

置换群 S_6 上的一类 Hopf 代数结构

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摘要: 本文研究了置换群 S_6 上的分次 Hopf 代数的构造问题. 利用箭向, 建立了群的带特征标的分歧系统和分次 Hopf 代数之间的联系, 获得了群 S_6 的特征标和 S_6 的自同构群 $\text{Aut}(S_6)$ 之间的关系. 从而构造出了就 S_6 的某个分歧数据的不同构的所有分次 Hopf 代数.

关键词: Hopf 代数; 箭向; 分歧

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1 引言

通常来讲, 要构造一个 Hopf 代数是件很不容易的事. 然而, 近年来, 很多数学家开始利用箭向来研究代数结构^[1-3], 得到很多可交换与不可交换的 Hopf 代数^[4-5]. 我们在文献^[6-7]中也借助于箭向构造了群上的大量的 Hopf 代数.

设 G 是群, kG 是代数闭域 k 上的一个群代数, 则 Hopf 双模范畴 ${}_{kG}^k\mathcal{M}_{kG}^k$ 等价于直积范畴 $\prod_{C \in K(G)} \mathcal{M}_{kZ_{u(C)}}$, 这里 $K(G)$ 是群 G 的全体共轭类, 映射

$$u: K(G) \rightarrow G, u(C) \in K(G), Z_{u(C)} = \{g \in G | gu(C) = u(C)g\}, \forall C \in K(G). \quad (1.1)$$

$\mathcal{M}_{kZ_{u(C)}}$ 表示右 $kZ_{u(C)}$ 模^[5,8]. 2002 年, 由于数学家 Cibils 和 Rosso 引入了 Hopf 箭向和群的分歧^[8], 使得利用箭向构造 Hopf 代数成为可能^[5]. 2008 年, 张寿全教授等给出了 S_n (此时 $n \neq 6$ ^[9]) 是完全群时的分歧系统, 由此可以构造出一批 Hopf 代数^[10]. 那么对于非完全群 S_6 , 如何构造其上的 Hopf 代数呢? 本文想在这方面做些探讨.

2011 年, Andruskiewitsch, Fantino, Grana 以及 Vendramin 研究出对称群上的有限维逐点 Hopf 代数都是平凡的, 且对于对称群 S_6 , 其上的一型路 Hopf 代数都是无限维的^[11]. 所以我们要构造的一型路 Hopf 代数都是无限维的.

本文约定在代数闭域 k 上讨论, 并且 k 的特征 $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$. 所有代数, 余代数, Hopf 代数等都在域 k 上讨论. 与 Hopf 代数有关的概念参见文献^[12].

2 非完全群 S_6 的特征标和自同构之间的关系

由于非完全群 S_6 也是置换群, 故 S_6 中任意两个元素有相同的共轭类当且仅当它们有相同的循环结构. 从而有以下引理.

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引理 2.1 ^[13] 设 S_6 是包含 6 个元素的集合的全体置换做成的群, $\text{Aut}(S_6)$ 是 S_6 的自同构群, 则 $\text{Aut}(S_6) = \text{Inn}(S_6) \langle \delta \rangle$, 其中 δ 为 2 阶外自同构. 因此 $\text{Aut}(S_6)$ 是一个 1440 阶的群, 是 S_6 的内自同构群和一个 2 阶群的半直积.

由于群 S_6 可由 $\Omega = \{(12), (13), (14), (15), (16)\}$ 生成, 令 $\phi: S_6 \rightarrow S_6$ 是一个映射, 定义

$$\begin{aligned}\phi((12)) &= (12)(36)(45), \phi((13)) = (16)(24)(35), \phi((14)) = (13)(25)(46), \\ \phi((15)) &= (15)(26)(34), \phi((16)) = (14)(23)(56).\end{aligned}$$

可以验证 ϕ 定义了 S_6 的一个外自同构.

令 $\sigma = (12345)$, i_σ 是由 σ 诱导的 S_6 的内自同构, 即任意 $g \in S_6$, 定义 $i_\sigma: S_6 \rightarrow S_6$, $i_\sigma(g) = \sigma g \sigma^{-1}$. 令 $\delta = i_\sigma \phi$, 则 δ 是 2 阶外自同构. 由此得以下结论.

