

Ex(1)

$$V(m) = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}(q)} \{v_0, v_1, \dots, v_m\}$$

$$V(n) = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}(q)} \{u_0, u_1, \dots, u_n\}$$

be irreducible $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(2))$ modules.
Assume $m \geq n$.

Crystal graphs:

$$V(m): v_0 \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} v_1 \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} v_2 \rightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} v_m \quad (B(m))$$

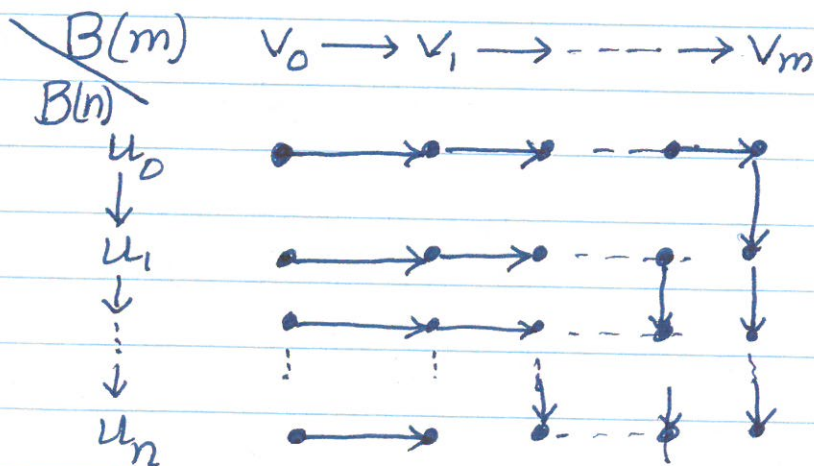
$$V(n): u_0 \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} u_1 \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} u_2 \rightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{\tilde{f}} u_n \quad (B(n))$$

$V(m) \otimes V(n)$ is a reducible $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(2))$ module.

$V(m) \otimes V(n)$ has crystal

$$B(m) \otimes B(n) = \{v_i \otimes u_j \mid 0 \leq i \leq m, 0 \leq j \leq n\}$$

Crystal graph of $V(m) \otimes V(n)$:



$$\Rightarrow B(m) \otimes B(n) = B(m+n) \oplus B(m+n-2) \oplus \dots \oplus B(m-n)$$

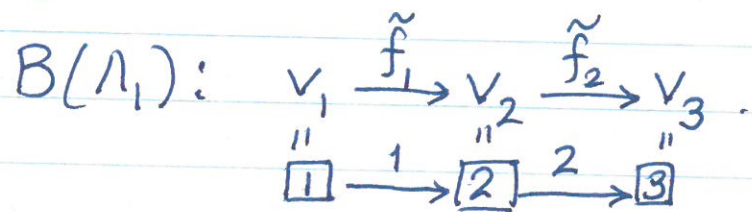
$$\Rightarrow V(m) \otimes V(n) \cong \bigoplus_{k=0}^{\min(m,n)} V(m+n-2k)$$

which is the q -Clebsch-Gordon formula.

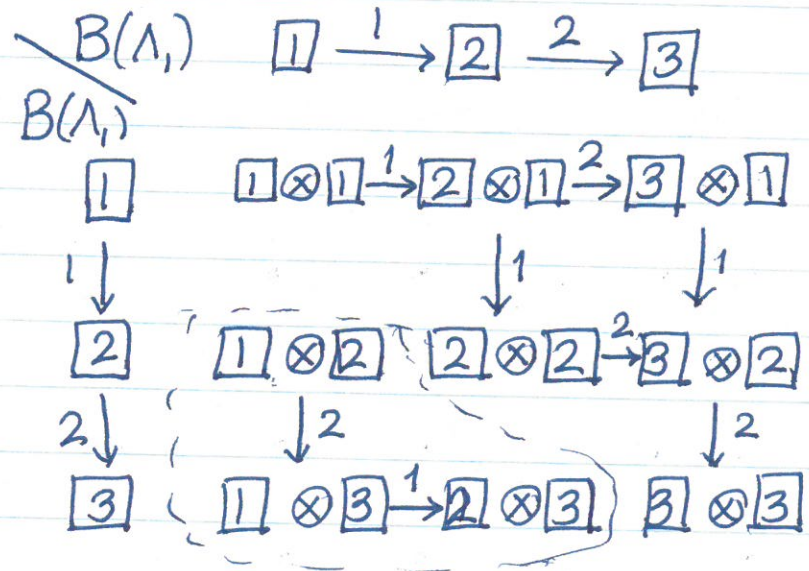
Ex(2) $V(\Lambda_1) = \mathbb{C}(q)^3$ irred. $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(3))$ -module

$$V(\Lambda_1) = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}(q)} \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$$

