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Date 2007

Citation Khoroshkin, S. M. and Pop, I. I. and Samsonov, M. E. and Stolin, A. A. and Tolstoy, V. N. (2007) On Some Lie Bialgebra Structures on Polynomial Algebras and their Quantization. Communications in Mathematical Physics, 282 (3). pp. 625-662. ISSN 0010-3616

URL <https://dair.dias.ie/id/eprint/216/>

DOI DIAS-STP-07-25

On Some Lie Bialgebra Structures on Polynomial Algebras and their Quantization

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Abstract

We study classical twists of Lie bialgebra structures on the polynomial current algebra $\mathfrak{g}[u]$, where \mathfrak{g} is a simple complex finite-dimensional Lie algebra. We focus on the structures induced by the so-called quasi-trigonometric solutions of the classical Yang-Baxter equation. It turns out that quasi-trigonometric r -matrices fall into classes labelled by the vertices of the extended Dynkin diagram of \mathfrak{g} . We give complete classification of quasi-trigonometric r -matrices belonging to multiplicity free simple roots (which have coefficient 1 in the decomposition of the maximal root). We quantize solutions corresponding to the first root of $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$.

1 Introduction

Recall that, given a Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , the classical Yang-Baxter equation (CYBE) with one spectral parameter is the equation

$$[X^{12}(u), X^{13}(u+v)] + [X^{12}(u), X^{23}(v)] + [X^{13}(u+v), X^{23}(v)] = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

where $X(u)$ is a meromorphic function of one complex variable u , defined in a neighbourhood of 0, taking values in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$. In their outstanding paper [2], A. Belavin and V. Drinfeld investigated solutions of the CYBE for a simple complex Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . They considered so-called *nondegenerate solutions* (i.e. $X(u)$ has maximal rank for generic u). It was proved in [2] that nondegenerate solutions are of three types: rational, trigonometric and elliptic. Moreover the authors completely classified trigonometric and elliptic solutions, the last ones for the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n)$.

One can see that any rational solution of CYBE provides the Lie bialgebra structure on polynomial Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ for a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . On the contrary, there are no clear Lie bialgebra structures related to elliptic solutions of CYBE.

For trigonometric solutions of CYBE, the situation is as follows. Any trigonometric solution has the form $Y(e^{k(u-v)})$, where Y is a $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ -valued rational function and k is some constant. After setting $e^{ku} = z$ this solution provides a Lie bialgebra structure either on Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}[z, z^{-1}]$ or on its twisted version but does not induce, generally speaking, a Lie bialgebra structure on the polynomial Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}[z]$.

Therefore we are motivated to introduce a class of solutions of 'trigonometric' type that will induce Lie bialgebra structures on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$. Let Ω denote the quadratic Casimir element of \mathfrak{g} . We say that a solution X of the CYBE is *quasi-trigonometric* if it is of the form:

$$X(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + p(u, v), \quad (1.2)$$

where $p(u, v)$ is a polynomial with coefficients in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$. We will prove that by applying a certain holomorphic transformation and a change of variables, any quasi-trigonometric solution becomes trigonometric, in the sense of Belavin-Drinfeld classification.

In the works [8, 9] to any Lie bialgebra V . Drinfeld assigned another Lie bialgebra, the so-called classical double. F. Montaner and E. Zelmanov [27] proved that for any Lie bialgebra structure on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ its classical double is isomorphic as a Lie algebra to one of four Lie algebras. We will consider two of them: $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1}))$ and $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$.

The study of the Lie bialgebra structures given by quasi-trigonometric solutions will be based on the description of the classical double. We show that all quasi-trigonometric solutions induce the same classical double $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. Moreover we construct a one-to-one correspondence between this type of solutions and a special class of Lagrangian subalgebras of the $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. It turns out that such Lagrangian subalgebras can be embedded into some maximal orders of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$, which correspond to vertices of the extended Dynkin diagram of \mathfrak{g} . This embedding enables us to classify quasi-trigonometric solutions of CYBE which correspond to multiplicity free roots. We also use the classification of Manin triples for reductive Lie algebras in terms of generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data obtained by P. Delorme [6]. In particular, we get a complete combinatorial description of quasi-trigonometric solutions of CYBE, related to Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$.

The goal of the second part of the paper is to propose a quantization scheme for some of the Lie bialgebra structures on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n)$ described in the first part of the paper. In all these cases the quantization is given by an explicit construction of the corresponding twist. More precisely, the corresponding Hopf algebra is isomorphic to $U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ with twisted comultiplication, where $U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ is defined as certain subalgebra of quantum affine algebra $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{g}})$. This result confirms the natural conjecture made in [21] and recently proved in [17]: any classical twist can be quantized.

For the construction of twist quantizations of quasi-trigonometric solutions of CYBE, we use nontrivial embeddings of certain Hopf subalgebras of the quantized universal enveloping algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_{n+1})$, called seaweed algebras [7] into $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_n)$. This enables us to 'affinize' the finite - dimensional twists constructed in [15] and [19].

2 Lie bialgebra structures and classical twists

Let \mathfrak{g} denote an arbitrary complex Lie algebra. We recall that a Lie bialgebra structure on \mathfrak{g} is a 1-cocycle $\delta : \mathfrak{g} \longrightarrow \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}$ which satisfies the co-Jacobi identity. In other words, δ provides a Lie algebra structure for \mathfrak{g}^* compatible with the structure of \mathfrak{g} .

To any Lie bialgebra (\mathfrak{g}, δ) one associates the so-called *classical double* $D(\mathfrak{g}, \delta)$. It is defined as the unique Lie algebra structure on the vector space $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*$ such that:

- a) it induces the given Lie algebra structures on \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{g}^*
- b) the bilinear form Q defined by

$$Q(x_1 + l_1, x_2 + l_2) = l_1(x_2) + l_2(x_1) \quad (2.1)$$

is invariant with respect to the adjoint representation of $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*$.

Let δ_1 be a Lie bialgebra structure on \mathfrak{g} . Suppose $s \in \wedge^2 \mathfrak{g}$ satisfies

$$[s^{12}, s^{13}] + [s^{12}, s^{23}] + [s^{13}, s^{23}] = \text{Alt}(\delta_1 \otimes \text{id})(s), \quad (2.2)$$

where $\text{Alt}(x) := x^{123} + x^{231} + x^{312}$ for any $x \in \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}$. Then

$$\delta_2(a) := \delta_1(a) + [a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a, s] \quad (2.3)$$

defines a Lie bialgebra structure on \mathfrak{g} . We call s a *classical twist* and say that the bialgebra structures (\mathfrak{g}, δ_1) and (\mathfrak{g}, δ_2) are *related by a classical twist*.

The construction of the double suggests another notion of equivalence between bialgebras. Namely, we say that Lie bialgebra structures δ_1 and δ_2 on \mathfrak{g} are *in the same twisting class* if there is a Lie algebra isomorphism $f : D(\mathfrak{g}, \delta_1) \longrightarrow D(\mathfrak{g}, \delta_2)$ satisfying the properties:

- 1) $Q_1(x, y) = Q_2(f(x), f(y))$ for any $x, y \in D(\mathfrak{g}, \delta_1)$, where Q_i denotes the canonical form on $D(\mathfrak{g}, \delta_i)$, $i = 1, 2$.
- 2) $f \circ j_1 = j_2$, where j_i is the canonical embedding of \mathfrak{g} in $D(\mathfrak{g}, \delta_i)$.

For a finite-dimensional \mathfrak{g} , it was shown in [20] that two Lie bialgebra structures are in the same twisting class if and only if they are related by a classical twist.

Example 2.1. Let \mathfrak{g} be finite-dimensional. All Lie bialgebra structures induced by triangular r -matrices are related by classical twists. The classical double corresponding to any triangular r -matrix is isomorphic to the semidirect sum $\mathfrak{g} \dot{+} \mathfrak{g}^*$ such that \mathfrak{g}^* is a commutative ideal and $[a, l] = \text{ad}^*(a)(l)$ for any $a \in \mathfrak{g}$ and $l \in \mathfrak{g}^*$.

Another example of twisting is the following:

Example 2.2. Suppose \mathfrak{g} is simple and let δ_0 be the Lie bialgebra structure induced by the standard Drinfeld-Jimbo r -matrix. Then the entire Belavin-Drinfeld list [1] is obtained by twisting the standard structure δ_0 . The classical double corresponding to any r -matrix from this list is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}$.

Now, if we pass to the case of infinite-dimensional Lie bialgebra structures, we encounter more examples of twisting.

Let us recall several facts from the theory of rational solutions as it was developed in [33]. We let again \mathfrak{g} denote a simple Lie algebra. Denote by K the Killing form and let Ω be the corresponding Casimir element of \mathfrak{g} . We look for functions $X : \mathbb{C}^2 \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ which satisfy

$$[X^{12}(u_1, u_2), X^{13}(u_1, u_3)] + [X^{12}(u_1, u_2), X^{23}(u_2, u_3)] + \quad (2.4)$$

$$+ [X^{13}(u_1, u_3), X^{23}(u_2, u_3)] = 0,$$

$$X^{12}(u, v) = -X^{21}(v, u). \quad (2.5)$$

Remark 2.3. We will call these two equations *the classical Yang-Baxter equation (CYBE)*. In the case of rational and quasi-trigonometric solutions, the unitarity condition (2.5) can actually be dropped. We will prove in Appendix that (2.5) is a consequence of (2.4).

Definition 2.4. Let $X(u, v) = \frac{\Omega}{u-v} + p(u, v)$ be a function from \mathbb{C}^2 to $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, where $p(u, v)$ is a polynomial with coefficients in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$. If X satisfies the CYBE, we say that X is a *rational* solution.

Two rational solutions X_1 and X_2 are called *gauge equivalent* if there exists $\sigma(u) \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ such that $X_2(u, v) = (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v))X_1(u, v)$, where $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ denotes the group of automorphisms of $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ considered as an algebra over $\mathbb{C}[u]$.

Remark 2.5. It was proved in [33] that any rational solution can be brought by means of a gauge transformation to the form:

$$X(u, v) = \frac{\Omega}{u-v} + p_{00} + p_{10}u + p_{01}v + p_{11}uv,$$

where $p_{00}, p_{10}, p_{01}, p_{11} \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$.

We recall that any rational solution induces a Lie bialgebra structure on the polynomial current algebra $\mathfrak{g}[u]$. Let us consider a rational solution X and define the map $\delta_X : \mathfrak{g}[u] \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g}[u] \wedge \mathfrak{g}[u]$ by

$$\delta_X(a(u)) = [X(u, v), a(u) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a(v)], \quad (2.6)$$

for any $a(u) \in \mathfrak{g}[u]$. Obviously δ_X is a 1-cocycle and therefore induces a Lie bialgebra structure on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$.

The following result, proved in [33], shows that all Lie bialgebra structures corresponding to rational solutions have the same classical double.

Let $\mathbb{C}[[u^{-1}]]$ be the ring of formal power series in u^{-1} and $\mathbb{C}((u^{-1}))$ its field of quotients. Consider the Lie algebras $\mathfrak{g}[u] = \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[u]$, $\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]] = \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}[[u^{-1}]]$ and $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) = \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathbb{C}((u^{-1}))$.

Let $D_X(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ be the classical double corresponding to a rational solution X of the CYBE. Then $D_X(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ and $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1}))$ are isomorphic as Lie algebras, with inner product which has the following form on $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1}))$:

$$Q(f(u), g(u)) = \text{Res}_{u=0} K(f(u), g(u)), \quad (2.7)$$

where $f(u), g(u) \in \mathfrak{g}((u^{-1}))$.

Remark 2.6. This result means in fact that $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1}))$ can be represented as a Manin triple $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) = \mathfrak{g}[u] \oplus W$, where W is a Lagrangian subalgebra with respect to the invariant form Q .

In the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(n)$ all rational solutions were described in the following way:

Let $d_k = \text{diag}(1, \dots, 1, u, \dots, u)$ (k many 1's), $0 \leq k \leq [\frac{n}{2}]$. Then it was proved in [33] that every rational solution of the CYBE defines some Lagrangian subalgebra W contained in $d_k^{-1} \mathfrak{sl}(n) [[u^{-1}]] d_k$ for some k . These subalgebras are in one-to-one correspondence with pairs (L, B) verifying:

(1) L is a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$ such that $L + P_k = \mathfrak{sl}(n)$, where P_k denotes the maximal parabolic subalgebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$ not containing the root vector e_{α_k} of the simple root α_k ;

(2) B is a 2-cocycle on L which is nondegenerate on $L \cap P_k$.

In case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(2)$ one has just two non-standard rational r -matrices, up to gauge equivalence:

$$X_1(u, v) = \frac{\Omega}{u - v} + h_\alpha \wedge e_{-\alpha} \quad (2.8)$$

and

$$X_2(u, v) = \frac{\Omega}{u - v} + ue_{-\alpha} \otimes h_\alpha - vh_\alpha \otimes e_{-\alpha}, \quad (2.9)$$

where $e_\alpha = e_{12}$, $e_{-\alpha} = e_{21}$ and $h_\alpha = e_{11} - e_{22}$ is the usual basis of $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$.

3 Quasi-trigonometric solutions of the CYBE

Another interesting case of infinite-dimensional Lie bialgebra structures on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ is provided by a class of trigonometric type solutions of the CYBE, called *quasi-trigonometric solutions*. These solutions were first introduced in [21].

Definition 3.1. We say that a solution X of the CYBE is *quasi-trigonometric* if it is of the form:

$$X(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u - v} + p(u, v), \quad (3.1)$$

where $p(u, v)$ is a polynomial with coefficients in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$.

The term *quasi-trigonometric* is motivated by the relationship between this type of solutions of CYBE and trigonometric solutions in the Belavin-Drinfeld meaning. The following result, whose proof we give in the Appendix, illustrates this fact.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $X(u, v)$ be a quasi-trigonometric solution of the CYBE. There exists a holomorphic transformation and a change of variables such that $X(u, v)$ becomes a trigonometric solution, in the sense of Belavin-Drinfeld classification.*

Example 3.3. A function $X(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u - v} + r$, where $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, satisfies the CYBE if and only if r is a solution of the *modified classical Yang-Baxter equation*, i.e.

$$r + r^{21} = \Omega \quad (3.2)$$

$$[r^{12}, r^{13}] + [r^{12}, r^{23}] + [r^{13}, r^{23}] = 0. \quad (3.3)$$

Let r_0 denote the standard Drinfeld-Jimbo r -matrix. We fix a Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} and the associated root system. We choose a system of generators $e_\alpha, e_{-\alpha}$ and h_α , where α is a positive root, such that $K(e_\alpha, e_{-\alpha}) = 1$. Then

$$r_0 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{\alpha > 0} e_\alpha \wedge e_{-\alpha} + \Omega \right), \quad (3.4)$$

Correspondingly we have a quasi-trigonometric solution

$$X_0(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + r_0. \quad (3.5)$$

Definition 3.4. A quasi-trigonometric solution $X(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + p(u, v)$ is called *quasi-constant* if $p(u, v)$ is a constant polynomial.

Proposition 3.5. Let $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ denote the group of automorphisms of $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ considered as an algebra over $\mathbb{C}[u]$. Let X_1 be a quasi-trigonometric solution and $\sigma(u) \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}[u])$. Then

$$X_2(u, v) = (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v))X_1(u, v)$$

is also a quasi-trigonometric solution.

Proof. Let $X_1(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + p(u, v)$. Since X_2 obviously satisfies the CYBE, it is enough to check that X_2 is quasi-trigonometric. We have the following:

$$\begin{aligned} X_2(u, v) &= \left(\frac{v(\sigma(u) - \sigma(v))}{u-v} \otimes \sigma(v) \right) \Omega + \frac{v}{u-v} (\sigma(v) \otimes \sigma(v)) \Omega + \\ &\quad + (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v)) p(u, v). \end{aligned}$$

Let $p_1(u, v) := \left(\frac{v(\sigma(u) - \sigma(v))}{u-v} \otimes \sigma(v) \right) \Omega$ and $p_2(u, v) := (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v)) p(u, v)$. These are polynomial functions in u, v . Since $(\sigma(v) \otimes \sigma(v)) \Omega = \Omega$, we obtain

$$X_2(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + p_1(u, v) + p_2(u, v)$$

and this ends the proof. \square

Definition 3.6. Two quasi-trigonometric solutions X_1 and X_2 are called *gauge equivalent* if there exists $\sigma(u) \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ such that

$$X_2(u, v) = (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v))X_1(u, v). \quad (3.6)$$

Any quasi-trigonometric solution X of the CYBE induces a Lie bialgebra structure on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$. Let δ_X be the 1-cocycle defined by

$$\delta_X(a(u)) = [X(u, v), a(u) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a(v)], \quad (3.7)$$

for any $a(u) \in \mathfrak{g}[u]$.

It is expected that all Lie bialgebra structures corresponding to quasi-trigonometric solutions induce the same classical double.

Let us consider the direct sum of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$, together with the following invariant bilinear form:

$$Q((f(u), a), (g(u), b)) = K(f(u), g(u))_0 - K(a, b). \quad (3.8)$$

Here the index zero means that we have taken the free term in the series expansion.

Remark 3.7. The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ is embedded into $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ via $a(u) \mapsto (a(u), a(0))$ and is naturally identified with

$$V_0 := \{(a(u), a(0)); a(u) \in \mathfrak{g}[u]\}. \quad (3.9)$$

Consider the following Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$:

$$W_0 = \{(a + f(z), b) : f \in z^{-1}\mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]], a \in \mathfrak{b}_+, b \in \mathfrak{b}_-, a_{\mathfrak{h}} + b_{\mathfrak{h}} = 0\}. \quad (3.10)$$

Here \mathfrak{h} is the fixed Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , \mathfrak{b}_{\pm} are the positive (negative) Borel subalgebras and $a_{\mathfrak{h}}$ denotes the Cartan part of a . We make the remark that $V_0 \oplus W_0 = \mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ and both V_0 and W_0 are isotropic with respect to the form Q .

In order to show that all quasi-trigonometric solutions induce the same classical double, we will first prove the following result:

Theorem 3.8. *There exists a natural one-to-one correspondence between quasi-trigonometric solutions of the CYBE and linear subspaces W of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ such that*

- 1) W is a Lie subalgebra in $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ such that $W \supseteq u^{-N}\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]]$ for some $N > 0$;
- 2) $W \oplus V_0 = \mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$;
- 3) W is a Lagrangian subspace with respect to the inner product of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$.

Proof. Let V_0 and W_0 be the Lie algebras given in Remark 3.7. We choose dual bases in V_0 and W_0 respectively. Let $\{k_j\}$ be an orthonormal basis in \mathfrak{h} . The canonical basis of V_0 is formed by $e_{\alpha}u^k$, $e_{-\alpha}u^k$, k_ju^k for any $\alpha > 0$, $k > 0$ and all j ; $(e_{-\alpha}, e_{-\alpha})$, (e_{α}, e_{α}) for any $\alpha > 0$, and (k_j, k_j) , for all j . The dual basis of W_0 is the following: $e_{-\alpha}u^{-k}$, $e_{\alpha}u^{-k}$, k_ju^{-k} for any $\alpha > 0$, $k > 0$ and all j ; $(e_{\alpha}, 0)$ and $(0, -e_{-\alpha})$ for all $\alpha > 0$, and $\frac{1}{2}(k_j, -k_j)$, for all j . Let us simply denote these dual bases by $\{v_i\}$ and $\{w_0^i\}$ respectively. We notice that the quasi-trigonometric solution X_0 can be written as

$$X_0(u, v) = (\tau \otimes \tau) \left(\sum_i w_0^i \otimes v_i \right), \quad (3.11)$$

where τ denotes the projection of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ onto $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1}))$.

We denote by $Hom_c(W_0, V_0)$ the space of those linear maps $F : W_0 \rightarrow V_0$ such that $Ker F \supseteq u^{-N}\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]]$ for some $N > 0$. It is the space of linear maps F which are continuous with respect to the “ u^{-1} -adic” topology.

Let us construct a linear isomorphism $\Phi : V_0 \otimes V_0 \longrightarrow Hom_c(W_0, V_0)$ in the following way:

$$\Phi(x \otimes y)(w_0) = Q(w_0, y) \cdot x, \quad (3.12)$$

for any $x, y \in V_0$ and any $w_0 \in W_0$. It is easy to check that Φ is indeed an isomorphism. The inverse mapping is $\Psi : Hom_{cont}(W_0, V_0) \longrightarrow V_0 \otimes V_0$ defined by

$$\Psi(F) = \sum_i F(w_0^i) \otimes v_i. \quad (3.13)$$

We make the remark that this sum is finite since $F(w_0^i) \neq 0$ only for a finite number of indices i .

The next step is to construct a bijection between $Hom_c(W_0, V_0)$ and the set L of linear subspaces W of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ such that $W \oplus V_0 = \mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ and $W \supseteq u^{-N} \mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]]$ for some $N > 0$. This can be done in a very natural way. For any $F \in Hom_{cont}(W_0, V_0)$ we take

$$W(F) = \{w_0 + F(w_0); w_0 \in W_0\}. \quad (3.14)$$

The inverse mapping associates to any W the linear function F_W such that for any $w_0 \in W_0$, $F_W(w_0) = -v$, uniquely defined by the decomposition $w_0 = w + v_0$ with $w \in W$ and $v_0 \in V_0$.

Therefore we have a bijection between $V_0 \otimes V_0$ and L . By a straightforward computation, one can show that a tensor $r(u, v) \in V_0 \otimes V_0$ satisfies the condition $r(u, v) = -r^{21}(v, u)$ if and only if the linear subspace $W(\Phi(r))$ is Lagrangian with respect to Q .

Let us suppose now that $X(u, v) = X_0(u, v) + r(u, v)$ and $r(u, v) = -r^{21}(v, u)$. Then $X(u, v)$ satisfies (2.4) if and only if $W(\Phi(r))$ is a Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. Indeed, since r is unitary, we have that $W(\Phi(r))$ is a Lagrangian subspace with respect to Q . It is enough to check that $X(u, v)$ satisfies (2.4) if and only if

$$Q([w_1 + \Phi(r)(w_1), w_2 + \Phi(r)(w_2)], w_3 + \Phi(r)(w_3)) = 0 \quad (3.15)$$

for any elements w_1, w_2 and w_3 of W_0 . This follows by direct computations.

In conclusion, we see that a function $X(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + p(u, v)$ is a quasi-trigonometric solution if and only if $W(\Phi(p - r_0))$ is a Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. This ends the proof. \square

Remark 3.9. If W is a Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ satisfying the conditions of Theorem 3.8, then the corresponding solution $X(u, v)$ is constructed in the following way: take a basis $\{w^i\}$ in W which is dual to the canonical basis $\{v_i\}$ of V_0 and construct the tensor

$$\tilde{r}(u, v) = \sum_i w^i \otimes v_i. \quad (3.16)$$

Let π denote the projection of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ onto $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ which is induced by the decomposition $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g} = V_0 \oplus W_0$. Explicitly,

$$\pi(a_n z^n + \dots + a_0 + a_{-1} u^{-1} + \dots, b) = a_n u^n + \dots + a_1 u + \quad (3.17)$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}(a_{0\mathfrak{h}} + b_{\mathfrak{h}}) + a_{0-} + b_+.$$

Here $a_0 = a_{0\mathfrak{h}} + a_{0+} + a_{0-}$ and $b = b_{\mathfrak{h}} + b_+ + b_-$ are the decompositions with respect to $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{n}_-$. Then

$$X(u, v) = X_0(u, v) + (\pi \otimes \pi)(\tilde{r}(u, v)). \quad (3.18)$$

At this point we note the following fact that we will prove in Appendix:

Proposition 3.10. *Let W be a Lie subalgebra satisfying conditions 2) and 3) of Theorem 3.8. Let \tilde{r} be constructed as in (3.16). Assume \tilde{r} induces a Lie bialgebra structure on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ by $\delta_{\tilde{r}}(a(u)) = [\tilde{r}(u, v), a(u) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a(v)]$. Then $W \supseteq u^{-N}\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]]$ for some positive N .*

For any quasi-trigonometric solution X of the CYBE denote by $D_X(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ the classical double of $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ corresponding to X .

Theorem 3.11. *For any quasi-trigonometric solution X of the CYBE there exists an isomorphism of Lie algebra $D_X(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ and $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ identical on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$, which transforms the canonical bilinear form on $D_X(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ to the form Q .*

Proof. One can easily check that if W is a Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$, corresponding to a quasi-trigonometric solution $X(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + p(u, v)$, then W is isomorphic to $(\mathfrak{g}[u])^*$ with the Lie algebra structure induced by X .

Indeed, with the notation introduced in Theorem 3.8, let $F := F_W$. It is enough to check that for any $v_0 \in V_0$ and $w_1, w_2 \in W_0$ the following equality is satisfied:

$$Q(v_0, [w_1 + F(w_1), w_2 + F(w_2)]) = \langle \delta_X(v_0), w_1 \otimes w_2 \rangle,$$

where \langle, \rangle denotes the pairing between $V_0^{\otimes 2}$ and $W_0^{\otimes 2}$ induced by Q . This equality is implied by the following identities:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(v_0, [w_1, w_2]) &= \langle \delta_{X_0}(v_0), w_1 \otimes w_2 \rangle, \\ Q(v_0, [F(w_1), w_2]) &= \langle [p - r_0, 1 \otimes v_0], w_1 \otimes w_2 \rangle, \\ Q(v_0, [w_1, F(w_2)]) &= \langle [p - r_0, v_0 \otimes 1], w_1 \otimes w_2 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 3.12. Theorem 3.11 states in particular that all quasi-trigonometric solutions of CYBE are in the same twisting class. This can be seen directly, since by the definition of quasi-trigonometric solutions they are related to the solution (3.5) by classical twists.

Theorem 3.13. *Let X_1 and X_2 be quasi-trigonometric solutions of the CYBE. Suppose that W_1 and W_2 are the corresponding Lagrangian subalgebras of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. Let $\sigma(u) \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ and $\tilde{\sigma}(u)$ be the automorphism of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ induced by $\sigma(u)$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- 1) $X_1(u, v) = (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v))X_2(u, v)$;
- 2) $W_1 = \tilde{\sigma}(u)W_2$.

Proof. 1) \Rightarrow 2). Let us begin by proving this for the particular case $X_1 = X_0$ and $X_2 = (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v))X_0(u, v)$. The Lagrangian subalgebra corresponding to X_0 is W_0 given by (3.10). On the other hand, one can check the Lagrangian subalgebra W_2 , corresponding to the solution X_2 , consists of elements

$$\tilde{f} := \sum_i (f, \tilde{\sigma}(v_i)) \cdot \tilde{\sigma}(w_0^i) = \sum_i (\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(f), v_i) \cdot \tilde{\sigma}(w_0^i),$$

for any $f \in W_0$. Here $\{v_i\}$ and $\{w_0^i\}$ are the dual bases of V_0 and W_0 introduced in the proof of Theorem 3.8. We show that $W_2 = \tilde{\sigma}(W_0)$.

Let g denote the projection of $\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(f)$ onto W_0 induced by the decomposition $V_0 \oplus W_0 = \mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. Then

$$g = \sum_i (\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(f), v_i) \cdot w_0^i$$

which implies that $\tilde{f} = \tilde{\sigma}(g)$. Therefore $W_2 \subseteq \tilde{\sigma}(W_0)$. The other inclusion is similar.

Let us pass to the general case. If $X_1(u, v) = X_0(u, v) + r(u, v)$ is a quasi-trigonometric solution with $r(u, v) = \sum a_k u^k \otimes b_j v^j$, then the corresponding W_1 consists of elements of the form $f + \sum (f, b_j u^j) a_k u^k$, for any f in W_0 . Now let $X_2(u, v) = (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v))X_1(u, v)$. The corresponding subalgebra W_2 is formed by elements of the form

$$\tilde{f}_r := \sum_i (f, \tilde{\sigma}(v_i)) \cdot \tilde{\sigma}(w_0^i) + \sum (f, \tilde{\sigma}(b_j u^j)) \tilde{\sigma}(a_k u^k).$$

It is easy to see that $\tilde{f}_r = \tilde{\sigma}(h)$, where $h := g + \sum (g, b_j u^j) a_k u^k$ and g is the projection of $\tilde{\sigma}^{-1}(f)$ onto W_0 . These considerations prove that $\tilde{\sigma}(W_1) = W_2$.

2) \Rightarrow 1). Suppose that $W_2 = \tilde{\sigma}(W_1)$. Let $\tilde{X}_2 := (\sigma(u) \otimes \sigma(v))X_1(u, v)$. It is a quasi-trigonometric solution which has a corresponding Lagrangian subalgebra \widetilde{W}_2 . Because 1) \Rightarrow 2) we obtain that $\widetilde{W}_2 = \tilde{\sigma}(W_1)$ and thus $W_2 = \widetilde{W}_2$. Since the correspondence between solutions and subalgebras is one-to-one, we get that $X_2 = \tilde{X}_2$. \square

Definition 3.14. We will say that W_1 and W_2 are *gauge equivalent* (with respect to $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}[u])$) if condition 2) of Theorem 3.13 is satisfied.

Theorem 3.15. Let $X(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + p(u, v)$ be a quasi-trigonometric solution of the CYBE and W the corresponding Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. Then the following are equivalent:

- 1) $p(u, v)$ is a constant polynomial.
- 2) W is contained in $\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]] \oplus \mathfrak{g}$.

Proof. We keep the notations from the proof of Theorem 3.8 and also those from Remark 3.9. Let $r(u, v) = p(u, v) - r_0$ and $F = \Phi(r(u, v))$. If $p(u, v)$ is constant, then $F(w_0) \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ for any $w_0 \in W_0$. Therefore $W(F) \subseteq \mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]] \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. Conversely, let us suppose that W is included in $\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]] \oplus \mathfrak{g}$. The orthogonal of $\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]] \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ with respect to Q is obviously $u^{-1}\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]]$. Since W is a Lagrangian subalgebra, it follows that W contains $u^{-1}\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]]$. According to the previous remark, $r(u, v) = (\pi \otimes \pi)(\tilde{r}(u, v))$, where π is the projection onto $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ induced by the decomposition $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g} = V_0 \oplus W_0$ and $\tilde{r}(u, v) = \sum_i w^i \otimes v_i$. Now it is clear that r is a constant. This ends the proof. \square

4 Classification of quasi-trigonometric solutions

We have seen that gauge equivalent solutions correspond to gauge equivalent subalgebras W . Thus, the classification of quasi-trigonometric solutions is equivalent to the classification of W satisfying the conditions of Theorem 3.8. In order to classify such W we will use a method from [35] which allows us to embed W in a suitable \mathbb{C} -subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$.

Having fixed a Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} of \mathfrak{g} , let R be the corresponding set of roots and Γ the set of simple roots. Denote by \mathfrak{g}_α the root space corresponding to a root α . Let $\mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{R})$ be the set of all $h \in \mathfrak{h}$ such that $\alpha(h) \in \mathbb{R}$ for all $\alpha \in R$. Consider the valuation on $\mathbb{C}((u^{-1}))$ defined by $v(\sum_{k \geq n} a_k u^{-k}) = n$. For any root α and any $h \in \mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{R})$, set $M_\alpha(h) := \{f \in \mathbb{C}((u^{-1})) : v(f) \geq \alpha(h)\}$. Consider

$$\mathbb{O}_h := \mathfrak{h}[[u^{-1}]] \oplus (\oplus_{\alpha \in R} M_\alpha(h) \otimes \mathfrak{g}_\alpha). \quad (4.1)$$

As a direct corollary of Theorem 4 from [35], the following result can be deduced:

Theorem 4.1. *Up to a gauge equivalence, any subalgebra W which corresponds to a quasi-trigonometric solution can be embedded into $\mathbb{O}_h \times \mathfrak{g}$, where h is a vertex of the following standard simplex $\{h \in \mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{R}) : \alpha(h) \geq 0 \text{ for all } \alpha \in \Gamma \text{ and } \alpha_{\max} \leq 1\}$.*

Vertices of the above simplex correspond to vertices of the extended Dynkin diagram of \mathfrak{g} , the correspondence being given by the following rule:

$$0 \leftrightarrow \alpha_{\max}$$

$$h_i \leftrightarrow \alpha_i,$$

where $\alpha_i(h_j) = \delta_{ij}/k_j$ and k_j are given by the relation $\sum k_j \alpha_j = \alpha_{\max}$. We will write \mathbb{O}_α instead of \mathbb{O}_h if α is the root which corresponds to the vertex h .

Remark 4.2. We have $\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_{\max}} = \mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]]$. We have already seen that a quasi-trigonometric solution is quasi-constant if and only if its corresponding W is embedded into $\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_{\max}} \times \mathfrak{g}$.

Remark 4.3. It might happen that two Lagrangian subalgebras W_1 and W_2 are gauge equivalent even though they are embedded into different $\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_1} \times \mathfrak{g}$ and $\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_2} \times \mathfrak{g}$. If there exists an automorphism of the Dynkin diagram of \mathfrak{g} taking α_1 into α_2 , then W_1 and W_2 are gauge equivalent and the corresponding quasi-trigonometric solutions as well.

