

SIMPLE VECTOR BUNDLES ON A NODAL WEIERSTRASS CUBIC AND QUASI-TRIGONOMETRIC SOLUTIONS OF CYBE

IGOR BURBAN, LENNART GALINAT, AND ALEXANDER STOLIN

ABSTRACT. In this paper we study the combinatorics of quasi-trigonometric solutions of the classical Yang–Baxter equation, arising from simple vector bundles on a nodal Weierstraß cubic.

To the memory of Petr Kulish

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 2}$ and $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \xrightarrow{r} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ be the germ of a meromorphic function. In this article, we study an interplay between algebro-geometric and combinatorial aspects of the theory of the classical Yang–Baxter equation (CYBE)

$$(1) \quad [r^{12}(x_1, x_2), r^{13}(x_1, x_3)] + [r^{13}(x_1, x_3), r^{23}(x_2, x_3)] + [r^{12}(x_1, x_2), r^{23}(x_2, x_3)] = 0.$$

The upper indices in this equation encode corresponding embeddings of $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ into $\mathfrak{a} \otimes \mathfrak{a} \otimes \mathfrak{a}$, where $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C})$. For example, the function r^{23} is defined as

$$r^{23} : (\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \xrightarrow{r} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\iota_{23}} \mathfrak{a} \otimes \mathfrak{a} \otimes \mathfrak{a},$$

where $\iota_{23}(a \otimes b) = 1 \otimes a \otimes b$; the other maps r^{12} and r^{13} have a similar meaning. A solution r of (1) is called skew-symmetric if $r^{12}(x_1, x_2) = -r^{21}(x_2, x_1)$ and non-degenerate if the tensor $r(x_1^\circ, x_2^\circ)$ is non-degenerate for some (hence, for any generic) point (x_1°, x_2°) from the definition domain of r . For any germ automorphism $(\mathbb{C}, 0) \xrightarrow{\pi} (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ (change of variables) and a holomorphic map $(\mathbb{C}, 0) \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g})$ (gauge transformation), we get an *equivalent* solution of CYBE:

$$(2) \quad \tilde{r}(x_1, x_2) := (\phi(\pi(x_1)) \otimes \phi(\pi(x_2)))r(\pi(x_1), \pi(x_2)).$$

Clearly, $\tilde{r}(x_1, x_2)$ is skew-symmetric (respectively, non-degenerate) provided $r(x_1, x_2)$ is skew-symmetric (respectively, non-degenerate). Solutions of CYBE arise in various areas of algebra, representation theory and mathematical physics; see for example [14, 19].

For the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$, all solutions of (1) are well-known; see [4, 28]. Namely, consider the following basis $h = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$, $e = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $f = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ of \mathfrak{g} . Then there exist precisely six (up to the the above equivalence relation (2)) non-equivalent non-degenerate skew-symmetric solutions of CYBE.

1. One elliptic solution

$$(3) \quad r(x, y) = \frac{\operatorname{cn}(z)}{\operatorname{sn}(z)} h \otimes h + \frac{1 + \operatorname{dn}(z)}{\operatorname{sn}(z)} (e \otimes f + f \otimes e) + \frac{1 - \operatorname{dn}(z)}{\operatorname{sn}(z)} (e \otimes e + f \otimes f),$$

where $z = y - x$.

2. Two (quasi-)trigonometric solutions:

$$(4) \quad r(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{y+x}{y-x} h \otimes h + \frac{y}{y-x} e \otimes f + \frac{x}{y-x} f \otimes e$$

and

$$(5) \quad r(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{y+x}{y-x} h \otimes h + \frac{y}{y-x} e \otimes f + \frac{x}{y-x} f \otimes e + (x-y) f \otimes f.$$

3. Three rational solutions:

$$(6) \quad r(x, y) = \frac{1}{y-x} \left(\frac{1}{2} h \otimes h + e \otimes f + f \otimes e \right),$$

$$(7) \quad r(x, y) = \frac{1}{y-x} \left(\frac{1}{2} h \otimes h + e \otimes f + f \otimes e \right) + yh \otimes f - xf \otimes h$$

and

$$(8) \quad r(x, y) = \frac{1}{y-x} \left(\frac{1}{2} h \otimes h + e \otimes f + f \otimes e \right) + h \otimes f - f \otimes h.$$

Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ and $a, b \in \mathfrak{g}$ be such that $[a, b] = 0$. It is not difficult to check that

$$r(x, y) = \frac{\gamma}{y-x} + a \wedge b$$

is a solution of (1), where $\gamma \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ is the Casimir element and $a \wedge b = a \otimes b - b \otimes a$. As a consequence, the description of *all* solutions of (1) contains as a subproblem the problem of classification of all pairs of commuting square matrices. The latter problem is known to be *representation-wild*; see e.g. [20].