定理 2.2 任意 $h \in S_6$, 定义

$$i_g: S_6 \rightarrow S_6, i_g(h) = ghg^{-1}; \delta_g: S_6 \rightarrow S_6, \delta_g(h) = g\delta(h)g^{-1} = i_{g\sigma}\phi(h),$$

则 $\text{Aut}(S_6) = \{i_g | g \in S_6\} \cup \{\delta_g | g \in S_6\}$.

注 (i) 由于 $\Omega = \{(12), (13), (14), (15), (16)\}$ 可以生成置换群 S_6 , 所以 i_g, δ_g 只需要定义在 Ω 上即可.

(ii) 经过计算, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}\delta((12)) &= (23)(46)(15), \delta((13)) = (26)(35)(41), \delta((14)) = (24)(31)(56), \\ \delta((15)) &= (21)(36)(45), \delta((16)) = (25)(34)(16).\end{aligned}$$

用 $C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_7, C_8, C_9, C_{10}, C_{11}$ 表示 S_6 的全体共轭类, 分别用 (1), (12), (123), (1234), (12345), (123456), (12)(34), (12)(345), (12)(3456), (12)(34)(56), (123)(456) 作为这些共轭类的代表元. 考虑 S_6 的共轭类与特征标的关系, 得到如表 1 ^[13-14].

表 1

共轭类	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	C_5	C_6	C_7	C_8	C_9	C_{10}	C_{11}
置换的奇偶性	偶	奇	偶	奇	偶	奇	偶	奇	偶	奇	偶
元素个数	1	15	40	90	144	120	45	120	90	15	40
特征标 χ_1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
特征标 χ_2	5	3	2	1	0	-1	1	0	-1	-1	-1
特征标 χ_3	9	3	0	-1	-1	0	1	0	1	3	0
特征标 χ_4	10	2	1	0	0	1	-2	-1	0	-2	1
特征标 χ_5	5	1	-1	-1	0	0	1	1	-1	-3	2
特征标 χ_6	16	0	-2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-2
特征标 χ_7	5	-1	-1	1	0	0	1	-1	-1	3	2
特征标 χ_8	10	-2	1	0	0	-1	-2	1	0	2	1
特征标 χ_9	9	-3	0	1	-1	0	1	0	1	-3	0
特征标 χ_{10}	5	-3	2	-1	0	1	1	0	-1	1	-1
特征标 χ_{11}	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1	-1	1

定理 2.3 设 S_6 是 6 个元素上的置换群, i_g, δ_g 如定理 2.2 中所述, 记 $\widehat{S}_6 = \{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_{11}\}$, 其中 $\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_{11}$ 如表 1 中所述. 则对于任意 $g \in S_6$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_j i_g &= \chi_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, 11, \chi_1 \delta_g = \chi_1, \chi_2 \delta_g = \chi_7, \chi_4 \delta_g = \chi_8, \\ \chi_5 \delta_g &= \chi_{10}, \chi_7 \delta_g = \chi_2, \chi_8 \delta_g = \chi_4, \chi_{10} \delta_g = \chi_5. \end{aligned}$$

证 容易看出, 对于任意 $g \in S_6$, 有 $\chi_j i_g = \chi_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, 11, \chi_1 \delta_g = \chi_1$. 下面证明后面 6 个关系式.

记 $\Omega = \{(12), (13), (14), (15), (16)\}$. 任意 $h \in \Omega$, 由于自同构保持元素的阶和共轭类的阶, 因此通过简单计算, 有 $\chi_4 \delta_g(h) = \chi_4(g\delta(h)g^{-1}) = \chi_4 \delta(h) = -2, \chi_8(h) = -2$. 所以 $\chi_4 \delta_g = \chi_8$. 类似的, 得到 $\chi_8 \delta_g = \chi_4; \chi_2 \delta_g = \chi_7; \chi_7 \delta_g = \chi_2; \chi_5 \delta_g = \chi_{10}; \chi_{10} \delta_g = \chi_5$.

由此, 不失一般性, 可设

$$\chi_{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{10}}^a = \begin{cases} \chi_{11}, & 1 \leq a \leq b_1, \\ \chi_{10}, & b_1 < a \leq b_1 + b_2, \\ \chi_9, & b_1 + b_2 < a \leq b_1 + b_2 + b_3, \\ \chi_8, & \sum_{i=1}^3 b_i < a \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i, \\ \chi_7, & \sum_{i=1}^4 b_i < a \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 b_i, \\ \chi_6, & \sum_{i=1}^5 b_i < a \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 b_i, \\ \chi_5, & \sum_{i=1}^6 b_i < a \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 b_i, \\ \chi_4, & \sum_{i=1}^7 b_i < a \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 b_i, \\ \chi_3, & \sum_{i=1}^8 b_i < a \leq \sum_{i=1}^9 b_i, \\ \chi_2, & \sum_{i=1}^9 b_i < a \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} b_i, \\ \chi_1, & \sum_{i=1}^{10} b_i < a, \end{cases} \tag{2.1}$$

这里 a 是一个正整数, b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{10} 是非负整数.

