

A COMBINATORIAL IDENTITY AND THE FINITE DUAL OF INFINITE DIHEDRAL GROUP ALGEBRA

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ABSTRACT. In this paper, we find a combinatorial identity which is related to the multi-dimensional integral γ_m in the study of divisor functions (see (1)). As an application, we determine the finite dual of the group algebra of infinite dihedral group.

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout, \mathbb{k} is an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero and all vector spaces are \mathbb{k} -spaces. Let m and n be two positive integers, and $U = U(m, n) = \{1, 2, \dots, m + n\}$.

1.1. Motivation. It is known that it is quite hard to determine the finite dual H° of an infinite dimensional Hopf algebra H in general. Of course, the most direct way to get H° is by definition. For this, recall that H° is the Hopf algebra generated by $f \in H^*$ which vanish on an ideal $I \subset H$ of finite codimension. This means that we need a description of *all* finite codimensional ideals which is impossible in general. To the authors' knowledge, there are two other ways to get H° if H is good enough. One is applying the well-known Cartier-Konstant-Milnor-Moore's Theorem ([14]) if H happens to be commutative. The related idea and method were generalized further (see [15, Chapter 9], [6]). Another one is applying representation theoretical way if the representation category $\text{Rep-}H$ of finite dimensional modules happens to be very nice (see [17]).

The class of affine prime Hopf algebras of Gelfand-Kirillov dimension (GK-dimension for short) has been studied very well in the past ([13, 19, 5, 12]) and the regular ones were classified at last in [19]. An interesting fact is that all affine prime regular Hopf algebras are commutative-by-finite [4], that is, a finite module over a normal commutative Hopf subalgebra. This suggests that we have a chance to get the finite duals of affine prime regular Hopf algebras of GK-dimension one explicitly. As a step to test it, in this paper we consider the group algebra $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$ of the infinite dihedral group \mathbb{D}_∞ .

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Meanwhile, in the study of divisor functions [9, 16], the following multi-dimensional integral plays an important role:

$$\gamma_m(c) = \frac{1}{m!G(m+1)^2} \int_{[0,1]^m} \delta(s_1 + s_2 + \cdots + s_m - c) \prod_{i < j} (s_i - s_j)^2 ds_1 \cdots ds_m. \quad (1)$$

Here $\delta(\cdot)$ is the Dirac δ -function, m is a positive integer and $G(m+1) := (m-1)! \cdots 1!$ is the Barnes G-function. It is shown in [9] that for each m , $\gamma_m(c)$ is a polynomial in c . A closely related type of polynomials (in fact, the integral of γ_m) show up in the study of moments of the Riemann zeta function [3]. The polynomials γ_m also find connections to Hankel determinants [1, 7] and the Painlevé V equation [1]. Based on these, it is interesting to study the discrete analogue (or some variations) of γ_m . It turns out that there is a connection between the above two aspects.

1.2. Ideas and Main results. To describe the main results, we fix some notions at first. Recall that m and n are positive integers, and $U = U(m, n) = \{1, 2, \dots, m+n\}$. For a set $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ of nonnegative integers whose elements are listed in increasing order, we denote by V_X the Vandermonde determinant of X . That is,

$$V_X = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m} (x_j - x_i).$$

Our first result is the following identity of combinatorial nature.

Theorem 1. *Let $t \in \left[\frac{m(m+1)}{2}, \frac{m(m+1)}{2} + mn\right]$ be an integer, and let $t^* = t - \frac{m(m+1)}{2}$. We have*

$$\sum_{\substack{X=\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \subset U \\ \sum x_i = t}} V_X V_Y = G(m+1)G(n+1) \binom{mn}{t^*}.$$

Here the sum is over all subsets X of U whose elements' sum is t , and $Y = U - X$.

The sum $\sum V_X V_Y$ in our Theorem 1 should be compared with

$$\sum_{\substack{X=\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \subset U \\ \sum x_i = t}} V_X^2 \quad (2)$$

which is a discrete analogue of $\gamma_m \cdot G(m+1)^2$. Here we have dropped the $m!$ since each set of values for the s_i 's is counted $m!$ times in (1). To see that (2) is indeed a discrete analogue of $\gamma_m \cdot G(m+1)^2$, one can use a Riemann-sum to approximate γ_m by restricting each s_i on the set $\{\frac{1}{N}, \frac{2}{N}, \dots, \frac{N}{N}\}$ for some large N .

The precise expressions for the polynomials γ_m are rather complicated (see [9, 1]). Thus, one expects a similar complication for its discrete analogue (2). This is indeed the case. Using Lemma 5 (see below) we can relate the quantity V_X to a counting problem of certain *triangular* arrays, and consequently relate $\sum V_X^2$ to counting certain *square* arrays. The later has been studied in [9], and it turns out that there is no simple expression for the value of (2), except for t in a small restricted range. On the contrary, the sum $\sum V_X V_Y$ in Theorem 1 cannot be related to counting square arrays. Instead, it is about counting pairs of certain triangular arrays. Such problems should in general be more difficult; however, it turns out that in our case we are able to take advantage of the fact that X and Y are complementary sets. This complementary structure makes the corresponding arrays of X and Y relate in a nice way, which enables us to make use

of the *Robinson-Schensted-Knuth correspondence* and get a *neat* result on the right-hand side of Theorem 1.

Remark. After we uploaded our manuscript to arxiv, Christian Krattenthaler informed us that he was able to deduce Theorem 1 using a different method. We would like to thank him for communicating his alternative proof.

By taking $m = n$ in Theorem 1 we can prove the following result, which relates the combinatorial identity we found to the question about the finite dual $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$ of the infinite dihedral group algebra $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$.