In [21], the following class of the so-called *quasi-trigonometric* solutions of (1) was introduced. These solutions are of the form

$$(9) \quad r(x, y) = \frac{x}{y-x} \gamma + p(x, y) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n y^{-n} \right) \gamma + p(x, y),$$

where $\gamma \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ is the Casimir element and $p(x, y) \in (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g})[x, y]$. The simplest example is the so-called *standard* quasi-trigonometric solution, given by the following expression:

$$(10) \quad r_{\text{st}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y+x}{y-x} \gamma + \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} e_\alpha \wedge e_{-\alpha} \right),$$

where Φ_+ denotes the set of all positive roots of \mathfrak{g} . For example, for $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2(\mathbb{C})$, the solution r_{st} is given by the formula (4).

Quasi-trigonometric solutions of (1) have a number of special properties. Firstly, any quasi-trigonometric solution r is automatically skew-symmetric: $r^{12}(x, y) = -r^{21}(y, x)$

(see [21, Proposition 5]) and equivalent to a *trigonometric* solution (hence the name) in the sense of the Belavin–Drinfeld classification [4] (see [21, Theorem 19]). Secondly, r defines a Lie cobracket δ_r on the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}[z] := \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[z]$, given by the rule

$$\mathfrak{g}[z] \xrightarrow{\delta_r} \mathfrak{g}[z_1] \otimes \mathfrak{g}[z_2], \quad P(z) \mapsto [P(z_1) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes P(z_2), r(z_1, z_2)].$$

Hence, quasi-trigonometric solutions of CYBE play an important role in the classification of *all* bialgebra structures on $\mathfrak{g}[z]$; see [23].

In this paper, we study certain *distinguished* quasi-trigonometric solutions of CYBE for the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$, attached to any natural number $1 \leq c < n$ such that $\gcd(n, c) = 1$. Let

$$\bar{\Phi} := \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq n\} \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$$

and $\Phi_+ := \{(i, j) \in \bar{\Phi} \mid i < j\}$. Of course, one can identify Φ_+ with the set of all positive roots of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Then we have a permutation τ_c acting on the set $\bar{\Phi}$ by the following rule:

$$\bar{\Phi} \xrightarrow{\tau_c} \bar{\Phi}, \quad (i, j) \mapsto (i + c, j + c).$$

Since $\gcd(n, c) = 1$, the order of τ_c is n . For any positive root $\alpha \in \Phi_+$, let $p_c(\alpha) = \min \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \tau_c^k(\alpha) \notin \Phi_+\}$. For any $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, we put: $q_{i,c} := \tau_c^i(u) - \tau_c^{i-1}(u)$ and $f_{i,c} := \frac{1}{2}(\tau_c^i(u) + \tau_c^{i-1}(u)) - \frac{1}{n}I$, where I is the identity matrix and $u = e_{11}$ is the first matrix unit. Then $(q_{1,c}, \dots, q_{n-1,c})$ is a basis of the standard Cartan part \mathfrak{h} of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} . Let $(q_{1,c}^*, \dots, q_{n-1,c}^*)$ be the dual basis of \mathfrak{h} with respect to the trace form. Then the following result is true; see Theorem 5.6 and Corollary 6.5.

Theorem A. For any $1 \leq c < n$ such that $\gcd(n, c) = 1$, consider the meromorphic function $\mathbb{C}^2 \xrightarrow{r_c} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, given by the formula $r_c(x, y) = r_{\text{st}}(x, y) + u_c(x, y) + t_c$, where

$$u_c(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} \left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^{p_c(\alpha)-1} e_{\tau_c^k(\alpha)} \wedge e_{-\alpha} \right) + x e_{\tau_c^{p_c(\alpha)}(\alpha)} \otimes e_{-\alpha} - y e_{-\alpha} \otimes x e_{\tau_c^{p_c(\alpha)}(\alpha)} \right) \in (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g})[x, y]$$

and $t_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} q_{i,c}^* \otimes f_{i,c} \in \mathfrak{h} \otimes \mathfrak{h}$. Then r_c is a (quasi-trigonometric) solution of the classical Yang–Baxter equation (1). Moreover, the solutions r_c and r_d are gauge-equivalent, where $d = n - c$. Next, r_c is equivalent to a degeneration of Belavin’s elliptic solution [3] corresponding to the primitive n -root of unity $\varepsilon = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi ic}{n}\right)$. Finally, r_c itself degenerates (in an appropriate sense) to a *distinguished rational solution* given by the formula from [12, Theorem 9.6].