Let us suppose now that α is a simple root which can be sent to $-\alpha_{\max}$ by means of an automorphism. Such a root has coefficient one in the decomposition of α_{\max} and will be called a *multiplicity free root*. Let us denote by \mathfrak{p}_α the standard parabolic subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} generated by all root vectors corresponding to simple roots and their opposite except $-\alpha$. Let \mathfrak{l}_α denote the set of all pairs in $\mathfrak{p}_\alpha \times \mathfrak{p}_\alpha$ with equal Levi components. This is a Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$, where $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ has been endowed with the following invariant bilinear form

$$Q'((a, b), (c, d)) := K(a, c) - K(b, d). \quad (4.2)$$

Theorem 4.4. *The set of subalgebras $W \subseteq \mathbb{O}_\alpha \times \mathfrak{g}$, corresponding to quasi-trigonometric solutions, is in a one-to-one correspondence with the set of Lagrangian subalgebras \mathfrak{l} of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$, with respect to the bilinear form Q' , which satisfy the condition $\mathfrak{l} \oplus \mathfrak{l}_\alpha = \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$.*

Proof. The proof is based on the following result from [34]: Let G be the simply connected Lie group with Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Denote by G_{ad} the Lie group $G/Z(G)$. Let H be the Cartan subgroup with Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} and H_{ad} its image in G_{ad} . If α is a multiplicity free root, then \mathbb{O}_α and $\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_{\text{max}}}$ are conjugate by an element of $H_{\text{ad}}(\mathbb{C}((u^{-1})))$.

Suppose now that $W \subseteq \mathbb{O}_\alpha \times \mathfrak{g}$, then $(\mathbb{O}_\alpha \times \mathfrak{g})^\perp \subseteq W^\perp = W$. It follows that

$$\frac{W}{(\mathbb{O}_\alpha \times \mathfrak{g})^\perp} \subseteq \frac{\mathbb{O}_\alpha \times \mathfrak{g}}{(\mathbb{O}_\alpha \times \mathfrak{g})^\perp} \cong \frac{\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_{\text{max}}} \times \mathfrak{g}}{(\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_{\text{max}}} \times \mathfrak{g})^\perp} \cong \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}. \quad (4.3)$$

Denote by \mathfrak{l} the image of the quotient $\frac{W}{(\mathbb{O}_\alpha \times \mathfrak{g})^\perp}$ in $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$. One can check that \mathfrak{l} is a Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ with respect to Q' .

Moreover the image of $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ in $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$, after passing to the quotient as above, is precisely \mathfrak{l}_α . Since W is transversal to $\mathfrak{g}[u]$, it follows that \mathfrak{l} should be transversal to \mathfrak{l}_α .

Conversely, if \mathfrak{l} is a Lagrangian subalgebra transversal to \mathfrak{l}_α in $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$, then its corresponding lift, W , is transversal to $\mathfrak{g}[u]$. \square

We see that in the case of multiplicity free roots, the classification of quasi-trigonometric solutions reduces to the following

Problem. Given a multiplicity free root α , find all subalgebras \mathfrak{l} of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ which build a Manin triple $(Q', \mathfrak{l}_\alpha, \mathfrak{l})$, with respect to the invariant bilinear form Q' on $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$.

This problem was solved in [30] by using the classification of Manin triples for complex reductive Lie algebras which had been obtained by P. Delorme in [6]. The classification of Manin triples was expressed in terms of so-called *generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data*. Let us recall Delorme's construction.

Let \mathfrak{r} be a finite-dimensional complex, reductive, Lie algebra and B a symmetric, invariant, nondegenerate bilinear form on \mathfrak{r} . The goal in [6] is to classify all Manin triples of \mathfrak{r} up to conjugacy under the action on \mathfrak{r} of the simply connected Lie group \mathcal{R} whose Lie algebra is \mathfrak{r} .

One denotes by \mathfrak{r}_+ and \mathfrak{r}_- respectively the sum of the simple ideals of \mathfrak{r} for which the restriction of B is equal to a positive (negative) multiple of the Killing form. Then the derived ideal of \mathfrak{r} is the sum of \mathfrak{r}_+ and \mathfrak{r}_- .

Let \mathfrak{j}_0 be a Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{r} , \mathfrak{b}_0 a Borel subalgebra containing \mathfrak{j}_0 and \mathfrak{b}'_0 be its opposite. Choose $\mathfrak{b}_0 \cap \mathfrak{r}_+$ as Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{r}_+ and $\mathfrak{b}'_0 \cap \mathfrak{r}_-$ as Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{r}_- . Denote by Σ_+ (resp., Σ_-) the set of simple roots of \mathfrak{r}_+ (resp., \mathfrak{r}_-) with respect to the above Borel subalgebras. Let $\Sigma = \Sigma_+ \cup \Sigma_-$ and denote by $\mathcal{W} = (H_\alpha, X_\alpha, Y_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Sigma}$ a Weyl system of generators of $[\mathfrak{r}, \mathfrak{r}]$.

Definition 4.5 (Delorme, [6]). One calls $(A, A', \mathfrak{i}_\alpha, \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'})$ *generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data* with respect to B when the following five conditions are satisfied:

(1) A is a bijection from a subset Γ_+ of Σ_+ on a subset Γ_- of Σ_- such that

$$B(H_{A\alpha}, H_{A\beta}) = -B(H_\alpha, H_\beta), \alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_+. \quad (4.4)$$

(2) A' is a bijection from a subset Γ'_+ of Σ_+ on a subset Γ'_- of Σ_- such that

$$B(H_{A'\alpha}, H_{A'\beta}) = -B(H_\alpha, H_\beta), \alpha, \beta \in \Gamma'_+. \quad (4.5)$$

(3) If $C = A^{-1}A'$ is the map defined on $\text{dom}(C) = \{\alpha \in \Gamma'_+ : A'\alpha \in \Gamma_-\}$ by $C\alpha = A^{-1}A'\alpha$, then C satisfies:

For all $\alpha \in \text{dom}(C)$, there exists a positive integer n such that $\alpha, \dots, C^{n-1}\alpha \in \text{dom}(C)$ and $C^n\alpha \notin \text{dom}(C)$.

(4) \mathfrak{i}_α (resp., $\mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'}$) is a complex vector subspace of \mathfrak{j}_0 , included and Lagrangian in the orthogonal \mathfrak{a} (resp., \mathfrak{a}') to the subspace generated by H_α , $\alpha \in \Gamma_+ \cup \Gamma_-$ (resp., $\Gamma'_+ \cup \Gamma'_-$).

(5) If \mathfrak{f} is the subspace of \mathfrak{j}_0 generated by the family $H_\alpha + H_{A\alpha}$, $\alpha \in \Gamma_+$, and \mathfrak{f}' is defined similarly, then

$$(\mathfrak{f} \oplus \mathfrak{i}_\alpha) \cap (\mathfrak{f}' \oplus \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'}) = 0. \quad (4.6)$$

Let R_+ be the set of roots of \mathfrak{j}_0 in \mathfrak{r} which are linear combinations of elements of Γ_+ . One defines similarly R_- , R'_+ and R'_- . The bijections A and A' can then be extended by linearity to bijections from R_+ to R_- (resp., R'_+ to R'_-). If A satisfies condition (1), then there exists a unique isomorphism τ between the subalgebra \mathfrak{m}_+ of \mathfrak{r} spanned by X_α , H_α and Y_α , $\alpha \in \Gamma_+$, and the subalgebra \mathfrak{m}_- spanned by X_α , H_α and Y_α , $\alpha \in \Gamma_-$, such that $\tau(H_\alpha) = H_{A\alpha}$, $\tau(X_\alpha) = X_{A\alpha}$, $\tau(Y_\alpha) = Y_{A\alpha}$ for all $\alpha \in \Gamma_+$. If A' satisfies (2), then one defines similarly an isomorphism τ' between \mathfrak{m}'_+ and \mathfrak{m}'_- .

Theorem 4.6 (Delorme, [6]). *(i) Let $\mathcal{BD} = (A, A', \mathfrak{i}_\alpha, \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'})$ be generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data, with respect to B . Let \mathfrak{n} be the sum of the root spaces relative to roots α of \mathfrak{j}_0 in \mathfrak{b}_0 , which are not in $R_+ \cup R_-$. Let $\mathfrak{i} := \mathfrak{k} \oplus \mathfrak{i}_\alpha \oplus \mathfrak{n}$, where $\mathfrak{k} := \{X + \tau(X) : X \in \mathfrak{m}_+\}$.*

Let \mathfrak{n}' be the sum of the root spaces relative to roots α of \mathfrak{j}_0 in \mathfrak{b}'_0 , which are not in $R'_+ \cup R'_-$. Let $\mathfrak{i}' := \mathfrak{k}' \oplus \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'} \oplus \mathfrak{n}'$, where $\mathfrak{k}' := \{X + \tau'(X) : X \in \mathfrak{m}'_+\}$.

Then $(B, \mathfrak{i}, \mathfrak{i}')$ is a Manin triple.

(ii) Every Manin triple is conjugate by an element of \mathcal{R} to a unique Manin triple of this type.

Remark 4.7. One says that the Manin triple constructed in (i) is associated to the generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data \mathcal{BD} and the system of Weyl generators \mathcal{W} . Such a Manin triple will be denoted by $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{BD}, \mathcal{W}}$.

Recall that Γ denotes the set of simple roots relative to a Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} of \mathfrak{g} . For a subset S of Γ , let $[S]$ be the set of roots in the linear span of S . Let $\mathfrak{m}_S := \mathfrak{h} + \sum_{\alpha \in [S]} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $\mathfrak{n}_S := \sum_{\alpha > 0, \alpha \notin [S]} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $\mathfrak{p}_S := \mathfrak{m}_S + \mathfrak{n}_S$. We also consider $\mathfrak{g}_S := [\mathfrak{m}_S, \mathfrak{m}_S]$, $\mathfrak{h}_S := \mathfrak{h} \cap \mathfrak{g}_S$ and $\zeta_S := \{x \in \mathfrak{h} : \alpha(x) = 0, \forall \alpha \in S\}$. Consider the Lagrangian subalgebra \mathfrak{l}_S of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ which consists of all pairs from $\mathfrak{p}_S \times \mathfrak{p}_S$ with equal components in \mathfrak{m}_S .

In [30], the general result of Delorme was used in order to determine Manin triples of the form $(Q', \mathfrak{l}_S, \mathfrak{l})$. This enables one to give the classification of all Lagrangian subalgebras \mathfrak{l} of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ which are transversal to a given \mathfrak{l}_S . We devote the rest of this section to presenting the main results of [30]. We refer to [30] for the proofs.

First of all, let us choose a suitable system of Weyl generators for $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$. Let \mathfrak{b} be a Borel subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} containing the Cartan subalgebra \mathfrak{h} . Then $\mathfrak{b}_0 := \mathfrak{b} \times \mathfrak{b}$ is a

Borel subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ containing the Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{j}_0 := \mathfrak{h} \times \mathfrak{h}$. One denotes by Σ_+ the set of pairs $(\alpha, 0)$, and by Σ_- the set of pairs $(0, -\alpha)$, where $\alpha \in \Gamma$. Let $\Sigma := \Sigma_+ \cup \Sigma_-$.

Let $(X_\alpha, Y_\alpha, H_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Gamma}$ be an arbitrary Weyl system of generators for \mathfrak{g} . A system of Weyl generators of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ with respect to this choice of simple roots can be chosen as follows: $X_{(\alpha,0)} = (X_\alpha, 0)$, $H_{(\alpha,0)} = (H_\alpha, 0)$, $Y_{(\alpha,0)} = (Y_\alpha, 0)$, $X_{(0,-\alpha)} = (0, Y_\alpha)$, $H_{(0,-\alpha)} = (0, -H_\alpha)$, $Y_{(0,-\alpha)} = (0, X_\alpha)$. A Manin triple associated to some generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data \mathcal{BD} for $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ with respect to this Weyl system will simply be noted by $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{BD}}$.

Let $\bar{\theta}_S$ be the automorphism of \mathfrak{g}_S uniquely defined by the properties $\bar{\theta}_S(X_\alpha) = Y_\alpha$, $\bar{\theta}_S(Y_\alpha) = X_\alpha$ and $\bar{\theta}_S(H_\alpha) = -H_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in S$. Recall that there is a short exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow G_S \longrightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g}_S) \longrightarrow \text{Aut}_S \longrightarrow 1 \quad (4.7)$$

where Aut_S denotes the group of automorphisms of the Dynkin diagram of \mathfrak{g}_S . Let θ_S be the image of $\bar{\theta}_S$ in Aut_S . Therefore $\bar{\theta}_S$ can be written uniquely as

$$\bar{\theta}_S = \psi_S \text{Ad}_{g_0}, \quad (4.8)$$

where $g_0 \in G_S$ and ψ_S is the unique automorphism of \mathfrak{g}_S satisfying the properties: $\psi_S(X_\alpha) = X_{\theta_S(\alpha)}$, $\psi_S(Y_\alpha) = Y_{\theta_S(\alpha)}$, $\psi_S(H_\alpha) = H_{\theta_S(\alpha)}$ for all $\alpha \in S$.

Theorem 4.8. *For any Manin triple $(Q', \mathfrak{l}_S, \mathfrak{l})$, there exists a unique generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data $\mathcal{BD} = (A, A', \mathfrak{i}_\alpha, \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'})$ where $A : S \times \{0\} \longrightarrow \{0\} \times (-S)$, $A(\alpha, 0) = (0, -\theta_S(\alpha))$ and $\mathfrak{i}_\alpha = \text{diag}(\zeta_S)$, such that $(Q', \mathfrak{l}_S, \mathfrak{l})$ is conjugate to the Manin triple $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{BD}} = (Q', \mathfrak{i}, \mathfrak{i}')$.*

Moreover, up to a conjugation which preserves \mathfrak{l}_S , the Lagrangian subalgebra \mathfrak{l} is of the form

$$\mathfrak{l} = (\text{id} \times \text{Ad}_{g_0})(\mathfrak{i}'),$$

where $g_0 \in G_S$ is the unique element from the decomposition (4.8).

Lemma 4.9. *Let $A : S \times \{0\} \longrightarrow \{0\} \times (-S)$, $A(\alpha, 0) = (0, -\theta_S(\alpha))$ and $\mathfrak{i}_\alpha = \text{diag}(\zeta_S)$. A quadruple $(A, A', \mathfrak{i}_\alpha, \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'})$ is generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data if and only if the pair $(A', \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'})$ satisfies the following conditions:*

(1) $A' : \Gamma_1 \times \{0\} \longrightarrow \{0\} \times (-\Gamma_2)$ is given by an isometry \tilde{A}' between two subsets Γ_1 and Γ_2 of Γ : $A'(\alpha, 0) = (0, -\tilde{A}'(\alpha))$.

(2) Let $\text{dom}(\tilde{A}', S) := \{\alpha \in \Gamma_1 : \tilde{A}'(\alpha) \in S \cap \Gamma_2\}$. Then for any $\alpha \in \text{dom}(\tilde{A}', S)$ there exists a positive integer n such that $\alpha, (\theta_S \tilde{A}')(\alpha), \dots, (\theta_S \tilde{A}')^{n-1}(\alpha) \in \text{dom}(\tilde{A}', S)$ but $(\theta_S \tilde{A}')^n(\alpha) \notin \text{dom}(\tilde{A}', S)$.

(3) Consider $\Delta_S := \{(h + h', -\psi_S(h) + h') : h \in \mathfrak{h}_S, h' \in \zeta_S\}$. Let \mathfrak{f}' be the subspace of $\mathfrak{h} \times \mathfrak{h}$ spanned by pairs $(H_\alpha, -H_{\tilde{A}'(\alpha)})$ for all $\alpha \in \Gamma_1$. Let $\mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'}$ be Lagrangian subspace of $\mathfrak{a}' := \{(h_1, h_2) \in \mathfrak{h} \times \mathfrak{h} : \alpha(h_1) = 0, \beta(h_2) = 0, \forall \alpha \in \Gamma_1, \forall \beta \in \Gamma_2\}$. Then

$$(\mathfrak{f}' \oplus \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'}) \cap \Delta_S = 0. \quad (4.9)$$

Definition 4.10. A triple $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ is called *S-admissible* if condition (2) of Lemma 4.9 is satisfied.

Let Ω_0 denote the Cartan component of the Casimir element Ω . Let π_1 (resp., π_2) be the projection of \mathfrak{h} onto \mathfrak{h}_S (resp., ζ_S). Let K_0 be the restriction of the Killing form K of \mathfrak{g} to \mathfrak{h} , which permits an identification between \mathfrak{h} and \mathfrak{h}^* . If R is an endomorphism of \mathfrak{h} , denote by R^* the adjoint of R regarded as an endomorphism of \mathfrak{h} .