3 S_6 上的分次 Hopf 代数结构

设 \mathbf{N} 表示自然数集合, 得到如下结论.

定理 3.1 设 $G = S_6$ 是置换群, m 是自然数, \mathbf{N} 表示自然数集合, r 是 G 的关于 $r_{C_i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, 11$ 的分歧, $Q = (G, r)$ 是对应的 Hopf 箭向. 如果 $r_{C_1} = m > 0, r_{C_i} = 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, 11$, 那么路余代数 kQ^c 有不同构的分次 Hopf 代数结构 $kQ^c(\alpha^{\chi_s}), s \in \mathbf{N}^{10}$, 其个数与不等式 $s_1 + 2s_2 + s_3 + 2s_4 + 2s_5 + s_6 + s_9 \leq m$ 的非负整数解的个数相同. 记 $x_i = a_{(1),(1)}^{(i)}, y_i = a_{(12),(12)}^{(i)}, z_i = a_{(13),(13)}^{(i)}, p_i = a_{(14),(14)}^{(i)}, q_i = a_{(15),(15)}^{(i)}, v_i = a_{(16),(16)}^{(i)}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 则在 (kQ_1, α^{χ_s}) 上的 kG -模作用为

$$(12) \cdot x_i = y_i, (13) \cdot x_i = z_i, (14) \cdot x_i = p_i, (15) \cdot x_i = q_i, (16) \cdot x_i = v_i;$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(12) \cdot y_i &= x_i, (13) \cdot y_i = a_{(123),(123)}^{(i)}, (14) \cdot y_i = a_{(124),(124)}^{(i)}, \\
(15) \cdot y_i &= a_{(125),(125)}^{(i)}, (16) \cdot y_i = a_{(126),(126)}^{(i)}; \\
(12) \cdot z_i &= a_{(132),(132)}^{(i)}, (13) \cdot z_i = x_i, (14) \cdot z_i = a_{(134),(134)}^{(i)}, \\
(15) \cdot z_i &= a_{(135),(135)}^{(i)}, (16) \cdot z_i = a_{(136),(136)}^{(i)}; \\
(12) \cdot p_i &= a_{(142),(142)}^{(i)}, (13) \cdot p_i = a_{(143),(143)}^{(i)}, (14) \cdot p_i = x_i, \\
(15) \cdot p_i &= a_{(145),(145)}^{(i)}, (16) \cdot p_i = a_{(146),(146)}^{(i)}; \\
(12) \cdot q_i &= a_{(152),(152)}^{(i)}, (13) \cdot q_i = a_{(153),(153)}^{(i)}, (14) \cdot q_i = a_{(154),(154)}^{(i)}, \\
(15) \cdot q_i &= x_i, (16) \cdot q_i = a_{(156),(156)}^{(i)}; \\
(12) \cdot v_i &= a_{(162),(162)}^{(i)}, (13) \cdot v_i = a_{(163),(163)}^{(i)}, (14) \cdot v_i = a_{(164),(164)}^{(i)}, \\
(15) \cdot v_i &= a_{(165),(165)}^{(i)}, (16) \cdot v_i = x_i.
\end{aligned}$$

任意 $t = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$,

$$x_i \cdot (1t) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1t),(1t)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1t),(1t)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -a_{(1t),(1t)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1t),(1t)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1t),(1t)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1t),(1t)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{cases}$$

$$y_i \cdot (12) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i. \end{cases}$$

任意 $t = 3, 4, 5, 6,$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_i \cdot (1t) &= \begin{cases} -3a_{(1t2)(1t2)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1t2)(1t2)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -aa_{(1t2)(1t2)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1t2)(1t2)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1t2)(1t2)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1t2)(1t2)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{cases} \\
 z_i \cdot (13) &= \begin{cases} -3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i. \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