Example. For $n = 2$ and $c = 1$, the solution r_c is given by the formula (5). As it was already pointed out in [13, Chapter 6], the quasi-trigonometric solution (5) is equivalent to an appropriate degeneration of the elliptic solution (3) and can be degenerated into the rational solution (7). From the analytical point of view, a proof of the latter fact is not straightforward.

For $n = 3$, the formula for r_c takes the following explicit form.

- If $c = 1$ then

$$u_c(x, y) = e_{23} \wedge e_{21} + (x - y)(e_{31} \otimes e_{21} + e_{21} \otimes e_{31}) + (xe_{31} \otimes e_{32} - ye_{32} \otimes e_{31})$$

$$\text{and } t_c = l_2 \wedge l_1, \text{ where } l_1 = \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right) \text{ and } l_2 = \text{diag}\left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right).$$

- If $c = 2$ then

$$u_c(x, y) = e_{12} \wedge e_{32} + (x - y)(e_{31} \otimes e_{32} + e_{32} \otimes e_{31}) + (xe_{31} \otimes e_{21} - ye_{21} \otimes e_{31})$$

$$\text{and } t_c = l'_2 \wedge l'_1, \text{ where } l'_1 = \text{diag}\left(\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \text{ and } l'_2 = \text{diag}\left(-\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right).$$

According to the theory developed in [21], the quasi-trigonometric solutions of (1) can be classified (up to an appropriate equivalence relation) in the following terms. Let $\mathfrak{D} := \mathfrak{g}((z^{-1})) \times \mathfrak{g}$. Then we have a symmetric non-degenerate \mathbb{C} -bilinear form

$$(11) \quad \langle -, - \rangle : \mathfrak{D} \times \mathfrak{D} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \langle (F, f), (G, g) \rangle = \text{res}_0 \left(\text{Tr}(FG) \frac{dz}{z} \right) - \text{tr}(fg),$$

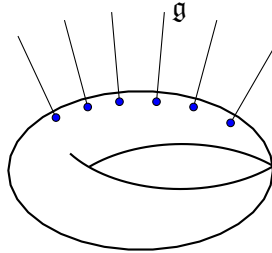
where $\mathfrak{a}((z^{-1})) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}} \mathbb{C}((z^{-1}))$ (respectively, $\mathfrak{a} \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \mathbb{C}$) is the trace map. Note that we have an embedding $\mathfrak{g}[z] \xrightarrow{J} \mathfrak{D}$, $P(z) \mapsto (P(z), P(0))$ identifying $\mathfrak{g}[z]$ with a *Lagrangian* Lie subalgebra \mathfrak{P} of \mathfrak{D} .

As it was shown in [21], the quasi-trigonometric solutions of (1) are parameterized by Lagrangian subalgebras $\mathfrak{W} \subset \mathfrak{D}$ transversal to \mathfrak{P} , for which there exists some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ (depending on \mathfrak{W}) such that $z^{-m} \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]] \times \{0\} \subseteq \mathfrak{W}$. In other words, we have a *Manin triple* in the Lie algebra \mathfrak{D} of the following form:

$$(12) \quad \mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{P} \dot{+} \mathfrak{W}.$$

On the other hand, solutions of (1) can be studied using methods of algebraic geometry; see [15, 24, 25, 13, 12, 11]. Namely, let $E = \overline{V(u^2 - 4v^3 + g_2v + g_3)} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ be a Weierstraß cubic curve for some parameters $g_2, g_3 \in \mathbb{C}$. Such a curve is singular (nodal or cuspidal) if and only if $g_2^3 = 27g_3^2$; in this case E has a unique singular point s . Assume that \mathcal{A} is a locally free coherent sheaf of Lie algebras on E such that:

$$(13) \quad H^0(E, \mathcal{A}) = 0 = H^1(E, \mathcal{A}) \text{ and } \mathcal{A}|_x \cong \mathfrak{g} \text{ for any smooth point } x \in E.$$



