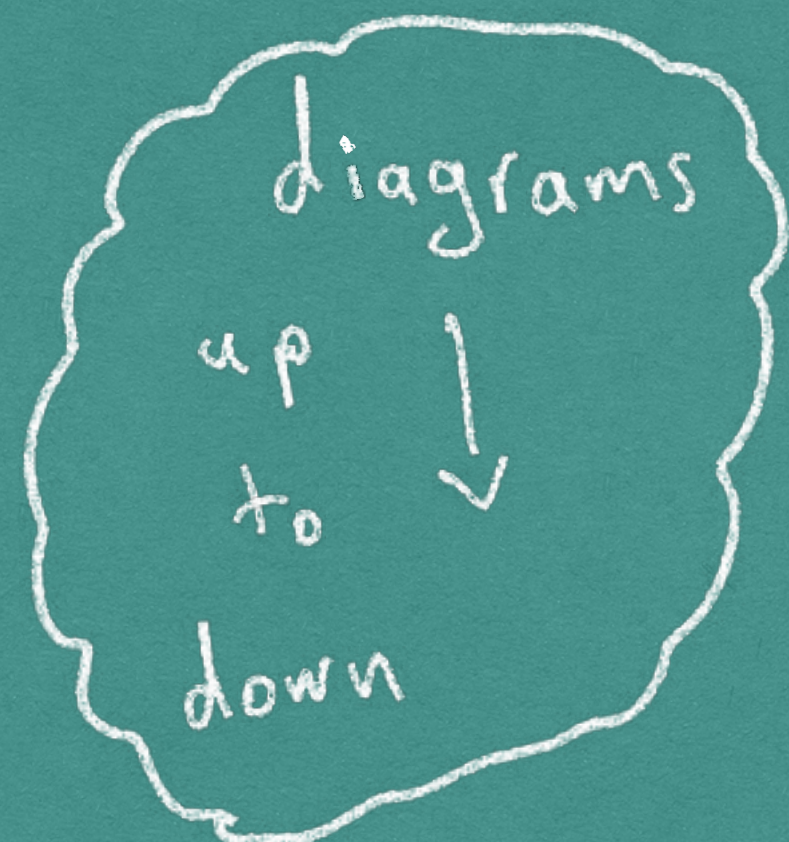
YBE background

Let $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, 1)$ will denote a monoidal category.

We can define a **braided object** in any such \mathcal{C} as a pair $(X, r : X \otimes X \rightarrow X \otimes X)$ satisfying

$$(\text{id}_X \otimes r)(r \otimes \text{id}_X)(\text{id}_X \otimes r) = (r \otimes \text{id}_X)(\text{id}_X \otimes r)(r \otimes \text{id}_X)$$

Yang-Baxter Equation



Objects \rightarrow rows
morphisms \rightarrow "columns" \downarrow

Dualizable objects



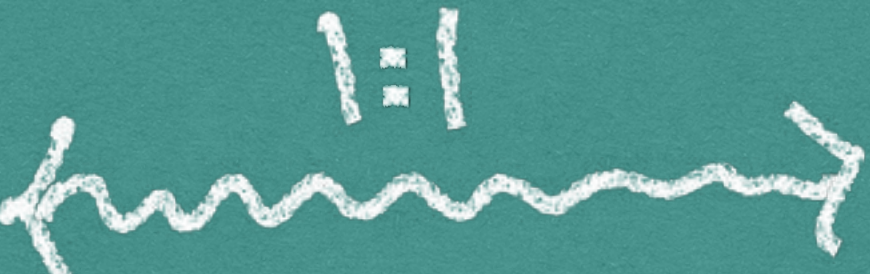
X, X^v

$$X \otimes X^v \rightarrow 1$$



$$1 \rightarrow X^v \otimes X$$

YBE background (Upgraded)

a **braided object** in $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, 1)$  A strict monoidal functor $\mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$



“Smallest braided category”, tensor generated by one object and a morphism satisfying YBE

