

QUASI-FLAT REPRESENTATIONS OF UNIFORM GROUPS AND QUANTUM GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Given a discrete group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_M \rangle$ and a number $K \in \mathbb{N}$, a unitary representation $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow U_K$ is called quasi-flat when the eigenvalues of each $\rho(g_i) \in U_K$ are uniformly distributed among the K -th roots of unity. The quasi-flat representations of Γ form altogether a parametric matrix model $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow C(X, U_K)$.

We compute here the universal model space X for various classes of discrete groups, notably with results in the case where Γ is metabelian. We are particularly interested in the case where X is a union of compact homogeneous spaces, and where the induced representation $\tilde{\pi} : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow C(X, U_K)$ is stationary in the sense that it commutes with the Haar functionals. We present several positive and negative results on this subject.

We also discuss similar questions for the discrete quantum groups, proving a stationarity result for the discrete dual of the twisted orthogonal group O_2^{-1} .

INTRODUCTION

Interesting quantum analogues of the compact Lie groups $G \subset U_N$ were introduced by Woronowicz in [41, 42]. While the Lie theory is lacking in general, for such quantum groups, various representation-theoretic tools such as Peter-Weyl theory and Tannakian duality are available. These can be deployed in the study of the algebraic relations between the standard coordinates $u_{ij} \in C(G)$, partially recovering some of the tractability of function algebras on ordinary compact Lie groups.

This avenue of investigation naturally suggests connections to probability theory, both classical and noncommutative (or free). Indeed, the knowledge of the Schur-Weyl dual of G allows one to explicitly compute the integrals of type $\int_G u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_k j_k}$ via an extension of the Weingarten formula [16, 40], and this leads to a number of probabilistic applications. The geometric meaning of these computations remains, however, largely mysterious.

One idea going back to [1] is that one could probe the nature of the algebra $C(G)$ by finding matrix models for the coordinates $u_{ij} \in C(G)$. A priori this is a notion which is interesting only when $C(G)$ is of type I, but due to the notion of “inner faithfulness” appearing in [1] and later axiomatized and studied in [3], there are in fact no restrictions on $C(G)$. More precisely, consider an arbitrary matrix model for $C(G)$, in the sense that

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we have a representation of algebras as follows, with X being a compact space:

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$$

If we consider the dual discrete quantum group $\Gamma = \widehat{G}$, the inner faithfulness property states that the model must be faithful on $\Gamma \subset C^*(\Gamma) = C(G)$ instead of being faithful globally. Examples of such models abound, notably for certain non-type-I (and in fact non-amenable) algebras $C(G)$. In fact, there is no known restriction on the class of algebras of type $C(G)$ which can be modelled in this manner.

The interest in the topic stems from the fact that even in the presence of this weak notion of faithfulness, matrix models recover a lot of interesting information about G . In fact G itself can be recovered from the model through abstract Tannakian formalism, and we direct here the reader to [3, 4, 7] for a number of standard results, allowing one to read off various properties of G from its matrix model.

The natural candidates for such a study are the quantum permutation groups $G \subset S_N^+$. There are a number of mathematical and physical motivations for this choice, going back to [1] and subsequent papers. For such a quantum group the simplest possible models are those which are “quasi-flat” in the sense that the standard coordinates $u_{ij} \in C(G)$, known to be projections, are mapped into projections of rank ≤ 1 . Some work on the quasi-flat models was recently done in [2, 4, 6, 8, 9].

Matrix models provide another possible connection to the literature via the study of *character* or *representation varieties* for discrete groups [22, 23, 28, 29, 31, 33]. These are spaces (typically algebraic varieties) parametrizing the linear representations of Γ in much the same way that our space X above does. For this reason, the present work can be regarded as an investigation of varieties of sufficiently well-behaved (i.e. quasi-flat) representations of discrete *quantum* groups.

We will review here some of the basic results and conjectures on such models with a number of new contributions, either novel or as enhancements of prior work. Our main results will concern the notion of stationarity, which asks that the matrix model be compatible with the canonical integration functionals, via a formula as follows, for an appropriately chosen integration measure on X :

$$\int_G = \left(\text{tr} \otimes \int_X \right) \pi$$

This is a rather strong condition, implying for instance that π is faithful. In fact, as explained in [6], for most known examples this condition entails the von Neumann algebra $L^\infty(G)$ being of type I, with the group dual case $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ corresponding to Thoma’s theorem [34]. A fully understanding of this notion is therefore a matter of general interest, for instance in connection with von Neumann’s type I-II-III philosophy [27, 36, 21].

The paper is organized as follows: Sections 1-2 mostly contain preliminary material, in Sections 3-4-5 we prove that the universal matrix models of the dihedral groups are stationary, and then we prove a number of positive and negative results regarding more

general classes of metabelian groups, and finally in Sections 6-7 we show that the discrete quantum dual of the twisted orthogonal group O_2^{-1} admits a stationary matrix model, basing our analysis on the techniques from our previous paper [6].

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1. MATRIX MODELS

We use Woronowicz's quantum group formalism in [41], [42], with the extra assumption $S^2 = id$. An extra source of useful information comes from the more recent papers of Maes and Van Daele [25] and Malacarne [26], which review this material, with a few simplifications. There is as well the book by Neshveyev and Tuset [30].

We recall that a magic unitary matrix is a square matrix over a C^* -algebra, $u \in M_N(A)$, whose entries are projections ($p^2 = p^* = p$), summing up to 1 on each row and each column. The following key definition is due to Wang [37]:

Definition 1.1. $C(S_N^+)$ is the universal C^* -algebra generated by the entries of an $N \times N$ magic unitary matrix $u = (u_{ij})$, with the morphisms given by

$$\Delta(u_{ij}) = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj} \quad , \quad \varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij} \quad , \quad S(u_{ij}) = u_{ji}$$

as comultiplication, counit and antipode.

This algebra satisfies Woronowicz' axioms, and the underlying compact quantum group S_N^+ is called quantum permutation group. We have an inclusion $S_N \subset S_N^+$, given at the algebra level by $u_{ij} = \chi(\sigma \in S_N | \sigma(j) = i)$, which is an isomorphism at $N = 2, 3$, but not at $N \geq 4$, where S_N^+ is non-classical, and infinite. See [4], [7], [38].

Any closed subgroup $G \subset S_N^+$ can be thought of as "acting" on the set $\{1, \dots, N\}$, and one can talk about the orbits of this action. The theory here was developed in [11], and also recently in [8]. In what follows, we will only need the following notions:

Definition 1.2. Let $G \subset S_N^+$ be a closed subgroup, with magic unitary $u = (u_{ij})$, and consider the equivalence relation on $\{1, \dots, N\}$ given by $i \sim j \iff u_{ij} \neq 0$.

- (1) The equivalence classes under \sim are called orbits of G .
- (2) G is called transitive when the action has a single orbit.
- (3) G is called quasi-transitive when all the orbits have the same size.

Here the fact that \sim as defined above is indeed an equivalence relation follows by applying Δ, ε, S to a formula of type $u_{ij} \neq 0$. For details, see [8].

In the classical case, $G \subset S_N$, we recover in this way the usual notions of orbits, transitivity, and quasi-transitivity. In general, there are many interesting examples of closed subgroups $G \subset S_N^+$ which are transitive, or at least quasi-transitive.

At the level of the general theory, we have the following result, from [8]:

Proposition 1.3. *The following quantum groups are quasi-transitive:*

- (1) *Those of product type: the intermediate quantum groups $G_1 \times \dots \times G_M \subset G \subset G_1 \hat{*} \dots \hat{*} G_M$, with $G_1, \dots, G_M \subset S_K^+$ assumed to be transitive.*
- (2) *Those of induced type: the normal closed quantum subgroups $H \triangleleft G$, with $G \subset S_N^+$ assumed to be transitive.*

Proof. These results are both elementary, the idea being as follows:

(1) This is trivial, because by [37] both the usual product $G_1 \times \dots \times G_M$ and the dual free product $G_1 \hat{*} \dots \hat{*} G_M$ are quasi-transitive, with orbits of size K , and since G sits in between, the coordinates u_{ij} vanish exactly outside the corresponding $K \times K$ blocks.

(2) This is something elementary in the classical case, where the orbits of a group $H \triangleleft G \curvearrowright \{1, \dots, N\}$, with G transitive, can be put in explicit bijection. In general, this can be proved by using the theory of normal quantum subgroups in [15]. See [8]. \square

We should mention that, unlike in the classical case, the above notions are quite tricky, and there are several open problems regarding them. Of interest for instance is the study of these notions for the quantum automorphism groups of the finite graphs, and there are many unsolved questions here, waiting to be studied. See [8], [11], [13].

