

Let \mathfrak{g} be a Lie algebra, D a fixed element in it, and set $\mathfrak{g}_1 = \mathfrak{g} \oplus \langle C \rangle$, where C is a new central element.

Define $\delta: \mathfrak{g}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_1 \otimes \mathfrak{g}_1$ by

$$\delta C = 0$$

$$X \in \mathfrak{g} \quad \delta X = [D, X] \otimes C - C \otimes [D, X].$$

Claim: $(\mathfrak{g}_1, [\cdot, \cdot], \delta)$ is a Lie bi-algebra.

Anti-symmetry is obvious.

Co-Jacobi:

$$\begin{aligned} (\delta \otimes 1) \delta(X) &= (\delta \otimes 1)([D, X] \otimes C - C \otimes [D, X]) \\ &= [D, [D, X]] \otimes C \otimes C - C \otimes [D, [D, X]] \otimes C \end{aligned}$$

this clearly vanishes under cyclic summation.

Co-cycle condition:


$$\delta[X, Y] \stackrel{?}{=} [\delta X, Y \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes Y] + [X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X, \delta Y]$$

check:

$$\delta[X, Y] = [D, [X, Y]] \otimes C - C \otimes [D, [X, Y]]$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\delta X, Y \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes Y] &= [D, X] \otimes C - C \otimes [D, X], Y \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes Y \\ &= [D, X], Y \otimes C - C \otimes [D, X], Y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X, \delta Y] &= [X \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes X, [D, Y] \otimes C - C \otimes [D, Y]] \\ &= [X, [D, Y]] \otimes C - C \otimes [X, [D, Y]] \end{aligned}$$

checks! 

Added Nov 9: This may be a special case of a general "twisting" procedure that given a Lie bialgebra

and an element inside it constructs a new Lie
algebra.

Can this be iterated?

Added Nov 13: Muihnenken: This is probably related to
"Medina-Revoij double extensions".