

GALOIS EXTENSION FOR A COMPACT QUANTUM GROUP

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Abstract

The aim of this paper is to introduce the quantum analogues of torsors for a compact quantum group and to investigate their relations with representation theory. Let A be a Hopf algebra over a field k . A theorem of Ulbrich asserts that there is an equivalence of categories between neutral fibre functors on the category of finite-dimensional A -comodules and A -Galois extensions of k . We give the compact quantum group version of this result. Let A be the Hopf $*$ -algebra of representative functions on a compact quantum group. We show that there is an equivalence of categories between $*$ -fibre functors on unitary A -comodules and A - $*$ -Galois extensions with a positive Haar measure. Such an A - $*$ -Galois extension has a C^* -norm, which furthermore can be taken as the upperbound of C^* -semi-norms. We then introduce the notion of Galois extension for a compact quantum group, for which measure theory can be deduced from topology. We construct universal Galois extensions, which enable us to find a nontrivial Galois extension for the unitary quantum group $U_q(2)$.

1 Introduction

A torsor for a group is a space on which the group acts freely and transitively. There is an obvious group structure on a torsor. This is no more true for the non-commutative analogue of torsor: Galois extensions for Hopf algebras.

In this paper, we introduce and investigate the notion of Galois extension for a compact quantum group. We mostly will be concerned with the tannakian use of torsors: classification of fibre functors on the category of representations of a compact quantum group. Moreover, Galois extensions provide new and interesting examples of quantum spaces.

Let k be a commutative field and let G be a k -affine group scheme. We know from [19] or [7] that there is an equivalence of categories between symmetric fibre functors on the category of representations of G and G -torsors of k .

The notion of Galois extension for an arbitrary Hopf k -algebra A is the non-commutative version of torsor: an A -Galois extension of k is a left A -comodule algebra for which a certain map $Z \otimes Z \rightarrow A \otimes Z$ is an isomorphism. Ulbrich [21, 22] then constructs an

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equivalence of categories between fibre functors on A -comodules and A -Galois extensions of k .

We give here a compact quantum group version of Ulbrich's theorem. Two Hopf algebras are said to be Hopf co-Morita equivalent if there is a monoidal equivalence between their categories of finite-dimensional comodules. Let A be a Hopf algebra. We naturally would like to find all Hopf algebras Hopf co-Morita equivalent to A . We know from tannakian duality that it is enough to describe the category of fibre functors on finite-dimensional A -comodules for this purpose. Ulbrich's theorem, which gives a convenient technique to construct fibre functors, and ensures that all fibre functors arise in this way, is thus very important in the Hopf co-Morita theory setting. Our version of his theorem will have the same role in the Hopf co-Morita theory of compact quantum group (see 4.5 for the precise definition). A good understanding of Hopf co-Morita theory is certainly a necessary step towards an abstract duality for compact quantum groups in the spirit of Doplicher and Roberts [9]. Let us emphasize that if one wants to work with compact quantum groups, there is a real need for a specific notion of Hopf co-Morita equivalence. Indeed there exists reductive quantum groups which do not arise from a compact one, for example the quantum SL_q with $q \in \mathbb{C}^* \setminus \mathbb{R}^*$ which is not a root of unity. Worst there are quantum groups which are Hopf co-Morita equivalent with compact quantum groups but do not arise from a compact one (for example the jordanian quantum $SL(2)$, see [17], one has to examine the square of the antipode and use some structural results of Woronowicz [28]). The notion of $*$ -fibre functor we use (see below), and which dictates the appropriate notion of Hopf co-Morita theory, is more restrictive than the usual notion of fibre functor. For example Bruguières [5] has constructed many fibre functors on the representation category of $SU(2)$. These functors increase the dimensions of the underlying vector spaces. The Longo-Roberts quantum dimension theory [14] here is just the classical dimension theory. But it is shown in [14] that $*$ -fibre functors cannot increase the quantum dimension. Hence Bruguières's functors do not factorize through $*$ -fibre functors followed by the forgetful functor from Hilbert spaces to vector spaces. This fact can also be proved by combining the results of this paper and Wassermann's multiplicity theorem for ergodic actions of compact groups on operator algebras [27].

In this paper, we use the following definition (5.3) (equivalent to the classical ones [30, 28, 8, 15]): a compact quantum group is a pair $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ where A is a Hopf $*$ -algebra and $\|\cdot\|$ is a C^* -norm on A such that the comultiplication is continuous. The Hopf $*$ -algebra A is called the algebra of representative functions on the compact quantum group.

A Hopf $*$ -algebra is called unitarizable if every A -comodule is isomorphic to a unitary one. One of the main results in quantum group theory (mainly due to Woronowicz, but also to Van Daele in full generality) is that the Hopf $*$ -algebra of representative functions on a compact quantum group is unitarizable [24, 28, 30]. Conversely, any unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra gives rise to a compact quantum group (see [8, 29], a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra is a CQG algebra in the sense of [8]).

Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra. Denote by $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ the monoidal $*$ -category

of unitary A -comodules. The category $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ may be seen as the category of unitary representations of the quantum groups whose algebra of representative functions is A . A $*$ -fibre functor on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ is a monoidal $*$ -functor $\eta : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ (the category of finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces) whose monoidal functor constraints $\eta(V) \otimes \eta(W) \xrightarrow{\cong} \eta(V \otimes W)$ and $\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\cong} \eta(\mathbb{C})$ are unitaries. A $*$ -fibre functor is a special fibre functor.

We show that there is an equivalence of categories between $*$ -fibre functors on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ and A - $*$ -Galois extension with a positive Haar measure, by using an adaptation of Ulbrich's functor [22]. Our result, although related to representations of compact quantum groups, is stated in a purely $(*)$ -algebraic way. This is not a surprise. Indeed, the reconstructed object in the Woronowicz-Tannaka-Krein theorem for compact quantum groups [29] is the algebra of representative functions on the compact quantum group with its maximal C^* -norm, not the a priori given C^* -norm.

Next, we construct a C^* -norm on an A - $*$ -Galois extension with a positive Haar measure, and show that the upperbound of C^* -semi-norms exists. The notion of Galois extension for a compact quantum group is then introduced, without postponing the existence of a Haar measure. We construct the positive Haar measure on these Galois extensions.

Using our results, we find another proof of a theorem from Doplicher-Roberts [9]: a symmetric $*$ -fibre functor on the category of unitary representations of a compact group is unique up to unitary isomorphism.

The universal C^* -algebras $O_{n,p}$ generated by a unitary (n,p) -matrix arise naturally in the context of Galois extensions (in the case $p = 1$, one gets the Cuntz algebras [6]). They are closely related to the property for a $*$ -fibre functor to preserve dimensions of the underlying vector spaces.

We also define universal Galois extensions (in the spirit of Van Daele and Wang [26]), useful to show the existence of Haar measures. They allow us to find a non trivial Galois extension for the quantum group $U_q(2)$ (unitary quantum group), and hence a non trivial $*$ -fibre functor on its category of unitary representations.

Our work is organized as follows. In section 2, we review the material on Galois extensions and Ulbrich's theorem. The inverse functor is described in a different way from [22]. Our inverse functor is inspired from the tannakian theorem [23]. We find a non-trivial Galois extension for $GL_q(2)$, which will be used to construct a Galois extension for $U_q(2)$ in section 6. In section 3, we review some facts on unitary comodules, $*$ -categories and $*$ -fibre functors. Section 4 is devoted to the equivalence of categories between Galois extensions and $*$ -fibre functors. In section 5, We construct C^* -norms on our Galois extensions and we define the notion of Galois extension for a compact quantum group. We also give our proof of Doplicher-Roberts' unicity theorem. In section 6, we define universal Galois extensions.

Notations

All algebras will be unital.

Let $A = (A, m, u, \Delta, \varepsilon, S)$ be a Hopf k -algebra. The multiplication will be denoted by m , $u : k \rightarrow A$ is the unit of A , while Δ , ε and S are respectively the comultiplication, the counit and the antipode of A .

Let us denote by $\text{Co}_f(A)$ the category of finite-dimensional (right) A -comodules. When V is a (right) A -comodule, we denote by $\alpha_V : V \rightarrow V \otimes A$ the coaction. The category of finite dimensional k -vector spaces will be denoted by $\text{Vect}_f(k)$. Galois extensions will be left A -comodule algebras. By an A -Galois extension we will mean a left A -Galois extension of k as in [20, 21, 22].

We refer the reader to [4, 11] for the definitions of monoidal categories, monoidal functors and for tannakian duality.

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2 Galois extensions

In the whole section A will be a Hopf algebra over a commutative field k . We will denote by $\omega : \text{Co}_f(A) \rightarrow \text{Vect}_f(k)$ the forgetful functor on finite-dimensional A -comodules.

2.1 Galois extensions and fibre functors

Let G be a group. A (left) G -space X is said to be a G -torsor if G acts freely and transitively on X . The G -space X is a G -torsor if and only if the following map is a bijection:

$$\begin{aligned} G \times X &\longrightarrow X \times X \\ (g, x) &\longmapsto (gx, x). \end{aligned}$$

This observation motivates the following definition (the terminology comes from classical Galois theory, see [13]):

Definition 2.1.1 *A non-zero (left) A -comodule algebra Z is said to be an A -Galois extension if the linear map:*

$$(1_A \otimes m_Z) \circ (\alpha_Z \otimes 1_Z) : Z \otimes Z \longrightarrow A \otimes Z$$

is an isomorphism.

The category of A -galois extensions, denoted $\text{Gal}(A)$, is the category whose objects are A -Galois extensions and whose morphisms are A -colinear algebras morphisms.

Example 2.1.2 The Hopf algebra A is naturally an A -Galois extension, with coaction defined by $\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes A$.

Definition 2.1.3 A monoidal functor $\eta : \text{Co}_f(A) \longrightarrow \text{Vect}_f(k)$ is said to be a fibre functor on $\text{Co}_f(A)$ if it is exact, k -linear and faithful.

The category of fibre functors on $\text{Co}_f(A)$, denoted $\text{Fib}(A)$, is the category whose objects are fibre functors on $\text{Co}_f(A)$ and whose morphisms are morphisms of monoidal functors. The set of morphisms between fibre functors η and η' will be denoted by $\text{Hom}^\otimes(\eta, \eta')$.

Remark 2.1.4 A morphism between fibre functors is necessarily an isomorphism (see [4] or [19]).

2.2 Ulbrich's theorem

Let Z be an A -Galois extension of k . Let us recall how a fibre functor is constructed from Z (in [21, 22], Galois extensions are right comodule algebras and give rise to functors on left comodules).

Let us define $\eta_Z : \text{Co}_f(A) \longrightarrow \text{Vect}_f(k)$ by $\eta_Z(V) = V \wedge Z$, where $V \wedge Z$ is the kernel of the double arrow:

$$\alpha_V \otimes 1_Z, 1_V \otimes \alpha_Z : V \otimes Z \rightrightarrows V \otimes A \otimes Z$$

and by $\eta_Z(f) = f \otimes 1_Z$ for $f \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Co}_f(A)}(V, W)$. We know from [21, 22] that η_Z is a fibre functor. When $Z = A$, then η_A is isomorphic to the forgetful functor. For two comodules V and W , the functorial isomorphism

$$(V \wedge Z) \otimes (W \wedge Z) \xrightarrow{\sim} (V \otimes W) \wedge Z$$

is induced by the linear map $v \otimes z_1 \otimes w \otimes z_2 \longmapsto v \otimes w \otimes z_1 z_2$.

If $\phi : Z \longrightarrow T$ is a morphism of A -Galois extensions, a morphism of fibre functors $\phi_* : \eta_Z \longrightarrow \eta_T$ is defined by letting $\phi_* = 1 \otimes \phi$.

We have just defined a functor $\text{Gal}(A) \longrightarrow \text{Fib}(A)$. The following result is proved in [21, 22]:

Theorem 2.2.1 (Ulbrich) The functor $\text{Gal}(A) \longrightarrow \text{Fib}(A)$, $Z \longmapsto \eta_Z$, is an equivalence of categories.

In subsections 2.3 and 2.4, we give a method to construct the quasi-inverse functor. It is different from [22]: it is inspired by [23] and will be useful in the sequel.

2.3 The Hom^\vee construction

Let $\eta : \text{Co}_f(A) \longrightarrow \text{Vect}_f(k)$ be a fibre functor, and let ω be the forgetful functor.

Let \mathcal{N} be the subspace of $\bigoplus_{V \in \text{Co}_f(A)} \text{Hom}(\omega(V), \eta(V))$ generated by $\eta(f) \circ v - v \circ \omega(f)$, with $f \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Co}_f(A)}(V, W)$ and $v \in \text{Hom}(\omega(W), \eta(V))$.

We define ([11], sec. 3):

$$\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) = \bigoplus_{V \in \mathrm{Co}_f(A)} \mathrm{Hom}(\omega(V), \eta(V)) / \mathcal{N}.$$

If $v \in \mathrm{Hom}(\omega(V), \eta(V))$, we denote it by $[V, v]$ in $\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$. Let $\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\omega, \omega) = \mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega)$. We know, for example from [11], that $A \cong \mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega)$ (tannakian reconstruction of A).

Let us recall ([11], sec. 4) that there is a linear map

$$\delta : \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \longrightarrow \mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$$

which endows $\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ with a left $\mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega)$ -comodule structure and hence an A -comodule structure (since $A \cong \mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega) = \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\omega, \omega)$). The map δ is defined in the following way: $\delta([V, \phi \otimes x]) = \sum_i [V, \phi \otimes v_i] \otimes [V, v_i^* \otimes x]$, with V an A -comodule with basis v_1, \dots, v_n , $\phi \in V^*$ and $x \in \eta(V)$.

Moreover $\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ can be endowed with an algebra structure:

$$[V, v] \cdot [W, w] = [V \otimes W, \tilde{\eta}_{V,W} \circ (v \otimes w)]$$

where $\tilde{\eta}_{V,W} : \eta(V) \otimes \eta(W) \longrightarrow \eta(V \otimes W)$ is the isomorphism given by the fibre functor η . It is easy to check that $\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ is an $\mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega)$ -comodule algebra.

Finally, let us see that $\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ is an $\mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega)$ -Galois extension. There is a linear map ([11], sec. 4) $\delta' : \mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\omega, \eta)$ and an ‘‘antipode’’ $S' : \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\omega, \eta) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ induced by duality (cf. [23] for the idea of construction). The linear map:

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{End}^\vee(\omega) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \\ & \xrightarrow{\delta' \otimes 1} \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\omega, \eta) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \\ & \xrightarrow{1 \otimes S' \otimes 1} \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \\ & \xrightarrow{1 \otimes m} \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \end{aligned}$$

is inverse of the arrow (2.1.1) and hence $\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ is a Galois extension.

If θ is another fibre functor and $u : \eta \longrightarrow \theta$ is a morphism of fibre functors, a morphism of A -Galois extensions $f : \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\theta, \omega)$ is defined by $f([V, v]) = [V, u_V \circ v]$.

We have just defined a functor $\mathrm{Fib}(A) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Gal}(A)$, $\eta \longmapsto \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$.

2.4 Sketch of proof

Let us show that the functors 2.2 and 2.3 are quasi-inverse. Let θ a fibre functor on $\mathrm{Co}_f(A)$, and let $\eta_{\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\theta, \omega)}$ the fibre functor defined in 2.2. There is (see [11], sec. 4) a functorial morphism $\gamma : \theta \longrightarrow \omega \otimes \mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\theta, \omega)$. It is easy to check that γ gives rise to a morphism of fibre functors $\theta \longrightarrow \eta_{\mathrm{Hom}^\vee(\theta, \omega)}$, which is an isomorphism (remark 2.1.4).

Let Z be an A -Galois extension. The universal property of the Hom^\vee ([11], sec. 4, prop. 3) gives rise to an extension morphism $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta_Z, \omega) \longrightarrow Z$ which is an isomorphism. (see [11], sec. 6, minimal models for injectivity. For surjectivity, one has to remark that every z of Z belongs to the range of the map $ev \otimes 1_Z : (V^* \otimes V) \wedge Z \rightarrow Z$, where ev is the evaluation map, for some finite-dimensional A -comodule V).

2.5 The spectrum of a Galois extension

Let $\eta : \text{Co}_f(A) \longrightarrow \text{Vect}_f(k)$ be a fibre functor. To any $u \in \text{Hom}(\eta, \omega)$ (natural transformation from η to ω) is associated a linear form f_u on $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ in the following way : $f_u([V, v]) = \text{Tr}(u_V \circ v)$. We get in this way a linear isomorphism $\text{Hom}(\eta, \omega) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)^*$ (see [11], sec. 3) which induces another isomorphism:

$$\text{Hom}^\otimes(\eta, \omega) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}_{k\text{-alg}}(\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega), k)$$

where $\text{Hom}^\otimes(\eta, \omega)$ is the set of morphisms of fibre functors $\eta \rightarrow \omega$.

2.6 Hopf co-Morita equivalence

Definition 2.6.1 *Two Hopf k -algebras are said to be Hopf co-Morita equivalent if their (right) finite-dimensional comodules categories are monoidally equivalent.*

Let $\eta : \text{Co}_f(A) \longrightarrow \text{Vect}_f(k)$ be a fibre functor. Let $\text{End}^\vee(\eta)$ be the Hopf algebra created by tannakian duality (constructed in the same way as in 2.3). We know from [11] or [4] that η factorizes through a monoidal equivalence $\bar{\eta} : \text{Co}_f(A) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Co}_f(\text{End}^\vee(\eta))$. This means that A and $\text{End}^\vee(\eta)$ are Hopf co-Morita equivalent. Moreover the Hopf algebras A and $\text{End}^\vee(\eta)$ are isomorphic if and only if there is a monoidal equivalence $F : \text{Co}_f(A) \rightarrow \text{Co}_f(A)$ such that the fibre functors $\eta \circ F$ and ω (forgetful functor on $\text{Co}_f(A)$) are isomorphic. Conversely, any Hopf co-Morita equivalence for A induces a fibre functor on $\text{Co}_f(A)$. A method to construct $\text{End}^\vee(\eta)$ using the Galois extension associated to η rather than η itself is given in [20].

2.7 A Galois extension for $GL_q(2)$

The Hopf algebras $GL_{p,q}(2)$ and $GL_{p',q'}(2)$ are Hopf co-Morita equivalent when $pq = p'q'$. In particular the Hopf algebras $GL_q(2)$ and $GL_{-q}(2)$ are Hopf co-Morita equivalent. This fact is proved in [4] with the use of quantum groupoids [16]. We find this result again by using Galois extensions.

Let k be a commutative field. Let us recall that $GL_q(2)$ ([12]) is the quotient of the free algebra $k\{x_{11}, x_{12}, x_{21}, x_{22}, t\}$ by the two-sided ideal generated by the relations:

$$x_{12}x_{11} = qx_{11}x_{12}, \quad x_{21}x_{11} = qx_{11}x_{21}$$

$$x_{22}x_{12} = qx_{12}x_{22}, \quad x_{22}x_{21} = qx_{21}x_{22}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x_{12}x_{21} &= x_{21}x_{12}, & x_{11}x_{22} - x_{22}x_{11} &= (q^{-1} - q)x_{12}x_{21} \\
x_{11}t &= tx_{11}, & x_{22}t &= tx_{22}, & x_{12}t &= tx_{12}, & x_{21}t &= tx_{21} \\
&& (x_{11}x_{22} - q^{-1}x_{12}x_{21})t &= 1
\end{aligned}$$

Definition 2.7.1 *The algebra $GL_q(2, -2)$ is the universal algebra with generators $z_{11}, z_{12}, z_{21}, z_{22}, t$ and relations:*

$$\begin{aligned}
z_{12}z_{11} &= -qz_{11}z_{12}, & z_{21}z_{11} &= qz_{11}z_{21} \\
z_{22}z_{12} &= qz_{12}z_{22}, & z_{22}z_{21} &= -qz_{21}z_{22} \\
z_{12}z_{21} &= -z_{21}z_{12}, & z_{11}z_{22} + z_{22}z_{11} &= (q - q^{-1})z_{12}z_{21} \\
z_{11}\tau &= -\tau z_{11}, & z_{22}\tau &= -\tau z_{22}, & z_{12}\tau &= -\tau z_{12}, & z_{21}\tau &= -\tau z_{21} \\
&& (z_{11}z_{22} + q^{-1}z_{12}z_{21})\tau &= 1
\end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that $\text{Hom}_{k\text{-alg}}(GL_q(2, -2), k) = \emptyset$ and that $GL_q(2, -2)$ is a non-zero algebra. Direct computations lead to the following lemma:

Lemma 2.7.2 *The algebra $GL_q(2, -2)$ is a left $GL_q(2)$ -comodule algebra with coaction $\alpha : GL_q(2, -2) \rightarrow GL_q(2) \otimes GL_q(2, -2)$ defined by $\alpha(z_{ij}) = \sum_k x_{ik} \otimes z_{kj}$ and $\alpha(\tau) = t \otimes \tau$.*

We want to show that $GL_q(2, -2)$ is a $GL_q(2)$ -Galois extension. For this purpose we use the algebra $GL_{-q}(2, -2)$ whose generators are denoted by t_{ij} . Direct computations give the following two lemmas:

Lemma 2.7.3 *There is a morphism of algebras $\delta : GL_q(2) \rightarrow GL_q(2, -2) \otimes GL_{-q}(2, -2)$ defined by $\delta(x_{ij}) = \sum_k z_{ik} \otimes t_{kj}$ and $\delta(t) = \tau \otimes \xi$.*

Lemma 2.7.4 *The algebras $GL_q(2, -2)$ and $GL_{-q}(2, -2)$ are anti-isomorphic via the map $\phi : GL_{-q}(2, -2) \rightarrow GL_q(2, -2)$ defined by $\phi(t_{11}) = z_{22}\tau$, $\phi(t_{12}) = q\tau z_{12}$, $\phi(t_{21}) = q^{-1}z_{21}\tau$, $\phi(t_{22}) = \tau z_{11}$ and $\phi(\xi) = z_{11}z_{22} + q^{-1}z_{12}z_{21}$.*

Let us define a linear map $GL_q(2) \otimes GL_q(2, -2) \rightarrow GL_q(2, -2) \otimes GL_q(2, -2)$ to be the composition of the maps:

$$\begin{aligned}
GL_q(2) \otimes GL_q(2, -2) &\xrightarrow{\delta \otimes 1} GL_q(2, -2) \otimes GL_{-q}(2, -2) \otimes GL_q(2, -2) \\
&\xrightarrow{1 \otimes \phi \otimes 1} GL_q(2, -2) \otimes GL_q(2, -2) \otimes GL_q(2, -2) \\
&\xrightarrow{1 \otimes m} GL_q(2, -2) \otimes GL_q(2, -2)
\end{aligned}$$

It is easily seen that this map is an inverse of the map 2.1.1. Indeed the matrix $z = \begin{pmatrix} z_{11} & z_{12} \\ z_{21} & z_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ is invertible and its inverse is the matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \phi(t_{11}) & \phi(t_{12}) \\ \phi(t_{21}) & \phi(t_{22}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} z_{22}\tau & q\tau z_{12} \\ q^{-1}z_{21}\tau & \tau z_{11} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence the algebra $GL_q(2, -2)$ is a $GL_q(2)$ -Galois extension and is non-trivial since $\text{Hom}_{k\text{-alg}}(GL_q(2, -2), k) = \emptyset$. The associated Hopf co-Morita equivalent Hopf algebra is $GL_{-q}(2)$. Indeed, one can show in the same way $GL_q(2, -2)$ is a right $GL_{-q}(2)$ -comodule algebra and is a right $GL_{-q}(2)$ -Galois extension. Therefore $GL_q(2, -2)$ is a $GL_q(2) - GL_{-q}(2)$ bigalois extension ([20], 3.4) and $GL_q(2)$ and $GL_{-q}(2)$ are Hopf co-Morita equivalent by [20], 5.7. A method to produce $GL_{-q}(2)$ from the data $(GL_q(2), GL_q(2, -2))$ is given in [20].