Given a closed subgroup $G \subset S_N^+$, we will be interested here in the matrix models for the algebra $C(G)$. There are several known constructions of such models, and in the quasi-transitive case, the “simplest” models are as follows:

Definition 1.4. *Let $G \subset S_N^+$ be quasi-transitive, with orbits having size K .*

- (1) *A matrix model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$, with X being compact, is called quasi-flat when $P_{ij} = \pi(u_{ij})$ are such that each fiber $P_{ij}^x \in M_K(\mathbb{C})$ is of rank ≤ 1 .*
- (2) *The universal quasi-flat matrix model for $C(G)$, obtained by using the Tannakian relations which define G , is denoted $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X_G))$.*

In order to comment on these notions, assume first that $G \subset S_N^+$ is transitive. Given a model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_N(C(X))$, mapping $u_{ij} \rightarrow P_{ij}^x$, the matrices $(d^x)_{ij} = \text{tr}(P_{ij}^x)$ are all bistochastic, with sum 1. The simplest situation is that when $d^x = (1/N)_{ij}$ is the flat matrix, for any $x \in X$, and in this case we call our model “flat”.

In the non-transitive case we cannot have flat models, simply because $u_{ij} = 0$ implies $P_{ij}^x = 0$, for any $x \in X$. However, assuming that $G \subset S_N^+$ is quasi-transitive, with orbits of size K , we can consider models of type $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$, with the assumption $d_{ij}^x \leq 1/K$ for any i, j, x . Thus, we are led to the quasi-flatness notion in (1).

Regarding now (2), here the fact that the universal quasi-flat model exists, is unique, and appears as in the statement is a straightforward consequence of Woronowicz’s Tannakian duality results in [42]. We refer to [8], [9], [26] for details here.

We would like to understand the faithfulness properties of the various quasi-flat models, including those of the universal one. We use the following notions:

Definition 1.5. *A matrix model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$ is called:*

- (1) *Inner faithful, when there is no factorization $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow C(H) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$, with $H \subset G$ being a proper closed subgroup.*
- (2) *Stationary, when the Haar integration over G appears as $\int_G = (\text{tr} \otimes \int_X)\pi$, where \int_X is the integration with respect to a probability measure on X .*

These notions are both quite subtle. Regarding (1), in the group dual case, $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, our model must come from a group representation $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow C(X, U_K)$, and the inner faithfulness of π means precisely that ρ must be faithful. In general, what we have here is an extension of this fact. As for (2), the notion there, and the terminology, come from the idempotent state work on the inner faithfulness property in [2], [7], [39], to be explained later on. Let us just mention here, as a basic fact regarding the stationarity, that this property implies the faithfulness. See [2], [3], [6], [7], [8], [14], [39].

As an illustration, let us first discuss the classical case. With the convention that we identify the rank one projections in $M_K(\mathbb{C})$ with the corresponding elements of the complex projective space $P_{\mathbb{C}}^{K-1}$, we have the following result, from [8]:

Proposition 1.6. *Given a quasi-transitive group $G \subset S_N$, with orbits having size K , the associated universal quasi-flat model space is $X_G = E_K \times L_{N,K}^G$, where:*

$$E_K = \left\{ P_1, \dots, P_K \in P_{\mathbb{C}}^{K-1} \mid P_i \perp P_j, \forall i, j \right\}$$

$$L_{N,K}^G = \left\{ \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_K \in G \mid \sigma_1(i), \dots, \sigma_K(i) \text{ distinct}, \forall i \in \{1, \dots, N\} \right\}$$

In addition, assuming that we have $L_{N,K}^G \neq \emptyset$, the universal quasi-flat model is stationary, with respect to the Haar measure on E_K times the discrete measure on $L_{N,K}^G$.

Proof. The key remark here is that two commuting rank 1 projections must be either equal, or orthogonal. Thus, a quasi-flat model for $C(G)$ must be of the form $u_{ij} \rightarrow P_{L_{ij}}$, with $P \in E_K$ and with $L \in M_N(*, 1, \dots, K)$ being a ‘‘sparse Latin square’’, with the convention $P_* = 0$, and this gives the result. See [8]. \square

We recall now from Bichon’s paper [11] that the group dual subgroups $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$ appear from the quotients of type $\mathbb{Z}_{K_1} * \dots * \mathbb{Z}_{K_M} \rightarrow \Gamma$, with $N = K_1 + \dots + K_M$, via a Fourier transform type construction. This result can be used in order to characterize the group duals $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$ which are quasi-transitive, and then to investigate the quasi-flat models for the corresponding algebras $C(\widehat{\Gamma}) = C^*(\Gamma)$. The result, from [6], is as follows:

Theorem 1.7. *The quasi-transitive group duals $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_N^+$, with orbits having K elements, have the following properties:*

- (1) *They come from the quotients $\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} \rightarrow \Gamma$, with $M = N/K$, having the property that the corresponding M morphisms $\mathbb{Z}_K^{(i)} \subset \mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} \rightarrow \Gamma$ are all injective.*
- (2) *For such a quotient, a matrix model $\pi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow M_K(\mathbb{C})$ is quasi-flat if and only if it is stationary on each subalgebra $C^*(\mathbb{Z}_K^{(i)}) \subset C^*(\Gamma)$.*

- (3) *Equivalently, when writing $\mathbb{Z}_K^{(i)} = \langle g_i \rangle$, each of the matrices $\pi(g_i) \in U_K$ must have its eigenvalues uniformly distributed over the K -th roots of unity.*
- (4) *More generally, $\pi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$ is quasi-flat when the associated unitary representations $\rho_x : \Gamma \rightarrow U_K$ all satisfy the “quasi-flatness” condition in (3).*

Proof. Here (1) follows from the above-mentioned result from [11], (2) follows via an elementary Fourier transform computation, (3) follows by interpreting the stationarity condition found in (2), and finally (4) follows from (3). For details here, see [6]. \square

The above result provides us with a whole new point of view on the quasi-flat models. Indeed, let us first axiomatize the condition found in (3) above:

Definition 1.8. *Given a finitely generated discrete group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_M \rangle$, we call a parametric unitary representation $\rho : \Gamma \rightarrow C(X, U_K)$ quasi-flat when the eigenvalues of each $\rho_x(g_i) \in U_K$ are uniformly distributed among the K -th roots of unity.*

Observe that, assuming that ρ as above is faithful, the generators g_1, \dots, g_M must satisfy $g_i^K = 1$ for any i . Thus, while this definition is formulated for any Γ , its range of applications is limited to the case where we have a quasi-flat embedding $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset S_{KM}^+$.

With this picture in hand, which is purely group-theoretical, our general quasi-flat models, as axiomatized in Definition 1.4 above, simply appear via a “quantum extension of this notion”, by replacing Γ with an arbitrary discrete quantum group.

We are of course mostly interested in understanding when these models satisfy the various notions of faithfulness from Definition 1.5. The subject here is non-trivial, and the above results, together with some other results from [6], [8], [9], which are more technical and will be explained later on, suggest the following conjecture:

Conjecture 1.9. *Assume that $G \subset S_N^+$ is quasi-transitive, with orbits having size K , and consider the universal flat model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X_G))$.*

- (1) *If G satisfies suitable “transitivity type” assumptions, π is inner faithful.*
- (2) *If \widehat{G} satisfies suitable “virtual abelianity” assumptions, π is stationary.*

Regarding the evidence, in the classical case, $G \subset S_N$, everything about π is of course known from Proposition 1.6 above. The question left is that of understanding the precise meaning of the “transitivity type” condition found there, as well as its interpretation as an “virtual abelianity” condition regarding the discrete dual \widehat{G} . See [6], [8].

In the group dual case, Theorem 1.7 above reformulates everything in terms of usual group representations, and the computations in [8] provide some evidence for (1). As for (2), as explained in [6], this is related to Thoma’s theorem [34], which states that a group algebra $C^*(\Gamma)$ is of type I precisely when Γ is virtually abelian.

Finally, as explained in [9], for $G = S_N^+$ itself the question (1) is a quite difficult one. Indeed, having an inner faithful model for $C(S_N^+)$ would imply that the algebra $L^\infty(S_N^+)$ has the Connes embedding property, therefore solving an old open problem. For more details on this question, and for some strategies for dealing with it, see [9], [12].

2. CAPTURING RESULTS

A faithful model $\Gamma \subset U_K$, or more generally a faithful model $\Gamma \subset C(X, U_K)$, captures everything about a discrete group Γ , simply because it captures Γ itself. In the discrete quantum group case the same holds, because when $\pi : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$ is inner faithful, the compact dual $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$ has a simple Tannakian description. See [3].

A more concrete point of view on these questions comes from analysis, by assuming that the model space has a probability measure. We have indeed the following result, which reminds Woronowicz's construction of the Haar state in [41], via a Cesàro limit:

Proposition 2.1. *A matrix model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$, with X being assumed to be a compact probability space, is inner faithful if and only if*

$$\int_G = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{r=1}^k \int_G^r$$

where $\int_G^r = (\varphi \circ \pi)^{*r}$, with $\varphi = \text{tr} \otimes \int_X$ being the random matrix trace.