Corollary 2. *Let x be an indeterminate and A be the $2m \times 2m$ matrix*

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ x & x & \cdots & x & x^{-1} & x^{-1} & \cdots & x^{-1} \\ x^2 & 2x^2 & \cdots & 2^{m-1}x^2 & x^{-2} & 2x^{-2} & \cdots & 2^{m-1}x^{-2} \\ x^3 & 3x^3 & \cdots & 3^{m-1}x^3 & x^{-3} & 3x^{-3} & \cdots & 3^{m-1}x^{-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x^M & Mx^M & \cdots & M^{m-1}x^M & x^{-M} & Mx^{-M} & \cdots & M^{m-1}x^{-M} \end{pmatrix}$$

where $M = 2m - 1$. Then the determinant

$$|A| = G(m+1)^2 \cdot (x^{-1} - x)^{m^2}. \quad (3)$$

Proof. Multiplying the matrix A by x, x^2, \dots, x^{2m-1} on the second row, third row, ..., and the last row respectively, we get

$$B := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ x^2 & x^2 & \cdots & x^2 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x^4 & 2x^4 & \cdots & 2^{m-1}x^4 & 1 & 2 & \cdots & 2^{m-1} \\ x^6 & 3x^6 & \cdots & 3^{m-1}x^6 & 1 & 3 & \cdots & 3^{m-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ x^{2M} & Mx^{2M} & \cdots & M^{m-1}x^{2M} & 1 & M & \cdots & M^{m-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

To show the result, it is enough to prove that

$$|B| = G(m+1)^2 \cdot x^{m^2-m} (1 - x^2)^{m^2}.$$

By definition, $|B|$ is a polynomial of $y := x^2$. It is not hard to see that the coefficient of y^t (for $\frac{m(m+1)}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{m(m+1)}{2} + m^2$) on left-hand side is exactly equal to

$$(-1)^{t - \frac{m(m+1)}{2}} \sum_{\substack{X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \subset U \\ \sum x_i = t}} V_X V_Y$$

for $n = m$ and on right-hand side is

$$(-1)^{t - \frac{m(m+1)}{2}} G(m+1)^2 \binom{m^2}{t^*}.$$

Then we get the desired result by applying Theorem 1 directly. \square

Now we state our last result. It is known that the group algebra $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$ is a prime regular Hopf algebra of GK-dimension one (see, say [13]). Our goal is to describe the finite dual $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty^\circ$

of $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$. To this end, we define a Hopf algebra $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty^\circ$ using generators and relations. See Subsection 3.1 for the definition of this Hopf algebra.

Our final result is

Theorem 3. *We have a Hopf isomorphism*

$$(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ \cong \mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty^\circ.$$

1.3. Organization and a remark. This paper is organized in a quite simple way: In Section 2 we give the proof of Theorem 1 and the Section 3 is devoted to prove the Theorem 3. We want to say that in a forthcoming work [11] the second author investigates the finite dual of other types of prime regular Hopf algebras of GK-dimension one.

2. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

In this section we prove Theorem 1.

2.1. Some Lemmas.

Lemma 4. *Let $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_k\}$ be a set of integers. We have*

$$\sum_{\substack{B=\{b_1, \dots, b_{k-1}\} \subset \mathbb{Z} \\ a_1 < b_1 \leq a_2 < b_2 \leq \dots < b_{k-1} \leq a_k}} V_B = \frac{V_A}{(k-1)!}. \quad (4)$$

Proof. This is a discrete analogue of Lemma 4.6 in [9]. To proceed, we write

$$V_B = \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ b_1 & b_2 & \dots & b_{k-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ b_1^{k-2} & b_2^{k-2} & \dots & b_{k-1}^{k-2} \end{pmatrix},$$

and sum over b_1, b_2, \dots, b_{k-1} as in the left-hand side of (4). We then arrive at

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} F_0(a_2, a_1) & F_0(a_3, a_2) & \dots & F_0(a_k, a_{k-1}) \\ F_1(a_2, a_1) & F_1(a_3, a_2) & \dots & F_1(a_k, a_{k-1}) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ F_{k-2}(a_2, a_1) & F_{k-2}(a_3, a_2) & \dots & F_{k-2}(a_k, a_{k-1}) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $F_j(b, a) = \sum_{a < c \leq b} c^j = F_j(b, 0) - F_j(a, 0)$. It is well known that $F_j(b, 0)$ is a polynomial in b , whose leading term is $\frac{b^{j+1}}{j+1}$. We observe that in the above determinant only the leading term of each F_j makes contribution, while all other terms cancel out by elementary row operations. We thus obtain

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a_2 - a_1 & a_3 - a_2 & \dots & a_k - a_{k-1} \\ \frac{a_2^2}{2} - \frac{a_1^2}{2} & \frac{a_3^2}{2} - \frac{a_2^2}{2} & \dots & \frac{a_k^2}{2} - \frac{a_{k-1}^2}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ \frac{a_2^{k-1}}{k-1} - \frac{a_1^{k-1}}{k-1} & \frac{a_3^{k-1}}{k-1} - \frac{a_2^{k-1}}{k-1} & \dots & \frac{a_k^{k-1}}{k-1} - \frac{a_{k-1}^{k-1}}{k-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

We then write each column as a difference of two column vectors, and expand the determinant as a sum of determinants. It follows that this is exactly an expansion of the following determinant according to the first row

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_k \\ \frac{a_1^2}{2} & \frac{a_2^2}{2} & \cdots & \frac{a_k^2}{2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \frac{a_1^{k-1}}{k-1} & \frac{a_2^{k-1}}{k-1} & \cdots & \frac{a_k^{k-1}}{k-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Clearly, this is the right-hand side of (4). □

Lemma 5. *Let $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ be a set of positive integers, and V_X be the Vandermonde determinant of X . Then $\frac{V_X}{G(m+1)}$ is equal to the number of triangular arrays satisfying the following.*

- $$\begin{array}{cccccc} * & * & \cdots & * & x_m & \\ * & \cdots & * & x_{m-1} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & \\ * & x_2 & & & & \\ x_1 & & & & & \end{array}$$
- Each array A is of the form
 - In each row, we have \leq from left to right.
 - In each column, we have $>$ from top to bottom.
 - Each entry is a positive integer.