Remark 2.7.5 The Hopf algebras $SL_q(2, \mathbb{C})$ et $SL_{-q}(2, \mathbb{C})$ (q not a root of unity or $q = 1$) [12] are not Hopf co-Morita equivalent. Let us explain this result very briefly.

Let η be a fibre functor on $\text{Co}_f(SL_q(2, \mathbb{C}))$ such that $\text{End}^\vee(\eta) \xrightarrow{\cong} SL_{-q}(2, \mathbb{C})$ and let V_q be the obvious 2-dimensional comodule associated to $SL_q(2, \mathbb{C})$. The decomposition of tensor products of irreducible $SL_q(2, \mathbb{C})$ -comodules [12, 2] shows that $\eta(V_q) \xrightarrow{\cong} V_{-q}$. Let us denote by R_q the fundamental Yang-Baxter operator of $SL_q(2, \mathbb{C})$ ([12], VII.7). An eigenvalue argument shows that $\eta(R_q) = -R_{-q}$ (with an obvious abuse of notation). It follows that we can find relations in $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$: there are generators $(z_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq 2}$ satisfying the relations of $GL_q(2, -2)$, with the exception that the element $z_{11}z_{22} + q^{-1}z_{12}z_{21}$ must be a non-zero constant. But this element is not central, hence $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) = 0$, which contradicts the existence of the fibre functor η .

3 Unitary comodules

In the remainder of the paper we assume the base field to be the field of complex numbers.

3.1 Hopf $*$ -algebras and conjugate comodules

Definition 3.1.1 A Hopf $*$ -algebra is a Hopf algebra A which is a $*$ -algebra in the usual sense and such that the comultiplication $\Delta : A \longrightarrow A \otimes A$ is a $*$ -homomorphism.

It is well known that ε is a $*$ -homomorphism and that $S \circ * \circ S \circ * = id$.

Notations. Let V be a complex vector space. The conjugate vector space of V will be denoted by \bar{V} . The canonical semi-linear isomorphism $V \longrightarrow \bar{V}$ will be denoted by j_V . The canonical identification $V \longrightarrow \bar{\bar{V}}$ will be denoted by μ_V , with $\mu_V = j_{\bar{V}} \circ j_V$.

Definition 3.1.2 Let A be a Hopf $*$ -algebra and let V be an A -comodule with coaction $\alpha_V : V \longrightarrow V \otimes A$. The conjugate comodule of V is the vector space \bar{V} endowed with the coaction $\alpha_{\bar{V}} : \bar{V} \longrightarrow \bar{V} \otimes A$ defined by $\alpha_{\bar{V}} = (j_V \otimes *) \circ \alpha_V \circ j_V^{-1} : \bar{V} \longrightarrow \bar{V} \otimes A$.

The canonical identification $\mu_V : V \longrightarrow \overline{\overline{V}}$ is an isomorphism of comodules. For every $f \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Co}_f(A)}(V, W)$, the conjugate map $\overline{f} = j_W \circ f \circ j_V^{-1} : \overline{V} \longrightarrow \overline{W}$ is also a map of comodules. Thus conjugation induces a semi-linear endofunctor on $\text{Co}_f(A)$. Finally, let us note that for all comodules V et W , there is a natural monoidal isomorphism $\gamma_{V,W} : \overline{V} \otimes \overline{W} \longrightarrow \overline{W} \otimes \overline{V}$, $v \otimes \overline{w} \longmapsto \overline{w} \otimes v$.

3.2 *-Categories

A finite-dimensional Hilbert space is a pair (V, ϕ_V) where V is a finite-dimensional vector space, and $\phi_V : \overline{V} \otimes V \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a scalar product. Let us remark that in our conventions, the scalar product is linear in the second variable. By abuse of notation, we sometimes write V for the pair (V, ϕ_V) .

The category \mathcal{H} of finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces is the category whose objects are finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces and whose maps are linear maps.

Definition 3.2.1 ([10]). *A *-category is a \mathbb{C} -linear category \mathcal{C} , endowed with a semi-linear involutive contravariant functor $*$: $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$, which preserves objects and satisfies the following two conditions:*

- 1) *Let X and Y be objects of \mathcal{C} and let $f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, Y)$. There is an element $g \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(X, X)$ such that $f^* \circ f = g^* \circ g$.*
- 2) *For every morphism f of \mathcal{C} , the condition $f^* \circ f = 0$ implies $f = 0$.*

Example 3.2.2 Endowed with the usual adjoint the category \mathcal{H} is a *-category.

Definition 3.2.3 *Let \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{C}' be *-categories. A *-functor $F : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ is a linear functor such that $F(f^*) = F(f)^*$ for every morphism f of \mathcal{C} .*

3.3 Monoidal *-categories and unitary comodules

Let (V, ϕ_V) and (W, ϕ_W) be finite-dimensional Hilbert spaces. Their Hilbert space tensor product is the Hilbert whose underlying vector space is $V \otimes W$ and whose scalar product $\phi_{V \otimes W}$ is given by

$$\phi_{V \otimes W} = \phi_W \circ (1_{\overline{W}} \otimes \phi_V \otimes 1_W) \circ (\gamma_{V,W} \otimes 1_V \otimes 1_W)$$

(the map $\gamma_{V,W}$ is defined at the end of 3.1). Endowed with this tensor product \mathcal{H} is a monoidal category.

Definition 3.3.1 *A monoidal *-category is a *-category \mathcal{C} , which is a monoidal category and such that for any morphisms f and g of \mathcal{C} , we have $(f \otimes g)^* = f^* \otimes g^*$.*

Example 3.3.2 The category \mathcal{H} is a monoidal *-category.

Let (V, ϕ_V) be a finite dimensional Hilbert space. Let $\kappa_V : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow V \otimes \bar{V}$ be the linear map defined by $\kappa_V(1) = \sum_i e_i \otimes \bar{e}_i$ where (e_i) is an orthonormal basis of V . Then

$$(1_V \otimes \phi_V) \circ (\kappa_V \otimes 1_V) = 1_V \quad \text{and} \quad (\phi_V \otimes 1_{\bar{V}}) \circ (1_{\bar{V}} \otimes \kappa_V) = 1_{\bar{V}}.$$

This means that the triplet (V, ϕ_V, κ_V) is a left dual for V in \mathcal{H} ([11], sec. 9). Therefore \mathcal{H} is a rigid monoidal category.

Definition 3.3.3 *Let A be a Hopf $*$ -algebra. A (finite-dimensional) unitary A -comodule is a Hilbert space (V, ϕ_V) whose underlying vector space V is an A -comodule and such that $\phi_V : \bar{V} \otimes V \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a map of comodules.*

The category of unitary A -comodules, denoted $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$, is the category whose objects are unitary A -comodules and whose maps are maps of comodules.

An obvious monoidal structure is defined on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$. Let (V, ϕ_V) be an unitary A -comodule. The linear map $\kappa_V : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow V \otimes \bar{V}$ defined before is a map of comodules. Hence if $f : V \rightarrow W$ is a map of unitary comodules, then $f^* = (1_V \otimes \phi_W) \circ (1_V \otimes \bar{f} \otimes 1_W) \circ (\kappa_V \otimes 1_W)$ is also a map of comodules.

Conclusion: $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ is a rigid monoidal $*$ -category.

Definition 3.3.4 *Let A be a Hopf $*$ -algebra. A finite-dimensional A -comodule V is said to be unitarizable if there is a scalar product ϕ_V on V such that (V, ϕ_V) is a unitary A -comodule.*

Definition 3.3.5 *A Hopf $*$ -algebra A is said to be unitarizable if every finite-dimensional A -comodule is unitarizable.*

Example 3.3.6 The Hopf $*$ -algebra of representative functions on a compact quantum group is unitarizable (see 5.3.1). Unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebras are called CQG algebras in [8]. A Hopf $*$ -algebra is unitarizable if and only if there is a positive and faithful Haar measure on it ([8], 3.10, in fact the faithfulness of the Haar measure can be deduced from the other axioms: see [25]).

Let us remark that if A is a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra, the inclusion functor $\mathcal{U}_f(A) \subset \text{Co}_f(A)$ is an equivalence of categories.

3.4 $*$ -Fibre functors

Definition 3.4.1 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra. Let η be a monoidal $*$ -functor $\mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$. The functor η is said to be a $*$ -fibre functor on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ if the following isomorphisms (the monoidal constraints of η) are unitary isomorphisms:*

$$\tilde{\eta}_1 : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \eta(\mathbb{C}) \quad ; \quad \tilde{\eta}_{V,W} : \eta(V) \otimes \eta(W) \longrightarrow \eta(V \otimes W).$$

Example 3.4.2 The forgetful functor $\omega : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is a $*$ -fibre functor.

Let us show that a $*$ -fibre functor is a particular fibre functor. The categories $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ and $\text{Co}_f(A)$ are monoidally equivalent and thus a $*$ -fibre functor induces a monoidal functor (still denoted η) $\eta : \text{Co}_f(A) \longrightarrow \text{Vect}_f(\mathbb{C})$. The theory of orthogonal complements shows that $\text{Co}_f(A)$ is semisimple. Hence every A -comodule is a direct sum of simple comodules (comodules V such that $\text{End}(V) = \mathbb{C}$). The functor η is linear and therefore it preserves direct sums and is faithful and exact.

Definition 3.4.3 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra. Let η and η' be $*$ -fibre functors on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$. A monoidal unitary isomorphism $u : \eta \rightarrow \eta'$ is a monoidal morphism between η and η' such that for every object V of $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$, the map $u_V : \eta(V) \rightarrow \eta'(V)$ is unitary. The set of monoidal unitary isomorphisms between η and η' will be denoted by $U^\otimes(\eta, \eta')$. The category of $*$ -fibre functors on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$, denoted $\text{Fib}^*(A)$, is the category whose objects are $*$ -fibre functors on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ and whose morphisms are monoidal unitary isomorphisms.*

3.5 An important Remark

We end this section by an important remark from [29], which will be useful in the next section.

Let (V, ϕ_V) and $(V', \phi_{V'})$ be Hilbert spaces and let $k : V \rightarrow V'$ be a semi-linear bijective map. Let $\alpha = k \circ j_V^{-1} : \bar{V} \rightarrow V'$ be the associated linear isomorphism. Let us define two linear maps ([29], p. 39) $\bar{t}_k : V' \otimes V \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $t_k : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow V \otimes V'$ by $\bar{t}_k = \phi_V \circ (\alpha^{-1} \otimes 1_V)$ and $t_k = (1_V \otimes \alpha) \circ \kappa_V$. A direct computation shows that $t_{k^{-1}} = (\bar{t}_k)^*$ and $\bar{t}_{k^{-1}} = (t_k)^*$.