Proof. This was proved in [7] in the case $X = \{.\}$, by using basic theory from [19], and the general case was recently discussed in [39], by using more advanced tools, the idea being that the Cesàro limit in the statement is the Haar functional of the Hopf image. \square

In discrete quantum group terms, any property of Γ which can be recovered from the explicit knowledge of the Haar functional $\int_{\widehat{\Gamma}} : C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ can be “recaptured” via the above result from the knowledge of an inner faithful model for $C^*(\Gamma)$.

In order to formulate some concrete results, we will need:

Proposition 2.2. *Assuming that $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$ is inner faithful, mapping $u_{ij} \rightarrow U_{ij}$, the above truncated integration functionals \int_G^r are given by*

$$\int_G^r u_{i_1 j_1} \cdots u_{i_p j_p} = (T_p^r)_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p}$$

where $T_p \in M_{N^p}(\mathbb{C})$ is given by $(T_p)_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p} = (\text{tr} \otimes \int_X)(U_{i_1 j_1} \cdots U_{i_p j_p})$.

Proof. This follows from an elementary computation, by using the definition of the truncated integrals, namely $\int_G^r = (\varphi \circ \pi)^{*r}$, with $\varphi = \text{tr} \otimes \int_X$. See [4], [7]. \square

In the quasi-flat case, that we are interested in, we can write $U_{ij}^x = \text{Proj}(\xi_{ij}^x)$, for certain vectors $\xi_{ij}^x \in \mathbb{C}^K$, satisfying $\|\xi_{ij}^x\| \in \{0, 1\}$ for any i, j, x . We obtain:

Proposition 2.3. *Assuming that $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$ is inner faithful and quasi-flat, mapping $u_{ij} \rightarrow \text{Proj}(\xi_{ij}^x)$, with $\|\xi_{ij}^x\| \in \{0, 1\}$, the above matrices T_p are given by*

$$T_p = \int_X T_p(\xi^x) dx$$

where the matrix $T_p(\xi) \in M_{N^p}(\mathbb{C})$, associated to an array $\xi \in M_N(\mathbb{C}^K)$ is given by

$$T_p(\xi)_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p} = \frac{1}{K} \langle \xi_{i_1 j_1}, \xi_{i_2 j_2} \rangle \langle \xi_{i_2 j_2}, \xi_{i_3 j_3} \rangle \dots \langle \xi_{i_p j_p}, \xi_{i_1 j_1} \rangle$$

with the scalar product being the usual one on \mathbb{C}^K , taken linear at right.

Proof. We have the following well-known computation, valid for any vectors ξ_1, \dots, ξ_p having norms $\|\xi_i\| \in \{0, 1\}$, with the scalar product being linear at right:

$$\begin{aligned} & Proj(\xi_i)x = \langle \xi_i, x \rangle \xi_i, \forall i \\ \implies & Proj(\xi_1) \dots Proj(\xi_p)(x) = \langle \xi_1, \xi_2 \rangle \dots \langle \xi_{p-1}, \xi_p \rangle \langle \xi_p, x \rangle \xi_1 \\ \implies & Tr(Proj(\xi_1) \dots Proj(\xi_p)) = \langle \xi_1, \xi_2 \rangle \dots \langle \xi_{p-1}, \xi_p \rangle \langle \xi_p, \xi_1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the matrices T_p from Proposition 2.2 can be computed as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} (T_p)_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p} &= \int_X tr \left(Proj(\xi_{i_1 j_1}^x) Proj(\xi_{i_2 j_2}^x) \dots Proj(\xi_{i_p j_p}^x) \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{K} \int_X \langle \xi_{i_1 j_1}^x, \xi_{i_2 j_2}^x \rangle \langle \xi_{i_2 j_2}^x, \xi_{i_3 j_3}^x \rangle \dots \langle \xi_{i_p j_p}^x, \xi_{i_1 j_1}^x \rangle dx \\ &= \int_X (T_p(\xi^x))_{i_1 \dots i_p, j_1 \dots j_p} dx \end{aligned}$$

We therefore obtain the formula in the statement. See [4], [9]. \square

Now back to our questions, a number of interesting properties of Γ can be recovered from the explicit knowledge of the normalized spectral measure $\mu = law(\chi/N)$ of the main character $\chi = \sum_i u_{ii}$. Recall that this is the probability measure on the real line whose m^{th} moment is

$$\int_G \left(\frac{\chi}{N} \right)^m.$$

Proposition 2.4. *Given a closed subgroup $G \subset O_N^+$, consider the normalized spectral measure μ of the main character χ . We then have:*

- (1) μ is a real probability measure, supported on $[-1, 1]$.
- (2) Kesten criterion: $\Gamma = \widehat{G}$ is amenable precisely when $1 \in Supp(\mu)$.
- (3) If G is finite, its cardinality $|G| = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} C(G)$ is given by $|G| = \frac{1}{\mu(1)}$.

Proof. All these results are well-known, the idea being as follows:

(1) This is clear from $u_{ii} = u_{ii}^*$, and from $\|u_{ii}\| \leq 1$ for any i , because these conditions tell us that the operator χ/N is self-adjoint, and of norm ≤ 1 .

(2) This is indeed the quantum version of the Kesten criterion [24], the idea being that $1 \in Supp(\mu)$ is equivalent to having a factorization of the counit $\varepsilon : C_{red}^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.

(3) This is well-known too. If we denote by F the principal graph, with adjacency matrix $A \in M_M(0, 1)$, where $M = |F|$, and Perron-Frobenius vector $\xi \in \mathbb{R}^M$, we have:

$$\mu(1) = \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(A^p)_{11}}{N^p} = \frac{\xi_1^2}{\|\xi\|^2} = \frac{1}{\sum_r \dim(r)^2} = \frac{1}{|G|}$$

Here, and in the above two proofs as well, we have used a number of standard facts, and we refer to [10], [30] for more details on all this material. \square

Regarding now the explicit computation of μ , a certain moment formula comes by putting together Proposition 2.1, Proposition 2.2, Proposition 2.3. However, as explained in [4], [9], one can do better than that, with a more conceptual result, as follows:

Theorem 2.5. *Given an inner faithful quasi-flat model $\pi : C(G) \rightarrow M_K(C(X))$, mapping $u_{ij} \rightarrow \text{Proj}(\xi_{ij}^x)$ with $\|\xi_{ij}^x\| \in \{0, 1\}$, the law of the normalized character χ/K with respect to the truncated integral \int_G^r coincides with that of the Gram matrix of the vectors*

$$\xi_{i_1 \dots i_r}^x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{K}} \cdot \xi_{i_1 i_2}^{x_1} \otimes \xi_{i_2 i_3}^{x_2} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{i_r i_1}^{x_r}$$

with respect to the normalized matrix trace, and to the integration functional on X^r .

Proof. This was proved in [4], [9] under various supplementary assumptions on the model, which are actually not needed. First of all, by using Proposition 2.2 above, the moments C_p of the measure that we are interested in are given by:

$$C_p = \frac{1}{K^p} \int_G \left(\sum_i u_{ii} \right)^p = \frac{1}{K^p} \sum_{i_1 \dots i_p} (T_p^r)_{i_1 \dots i_p, i_1 \dots i_p} = \frac{1}{K^p} \cdot \text{Tr}(T_p^r)$$

The trace on the right is given by the following formula:

$$\text{Tr}(T_p^r) = \sum_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^r} (T_p)_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^1, i_1^2 \dots i_p^2} \dots \dots (T_p)_{i_1^r \dots i_p^r, i_1^1 \dots i_p^1}$$

In view of the formula in Proposition 2.3, this quantity will expand in terms of the matrices $T_p(\xi)$ constructed there. To be more precise, we have:

$$\text{Tr}(T_p^r) = \int_{X^r} \sum_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^r} T_p(\xi^{x_1})_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^1, i_1^2 \dots i_p^2} \dots \dots T_p(\xi^{x_r})_{i_1^r \dots i_p^r, i_1^1 \dots i_p^1} dx$$

By using now the explicit formula of each $T_p(\xi)$, from Proposition 2.3, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Tr}(T_p^r) = & \frac{1}{K^r} \int_{X^r} \sum_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^r} \langle \xi_{i_1^1 i_1^1}^{x_1}, \xi_{i_2^1 i_2^1}^{x_1} \rangle \dots \dots \langle \xi_{i_p^1 i_p^1}^{x_1}, \xi_{i_1^1 i_1^1}^{x_1} \rangle \\ & \dots \\ & \langle \xi_{i_1^r i_1^r}^{x_r}, \xi_{i_2^r i_2^r}^{x_r} \rangle \dots \dots \langle \xi_{i_p^r i_p^r}^{x_r}, \xi_{i_1^r i_1^r}^{x_r} \rangle dx \end{aligned}$$

By changing the order of the summation, we can write this formula as:

$$\begin{aligned} Tr(T_p^r) &= \frac{1}{K^r} \int_{X^r} \sum_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^r} \langle \xi_{i_1^1 i_1^2}^{x_1}, \xi_{i_2^1 i_2^2}^{x_1} \rangle \cdots \cdots \langle \xi_{i_1^r i_1^1}^{x_r}, \xi_{i_2^r i_2^1}^{x_r} \rangle \\ &\quad \cdots \\ &\quad \langle \xi_{i_p^1 i_p^2}^{x_1}, \xi_{i_1^1 i_1^2}^{x_1} \rangle \cdots \cdots \langle \xi_{i_p^r i_p^1}^{x_r}, \xi_{i_1^r i_1^1}^{x_r} \rangle dx \end{aligned}$$