Before we prove Lemma 5, let us give an example as an illumination. Let $X = \{1, 3, 4\}$, so $m = 3$, $G(m + 1) = 2$, and $V_X = 6$. We thus have $\frac{V_X}{G(m+1)} = 3$. On the other hand, the number of arrays in the lemma is also 3, and they are:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 3 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & \\ 1 & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & \\ 1 & & \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 3 & 3 & \\ 1 & & \end{array}$$

Proof. This is also a discrete analogue of a result in [9]. The proof is straightforward once Lemma 4 is at hand. Denoting a general such array by

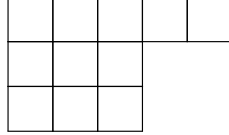
$$\begin{array}{cccccc} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,m-1} & x_m & \\ a_{2,1} & \cdots & a_{2,m-2} & x_{m-1} & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & & \\ a_{m-1,1} & x_2 & & & & \\ x_1 & & & & & \end{array}$$

we may write the number of such arrays as a multiple sum

$$\sum_{\substack{x_1 < a_{m-1,1} \leq x_2 \\ x_2 < a_{m-2,2} \leq x_3 \\ \dots \\ x_{m-1} < a_{1,m-1} \leq x_m}} \cdots \sum_{\substack{a_{2,1}, a_{1,2} \\ a_{3,1} < a_{2,1} \leq a_{2,2} \\ a_{2,2} < a_{1,2} \leq a_{1,3}}} \sum_{a_{1,1}} 1.$$

We then evaluate the innermost single sum and see that it is the Vandermonde of $\{a_{2,1}, a_{1,2}\}$. After that, we evaluate the double sum over $a_{2,1}$ and $a_{1,2}$ using Lemma 4. The pattern clearly continues. \square

To state our next lemma, we recall that a *semi-standard Young tableau* (SSYT) is a Young diagram such that in each row we have \leq from left to right, and in each column $<$ from top to bottom. Moreover, we say a Young diagram is of *shape* $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k)$ for some non-negative integers $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k$, if it has λ_i boxes in the i -th row for each i . For example, a Young diagram of shape $(5, 3, 3)$ looks like



Lemma 6. *Let $X \subset U$. Then $\frac{V_X}{G(m+1)}$ is equal to the number of SSYT satisfying*

- *The shape of the SSYTs is $(\tilde{x}_m, \tilde{x}_{m-1}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$, where $\tilde{x}_i = x_i - i$.*
- *The entries in each SSYT belong to the range $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.*

Note that such SSYT has size $\sum \tilde{x}_i = t^*$.

Proof. In view of Lemma 5, we only need to build a bijection between the arrays in Lemma 5 and the SSYTs in Lemma 6. It is done in two steps.

First, for a given array A , we subtract k from each entry in the k -th row counting from the bottom (do it for every row); and then we shift it and fill in 0's to make it a square array, say \tilde{A} , as follows.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 * & * & * & \cdots & * & \tilde{x}_m \\
 0 & * & * & \cdots & * & \tilde{x}_{m-1} \\
 0 & 0 & * & \cdots & * & \tilde{x}_{m-2} \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\
 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & * & \tilde{x}_2 \\
 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & \tilde{x}_1
 \end{array}$$

Note that such arrays satisfy

- In each row, we have \leq from left to right.
- In each column, we have \geq from top to bottom.
- Each entry is a non-negative integer.

Next, we use an idea in [9] to build a bijection between such arrays \tilde{A} with the said SSYTs. The idea is that the value of the (i, j) -th entry in an array \tilde{A} corresponds to the rightmost place of the number j appearing in the i -th row of the corresponding SSYT; if the $(i, j-1)$ -th entry and the (i, j) -th entry are the same in an array, then j does not appear in the i -th row of the SSYT. Thus, the fact that the entries in SSYTs live in $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$ agrees with the fact that \tilde{A} has m columns. Moreover, the last column of \tilde{A} agrees with the shape of the SSYTs. Below is

an example of this correspondence.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A: \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 5 & 7 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & \\ 1 & & \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \begin{array}{r}
 \tilde{A}: \quad \begin{array}{ccc} 2 & 4 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \quad
 \text{SSYT : } \begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|} \hline 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 3 & 3 & \\ \hline \end{array}$$

In this example, in \tilde{A} the first row first column (i.e., the (1,1) entry) is 2; this means that in the first row of the SSYT, the rightmost position of 1 is the second box, and thus we have 1 in the first two boxes. The (1, 2) entry is 4 in \tilde{A} ; that means in the first row of the SSYT, the rightmost position of 2 is the fourth box, and so we fill in 2 till the fourth box.

It is straightforward to verify that this correspondence between the arrays and the SSYTs is a bijection. □

Lemma 7. Let $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\} \subset U$. Then $\frac{V_Y}{G(n+1)}$ is the number of SSYTs satisfying

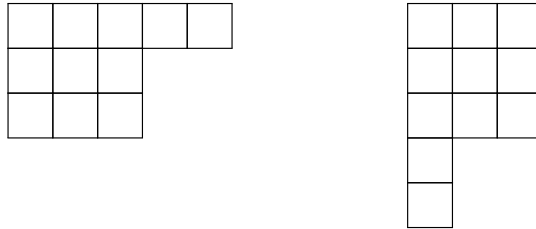
- The shape of the SSYTs is $(m + 1 - y_1, m + 2 - y_2, \dots, m + n - y_n)$.
- The entries in each SSYT belong to the range $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

Proof. We first observe that V_Y is equal to the Vandermonde determinant of the set

$$\{m + n + 1 - y_n, m + n + 1 - y_{n-1}, \dots, m + n + 1 - y_1\}.$$

The result then follows from Lemma 6. □

We also require the concept of a *transpose shape*, which has the same spirit as a transpose of a matrix; namely, the i -th row becomes the i -th column for each i . For example, the transpose shape of $(5, 3, 3)$ is $(3, 3, 3, 1, 1)$:



Lemma 8. Let $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ and $Y = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$, where $X \cup Y = U$. Then the shape $(m + 1 - y_1, m + 2 - y_2, \dots, m + n - y_n)$ is the transpose of the shape $(\tilde{x}_m, \tilde{x}_{m-1}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$, where $\tilde{x}_i = x_i - i$ as in Lemma 6.