4 Galois extensions and $*$ -fibre functors

Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra. Theorem 4.3.4 states the equivalence of categories between $*$ -fibre functors on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ and A - $*$ -Galois extensions endowed with a positive Haar measure (see the definitions given in 4.1 and 4.2). The key results to construct the quasi-inverse functors are proposition 4.3.1 and 4.3.3. The end of the section is devoted to spectrum of an A - $*$ -Galois extensions (4.4) and to Hopf $*$ -co-Morita equivalence (4.5).

4.1 $*$ -Galois extensions

Definition 4.1.1 *Let A be a Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A -Galois extension which is $*$ -algebra and whose coaction $\alpha_Z : Z \rightarrow A \otimes Z$ is a $*$ -homomorphism. Then Z is said to be an A - $*$ -Galois extension.*

We will see in the proof of proposition 4.3.1 that if Z is an A - $*$ -Galois extension, the associated fibre functor (2.2) preserves conjugation.

4.2 The Haar measure

Definition 4.2.1 *Let A be a Hopf algebra over a field k and let Z be an A -Galois extension. A Haar measure on Z is a linear map $\mu : Z \rightarrow k$ such that $u_A \circ \mu = (1_A \otimes \mu) \circ \alpha_Z$ and $\mu(1_Z) = 1_k$.*

If $Z = A$, a Haar measure on A is a Haar measure in the usual sense [1]. A Haar measure J on A is unique and right invariant: $(J \otimes 1_A) \circ \Delta = u_A \circ J$. There is a Haar measure on A if and only if the category $\text{Co}_f(A)$ is semisimple.

Proposition 4.2.2 *Let A be a Hopf algebra endowed with a Haar measure and let Z be an A -Galois extension. There is a unique Haar measure on Z .*

Proof. Existence. Let f be a linear form on Z such that $f(1_Z) = 1_k$ and let J be a Haar measure on A . An easy computation shows that $J * f = (J \otimes f) \circ \alpha_Z$ is a Haar measure on Z .

Uniqueness. Let J be a Haar measure on A . The right invariance of J implies that $\alpha_Z \circ ((J \otimes 1_Z) \circ \alpha_Z) = u_A \otimes 1_Z \circ ((J \otimes 1_Z) \circ \alpha_Z)$. Therefore for all $z \in Z$, we have $(J \otimes 1_Z) \circ \alpha_Z(z) \in k$ since $k \wedge Z \cong k$. Thus if μ and μ' are Haar measures on Z , we have $\mu = J * \mu = J * \mu' = \mu'$. \square

Definition 4.2.3 *Let A be a Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension. A Haar measure μ on Z is said to be positive if $\mu(z^*z) \geq 0$ for all z . It is said to be faithful if $\mu(z^*z) > 0$ for all $z \neq 0$.*

Let A be a Hopf $*$ -algebra. There is a positive Haar measure on A if and only if A is unitarizable (combine [8], 3.10 and [25]).

Definition 4.2.4 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra. The category $\text{Gal}^*(A)$ is the category whose objects are A - $*$ -Galois extension with a positive Haar measure and whose morphisms are $*$ -homomorphisms which are morphisms of A -Galois extensions.*

The following result shows that the positivity condition on the Haar measure is not restrictive when we have a view towards compact quantum groups.

Proposition 4.2.5 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension. Assume that there is a positive linear form on Z ($\psi(z^*z) \geq 0$ for all z) such that $\psi(1) = 1$. Then there is a positive Haar measure on Z .*

Proof. Let J be a positive and faithful Haar measure on A ([8], 3.10) and let $\mu = J * \psi = (J \otimes \psi) \circ \alpha_Z$ be the Haar measure on Z . Let $z \in Z$ with $\alpha_Z(z) = \sum a_i \otimes t_i$. Endowed with the scalar product $\langle a, b \rangle = J(a^*b)$, then A is a prehilbert space. One can assume that the a_i 's are orthonormals. Hence $\mu(z^*z) = \sum \psi(t_i^*t_i) \geq 0$ and μ is a positive Haar measure on Z . \square

4.3 The equivalence of categories

In the next result, Ulbrich's functor (2.2) is adapted to our setting.

Proposition 4.3.1 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Let $\eta_Z : \text{Co}_f(A) \rightarrow \text{Vect}_f(\mathbb{C})$ be the associated fibre functor (2.2). Then η_Z factorizes through a $*$ -fibre functor $\eta_Z^\circ : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ followed by the forgetful functor.*

Proof. Step 1. Let V be an A -comodule. We are going to define an isomorphism $\lambda_V : \overline{V \wedge Z} \rightarrow \overline{V} \wedge Z$. Let $\lambda_V \left(\sum_i v_i \otimes z_i \right) = \sum_i \bar{v}_i \otimes z_i^*$: we have $\lambda_V(\overline{V \wedge Z}) \subset \overline{V} \wedge Z$ since $\alpha_Z : Z \rightarrow A \otimes Z$ is a $*$ -homomorphism. It is easily seen that λ_V is an isomorphism.

Step 2. Let (V, ϕ_V) be a unitary A -comodule. We are going to define a scalar product on $V \wedge Z$. Let ϕ'_V be the linear map:

$$\overline{V \wedge Z} \otimes V \wedge Z \xrightarrow{\lambda_V \otimes 1} \overline{V} \wedge Z \otimes V \wedge Z \xrightarrow{\cong} (\overline{V} \otimes V) \wedge Z \xrightarrow{\phi_V \otimes 1_Z} \mathbb{C} \wedge Z \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{C}.$$

Let us show that ϕ'_V is a scalar product on $V \wedge Z$. Choose $(v_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ an orthonormal basis of V (with respect to ϕ_V) and let $z = \sum_i v_i \otimes z_i$ and $z' = \sum_i v_i \otimes z'_i$ be two elements of $V \wedge Z$. Then $\phi'_V(\bar{z} \otimes z') = \alpha$ where $(\sum_i z_i^* z'_i) = \alpha 1_Z$ with $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ since $\mathbb{C} \wedge Z \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{C}$. Thus if μ denotes the Haar measure on Z , we have $\phi'_V(\bar{z} \otimes z') = \mu(\sum_i z_i^* z'_i)$, and hence $\phi'_V(\bar{z} \otimes z') = \overline{\phi'_V(z' \otimes z)}$ and $\phi'_V(\bar{z} \otimes z) \geq 0$ since μ is positive. The linear map $\overline{V \wedge Z} \rightarrow (V \wedge Z)^*$ induced by ϕ'_V is bijective since it is the composition of the following isomorphisms:

$$\overline{V \wedge Z} \xrightarrow{\lambda_V} \overline{V} \wedge Z \xrightarrow{\cong} (V^* \wedge Z) \xrightarrow{\cong} (V \wedge Z)^* \text{ (the last map is given by the unicity up to isomorphism of the dual in a monoidal category).}$$

It follows that ϕ'_V is a scalar product since it is sesquilinear, positive and non-degenerate.

A functor $\eta_Z^\circ : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ is thus defined in the following way : $\eta_Z^\circ(V) = (V \wedge Z, \phi'_V)$ and $\eta_Z^\circ(f) = f \otimes 1_Z$.

Step 3. Let us show now that η_Z° is a $*$ -functor. Let (V, ϕ_V) and (W, ϕ_W) be unitary A -comodules and let $f : V \rightarrow W$ be a map of A -comodules. Let us recall that $\eta_Z^\circ(f) = f \otimes 1_Z$ and that $\eta_Z^\circ(f)^*$ is the only linear map such that

$$\phi'_W \circ (\overline{\eta_Z^\circ(f)} \otimes 1_{\eta_Z(W)}) = \phi'_V \circ (1_{\eta_Z(V)} \otimes \eta_Z^\circ(f)^*).$$

We have $\overline{\eta_Z^\circ(f)} = \lambda_W^{-1} \circ \eta_Z^\circ(\bar{f}) \circ \lambda_V$ (λ_V is defined in step 1), and an easy computation now shows that $\eta_Z^\circ(f^*) = \eta_Z^\circ(\bar{f})^*$.

Step 4. It remains to prove that the isomorphisms $\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{C} \wedge Z$ et $(V \wedge Z) \otimes (W \wedge Z) \xrightarrow{\cong} (V \otimes W) \wedge Z$ are unitaries. For the first one, it is obvious. Let (V, ϕ_V) and (W, ϕ_W) be unitary A -comodules with orthonormal bases $(v_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ and $(w_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n'}$ respectively. Let $(\sigma_s)_{1 \leq s \leq p}$ and $(\tau_r)_{1 \leq r \leq p'}$ be orthonormal bases of $V \wedge Z$ and $W \wedge Z$ respectively: $\sigma_s = \sum_i v_i \otimes z_{is}$ and $\tau_r = \sum_i w_i \otimes t_{ir}$. We have $\sum_i z_{is}^* z_{is'} = \delta_{ss'}$ and $\sum_i t_{ir}^* t_{ir'} = \delta_{rr'}$. It is then easily seen that the isomorphism $(V \wedge Z) \otimes (W \wedge Z) \rightarrow (V \otimes W) \wedge Z$ preserves orthonormal bases and therefore is unitary. \square

The following lemma is useful to describe the Haar measure on a Galois extension.

Lemma 4.3.2 *Let A be a Hopf algebra over an algebraically closed field k and let $\eta : \text{Co}_f(A) \rightarrow \text{Vect}_f(k)$ be fibre functor. Assume that there is a Haar measure on A ($\text{Co}_f(A)$ is semisimple). Let us denote by \widehat{A} the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible A -comodules and choose for every $\lambda \in \widehat{A}$ a representative V_λ . Then there is a linear isomorphism $I : \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \widehat{A}} \text{Hom}(\omega(V_\lambda), \eta(V_\lambda)) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$.*

Proof. The map I is defined as follows: if $v \in \text{Hom}(\omega(V_\lambda), \eta(V_\lambda))$, let $I(v) = [V_\lambda, v]$. If V is an object of $\text{Co}_f(A)$, there are elements $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ of \widehat{A} such that $V \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n V_{\lambda_i}$. Let $u_i : V_{\lambda_i} \rightarrow V$ and $p_i : V \rightarrow V_{\lambda_i}$ be the arrows of direct sum. Let $v \in \text{Hom}(\omega(V), \eta(V))$, then $[V, v] = [V, \eta(\sum_i u_i \circ p_i) \circ v] = \sum_i [V_{\lambda_i}, \eta(p_i) \circ v \circ u_i]$, therefore I is surjective.

Let $\lambda \in \widehat{A}$ and let $v \in \text{Hom}(\eta(V_\lambda), \omega(V_\lambda))$. It is easy to see that there is an element u from $\text{Hom}(\eta, \omega)$ such that $u_{V_\lambda} = v$ and $u_{V_\mu} = 0$ if $\mu \neq \lambda$. Let $x = \sum_j [V_{\lambda_j}, u_j] \in \text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$. the preceding assertion shows that for every j and $v \in \text{Hom}(\eta(V_{\lambda_j}), \omega(V_{\lambda_j}))$, there is a linear form f (see 2.5) such that $f(x) = \text{Tr}(v \circ u_j)$. If $x = 0$, then $u_j = 0$ for all j and therefore I is injective. \square

Proposition 4.3.3 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let $\eta : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ be a $*$ -fibre functor. Let Z be the A -Galois extension associated to the fibre functor on $\text{Co}_f(A)$ defined by η (2.3). Then Z is an A - $*$ -Galois-extension endowed with a positive and faithful Haar measure.*

Proof. By 2.3 we have $Z = \text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ and the Hopf algebras A and $\text{End}^\vee(\omega)$ (2.3) are identified (ω is the forgetful functor).