But this latter formula can be written as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Tr(T_p^r) &= K^{p-r} \int_{X^r} \sum_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^r} \frac{1}{K} \langle \xi_{i_1^1 i_1^2}^{x_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{i_1^r i_1^1}^{x_r}, \xi_{i_2^1 i_2^2}^{x_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{i_2^r i_2^1}^{x_r} \rangle \\ &\quad \cdots \\ &\quad \frac{1}{K} \langle \xi_{i_p^1 i_p^2}^{x_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{i_p^r i_p^1}^{x_r}, \xi_{i_1^1 i_1^2}^{x_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_{i_1^r i_1^1}^{x_r} \rangle dx \end{aligned}$$

In terms of the vectors in the statement, and of their Gram matrix G_r^x , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} Tr(T_p^r) &= K^{p-r} \int_{X^r} \sum_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^r} \langle \xi_{i_1^1 \dots i_1^r}^x, \xi_{i_2^1 \dots i_2^r}^x \rangle \cdots \cdots \langle \xi_{i_p^1 \dots i_p^r}^x, \xi_{i_1^1 \dots i_1^r}^x \rangle dx \\ &= K^{p-r} \int_{X^r} \sum_{i_1^1 \dots i_p^r} (G_r^x)_{i_1^1 \dots i_1^r, i_2^1 \dots i_2^r} \cdots \cdots (G_r^x)_{i_p^1 \dots i_p^r, i_1^1 \dots i_1^r} dx \\ &= K^{p-r} \int_{X^r} Tr((G_r^x)^p) dx \end{aligned}$$

Summarizing, the moments of the measure in the statement are given by:

$$C_p = \frac{1}{K^r} \int_{X^r} Tr((G_r^x)^p) dx = \left(tr \otimes \int_{X^r} \right) (G_r^p)$$

This gives the formula in the statement of the theorem. \square

As a conclusion, various properties of Γ can be recovered by plugging the Gram matrix law in Theorem 2.5, via a Cesàro limiting procedure as in Proposition 2.1, into the general criteria from Proposition 2.4. For some applications of this method, see [4], [9].

In principle, our ‘‘capturing’’ philosophy should have as well some other applications. The most interesting questions are perhaps those related to the growth of Γ :

Definition 2.6. *Given $G \subset U_N^+$, with fundamental corepresentation satisfying $1 \in u \sim \bar{u}$, the growth function of its dual $\Gamma = \widehat{G}$ is the series $f(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} v_n z^n$, where*

$$v_n = \sum_{r \in Irr(G), |r| \leq n} \dim(r)^2$$

with the ‘‘length’’ function being defined as $|r| = \inf \{ l \in \mathbb{N} | r \in u^{\otimes l} \}$.

As an illustration, given a discrete group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, \dots, g_N \rangle$, we can enlarge if needed the set $S = \{g_1, \dots, g_N\}$, as to have $1 \in S = S^{-1}$. Thus, we obtain an embedding $\widehat{\Gamma} \subset U_N^+$, with $u = \text{diag}(g_1, \dots, g_N)$ satisfying $1 \in u \sim \bar{u}$. We have then $\text{Irr}(\widehat{\Gamma}) = \Gamma$, and the length function is the usual one on Γ , with respect to S . Thus, the above numbers v_n are the volumes of the corresponding balls, and f is their generating series. See [17].

It is quite unclear on how to capture the growth, from the knowledge of an inner faithful model. However, some evidence for this comes from Gromov's result in [20], stating that polynomial growth is equivalent to being virtually nilpotent, and from the related work in [17]. More precisely, the recurrence of the random walk on a finitely generated discrete group is equivalent to quadratic growth. In turn, Gromov's theorem [20] implies that such groups are finite extensions of \mathbb{Z}^n for $n \leq 2$ (see e.g. [35, §VI.6])

This circle of ideas thus suggests strong connections between growth and the random walk invariants, and the latter fall into the class of quantities that we can "recapture" by using our methods.

Another interesting question is that of recapturing the diagonal quotient of Γ , whose dual is the diagonal subgroup of $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$, from the knowledge of an inner faithful model. Once again, we cannot quite expect here to have exact results, but rather asymptotic ones. Some interesting work on a number of related topics was recently done in [18].

Summarizing, our opinion on these questions would be as follows:

Heuristic 2.7. *The following properties of a discrete quantum group Γ can be recaptured via analytic methods, from the knowledge of an inner faithful model for $C^*(\Gamma)$:*

- (1) *The asymptotic behavior of the growth invariants.*
- (2) *The asymptotic behavior of the random walk on the diagonal quotient.*

Finally, by exiting now the inner faithfulness setting, one interesting question is whether the property of being residually finite from [14] has or not a probabilistic formulation, in terms of some associated universal matrix models. Once again, having such a result would be probably very useful, but for the moment, we have no idea here.

3. STATIONARITY QUESTIONS

We discuss now stationarity questions for the universal quasi-flat models of the group duals. To be more precise, we consider uniform groups $\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^M$ which are virtually abelian, and our aim is that of computing the associated model space X_G , and then proving that the universal model is stationary. This question is quite interesting, because we will have here a substantial improvement of Thoma's theorem [34].

The first question that we study is the computation of the model space. We would like for instance to understand if this space splits as a union of homogeneous spaces.

As a first remark, in the finite case we have the following result:

Proposition 3.1. *When the intermediate quotient $\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^M$ is finite, X_G is a union of homogeneous spaces, for certain actions of the unitary group U_K .*

Proof. This follows indeed from the fact that the space of K -dimensional unitary representations of Γ is discrete, and so when two representations are sufficiently close, they must belong to the same orbit, under the conjugation action of U_K . \square

We now specialize to two-generator finite homogeneous groups, examining first the case when the generators are involutions. These groups are all well-known, as follows:

Proposition 3.2. *The uniform groups with two order 2 generators are:*

- (1) *The dihedral groups D_n , with n even.*
- (2) *The infinite dihedral group D_∞ .*

Proof. We use the canonical identification $D_\infty = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$. A group $\Gamma = \langle g_1, g_2 \rangle$ as above fits into a sequence that identifies the pairs of respective generators, as follows:

$$D_\infty \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2^2$$

By using now the canonical identification $D_\infty = \mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$, the normal subgroups of D_∞ are the subgroups $n\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{Z} \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ with $n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, and these produce the quotients $D_n = \mathbb{Z}_n \rtimes \mathbb{Z}_2$. Furthermore, such a quotient surjects onto \mathbb{Z}_2^2 by sending the generators of $\mathbb{Z}_n, \mathbb{Z}_2$ to non-trivial distinct elements of \mathbb{Z}_2^2 precisely when n is even.

Finally, the fact that the groups that we found, namely D_n with $n \in 2\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$, are all uniform is clear. Indeed, such a dihedral group D_n admits an automorphism interchanging the generator of \mathbb{Z}_2 and the generator of the other copy of \mathbb{Z}_2 . \square

The case $D_\infty = \mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_2$ being discussed in [8], we restrict now the attention to the finite case. Our result here is as follows:

Proposition 3.3. *Let $\Gamma = D_n$ with n even, and set $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$. Then:*

- (1) *X_G is a union of homogeneous spaces X_+, X_- and X_χ labeled by the $\frac{n}{2} - 1$ characters of the two-dimensional representations of D_n .*
- (2) *The model is stationary with respect to the probability measure that is uniform on each component X_\bullet and assigns equal weights to the X_χ and $X_+ \cup X_-$.*

Proof. We use the fact that the points of X_G are the representations $\phi : D_n \rightarrow U_2$. These representations fall into two classes, as follows:

- Direct sums of two 1-dimensional representations.
- Irreducible 2d representations, indexed by the corresponding $\frac{n}{2} - 1$ characters.

With this description in hand, both the assertions follow:

(1) The direct sums fall into two subcases, depending on whether the unitaries $\phi(g_i)$ are equal or differ by a sign, and these give rise to two connected components of X_G , denoted X_+, X_- . These two spaces are both homogeneous under the U_2 conjugation action, and the isotropy groups of points in these sets are maximal tori in U_2 .

As for the irreducible 2d representations, each of them corresponds to a connected component X_χ of X_G , which is a homogeneous space under the action of the unitary group U_2 by conjugation. The isotropy group of each point in X_χ is the center of U_2 .

Summarizing, we have obtained the description of X_G given in the statement.