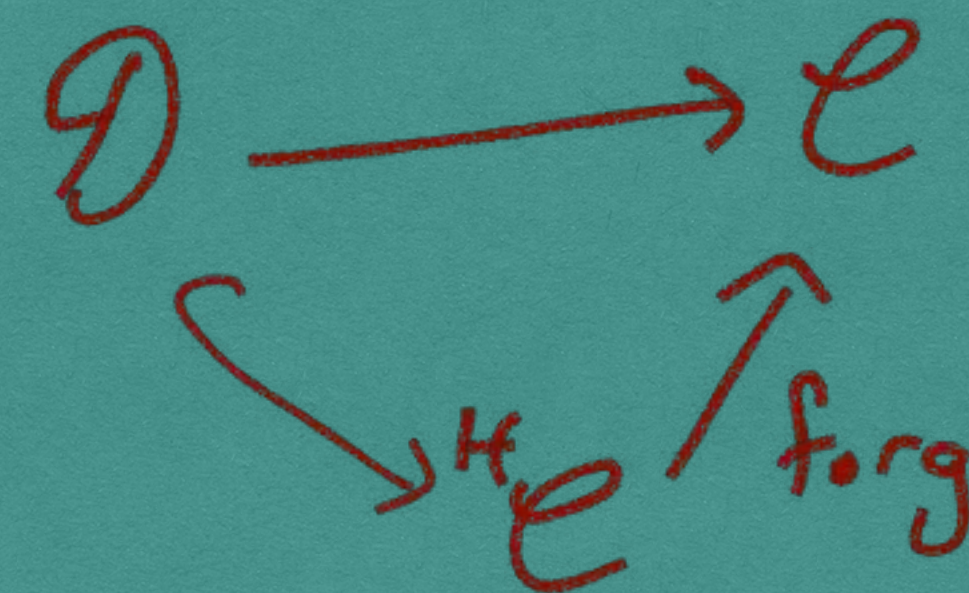
How do we construct a Hopf object from a YBE solution?

Tannaka-Krein Reconstruction:

$$\omega: \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\otimes} \mathcal{C}$$

$H_\omega = \int^{d \in \mathcal{D}} \omega(d) \otimes \omega(d)^\vee$

e^{rig}



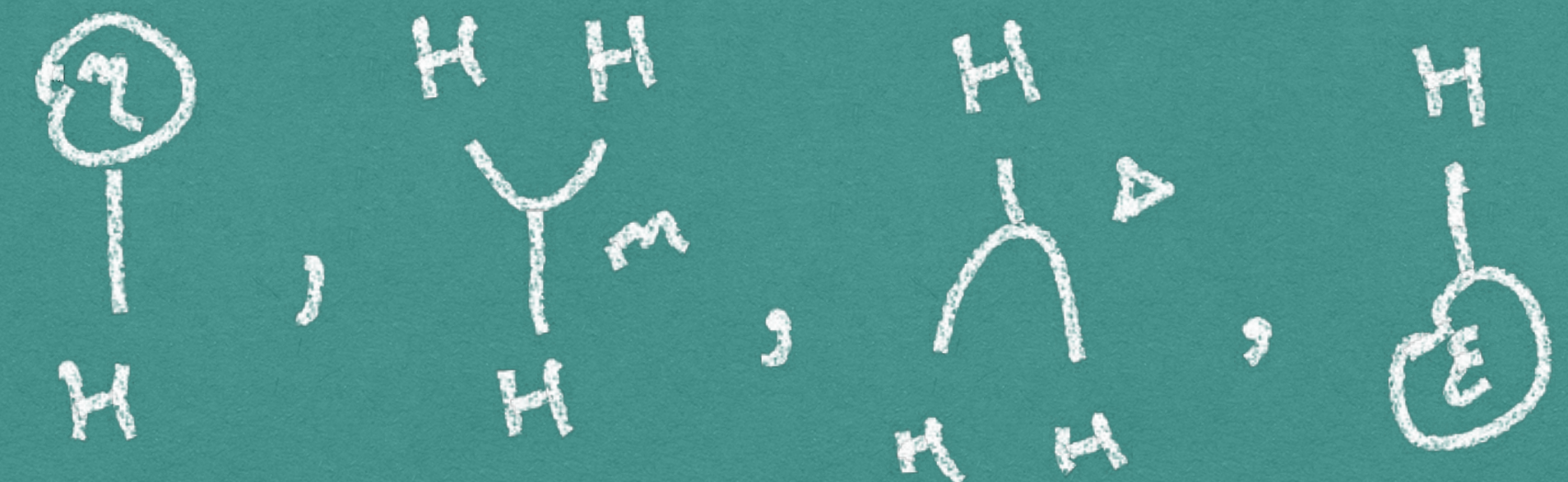
If \mathcal{C} is braided (or even better, symmetric)
then it's a Hopf monoid/algebra