Step 1. Let us describe the Haar measure on $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$. We know that $\text{Co}_f(A)$ is semisimple. Let \widehat{A} be the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible comodules. For every $\lambda \in \widehat{A}$, let us choose a representative V_λ . By lemma 4.3.2 we can define $\mu = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \widehat{A}} \mu_\lambda$ where $\mu_\lambda = 0$ if $\lambda \neq 1$ (the trivial comodule class) and $\mu_1 = 1$. It is easily seen that μ is the Haar measure.

Step 2. We now construct the involution on $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$. It is given by $[V, u]^* = [\overline{V}, \overline{u}]$ on the Hopf algebra $\text{End}^\vee(\omega)$.

Let (V, ϕ_V) be a unitary comodule. Let

$$E_V = \tilde{\eta}_1^{-1} \circ \eta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} : \eta(\overline{V}) \otimes \eta(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$K_V = \tilde{\eta}_{V, \overline{V}}^{-1} \circ \eta(\kappa_V) \circ \tilde{\eta}_1 : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \eta(V) \otimes \eta(\overline{V})$$

(where κ_V is the duality map defined in 3.3). Let $\eta(V, \phi_V) = (\eta(V), \phi'_V)$. By the unicity of duals in monoidal categories, there is a unique isomorphism $\lambda_V : \eta(\overline{V}) \rightarrow \eta(\overline{V})$ such that $\phi'_V = E_V \circ (\lambda_V \otimes 1_{\eta(V)})$ and $\kappa'_V = (1_{\eta(V)} \otimes \lambda_V^{-1}) \circ K_V$ (with κ'_V as in 3.3).

Let $f : (V, \phi_V) \longrightarrow (W, \phi_W)$ be a map of comodules, Then we have $\lambda_W \circ \overline{\eta(f)} = \eta(\overline{f}) \circ \lambda_V$. Indeed $\overline{\eta(f)}$ is the only map such that $\phi'_W \circ (\overline{\eta(f)} \otimes 1_{\eta(W)}) = \phi'_W \circ (1_{\overline{\eta(V)}} \otimes \eta(f)^*)$: it is easy to check that $\lambda_W^{-1} \circ \eta(\overline{f}) \circ \lambda_V$ satisfies this equation (use $\eta(f^*) = \eta(f)^*$).

This fact allows us to define a semi-linear endomorphism of $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ denoted $\sigma : \sigma([V, v]) = [\overline{V}, \lambda_V \circ \overline{v}]$. The isomorphisms λ_V are monoidal in an obvious way since they are unique. Hence σ is anti-multiplicative (we leave the formal verification to the reader).

It remains to show that σ is involutive. Let (V, ϕ_V) be a unitary A -comodule. We have $\sigma^2([V, v]) = [\overline{\overline{V}}, \lambda_{\overline{V}} \circ \overline{\lambda_V} \circ \overline{\overline{v}}] = [V, \eta(\mu_V^{-1}) \circ \lambda_{\overline{V}} \circ \overline{\lambda_V} \circ \overline{\overline{v}} \circ \mu_V] = [V, \eta(\mu_V^{-1}) \circ \lambda_{\overline{V}} \circ \overline{\lambda_V} \circ \mu_{\eta(V)} \circ v]$. Therefore it is sufficient to show that $\eta(\mu_V^{-1}) \circ \lambda_{\overline{V}} \circ \overline{\lambda_V} \circ \mu_{\eta(V)} = 1_{\eta(V)}$. Let $k = \lambda_V \circ j_{\eta(V)} : \eta(V) \longrightarrow \eta(\overline{V})$: k is a semi-linear isomorphism. We use 3.5 now. We have:

$$\bar{t}_k = \phi'_V \circ (\lambda_V^{-1} \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) = E_V : \eta(\overline{V}) \otimes \eta(V) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$t_k = (1_{\eta(V)} \otimes \lambda_V) \circ \kappa'_V = K_V : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \eta(V) \otimes \eta(\overline{V})$$

(with the same notations as in the beginning of step 2). Moreover

$$(+) \quad \bar{t}_{k^{-1}} = \phi'_{\overline{V}} \circ ((j_{\eta(\overline{V})} \circ \lambda_V \circ j_{\eta(V)}) \otimes 1_{\eta(\overline{V})}) : \eta(V) \otimes \eta(\overline{V}) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$t_{k^{-1}} = (1_{\eta(\overline{V})} \otimes (j_{\eta(V)}^{-1} \circ \lambda_V^{-1} \circ j_{\eta(\overline{V})}^{-1})) \circ \kappa'_{\overline{V}} : \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \eta(\overline{V}) \otimes \eta(V).$$

By 3.5 we have $\bar{t}_{k^{-1}} = (t_k)^* = \tilde{\eta}_1^{-1} \circ \eta(\kappa_V^*) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, \overline{V}}$ (we use the fact that $\tilde{\eta}_1$ et $\tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, \overline{V}}$ are unitaries). It is immediate that $\kappa_V^* = \phi_{\overline{V}} \circ \mu_V \otimes 1_{\overline{V}}$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{t}_{k^{-1}} &= \tilde{\eta}_1^{-1} \circ \eta(\phi_{\overline{V}}) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, \overline{V}} \circ (\eta(\mu_V) \otimes 1_{\eta(\overline{V})}) \\ &= E_{\overline{V}} \circ (\eta(\mu_V) \otimes 1_{\eta(\overline{V})}) = \phi'_{\overline{V}} \circ ((\lambda_V^{-1} \circ \eta(\mu_V)) \otimes 1_{\eta(\overline{V})}). \end{aligned}$$

Combining this equality with (+), and using the fact that $\phi'_{\overline{V}}$ is non degenerate, we get

$$j_{\eta(\overline{V})} \circ \lambda_V \circ j_{\eta(V)} = \lambda_{\overline{V}}^{-1} \circ \eta(\mu_V), \text{ hence } \overline{\lambda_V} \circ j_{\eta(\overline{V})} \circ j_{\eta(V)} = \lambda_{\overline{V}}^{-1} \circ \eta(\mu_V).$$

This shows that $\eta(\mu_V^{-1}) \circ \lambda_{\overline{V}} \circ \overline{\lambda_V} \circ \mu_{\eta(V)} = 1_{\eta(V)}$, and thus σ turns $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ into a $*$ -algebra.

It is easy to see that the coaction $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \longrightarrow \text{End}^\vee(\omega) \otimes \text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ is $*$ -homomorphism.

Step 3. It remains to show that the Haar measure is positive and faithful. Let $a \in \text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ with $a = \sum_i a_i$ where $a_i = [V_i, v_i]$ and the V_i 's are distinct irreducible comodules (see lemma 4.3.2). If $i \neq j$ we have $\mu(a_i^* a_j) = 0$ since \mathbb{C} does not appear as a subcomodule of $\overline{V}_i \otimes V_j$ (By duality $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{C}, \overline{V}_i \otimes V_j) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{Hom}(V_i, V_j)$). Therefore it is sufficient to show that $\mu(a^* a) > 0$ with $a = [V, v] \neq 0$ and V irreducible.

We have $a^* a = [\overline{V} \otimes V, \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ ((\lambda_V \circ \overline{v}) \otimes v)]$ (λ_V is defined in step 2).

Let ϕ_V be an invariant scalar product on V and let ϕ'_V be a scalar product on $\eta(V)$ such that $\eta(V, \phi_V) = (\eta(V), \phi'_V)$. Let $\alpha = \phi_V \circ \phi'_V \in \mathbb{C} : \alpha > 0$ (if A is commutative then $\alpha = \dim V$). Let $p = \alpha^{-1} \phi'_V \circ \phi_V$: p is a projection in $\text{End}(\bar{V} \otimes V)$. Hence we have

$$a^*a = [\bar{V} \otimes V, \eta(p) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\bar{V}, V} \circ ((\lambda_V \circ \bar{v}) \otimes v)] + [\bar{V} \otimes V, \eta(1-p) \circ \dots]$$

The trivial comodule \mathbb{C} appears exactly once in the decomposition of $\bar{V} \otimes V$ into irreducible comodules. Hence $\mu([\bar{V} \otimes V, \eta(1-p) \circ \dots]) = 0$. On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} & [\bar{V} \otimes V, \eta(p) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\bar{V}, V} \circ ((\lambda_V \circ \bar{v}) \otimes v)] = \alpha^{-1} [\mathbb{C}, \eta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\bar{V}, V} \circ ((\lambda_V \circ \bar{v}) \otimes v) \circ \phi'_V] \\ & = \alpha^{-1} (\tilde{\eta}_1^{-1} \circ \eta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\bar{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \circ (\bar{v} \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \circ (1_{\bar{V}} \otimes v) \circ \phi'_V) \cdot [\mathbb{C}, \tilde{\eta}_1] \\ & = \alpha^{-1} (\phi'_V \circ (\bar{v} \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \circ (1_{\bar{V}} \otimes v) \circ \phi'_V) [\mathbb{C}, \tilde{\eta}_1] \\ & = \alpha^{-1} (\phi_V \circ (1_{\bar{V}} \otimes v^*) \circ (1_{\bar{V}} \otimes v) \circ \phi'_V) [\mathbb{C}, \tilde{\eta}_1] \\ & = \alpha^{-1} ((1_{\bar{V}} \otimes v) \circ \phi'_V)^* \circ ((1_{\bar{V}} \otimes v) \circ \phi'_V) [\mathbb{C}, \tilde{\eta}_1]. \end{aligned}$$

This constant is strictly positive (see definition 3.2.1), therefore the Haar measure is positive and faithful. \square

We are now ready to state our equivalence of categories. Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra. Recall that $\text{Gal}^*(A)$ is the category of A - $*$ -Galois extensions endowed with a positive Haar measure (definition 4.2.4) and that $\text{Fib}^*(A)$ the category of $*$ -fibre functors on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ (definition 3.4.3).

Theorem 4.3.4 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra. There is a functor $\text{Gal}^*(A) \longrightarrow \text{Fib}^*(A)$ (given on the objects by proposition 4.3.1) which is an equivalence of categories.*

Proof. Step 1. Let us first define the functor. Let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure and let $\eta_Z^\circ : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ the $*$ -fibre functor constructed in proposition 4.3.1. We use the functor from 2.2 : $\text{Fib}(A) \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(A)$. Let $f : Z \longrightarrow T$ be a morphism of $\text{Gal}^*(A)$. A morphism of fibre functors $u : \eta_Z^\circ \longrightarrow \eta_T^\circ$ is associated to f in the following way: let (V, ϕ_V) be a unitary A -comodule, $u_V = 1_V \otimes f : V \wedge Z \longrightarrow V \wedge T$. We must show that u_V is unitary (for the scalar products defined in step 2 of the proof of proposition 4.3.1). Choose $(v_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ an orthonormal basis of V and $(\sigma_j)_{1 \leq j \leq p}$ an orthonormal basis of $V \wedge Z$. Let $\sigma_j = \sum_{i=1}^n v_i \otimes z_{ij}$ where $(z_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p}$ are elements of Z . The basis $(\sigma_j)_{1 \leq j \leq p}$ is orthonormal if and only if $\sum_i z_{ij}^* z_{ik} = \delta_{jk}$ for all j and k . Since f is a $*$ -homomorphism the map u_V preserves orthonormal bases and is unitary.

Thus we have defined a functor $\text{Gal}^*(A) \longrightarrow \text{Fib}^*(A)$.

Step 2. Let us now define a functor $\text{Fib}^*(A) \longrightarrow \text{Gal}^*(A)$. We use the functor defined in 2.3 and proposition 4.3.3. Let η and θ be $*$ -fibre functors, and let $u \in U^\otimes(\eta, \theta)$ a monoidal unitary isomorphism. We must show that the morphism of Galois extension

$$f : \text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}^\vee(\theta, \omega), [V, v] \longmapsto [V, u_V \circ v]$$

is a $*$ -homomorphism for the involutions constructed of step 2 in the proof of proposition 4.3.3. We use the notations of step 2 in the proof of proposition 4.3.3 with a mark η or θ to label the functor.