(2) We recall from [32] that for a finite group Γ , the following holds, for any $g \neq 1$:

$$\sum_{\pi \in \text{Irr}(G)} \dim(\pi) \chi_{\pi}(g) = 0$$

In our case this formula is as follows, with the first sum being over the characters χ as above, and with ξ_i ranging over the four 1-dimensional representations of D_n :

$$2 \sum_{\chi} \chi(g) + \sum_i \xi_i(g) = 0$$

But this is exactly the stationarity formula claimed in the statement, applied to an arbitrary element $g \in \Gamma - \{1\}$, with respect to the weights indicated there. \square

Observe that even though X_{\pm} are disjoint, the union $X_{+} \cup X_{-}$ is itself a homogeneous space, since its two components are (non-canonically) isomorphic.

We now consider two-generator homogeneous groups with higher order generators. The situation here can be more complicated, as shown by the following result:

Theorem 3.4. *Consider the Heisenberg group of order K^3 , namely*

$$\Gamma = \langle g_1, g_2 \mid g_1^K = g_2^K = [g_1, g_2]^K = 1, [g_1, g_2] = \text{central} \rangle$$

with $K \in \mathbb{N}$ assumed to be prime. Then the following hold:

- (1) *The universal model space X_G is not homogeneous.*
- (2) *However, X_G is a union of $K! + K - 1$ connected homogeneous spaces.*
- (3) *The universal model is stationary, with respect to some suitably chosen weights.*

Proof. Consider the universal representation $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow C(X_G, U_K)$ and fix a primitive K -th root of unity w . because K is prime, the irreducible representations of the Heisenberg group are either characters of the quotient $\Gamma / \langle [g_1, g_2] \rangle$ or irreducible and K -dimensional. It follows that for each $x \in X_G$ the operator $\pi_x([g_1, g_2])$ is a scalar and hence a power of w .

For each $0 \leq l \leq K - 1$ we get a subspace $X_l \subset X_G$ defined as the collection of those representations π_x for which $\pi_x([g_1, g_2]) = w^l$. We then have:

$$X_G = X_0 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup X_{K-1}$$

With this decomposition in hand, we can now prove our results:

(1,2) Our first claim is that the spaces X_l defined above are smooth real manifolds, having dimensions as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \dim_{\mathbb{R}}(X_0) &= K(K - 1) \\ \dim_{\mathbb{R}}(X_l) &= (K + 1)(K - 1) \text{ for } l > 0 \end{aligned}$$

In order to prove this claim, let us first look at X_0 . This space consists of K -dimensional representations which factor through the quotient $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^2$, and for which the two generators have eigenvalues w^i for $0 \leq i \leq K-1$. But such a representation is specified by the data consisting of the w^i -eigenspaces V_i of g_1 , and the eigenvalues $w^{\tau(i)}$ of g_2 on the V_i , where τ is a permutation of the set $\{0, \dots, K-1\}$.

Thus X_0 breaks up as a disjoint union of $K!$ components, indexed by the permutations $\tau \in S_K$. Each component, in turn, is isomorphic to the space T_K of ordered K -tuples of orthogonal lines in \mathbb{C}^K and is thus homogeneous under the action of U_K on such K -tuples. Choosing a single line in \mathbb{C}^K exhibits T_K as a bundle over $P_{\mathbb{C}}^{K-1}$ with fiber T_{K-1} , so by induction the real dimension of X_0 follows to be, as claimed:

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(X_0) = 2(k-1) + 2(k-2) + \dots = K(K-1)$$

Let us discuss now the case $l > 0$. Here all the representations making up X_l are irreducible and mutually isomorphic, so X_l is a homogeneous space under the action of U_K by conjugation. Moreover, the isotropy group of a point in X_l , identified with the corresponding representation, is the center $\mathbb{T} \subset U_K$, so we have, as claimed:

$$\dim_{\mathbb{R}}(X_l) = \dim_{\mathbb{R}}(U_K) - 1 = K^2 - 1$$

All in all, we have the $K!$ homogeneous connected components that make up X_0 and the $K-1$ connected homogeneous components X_l , $l \geq 1$, proving the first assertion.

(2) This is very similar to the proof of the analogous assertion in Proposition 3.3 above. Consider indeed the uniform probability measures μ_l on X_l respectively, with “uniform” meaning by definition invariant under the action of U_K , and in the case of X_0 , assigning equal masses to the $K!$ connected components. The probability measure on X_G that will give us the stationarity will be then the average of the measures μ_l .

In order to prove that we have indeed the stationarity property, let ϕ_l be the normalized traces on Γ attached to the spaces X_l . At $l=0$ we have the following formula, where the sum ranges over the K^2 characters ξ of the quotient $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^2$:

$$\phi_0(g) = \frac{(K-1)!}{K} \sum_{\xi} \xi(g), \quad \forall g \in \Gamma$$

At $l \geq 1$ now, we have the following formula, where χ_l is the character corresponding to the K -dimensional irreducible representations that X_l consists of:

$$\phi_l = \frac{\chi_l}{K}$$

By integrating now, at $l=0$ we have the following formula:

$$\left(\text{tr} \otimes \int_{X_G} (\cdot) d\mu_0 \right) \pi = \frac{1}{K!} \phi_0$$

As for the $l \geq 1$ case, here the formula is as follows:

$$\left(tr \otimes \int_{X_G} (\cdot) d\mu_l \right) \pi = \phi_l$$

In order now to finish, we can use the following formula, which is analogous to the one that we used in the proof of Proposition 3.3 above:

$$\sum_{\xi \in \widehat{\mathbb{Z}_K^2}} \xi(g) + K \sum_{\ell \geq 1} \chi_\ell(g) = 0, \quad \forall g \in \Gamma - \{1\}$$

Indeed, consider the average of the measures on the various components of X_G :

$$\mu = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} \mu_i$$

By the above formulae, μ makes our model stationary, and we are done. \square

4. METABELIAN GROUPS

We discuss now stationarity questions for general virtually abelian uniform groups. As explained in [6], it follows from Thoma's theorem [34] that the corresponding group algebras have stationary models, of a certain special type, and our aim here is that of proving some finer results of this type, involving this time quasi-flat models.

Consider a group $\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^M$ which is uniform, in the sense that the symmetric group S_M acts on the generators. Observe that Γ must be the quotient of \mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} by a S_M -invariant normal subgroup contained in the derived subgroup $(\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M})'$. We have:

Proposition 4.1. *The following hold:*

- (1) *If $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_M$ are abelian, the derived subgroup of $\Gamma = \Gamma_1 * \dots * \Gamma_M$ is free.*
- (2) *If Γ_i are all finite, the derived subgroup is free on finitely many generators.*
- (3) *If Γ is uniform, the kernel of $\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} \rightarrow \Gamma$ is a free subgroup of the domain.*

Proof. This follows indeed by using the basic theory of groups:

(1) Let H be a subgroup of the free product Γ in the statement. According to the Kurosh theorem, this subgroup decomposes as follows, with $F \subset \Gamma$ being free, and with the groups H_i being conjugate to subgroups in various free factors $\Gamma_i \subset \Gamma$:

$$H = F * H_1 * \dots * H_l$$

By using the above subgroups Γ_i , we can consider the following surjection:

$$\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma_1 \times \dots \times \Gamma_M$$

The non-trivial H_i will have a non-trivial image through it, whereas the commutator subgroup $\Gamma' \subset \Gamma$ is annihilated by the homomorphism. It follows that there are no additional free factors H_i in the decomposition of H , i.e. the latter is free.

(2) This follows by using Schreier's lemma, which states that a finite index subgroup of a finitely generated group is again finitely generated.

(3) We know that the kernel is a subgroup of the derived group $(\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M})'$. But the latter is free by using (2) above, and the conclusion follows from the Nielsen-Schreier theorem, which states that the subgroups of the free groups are free. \square

We recall that a metabelian group is a group Γ whose commutator subgroup is abelian. Equivalently, Γ must appear as an extension of an abelian group by another abelian group. As basic examples, we have for instance the dihedral groups, discussed in section 3.

In our uniform group setting, we can formulate the following definition:

Definition 4.2. Consider a uniform group $\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^M$.

- (1) We say that Γ is metabelian when the kernel of $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^M$ is abelian.
- (2) We set $(\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M})_{met} = \mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} / (\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M})''$, and call it universal metabelian.

Observe that our notion in (1) agrees with the usual definition of the metabelian groups, given above. Regarding now (2), observe that the quotient there is indeed uniform, because the group we are quotienting out is characteristic, and hence invariant under the action of S_M on \mathbb{Z}_K^{*M} . Thus the S_M -action descends to $(\mathbb{Z}_K^{*M})_{met}$, as required.

We have the following results, regarding such groups:

Proposition 4.3. The universal metabelian uniform group is as follows:

- (1) This is an extension of \mathbb{Z}_K^M by a free abelian group of finite rank.
- (2) At $M = 2$, this is an extension of \mathbb{Z}_K^2 by a free abelian group of rank $(K - 1)^2$.