Hopf algebras in 1 min

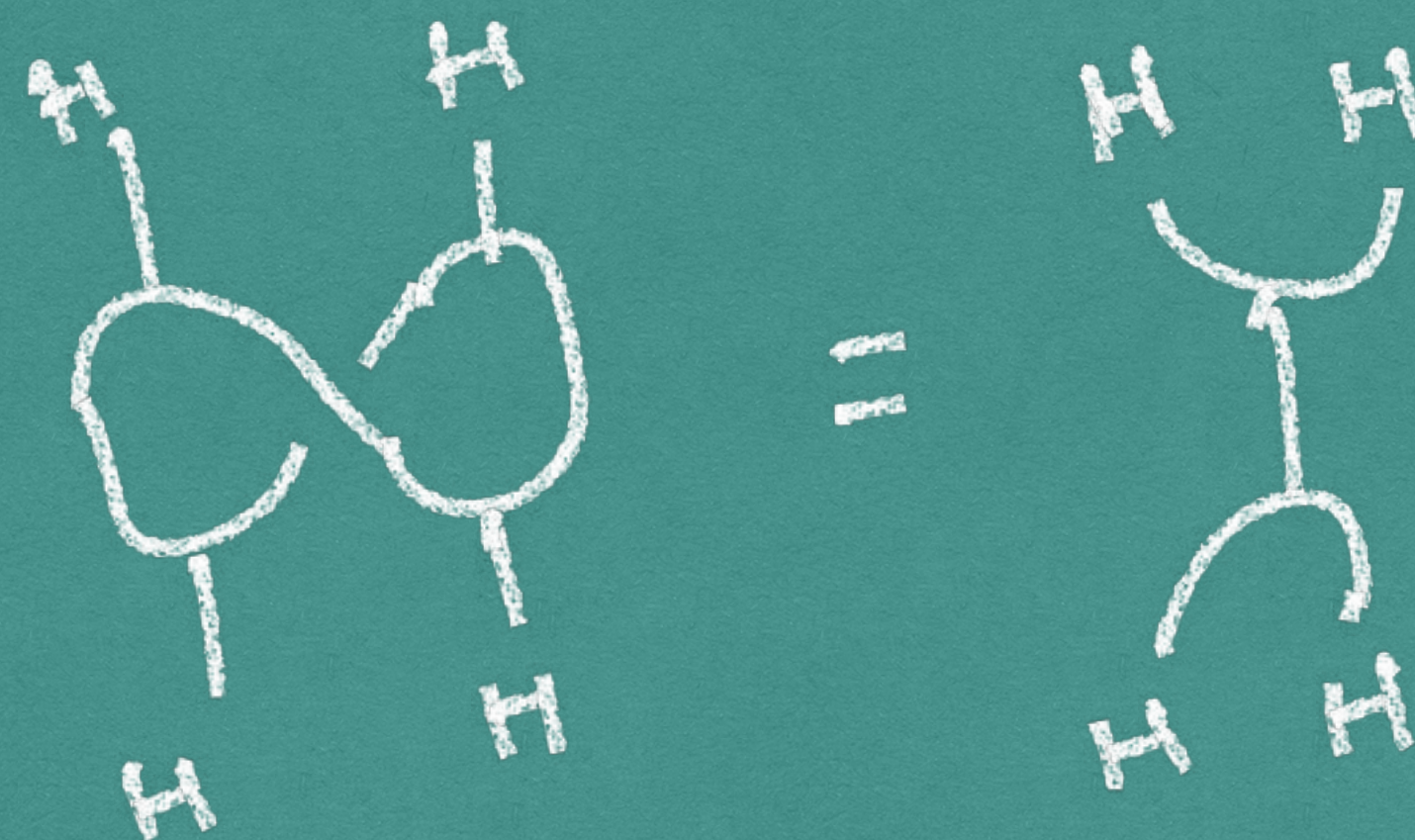
Need a braided/symmetric category $(\mathcal{C}, \otimes, 1)$

