

[Ma1, Example 1.3.2]. A Hopf algebra over $\mathbb{Q}[q^{\pm 1}]$:

$$\langle 1, X, g^{\pm 1} \rangle / (Xg^{\pm 1} = q^{\pm 1}g^{\pm 1}X),$$

with $\Delta: (X, g^{\pm 1}) \mapsto (X \otimes 1 + g \otimes X, g^{\pm 1} \otimes g^{\pm 1})$, $\epsilon: (X, g^{\pm 1}) \mapsto (0, 1)$, and $S: (X, g^{\pm 1}) \mapsto (-g^{-1}X, g^{\mp 1})$. Has $S^2 \neq 1$.

[Ma2, Example 18.8] (seems to have no universal R formula):

Example 18.8 Given a Cartan and root datum and H, B, \tilde{B} as above, and $q \in k^*$ such that $q_i^2 \neq 1$ for all i , we have an ordinary Hopf algebra $U_q = B' \triangleright \mathfrak{H} \triangleleft B^{\text{op}}$. It consists of generators e_i, f_i, K_μ , the relations

$$K_\mu K_\nu = K_{\mu+\nu}, \quad K_\mu e^i = q^{\langle \mu, i' \rangle} e^i K_\mu, \quad f_i K_\mu = q^{\langle \mu, i' \rangle} K_\mu f_i,$$

$$[e^i, f_j] = \frac{K_i^{\frac{i \cdot j}{2}} - K_i^{-\frac{i \cdot j}{2}}}{q_i - q_i^{-1}} \delta_j^i$$

and the relations coming from the kernels of ev . The coalgebra is

$$\Delta e^i = e^i \otimes K_i^{\frac{i \cdot i}{2}} + 1 \otimes e^i, \quad \Delta f_i = f_i \otimes 1 + K_i^{-\frac{i \cdot i}{2}} \otimes f_i,$$

$$\epsilon(K_\mu) = 1, \quad \epsilon(e^i) = \epsilon(f_i) = 0.$$

The antipode has the usual form uniquely determined by the above.

[CP, Theorem 8.3.9]:

THEOREM 8.3.9 For any finite-dimensional complex simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , $U_h(\mathfrak{g})$ is topologically quasitriangular with universal R -matrix

$$\mathcal{R}_h = \exp \left[h \sum_{i,j} (B^{-1})_{ij} H_i \otimes H_j \right] \prod_{\beta} \exp_{q_\beta} [(1 - q_\beta^{-2}) X_\beta^+ \otimes X_\beta^-],$$

where the product is over all the positive roots of \mathfrak{g} , and the order of the terms is such that the β_r -term appears to the left of the β_s -term if $r > s$ (see 8.1.4). ■

References.

- [CP] V. Chari and A. Pressley, *A Guide to Quantum Groups*, Cambridge University Press, 1994.
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