Proof. The first assertion follows from Proposition 4.1. Regarding the second assertion, set $\Omega = \mathbb{Z}_K^{*2}$, with standard generators denoted x, y . According to the Schreier lemma, a set of generators for its derived subgroup Ω' , which is free by the above results, can be obtained as follows. First, consider the set of representatives for the cosets of Ω' :

$$R = \left\{ x^i y^j \mid 0 \leq i, j \leq K - 1 \right\}$$

If for each element $g \in \Omega$ we denote by \bar{g} the representative of the coset of g , then the generating set is as follows:

$$\Omega' = \left\langle gx(\bar{gx})^{-1} \mid g \in R \right\rangle$$

Since only those $g = x^i y^j$ with $j \geq 1$ are of relevance, this leaves us with the $K(K - 1)$ generators obtained by conjugating by all x^i , $0 \leq i \leq K - 1$, the following elements:

$$[y^j, x], \quad 1 \leq j \leq K - 1$$

These elements are still not independent, because for each $1 \leq j \leq K - 1$ the product of the elements $x^i [y^j, x] x^{-i}$, with $0 \leq i \leq K - 1$, in the order of increasing indices i equals the inverse of $[y^j, x]$. Thus, we are led to the following system of generators:

$$g_{ij} := x^i [y^j, x] x^{-i}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq K - 1, \quad 1 \leq i \leq K - 1$$

It remains to argue that these generators indeed form a free family. In fact, they already do so in \mathbb{Z}_K^{*2} (rather than its metabelian quotient). To verify this, consider a reduced product g of elements $g_{ij}^{\pm 1}$, in the sense that no factor g_{ij} appears next to a factor g_{ij}^{-1} . It is then easy to see that further extending g to a reduced product $gg_{ij}^{\pm 1}$ does not decrease the number of factors y^j , $j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ in the expansion

$$g = x^{a_1} y^{b_1} x^{a_2} \dots$$

as a word in the letters x^i and y^j for $1 \leq i, j \leq K - 1$. Since such a word is non-trivial as an element of \mathbb{Z}_K^{*2} as soon as it is non-empty, the conclusion follows. \square

Now consider the universal group $\Gamma = (\mathbb{Z}_K^{*2})_{met}$ discussed above. Its commutator is, according to the above result, a free abelian group of rank $(K - 1)^2$. We have:

Proposition 4.4. *We can identify the derived group Γ' with the tensor square $(\mathbb{Z}^{K-1})^{\otimes 2}$ such that the actions of the generators $x, y \in \Gamma$ on Γ' are via the matrix*

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ 1 & \cdots & 0 & -1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & 1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

on the two respective tensor components \mathbb{Z}^{K-1} .

Proof. This is indeed clear from the above results. \square

We examine now in detail the quotient Γ of the group $(\mathbb{Z}_3^{*2})_{met}$ by the subgroup consisting of the squares of the elements of the commutator subgroup $(\mathbb{Z}_3^{*2})'_{met} \simeq \mathbb{Z}^4$. We know that Γ is an extension of \mathbb{Z}_3^2 by \mathbb{Z}_2^4 , and hence has order $16 \cdot 9 = 144$. We will now describe the universal model space X_G associated to the compact dual $G = \widehat{\Gamma}$.

First, X_G consists by definition of 3-dimensional representations of Γ . Since $A = \Gamma'$ is abelian, the general theory in [32] shows that the dimension of every irreducible representation divides the order of Γ/A , which is 9. In conclusion, a 3-dimensional representation is either irreducible or a sum of three 1-dimensional representations. Moreover, 1-dimensional representations are automatically trivial on A , and hence are characters of $\Gamma_{ab} \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3^2$. Based on this description, let us introduce:

Definition 4.5. *Let Γ and X_G be as above.*

- (1) *We say that a component of X_G is solid if it is an orbit under the conjugation by U_3 of a 3-dimensional irreducible representation of Γ .*
- (2) *Also, we say that a component of X_G is loose if it consists of representations that break up as sums of 3 irreducible representations of Γ_{ab} .*

The first remark about the structure of X_G is as follows:

Proposition 4.6. *The space X_G has 6 loose components $\{X_\tau | \tau \in S_3\}$, which are all isomorphic as U_3 -spaces to U_3/\mathbb{T}^3 , where $\mathbb{T}^3 \subset U_3$ is the subgroup of diagonal matrices.*

Proof. Our space X_G coincides with the model space associated to \mathbb{Z}_3^2 , and consists of commuting pairs of unitary matrices with eigenvalues $1, w, w^2$, where $w = e^{2\pi i/3}$.

Two such commuting matrices x, y must have coinciding eigenspaces, and we therefore have 6 components, corresponding to the 6 permutations of 3 symbols. \square

With notations from the above proof, we agree to denote by X_τ the component of X_G corresponding to the following function, identified with $\tau \in S_3$:

$$\{w^i\} = \text{spectrum of } x \rightarrow \text{spectrum of } y = \{w^{\tau(i)}\}$$

Regarding now the solid components of X_G , these correspond to the 3-dimensional irreducible representations of Γ , as noted above. In order to describe now these representations, we use the general theory in [32]. We fix a subgroup $\mathbb{Z}_3^2 \simeq H \subset G$ that maps bijectively onto G/A , for instance any Sylow 3-subgroup of G . We may as well assume $x \in H$, and we denote by z a second generator. Now, H acts by conjugation on A and hence also on its character group \widehat{A} , and with this picture in mind, we have:

Proposition 4.7. *The irreducible representations of Γ are labeled by pairs (O, ρ) , where:*

- (1) *O is an orbit of the H -action on the character group \widehat{A} .*
- (2) *Having fixed an element $\chi = \chi_O \in O$ for each such orbit O , we denote by H_χ the isotropy group of χ under this action.*
- (3) *ρ ranges over the irreducible representations of H_χ .*

Proof. This is indeed clear from [32], with the representation associated to (O, ρ) being obtained by first extending the character $\chi = \chi_O$ to AH_χ , then constructing the representation $\chi \otimes \rho$ of this same group, and then inducing up to $G = AH$. \square

We conclude that the 3-dimensional irreducible representations of Γ correspond to the pairs (O, ρ) , where O is a size 3 orbit of the action of $H \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3^2$ on $\widehat{A} \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2^4$ and ρ is a character of the isotropy group, which is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_3 , of a fixed character in O .

On the other hand, we have as well the following result:

Proposition 4.8. *The group \widehat{A} breaks up under the action of H into four orbits, as follows:*

- (1) *A singleton, consisting of the trivial character.*
- (2) *A size 3 orbit O_1 , consisting of the characters fixed by xy .*
- (3) *A size 3 orbit O_2 , consisting of the characters fixed by xy^2 .*
- (4) *All the other characters, making up a single size 9 orbit.*

Proof. This follows indeed from the explicit description of the action of H on A , given in our results above. \square

Now observe that for all three-dimensional irreducible representations corresponding to the cases (b,c), by [32] these have traces zero on x, y . It follows that these representations assign spectrum $\{w^i\}$ to x, y , and hence are contained in X_G , and so:

Proposition 4.9. *The space X_G has 6 solid components isomorphic to PU_3 , each consisting of irreducible representations of Γ attached to one of the pairs (i, ρ) , where:*

- (1) O_i consists of the A -characters fixed by xy^i , $i = 1, 2$.
- (2) ρ is one of the three characters of $\langle xy^i \rangle \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3$.

We agree to denote the respective components of X_G by $X_{i,\rho}$.

Proof. This follows indeed from the above discussion. □

Summarizing, X_G has 12 components, falling into two different classes. With these ingredients in hand, we can now prove the following negative result:

Theorem 4.10. *The canonical representation $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow M_3(C(X_G))$ cannot be stationary with respect to a measure of type*

$$\mu = \sum_{\tau \in S_3} \alpha_\tau \mu_{X_\tau} + \sum_{i\rho} \beta_{i,\rho} \mu_{X_{i,\rho}}$$

and this, for any choice of scalars $\alpha_\bullet, \beta_\bullet \geq 0$ summing up to 1.

Proof. We recall that we are denoting by $H \simeq \mathbb{Z}_3^2$ a complement of A in Γ , i.e. a subgroup of Γ that maps isomorphically onto G/A . We also assume that $x \in H$ and fix another generator $z \in H$ in the same class as y modulo A . Now denote:

$$\alpha = \sum_{\tau} \alpha_\tau, \quad \beta_i = \sum_{\rho} \beta_{i,\rho} \text{ for } i = 1, 2$$

For any $a \in A$ the contribution of the loose components to the normalized trace of $\pi(a)$ is α , while the contribution of the solid components $X_{i,\rho}$ for ρ ranging over $\widehat{\langle xz^i \rangle}$ is:

$$\beta_i \sum_{\chi \in o_i} \chi(a)$$

We identify $\widehat{A} \simeq (\mathbb{F}_2^2)^{\otimes 2}$, and fix bases $\{p_i\}$ and $\{q_i\}$ for the two tensor components with respect to which the conjugation by x, y acts on A as $m \otimes I_2, I_2 \otimes m$, where:

$$m = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

It follows from this choice and a simple computation that the above expressions, in the order $i = 1$ and $i = 2$, are:

- (1) -1 and -1 for $a = p_1 \otimes q_1$.
- (2) 3 and -1 for $a = p_1 \otimes q_1 + p_2 \otimes q_2$.
- (3) -1 and 3 for $a = p_1 \otimes q_2 + p_2 \otimes q_1$.