Lemma 4.11. (i) *Suppose that $(\mathfrak{f}' \oplus \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'}) \cap \Delta_S = 0$. Then there exists a unique linear endomorphism R of \mathfrak{h} such that*

$$\mathfrak{f}' \oplus \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'} = \{(Rh, R'h) : h \in \mathfrak{h}\}, \quad (4.10)$$

where $R'h := \pi_1(h) - \pi_2(h) - \psi_S \pi_1(Rh) + \pi_2(Rh)$, and

$$(\psi_S \pi_1 + \pi_2)R + R^*(\psi_S \pi_1 + \pi_2) = \text{id}_{\mathfrak{h}}. \quad (4.11)$$

(ii) *There exists a bijection between the Lagrangian subspaces $\mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'}$ of α' satisfying the condition $(\mathfrak{f}' \oplus \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'}) \cap \Delta_S = 0$, and the endomorphisms R of \mathfrak{h} verifying (4.11) and the additional condition:*

$$R((\psi_S \pi_1 + \pi_2)(H_\gamma) + (\pi_2 - \pi_1)(H_{\tilde{A}'(\gamma)})) = H_\gamma, \forall \gamma \in \Gamma_1. \quad (4.12)$$

(iii) *There exists a bijection between endomorphisms R of \mathfrak{h} verifying (4.11) and (4.12) and tensors $r \in \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{h}$ satisfying the following conditions:*

$$(\text{id} \otimes (\psi_S \pi_1 + \pi_2))(r) + ((\psi_S \pi_1 + \pi_2) \otimes \text{id})(r^{21}) = \Omega_0, \quad (4.13)$$

$$((\tilde{A}'(\gamma)(\pi_2 - \pi_1) \otimes \text{id})(r) = ((\psi_S \pi_1 + \pi_2) \otimes \gamma)(r), \forall \gamma \in \Gamma_1. \quad (4.14)$$

Corollary 4.12. *Let $A : S \times \{0\} \longrightarrow \{0\} \times (-S)$, $A(\alpha, 0) = (0, -\theta_S(\alpha))$ and $\mathfrak{i}_\alpha = \text{diag}(\zeta_S)$. There exists a one-to-one correspondence between generalized Belavin-Drinfeld data $(A, A', \mathfrak{i}_\alpha, \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'})$ and pairs formed by an S-admissible triple $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ and a tensor $r \in \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{h}$ satisfying conditions (4.13), (4.14).*

Theorem 4.13. *Suppose that \mathfrak{l} is a Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ transversal to \mathfrak{l}_S . Then, up to a conjugation which preserves \mathfrak{l}_S , one has $\mathfrak{l} = (\text{id} \times \text{Ad}_{g_0})(\mathfrak{i}')$, where \mathfrak{i}' is constructed from an S-admissible triple $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ and a tensor $r \in \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{h}$ satisfying conditions (4.13), (4.14).*

Let α be a multiplicity free root of \mathfrak{g} . Set $S = \Gamma \setminus \{\alpha\}$. We write θ_α instead of θ_S and ψ_α instead of ψ_S . We make the remark that a triple $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ is S-admissible if and only if it is in one of the two situations:

I. If $\alpha \notin \Gamma_2$, then $(\Gamma_1, \theta_\alpha(\Gamma_2), \theta_\alpha \tilde{A}')$ is an admissible triple in the sense of [1].

II. If $\alpha \in \Gamma_2$ and $\tilde{A}'(\beta) = \alpha$, for some $\beta \in \Gamma_1$, then $(\Gamma_1 \setminus \{\beta\}, \theta_\alpha(\Gamma_2 \setminus \{\alpha\}), \theta_\alpha \tilde{A}')$ is an admissible triple in the sense of [1].

By applying Theorem 4.13 in the particular case $S = \Gamma \setminus \{\alpha\}$ and working with the tensor $\tilde{r} := ((\psi_\alpha \pi_1 + \pi_2) \otimes \text{id})(r)$ instead of r , one obtains

Theorem 4.14. *Let α be a multiplicity free root. Suppose that \mathfrak{l} is a Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ transversal to \mathfrak{l}_α . Then, up to a conjugation which preserves \mathfrak{l}_α , one has $\mathfrak{l} = (\text{id} \times \text{Ad}_{g_0})(\mathfrak{i}')$, where \mathfrak{i}' is constructed from a pair formed by $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ and a tensor $\tilde{r} \in \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{h}$ satisfying the following conditions:*

- (1) $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ is of type I or II from above.
- (2) \tilde{r} satisfies

$$\tilde{r} + \tilde{r}^{21} = \Omega_0, \quad (4.15)$$

- (3) If $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ is of type I, then \tilde{r} satisfies

$$(\theta_\alpha \tilde{A}'(\gamma) \otimes \text{id})(\tilde{r}) + (\text{id} \otimes \gamma)(\tilde{r}) = 0, \forall \gamma \in \Gamma_1. \quad (4.16)$$

- (4) If $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ is of type II and $\tilde{A}'(\beta) = \alpha$, then \tilde{r} satisfies (4.16) for all $\gamma \in \Gamma_1 \setminus \{\beta\}$ and

$$(\alpha(\pi_2 - \psi_\alpha \pi_1) \otimes \text{id})(\tilde{r}) = (\text{id} \otimes \beta)(\tilde{r}). \quad (4.17)$$

The construction of the quasi-trigonometric solutions can be summed up as follows. Suppose that $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$ is of type I or II from above. Then one finds the tensor \tilde{r} and consequently r . This induces a unique endomorphism R of \mathfrak{h} , which in turn enables one to construct the subspace \mathfrak{i}_α' , according to (4.10). This is enough to reconstruct \mathfrak{i}' . Then $\mathfrak{l} := (\text{id} \times \text{Ad}_{g_0})(\mathfrak{i}')$ is a Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ which is transversal to \mathfrak{l}_α . Moreover, \mathfrak{l} can be lifted to a Lagrangian subalgebra W of $\mathfrak{g}((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{g}$ which is transversal to $\mathfrak{g}[u]$. By choosing two appropriate dual bases in $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ and W respectively, we reconstruct the quasi-trigonometric solution $X(u, v)$. We will illustrate this procedure by several examples.

Example 4.15. Quasi-trigonometric solutions for $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$. Let e, f, h be the canonical basis of $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ and α be the simple root with root vector e . Then $\Gamma = \{\alpha\}$. We have two cases:

I. $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2 = \emptyset$ and $\tilde{r} = \frac{1}{4}h \otimes h$. Correspondingly we get one quasi-trigonometric solution:

$$X_0(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + r_0, \quad (4.18)$$

where $\Omega = e \otimes f + f \otimes e + \frac{1}{2}h \otimes h$ and $r_0 = e \otimes f + \frac{1}{4}h \otimes h$ is the Drinfeld-Jimbo r-matrix for $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$.

II. $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2 = \{\alpha\}$, $\tilde{A}' = \text{id}$ and $\tilde{r} = \frac{1}{4}h \otimes h$. The corresponding quasi-trigonometric solution is

$$X_1(u, v) = X_0(u, v) + (u - v)e \otimes e. \quad (4.19)$$

Example 4.16. Quasi-trigonometric solutions for $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$. Denote by α the simple root with root vector e_{12} and by β the one with root vector e_{13} . Then $\Gamma = \{\alpha, \beta\}$ and both roots are singular. We will present the quasi-trigonometric solutions corresponding to the root α .

I. $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2 = \emptyset$. Then $\tilde{r} = a(e_{11} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{22} - e_{33}) + b(e_{22} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{11} - e_{33}) + \frac{1}{3}(e_{11} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{11} - e_{33}) + \frac{1}{3}(e_{22} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{22} - e_{33})$, where $a + b = -\frac{1}{3}$. The corresponding

quasi-trigonometric solution is quasi-constant:

$$X_0(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + r_0, \quad (4.20)$$

where r_0 is the Drinfeld-Jimbo non-skewsymmetric r-matrix in $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$.

II. $\Gamma_1 = \{\alpha\}$, $\Gamma_2 = \{\alpha\}$, $\tilde{A}'(\alpha) = \alpha$. Then $\tilde{r} = -\frac{1}{3}(e_{11} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{22} - e_{33}) + \frac{1}{3}(e_{11} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{11} - e_{33}) + \frac{1}{3}(e_{22} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{22} - e_{33})$. It follows that the corresponding solution of the CYBE is again quasi-constant:

$$X_1(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + r_1, \quad (4.21)$$

where r_1 is another non-skewsymmetric r-matrix in $\mathfrak{sl}(3)$.

III. $\Gamma_1 = \{\alpha\}$, $\Gamma_2 = \{\beta\}$, $\tilde{A}'(\alpha) = \beta$. Then $\tilde{r} = -\frac{1}{3}(e_{22} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{11} - e_{33}) + \frac{1}{3}(e_{11} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{11} - e_{33}) + \frac{1}{3}(e_{22} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{22} - e_{33})$. This data allows one to construct the following Lagrangian subalgebra which is transversal to \mathfrak{l}_α :

$$\mathfrak{l} = \left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 0 \\ c & d & 0 \\ * & * & -a-d \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -a-d & 0 & 0 \\ * & a & b \\ * & c & d \end{pmatrix} \right) : a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C} \right\}. \quad (4.22)$$

Correspondingly, one obtains the following solution:

$$X_2(u, v) = X_0(u, v) - u(e_{12} \otimes e_{32}) + v(e_{32} \otimes e_{12}) - \frac{1}{6}(e_{11} - e_{22}) \otimes (e_{22} - e_{33}). \quad (4.23)$$

III'. $\Gamma_1 = \{\beta\}$, $\Gamma_2 = \{\alpha\}$, $\tilde{A}'(\beta) = \alpha$ and the same \tilde{r} as in III. We have a quasi-trigonometric solution which is gauge equivalent to (4.23).

IV. $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2 = \{\alpha, \beta\}$, $\tilde{A}'(\alpha) = \beta$, $\tilde{A}'(\beta) = \alpha$. Then $\tilde{r} = -\frac{1}{3}(e_{22} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{11} - e_{33}) + \frac{1}{3}(e_{11} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{11} - e_{33}) + \frac{1}{3}(e_{22} - e_{33}) \otimes (e_{22} - e_{33})$. This data induces the following Lagrangian subalgebra:

$$\mathfrak{l} = \{(X, TXT^{-1}) : X \in \mathfrak{sl}(3)\},$$

where $T = e_{13} + e_{21} + e_{32}$. This is a subalgebra transversal to \mathfrak{l}_α .

The corresponding quasi-trigonometric solution is

$$X_3(u, v) = X_0(u, v) - u(e_{12} \otimes e_{32} + e_{13} \otimes e_{12} + e_{12} \otimes e_{13}) + \quad (4.24)$$

$$v(e_{32} \otimes e_{12} + e_{12} \otimes e_{13} + e_{13} \otimes e_{12}) + (e_{13} + e_{23}) \wedge e_{23} + \frac{1}{6}(e_{11} - e_{33}) \wedge (e_{11} - e_{22}).$$

Remark 4.17. Solutions corresponding to the simple root β are gauge equivalent to the solutions corresponding to α . The solutions with non-constant polynomial part are the following:

$$Y_2(u, v) = X_0(u, v) + v(e_{21} \otimes e_{23}) - (ue_{23} \otimes e_{21}) - \frac{1}{6}(e_{11} - e_{22}) \otimes (e_{22} - e_{33}), \quad (4.25)$$

which is equivalent to $X_2(u, v)$, and

$$Y_3(u, v) = X_0(u, v) - u(e_{13} \otimes e_{23} + e_{23} \otimes e_{13} + e_{23} \otimes e_{21}) + \quad (4.26)$$

$$v(e_{13} \otimes e_{23} + e_{23} \otimes e_{13} + e_{21} \otimes e_{23}) + (e_{13} + e_{21}) \wedge e_{12} + \frac{1}{6}(e_{11} - e_{22}) \wedge (e_{22} - e_{33}),$$

which is equivalent to $X_3(u, v)$.

Example 4.18. Two examples of quasi-trigonometric solutions for $\mathfrak{sl}(N)$ of Cremmer-Gervais type. We reconstruct two Lagrangian subalgebras which provide two quasi-trigonometric solutions for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(N)$. These Lagrangian subalgebras are transversal to \mathfrak{l}_{α_1} and are related to the Cremmer-Gervais Lie bialgebra structure on \mathfrak{g} .

Let us consider the set of simple roots $\Gamma = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{N-1}\}$ and take $S = \Gamma \setminus \{\alpha_1\}$. Let us denote by $(X_\alpha, Y_\alpha, H_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Gamma}$ the standard Weyl system. In order to construct an S -admissible triple $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tilde{A}')$, let us first determine the map $\theta_S : S \rightarrow S$. One can easily check that θ_S is the following involution: $\theta_S(\alpha_i) = \alpha_{N+1-i}$, for all $i = 2, \dots, N-1$, and that $g_0 = T_{N-1}$ is the $(N-1) \times (N-1)$ matrix with 1 on the second diagonal and 0 elsewhere.

I. Consider $\Gamma_1 = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{N-2}\}$, $\Gamma_2 = \{\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{N-1}\}$ and $\tilde{A}'(\alpha_i) = \alpha_{N-i}$. This is an S -admissible triple. Indeed, $\theta_S \tilde{A}'(\alpha_i) = \alpha_{i+1}$ and $(\Gamma_1, \theta_S(\Gamma_2), \theta_S \tilde{A}')$ is an admissible triple in the sense of [1], which is known to be related to the Cremmer-Gervais Lie bialgebra structure on \mathfrak{g} (see [5]). The tensor \tilde{r} satisfying (4.15), (4.16) is the Cartan part of the Cremmer-Gervais non-skewsymmetric constant r-matrix.

Let $\mathfrak{n}_{\alpha_{N-1}}^-$ denote the sum of all eigenspaces of negative roots which contain α_{N-1} in their decomposition. Let $\mathfrak{n}_{\alpha_1}^-$ be the sum of all eigenspaces of negative roots which contain α_1 in their decomposition. One can easily check that the Lagrangian subalgebra \mathfrak{i}' constructed from this data is the following: $\mathfrak{i}' = \mathfrak{n}' \oplus \mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'} \oplus \mathfrak{k}'$, where $\mathfrak{n}' = \mathfrak{n}_{\alpha_{N-1}}^- \times \mathfrak{n}_{\alpha_1}^-$, $\mathfrak{i}_{\alpha'} = \text{span}(\text{diag}(1, 1, \dots, 1, -N+1), \text{diag}(-N+1, 1, \dots, 1))$ and \mathfrak{k}' is spanned by the set of pairs $(X_{\alpha_i}, Y_{\alpha_{N-i}})$, $(Y_{\alpha_i}, X_{\alpha_{N-i}})$, $(H_{\alpha_i}, -H_{\alpha_{N-i}})$, $i = 1, \dots, N-2$. Let us consider g_0 as an element of $SL(N)$ and take

$$\mathfrak{l}_1 = (\text{id} \times \text{Ad}_{g_0})(\mathfrak{i}') = \mathfrak{n}_{\alpha_{N-1}}^- \times \mathfrak{n}_{\alpha_1}^- \oplus \{(x, \tau(x)) : x \in \mathfrak{m}_{\alpha_{N-1}}\}, \quad (4.27)$$

where $\tau(e_{ij}) = e_{i+1, j+1}$ and $\mathfrak{m}_{\alpha_{N-1}}$ denotes the reductive part of $\mathfrak{p}_{\alpha_{N-1}}$. This Lagrangian subalgebra is transversal to \mathfrak{l}_{α_1} and therefore induces a quasi-trigonometric solution corresponding to α_1 . Denote this solution by $X_1(u, v)$.

II. We consider $\Gamma_1 = \Gamma_2 = \Gamma$ and $\tilde{A}'(\alpha_i) = \alpha_{N-i}$. This is indeed an S -admissible triple since $(\Gamma_1 \setminus \{\alpha_{N-1}\}, \theta_S(\Gamma_2 \setminus \{\alpha_1\}), \theta_S \tilde{A}')$ is an admissible triple in the sense of [1]. We have $\Gamma_1 \setminus \{\alpha_{N-1}\} = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{N-2}\}$, $\theta_S(\Gamma_2 \setminus \{\alpha_1\}) = \{\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{N-1}\}$ and $\theta_S \tilde{A}'(\alpha_i) = \alpha_{i+1}$. The tensor \tilde{r} , which satisfies the system (4.15), (4.16) for $\gamma = \alpha_i, i = 1, \dots, N-2$ and (4.17), is as in case I.

We obtain $\mathfrak{i}' = \{(X, \text{Ad}_U(X)) : X \in \mathfrak{sl}(N)\}$, where $U \in SL(N)$ is the matrix with 1 on the second diagonal and zero elsewhere. Finally take

$$\mathfrak{l}_2 = (\text{id} \times \text{Ad}_{g_0})(\mathfrak{i}') = \{(X, \text{Ad}_T(X)) : X \in \mathfrak{sl}(N)\}, \quad (4.28)$$

where $T = g_0U = e_{1N} + e_{21} + e_{32} + \dots + e_{N,N-1}$. This Lagrangian subalgebra is transversal to \mathfrak{l}_{α_1} and consequently provides a quasi-trigonometric solution $X_2(u, v)$, corresponding again to the root α_1 .