A monoid (H, m, η) + comonoid (H, Δ, ϵ)

+ bialgebra condition says its a (comonoid) monoid in the monoidal category of (monoid) comonoids in \mathcal{C}



$$\text{Associativity: } \begin{array}{c} \cup \\ \cup \\ | \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} \cup \\ | \\ \cup \end{array}, \quad \text{Coassociativity: } \begin{array}{c} \cap \\ | \\ \cap \end{array} = | = \begin{array}{c} \cap \\ \cap \\ | \end{array}$$



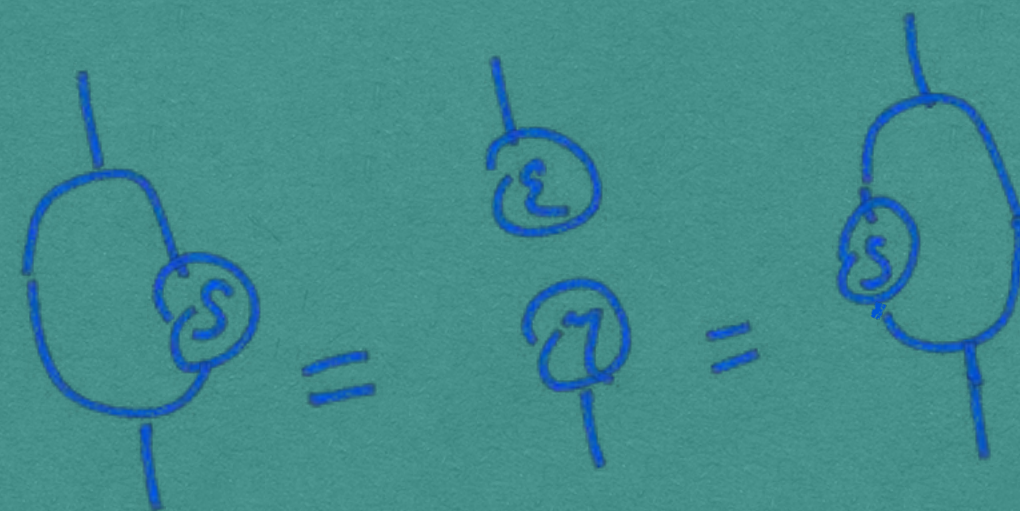
Category of comodules, modules are monoidal +

$${}^H\mathcal{C} / {}_H\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\text{forg}} \mathcal{C} \quad \text{are monoidal}$$

Hopf algebras in 1 min

If H is a Hopf monoid

$$S: H \rightarrow H$$

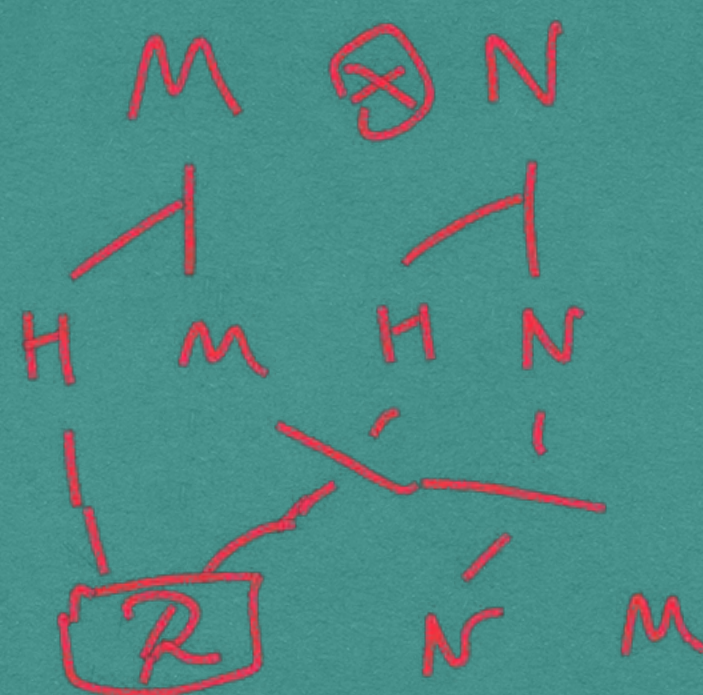


$${}^H\mathcal{C}/_H\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\text{forg}} \mathcal{C}$$

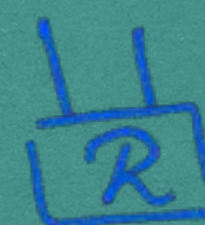
Lifts the closed structure of \mathcal{C}
(If one exists)

I'm always assuming antipode is invertible!