Let (V, ϕ_V) be a unitary A -comodule with $\eta(V, \phi_V) = (\eta(V), \phi_V^{\eta'})$ and $\theta(V, \phi_V) = (\theta(V), \phi_V^{\theta'})$. We have $f([V, v]^*) = f[\overline{V}, \lambda_V^\eta \circ \overline{v}] = [\overline{V}, u_{\overline{V}} \circ \lambda_V^\eta \circ \overline{v}]$ and $f([V, v])^* = [V, u_V \circ v]^* = [\overline{V}, \lambda_V^\theta \circ \overline{u}_V \circ \overline{v}]$. Therefore it is enough to see that $u_{\overline{V}} \circ \lambda_V^\eta = \lambda_V^\theta \circ \overline{u}_V$. The following equalities hold :

$$u_{\mathbb{C}} \circ \tilde{\eta}_1 = \tilde{\theta}_1 \quad ; \quad u_{\mathbb{C}} \circ \eta(\phi_V) = \theta(\phi_V) \circ u_{\overline{V} \otimes V} \quad ; \quad u_{\overline{V} \otimes V} \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} = \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (u_{\overline{V}} \otimes u_V)$$

$$\phi_V^{\theta'} = \tilde{\theta}_1^{-1} \circ \theta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V^\theta \otimes 1_{\theta(V)}) \quad ; \quad \phi_V^{\eta'} = \tilde{\eta}_1^{-1} \circ \eta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V^\eta \otimes 1_{\eta(V)})$$

Since u is unitary, we have $\phi_V^{\theta'} \circ \overline{u}_V \otimes u_V = \phi_V^{\eta'}$. This equality implies:

$$\begin{aligned} \theta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V^\theta \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \circ (\overline{u}_V \otimes u_V) &= u_{\mathbb{C}} \circ \eta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V^\eta \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \\ &= \theta(\phi_V) \circ u_{\overline{V} \otimes V} \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V^\eta \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \\ &= \theta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (u_{\overline{V}} \otimes u_V) \circ (\lambda_V^\eta \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{hence } \theta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ ((\lambda_V^\theta \circ \overline{u}_V) \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) = \theta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ ((u_{\overline{V}} \circ \lambda_V^\eta) \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}).$$

The map $\theta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V}$ is non-degenerate and therefore we have the desired equality.

Thus the functor from 2.3 $\text{Fib}(A) \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(A)$ gives rise to a functor $\text{Fib}^*(A) \longrightarrow \text{Gal}^*(A)$.

Step 3. Let us show that the functors defined in step 1 and step 2 are quasi-inverse. We use 2.4.

Let Z be A -*-Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Let η_Z^\odot be the associated *-fibre functor and let $f : \text{Hom}^\vee(\eta_Z^\odot, \omega) \longrightarrow Z$ be the isomorphism of 2.4. Let (V, ϕ_V) be an unitary A -comodule and let $x \in V \wedge Z$ and $\phi \in V^*$, we have $f([V, \phi \otimes x]) = (\phi \otimes 1_Z) \circ (1_V \otimes \varepsilon \otimes 1_Z) \circ (\alpha_V \otimes 1_Z)(x)$. The reader will easily check, using orthonormal bases, that f is a *-homomorphism (the isomorphism $\overline{V} \wedge \overline{Z} \longrightarrow \overline{V} \wedge Z$ is given in step 1 of the proof of proposition 4.3.1).

Let θ be a *-fibre functor. Let us recall how the fibre functor isomorphism $\gamma : \theta \longrightarrow \eta_{\text{Hom}^\vee(\theta, \omega)}^\odot$ from 2.4 is constructed. Let (V, ϕ) be a unitary comodule with orthonormal basis $(v_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ and let $(x_j)_{1 \leq j \leq p}$ be an orthonormal basis of $(\theta(V), \phi'_V)$. We have $\gamma_V(x_j) = \sum_i v_i \otimes [V, v_i^* \otimes x_j]$. Let $z_{ij} = [V, v_i^* \otimes x_j]$. To show that θ is unitary, it is enough to see that $\sum_i z_{ij}^* z_{ik} = \delta_{jk}$ for all j and k (see step 2 in the proof of proposition 4.3.1). We have $z_{ij}^* z_{ik} = [\overline{V} \otimes V, \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ ((\lambda_V \circ \overline{v}_i^* \otimes x_j)) \otimes (v_i^* \otimes x_k)] = [\overline{V} \otimes V, \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \circ ((\overline{v}_i^* \otimes v_i^*) \otimes (\overline{x}_j \otimes x_k))]$. Hence

$$\sum_{i=1}^n z_{ij}^* z_{ik} = [\overline{V} \otimes V, \tilde{\theta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) \circ (\overline{x}_j \otimes x_k) \circ \phi_V] = [\mathbb{C}, \tilde{\theta}_1 \circ \phi'_V \circ \overline{x}_j \otimes x_k] =$$

$\delta_{jk} [\mathbb{C}, \tilde{\theta}_1] = \delta_{jk} 1$. The proof is now complete. \square

Corollary 4.3.5 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension. A positive Haar measure on Z is faithful.*

Proof. Assume there is a positive Haar measure on Z . By theorem 4.3.4 and proposition 4.3.3 Z is isomorphic with an A - $*$ -Galois extension whose positive Haar measure is faithful. The Haar measure on Z is unique and hence must be faithful. \square

4.4 The spectrum of an A - $*$ -Galois extension

Theorem 4.4.1 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let $\eta : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ be a $*$ -fibre functor. Then there is a bijection (ω is the forgetful functor):*

$$U^{\otimes}(\eta, \omega) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{*-\text{alg}}(\text{Hom}^{\vee}(\eta, \omega), \mathbb{C}).$$

Proof. Recall that η may be seen as a fibre functor on $\text{Co}_f(A)$. Hence by 2.5 there is a bijection :

$$\text{Hom}^{\otimes}(\eta, \omega) \longrightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}\text{-alg}}(\text{Hom}^{\vee}(\eta, \omega), \mathbb{C})$$

which associates to $u \in \text{Hom}^{\otimes}(\eta, \omega)$ the linear form f_u with $f_u(\sum [V_i, v_i]) = \sum_i \text{Tr}(u_{V_i} \circ v_i)$. We will use the notations of step 2 in the proof of proposition 4.3.1 (and of steps 2 and 3 in the proof of theorem 4.3.4).

Let $u \in U^{\otimes}(\eta, \omega)$ and let (V, ϕ_V) be a unitary A -comodule. We have $f_u([V, v]^*) = \text{Tr}(u_{\overline{V}} \circ \lambda_V \circ \overline{v})$ and $f_u([V, v]) = \text{Tr}(u_V \circ v)$. We want to show that f_u is a $*$ -homomorphism. It is enough to see that $u_{\overline{V}} \circ \lambda_V = \overline{u}_V$, which is a particular case of step 2 in the proof of theorem 4.3.4.

Let $u \in \text{Hom}^{\otimes}(\eta, \omega)$ such that f_u is a $*$ -homomorphism. Then for every unitary A -comodule (V, ϕ_V) we have $u_{\overline{V}} \circ \lambda_V = \overline{u}_V$, hence $\phi_V \circ (\overline{u}_V \otimes u_V) = \phi_V \circ (u_{\overline{V}} \otimes u_V) \circ (\lambda_V \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) = \phi_V \circ u_{\overline{V} \otimes V} \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) = u_{\mathbb{C}} \circ \eta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) = \tilde{\eta}_1^{-1} \circ \eta(\phi_V) \circ \tilde{\eta}_{\overline{V}, V} \circ (\lambda_V \otimes 1_{\eta(V)}) = \phi'_V$, hence u_V is unitary and $u \in U^{\otimes}(\eta, \omega)$. \square

4.5 Hopf $*$ -co-Morita equivalence.

We rewrite subsection 2.6 in the context of unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebras.

Definition 4.5.1 *Let A and B be two unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebras. Then A and B are said to be Hopf $*$ -co-Morita equivalent if there is a monoidal $*$ -functor $F : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{U}_f(B)$ with unitary monoidal constraints, which is an equivalence of categories.*

Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let $\eta : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ be $*$ -fibre functor. Then the Hopf algebra $\text{End}^{\vee}(\eta)$ can be endowed with a Hopf $*$ -algebra structure and a positive and faithful Haar measure (use the proof of proposition 4.3.3 or [29]). The unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebras A and $\text{End}^{\vee}(\eta)$ are Hopf $*$ -co-Morita equivalent. Moreover A and $\text{End}^{\vee}(\eta)$ are isomorphic if and only if there is a monoidal $*$ -equivalence (with unitary monoidal functor constraints) $F : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \rightarrow \mathcal{U}_f(A)$ such that the $*$ -fibre functors ω and $\eta \circ F$ are isomorphic (ω is the forgetful functor).

5 C^* -norms on a Galois extension

Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Theorem 5.2.1 ensures the existence of a C^* -norm on Z . This theorem is a generalization of theorem 4.4 in [8]. It allows us to find another proof of the Doplicher-Roberts' unicity theorem for symmetric $*$ -fibre functors. The notion of Galois extension for a compact quantum group is introduced.

5.1 Structure of Galois extensions

Theorem 5.1.1 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Let \widehat{A} be the set of isomorphism classes of irreducible comodules. For $\lambda \in \widehat{A}$, let n_λ be the dimension of a representative of λ . Then there is a decomposition $Z = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \widehat{A}} Z(\lambda)$, where $Z(\lambda)$ is a sub- A -comodule of dimension $n_\lambda \times p_\lambda$ and p_λ is a positive integer. For all $\lambda \in \widehat{A}$, there is a basis $(z_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq n_\lambda, 1 \leq j \leq p_\lambda}$ of $Z(\lambda)$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^{n_\lambda} z_{ij}^{\lambda*} z_{ik}^\lambda = \delta_{jk}$ and $\sum_{j=1}^{p_\lambda} z_{ij}^\lambda z_{kj}^{\lambda*} = \delta_{ik}$. Moreover there is a basis $(a_{ij}^\lambda)_{1 \leq i, j \leq n_\lambda}^{\lambda \in \widehat{A}}$ of A such that each matrix (a_{ij}^λ) is unitary and $\alpha_Z(z_{ij}^\lambda) = \sum_{k=1}^{n_\lambda} a_{ik}^\lambda \otimes z_{kj}^\lambda$.*

Proof. By theorem 4.3.4 there is a $*$ -fibre functor η on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ such that $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \cong Z$. Thus by lemma 4.3.2 there is an isomorphism $f : \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \widehat{A}} \text{Hom}(\omega(V_\lambda), \eta(V_\lambda)) \longrightarrow Z$. Let $Z(\lambda) = f(\text{Hom}(\omega(V_\lambda), \eta(V_\lambda)))$. The dimension of $Z(\lambda)$ is obviously equal to $n_\lambda \times p_\lambda$ where $p_\lambda = \dim \eta(V_\lambda)$. Let us choose orthonormal bases of V_λ and $\eta(V_\lambda)$. The first equality was shown in step 3 of the proof of theorem 4.3.4 and the second one can be proved in the same way. The proof of the last assertion is straightforward. \square

Remark 5.1.2 Let A be Hopf algebra such that $\text{Co}_f(A)$ is semisimple and let Z be an A -Galois extension. It is not hard to show that there is a decomposition $Z = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \widehat{A}} Z(\lambda)$ without using the Hom^\vee . It is even a simplified way to prove Ulbrich's theorem in that case, avoiding minimal models from [11]. Then theorem 5.1.1 can be proved only using the proof of proposition 4.3.1.