任意 $t = 2, 4, 5, 6,$

$$z_i \cdot (1t) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1t3)(1t3)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1t3)(1t3)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -aa_{(1t3)(1t3)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1t3)(1t3)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1t3)(1t3)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1t3)(1t3)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{cases}$$

$$p_i \cdot (14) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i. \end{cases}$$

任意 $t = 2, 3, 5, 6,$

$$p_i \cdot (1t) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1t4)(1t4)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1t4)(1t4)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -aa_{(1t4)(1t4)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1t4)(1t4)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1t4)(1t4)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1t4)(1t4)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{cases}$$

$$q_i \cdot (15) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i. \end{cases}$$

任意 $t = 2, 3, 4, 6,$

$$q_i \cdot (1t) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1t5)(1t5)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1t5)(1t5)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -aa_{(1t5)(1t5)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1t5)(1t5)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1t5)(1t5)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1t5)(1t5)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{cases}$$

$$v_i \cdot (16) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1)(1)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i. \end{cases}$$

任意 $t = 2, 3, 4, 5,$

$$v_i \cdot (1t) = \begin{cases} -3a_{(1t6)(1t6)}^{(i)}, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2a_{(1t6)(1t6)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -aa_{(1t6)(1t6)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ a_{(1t6)(1t6)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2a_{(1t6)(1t6)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3a_{(1t6)(1t6)}^{(i)}, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i. \end{cases}$$

证 设 r 是群 G 的满足 $r_{C_1} = m > 0, r_{C_i} = 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, 11$ 的分歧, $Q = (G, r)$ 是对应的 Hopf 箭向. 则由文献 [5] 得 ${}^x(Q_1)^x = \{a_{x,x}^{(i)} \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, m\}$. 对任意 $x, y \in G, x \neq y$, 有 ${}^y(Q_1)^x$ 是空集. 显然 $Z_{u((1))} = G, \widehat{G} = \{\chi_1, \chi_2, \dots, \chi_{11}\}$. 任意 $s = (s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{10}) \in \mathbf{N}^{10}$, 设 $\chi_{C_1}^{(i)} = \chi_{s_1 s_2 \dots s_{10}}^{(i)}$. 由于 $r_{C_1} = m > 0, r_{C_i} = 0, i = 2, 3, \dots, 11$, 所以 $\chi_s = \{\chi_{C_1}^{(i)} \in \widehat{G} \mid 1 \leq i \leq m\}$ 是关于 r 的带有特征标的全部分歧系统, 简记为 RSC. 对于任意 $s, l \in \mathbf{N}^{10}$, 有 $\chi_s \cong \chi_l$ 当且仅当 $s = l$ 或 $s_1 = l_2, s_2 = l_7, s_3 = l_3, s_4 = l_8, s_5 = l_{10}, s_6 = l_6, s_7 = l_2, s_8 = l_4, s_9 = l_9, s_{10} = l_5$.

事实上, 如果 $s = l$, 显然 $\chi_s = \chi_l$, 自然有 $\chi_s \cong \chi_l$. 对于其他情形, 由于

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_s &= \underbrace{\{\chi_{11}, \dots, \chi_{11}\}}_{s_1} \underbrace{\{\chi_{10}, \dots, \chi_{10}\}}_{s_2} \underbrace{\{\chi_9, \dots, \chi_9\}}_{s_3} \underbrace{\{\chi_8, \dots, \chi_8\}}_{s_4} \underbrace{\{\chi_7, \dots, \chi_7\}}_{s_5} \underbrace{\{\chi_6, \dots, \chi_6\}}_{s_6} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\{\chi_5, \dots, \chi_5\}}_{s_7} \underbrace{\{\chi_4, \dots, \chi_4\}}_{s_8} \underbrace{\{\chi_3, \dots, \chi_3\}}_{s_9} \underbrace{\{\chi_2, \dots, \chi_2\}}_{s_{10}} \underbrace{\{\chi_1, \dots, \chi_1\}}_{m - \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i}, \\ \chi_l &= \underbrace{\{\chi_{11}, \dots, \chi_{11}\}}_{l_1} \underbrace{\{\chi_{10}, \dots, \chi_{10}\}}_{l_2} \underbrace{\{\chi_9, \dots, \chi_9\}}_{l_3} \underbrace{\{\chi_8, \dots, \chi_8\}}_{l_4} \underbrace{\{\chi_7, \dots, \chi_7\}}_{l_5} \underbrace{\{\chi_6, \dots, \chi_6\}}_{l_6} \\ &\quad \underbrace{\{\chi_5, \dots, \chi_5\}}_{l_7} \underbrace{\{\chi_4, \dots, \chi_4\}}_{l_8} \underbrace{\{\chi_3, \dots, \chi_3\}}_{l_9} \underbrace{\{\chi_2, \dots, \chi_2\}}_{l_{10}} \underbrace{\{\chi_1, \dots, \chi_1\}}_{m - \sum_{i=1}^{10} l_i}. \end{aligned}$$