In order for the stationarity property to hold, we must find variables α, β_1, β_2 satisfying $\alpha + \beta_1 + \beta_2 = 1$ and:

$$\alpha - \beta_1 - \beta_2 = \alpha + 3\beta_1 - \beta_2 = \alpha - \beta_1 + 3\beta_2 = 0$$

But this is impossible, and we are done. \square

5. INNER FAITHFULNESS

We specialize now to the case of the metabelian groups Γ with $M = 2$, with the two generators denoted x, y . Such a group will be an extension of its quotient $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^2$ by some abelian normal subgroup A , which is in turn a quotient of $(\mathbb{Z}_K^{*2})'$.

Proving that $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow M_K(C(X_G))$ is inner faithful entails showing that for every $g \neq 1$ there is some $p \in X_G$ such that $\pi_p(g) \neq 1$. Note that it suffices to do this for $g \in A$. Indeed, every $g \notin A$ acts non-trivially through some character of the quotient $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^2$, and hence is non-trivial in a representation $\pi_p : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^2 \rightarrow M_K(\mathbb{C})$, for some $p \in X_G$.

We now describe the representations π_p that will serve our purpose. We will need:

Definition 5.1. *We say that a subgroup $H \simeq \mathbb{Z}_K$ of the quotient $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_K^2$ is generic if it intersects neither $\langle x \rangle$ nor $\langle y \rangle$.*

Now let $\mathbb{Z}_K \simeq H \subset \mathbb{Z}_K^2$ be generic, and let $\chi \in \widehat{A}$ be a character fixed by H under the conjugation action of $\Gamma_{ab} \simeq \mathbb{Z}_K^2$ on \widehat{A} . Then χ extends to a character of $\psi^{-1}H$, that we denote by the same symbol. We then have:

Proposition 5.2. *The induced representation $\text{Ind}_{\psi^{-1}(H)}^\Gamma(\chi)$ belongs to X_G .*

Proof. Since H is generic, both $\langle x \rangle$ and $\langle y \rangle$ are systems of representatives for the cosets of Γ modulo $\psi^{-1}(H)$, and the definition of the induced representation then shows that we can find a basis for it on which x (or y) acts as a cycle of length K . It follows that its eigenvalues are the K -th roots of unity, each with multiplicity one. \square

In conclusion, if $1 \neq a \in A$ is not trivialized by the character χ fixed by the generic subgroup $H \subset \Gamma_{ab}$, then it cannot be in the kernel of $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow M_K(C(X_G))$. Thus:

Proposition 5.3. *Suppose that the characters of A whose isotropy group in Γ_{ab} contains some generic subgroup generate \widehat{A} . Then $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow M_K(C(X_G))$ is inner faithful.*

Proof. This follows from the above discussion, because for every $1 \neq a \in A$ there is some character χ fixed by some generic subgroup of Γ_{ab} such that $\chi(a) \neq 1$. \square

We can now prove a general inner faithfulness result, as follows:

Proposition 5.4. *Let K be a prime and Γ a metabelian $(K, 2)$ -uniform group whose derived subgroup A is torsion-free. Then, the canonical representation $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow M_K(C(X_G))$ is inner faithful.*

Proof. We agree to call “generically fixed” the characters of A whose isotropy group in Γ_{ab} contains a generic subgroup of the latter. According to the above results and to our torsion-freeness assumption, \widehat{A} is a torus of dimension $\leq (K - 1)^2$. Let $T \subset \widehat{A}$ be the subgroup generated by generically fixed characters. By Proposition 5.3, it suffices to prove that T cannot be a proper subgroup.

Now consider the action of Γ_{ab} on the complexified Lie algebra V of \widehat{A} . Proposition 4.4 above shows that the generators x, y both act with eigenvalues w^i for some values $1 \leq i \leq K - 1$, where $w = e^{2\pi i/K}$. It follows from this that for any non-trivial subspace $W \subset V$ which is invariant under Γ_{ab} we can find $x^i y^j$ for some choice of $1 \leq i, j \leq K - 1$ that fixes a non-trivial vector of W . Applying this to a complement W of the complexified Lie algebra of T , we conclude that W must be trivial and hence $T = \widehat{A}$, as desired. \square

We now turn to the case where the derived subgroup has torsion. We reprise our notation from above, with A standing for the abelian derived subgroup of Γ .

The torsion subgroup A_{tors} splits up as a direct sum of finite abelian q -groups for various primes q . We denote these summands by A_q , and call them q -primary components of A . We have the following primary analogue of Proposition 5.4 above:

Proposition 5.5. *Let K be a prime and Γ a metabelian $(K, 2)$ -uniform group with q -primary derived subgroup A for some prime $q \neq K$. Then, the canonical representation $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow M_K(C(X_G))$ is inner faithful.*

Proof. The proof follows the same plan as that of the analogous result for torsion-free A , working over finite fields rather than \mathbb{C} . Once more, we denote by $T \subset \widehat{A}$ the group generated by generically fixed characters, and seek to show that $T = \widehat{A}$.

Assume that this is not true. Then \widehat{A}/T is a non-trivial q -group. Our claim is that a generically fixed element in \widehat{A}/T lifts to a generically fixed element in \widehat{A} .

To see this, consider the following short exact sequence of abelian groups:

$$1 \rightarrow T \rightarrow \widehat{A} \rightarrow \widehat{A}/T \rightarrow 1$$

Let also \mathbb{Z}_K be a group generated by some $x^i y^j$, with $1 \leq i, j \leq K - 1$. We have then a long exact sequence as follows, of cohomology groups over $\langle x^i y^j \rangle$:

$$0 \rightarrow H^0(T) \rightarrow H^0(\widehat{A}) \rightarrow H^0(\widehat{A}/T) \rightarrow H^1(T) \rightarrow \dots$$

The elements fixed by $x^i y^j$ correspond to elements of the 0-th cohomology groups. On the other hand, note that all $H^p(T)$, $p \geq 1$ vanish because they are annihilated by both $K = |\langle x^i y^j \rangle|$ and $|T|$ (a power of q), and we are assuming $(K, q) = 1$. The long exact sequence then implies that $H^0(\widehat{A}) \rightarrow H^0(\widehat{A}/T)$, which proves our claim.

Now with this claim in hand, and given as well our assumption that all the generically fixed elements of \widehat{A} are already contained in T , we conclude that the preduel $B \subset A$ of \widehat{A}/T has no generically fixed non-trivial characters.

We can conclude analogously to the previous proof. Indeed, x, y act on the \mathbb{F}_q -vector space B/qB with eigenvalues w^i for various $1 \leq i \leq K-1$, where w is a primitive K -th root of unity in some algebraic closure of the field \mathbb{F}_q with q elements.

As before, some $x^i y^j$ with $1 \leq i, j \leq K-1$ fixes some nonzero element of the dual vector space $\widehat{B/qB} \subset \widehat{A/T}$. But this contradicts the non-existence of generically fixed elements in the latter group, and we are done. \square

We can now formulate our main result, as follows:

Theorem 5.6. *Let K be a prime number, and Γ a metabelian $(K, 2)$ -uniform group whose derived subgroup has trivial K -primary component. Then, the canonical representation $\pi : \Gamma \rightarrow M_K(C(X_G))$ is inner faithful.*

Proof. This follows indeed by combining the previous two results. \square

Summarizing, we have now a whole number of new results regarding the discrete group case, notably complementing those from [8]. The unification of the present work with the one in [8] remains a key open question, that we would like to raise here.

6. TWISTED ORTHOGONAL GROUPS

In this section we go back to the general framework of the discrete quantum groups, from Sections 1-2 above. There are many known inner faithfulness and stationarity results available here, notably from [2], [6], [8], [9], and our purpose is to bring some new contributions to the subject, by investigating some basic cocycle twists.

We recall that the standard twist O_n^{-1} of the orthogonal group O_n is the compact quantum group defined as the dual object to the following Hopf C^* -algebra:

Definition 6.1. *The algebra $C(O_n^{-1})$ is the universal C^* -algebra generated by the entries of a $n \times n$ unitary matrix of self-adjoint elements u_{ij} satisfying*

- (1) *distinct u_{ij} anticommute on each row and column,*
- (2) *all the other pairs of u_{ij} entries commute,*

with coalgebra structure given by $\Delta(u_{ij}) = \sum_k u_{ik} \otimes u_{kj}$, $\varepsilon(u_{ij}) = \delta_{ij}$, $S(u_{ij}) = u_{ji}$.

We refer to [5] for full details regarding this construction.

In order to investigate stationarity questions for O_n^{-1} , our idea will be that of using techniques from [6], based on the study of various central subalgebras of $C(O_n^{-1})$.