5.2 Construction of a C^* -norm

Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Let p be a C^* -semi-norm on Z . We have $p(z_{ij}^\lambda) \leq 1$ for all the z_{ij}^λ 's of theorem 5.1.1. (see the first formula in this theorem). Hence the upperbound of C^* -semi-norms exists on Z .

Let us consider the regular representation $L : Z \longrightarrow \text{End}(Z)$ defined by $L(x)(y) = L(xy)$. Let us note that Z is prehilbert space, with $\langle x, y \rangle = \mu(x^*y)$ (the Haar measure μ is faithful by corollary 4.3.5). We deduce from the first formula of theorem 5.1.1 that $L(x)$ is continuous for all $x \in Z$, and thus can be extended to a bounded operator on H , the Hilbert space completion of Z . In this way we have a faithful $*$ -representation

$L' : Z \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(H)$ (where $\mathcal{B}(H)$ is the algebra of bounded linear operators on H). We have proved a generalization of theorem 4.4 in [8]:

Theorem 5.2.1 *Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Then there is a C^* -norm on Z . Furthermore the upperbound of C^* -semi-norms exists on Z (and hence is a C^* -norm).*

As an application of this result, we give a proof Doplicher-Roberts' unicity theorem for symmetric $*$ -fibre functors on the category of unitary representations of a compact group. Let G be a compact group and let $R(G)$ be the unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra of representative functions on G . Let $\mathcal{U}_f(G)$ be the monoidal $*$ -category of finite-dimensional unitary representations of G . Obviously the categories $\mathcal{U}_f(G)$ and $\mathcal{U}_f(R(G))$ are identical. Moreover $\mathcal{U}_f(G)$ is endowed with a unitary symmetry (see [9], 1.7) since $R(G)$ is commutative and thus $\mathcal{U}_f(R(G))$ is a symmetric monoidal $*$ -category. A $*$ -fibre functor on $\mathcal{U}_f(G)$ is said to be symmetric if it is symmetric as a monoidal functor. We get ([9], 6.9):

Theorem 5.2.2 *Let G be a compact group. Any symmetric $*$ -fibre functor on $\mathcal{U}_f(G)$ is (unitarily) isomorphic to the forgetful functor.*

Proof. Let η be a symmetric $*$ -fibre functor and let ω be the forgetful functor. We must show that $U^\otimes(\eta, \omega) \neq \emptyset$. By theorem 4.4.1, $U^\otimes(\eta, \omega)$ and $\text{Hom}_{*-alg}(\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega), \mathbb{C})$ can be identified and by theorem 5.2.1 there is a C^* -norm on $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$. But $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ is commutative since η is symmetric. The Gelfand-Naimark theorem then ensures that $\text{Hom}_{*-alg}(\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega), \mathbb{C}) \neq \emptyset$. \square

5.3 Galois extension for a compact quantum group

We give a unusual definition of compact quantum group. However, it is equivalent to classical ones ([30, 28, 8], see [15] for an expository text), thanks to the works of Woronowicz and Van Daele (see below).

Definition 5.3.1 *A compact quantum group is a pair $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ where A is a Hopf $*$ -algebra and $\|\cdot\|$ is a C^* -norm on A such that the comultiplication is continuous. The Hopf $*$ -algebra A is called the algebra of representative functions on the compact quantum group.*

Let $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ be a compact quantum group. Let \bar{A} be the C^* -algebra completion of A and extend Δ to a $*$ -homomorphism $\bar{\Delta} : \bar{A} \longrightarrow \bar{A} \otimes \bar{A}$. The conditions of theorem 2.4 in [24] are fulfilled since A is a Hopf algebra. Hence there is a state μ on \bar{A} such that for every state φ on \bar{A} , one has $\mu * \varphi = \varphi * \mu = \mu$ where $\mu * \varphi = (\mu \otimes \varphi) \circ \bar{\Delta}$. Then μ is a Haar measure on A and by [28], 4.22, μ is faithful on A : $\mu(a^*a) > 0$ when $a \neq 0$ (see also [25]). Hence A is a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra.

Conversely, any unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra is the algebra of representative functions on a compact quantum group: see [8] or 5.2.1.

Our definition is a mix between the topological definition of Woronowicz [30] and the algebraic one of Dijkhuizen and Koornwinder [8]. It keeps some topological flavour but does not hide the group structure.

Definition 5.3.2 *Let $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ be a compact quantum group. An $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ -Galois extension is a pair $(Z, \|\cdot\|)$ where Z is an A -*-Galois extension and $\|\cdot\|$ is a C^* -norm on Z such that the coaction α_Z is continuous.*

Example 5.3.3 1) Let $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ be a compact quantum group. Then $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ is an $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ -Galois extension.
 2) Let $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ be a compact quantum group and let Z be an A -*-Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Let $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ be the upperbound of C^* -semi-norms on Z . Then $(Z, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ is an $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ -Galois extension.

Actions of compact quantum groups on quantum spaces were considered by Podles in [18]. Theorem 1.5 in [18] shows that our definition of actions (with the existence of a dense comodule-algebra) is the same as the one given in [18]. Measure theory can be deduced from topology:

Theorem 5.3.4 *Let $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ be a compact quantum group and let $(Z, \|\cdot\|)$ be an $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ -Galois extension. Let \bar{A} (resp. \bar{Z}) be the C^* -algebra completion of A (resp. Z). There is a state μ on \bar{Z} such that for every state φ on \bar{A} , then $\varphi * \mu = \mu$ (where $\varphi * \mu = (\varphi \otimes \mu) \circ \bar{\alpha}_Z$ and α_Z has been extended in $\bar{\alpha}_Z : \bar{Z} \rightarrow \bar{A} \otimes \bar{Z}$). Moreover if $z \in Z$ is a positive (as an element the C^* -algebra \bar{Z}) non-zero element, then $\mu(z) > 0$. In particular μ is a positive Haar measure on Z .*

Proof. Let us first remark that there is a faithful Haar measure on Z by proposition 4.2.5 and corollary 4.3.5. But the assertion in the theorem is more precise.

Let J be the Haar measure on \bar{A} given by theorem 2.4 in [24] and let ψ be a state on \bar{Z} . Then $\mu = J * \psi$ is a positive Haar measure on Z by proposition 4.2.5, and does not depend on the choice of the state ψ by proposition 4.2.2. Clearly μ satisfies the first claim in the theorem.

We follow the ideas of the proof of (4.22) in [28]. Let $z \in Z$ be a positive element of \bar{Z} such that $\mu(z) = 0$. Then for every state ρ on \bar{Z} , we have that $z * \rho = 1_A \otimes \rho(\alpha_Z(z)) \in A$ is a positive element of \bar{A} . But $J(z * \rho) = J * \rho(z) = \mu(z) = 0$ ($J * \rho = \mu$), therefore $z * \rho = 0$ by [28], 4.22. Every continuous linear functional on \bar{Z} is a linear combination of states and hence $z * \rho = 0$ for every continuous linear functional \bar{Z} .

Let us use theorem 5.1.1 : $Z = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \hat{A}} Z(\lambda)$ with basis (z_{ij}^λ) and $A = \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \hat{A}} A(\lambda)$ with basis (a_{ij}^λ) , such that $\alpha_Z(z_{ij}^\lambda) = \sum_k a_{ik}^\lambda \otimes z_{kj}^\lambda$. Let F be a finite subset of \hat{A} and let ξ_{ij}^λ be complex numbers such that $z = \sum_{\lambda \in F} \sum_{i,j} \xi_{ij}^\lambda z_{ij}^\lambda$. Then $z * \rho = \sum_{\lambda \in F} \sum_{i,j,k} \xi_{ij}^\lambda \rho(z_{kj}^\lambda) a_{ik}^\lambda = 0$ and hence $\sum_j \xi_{ij}^\lambda \rho(z_{kj}^\lambda) = 0$ for all $\lambda \in F$ and all i and k (the a_{ij}^λ 's are linearly independent). This is true for every continuous linear functional ρ on \bar{Z} . But the (z_{ij}^λ) 's are linearly independent, and therefore the Hahn-Banach theorem ensures that $\xi_{ij}^\lambda = 0$ for all i and j , which means that $z = 0$. \square

6 Universal Galois extensions

In this section we introduce universal Galois extension. They are useful to ensure the existence of a positive Haar measure on a Galois extension. As an application, the example found in 2.7 is adapted to the compact quantum group setting and gives rise to a Galois extension for the compact quantum group $U_q(2)$.

6.1 The C^* -algebra generated by a unitary matrix

We first define an important class of C^* -algebras.

Let us fix some notations. Let A be a $*$ -algebra, and let $a = (a_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p} \in M_{n,p}(A)$. We define $\bar{a} = (a_{ij}^*)_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p}$ and $a^* = (a_{ji}^*)_{1 \leq j \leq p, 1 \leq i \leq n} \in M_{p,n}(A)$. We will say that a is unitary if $a^*a = I_{M_p(A)}$ and $aa^* = I_{M_n(A)}$ and we will write $a^*a = aa^* = 1$.

Definition 6.1.1 *The $*$ -algebra $O_{n,p}^o$ is the universal $*$ -algebra generated by a unitary (n,p) -matrix: $O_{n,p}^o$ is the quotient of $\mathbb{C}\{a_{ij}, a_{ij}^*\}_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p}$ by the two-sided $*$ -ideal generated by the $2np$ relations $aa^* = a^*a = 1$.*

It is easily seen that there is a non-trivial $*$ -representation of $O_{n,p}^o$ on a separable Hilbert space, and hence a C^* -semi-norm on $O_{n,p}^o$.

The upperbound of C^* -semi-norms on $O_{n,p}^o$ exists since the matrix a is unitary. For all $x \in O_{n,p}^o$, let $\|x\|_\infty = \sup \|\pi(x)\|$ where π runs over all Hilbert space $*$ -representations of $O_{n,p}^o$. Let $N = \{x \in O_{n,p}^o, \|x\|_\infty = 0\}$. Then N is a two-sided $*$ -ideal of $O_{n,p}^o$ and $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ produces a C^* -norm on $O_{n,p}^o/N$.

Definition 6.1.2 *The C^* -algebra $O_{n,p}$ is the C^* -algebra completion of $O_{n,p}^o/N$ with respect to $\|\cdot\|_\infty$.*

Universal property of $O_{n,p}$: there is an obvious $*$ -homomorphism $i : O_{n,p}^o \longrightarrow O_{n,p}$ and if $\pi : O_{n,p}^o \longrightarrow B$ is a $*$ -homomorphism into a C^* -algebra B , there is a unique $*$ -homomorphism $\tilde{\pi} : O_{n,p} \longrightarrow B$ such that $\tilde{\pi} \circ i = \pi$.

There is a $*$ -algebra isomorphism $\varphi : O_{n,p}^o \longrightarrow O_{p,n}^o$ given by $\varphi(a_{ij}) = a_{ji}^*$, and thus by the universal property the C^* -algebras $O_{n,p}$ and $O_{p,n}$ are isomorphic.

When $p = 1$ the C^* -algebra $O_{n,1}$ is isomorphic to the Cuntz algebra O_n ([6]). If $n \neq 1$, then O_n is a simple C^* -algebra ([6]). The following question arises naturally: if $n \neq p$, is $O_{n,p}$ a simple C^* -algebra?