由定理 2.3, 任意 $g \in G, \chi_1 \delta_g = \chi_1, \chi_2 \delta_g = \chi_7, \chi_4 \delta_g = \chi_8, \chi_5 \delta_g = \chi_{10}, \chi_7 \delta_g = \chi_2, \chi_8 \delta_g = \chi_4, \chi_{10} \delta_g = \chi_5$, 有

- (i) $\delta_g : G \rightarrow G$ 是一个群同构.
- (ii) 任意 $\alpha, \beta \in G$, 显然 $\delta(\alpha\beta) = \delta(\alpha)\delta(\beta)$.

固定映射 $u : K(G) \rightarrow G$,

$$\begin{aligned} u(C_1) &= (1), u(C_2) = (12), u(C_3) = (123), u(C_4) = (1234), \\ u(C_5) &= (12345), u(C_6) = (123456), u(C_7) = (12)(34), u(C_8) = (123)(45), \\ u(C_9) &= (1234)(56), u(C_{10}) = (12)(34)(56), u(C_{11}) = (123)(456). \end{aligned}$$

任意 $C_i \in K(G), g \in G$, 存在元素 $h_{C_i} \in G$ 使得

$$\delta_g(h_{C_i} u(C_i) h_{C_i}^{-1}) = u(\delta_g(C_i)), i = 1, 2, \dots, 11.$$

事实上, 有

$$\begin{aligned} h_{C_1} &= (1), h_{C_2} = i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(156432)\sigma), h_{C_3} = i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(2463)\sigma), \\ h_{C_4} &= i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(15462)\sigma), h_{C_5} = i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}\sigma), h_{C_6} = i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(245)(63)\sigma), \\ h_{C_7} &= i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(264)(35)\sigma), h_{C_8} = i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(26354)\sigma), h_{C_9} = i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(2453)\sigma), \\ h_{C_{10}} &= i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(13)\sigma), h_{C_{11}} = i^{-1}(\sigma^{-1}g^{-1}(26)\sigma). \end{aligned}$$

- (iii) 任意 $C \in K(G)$, 存在双射 $f_{C_1} : I_{C_1}(r) \rightarrow I_{\delta_g(C_1)}(r)$ 使得

$$f_{C_1}(1, \dots, s_1, s_1 + 1, \dots, s_1 + s_2, \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 s_i\right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 s_i\right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 s_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^6 s_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \right) + 1, \dots, \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^8 s_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^9 s_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^9 s_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i \right) + 1, \dots, m) \\
 = & (1, \dots, l_1, \left(\sum_{i=1}^6 l_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^7 l_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^2 l_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^3 l_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^7 l_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^8 l_i, \\
 & \left(\sum_{i=1}^9 l_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^{10} l_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^5 l_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^6 l_i, l_1 + 1, \dots, l_1 + l_2, \left(\sum_{i=1}^3 l_i \right) + 1, \dots, \\
 & \sum_{i=1}^4 l_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^8 l_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^9 l_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^4 l_i \right) + 1, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^5 l_i, \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} l_i \right) + 1, \dots, m), \\
 & f_{C_i} : I_{C_i}(r) \rightarrow I_{\delta_g(C_i)}(r), i = 2, 3, \dots, 11
 \end{aligned}$$

是空映射. 由定理 2.3, 对任意 $h \in Z_{u(C_1)}$,

$$i \in I_{C_1}(r), \chi_{\delta_g(C_1)}^{f_{C_1(i)}}(\delta_g(h_{C_1}^{-1} h h_{C_1})) = \chi_{\delta_g(C_1)}^{f_{C_1(i)}} \delta_g(h) = \chi_{C_1}^i(h).$$

故 $\chi_s \cong \chi_t$.