A co-quasitriangular structure on H makes ${}^H\mathcal{C}$ braided.



$$R: H \otimes H \rightarrow 1$$



$$R \in H \otimes H$$

R-matrix

Dualise

Hopf algebras in 1 min

If H is a Hopf monoid (has extra condition)

$${}^H\mathcal{C}/_H\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\text{forg}} \mathcal{C}$$

Lifts the closed structure of \mathcal{C}

A co-quasitriangular structure on H makes ${}^H\mathcal{C}$ braided.

(If one exists)

$$\omega: \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\otimes} \mathcal{C}$$

$\searrow \quad \nearrow$
 e^{rig}

$$H_\omega = \int^{d \in \mathcal{D}} \omega(d) \otimes \omega(d)^\vee$$

$$\mathcal{D} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}$$

$\searrow \quad \nearrow$
 ${}^H\mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\text{forg}}$

For reconstruction purposes, if \mathcal{D} is rigid, then H_ω is a Hopf algebra

✓

✓

✓

if \mathcal{D} is *braided*, then H_ω obtains a co-quasitriangular structure

background

Linear YBE Solutions
on f.d. Vector space

Rep theory

(Co)-quasitriangular
bialgebras

FRT construction

$\omega: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \text{Vec}$

$\Rightarrow H_\omega = A(R)$

FRT bialgebra

(Faddeev - Reshetikhin
- Takhtajan)

Rigid Upgrade

Assume $(V, R : V \otimes V \rightarrow V \otimes V)$ is *bi-invertible*

$\omega: \mathcal{B}_{\text{rig}} \rightarrow \text{Vec} \rightsquigarrow GL(R)$
Lyubashenko

Path to enlightenment

Simplest idea: apply FRT to $(\text{Set}, \times, 1)$

Only dualizable object is 1 + CQ problem

Naive Solution: embed into $(\text{Rel}, \times, 1)$

Not enough colimits for the coend!

Correct Solution: SupLat

Set-theoretical YBE solution

$$\omega: \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\otimes} \text{Set}, \text{Rel} \downarrow_{\text{SupLat}}$$

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y \quad f \subseteq X \times Y$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{coev}: 1 \rightarrow X \times X \\ \{(1, x, x) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq 1 \times X \times X \\ \text{ev}: X \times X \rightarrow 1 \\ \{(x, x, 1) \mid x \in X\} \subseteq 1 \times X \times X \end{array} \right.$$

SupLat

Reference: Joyal-Tierney: An extension of the Galois theory of Grothendieck

- Objects: partially ordered sets (\mathcal{L}, \leq) , where any subset $S \subseteq \mathcal{L}$, has a least upper bound, $\bigvee S$, called *joins*
- Morphisms: join-preserving maps
- All objects in SupLat have *meets*: (they're complete lattices!)

Notation: $\bigvee_{i \in I} a_i$ for $\bigvee \{a_i \mid i \in I\}$

$$\bigwedge S = \bigvee \{a \mid a \leq s, \forall s \in S\}$$

- Free Lattices: For any set X , its power-set $\mathcal{P}(X)$, with $\bigvee = \cup$ is a complete lattice.
- SupLat is complete and co-complete $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{N} = \text{Quotient of } \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{M} \times \mathcal{N}) \text{ by relations}$