Proof. We prove it by induction on $m + n$. The lemma is clearly true for $m = n = 1$. Now assume it is true for all pairs of positive integers (i, j) with $i + j \leq k$. We shall prove that the statement holds true for all pairs (m, n) with $m + n = k + 1$. We take an arbitrary such pair (m, n) , and keep in mind that that X is a subset of $\{1, 2, \dots, k + 1\}$ with size m , and Y is the complement of X .

We first assume that $k + 1 \in X$, and separate into two cases.

Case 1. $m = 1$. That is, $X = \{k + 1\}$ and $Y = \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$. In this case we do not even need the induction hypothesis. One simply verify that the shape $(m + 1 - y_1, m + 2 - y_2, \dots, m + n - y_n)$ (here $m = 1, n = k, y_i = i$ for all i) is just $(1, 1, \dots, 1)$ with k components. On the other hand, the shape $(\tilde{x}_m, \tilde{x}_{m-1}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$ is just (k) . Clearly they are transpose to each other.

Case 2. $m \geq 2$. So $x_m = k + 1$. For convenience we write $m' = m - 1$ and $X' = \{x_1, \dots, x_{m'}\}$. Since $X' \cup Y = \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$, we may use the induction hypothesis and conclude that the transpose of the shape $(\tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$ is the shape $(m' + 1 - y_1, m' + 2 - y_2, \dots, m' + n - y_n)$. We need to show that the transpose of $(\tilde{x}_m, \tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$ is $(m + 1 - y_1, m + 2 - y_2, \dots, m + n - y_n)$.

Since $(\tilde{x}_m, \tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1) = (k + 1 - m, \tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1) = (n, \tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$, its transpose should be obtained by modifying the transpose T of $(\tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$ by adding 1 to each component of T . But here we need to be careful, as a shape is not uniquely determined by a tuple of integers, the reason being that one could add an arbitrary number of 0's to the tail of a tuple and does not change the shape. Therefore, when we choose a tuple for T and add 1 to its each component, at last we need to make sure that the resulting shape has the number of rows the same as the number of columns of $(n, \tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$. This number is clearly n . We then verify that by adding 1 to each component of $(m' + 1 - y_1, m' + 2 - y_2, \dots, m' + n - y_n)$ (this is a tuple for the transpose T of $(\tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$, by induction hypothesis) we obtain $(m + 1 - y_1, m + 2 - y_2, \dots, m + n - y_n)$, whose number of rows is exactly n , as $m + n - y_n \geq 1$. So indeed we see that this shape is the transpose of $(\tilde{x}_m, \tilde{x}_{m'}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$.

If instead $k + 1 \in Y$, the argument is similar (and in fact, easier) and we omit the details. \square

2.2. Proof of Theorem 1. Collecting Lemmas 6, 7 and 8, we see that $\frac{V_X}{G(m+1)} \frac{V_Y}{G(n+1)}$ is the number of pairs of SSYT's (P, Q) satisfying the following.

- The shape of P is $(\tilde{x}_m, \tilde{x}_{m-1}, \dots, \tilde{x}_1)$.
- The shape of Q is the shape of the transpose of P .
- The entries in P belong to the range $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.
- The entries in Q belong to the range $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

Note that these SSYT's has size $\sum \tilde{x}_i = t^*$. Thus,

$$\sum_{\substack{\{x_1, \dots, x_m\} \in U \\ \sum x_i = t}} \frac{V_X}{G(m+1)} \frac{V_Y}{G(n+1)}$$

is the number of pairs of SSYT's (P, Q) satisfying the following.

- The size of P is t^* .
- The shape of Q is the shape of the transpose of P .
- The entries in P belong to the range $\{1, 2, \dots, m\}$.
- The entries in Q belong to the range $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$.

But according to the Robinson-Schensted-Knuth correspondence (see, for example, Section 4.3 in [10] or Appendix A in [8]), the number of such pairs is exactly the number of $(0, 1)$ matrices of size $n \times m$ that contains t^* many 1's. Hence the result. \square

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 3

Recall that by definition the infinite dihedral group \mathbb{D}_∞ is generated by two elements g and x satisfying

$$x^2 = 1, \quad xgx = g^{-1}.$$

To determine the finite dual of $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$, we define a Hopf algebra using generators and relations at first.

3.1. The Hopf algebra $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_{\infty^\circ}$. As an algebra, $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_{\infty^\circ}$ is generated by $F, \phi_\lambda, \psi_\lambda$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^* = \mathbb{k} \setminus \{0\}$ and subjects to the following relations

$$\begin{aligned} F\phi_\lambda &= \phi_\lambda F, \quad F\psi_\lambda = \psi_\lambda F, \quad \phi_1 = 1, \\ \phi_\lambda\psi_{\lambda'} &= \psi_{\lambda'}\phi_\lambda = \psi_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \phi_\lambda\phi_{\lambda'} = \phi_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \psi_\lambda\psi_{\lambda'} = \psi_{\lambda\lambda'} \end{aligned}$$

for all $\lambda, \lambda' \in \mathbb{k}^*$. The comultiplication, counit and the antipode are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(F) &= F \otimes 1 + \psi_1 \otimes F, \quad \Delta(\phi_\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda + \psi_\lambda) \otimes \phi_\lambda + \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda - \psi_\lambda) \otimes \phi_{\lambda^{-1}}, \\ \Delta(\psi_\lambda) &= \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda + \psi_\lambda) \otimes \psi_\lambda - \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda - \psi_\lambda) \otimes \psi_{\lambda^{-1}}, \\ \varepsilon(F) &= 0, \quad \varepsilon(\phi_\lambda) = \varepsilon(\psi_\lambda) = 1, \\ S(F) &= -\psi_1 F, \quad S(\phi_\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\phi_{\lambda^{-1}} + \psi_{\lambda^{-1}}) + \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda - \psi_\lambda), \\ S(\psi_\lambda) &= \frac{1}{2}(\phi_{\lambda^{-1}} + \psi_{\lambda^{-1}}) - \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda - \psi_\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*$.