Let us begin our study with the following standard result:

Proposition 6.2. *The algebra of central monomials $A \subset C(O_n^{-1})$, i.e. the span of the products of coordinates u_{ij} which are central, is given by the following formula,*

$$A = \overline{\text{span}} \left\{ \prod_{ij} u_{ij}^{e_{ij}} \mid \text{the exponent matrix } e \text{ is bistochastic mod } 2 \right\}$$

with the convention that the products can be arbitrarily expanded into usual monomials.

Proof. Consider an arbitrary monomial $z = u_{i_1 j_1} \dots u_{i_p j_p}$. According to the commutation relations inside $C(O_n^{-1})$, we have $z u_{ij} = (-1)^E u_{ij} z$, with the exponent being:

$$E = \# \left\{ s \mid i_s = i, j_s \neq j \right\} + \# \left\{ s \mid i_s \neq i, j_s = j \right\}$$

Now if we formally compact our monomial as $z' = \prod_{ij} u_{ij}^{e_{ij}}$, with the exponents $e_{ij} \in \mathbb{N}$ being obtained by gathering the indices (i_s, j_s) , the above exponent becomes:

$$E = \sum_{k \neq j} e_{ik} + \sum_{k \neq i} e_{kj}$$

Since we are only interested in the value of $E \bmod 2$, we can add if we want the missing terms, corresponding to the quantity $2e_{ij} = 0 \bmod 2$, and we conclude that we have the following formula, with R_i, C_j being the row and column sums of $e \in M_n(\mathbb{N})$:

$$E = R_i + C_j \bmod 2$$

We conclude that z is central precisely when $R_i + C_j = 0 \bmod 2$ for any i, j , and so when the exponent matrix $e \in M_n(\mathbb{N})$ is bistochastic mod 2, as stated. \square

In order to have more insight into the structure of A , consider the diagonal subgroup $L_n = \mathbb{Z}_2^n$ of O_n^{-1} . The left and right multiplication by L_n induce coactions as follows:

$$\lambda : C(O_n^{-1}) \rightarrow C(L_n) \otimes C(O_n^{-1}) \quad , \quad \rho : C(O_n^{-1}) \rightarrow C(O_n^{-1}) \otimes C(L_n)$$

Our algebra A then splits naturally as $A_0 \oplus A_1$, where:

$$A_\varepsilon = \overline{\text{span}} \left\{ \prod_{ij} u_{ij}^{e_{ij}} \mid e = \text{bistochastic mod 2, with sums } \varepsilon \right\}$$

The point now is that these two components A_ε can be recovered as follows, with the elements $g_\varepsilon \in L_n$ being given by $g_0 = 1$ and $g_1 = (1, \dots, 1)$:

$$A_\varepsilon = \left\{ x \in C(O_n^{-1}) \mid \lambda(x) = g_\varepsilon \otimes x, \rho(x) = x \otimes g_\varepsilon \right\}$$

Now recall from [5] that $C(O_n^{-1})$ is the twist of $C(O_n)$ by a cocycle $\sigma : C(O_n)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which factors through the following surjection:

$$C(O_n)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow C(L_n)^{\otimes 2}$$

In other words, $C(O_n^{-1})$ can be identified with $C(O_n)$ as a vector space, and in fact as a coalgebra, with new multiplication given, in Sweedler notation, by:

$$x \cdot y = \sigma^{-1}(x_1, y_1) x_2 y_2 \sigma(x_3, y_3)$$

Our remark here is that the subalgebra $A \subset C(O_n)$ “survives” the deformation, i.e. its cocycle-twisted counterpart in $C(O_n^{-1})$ retains the old multiplication:

Proposition 6.3. *The canonical vector space identification of $A \subset C(O_n)$ with its cocycle-twisted counterpart is an isomorphism of algebras.*

Proof. This follows from the characterization of A by means of the left and right coactions λ, ρ discussed above. Indeed, from $\sigma(1, -) = \sigma(-, 1) = 1$ we obtain that the twisted multiplication of $x \in A_0$ and $y \in A_\varepsilon$ is given by:

$$x \cdot y = \sigma^{-1}(1, g_\varepsilon) xy \sigma(1, g_\varepsilon) = xy$$

An analogous argument settles the case $y \in A_0$. Finally, if both x and y are elements of A_1 , then, since the two factors involving σ cancel out, we obtain:

$$x \cdot y = \sigma^{-1}(g_\varepsilon, g_\varepsilon) xy \sigma(g_\varepsilon, g_\varepsilon) = xy$$

Thus, the twisted and untwisted multiplicative structures coincide on A , as claimed. \square

By performing now the spectrum computation inside $C(O_n)$, we obtain:

Theorem 6.4. *The spectrum of the following subalgebra of A ,*

$$A_0 = \overline{\text{span}} \left\{ \prod_{ij} u_{ij}^{e_{ij}} \mid e = \text{bistochastic mod 2, with sums 0} \right\}$$

is the space $X_0 = \mathbb{Z}_2^n \backslash O_n / \mathbb{Z}_2^n$. A similar result holds for $X = \text{Spec}(A)$.

Proof. As a first remark, in the context of Proposition 6.2, the possible row and column sums of e being 0, 1, we have a decomposition $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$, which is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -grading.

Regarding now the computation of the spectrum, recall first that we have:

$$C(PO_n) = \overline{\text{span}} \left\{ \prod_{ij} u_{ij}^{e_{ij}} \mid e = \text{with total sum zero mod 2} \right\}$$

The spectra X_0, X of A_0, A appear in a similar way, with O_n being divided by a number of copies of \mathbb{Z}_2 . To be more precise, in what regards X_0 , the $n + n$ conditions which are imposed on e correspond to the $n + n$ actions of \mathbb{Z}_2 by switching the signs on the $n + n$ rows and columns. As for X , the situation here is similar. \square

7. STATIONARITY RESULTS

The goal of the present section is to construct a stationary model for $C(O_2^{-1})$, using the material of [6]. To be more precise, our result regarding O_2^{-1} is as follows:

Theorem 7.1. *We have matrix model of type*

$$C(O_2^{-1}) \rightarrow M_4(C(\mathbb{T}))$$

which is stationary with respect to the uniform measure on \mathbb{T} .

Proof. We use the well-known cocycle twisting picture of $G = O_2^{-1}$. Let $L_2 = \mathbb{Z}_2^2$ be the diagonal subgroup of O_2 . Since $C(G)$ is obtained from $C(O_2)$ by twisting by a cocycle $\sigma : C(O_2^2)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that factors through $C(G)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow C(L_2)^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, the group L_2 survives

the deformation and appears as a quantum subgroup of G as well. In other words, we obtain a surjection of Hopf $*$ -algebras, as follows:

$$p : C(G) \rightarrow C(L_2)$$

Consider now the algebra A consisting of the elements $x \in C(G)$ satisfying:

$$x_1 \otimes p(x_2) = x \otimes 1 \in C(G) \otimes C(L_2)$$

Attached to the surjection p we then have a homogeneous space, as follows:

$$\iota : A = C(G/L_2) \rightarrow C(G)$$

More concretely now, denoting the standard matrix generators of $C(G)$ by u_{ij} with $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$, our algebra A is the subalgebra generated by the following monomials:

$$\prod_{i,j} u_{ij}^{e_{ij}}, \quad e_{1j} + e_{2j} \text{ is even for } j = 1, 2$$

We know from Theorem 6.4 that this subalgebra $A \subset C(G)$ is commutative, and equals the function algebra of the space $X = O_2/L_2$. Despite the fact that $A \subset C(G)$ is not a Hopf subalgebra but rather only a left comodule subalgebra, the proof of [6, Theorem 2.5] goes through virtually verbatim to prove that the regular action of $C(G)$ on itself by left multiplication embeds it into the bundle $End_A C(G)$ of 4×4 matrix algebras over the homogeneous space $X = \text{Spec}(A)$. Thus, we have an embedding as follows:

$$\pi : C(G) \rightarrow End_A C(G)$$

Moreover, once again by reasoning as in [6], we deduce that this embedding is stationary with respect to the Haar measure on X and to the normalized trace:

$$tr : End_{C(L)} C(G) \rightarrow C(L)$$

Note furthermore that X is isomorphic to the circle group obtained by quotienting out the maximal torus of O_2 by its order-two subgroup. This implies that the four-dimensional bundle over X associated to the A -module $C(G)$ is trivial, and hence we have:

$$End_A(C(G)) \simeq M_4(A)$$

All in all, we obtain a stationary matrix model, as in the statement. \square

As explained in [5] we have an embedding $O_n^{-1} \subset S_{2n}^+$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, obtained by viewing O_n^{-1} as the quantum symmetry group of the n -hypercube. In particular, we can talk about the universal flat model for O_n^{-1} , and deciding whether this model is stationary or not is therefore an interesting question, which makes sense at any $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

In connection with the above considerations, let us note that we have an embedding of $L_n = \mathbb{Z}_n^2$ into O_n^{-1} , for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. However, the resulting quantum homogeneous space O_n^{-1}/L_n is no longer classical at $n \geq 3$, and hence the above method does not apply directly to produce matrix models for higher-dimensional twisted orthogonal groups.

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