Solutions $X_1(u, v)$ and $X_2(u, v)$ will be called *quasi-trigonometric solutions of Cremmer-Gervais type*. Regarding their quantization, we will quantize instead the following solutions:

$$X'_1(u, v) = (\sigma \otimes \sigma)X_1(u, v), \quad (4.29)$$

$$X'_2(u, v) = (\sigma \otimes \sigma)X_2(u, v), \quad (4.30)$$

where $\sigma(A) = -A^t$.

5 Quantum twists and their affinization

The aim of the second part of our paper is to quantize certain quasi-trigonometric solutions of the CYBE and the corresponding Lie bialgebra structures on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ in case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}(N)$. We already know that all of them are in the same twisting class and therefore the corresponding quantum groups are isomorphic as algebras but with different comultiplications. However, these comultiplications can be obtained from each other via quantum twisting (see [17], [21]).

So, we would like to outline some basic elements of quantum twisting of Hopf algebras (see [14], p. 84-85). Suppose given a Hopf algebra $A := A(m, \Delta, \epsilon, S)$ with a multiplication $m : A \otimes A \rightarrow A$, a coproduct $\Delta : A \rightarrow A \otimes A$, a counit $\epsilon : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and an antipode $S : A \rightarrow A$.

An invertible element $F \in A \otimes A$, $F = \sum_i f_i^{(1)} \otimes f_i^{(2)}$ is called a quantum twist if it satisfies the cocycle equation

$$F^{12}(\Delta \otimes \text{id})(F) = F^{23}(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(F), \quad (5.1)$$

and the "unital" normalization condition

$$(\epsilon \otimes \text{id})(F) = (\text{id} \otimes \epsilon)(F) = 1. \quad (5.2)$$

Now we can define a twisted Hopf algebra $A^{(F)} := A^{(F)}(m, \Delta^{(F)}, \epsilon, S^{(F)})$ which has the same multiplication m and the counit mapping ϵ but the twisted coproduct and antipode

$$\Delta^{(F)}(a) = F\Delta(a)F^{-1}, \quad S^{(F)}(a) = uS(a)u^{-1}, \quad u = \sum_i f_i^{(1)}S(f_i^{(2)}) \quad (a \in A). \quad (5.3)$$

The Hopf algebra A is called quasitriangular if it has an additional invertible element (universal R -matrix) R , which relates the coproduct Δ with its opposite coproduct $\tilde{\Delta}$ by the transformation

$$\tilde{\Delta}(a) = R\Delta(a)R^{-1} \quad (a \in A), \quad (5.4)$$

with R satisfying the quasitriangularity conditions

$$(\Delta \otimes \text{id})(R) = R^{13} R^{23} , \quad (\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(R) = R^{13} R^{12} . \quad (5.5)$$

The twisted ("quantized") Hopf algebra $A^{(F)}$ is also quasitriangular with the universal R -matrix $R^{(F)}$ defined as follows

$$R^{(F)} = F^{21} R F^{-1} , \quad (5.6)$$

where $F^{21} = \sum_i f_i^{(2)} \otimes f_i^{(1)}$. So, the first step is to find a quantization of the Lie bialgebra structure on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ defined by $X_0(u, v)$, which was described in Section 3. It is well-known that the corresponding quantum group is the so-called $U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ which is a parabolic subalgebra of the quantum affine algebra $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{g}})$. In case $\mathfrak{sl}(N)$ this algebra will be defined below. However, it turns out that it is more convenient to work with its extended version $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u])$.

The second step is to find explicit formulas for the quantum twists. We use two methods.

A). Affinization by Hopf isomorphism. Let F be a quantum twist and let $Sup(F)$ be a minimal Hopf subalgebra, whose tensor square contains F , which we call the support of F . Similarly we define the support of a classical twist as the minimal Lie subbialgebra, whose tensor square contains the given classical twist.

It turns out that for certain quasi-trigonometric solutions for $\mathfrak{sl}(N)$, the corresponding support (in $\mathfrak{sl}(N)[u]!$) is isomorphic to the support of a certain classical twist in $\mathfrak{sl}(N+1)$, which is however constant! This observation enables us to apply results of [15], [19], where constant twists from the Belavin–Drinfeld list were quantized. Of course, the corresponding quantum twists, one in $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(N)[u])$ and the second in $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}(N+1))$, have isomorphic quantum supports. We will call this method *affinization by Hopf isomorphism*.

B). Affinization by automorphism. Let F be some constant twist of $U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ and ω be some automorphism of $U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ such that $\omega(U_q(\mathfrak{g})) \not\subseteq U_q(\mathfrak{g})$. Then, under some conditions the element $F_{\pi(\omega)} := (\omega^{-1}\pi(\omega) \otimes \text{id})F$ will be also a quantum twist, i.e. it satisfies the cocycle equation (5.1). Here $\pi : U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u]) \rightarrow U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ is the canonical projection (the images of the affine roots are zero). The method is interesting on its own but what is more important is that it leads to quantization of rational solutions of the CYBE.

We consider these two methods on examples for the quantum algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u])$.

6 A quantum seaweed algebra and its affine realization

As we already mentioned it is more convenient to use instead of the simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{sl}_N its central extension \mathfrak{gl}_N . The polynomial affine Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}_N[u]$ is generated by

Cartan–Weyl basis $e_{ij}^{(n)} := e_{ij}u^n$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) with the defining relations

$$[e_{ij}^{(n)}, e_{kl}^{(m)}] = \delta_{jk}e_{il}^{(n+m)} - \delta_{il}e_{kj}^{(n+m)}. \quad (6.1)$$

The total root system Σ of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}_N[u]$ with respect to an extended Cartan subalgebra generated by the Cartan elements e_{ii} ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$) and $d = u(\partial/\partial u)$ is given by

$$\Sigma(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u]) = \{\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j, n\delta + \epsilon_i - \epsilon_j, n\delta \mid i \neq j; i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N; n = 1, 2, \dots\}, \quad (6.2)$$

where ϵ_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$) is the orthonormal basis of a N -dimensional Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^N dual to the Cartan subalgebra of \mathfrak{gl}_N .

We have the following correspondence: $e_{ij}^{(n)} = e_{n\delta + \epsilon_i - \epsilon_j}$ for $i \neq j$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. We choose the following system of positive simple roots:

$$\Pi(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u]) = \{\alpha_i := \epsilon_i - \epsilon_{i+1}, \alpha_0 := \delta + \epsilon_N - \epsilon_1 \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1\}. \quad (6.3)$$

Now we would like to introduce seaweed algebra, which is important for our purposes. Let \mathfrak{sw}_{N+1} be a subalgebra of \mathfrak{gl}_{N+1} generated by the root vectors: $e_{21}, e_{i,i+1}, e_{i+1,i}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$ and $e_{N,N+1}$, and also by the Cartan elements: $e_{11} + e_{N+1,N+1}, e_{ii}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$. It is easy to check that \mathfrak{sw}_{N+1} has the structure of a seaweed Lie algebra (see [7]).

Let $\hat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N$ be a subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}_N[u]$ generated by the root vectors: $e_{21}^{(0)}, e_{i,i+1}^{(0)}, e_{i+1,i}^{(0)}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$ and $e_{N,1}^{(1)}$, and also by the Cartan elements: $e_{ii}^{(0)}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$. It is easy to check that the Lie algebras $\hat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N$ and \mathfrak{sw}_{N+1} are isomorphic. This isomorphism is described by the following correspondence: $e_{i+1,i} \leftrightarrow e_{i+1,i}^{(0)}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$, $e_{i,i+1} \leftrightarrow e_{i,i+1}^{(0)}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N-1$, $e_{N,N+1} \leftrightarrow e_{N,1}^{(1)}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N-1$, and $(e_{11} + e_{N+1,N+1}) \leftrightarrow e_{11}^{(0)}$, $e_{ii} \leftrightarrow e_{ii}^{(0)}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$. We shall call $\hat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N$ an *affine realization* of \mathfrak{sw}_{N+1} .

Now let us consider the q -analogs of the previous Lie algebras. The quantum algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N)$ is generated by the Chevalley elements¹ $e_{i,i+1}, e_{i+1,i}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1$), $q^{\pm e_{ii}}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, N$) with the defining relations:

$$\begin{aligned} q^{e_{ii}}q^{-e_{ii}} &= q^{-e_{ii}}q^{e_{ii}} = 1, \\ q^{e_{ii}}q^{e_{jj}} &= q^{e_{jj}}q^{e_{ii}}, \\ q^{e_{ii}}e_{jk}q^{-e_{ii}} &= q^{\delta_{ij}-\delta_{ik}}e_{jk} \quad (|j-k|=1), \\ [e_{i,i+1}, e_{j+1,j}] &= \delta_{ij} \frac{q^{e_{ii}-e_{i+1,i+1}} - q^{e_{i+1,i+1}-e_{ii}}}{q - q^{-1}}, \\ [e_{i,i+1}, e_{j,j+1}] &= 0 \quad \text{for } |i-j| \geq 2, \\ [e_{i+1,i}, e_{j+1,j}] &= 0 \quad \text{for } |i-j| \geq 2, \\ [[e_{i,i+1}, e_{j,j+1}]_q, e_{j,j+1}]_q &= 0 \quad \text{for } |i-j| = 1, \\ [[e_{i+1,i}, e_{j+1,j}]_q, e_{j+1,j}]_q &= 0 \quad \text{for } |i-j| = 1. \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

¹We denote the generators in the classical and quantum cases by the same letter "e". It should not cause any misunderstanding.

where $[e_\beta, e_\gamma]_q$ denotes the q -commutator:

$$[e_\beta, e_\gamma]_q := e_\beta e_\gamma - q^{(\beta, \gamma)} e_\gamma e_\beta . \quad (6.5)$$

The Hopf structure on $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N)$ is given by the following formulas for a comultiplication Δ_q , an antipode S_q , and a co-unit ε_q :

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_q(q^{\pm e_{ii}}) &= q^{\pm e_{ii}} \otimes q^{\pm e_{ii}} , \\ \Delta_q(e_{i, i+1}) &= e_{i, i+1} \otimes 1 + q^{e_{i+1, i+1} - e_{ii}} \otimes e_{i, i+1} , \end{aligned} \quad (6.6)$$

$$\Delta_q(e_{i+1, i}) = e_{i+1, i} \otimes q^{e_{ii} - e_{i+1, i+1}} + 1 \otimes e_{i+1, i} ;$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_q(q^{\pm e_{ii}}) &= q^{\mp e_{ii}} , \\ S_q(e_{i, i+1}) &= -q^{e_{ii} - e_{i+1, i+1}} e_{i, i+1} , \end{aligned} \quad (6.7)$$

$$S_q(e_{i+1, i}) = -e_{i+1, i} q^{e_{i+1, i+1} - e_{ii}} ;$$

$$\varepsilon_q(q^{\pm e_{ii}}) = 1 , \quad \varepsilon_q(e_{ij}) = 0 \quad \text{for } |i - j| = 1 . \quad (6.8)$$

In order to construct composite root vectors e_{ij} for $|i - j| \geq 2$ we fix the following normal ordering of the positive root system Δ_+ (see [36, 24, 25])

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2 \prec \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3 \prec \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_3 \prec \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_4 \prec \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_4 \prec \epsilon_3 - \epsilon_4 \prec \dots \prec \\ \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_k \prec \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_k \prec \dots \prec \epsilon_{k-1} - \epsilon_k \prec \dots \prec \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_N \prec \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_N \prec \dots \prec \epsilon_{N-1} - \epsilon_N . \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

According to this ordering we set

$$e_{ij} := [e_{ik}, e_{kj}]_{q^{-1}} , \quad e_{ji} := [e_{jk}, e_{ki}]_q , \quad (6.10)$$

where $1 \leq i < k < j \leq N$. It should be stressed that the structure of the composite root vectors does not depend on the choice of the index k in the r.h.s. of the definition (6.10). In particular, we have

$$\begin{aligned} e_{ij} &:= [e_{i, i+1}, e_{i+1, j}]_{q^{-1}} = [e_{i, j-1}, e_{j-1, j}]_{q^{-1}} , \\ e_{ji} &:= [e_{j, i+1}, e_{i+1, i}]_q = [e_{j, j-1}, e_{j-1, i}]_q , \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

where $2 \leq i + 1 < j \leq N$.

Using these explicit constructions and the defining relations (6.4) for the Chevalley basis it is not hard to calculate the following relations between the Cartan–Weyl

generators e_{ij} ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$):

$$q^{e_{kk}} e_{ij} q^{-e_{kk}} = q^{\delta_{ki} - \delta_{kj}} e_{ij} \quad (1 \leq i, j, k \leq N), \quad (6.12)$$

$$[e_{ij}, e_{ji}] = \frac{q^{e_{ii} - e_{jj}} - q^{e_{jj} - e_{ii}}}{q - q^{-1}} \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq N), \quad (6.13)$$

$$[e_{ij}, e_{kl}]_{q^{-1}} = \delta_{jk} e_{il} \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq k < l \leq N), \quad (6.14)$$

$$[e_{ik}, e_{jl}]_{q^{-1}} = (q - q^{-1}) e_{jk} e_{il} \quad (1 \leq i < j < k < l \leq N), \quad (6.15)$$

$$[e_{jk}, e_{il}]_{q^{-1}} = 0 \quad (1 \leq i \leq j < k \leq l \leq N), \quad (6.16)$$

$$[e_{kl}, e_{ji}] = 0 \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq k < l \leq N), \quad (6.17)$$

$$[e_{il}, e_{kj}] = 0 \quad (1 \leq i < j < k < l \leq N), \quad (6.18)$$

$$[e_{ji}, e_{il}] = e_{jl} q^{e_{ii} - e_{jj}} \quad (1 \leq i < j < l \leq N), \quad (6.19)$$

$$[e_{kl}, e_{li}] = e_{ki} q^{e_{kk} - e_{ll}} \quad (1 \leq i < k < l \leq N), \quad (6.20)$$

$$[e_{jl}, e_{ki}] = (q^{-1} - q) e_{kl} e_{ji} q^{e_{jj} - e_{kk}} \quad (1 \leq i < j < k < l \leq N). \quad (6.21)$$

These formulas can also be obtained from the relations between the elements of the Cartan–Weyl basis for the quantum superalgebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}(N|M))$ (see [39]). If we apply the Cartan involution ($e_{ij}^* = e_{ji}$) to the formulas above, we will get all relations between elements of the Cartan–Weyl basis.

The quantum algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u])$ ($N \geq 3$) is generated (as a unital associative algebra) by the algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N)$ and the additional element $e_{N1}^{(1)}$ with the relations:

$$\begin{aligned} q^{\pm e_{ii}^{(0)}} e_{N1}^{(1)} &= q^{\mp(\delta_{i1} - \delta_{iN})} e_{N1}^{(1)} q^{\pm e_{ii}^{(0)}}, \\ [e_{i,i+1}^{(0)}, e_{N1}^{(1)}] &= 0 \quad \text{for } i = 2, 3, \dots, N-2, \\ [e_{i+1,i}^{(0)}, e_{N1}^{(1)}] &= 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2, \dots, N-1, \\ [e_{12}^{(0)}, [e_{12}^{(0)}, e_{N1}^{(1)}]_q] &= 0, \\ [e_{N-1,N}^{(0)}, [e_{N-1,N}^{(0)}, e_{N1}^{(1)}]_q] &= 0, \\ [[e_{12}^{(0)}, e_{N1}^{(1)}]_q, e_{N1}^{(1)}]_q &= 0, \\ [[e_{N-1,N}^{(0)}, e_{N1}^{(1)}]_q, e_{N1}^{(1)}]_q &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (6.22)$$

The Hopf structure of $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u])$ is defined by the formulas (6.6)-(6.8) for $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N^{(0)})$ and the following formulas for the comultiplication and the antipode of $e_{N1}^{(1)}$:

$$\Delta_q(e_{N1}^{(1)}) = e_{N1}^{(1)} \otimes 1 + q^{e_{11}^{(0)} - e_{NN}^{(0)}} \otimes e_{N1}^{(1)}, \quad (6.23)$$

$$S_q(e_{N1}^{(1)}) = -q^{e_{NN}^{(0)} - e_{11}^{(0)}} e_{N1}^{(1)}. \quad (6.24)$$

Quantum analogs of the seaweed algebra \mathfrak{sw}_{N+1} and its affine realization $\widehat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N$ are inherited from the quantum algebras $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_{N+1})$ and $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u])$. Namely, the quantum algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{sw}_{N+1})$ is generated by the root vectors: $e_{21}, e_{i,i+1}, e_{i+1,i}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$ and $e_{N,N+1}$, and also by the q -Cartan elements: $q^{e_{11} + e_{N+1,N+1}}, q^{e_{ii}}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$ with the relations satisfying (6.4). Similarly, the quantum algebra $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N)$ is generated by the root vectors: $e_{21}^{(0)}, e_{i,i+1}^{(0)}, e_{i+1,i}^{(0)}$ for $i = 2, 3, \dots, N$ and $e_{N,1}^{(1)}$, and also by the q -Cartan elements: $q^{e_{ii}^{(0)}}$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, N$ with the relations satisfying (6.4) and (6.22). It is clear that the algebras $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_{N+1})$ and $U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N)$ are isomorphic as associative algebras but they are not isomorphic as Hopf algebras. However if we introduce a new coproduct in the Hopf algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_{N+1})$

$$\Delta_q^{(\mathfrak{F}_{1,N+1})}(x) = \mathfrak{F}_{1,N+1} \Delta_q(x) \mathfrak{F}_{1,N+1}^{-1} \quad (\forall x \in U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_{N+1})), \quad (6.25)$$

where

$$\mathfrak{F}_{1,N+1} := q^{-e_{11} \otimes e_{N+1,N+1}}, \quad (6.26)$$

we obtain isomorphism of Hopf algebras

$$U_q^{(\mathfrak{F}_{1,N+1})}(\mathfrak{sw}_{N+1}) \simeq U_q(\widehat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N). \quad (6.27)$$

Here $U_q^{(\mathfrak{F}_{1,N+1})}(\mathfrak{sw}_{N+1})$ denotes the quantum seaweed algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{sw}_{N+1})$ with the twisted coproduct (6.25).