Lemma 9. *With operations defined above, $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_{\infty^\circ}$ is a Hopf algebra.*

Proof. The proof is routine and we omit most of it. The only point we want to show is the coassociativity and the axiom for antipode of these generators. By definition, it is not hard to see that $\phi_{\pm 1}$ and $\psi_{\pm 1}$ are group-like elements. This implies that F is a $(1, \psi_1)$ -skew primitive element. So to show the coassociativity and the axiom for antipode of these generators, it is enough to show that $(\text{Id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta(\phi_\lambda) = (\Delta \otimes \text{Id})\Delta(\phi_\lambda)$, $(\text{Id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta(\psi_\lambda) = (\Delta \otimes \text{Id})\Delta(\psi_\lambda)$ and $S(\phi'_\lambda)\phi''_\lambda = \phi'_\lambda S(\phi''_\lambda) = S(\psi'_\lambda)\psi''_\lambda = \psi'_\lambda S(\psi''_\lambda) = 1$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*$. For this, let

$$e_\lambda := \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda + \psi_\lambda), \quad f_\lambda := \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda - \psi_\lambda).$$

Clearly, to show the coassociativity of ϕ_λ and ψ_λ , it is enough to show that for e_λ and f_λ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*$. By the definition of the comultiplication, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(e_\lambda) &= \Delta\left(\frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda + \psi_\lambda)\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda + \psi_\lambda) \otimes \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda + \psi_\lambda) + \frac{1}{2}(\phi_\lambda - \psi_\lambda) \otimes \frac{1}{2}(\phi_{\lambda^{-1}} - \psi_{\lambda^{-1}}) \\ &= e_\lambda \otimes e_\lambda + f_\lambda \otimes f_{\lambda^{-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, one can show that $\Delta(f_\lambda) = e_\lambda \otimes f_\lambda + f_\lambda \otimes e_{\lambda-1}$. Now, a simple computation shows that

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta(e_\lambda) &= (\text{Id} \otimes \Delta)(e_\lambda \otimes e_\lambda + f_\lambda \otimes f_{\lambda-1}) \\ &= e_\lambda \otimes (e_\lambda \otimes e_\lambda + f_\lambda \otimes f_{\lambda-1}) + f_\lambda \otimes (e_{\lambda-1} \otimes f_{\lambda-1} + f_{\lambda-1} \otimes e_\lambda); \\ (\Delta \otimes \text{Id})\Delta(e_\lambda) &= (\Delta \otimes \text{Id})(e_\lambda \otimes e_\lambda + f_\lambda \otimes f_{\lambda-1}) \\ &= (e_\lambda \otimes e_\lambda + f_\lambda \otimes f_{\lambda-1}) \otimes e_\lambda + (e_\lambda \otimes f_\lambda + f_\lambda \otimes e_{\lambda-1}) \otimes f_{\lambda-1}. \end{aligned}$$

It is not hard to see that they indeed the same and thus $(\text{Id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta(e_\lambda) = (\Delta \otimes \text{Id})\Delta(e_\lambda)$. Similarly, one can show that both $(\text{Id} \otimes \Delta)\Delta(f_\lambda)$ and $(\Delta \otimes \text{Id})\Delta(f_\lambda)$ equal to

$$e_\lambda \otimes e_\lambda \otimes f_\lambda + e_\lambda \otimes f_\lambda \otimes e_{\lambda-1} + f_\lambda \otimes e_{\lambda-1} \otimes e_{\lambda-1} + f_\lambda \otimes f_{\lambda-1} \otimes f_\lambda.$$

To show the axiom of the antipode, we also just need test it one new generators e_λ and f_λ . By definition, we find that

$$\begin{aligned} e_\lambda e_{\lambda'} &= e_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad f_\lambda f_{\lambda'} = f_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad e_\lambda f_{\lambda'} = f_{\lambda'} e_\lambda = 0, \\ \varepsilon(e_\lambda) &= 1, \quad \varepsilon(f_\lambda) = 0, \\ S(e_\lambda) &= e_{\lambda-1}, \quad S(f_\lambda) = f_\lambda, \end{aligned}$$

for $\lambda, \lambda' \in \mathbb{k}^*$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} e'_\lambda S(e''_\lambda) &= e_\lambda e_{\lambda-1} + f_\lambda f_{\lambda-1} = e_1 + f_1 = \phi_1 = 1 = \varepsilon(e_\lambda), \\ S(e'_\lambda) e''_\lambda &= e_{\lambda-1} e_\lambda + f_\lambda f_{\lambda-1} = e_1 + f_1 = \phi_1 = 1 = \varepsilon(e_\lambda), \\ f'_\lambda S(f''_\lambda) &= e_\lambda f_\lambda + f_\lambda e_\lambda = 0 = \varepsilon(f_\lambda), \\ S(f'_\lambda) f''_\lambda &= e_{\lambda-1} f_\lambda + f_\lambda e_{\lambda-1} = 0 = \varepsilon(f_\lambda) \end{aligned}$$

for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*$. □

Our strategy to prove Theorem 3 is as follows. Firstly, we construct Hopf subalgebra A of $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$; Secondly, we show that A is indeed the whole $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$; At last, we prove that there is a natural isomorphism between $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_{\infty^\circ}$ and A .

3.2. Construction of A . Clearly, $\{g^i x^j | i \in \mathbb{Z}, j = 0, 1\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$. Denote its dual basis by $f_{i,j}$, that is, $f_{i,j}(g^{i'} x^{j'}) = \delta_{i,i'} \delta_{j,j'}$ for $i, i' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $j, j' = 0, 1$ and $\delta_{\cdot, \cdot}$ the Kronecher's function. We construct the following elements in $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^*$:

$$E := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i(f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}), \quad \Phi_\lambda := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}), \quad \Psi_\lambda := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i (f_{i,0} - f_{i,1}) \quad (5)$$

for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*$. It is straightforward to check that

$$E(((g-1)^2)) = \Phi_\lambda(((g-\lambda)(g-\lambda^{-1}))) = \Psi_\lambda(((g-\lambda)(g-\lambda^{-1}))) = 0,$$

and therefore, all the elements in (5) live in the finite dual $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$. Here $((g-\lambda)(g-\lambda^{-1}))$ means the ideal generated by $(g-\lambda)(g-\lambda^{-1})$. By definition,

$$\Phi_1|_{\mathbb{D}_\infty} = 1 \quad (6)$$

and thus, it is the multiplicative identity of $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$.