Under these assumptions on \mathcal{A} (which can be weakened, when one replaces the constraint $\mathcal{A}|_s \cong \mathfrak{g}$ at the singular point $s \in E$ by a more general condition [11]), there exists a distinguished section $\rho \in \Gamma(\check{E} \times \check{E} \setminus \Sigma, \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A})$ (called *geometric r-matrix*), where \check{E} is

the regular part of E and $\Sigma \subset \check{E} \times \check{E}$ is the diagonal. It turns out that ρ satisfies the following version of the classical Yang–Baxter equation:

$$[\rho^{12}, \rho^{13}] + [\rho^{12}, \rho^{23}] + [\rho^{13}, \rho^{23}] = 0,$$

where both sides of the above equality are viewed as meromorphic sections of $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}$ over the triple product $\check{E} \times \check{E} \times \check{E}$. Moreover, the section ρ is skew-symmetric, i.e.

$$\rho(x_1, x_2)^{12} = -\rho(x_2, x_1)^{21} \in \mathcal{A}|_{x_1} \otimes \mathcal{A}|_{x_2} \quad \text{for any } x_1 \neq x_2 \in \check{E}.$$

In order to get a link with the conventional form of CYBE (1), suppose that there exists an open subset $C \subset \check{E}$ and a $\Gamma(C, \mathcal{O}_E)$ -linear isomorphism of Lie algebras

$$\Gamma(C, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\xi} \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \Gamma(C, \mathcal{O}_E).$$

This trivialization ξ allows to rewrite the geometric r -matrix ρ as a meromorphic function

$$r = \rho^\xi : C \times C \setminus \Sigma \longrightarrow \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g},$$

which is a non-degenerate skew-symmetric solution of the classical Yang–Baxter equation (1). Another choice of a local trivialization of \mathcal{A} leads to a *gauge-equivalent* solution.

A natural class of sheaves of Lie algebras \mathcal{A} satisfying the condition (13) arises from the following construction. Let \mathcal{P} be a *simple* vector bundle on a Weierstraß curve E (i.e. $\text{End}_E(\mathcal{P}) = \mathbb{C}$), $n = \text{rk}(\mathcal{P})$ be its rank and $d = \text{deg}(\mathcal{P})$ be its degree. The theory of simple vector bundles on Weierstraß cubics is well-understood [1, 7, 8]. It turns out that $\text{gcd}(n, d) = 1$ and for any other simple vector bundle \mathcal{Q} of rank n and degree d on E , there exists a line bundle $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}^0(E)$ such that $\mathcal{Q} \cong \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{L}$. Moreover, for any $(n, d) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying the condition $\text{gcd}(n, d) = 1$, there exists a simple vector bundle of rank n and degree d on E .

Let $\mathcal{A} = \text{Ad}_E(\mathcal{P})$ be the sheaf of Lie algebras on E given by the short exact sequence

$$(14) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \text{End}_E(\mathcal{P}) \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow 0.$$

From what was said above it follows that $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{(n,d)}$ does not depend on the particular choice of simple vector bundle \mathcal{P} (and as a consequence, is uniquely determined by the pair (n, d) such that $\text{gcd}(n, d) = 1$) and satisfies the constraints (13). Moreover, it follows that $\mathcal{A}_{(n,d)} \cong \mathcal{A}_{(n,n+d)}$. Summing up, the geometric r -matrix attached to the pair (E, \mathcal{A}) , defines a non-degenerate skew-symmetric solution $r_{(E,(n,d))}$ of (1) for the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$, whose type is fully determined by the type of the underlying Weierstraß curve E and a natural number $0 < d < n$, which is mutually prime to n .

It is therefore a very natural problem to determine the corresponding solutions of (1) explicitly. It turns out, that for an elliptic curve E , one gets precisely the elliptic solutions of Belavin [3], where a choice of $0 < d < n$ mutually prime to n corresponds precisely to a choice of a primitive n -th root of 1; see [12, Theorem 5.5]. For a cuspidal curve E , one gets a distinguished rational solution of (1), whose combinatorics (in the sense of the works of the third-named author [28, 29]) was determined in [12, Theorem 9.8]. In this paper, we treat the nodal case.