7 Cartan part of Cremmer-Gervais r -matrix

First of all we recall classification of quasi-triangular r -matrices for a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . The quasi-triangular r -matrices are solutions of the system

$$\begin{aligned} r^{12} + r^{21} &= \Omega, \\ [r^{12}, r^{13}] + [r^{12}, r^{23}] + [r^{13}, r^{23}] &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (7.1)$$

where Ω is the quadratic the Casimir two-tensor in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$. Belavin and Drinfeld proved that any solution of this system is defined by a triple $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tau)$, where Γ_1, Γ_2 are subdiagrams of the Dynkin diagram of \mathfrak{g} and τ is an isometry between these two subdiagrams. Further, each Γ_i defines a reductive subalgebra of \mathfrak{g} , and τ is extended to an isometry (with respect to the corresponding restrictions of the Killing form) between the corresponding reductive subalgebras of \mathfrak{g} . The following property of τ should be satisfied: $\tau^k(\alpha) \notin \Gamma_1$ for any $\alpha \in \Gamma_1$ and some k . Let Ω_0 be the Cartan part of Ω . Then one can construct a quasi-triangular r -matrix according to the following

Theorem 7.1 (Belavin–Drinfeld [1]). *Let $r_0 \in \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{h}$ satisfies the systems*

$$r_0^{12} + r_0^{21} = \Omega_0, \quad (7.2)$$

$$(\alpha \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \alpha)(r_0) = h_\alpha \quad (7.3)$$

$$(\tau(\alpha) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \alpha)(r_0) = 0 \quad (7.4)$$

for any $\alpha \in \Gamma_1$. Then the tensor

$$r = r_0 + \sum_{\alpha > 0} e_{-\alpha} \otimes e_{\alpha} + \sum_{\alpha > 0; k \geq 1} e_{-\alpha} \wedge e_{\tau^k(\alpha)} \quad (7.5)$$

satisfies (7.1). Moreover, any solution of the system (7.1) is of the above form, for a suitable triangular decomposition of \mathfrak{g} and suitable choice of a basis $\{e_{\alpha}\}$.

In what follows, aiming the quantization of algebra structures on the polynomial Lie algebra $\mathfrak{gl}_N[u]$ we shall use the twisted two-tensor $q^{r_0(N)}$ where $r_0(N)$ is the Cartan part of the Cremmer–Gervais r -matrix for the Lie algebra \mathfrak{gl}_N when $\Gamma_1 = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{N-2}\}$ $\Gamma_2 = \{\alpha_2, \alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_{N-1}\}$ and $\tau(\alpha_i) = \alpha_{i+1}$. An explicit form of $r_0(N)$ is defined by the following proposition (see [16]).

Proposition 7.2. *The Cartan part of the Cremmer–Gervais r -matrix for \mathfrak{gl}_N is given by the following expression*

$$r_0(\mathfrak{gl}_N) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^N e_{ii} \otimes e_{ii} + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq N} \frac{N + 2(i - j)}{2N} e_{ii} \wedge e_{jj} . \quad (7.6)$$

It is easy to check that the Cartan part (7.6), $r_0(N) := r_0(\mathfrak{gl}_N)$, satisfies the conditions

$$(\epsilon_k \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \epsilon_k)(r_0(N)) = e_{kk} \quad \text{for } k = 1, 2, \dots, N, \quad (7.7)$$

$$(\epsilon_k \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \epsilon_{k'})(r_0(N)) = (k - k') \mathcal{C}_1(N) - \sum_{i=k'+1}^{k-1} e_{ii} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq k' < k \leq N \quad (7.8)$$

where $\mathcal{C}_1(N)$ is the normalized central element (the Casimir element of first order):

$$\mathcal{C}_1(N) := \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N e_{ii} . \quad (7.9)$$

In particular (7.7) and (7.8) imply the Belavin–Drinfeld conditions (7.3) and (7.4), i.e.

$$(\alpha_k \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \alpha_k)(r_0(N)) = h_{\alpha_k} := e_{kk} - e_{k+1, k+1} , \quad (7.10)$$

$$(\tau(\alpha_{k'}) \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \alpha_{k'})(r_0(N)) = (\alpha_{k'+1} \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes \alpha_{k'})(r_0(N)) = 0 \quad (7.11)$$

for $k = 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$, $k' = 1, 2, \dots, N - 2$, where $\alpha_k = \epsilon_k - \epsilon_{k+1}$ and $\alpha_{k'} = \epsilon_{k'} - \epsilon_{k'+1}$ are the simple roots of system $\Pi(\mathfrak{gl}_N)$ (see (6.3)).

Now we consider some properties of the two-tensor $q^{r_0(N)}$. First of all it is obvious that this two-tensor satisfies cocycle equation. Further, for construction of a quantum

twist corresponding to the Cremmer–Gervais r -matrix (7.6) we introduce new Cartan–Weyl basis elements e'_{ij} ($i \neq j$) for the quantum algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N)$ as follows

$$e'_{ij} = e_{ij} q^{((\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j) \otimes \text{id})} (r_0(N)) = e_{ij} q^{\sum_{k=i}^{j-1} e_{kk} - (j-i)\mathcal{C}_1(N)}, \quad (7.12)$$

$$e'_{ji} = q^{(\text{id} \otimes (\epsilon_j - \epsilon_i))} (r_0(N)) e_{ji} = q^{\sum_{k=i+1}^j e_{kk} - (j-i)\mathcal{C}_1(N)} e_{ji}, \quad (7.13)$$

for $1 \leq i < j \leq N$. Permutation relations for these elements can be easily obtained from the relations (6.12)–(6.21). For example, we have

$$\begin{aligned} [e'_{ij}, e'_{ji}] &= [e_{ij}, e_{ji}] q^{((\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j) \otimes \text{id} + \text{id} \otimes (\epsilon_j - \epsilon_i))} (r_0(N)) \\ &= \frac{q^{2 \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} e_{kk} - 2(j-i)\mathcal{C}_1(N)} - q^{2 \sum_{k=i+1}^j e_{kk} - 2(j-i)\mathcal{C}_1(N)}}{q - q^{-1}}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.14)$$

It is not hard to check that the Chevalley elements $e'_{i,i+1}$ and $e'_{i+1,i}$ have the following coproducts after twisting by the two-tensor $q^{r_0(N)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} q^{r_0(N)} \Delta_q(e'_{i,i+1}) q^{-r_0(N)} &= e'_{i,i+1} \otimes q^{2((\epsilon_i - \epsilon_{i+1}) \otimes \text{id})} (r_0(N)) + 1 \otimes e'_{i,i+1} \\ &= e'_{i,i+1} \otimes q^{2e_{ii} - 2\mathcal{C}_1(N)} + 1 \otimes e'_{i,i+1}, \end{aligned} \quad (7.15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} q^{r_0(N)} \Delta_q(e'_{i+1,i}) q^{-r_0(N)} &= e'_{i+1,i} \otimes 1 + q^{-2(\text{id} \otimes (\epsilon_{i+1} - \epsilon_i))} (r_0(N)) \otimes e'_{i+1,i} \\ &= e'_{i+1,i} \otimes 1 + q^{2e_{i+1,i+1} - 2\mathcal{C}_1(N)} \otimes e'_{i+1,i}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.16)$$

for $1 \leq i < N$. Since the quantum algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N)$ is a subalgebra of the quantum affine algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u])$ let us introduce the new affine root vector $e'_{N1}^{(1)}$ in accordance with (7.12):

$$e'_{N1}^{(1)} = e_{N1} q^{((\epsilon_N - \epsilon_1) \otimes \text{id})} (r_0(N)) = e_{N1} q^{e_{NN} - \mathcal{C}_1(N)}. \quad (7.17)$$

The coproduct of this element after twisting by the two-tensor $q^{r_0(N)}$ has the form

$$\begin{aligned} q^{r_0(N)} \Delta_q(e'_{N1}^{(1)}) q^{-r_0(N)} &= e'_{N1}^{(1)} \otimes q^{2((\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_N) \otimes \text{id})} (r_0(N)) + 1 \otimes e'_{N1}^{(1)} \\ &= e'_{N1}^{(1)} \otimes q^{2e_{NN} - 2\mathcal{C}_1(N)} + 1 \otimes e'_{N1}^{(1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (7.18)$$

Consider the quantum seaweed algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{sm}_{N+1})$ after twisting by the two-tensor $q^{r_0(N+1)}$. Its new Cartan–Weyl basis and the coproduct for the Chevalley generators are given by formulas (7.12), (7.13) and (7.15), (7.16), where N should be replaced by

$N + 1$ and where $i \neq 1$ in (7.12) and (7.15), and $j \neq N$ in (7.13), and $i \neq N$ in (7.16). In particular, for the element $e'_{N,N+1}$ we have

$$e'_{N,N+1} = e_{N,N+1} q^{e_{NN} - \mathcal{C}_1(N+1)}. \quad (7.19)$$

$$q^{r_0(N+1)} \Delta_q(e'_{N,N+1}) q^{-r_0(N+1)} = e'_{N,N+1} \otimes q^{2e_{NN} - 2\mathcal{C}_1(N+1)} + 1 \otimes e'_{N,N+1}. \quad (7.20)$$

Comparing the Hopf structures of the quantum seaweed algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{sw}_{N+1})$ after twisting by the two-tensor $q^{r_0(N+1)}$ and its affine realization $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N)$ after twisting by the two-tensor $q^{r_0(N)}$ we see that these algebras are isomorphic as Hopf algebras:

$$q^{r_0(N+1)} \Delta_q(U_q(\mathfrak{sw}_{N+1})) q^{-r_0(N+1)} \simeq q^{r_0(N)} \Delta_q(U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N)) q^{-r_0(N)}. \quad (7.21)$$

In terms of new Cartan–Weyl bases this isomorphism, "i", is arranged as follows

$$\iota(e'_{ij}) = e'_{ij}^{(0)} \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i < j \leq N, \quad (7.22)$$

$$\iota(e'_{ji}) = e'_{ji}^{(0)} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq N - 1, \quad (7.23)$$

$$\iota(e_{ii} - \mathcal{C}_1(N+1)) = e_{ii}^{(0)} - \mathcal{C}_1(N), \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq N, \quad (7.24)$$

$$\iota(e'_{iN+1}) = e'_{i1}^{(1)} = e_{i1}^{(1)} q^{((\epsilon_i - \epsilon_1) \otimes \text{id})(r_0(N))} = e_{i1}^{(1)} q^{\sum_{k=i}^N e_{kk} - (N+1-i)\mathcal{C}_1(N)} \quad (7.25)$$

for $2 \leq i \leq N$, where the affine root vectors $e_{i1}^{(1)}$ ($2 \leq i < N$) are defined by the formula (cf. 6.10):

$$e_{i1}^{(1)} = [e_{iN}^{(0)}, e_{N1}^{(1)}]_{q^{-1}}. \quad (7.26)$$

8 Affine realization of Cremmer-Gervais twist

In order to construct a twist corresponding to the Cremmer-Gervais r -matrix (7.6) we will follow the papers [15],[19].

Let \mathcal{R} be a universal R -matrix of the quantum algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_{N+1})$. According to [24] it has the following form

$$\mathcal{R} = R \cdot K \quad (8.1)$$

where the factor K is a q -power of Cartan elements (see [24]) and we do not need its explicit form. The factor R depends on the root vectors and it is given by the following formula

$$\begin{aligned} R &= R_{12}(R_{13}R_{23})(R_{14}R_{24}R_{34}) \cdots (R_{1,N+1}R_{2,N+1} \cdots R_{N,N+1}) \\ &= \uparrow \prod_{j=2}^{N+1} \left(\uparrow \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} R_{ij} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (8.2)$$

where

$$R_{ij} = \exp_{q^{-2}}((q - q^{-1})e_{ij} \otimes e_{ji}), \quad (8.3)$$

$$\exp_q(x) := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{x^n}{(n)_q!}, \quad (n)_q! \equiv (1)_q(2)_q \dots (n)_q, \quad (k)_q \equiv (1 - q^k)/(1 - q). \quad (8.4)$$

It should be noted that the product of factors R_{ij} in (8.2) corresponds to the normal ordering (6.9) where N is replaced by $N + 1$.

Let $R' := q^{r_0(N+1)} R q^{-r_0(N+1)}$. It is evident that

$$R' = \uparrow \prod_{j=2}^{N+1} \left(\uparrow \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} R'_{ij} \right), \quad (8.5)$$

where

$$R'_{ij} = \exp_{q^{-2}}((q - q^{-1})e'_{ij} \otimes e'_{ji}). \quad (8.6)$$

Here e'_{ij} and e'_{ji} are the root vectors (7.12) and (7.13) where N should be replaced by $N + 1$.

Let \mathcal{T} be a homomorphism which acts on the elements e'_{ij} ($1 \leq i < j \leq N + 1$) by formulas $\mathcal{T}(e'_{ij}) = e'_{\tau(ij)} = e'_{i+1, j+1}$ for $1 \leq i < j \leq N$, and $\mathcal{T}(e'_{i, N+1}) = 0$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$. We set

$$R'^{(k)} := (\mathcal{T}^k \otimes \text{id})(R') = \uparrow \prod_{j=2}^{N+1-k} \left(\uparrow \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} R'^{(k)}_{ij} \right), \quad (8.7)$$

where

$$R'^{(k)}_{ij} = \exp_{q^{-2}}((q - q^{-1})\mathcal{T}^k(e'_{ij}) \otimes e'_{ji}) = \exp_{q^{-2}}((q - q^{-1})e'_{i+k, j+k} \otimes e'_{ji}) \quad (8.8)$$

for $k \leq N - j$.

According to [15], [19], the Cremmer-Gervais twist \mathcal{F}_{CG} in $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_{N+1})$ is given as follows

$$\mathcal{F}_{CG} = F \cdot q^{r_0(N+1)}, \quad (8.9)$$

where

$$F = R'^{(N-1)} R'^{(N-2)} \dots R'^{(1)}. \quad (8.10)$$

It is easy to see that the support of the twist (8.10) is the quantum seaweed algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{sw}_{N+1})$ with the coproducts (7.15) and (7.16) where N should be replaced by $N + 1$. From the results of the previous section it follows that we can immediately obtain an affine realization $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_{CG}$ which twists the quantum affine algebra $U_q(\mathfrak{gl}_N[u])$:

$$\hat{\mathcal{F}}_{CG} = \hat{F} \cdot q^{r_0(N)}, \quad (8.11)$$

$$\hat{F} := (\iota \otimes \iota)(F) = \hat{R}'^{(N-1)} \hat{R}'^{(N-2)} \dots \hat{R}'^{(1)} \quad (8.12)$$

$$\hat{R}'^{(k)} = \uparrow \prod_{j=2}^{N+1-k} \left(\uparrow \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} \hat{R}'^{(k)}_{ij} \right). \quad (8.13)$$

where

$$\hat{R}'_{ij}{}^{(k)} = \exp_{q^{-2}}\left((q - q^{-1})e''_{i+k,j+k}{}^{(0)} \otimes e''_{ji}{}^{(0)}\right) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < j \leq N - k, \quad (8.14)$$

$$\hat{R}'_{i,N+1-k}{}^{(k)} = \exp_{q^{-2}}\left((q - q^{-1})e''_{N,i+k}{}^{(1)} \otimes e''_{N+1-k,i}{}^{(0)}\right) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i < N + 1 - k. \quad (8.15)$$

Finally, using the isomorphism (6.27) from Section 6 we obtain the following two results:

Theorem 8.1. *Let $\hat{\mathcal{F}}'_{CG}$ be the twist $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_{CG}$ reduced to $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N)$, and let $\hat{\mathcal{R}}$ be the universal R -matrix for $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N)$. Then the R -matrix $\hat{\mathcal{F}}'{}_{CG}{}^{21}\hat{\mathcal{R}}\hat{\mathcal{F}}'{}_{CG}{}^{-1}$ quantizes the quasi-trigonometric solution (4.30).*

Now we turn to quantization of the quasi-trigonometric solution given by (4.29). The isomorphism (6.27) shows that classical limits \mathfrak{sw}_{N+1} and $\hat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N$ are isomorphic as Lie bialgebras. Computations show that the support of solution (4.29) is contained in the support of the solution (4.30). So, we can push the twist related to the solution (4.29) to $\mathfrak{sl}(N+1)$. It is not difficult to see that such an obtained twist will be defined by the following Belavin-Drinfeld triple for $\mathfrak{sl}(N+1)$: $\{\alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_{N-1}\} \rightarrow \{\alpha_3, \dots, \alpha_N\}$. In fact, this is exactly the Cremmer-Gervais twist for $\mathfrak{sl}(N)$, embedded into $\mathfrak{sl}(N+1)$ as the $N \times N$ block in the right low corner.