Now we define A to be subalgebra of $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$ which is generated by $E, \Phi_\lambda, \Psi_\lambda$ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*$.

Lemma 10. *For the algebra A , we have the following equations*

$$E\Phi_\lambda = \Phi_\lambda E, \quad E\Psi_\lambda = \Psi_\lambda E, \quad (7)$$

$$\Phi_\lambda \Phi_{\lambda'} = \Phi_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \Psi_\lambda \Psi_{\lambda'} = \Psi_{\lambda\lambda'}, \quad \Phi_\lambda \Psi_{\lambda'} = \Psi_{\lambda\lambda'} \quad (8)$$

for $\lambda, \lambda' \in \mathbb{k}^*$.

Proof. Since $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$ is cocommutative, $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$ is a commutative algebra. Therefore, we have the equation (7). Since

$$f_{i,0}f_{j,0} = \delta_{i,j}f_{i,0}, \quad f_{i,1}f_{j,1} = \delta_{i,j}f_{i,1}, \quad f_{i,0}f_{j,1} = 0$$

for $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have

$$\Phi_\lambda \Phi_{\lambda'} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}) \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda'^j (f_{j,0} + f_{j,1}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda\lambda')^i (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}) = \Phi_{\lambda\lambda'},$$

$$\Psi_\lambda \Psi_{\lambda'} = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i (f_{i,0} - f_{i,1}) \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda'^j (f_{j,0} - f_{j,1}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda\lambda')^i (f_{i,0} - f_{i,1}) = \Psi_{\lambda\lambda'},$$

$$\Phi_\lambda \Psi_{\lambda'} = \Psi_{\lambda'} \Phi_\lambda = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}) \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda'^j (f_{j,0} - f_{j,1}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda\lambda')^i (f_{i,0} - f_{i,1}) = \Psi_{\lambda\lambda'}$$

for $\lambda, \lambda' \in \mathbb{k}^*$. □

Lemma 11. *The subalgebra A is a Hopf subalgebra and the actions of comultiplication, counit and the antipode are give by*

$$\Delta(E) = E \otimes 1 + \Psi_1 \otimes E, \quad \Delta(\Phi_\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda + \Psi_\lambda) \otimes \Phi_\lambda + \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda - \Psi_\lambda) \otimes \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}}, \quad (9)$$

$$\Delta(\Psi_\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda + \Psi_\lambda) \otimes \Psi_\lambda - \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda - \Psi_\lambda) \otimes \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}}, \quad (10)$$

$$\varepsilon(\Phi_\lambda) = \varepsilon(\Psi_\lambda) = 1, \quad \varepsilon(E) = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$S(\Phi_\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_{\lambda^{-1}} + \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}}) + \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda - \Psi_\lambda), \quad (12)$$

$$S(\Psi_\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_{\lambda^{-1}} + \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}}) - \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda - \Psi_\lambda), \quad S(E) = -\Psi_1 E. \quad (13)$$

Proof. It is enough to determine the expression of the comultiplication. All of them based on the following simple computation:

$$\Delta(f_{i,0}) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,0} + f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,1}), \quad \Delta(f_{i,1}) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,1} + f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,0}).$$

Actually from this we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(E) &= \Delta\left(\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i(f_{i,0} + f_{i,1})\right) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i(\Delta(f_{i,0}) + \Delta(f_{i,1})) \\
&= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i\left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,0} + f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,1}) + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,1} + f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,0})\right) \\
&= \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (j f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,0} + f_{j,0} \otimes (i-j) f_{i-j,0}) + \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (j f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,1} + f_{j,1} \otimes (i-j) f_{j-i,1}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (j f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,1} + f_{j,0} \otimes (i-j) f_{i-j,1}) + \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (j f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,0} + f_{j,1} \otimes (i-j) f_{j-i,0}) \\
&= \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (j f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,0} + j f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,1}) + \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (f_{j,0} \otimes (i-j) f_{i-j,0} + f_{j,0} \otimes (i-j) f_{i-j,1}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (j f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,1} + j f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,0}) + \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (f_{j,1} \otimes (i-j) f_{j-i,1} + f_{j,1} \otimes (i-j) f_{j-i,0}) \\
&= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} j f_{j,0} \otimes \Phi_1 + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} f_{j,0} \otimes E + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} j f_{j,1} \otimes \Phi_1 - \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} f_{j,1} \otimes E \\
&= E \otimes 1 + \Psi_1 \otimes E,
\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
\Delta(\Phi_\lambda) &= \Delta\left(\sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1})\right) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i (\Delta(f_{i,0}) + \Delta(f_{i,1})) \\
&= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i \left(\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,0} + f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,1}) + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (f_{j,0} \otimes f_{i-j,1} + f_{j,1} \otimes f_{j-i,0})\right) \\
&= \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda^j f_{j,0} \otimes \lambda^{i-j} f_{i-j,0} + \lambda^j f_{j,1} \otimes \lambda^{i-j} f_{j-i,1}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda^j f_{j,0} \otimes \lambda^{i-j} f_{i-j,1} + \lambda^j f_{j,1} \otimes \lambda^{i-j} f_{j-i,0}) \\
&= \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda^j f_{j,0} \otimes \lambda^{i-j} f_{i-j,0} + \lambda^j f_{j,0} \otimes \lambda^{i-j} f_{i-j,1}) \\
&\quad + \sum_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} (\lambda^j f_{j,1} \otimes \lambda^{i-j} f_{j-1,1} + \lambda^j f_{j,1} \otimes \lambda^{i-j} f_{j-i,0}) \\
&= \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^j f_{j,0} \otimes \Phi_\lambda + \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^j f_{j,1} \otimes \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}} \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda + \Psi_\lambda) \otimes \Phi_\lambda + \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda - \Psi_\lambda) \otimes \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

Similarly, one can show that $\Delta(\Psi_\lambda) = \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda + \Psi_\lambda) \otimes \Psi_\lambda - \frac{1}{2}(\Phi_\lambda - \Psi_\lambda) \otimes \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}}$.

