## SYMMETRIC YETTER-DRINFELD CATEGORIES ARE TRIVIAL

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We show the following theorem answering a question of S. Montgomery and D. Fischman.

**Theorem**. Let H be a k-Hopf algebra such that the canonical braiding of the category  $\mathcal{YD}_{\mathcal{H}}^{\mathcal{H}}$  of Yetter-Drinfeld modules is a symmetry. Then H = k.

Proof. Let M := H with the coregular cooperation of H as the Hcomodule structure  $(\delta(h) = \sum h_1 \otimes h_2)$  and with the adjoint operation
of H on itself as module structure  $(x \cdot h = \sum S(h_1)xh_2)$ . Then M is a
Yetter-Drinfeld module or a crossed module, i.e. a right H-module and
a right H-comodule such that  $\sum (x \cdot h)_0 \otimes (x \cdot h)_1 = \sum (x_0 \cdot h_2) \otimes S(h_1)x_1h_3$ .

Let N := H with the regular operation of H on itself as module structure  $(x \cdot h = xh)$  and the coadjoint cooperation of H as the Hcomodule structure  $(\delta(h) = \sum h_2 \otimes S(h_1)h_3)$ . Then N is a Yetter-Drinfeld module.

Apply the square of the braiding  $\tau(x \otimes y) = \sum y_0 \otimes x \cdot y_1$  to the element  $x \otimes 1 \in M \otimes N$  and use the given structures to get  $x \otimes 1 = \tau^2(x \otimes 1) = \tau(1 \otimes x) = \sum x_1 \otimes x_2$  for all  $x \in H$  hence H = k.  $\Box$ 

**Corollary**. For a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra  $H \neq k$  the Drinfeld double D(H) is quasitriangular, but not triangular.

## References

[M] Susan Montgomery: Hopf Algebras and Their Actions on Rings. CBMS 82, AMS-NSF, 1993.

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