The corresponding constant twist for the above Belavin-Drinfeld triple can be quantized by means of [15]. Using once again (6.27), we get a quantum twist which we denote by $\hat{\mathcal{F}}'{}_{CG}{}^s$.

Theorem 8.2. *Let $\hat{\mathcal{R}}'$ be the universal R -matrix for $U_q(\hat{\mathfrak{sl}}_N)$. Then the R -matrix $\hat{\mathcal{F}}'{}_{CG}{}^{s21}\hat{\mathcal{R}}'(\hat{\mathcal{F}}'{}_{CG}{}^s)^{-1}$ quantizes the quasi-trigonometric solution (4.29).*

Remark 8.3. In fact, using the isomorphism (6.27) we can quantize all the quasi-trigonometric solutions of the CYBE corresponding to the first simple root α_1 of $\mathfrak{sl}(N)$.

Let W be the Lagrangian subalgebra of $\mathfrak{sl}(N)((u^{-1})) \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(N)$ contained in $\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_1} \oplus \mathfrak{sl}(N)$. Then it is not difficult to show that the support of the corresponding classical twist is contained in $\mathbb{O}_{\alpha_1} \cap \mathfrak{sl}(N)[u]$, which is isomorphic to $\hat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N$. Therefore, it provides a classical twist in \mathfrak{sw}_{N+1} since $\hat{\mathfrak{sw}}_N$ and \mathfrak{sw}_{N+1} are isomorphic as Lie bialgebras.

Now we can again use results of [15], [19] to get the corresponding quantum affine twist.

9 Affinization by automorphism and quantization of rational r -matrices

The aim of this section is to quantize certain rational r -matrices. We begin with the following result:

Theorem 9.1. *Let $\pi : U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u]) \longrightarrow U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ be the canonical projection sending all the affine generators to zero. Let $F \in U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ be a twist. Let us consider the following element*

$$F_{\pi\omega} = (\omega^{-1}\pi(\omega) \otimes 1)F(\pi \otimes \text{id})(\Delta(\omega^{-1}))\Delta(\omega)$$

and represent it as a product $F'F$. Then $F_{\pi\omega}$ is a twist iff

$$F_{12}(\pi \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id})(\Delta \otimes \text{id})(F') = F'_{23}F_{12}, \quad (9.1)$$

for some invertible $\omega \in U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u])$.

Proof. We will check the cocycle equation for an equivalent element

$$F'_{\pi\omega} := (\omega \otimes \omega)F_{\pi\omega}\Delta(\omega^{-1}) = (\pi \otimes \text{id}) \{ (\omega \otimes \omega)F\Delta(\omega^{-1}) \}.$$

Note that $F'_{\pi\omega} \in U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u])$. It follows that

$$\text{Assoc}(F'_{\pi\omega}) := (F'_{\pi\omega})_{12}(\Delta \otimes \text{id})(F'_{\pi\omega})(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)((F'_{\pi\omega})^{-1})(F'_{\pi\omega})_{23}^{-1} \in U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U_q^{\otimes 2}(\mathfrak{g}[u]).$$

On the other hand

$$\text{Assoc}(F'_{\pi\omega}) = (\pi \otimes \text{id} \otimes \text{id}) \{ \omega^{\otimes 3} \text{Assoc}(F_{\pi\omega})(\omega^{-1})^{\otimes 3} \}.$$

If we take into account $(\pi \otimes \text{id})(F') = 1 \otimes 1$ and the property (9.1), then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Assoc}(F'_{\pi\omega}) &= \\ &= \text{Ad}(\pi(\omega) \otimes \omega^{\otimes 2})(F_{12}F'_{23}(\Delta \otimes \text{id})(F)(\text{id} \otimes \Delta)(F^{-1})(F_{23})^{-1}(F'_{23})^{-1}) \quad (9.2) \\ &= \text{Ad}(\pi(\omega) \otimes \omega^{\otimes 2})(F'_{23}\text{Assoc}(F)(F'_{23})^{-1}). \end{aligned}$$

Since F is a twist we deduce that $\text{Assoc}(F'_{\pi\omega}) = 1 \otimes 1 \otimes 1$.

Conversely, let $F \in U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u]) \otimes U_q(\mathfrak{g})$ and $(\pi \otimes \text{id})(F)$ is a twist, then there exist at least one $\omega \in U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u])$ with the required property (9.1). Indeed, note that $(S \otimes S)(F_{21}^{-1})$ is a twist quantizing the same rational/quasi-trigonometric r -matrix and thus there exists an invertible element ω such that

$$(S \otimes S)(F_{21}^{-1}) = (\omega \otimes \omega)F\Delta(\omega^{-1}) \in U_q(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U_q(\mathfrak{g}[u]).$$

By taking projection $(\pi \otimes \text{id})$ we obtain

$$F = (\omega^{-1}\pi(\omega) \otimes 1)(\pi \otimes \text{id})(F)(\pi \otimes \text{id})(\Delta(\omega^{-1}))\Delta(\omega).$$

The property (9.1) is necessary for the cocycle equation to hold. \square

If an element ω satisfies the conditions of Theorem 9.1 we will call it *affinizer* as it allows to construct an affine extension for a non-affine twist F . Such element of course is not unique but some affinizers allow to construct $F_{\pi\omega}$ which are compatible with

the Yangian degeneration.

Consider as an example the affinization of the coboundary twist

$$F = (\exp_{q^2}(\lambda e_{-\alpha}) \otimes \exp_{q^2}(\lambda e_{-\alpha}))\Delta(\exp_{q^{-2}}(-\lambda e_{-\alpha}))$$

with $\omega = \exp_{q^2}(\mu q^{-h_\alpha} e_{\delta-\alpha})$. In this case we obtain

$$F_{\pi\omega} = (1 \otimes 1 + (q^2 - 1)\lambda q^{-h_\alpha} e_{\delta-\alpha} \otimes q^{-h_\alpha} + (q^2 - 1)\mu e_{-\alpha} \otimes 1)_{q^2}^{(-\frac{1}{2}1 \otimes h_\alpha)}.$$

Let us form the equation for which the different ω are the solutions. In order to find such ω , we consider the following equation

$$\mu(\text{id} \otimes S)(F_{\pi\omega}) = \sum_{i,j} \omega^{-1} \pi(\omega) F_i^{(1)} \pi(\omega_j^{(1)}) S(\omega_j^{(2)}) S(F_i^{(2)}),$$

where $F = \sum_i F_i^{(1)} \otimes F_i^{(2)}$ and $\Delta(\omega) = \sum_i \omega_i^{(1)} \otimes \omega_i^{(2)}$.

Now we would like to explain how ω -affinization can be used to find a Yangian degeneration of the affine Cremmer–Gervais twists. Let us consider the case \mathfrak{sl}_3 . We set

$$F = \mathcal{F}_{CG_3}^{(\tau)} := \exp_{q^2}(-(q - q^{-1})\zeta \hat{e}_{12}^{(0)} \otimes \hat{e}_{32}^{(0)}) \cdot \hat{\mathcal{K}}_3, \quad (9.3)$$

where

$$\hat{\mathcal{K}}_3 = q^{\frac{4}{9}h_{12} \otimes h_{12} + \frac{2}{9}h_{12} \otimes h_{23} + \frac{5}{9}h_{23} \otimes h_{12} + \frac{7}{9}h_{23} \otimes h_{23}} \quad (9.4)$$

with $h_{ij} := e_{ii} - e_{jj}$. The twist (9.3) belongs to $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_3) \otimes U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_3)[[\zeta]]$.

The following affinizer ω_3^{long} was constructed in [31]. It is given by the following formula

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_3^{\text{long}} &= \exp_{q^2}\left(\frac{\zeta}{1-q^2} q^{2h_\alpha^\perp} \hat{e}_{21}^{(1)}\right) \exp_{q^2}\left(-\frac{q\zeta^2}{(1-q^2)^2} q^{2h_\beta^\perp} \hat{e}_{31}^{(1)}\right) \\ &\times \exp_{q^{-2}}\left(\frac{\zeta^2}{1-q^2} \hat{e}_{32}^{(0)}\right) \exp_{q^{-2}}\left(\frac{\zeta}{1-q^2} \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)}\right) \exp_{q^{-2}}\left(\frac{\zeta^2}{1-q^2} \hat{e}_{32}^{(0)}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (9.5)$$

where $h_\alpha^\perp = \frac{1}{3}(e_{11} + e_{22}) - \frac{2}{3}e_{33}$ and $h_\beta^\perp = \frac{2}{3}e_{11} - \frac{1}{3}(e_{22} + e_{33})$.

For convenience sake we remind the reader that

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{e}_{12}^{(0)} &= e_{12}^0 q^{h_\beta^\perp - h_\alpha^\perp} & \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)} &= q^{h_\beta^\perp} e_{21}^{(0)} \\ \hat{e}_{32}^{(0)} &= q^{-h_\beta^\perp} e_{32}^{(0)}, & \hat{e}_{31}^0 &= e_{32}^0 e_{21}^{(0)} - q^{-1} e_{21}^{(0)} e_{32}^{(0)} \\ \hat{e}_{31}^{(1)} &= q^{h_\alpha^\perp - h_\beta^\perp} e_{31}^{(1)}, & \hat{e}_{32}^{(1)} &= e_{12}^{(0)} e_{31}^{(1)} - q e_{31}^{(1)} e_{12}^{(0)} \end{aligned} \quad (9.6)$$

Theorem 9.2. *The elements ω_3^{long} , $F = \mathcal{F}_{CG_3}^{(\tau)}$ satisfy the conditions of Theorem 9.1 and consequently $F_{\pi\omega}$ is a twist.*

Proof. Straightforward. □

It turns out that $F'_{\pi\omega}$ has a rational degeneration. To define this rational degeneration we have to introduce the so-called f -generators:

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 &= (q - q^{-1}) \hat{e}_{31}^{(0)}, & f_1 &= q^{2h_\beta^\perp} \hat{e}_{31}^{(1)} + q^{-1} \zeta \hat{e}_{31}^{(0)}, \\ f_2 &= (1 - q^{-2}) \hat{e}_{32}^{(0)}, & f_3 &= q^{h_\alpha^\perp} \hat{e}_{32}^{(1)} - \zeta \hat{e}_{32}^{(0)}. \end{aligned} \quad (9.7)$$

Let us consider the Hopf subalgebra of $U_q^{\hat{\mathfrak{K}}_3}(\hat{\mathfrak{sl}}_3)$ generated by

$$\{h_{12}, h_{23}, f_0, f_1, f_2, f_3, \hat{e}_{12}^{(0)}, \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)}\}.$$

When $q \rightarrow 1$ we obtain the following Yangian twist (see [31]):

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F}'_{\pi\omega} &= (1 \otimes 1 - \zeta 1 \otimes \overline{f}_3 - \zeta^2 h_\beta^\perp \otimes \overline{f}_2)^{(-h_\beta^\perp \otimes 1)} (1 \otimes 1 + \zeta 1 \otimes \overline{e}_{21}^{(0)})^{(-h_\beta^\perp \otimes 1)} \\ &\times \exp(\zeta^2 \overline{e}_{12}^{(0)} h_{13} \otimes \overline{f}_0) \exp(-\zeta \overline{e}_{12}^{(0)} \otimes \overline{f}_1) \cdot \exp(-\zeta \overline{e}_{12}^{(0)} \otimes \overline{f}_2) \\ &\times (1 \otimes 1 - \zeta 1 \otimes \overline{f}_3 - \zeta^2 h_\alpha^\perp \otimes \overline{f}_2)^{((h_\beta^\perp - h_\alpha^\perp) \otimes 1)}, \end{aligned} \quad (9.8)$$

where the overlined generators are the generators of $Y(\mathfrak{sl}_3)$. In the evaluation representation we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{f}_0 &\mapsto e_{31}, & \overline{f}_1 &\mapsto u e_{31} \\ \overline{f}_2 &\mapsto e_{32}, & f_3 &\mapsto u e_{32} \\ \overline{e}_{21} &\mapsto e_{21}, & \overline{e}_{12} &\mapsto e_{12}. \end{aligned} \quad (9.9)$$

Therefore we have obtained the following result:

Theorem 9.3. *The Yangian twist $\overline{F}'_{\pi\omega}$ quantizes the following classical rational r -matrix*

$$\begin{aligned} r(u, v) &= \frac{\Omega}{u - v} + h_\alpha^\perp \otimes v e_{32} - u e_{32} \otimes h_\alpha^\perp + h_\beta^\perp \wedge e_{21} \\ &+ e_{21} \otimes v e_{31} - u e_{31} \otimes e_{21} + e_{12} \wedge e_{32}. \end{aligned} \quad (9.10)$$

To obtain a quantization of the second non-constant rational r -matrix for \mathfrak{sl}_3 we take the following affinizer ω_3^{short} and apply it to $F = q^{r_0(3)}$, where the Cartan part of the Cremmer-Gervais constant r -matrix for \mathfrak{sl}_3 has the form:

$$r_0(3) = \frac{2}{3}(h_{\alpha_1} \otimes h_{\alpha_1} + h_{\alpha_2} \otimes h_{\alpha_2}) + \frac{1}{3}(h_{\alpha_1} \otimes h_{\alpha_2} + h_{\alpha_2} \otimes h_{\alpha_1}) + \frac{1}{6} h_{\alpha_1} \wedge h_{\alpha_2}. \quad (9.11)$$

We have

$$\omega_3^{\text{short}} = \exp_{q^{-2}}(\zeta \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)}) \exp_{q^2}\left(-\frac{\zeta}{1 - q^2} q^{2h_\alpha^\perp} \hat{e}_{31}^{(1)}\right) \exp_{q^{-2}}\left(\frac{\zeta}{1 - q^2} \hat{e}_{32}^{(0)}\right), \quad (9.12)$$

where

$$\hat{e}_{21}^{(0)} = q^{-\frac{1}{3}(h_{12} - h_{23})} e_{21}^{(0)}, \quad \hat{e}_{32}^{(0)} = q^{-h_\alpha^\perp} e_{32}^{(0)}, \quad \hat{e}_{31}^{(1)} = q^{-h_\alpha^\perp} e_{31}^{(1)}.$$

We have to calculate

$$\text{Aff}_{\omega_3^{\text{short}}}(q^{r_0(3)}) := (\pi \otimes \text{id}) \circ \left((\omega_3^{\text{short}} \otimes \omega_3^{\text{short}}) q^{r_0(3)} \Delta(\omega_3^{\text{short}})^{-1} \right). \quad (9.13)$$

Using standard commutation relations between q -exponents, $F'_{\pi\omega}$ can be brought to the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 \otimes 1 + \zeta 1 \otimes q^{2h_\alpha^\perp} \hat{e}_{31}^{(1)} + \zeta q^{-2h_\alpha^\perp} \otimes (\text{Ad exp}_{q^2}(\zeta \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)}))(\hat{e}_{32}^{(0)}) \right)_{q^2}^{(-h_{\alpha_1}^\perp \otimes 1)} \\ & \times \left(1 \otimes 1 + \zeta(1 - q^2) 1 \otimes \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)} \right)_{q^{-2}}^{(-\frac{1}{3}(h_{12} - h_{23}) \otimes 1)} q^{r_0(3)}. \end{aligned} \quad (9.14)$$

The q -Hadamard formula allows us to calculate the Ad-term explicitly:

$$(\text{Ad exp}_{q^{-2}}(\zeta \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)}))(\hat{e}_{21}^{(0)}) = \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)} + \zeta q^{-h_\beta^\perp} e_{31}^{(0)}, \quad (9.15)$$

where $e_{31}^{(0)} := e_{21}^{(0)} e_{32}^{(0)} - q e_{32}^{(0)} e_{21}^{(0)}$. To define a rational degeneration we introduce g -generators, which satisfy the Yangian relations as $q \rightarrow 1$:

$$g_0 = (q - q^{-1}) q^{-h_\beta^\perp} e_{31}^{(0)}, \quad g_1 = q^{2h_\alpha^\perp} \hat{e}_{31}^{(1)} + \zeta q^{-h_\beta^\perp} e_{31}^{(0)}, \quad g_2 = (q^2 - 1) \hat{e}_{21}^{(0)}.$$

Using g -generators we can calculate the rational degeneration of the twist $F'_{\pi\omega}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F}'_{\pi\omega} &= \left(1 \otimes 1 + \zeta 1 \otimes (\overline{g}_1 + \overline{e_{32}^{(0)}}) - \zeta^2 h_\alpha^\perp \otimes \overline{g}_0 \right)_{q^2}^{(-h_{\alpha_1}^\perp \otimes 1)} \\ & \times \left(1 \otimes 1 - \zeta 1 \otimes \overline{g}_2 \right)_{q^{-2}}^{(-\frac{1}{3}(h_{12} - h_{23}) \otimes 1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (9.16)$$

Theorem 9.4. *This Yangian twist $\overline{F}'_{\pi\omega}$ quantizes the following rational r -matrix:*

$$r(u, v) = \frac{\Omega}{u - v} - u e_{31} \otimes h_\alpha^\perp + v h_\alpha^\perp \otimes e_{31} + h_\alpha^\perp \wedge e_{32} - \frac{1}{3}(h_{12} - h_{23}) \wedge e_{21}. \quad (9.17)$$

Therefore we have quantized all non-trivial rational r -matrices for \mathfrak{sl}_3 classified in [33].