By the axioms of the definition of a Hopf algebra, the expressions of counit and the antipode can be gotten easily. \square

3.3. $A = (\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$. For the reader's convenience, we formulate this fact as a proposition. We remark that this is the place where we need Corollary 2.

Proposition 12. *As an algebra, $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$ is generated by E, Φ_λ and Ψ_λ for $\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*$, that is,*

$$A = (\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ.$$

Proof. To show the result, it suffices to show that for an arbitrary cofinite ideal $I \subset \mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$, we have $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^* \subset A$. We divide this into several steps.

Claim 1: *The ideal I is cofinite if and only if $I \cap \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] \neq \{0\}$.*

Proof of Claim 1. At first, let I be cofinite. If $I \cap \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] = 0$, then $(\mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] + I)/I \cong \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]/I \cap \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] = \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]$ which is infinite dimensional. This contradicts to the fact that I is cofinite. Conversely, assume that $I \cap \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] \neq 0$. Since $\mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]$ is a principle ideal ring, $I \cap \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] = (p(g))$ for some nonzero polynomial $p(g) \in \mathbb{k}[g]$. Therefore, $(\mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] + I)/I \cong \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]/I \cap \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]$ is finite-dimensional which clearly implies that $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I$ is finite-dimensional too. \square

Due to this claim, we have $I \cap \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] \neq \{0\}$. As we already shown, there exists a monic polynomial $p(g) \in \mathbb{k}[g]$ such that $I \cap \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}] = p(g)\mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]$.

Claim 2: *The polynomial $p(g) = \prod_i (g - \lambda_i)^{r_i} (g - \lambda_i^{-1})^{r_i} (g - 1)^r (g + 1)^s g^t$ for some $\pm 1 \neq \lambda_i \in \mathbb{k}^*$ and $r_i, r, s, t \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Proof of Claim 2. By definition, I and thus $(p(g))$ is stable under the action of $G = \mathbb{Z}_2 = \langle x \rangle$. Now

$$x \cdot p(g) = xp(g)x^{-1} = p(g^{-1}).$$

This implies that if $\lambda \neq 0$ is a root of $p(g)$, then so is λ^{-1} . \square

Based on this claim, we consider a special case at first.

Claim 3: *If $p(g) = (g - \lambda)^r (g - \lambda^{-1})^r$ for some $\pm 1 \neq \lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*$, then $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^* \subset A$.*

Proof of Claim 3. To show the result, there is no harm to assume that I is the just the ideal of $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty$ generated by $p(g)$. Now $\dim \mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I = 4r$ and $\{g^i x^j \mid 0 \leq i \leq 2r - 1, 0 \leq j \leq 1\}$ is a basis. We claim that

$$\{E^s \Phi_\lambda, E^s \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}}, E^s \Psi_\lambda, E^s \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}} \mid 0 \leq s \leq r - 1\}$$

is a basis of $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^*$. To prove this, we first show that they belong to $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^*$, that is, all of them vanish on I . We use the case $E^s \Phi_\lambda$ to explain this fact since the other cases can be proved similarly. In fact, through a straightforward computation one can easily check that

$$\begin{aligned} (E^s \Phi_\lambda, (g - \lambda)^t) &= (E^s \otimes \Phi_\lambda, \sum_{i=0}^t (-\lambda)^{t-i} \binom{t}{i} g^i \otimes g^i) \\ &= \lambda^t \sum_{i=0}^t (-1)^{t-i} \binom{t}{i} i^s \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

which is zero for $s < t$, since it is a Stirling number of the second kind (see (13.13) in [18].) Similarly,

$$(E^s \Phi_\lambda, (g^{-1} - \lambda^{-1})^t) = 0 \quad (15)$$

for $s < t$.

Now we claim the following fact, that is, *if for some $f(g) \in \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]$ we have $(E^s \Phi_\lambda, f(g)) = 0$ for all $s = 0, 1, \dots, t$, then $(E^t \Phi_\lambda, f(g)g^k) = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.* To show this fact, there is no

harm to assume that $f(g) = \sum_{i=-n}^n a_i g^i$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The condition implies that

$$\sum_{i=-n}^n a_i i^s \lambda^i \equiv 0$$

for all $s = 0, 1, \dots, t$. Now direct computation shows that

$$\begin{aligned} (E^t \Phi_\lambda, f(g)g^k) &= \sum_{i=-n}^n a_i (i+k)^t \lambda^{i+k} = \sum_{i=-n}^n \sum_{s=0}^t a_i \binom{t}{s} i^s k^{t-s} \lambda^{i+k} \\ &= \sum_{s=0}^t k^{t-s} \lambda^k \binom{t}{s} \sum_{i=-n}^n a_i i^s \lambda^i \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

This fact implies that $(E^t \Phi_\lambda, f(g)h(g)) = 0$ for all $h(g) \in \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]$. Using the same argument, we also have $(E^t \Phi_\lambda, f(g)h(g)x) = 0$ for all $h(g) \in \mathbb{k}[g, g^{-1}]$. As elements in the ideal $((g - \lambda)^r (g - \lambda^{-1})^r)$ are linear combinations of $g^k (g - \lambda)^r (g - \lambda^{-1})^r x^\ell$ and $g^i (g^{-1} - \lambda)^r (g^{-1} - \lambda^{-1})^r x^j$ for $k, \ell, i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, we get

$$(E^s \Phi_\lambda, ((g - \lambda)^r (g - \lambda^{-1})^r)) \equiv 0, \quad \text{for } s < r$$

by combining equations (14), (15) together with above discussion.