$$\{(\bigvee_{i \in I} m_i, n)\} = \bigcup_{i \in I} \{(m_i, n)\}$$

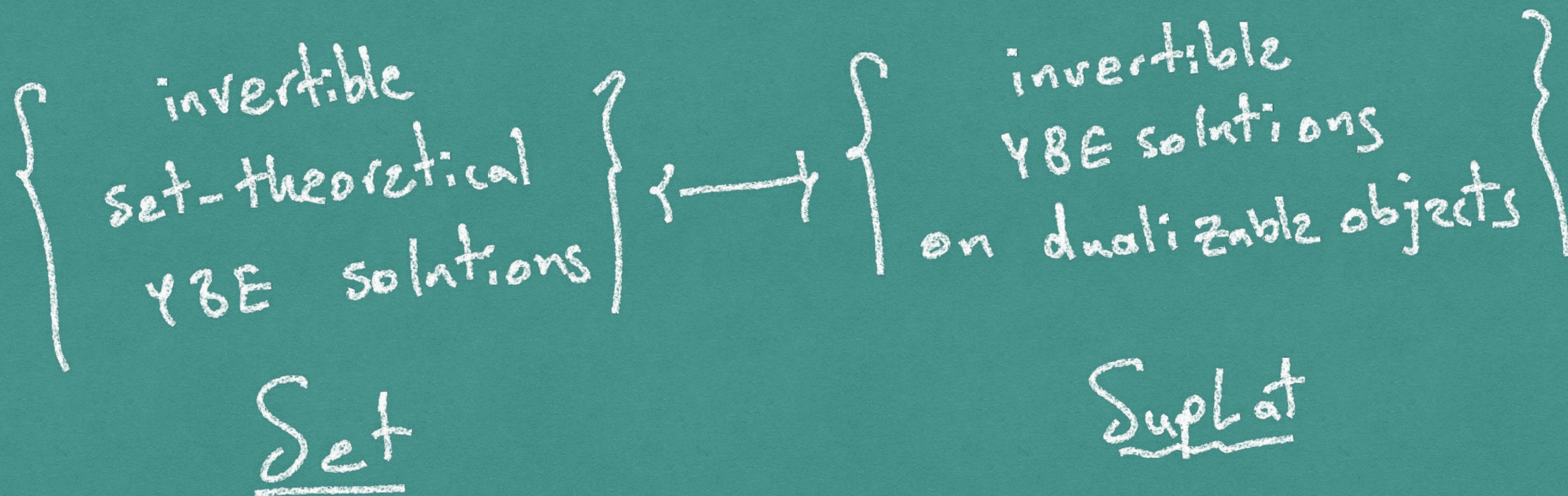
$$\{(m, \bigvee_{i \in I} n_i)\} = \bigcup_{i \in I} \{(m, n_i)\}$$
- SupLat is symmetric monoidal closed:

SupLat

We have a faithful monoidal functor

$$P(-): \text{Sets} \xrightarrow{\otimes} \text{SupLat}$$

Lemma. [G1] Dualisable objects in SupLat are free lattices.



$$\varepsilon: \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$$

$$\varepsilon'(0) \xrightarrow[0]{\cong} \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}$$

$$\text{Then } \mathcal{Q} \cong \mathcal{P}(\text{Group})$$

Main Theorems in [G1]

From any Hopf algebra H in SupLat, we can construct a group called its remnant $R(H)$

Any co-quasitriangular structure on H gives a skew brace structure on $R(H)$

Any skew brace can be recovered in this way!

(non-uniquely)