Crystal for $V(\Lambda_1)$:



The crystal for $V(\Lambda_1) \otimes V(\Lambda_1)$ is:



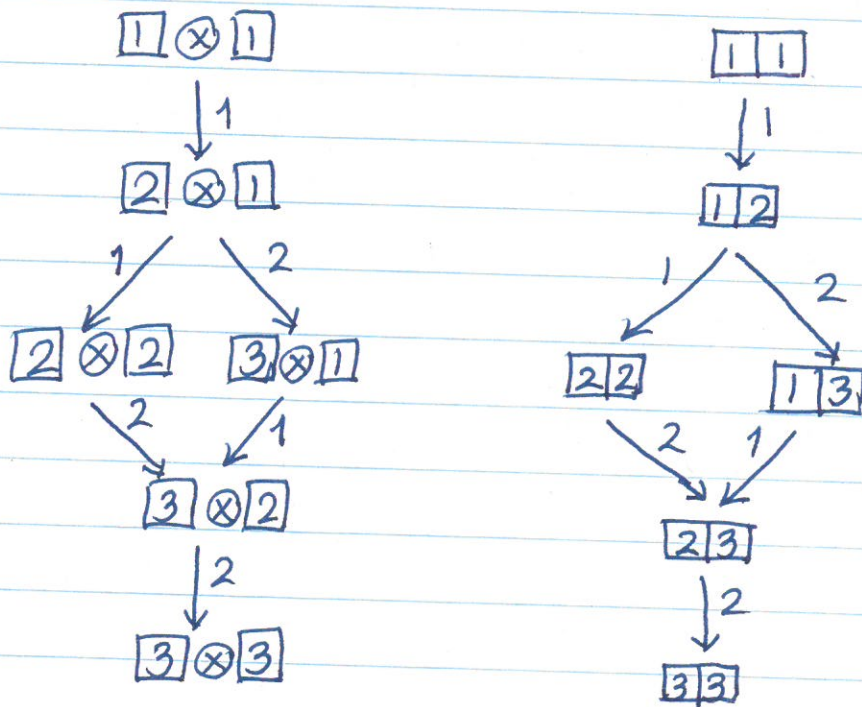
$$\text{wt}(\square \otimes \square) = 2\Lambda_1$$

$$\text{wt}(\square \otimes \square) = 2\Lambda_1 - \alpha_1 = \Lambda_2$$

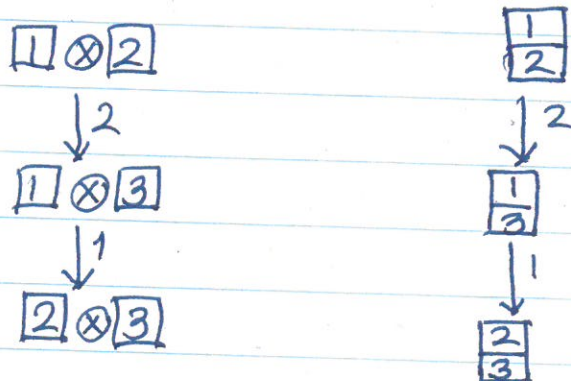
$$(2\Lambda_1 - \alpha_1)(h_1) = 0, \quad (2\Lambda_1 - \alpha_1)(h_2) = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\Lambda_1) \otimes V(\Lambda_1) \cong V(2\Lambda_1) \oplus V(\Lambda_2)$$

Crystal for $V(2\Lambda_1)$ is:



Crystal for $V(\Lambda_2)$ is:

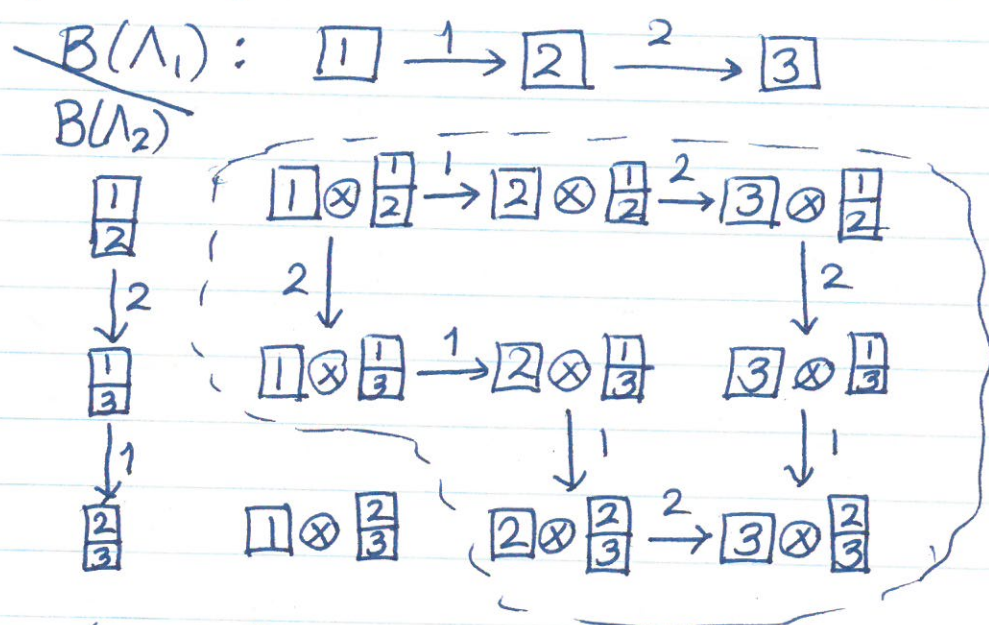


Ex(3) $V(\Lambda_1)$ and $V(\Lambda_2)$ are irreducible $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(2))$ -module with crystal graphs

$$V(\Lambda_1) : \boxed{1} \xrightarrow{1} \boxed{2} \xrightarrow{2} \boxed{3} \quad (B(\Lambda_1))$$

$$V(\Lambda_2) : \begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{2} \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{2} \begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{3} \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{1} \begin{matrix} \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{3} \end{matrix}$$

Crystal graph for $V(\Lambda_1) \otimes V(\Lambda_2)$:



$$\text{wt} \left(\begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{2} \end{matrix} \otimes \begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{2} \end{matrix} \right) = \Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2$$

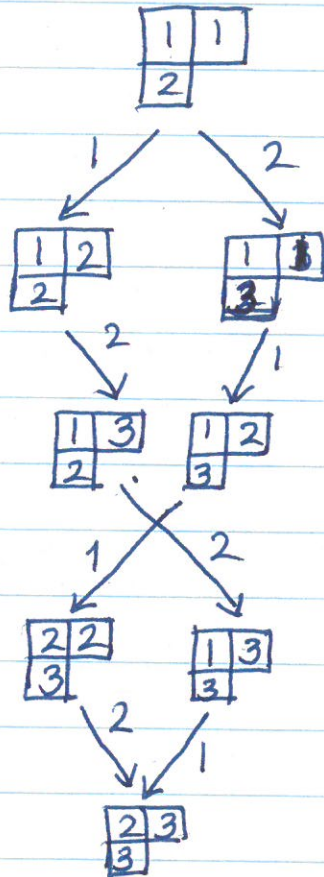
$$\text{wt} \left(\begin{matrix} \boxed{1} \\ \boxed{3} \end{matrix} \otimes \begin{matrix} \boxed{2} \\ \boxed{3} \end{matrix} \right) = \Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2 = 0$$

$$(\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(h_1) = 0$$

$$(\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2 - \alpha_1 - \alpha_2)(h_2) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow V(\Lambda_1) \otimes V(\Lambda_2) \cong V(\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2) \oplus V(0)$$

Crystal graph for $V(\Lambda_1 + \Lambda_2)$:



Crystal graph for $V(0)$:

