

See also page 178 of Etingof-Schiffmann.

$+$  := head killer  
 $-$  := tail killer.

Thus, we can identify  $\text{End}(M_+ \otimes M_-)$  with  $U_h(\mathfrak{g})$ . From now on we make no distinction between them.

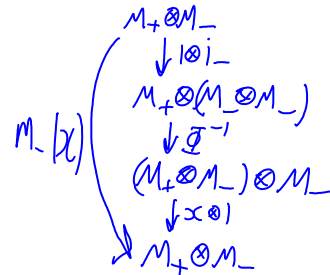
Now let us define the subalgebras  $U_h(\mathfrak{g}_\pm) \subset U_h(\mathfrak{g})$ .

Let  $x \in F(M_+)$ . Define the endomorphism  $m_-(x)$  of  $M_+ \otimes M_-$  to be the composition of the following morphisms in  $\mathcal{M}$ :  $m_-(x) = (x \otimes 1) \circ (1 \otimes i_-)$ . This defines a linear map  $m_- : F(M_+) \rightarrow U_h(\mathfrak{g})$ . Denote the image of this map by  $U_h(\mathfrak{g}_-)$ .

Let  $m_-^0(x) \in U(\mathfrak{g}_-)$  be defined by the equation  $x(1_+ \otimes 1_-) = m_-^0(x)1_+$ . It is easy to show that  $m_-(x) \equiv m_-^0(x) \pmod{\hbar}$ , which implies that  $m_-$  is an embedding.

A similar definition can be made for  $x \in F(M_-)$ . Define the endomorphism  $m_+(x)$  of  $M_+ \otimes M_-$  to be the composition of the following morphisms in  $\mathcal{M}$ :  $m_+(x) = (1 \otimes x) \circ (i_+ \otimes 1)$ . This defines an injective linear map  $m_+ : F(M_-) \rightarrow U_h(\mathfrak{g})$ . Denote the image of this map by  $U_h(\mathfrak{g}_+)$ .

$$x : M_+ \otimes M_- \rightarrow M_+$$



**Proposition 4.2.**  $U_h(\mathfrak{g}_\pm)$  are subalgebras in  $U_h(\mathfrak{g})$ .

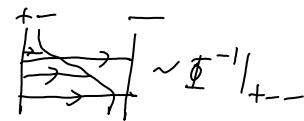
Question. Given  $x \in U(\mathfrak{g}_-) \cong F(M_+)$ ,  $y \in U(\mathfrak{g}) \cong M_+ \otimes M_-$ , Find  $m_-(x)(y) \in M_+ \otimes M_- \cong U(\mathfrak{g})$ .

Answer.  $x : 1_+ \otimes 1_- \mapsto x \cdot 1_+$

$$y \mapsto \Delta(y) 1_+ \otimes 1_- \xrightarrow{1 \otimes i_-} \Delta^3(y) 1_+ \otimes 1_- \otimes 1_-$$

$$\xrightarrow{\Phi^{-1}} \Delta^3(y) \Phi^{-1} 1_{+-}$$

$\underbrace{\quad}_{= 1_- \text{ in co-commutative case}}$



$$\xrightarrow{x \otimes 1}$$

Recycling.

$$\xrightarrow{x \otimes 1}$$

$$\Delta(y) \cdot (x \otimes 1) \cdot 1_+ \otimes 1_- \xrightarrow{\Phi^{-1}} m_-(x)(y) \in U(\mathfrak{g})$$

$$\Delta(y) \cdot \Delta(x) \cdot 1_+ \otimes 1_-$$

$$\Delta(yx) \cdot 1_+ \otimes 1_- \xrightarrow{\Phi^{-1}} yx$$

So it looks like  $m_-(x)(y) = yx$ .