由此, $\{\chi_s | s \in \mathbf{N}^{10}\}$ 是关于 r 的互不同构的所有的RSC, 该集合的基数恰好等于不等式 $s_1 + 2s_2 + s_3 + 2s_4 + 2s_5 + s_6 + s_9 \leq m$ 的非负整数解的个数. 由于域 k 的特征 $\text{char}(k) \neq 2$, 所有右 kG -模是逐点的. 由文献 [5] 的定理 2.2, 得到路余代数 kQ^c 的不同构的余路 Hopf 代数结构 $kQ^c(\alpha^{\chi_s}), s \in \mathbf{N}^{10}$. 设 $s \in \mathbf{N}^{10}$. 为简便起见, 记

$$x_i = a_{(1),(1)}^{(i)}, y_i = a_{(12),(12)}^{(i)}, z_i = a_{(13),(13)}^{(i)}, p_i = a_{(14),(14)}^{(i)}, q_i = a_{(15),(15)}^{(i)}, v_i = a_{(16),(16)}^{(i)},$$

$i = 1, 2, \dots, m$. 由文献 [5] 的等式 (2.2), 得到 (kQ_1, α^{χ_s}) 上的所有 kG -模作用. 证毕.

推论 3.2 设 $kQ^c(\alpha^{\chi_s}), s \in \mathbf{N}^{10}$ 如定理 3.1 中所述, 则 $kQ^c(\alpha^{\chi_s})$ 的子 Hopf 代数 $kG[kQ_1; \alpha^{\chi_s}]$ 由 (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), $x_i, y_i, z_i, p_i, q_i, v_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, m$ 生成, 生成关系为

$$x_i \cdot (12) = \begin{cases} -3y_i, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2y_i, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -y_i, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ y_i, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ y_i, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ y_i, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{cases}$$

$$x_i \cdot (13) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3z_i, \quad s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2z_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -z_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ z_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ z_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ z_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_i \cdot (14) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3p_i, \quad s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2p_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -p_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ p_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2p_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3p_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_i \cdot (15) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -3q_i, \quad s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2q_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -q_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ q_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2q_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3q_i, \quad \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i. \end{array} \right.$$

$$x_i \cdot (16) = \begin{cases} -3v_i, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2v_i, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -v_i, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ v_i, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2v_i, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3v_i, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i, \end{cases}$$

$$x_i \cdot x_j = x_j \cdot x_i, 1 \leq i, j \leq m.$$

$$z_i \cdot (13) = p_i \cdot (14) = q_i \cdot (15) = v_i \cdot (16) = y_i \cdot (12)$$

$$= \begin{cases} -3x_i, & s_1 < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i, \\ -2x_i, & \sum_{i=1}^3 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i, \\ -x_i, & \sum_{i=1}^4 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i \text{ 或 } 1 \leq i \leq s_1, \\ 0, & \sum_{i=1}^5 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i, \\ x_i, & \sum_{i=1}^6 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i \text{ 或 } \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i < i \leq m, \\ 2x_i, & \sum_{i=1}^7 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i, \\ 3x_i, & \sum_{i=1}^8 s_i < i \leq \sum_{i=1}^{10} s_i. \end{cases}$$

余代数结构为 $\Delta((1t)) = ((1t)) \otimes ((1t)), \varepsilon((1t)) = 1, S((1t)) = (1t), t = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,$
 $\Delta(w) = (1) \otimes w + w \otimes (1), \varepsilon(w) = 0, S(w) = -w,$ 这里 $w = x_i, y_i, z_i, p_i, q_i, v_i,$ 而

$$x_i = a_{(1),(1)}^{(i)}, y_i = a_{(12),(12)}^{(i)}, z_i = a_{(13),(13)}^{(i)}, p_i = a_{(14),(14)}^{(i)},$$

$$q_i = a_{(15),(15)}^{(i)}, v_i = a_{(16),(16)}^{(i)}, i = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

证 由文献 [15] 中一型路代数的乘法关系, 经过计算, 容易得出上述所有关系.

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A CLASS OF HOPF ALGEBRAS ON PERMUTATION GROUP S_6

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Abstract: In this paper, we study the construction of a class of graded Hopf algebras on S_6 , where S_6 is a permutation group. With the help of quiver, we establish a correlation between the ramification system of a group with characters and graded Hopf algebras, and give the relation between the characters and automorphisms of S_6 . Then we work out the structures of the non-isomorphic graded Hopf algebras when the ramification data r of S_6 is given.

Keywords: Hopf algebra; quiver; ramification

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