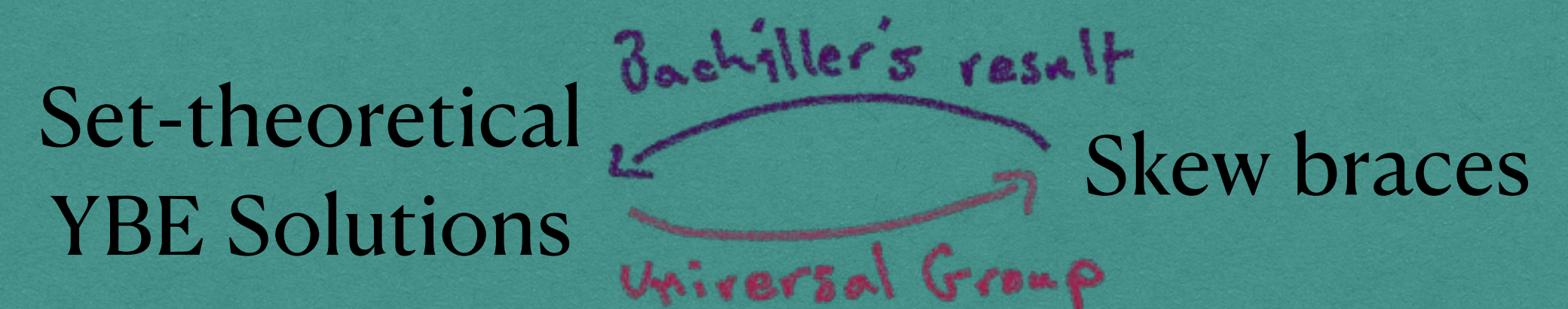
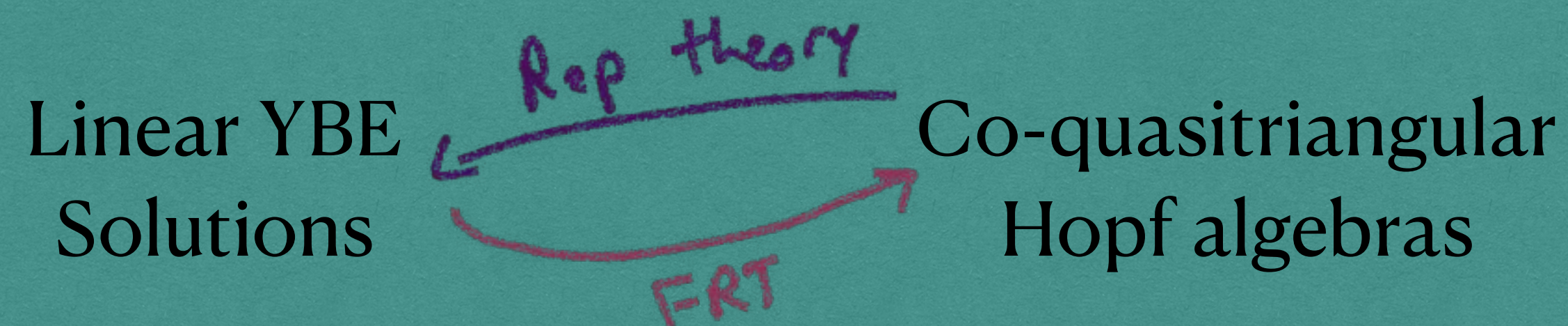
The remnant of the SupLat-FRT of $((\mathcal{P}(X), \mathcal{P}(r)))$ of a solution (X, r) is a the universal group

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (X, r) & \rightsquigarrow & (\mathcal{P}(X), \mathcal{P}(r)) & \xrightarrow{\text{FRT}} & H_{\omega} & \rightsquigarrow & R(H_{\omega}) \\
 \text{Set} & & \text{SupLat} & & & & \text{Universal Group}
 \end{array}$$

Applications:

1) We can *rewrite* the theory of skew braces in terms of Hopf algebras!

[G1] Transmutation: given a CQHA H , \Rightarrow Modern definition of skew braces
 We obtain a new product on H $(G, \cdot, e, {}^{-1}) + r$ (G, \cdot, \star)



Q Can we re-interpret Bachiller's result?

Applications:

2) We can ***apply*** Hopf algebra techniques in the theory of skew braces

[G2] I define the notion of Drinfeld twists for skew braces!

Future work: Apply Co-double bosonisation to get new skew braces!

3) Combinatorial knot Invariants = Quantum invariants?

skew
braces \subseteq biquandles

$\hat{\sim}$ $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$,
(co)-quasitriangular
Hopf algebras

Questions for Category Theorists

Is the remnant construction part of an adjunction?

Why SupLat?

Good monoidal functors between SupLat and Vec?

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (X, r) \in \mathbf{Set} & \xrightarrow{\text{linearise}} & (K.X, r) \in \mathbf{Vec} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{FRT} \\
 \mathbf{SupLat} & \xrightarrow{\text{FRT}} & H_w \\
 & & \text{linear Hopf}
 \end{array}$$

Thank You
for your Attention!
😊

References:

- [G1] A Ghobadi, Skew Braces as Remnants of Co-quasitriangular Hopf Algebras in SupLat, Journal of Algebra 2021, arXiv:2009.12815
- [G2] A Ghobadi, Drinfeld Twists on Skew Brace, arXiv:2105.03286