Similarly, one can show this for $E^s \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}}, E^s \Psi_\lambda, E^s \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}}$ and thus we get that

$$\{E^s \Phi_\lambda, E^s \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}}, E^s \Psi_\lambda, E^s \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}} \mid 0 \leq s \leq r-1\} \subset (\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^*.$$

By the definition of these elements, we have

$$\begin{aligned} E^s \Phi_\lambda &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^s (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}) \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^j (f_{j,0} + f_{j,1}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^s \lambda^i (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}), \\ E^s \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}} &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^s (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}) \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^{-j} (f_{j,0} + f_{j,1}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^s \lambda^{-i} (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}), \\ E^s \Psi_\lambda &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^s (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}) \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^j (f_{j,0} - f_{j,1}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^s \lambda^i (f_{i,0} - f_{i,1}), \\ E^s \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}} &= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^s (f_{i,0} + f_{i,1}) \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^{-j} (f_{j,0} - f_{j,1}) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^s \lambda^{-i} (f_{i,0} - f_{i,1}). \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

To show that $\{E^s \Phi_\lambda, E^s \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}}, E^s \Psi_\lambda, E^s \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}} \mid 0 \leq s \leq r-1\}$ is a basis of $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^*$, it is enough to show that they are linear independent by noting that $\dim(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^* = 4r$. From the expression (16), one can construct the following elements through linear combinations of $\{E^s \Phi_\lambda, E^s \Phi_{\lambda^{-1}}, E^s \Psi_\lambda, E^s \Psi_{\lambda^{-1}} \mid 0 \leq s \leq r-1\}$:

$$\begin{aligned} p_0 &:= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i f_{i,0}, \quad p_1 := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i \lambda^i f_{i,0}, \quad \dots \quad p_{r-1} := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^{r-1} \lambda^i f_{i,0}, \\ q_0 &:= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^{-i} f_{i,0}, \quad q_1 := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i \lambda^{-i} f_{i,0}, \quad \dots \quad q_{r-1} := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^{r-1} \lambda^{-i} f_{i,0}, \\ p'_0 &:= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^i f_{i,1}, \quad p'_1 := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i \lambda^i f_{i,1}, \quad \dots \quad p'_{r-1} := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^{r-1} \lambda^i f_{i,1}, \\ q'_0 &:= \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} \lambda^{-i} f_{i,1}, \quad q'_1 := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i \lambda^{-i} f_{i,1}, \quad \dots \quad q'_{r-1} := \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} i^{r-1} \lambda^{-i} f_{i,1}. \end{aligned}$$

So it is enough to show $\{p_i, q_i, p'_i, q'_i | 0 \leq i \leq r-1\}$ are linear independent in $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^*$. Clearly, the elements with $'$ and those without $'$ have disjoint support on the basis. Thus we only need to show that $\{p_i, q_i | 0 \leq i \leq r-1\}$ (resp. $\{p'_i, q'_i | 0 \leq i \leq r-1\}$) are linear independent. We only show that $\{p_i, q_i | 0 \leq i \leq r-1\}$ are linear independent here since one can prove the other case in the same way. Now assume that

$$\sum_{i=0}^{r-1} k_i p_i + \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} l_i q_i = 0 \quad (17)$$

for some $k_i, l_i \in \mathbb{k}$. Let equation (17) act on $\{g^j | 0 \leq j \leq 2r-1\}$ respectively, then we get a system of homogeneous linear equations of k_i, l_i . The coefficient matrix of this system is

$$B := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \lambda & \lambda & \cdots & \lambda & \lambda^{-1} & \lambda^{-1} & \cdots & \lambda^{-1} \\ \lambda^2 & 2\lambda^2 & \cdots & 2^{r-1}\lambda^2 & \lambda^{-2} & 2\lambda^{-2} & \cdots & 2^{r-1}\lambda^{-2} \\ \lambda^3 & 3\lambda^3 & \cdots & 3^{r-1}\lambda^3 & \lambda^{-3} & 3\lambda^{-3} & \cdots & 3^{r-1}\lambda^{-3} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \lambda^{r'} & r'\lambda^{r'} & \cdots & r'^{r-1}\lambda^{r'} & \lambda^{-r'} & r'\lambda^{-r'} & \cdots & r'^{r-1}\lambda^{-r'} \end{pmatrix},$$

for $r' = 2r-1$. We need to show that the determinant $|B| \neq 0$. By Corollary 2, this is indeed the case. Therefore, $\{p_i, q_i | 0 \leq i \leq r-1\}$ are linear independent. \square

Now we can finish the proof. At first, one can repeat above proof (which will be easier) to show Claim 3 in the following cases: 1) $p(g) = (g-1)^s$ for some $s \in \mathbb{N}$; 2) $p(g) = (g+1)^s$ for some $s \in \mathbb{N}$; 3) $p(g) = g^s$ for some $s \in \mathbb{N}$ (in this case, we can assume that $p(g)$ is just 1 of course). Therefore, for the general $p(g)$, one can use the Chinese Remainder Theorem to show that $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$ is just the subalgebra A . \square

3.4. Proof of Theorem 3. We are in the position to give the proof of Theorem 3 now. For this, we define the following map

$$\Theta: \mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty^\circ \rightarrow (\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ, \quad F \mapsto E, \quad \phi_\lambda \mapsto \Phi_\lambda, \quad \psi_\lambda \mapsto \Psi_\lambda, \quad (\lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*).$$

According to equations (6)-(8), this map Θ extends to an algebra morphism naturally which is still denoted by Θ . In addition, it is a Hopf morphism by Lemma 11.

This Hopf morphism is injective since $\{F^i \phi_\lambda, F^i \psi_\lambda | i \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty^\circ$ (by Diamond Lemma [2]) and $\{E^i \Phi_\lambda, E^i \Psi_\lambda | i \in \mathbb{N}, \lambda \in \mathbb{k}^*\}$ are linear independent in $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty)^\circ$ (to show this, take finite number of them. Then, as the proof of Claim 3 in Proposition 12 shows that they are already linear independent in $(\mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}_\infty/I)^*$ for some cofinite ideal $I \subset \mathbb{k}\mathbb{D}$).

Proposition 12 tells us that Θ is surjective too. Combining all of these statements, Θ is a Hopf isomorphism. \square

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