6.2 Construction of universal Galois extensions

Definition 6.2.1 *A Hopf $*$ -algebra A is said to be a matrix Hopf $*$ -algebra if it is generated (as a $*$ -algebra) by elements $(a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ such that $\Delta(a_{ij}) = \sum a_{ij} \otimes a_{jk}$ and $\varepsilon(a_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$.*

A compact matrix quantum group is a compact quantum group $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ such that A is a matrix Hopf $$ -algebra*

Theorem 6.2.2 *Let A be a unitarizable matrix Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Then there is a surjective (and non injective) $*$ -homomorphism $\varphi : O_{n,p}^o \longrightarrow Z$ for some integers n and p . Moreover there is a surjective $*$ -homomorphism $\tilde{\varphi} : O_{n,p} \longrightarrow \overline{Z}$ where \overline{Z} denotes the C^* -algebra completion of Z with respect to an arbitrary C^* -norm.*

Proof. Let η be a $*$ -fibre functor on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ such that $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega) \cong Z$. Let $(a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ be generators of A and let V be the obvious n -dimensional comodule associated to the (a_{ij}) 's. There are invariant scalar products on V and \overline{V} , and for every object W of $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$, there is an isometry from W into a direct sum of tensor powers of V and \overline{V} . This fact implies that $\text{Hom}^\vee(\eta, \omega)$ and therefore Z is generated as a $*$ -algebra by elements $(z_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p}$ where $p = \dim \eta(V)$. Moreover one can assume that these elements satisfy the relations of $O_{n,p}^o$ (choose orthonormal bases of V and $\eta(V)$ and use step 3 in the proof of theorem 4.3.4). We get a surjective $*$ -homomorphism $\varphi : O_{n,p}^o \longrightarrow Z$.

The comodule \overline{V} is unitarizable. Let us choose orthonormal bases of \overline{V} and $\eta(\overline{V})$: it is easily seen that there are matrices $G \in GL_p(\mathbb{C})$ and $F \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ such that the matrix $F\overline{z}G^{-1}$ is unitary (the matrix F is such that $F\overline{a}F^{-1}$ is unitary). This means that φ is not injective.

Let $\tilde{\varphi} : O_{n,p} \longrightarrow \overline{Z}$ be the C^* -homomorphism produced by the universal property of $O_{n,p}$. Then $\tilde{\varphi}$ is surjective since $\tilde{\varphi}(O_{n,p})$ is a sub- C^* -algebra of \overline{Z} containing a dense sub-algebra. \square

Remark 6.2.3 We could say that $\tilde{\varphi}$ is not injective if we knew that the ideal N of 6.1 is trivial.

The proof of this result leads us to the following definition:

Definition 6.2.4 *Let $G \in GL_p(\mathbb{C})$ and let $F \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. The $*$ -algebra $A_u^o(F, G)$ is the quotient of the free $*$ -algebra $\mathbb{C}\{z_{ij}, z_{ij}^*\}_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p}$ by the two-sided $*$ -ideal generated by the relations $zz^* = z^*z = 1$ and $F\overline{z}G^{-1}$ unitary.*

When $n = p$ and $F = G$, the above defined algebras are the universal quantum groups of Van Daele and Wang ([26]): $A_u^o(F) = A_u^o(F, F)$ is a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra (by its definition), whose representation theory is studied in [3]. There is a coaction $\alpha_{(F,G)} : A_u^o(F, G) \longrightarrow A_u^o(F) \otimes A_u^o(F, G)$ defined by $\alpha_{F,G}(z_{ij}) = \sum_k a_{ik} \otimes z_{kj}$ where the a_{ik} 's denote the generators of $A_u^o(F)$.

The following result is contained in the proof of theorem 6.2.2.

Corollary 6.2.5 *Let A be a unitarizable matrix Hopf $*$ -algebra and let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension endowed with a positive Haar measure. Then there is a surjective $*$ -homomorphism $\varphi : A_u^o(F, G) \longrightarrow Z$ for some matrices $G \in GL_p(\mathbb{C})$ and $F \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. Furthermore $\alpha_Z \circ \varphi = (1 \otimes \varphi) \circ \alpha_{(F,G)}$.*

The next result is a useful criterion to ensure the existence of a positive Haar measure.

Proposition 6.2.6 *Let A be a unitarizable matrix Hopf $*$ -algebra with $\varphi : A_u^o(F) \longrightarrow A$ a surjective $*$ -homomorphism for some $F \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. Let Z be an A - $*$ -Galois extension. Assume that there is a surjective $*$ -homomorphism $\psi : A_u^o(F, G) \longrightarrow Z$ satisfying $\alpha_Z \circ \phi = (1 \otimes \phi) \circ \alpha_{(F, G)}$ for some $G \in GL_p(\mathbb{C})$. Then there is a positive Haar measure on Z .*

Proof. Let $(a_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}$ be the generators of A provided by φ : we have $a^*a = aa^* = 1$ and the matrix $F\bar{a}F^{-1}$ is unitary. Let V be the obvious n -dimensional unitary A -comodule associated to the a_{ij} 's with orthonormal basis v_1, \dots, v_n . Let $(z_{ij})_{1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq p}$ be the generators of Z provided by ψ : we have $zz^* = z^*z = 1$ and $F\bar{z}G^{-1}$ is unitary.

By theorem 4.3.4 it is sufficient to show that the fibre functor $\eta_Z : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \text{Vect}_f(\mathbb{C})$ of 2.2 factorizes through a $*$ -fibre functor $\eta_Z^\circ : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$.

We first show that the maps defined in step 1 of the proof of proposition 4.3.1 are scalar products on $V \wedge Z$ and $\bar{V} \wedge Z$. Let $\sigma_j = \sum_i v_i \otimes z_{ij}$. It is obvious that (σ_j) is an orthonormal basis for $V \wedge Z$. Now let $t = (t_{ij}) = F\bar{z}G^{-1}$ and let $\bar{w}_1, \dots, \bar{w}_n$ be an orthonormal basis of \bar{V} . It is easy to check that the elements $\tau_j = \sum_i \bar{w}_i \otimes t_{ij}$ belong to $\bar{V} \wedge Z$ and that (τ_j) is an orthonormal basis for the sesquilinear map defined in step 1 of the proof of proposition 4.3.1.

Let \mathcal{C} be the full subcategory of $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ whose objects are tensor powers of V and \bar{V} . It is then easily seen that the sesquilinear maps defined in step 1 of proposition 4.3.1 are scalar products for all objects of \mathcal{C} and that the monoidal constraints are unitary maps. Thus we get a monoidal $*$ -functor $\eta_Z^\circ : \mathcal{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$. Every object of $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ can be isometrically embedded into a direct sum of objects of \mathcal{C} . Hence η_Z° can be extended into a $*$ -fibre functor $\eta_Z^\circ : \mathcal{U}_f(A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}$ (see lemma 6.5 in [9], the whole $*$ -structure of $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ is determined by its isometries). \square

Let $G \in GL_p(\mathbb{C})$ and let $F \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. Assume that $A_u^o(F, G)$ is a non-zero algebra. Then $A_u^o(F, G)$ is an $A_u^o(F)$ - $*$ -Galois extension. This can be proved in the same way we have shown that $GL_q(2, -2)$ is a $GL_q(2)$ -Galois extension. By proposition 6.2.6 there is a positive Haar measure on $A_u^o(F, G)$ and therefore there is a C^* -norm on $A_u^o(F, G)$ by theorem 5.2.1. Let us denote by $A_u(F, G)$ the C^* -algebra completion of $A_u^o(F, G)$ with respect to the maximal C^* -norm.

Corollary 6.2.7 *Let $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ be a compact matrix quantum group and let $(Z, \|\cdot\|)$ be an $(A, \|\cdot\|)$ -Galois extension. Let \bar{Z} be the C^* -algebra completion of Z . Then there is a surjective $*$ -homomorphism $\tilde{\psi} : A_u(F, G) \longrightarrow \bar{Z}$ for some matrices $G \in GL_p(\mathbb{C})$ and $F \in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$.*

Corollaries 6.2.5 and 6.2.7 justify the term universal Galois extension for our algebras $A_u^o(F, G)$ and $A_u(F, G)$.

We end this subsection by a discussion on the preservation of dimensions by a $*$ -fibre functor. Let A be a unitarizable Hopf $*$ -algebra and let V be a n -dimensional unitary

A -comodule. Let η be a $*$ -fibre functor on $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ such that $\dim \eta(V) = p$ where $p \neq n$. Let $\langle V \rangle$ be the full sub-category of $\mathcal{U}_f(A)$ whose objects are sub-objects of direct sums of tensor powers of V and \bar{V} . Then $\langle V \rangle$ is a monoidal $*$ -category with conjugation, and there is a unitarizable matrix Hopf $*$ -algebra B such that $\mathcal{U}_f(B) \xrightarrow{\sim} \langle V \rangle$ ([29]). Hence η induces a $*$ -fibre functor on $\mathcal{U}_f(B)$ and we get a B - $*$ -Galois extension Z endowed with a positive Haar measure. By theorem 6.2.2 there is a surjective (and non-injective) $*$ -homomorphism $O_{n,p}^o \longrightarrow Z$. If we knew that every Hilbert space $*$ -representation of $O_{n,p}^o$ is faithful (this is true in the Cuntz algebra case $p = 1$), we could conclude that $n = p$ and that a $*$ -fibre functor preserves the dimensions of the underlying vector spaces.

When A is of Kac type ($S^2 = Id$), the dimension of the underlying vector spaces and the Longo-Roberts quantum dimension [14] coincide, and thus by [14] a $*$ -fibre functor cannot increase the dimension and it must even preserve them (since it induces a monoidal $*$ -equivalence). In the group case, this observation can be proved by combining our results and Wassermann's multiplicity theorem for ergodic actions of compact groups on operator algebras [27].

6.3 A Galois extension for $U_q(2)$

We use the notation and results of 2.7. We now have $k = \mathbb{C}$ and $q \in \mathbb{R} - \{0\}$.

Let us denote by $U_q(2)$ the Hopf $*$ -algebra whose underlying Hopf algebra is $GL_q(2)$ and whose $*$ -structure is given by $x_{11}^* = x_{22}t$, $x_{12}^* = -q^{-1}x_{21}t$, $x_{21}^* = -qx_{12}t$, $x_{22}^* = x_{11}t$ and $t^* = z_{11}z_{22} - q^{-1}z_{12}z_{21}$. It is well known that $U_q(2)$ is unitarizable.

Proposition 6.3.1 *There is a $*$ -algebra structure on $GL_q(2, -2)$ such that $z_{11}^* = z_{22}\tau$, $z_{12}^* = q^{-1}z_{21}\tau$, $z_{21}^* = q\tau z_{12}$, $z_{22}^* = \tau z_{11}$ et $\tau^* = z_{11}z_{22} + q^{-1}z_{12}z_{21}$. Let us denote by $U_q(2, -2)$ the associated $*$ -algebra. The coaction defined in lemma 2.7.2 turns $U_q(2, -2)$ into a $U_q(2)$ - $*$ -Galois extension. Furthermore the Haar measure on $U_q(2, -2)$ is positive.*

Proof. We leave all the computations to the reader. The only statement which does not follow from routine computations is the positivity of the Haar measure. Let $F_q \in$

$GL_3(\mathbb{C})$ be the matrix $F_q = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -q & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$. There is a surjective $*$ -homomorphism

$\varphi : A_u^o(F_q, F_q) \longrightarrow U_q(2)$ defined by $\varphi(a_{ij}) = x_{ij}$ if i et $j \leq 2$, $\varphi(a_{33}) = t$ and $\varphi(a_{ij}) = 0$ if $i > 2$ or $j > 2$ (in particular $U_q(2)$ is unitarizable). In the same way there is a surjective $*$ -homomorphism $\psi : A_u^o(F_q, F_{-q}) \longrightarrow U_q(2, -2)$ defined by the same formulas. By proposition 6.2.6 there is a positive Haar measure on $U_q(2, -2)$. \square

Let $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ be the upperbound of C^* -semi-norms on $U_q(2)$ and $U_q(2, -2)$ respectively. Proposition 6.3.1 is translated in :

Corollary 6.3.2 *$(U_q(2, -2), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ is a $(U_q(2), \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ -Galois extension.*

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