10 Solutions for $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ and deformed Hamiltonians

We consider the case $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$. Let $\sigma^+ = e_{12}$, $\sigma^- = e_{21}$ and $\sigma^z = e_{11} - e_{22}$. Recall that in $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ we have two quasi-trigonometric solutions, modulo gauge equivalence. The non-trivial solution is $X_1(z_1, z_2) = X_0(z_1, z_2) + (z_1 - z_2)(\sigma^+ \otimes \sigma^+)$. This solution is gauge equivalent to the following:

$$\begin{aligned} X_{a,b}(z_1, z_2) &= \frac{z_2 \Omega}{z_1 - z_2} + \sigma^- \otimes \sigma^+ + \frac{1}{4} \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^z \\ & + a(z_1 \sigma^- \otimes \sigma^z - z_2 \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^-) + b(\sigma^- \otimes \sigma^z - \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^-). \end{aligned} \quad (10.1)$$

The above quasi-trigonometric solution was quantized in [23]. Let $\pi_{1/2}(z)$ be the two-dimensional vector representation of $U_q(\widehat{sl_2})$. In this representation, the generator $e_{-\alpha}$ acts as a matrix unit e_{21} , $e_{\delta-\alpha}$ as ze_{21} and h_α as $e_{11} - e_{22}$. The quantum R -matrix of $U_q(\widehat{sl_2})$ in the tensor product $\pi_{1/2}(z_1) \otimes \pi_{1/2}(z_2)$ is the following:

$$R_0(z_1, z_2) = e_{11} \otimes e_{11} + e_{22} \otimes e_{22} + \frac{z_1 - z_2}{q^{-1}z_1 - qz_2}(e_{11} \otimes e_{22} + e_{22} \otimes e_{11}) \quad (10.2)$$

$$+ \frac{q^{-1} - q}{q^{-1}z_1 - qz_2}(z_2e_{12} \otimes e_{21} + z_1e_{21} \otimes e_{12}).$$

Proposition 10.1. *The R -matrix given by*

$$R := R_0(z_1, z_2) + \frac{z_1 - z_2}{q^{-1}z_1 - qz_2}((b + az_2)\sigma^z \otimes \sigma^- \quad (10.3)$$

$$+ (q^{-1}az_1 + qb)\sigma^- \otimes \sigma^z + (b + az_2)(q^{-1}az_1 + qb)\sigma^- \otimes \sigma^-)$$

is a quantization of the quasi-trigonometric solution $X_{a,b}$.

Corollary 10.2. *The rational degeneration*

$$R^F(u_1, u_2) = \frac{u_1 - u_2}{u_1 - u_2 - \eta}(1 - \eta \frac{P_{12}}{u_1 - u_2} - \xi u_2 \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^- \quad (10.4)$$

$$+ \xi(u_1 - \eta)\sigma^- \otimes \sigma^z + \xi^2 u_2(u_1 - \eta)\sigma^- \otimes \sigma^-).$$

where P_{12} denotes the permutation of factors in $\mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^2$, is a quantization of the following rational solution of the CYBE:

$$r(u_1, u_2) = \frac{\Omega}{u_1 - u_2} + \xi(u_1 \sigma^- \otimes \sigma^z - u_2 \sigma^z \otimes \sigma^-). \quad (10.5)$$

The Hamiltonians of the periodic chains related to the twisted R -matrix were computed in [23]. We recall this result: We consider

$$t(z) = Tr_0 R_{0N}(z, z_2) R_{0N-1}(z, z_2) \dots R_{01}(z, z_2) \quad (10.6)$$

a family of commuting transfer matrices for the corresponding homogeneous periodic chain, $[t(z'), t(z'')] = 0$, where we treat z_2 as a parameter of the theory and $z = z_1$ as a spectral parameter. Then the Hamiltonian

$$H_{a,b,z_2} = (q^{-1} - q)z \frac{d}{dz} t(z) \Big|_{z=z_2} t^{-1}(z_2) \quad (10.7)$$

can be computed by a standard procedure:

$$H_{a,b,z_2} = H_{XXZ} + \sum_k (C(\sigma_k^z \sigma_{k+1}^- + \sigma_k^- \sigma_{k+1}^z) + D \sigma_k^- \sigma_{k+1}^-). \quad (10.8)$$

Here $C = ((q-1)/2)(b - az_2q^{-1})$, $D = (az_2 + b)(q^{-1}az_2 + qb)$, $\sigma^+ = e_{12}$, $\sigma^- = e_{21}$, $\sigma^z = e_{11} - e_{22}$ and

$$H_{XXZ} = \sum_k (\sigma_k^+ \sigma_{k+1}^- + \sigma_k^- \sigma_{k+1}^+ + \frac{q + q^{-1}}{2} \sigma_k^z \sigma_{k+1}^z). \quad (10.9)$$

We see that, by a suitable choice of parameters a , b and z_2 , we can add to the XXZ Hamiltonian an arbitrary linear combination of the terms $\sum_k \sigma_k^z \sigma_{k+1}^- + \sigma_k^- \sigma_{k+1}^z$ and $\sum_k \sigma_k^- \sigma_{k+1}^-$ and the model will remain integrable.

Moreover, it was proved in [23] that the Hamiltonian

$$H_{\eta, \xi, u_2} = ((q^{-1} - q)u - q^{-1}\eta) \frac{d}{du} t(u) \Big|_{u=u_2} t^{-1}(u_2) \quad (10.10)$$

for

$$t(u) = Tr_0 R_{0N}(u, u_2) R_{0N-1}(u, u_2) \dots R_{01}(u, u_2), \quad (10.11)$$

is given by the same formula (10.7), where $C = \xi((q^{-1} - 1)/2)u_2 - (q^{-1}\xi\eta)/2$ and $D = \xi^2 u_2 (q^{-1}u_2 - q\eta)$. Now it also makes sense in the XXX limit $q = 1$:

$$H_{\eta, \xi, u_2} = H_{XXX} + \sum_k (C(\sigma_k^z \sigma_{k+1}^- + \sigma_k^- \sigma_{k+1}^z) + D \sigma_k^- \sigma_{k+1}^-), \quad (10.12)$$

where $C = -\xi\eta/2$ and $D = \xi^2 u_2 (u_2 - \eta)$.

11 Appendix

In this appendix we give the proofs of the following results mentioned in the text:

Proposition 11.1. *Let X be a rational or quasi-trigonometric solution of (2.4). Then X satisfies the unitarity condition (2.5).*

Proof. The proof is almost a word to word transcription of the proof of [3], Prop. 4.1. Interchanging u_1 and u_2 and also the first and second factors in $\mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 3}$ in equation (2.4), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & [X^{21}(u_2, u_1), X^{23}(u_2, u_3)] + [X^{21}(u_2, u_1), X^{13}(u_1, u_3)] + \\ & + [X^{23}(u_2, u_3), X^{13}(u_1, u_3)] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (11.1)$$

Adding (11.1) and (2.4), we get

$$[X^{12}(u_1, u_2) + X^{21}(u_2, u_1), X^{13}(u_1, u_3) + X^{23}(u_2, u_3)] = 0. \quad (11.2)$$

a) Suppose X is rational, i.e. $X(u, v) = \frac{\Omega}{u-v} + p(u, v)$, where p is a polynomial. For u_1 and u_2 fixed, let us multiply (11.2) by $u_2 - u_3$ and let $u_3 \rightarrow u_2$. It follows that

$$[X^{12}(u_1, u_2) + X^{21}(u_2, u_1), \Omega^{23}] = 0. \quad (11.3)$$

It is known that if a tensor $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ satisfies $[r \otimes 1, \Omega^{23}] = 0$, then $r = 0$. It follows that $X^{12}(u_1, u_2) + X^{21}(u_2, u_1) = 0$.

b) Suppose X is quasi-trigonometric, i.e. $X(u, v) = \frac{v\Omega}{u-v} + q(u, v)$ where q is a polynomial function. By the same procedure we get

$$[X^{12}(u_1, u_2) + X^{21}(u_2, u_1), u_2\Omega^{23}] = 0 \quad (11.4)$$

which also implies the unitarity condition. \square

Proposition 11.2. *Let W be a Lie subalgebra satisfying conditions 2) and 3) of Theorem 3.8. Let \tilde{r} be constructed as in (3.16). Assume \tilde{r} induces a Lie bialgebra structure on $\mathfrak{g}[u]$ by $\delta_{\tilde{r}}(a(u)) = [\tilde{r}(u, v), a(u) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a(v)]$. Then $W \supseteq u^{-N}\mathfrak{g}[[u^{-1}]]$ for some positive N .*

Proof. Since W is Lagrangian subalgebra, it is enough to prove that W is bounded. Let us write

$$\tilde{r}(u, v) = X_0(u, v) + \sum_m \Gamma_m \quad (11.5)$$

where Γ_m is the homogeneous polynomial of degree m with coefficients in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$:

$$\Gamma_m = \sum_{n+k=m} a_{mnk} u^n v^k. \quad (11.6)$$

It is enough to prove that there exists a positive integer N such that $\Gamma_m = 0$ for $m \geq N$.

We know that $\delta_{\tilde{r}}(a)$ should belong to $\mathfrak{g}[u] \otimes \mathfrak{g}[v]$ for any element a of \mathfrak{g} . On the other hand, one can see that $[\Gamma_m, a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a]$ is either 0 or has degree m . This implies that $[\Gamma_m, a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a] = 0$ for m large enough. Therefore

$$\Gamma_m = P_m(u, v)\Omega \quad (11.7)$$

with $P_m(u, v) \in \mathbb{C}[[u, v]]$. Let us compute the following:

$$\begin{aligned} [\Gamma_m, au \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes av] &= P_m(u, v)(u - v)[\Omega, a \otimes 1] + P_m(u, v)v[\Omega, a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a] \\ &= P_m(u, v)(u - v)[\Omega, a \otimes 1]. \end{aligned}$$

We choose an element a such that $[\Omega, a \otimes 1] \neq 0$. We obtain that if $P_m(u, v)$ is not identically zero then $P_m(u, v)(u - v)[\Omega, a \otimes 1]$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $m + 1$. Consequently,

$$\delta_{\tilde{r}}(au) = \sum_m P_m(u, v)(u - v)[\Omega, a \otimes 1] \quad (11.8)$$

cannot belong to $\mathfrak{g}[u] \otimes \mathfrak{g}[v]$ unless $P_m(u, v) = 0$ for m large enough. \square

Theorem 11.3. *Let $X(z_1, z_2)$ be a quasi-trigonometric solution of the CYBE.*

1. *Then there is a transformation $\Psi(z)$, holomorphic around $z = 1$, such that*

$$(\Psi(z_1)^{-1} \otimes \Psi(z_2)^{-1}) X(z_1, z_2) = Y\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right),$$

where $Y(z) = \frac{\Omega}{z-1} + s(z)$, with $s(z)$ holomorphic around $z = 1$.

2. $Y(e^\lambda)$ is a trigonometric solution of the CYBE in the sense of Belavin–Drinfeld.

Proof. Let us consider $X(z_1, z_2) = \frac{z_2 \Omega}{z_1 - z_2} + p(z_1, z_2)$, where $p(z_1, z_2)$ is a polynomial. Let $\{I_i\}$ be an orthonormal basis in \mathfrak{g} with respect to the Killing form and $\{c_{ij}^k\}$ denote the structure constants of \mathfrak{g} with respect to $\{I_i\}$. Let us write

$$p(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{i,j} p^{ij}(z_1, z_2) I_i \otimes I_j .$$

We set

$$h(z) = \sum_{i,j} p^{ij}(z, z) [I_i, I_j] = \sum_{i,j,k} p^{ij}(z, z) c_{ij}^k I_k .$$

Repeating the arguments of [3], one can prove that $h(z)$ and $X(z_1, z_2)$ satisfy

$$z_1 \frac{\partial X(z_1, z_2)}{\partial z_1} + z_2 \frac{\partial X(z_1, z_2)}{\partial z_2} = [h(z_1) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes h(z_2), X(z_1, z_2)].$$

Suppose $\Psi(z)$ is a function with values in $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g})$, which satisfies the differential equation

$$z \frac{d\Psi(z)}{dz} = (\text{ad}h(z))\Psi(z), \tag{11.9}$$

and the initial condition $\Psi(1) = \text{Id}$. Then the function $Y(z_1, z_2)$ defined as

$$Y(z_1, z_2) = (\Psi(z_1)^{-1} \otimes \Psi(z_2)^{-1}) X(z_1, z_2) ,$$

satisfies the CYBE and depends on z_1/z_2 only.

By construction, $\Psi(z)$ is holomorphic in a neighborhood of $z = 1$ and clearly $Y(z) = \frac{\Omega}{z-1} + s(z)$, where $s(z)$ is a holomorphic function in the same neighborhood.

Now we turn to the proof of the second statement. Apply the change of variables $z_1 = e^u$, $z_2 = e^v$. Then let us prove that $\Psi(e^u)$ is holomorphic in the entire complex plane and $Y(u, v)$ is a trigonometric solution of the CYBE.

Let $\Psi_1(u) := \Psi(e^u)$. Clearly this operator satisfies the equation

$$\frac{d\Psi_1(u)}{du} = (\text{ad}h_1(u))\Psi_1(u), \tag{11.10}$$

where $h_1(u) = h(e^u)$.

Let $U(u)$ be the matrix of the operator $\Psi_1(u)$ in the basis $\{I_i\}$. Let $a^{ij}(u, v) := p^{ij}(e^u, e^v)$ (the decomposition of $h_1(u)$ in the basis $\{I_i\}$). Equation (11.10) is equivalent to

$$\frac{dU(u)}{du} = H(u)U(u), \quad (11.11)$$

where $H(u)$ is the matrix with elements

$$h_{ij}(u) = \sum_{s,r,t} c_{sj}^i c_{rt}^s a^{rt}(u, u). \quad (11.12)$$

Since the matrix function $H(u)$ is holomorphic in \mathbb{C} , the matrix equation (11.11) admits a unique solution satisfying $U(0) = E$. This solution is holomorphic in \mathbb{C} because $U(u) = P\exp(\int_0^u H(v)dv)$ (ordered exponential) and

$$\begin{aligned} \|U(u)\| &= \left\| 1 + \int_0^u H(v)dv + \int_0^u \left(\int_0^{v_1} H(v_1)H(v_2)dv_2 \right) dv_1 + \dots \right\| \leq \\ &\leq \exp\left(\int_0^u \|H(v)\| dv \right). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, according to [3], the linear operator $\Psi(u)$, corresponding to $U(u)$, is an automorphism of \mathfrak{g} .

Clearly $Y(e^u, e^v)$ depends only on $u - v$ and, as a function in one variable, has poles when $e^{u-v} = 1$. Hence it is trigonometric in the sense of Belavin–Drinfeld. This ends the proof. \square

Acknowledgments

The paper has been partially supported by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences under the program "Cooperation between Sweden and former USSR" and the grants RFBR-05-01-01086, INTAS-OPEN-03-51-3350 (V.N.T.).

The authors are thankful to the referee of the first version of the paper for pointing out the importance of the paper [6].

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