

[For printing](#) **Alex Chirvasitu, S. Paul Smith and Liang Ze Wong**

Vol. 292 (2018), No. 2, 305–354

DOI: [10.2140/pjm.2018.292.305](https://doi.org/10.2140/pjm.2018.292.305)

Abstract

We examine the relationship between certain noncommutative analogues of projective 3-space, \mathbb{P}^3 , and the quantized enveloping algebras $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$. The relationship is mediated by certain noncommutative graded algebras S , one for each $q \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, having a degree-two central element c such that $S[c^{-1}]_0 \cong U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$. The noncommutative analogues of \mathbb{P}^3 are the spaces $\text{Proj}_{\text{nc}}(S)$. We show how the points, fat points, lines, and quadrics, in $\text{Proj}_{\text{nc}}(S)$, and their incidence relations, correspond to finite-dimensional irreducible representations of $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_2)$, Verma modules, annihilators of Verma modules, and homomorphisms between them.

Keywords

noncommutative algebraic geometry, quantum groups, quantum \mathfrak{sl}_2

Mathematical Subject Classification 2010

Primary: 14A22, 16S38, 16W50, 17B37

Milestones

Received: 12 December 2016
Revised: 14 July 2017
Accepted: 24 July 2017
Published: 17 October 2017

Authors

[Alex Chirvasitu](#)

Department of
Mathematics
University at Buffalo
Buffalo, NY
United States

Department of
Mathematics
University of Washington
Seattle, WA
United States

[S. Paul Smith](#)

Department of
Mathematics
University of Washington
Seattle, WA
United States

[Liang Ze Wong](#)

Department of
Mathematics
University of Washington
Seattle, WA
United States

Recent Issues

Vol. 307: [1](#) [2](#)

Vol. 306: [1](#) [2](#)

Vol. 305: [1](#) [2](#)

Vol. 304: [1](#) [2](#)

Vol. 303: [1](#) [2](#)

Vol. 302: [1](#) [2](#)

Vol. 301: [1](#) [2](#)

Vol. 300: [1](#) [2](#)

Online Archive

Volume:

Issue:

[1](#)

[2](#)

[3](#)

[4](#)

The Journal

[Subscriptions](#)

[Editorial Board](#)

[Officers](#)

[Contacts](#)

[Submission Guidelines](#)

[Submission Form](#)

[Policies for Authors](#)

ISSN: 1945-5844 (e-only)

ISSN: 0030-8730 (print)

[Special Issues](#)

[Author Index](#)

[To Appear](#)

[Other MSP Journals](#)

Noncommutative Geometry and quantum statistical mechanical systems. by. Matthew Terje Aadne. This innerproduct turns $L^2(X, \mu)$ into a Hilbert space. In the chapters that follow we will be especially interested in the case where the measure space (X, A, μ) is discrete, meaning that the sigma algebra A is the power set and μ is the counting measure. In this case we use the notation $l^2(X, \mu)$ instead of $L^2(X, \mu)$. In the discrete case we have a particularly handy basis for $l^2(X, \mu)$. For each $x \in X$ let $x : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be defined by 1 if $y = x$ $x(y) = 0$ otherwise. The collection forms an orthonormal basis for $l^2(X, \mu)$, meaning that. then if $S \cap S^{-1} = \{e\}$ we may define a partial order \leq_S on $G(S)$, turning it into a partially ordered group, by. "The Noncommutative Algebraic Geometry of Quantum Projective Spaces," a dissertation prepared by Peter D. Goetz in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree in the Department of Mathematics. This dissertation has been approved and accepted by AREAS OF SPECIAL INTEREST: Noncommutative Ring Theory Algebraic Geometry. PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE: Graduate Teaching Assistant, Department of Mathematics, University of Oregon, Eugene, 1999-2003. In Construction 1 we build an Ore extension of the first homogenized Weyl algebra $A_1(k)$. From this we construct a one parameter family of generic quantum P^3 's, denoted by S_α , $\alpha \in k^*$. We refer the reader to III.2 for the definition of S_α . The main result is Theorem III.2.7 The softening of a quantum group is considered, and we introduce q curvatures satisfying q Bianchi identities, a basic ingredient for the construction of q gravity and q gauge theories. An introduction to noncommutative differential geometry on quantum groups. @article{Aschieri1993ANIT, title={AN INTRODUCTION TO NONCOMMUTATIVE DIFFERENTIAL GEOMETRY ON QUANTUM GROUPS}, author={Paolo Aschieri and Leonardo Castellani}, journal={International Journal of Modern Physics A}, year={1993}, volume={08}, pages={1667-1706} }. Paolo Aschieri, Leonardo Castellani. Published 1993. Noncommutative geometry (NCG) is a branch of mathematics concerned with a geometric approach to noncommutative algebras, and with the construction of spaces that are locally presented by noncommutative algebras of functions (possibly in some generalized sense). A noncommutative algebra is an associative algebra in which the multiplication is not commutative, that is, for which. does not always equal. Noncommutative geometry. Quite the same Wikipedia. Just better. Noncommutative geometry (NCG) is a branch of mathematics concerned with a geometric approach to noncommutative algebras, and with the construction of spaces that are locally presented by noncommutative algebras of functions (possibly in some generalized sense). A. L. Rosenberg has created a rather general relative concept of noncommutative quasicompact scheme (over a base category), abstracting the Grothendieck's study of morphisms of schemes and covers in terms of categories of quasicoherent sheaves and flat localization functors.[5] There is also another interesting approach via localization theory, due to Fred Van Oystaeyen, Luc Willaert and Alain Verschoren, where.