

Dec 31, 2011: I should see if this should be reformulated in the language of PROPS.

A w-group is the following collection of data:

1. For every pair (H, T) ((heads, tails)) of sets of labels, a set $P(H, T)$ of "elements with heads H & tails T ".
2. Obvious head- & tail- renaming operations.
3. An "external product" operation

$$\cdot : P(H_1, T_1) \times P(H_2, T_2) \rightarrow P(H_1 \cup H_2, T_1 \cup T_2)$$
- 4a. For any pair of heads $x, y \in H$ and any "new" head $z \notin H$, a "head multiplication" map

$$M_z^{xy} : P(H, T) \rightarrow P(H \cup \{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\}, T)$$

- 4b. For any head z , an "inverse" $S_z : P(H, T) \rightleftarrows$

- 4c. For any head z and new heads x and y , a "head doubling", or "head coproduct" map

$$\Delta_z^{xy} : P(H, T) \rightarrow P(H \cup \{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\}, T)$$

- 4d,e. unit η_x , co-unit ϵ^x

5. Likewise for tails:

- a. $M_{xy}^z : P(H, T) \rightarrow P(H, T \cup \{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\})$

- b. $S_z : P(H, T) \rightleftarrows$

- c. $\Delta_z^{xy} : P(H, T) \rightarrow P(H, T \cup \{\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}\})$

6. For any tail x and head y , a "conjugation" or "head on tail action"

map:

$$C_x^y: P(H, T) \rightarrow P(H, T)$$

All this data subject to all the conditions that are satisfied in the following example:

Example. The Drinfeld double of a group: G a group, $\mathbb{Z}G$ its group ring, G^* := same but with Abelian structure,

$$P(H, T) := (\mathbb{Z}G)^{\otimes H} \otimes (G^*)^{\otimes T}$$

Definition. a w-group is called factorizable if for every $\mu \in P(H, T)$, for every head z and new heads x_1, x_2 , and for every splitting of the tails $T = T_1 \cup T_2$, there is an element

$$\nu \in P(H \cup \{x_1, x_2, \hat{z}\}, T)$$

such that

$$1. \quad M_z^{x_1, x_2} \nu = \mu$$

$$2. \quad E_{T_2}^{x_1} \nu = E^{x_1} \nu \quad \text{and} \quad \dots$$