Let $0 < d < n$ be such that $\gcd(n, d) = 1$. For any $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, we use the following notation:

$$(15) \quad X = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad X^\# := \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D & C \\ \hline B & A \end{array} \right),$$

where A and D are square matrices of sizes $c \times c$ (for $c := n - d$) and $d \times d$ respectively. In this notation, we put:

$$(16) \quad \mathfrak{n}_{(c,d)} := \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline C & 0 \end{array} \right) \right\} \subset \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)} := \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right) \right\} \subset \mathfrak{g}.$$

The main result of this article is the following (see Theorem 4.15, Theorem 5.6 and Theorem 6.3).

Theorem B. Let $0 < d < n$ be such that $\gcd(n, d) = 1$. Then the vector space

$$\mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)} := (z^{-2} \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]] + z^{-1} \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)} + \mathfrak{n}_{(c,d)}) \times \{0\} + \tilde{\Delta}_{(c,d)} \subset \mathfrak{D},$$

where

$$(17) \quad \tilde{\Delta}_{(c,d)} := \left\{ \left(\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & z^{-1}B \\ \hline zC & D \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D & C \\ \hline B & A \end{array} \right) \right) \mid \text{for all } \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right) \in \mathfrak{g} \right\},$$

is a Lagrangian Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{D} such that $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{P} \dot{+} \mathfrak{W}$. Moreover, the quasi-trigonometric solution corresponding to $\mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)}$, is precisely the solution r_c from Theorem A. It is equivalent to the geometric r -matrix $r_{(E,(n,d))}$, where E is a nodal Weierstraß curve.

We hope that the geometric study of quasi-trigonometric solutions of CYBE will find applications in the theory of integrable systems [19].

Acknowledgement. The work of the first- and the second-named authors was supported by the project Bu-1866/3-1 as well as by the CRC/TRR 191 project ‘‘Symplectic Structures in Geometry, Algebra and Dynamics’’ of German Research Council (DFG).

2. REVIEW THE GEOMETRIC THEORY OF THE CLASSICAL YANG–BAXTER EQUATION

We begin with a quick review of the geometric theory of the classical Yang–Baxter equation (1), following the exposition of [11]; see also [15, 24, 25, 13, 12]. For $g_2, g_3 \in \mathbb{C}$, let

$$(18) \quad E = \overline{V(u^2 - 4v^3 + g_2v + g_3)} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$$

be the corresponding Weierstraß cubic curve. It is well-known that

- E is smooth (i.e. E is an elliptic curve) if and only if $g_2^3 \neq 27g_3^2$.
- If $g_2^3 = 27g_3^2$ then E has a unique singular point s , which is
 - a nodal singularity if $(g_2, g_3) \neq (0, 0)$,
 - respectively a cuspidal singularity if $(g_2, g_3) = (0, 0)$.
- We have: $\Gamma(E, \Omega) \cong \mathbb{C}$, where Ω is the sheaf of regular differential one-forms on E (taken in the Rosenlicht sense if E is singular; see e.g. [2, Section II.6]).

As the next ingredient, we need a coherent sheaf of Lie algebras \mathcal{A} on E such that:

- (1) $H^0(E, \mathcal{A}) = 0 = H^1(E, \mathcal{A})$;
- (2) \mathcal{A} is weakly \mathfrak{g} -locally free on \check{E} , i.e. $\mathcal{A}|_x \cong \mathfrak{g}$ for all $x \in \check{E}$.

From the first assumption it follows that the sheaf \mathcal{A} is torsion free on E (in particular, its restriction $\mathcal{A}^\circ := \mathcal{A}|_{\check{E}}$ on the regular part $\check{E} := E \setminus \{s\}$ is locally free). The second assumption on \mathcal{A} implies that

- The canonical isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}_{\check{E}}$ -modules $\mathcal{A}^\circ \otimes \mathcal{A}^\circ \rightarrow \text{End}_{\check{E}}(\mathcal{A}^\circ)$, induced by the Killing forms of the Lie algebras of local sections of \mathcal{A} , is an isomorphism.
- The space A_K of global sections of the rational envelope of \mathcal{A} is a simple Lie algebra over the field K of meromorphic functions on E .

A choice of a global regular one-form $0 \neq \omega \in \Gamma(E, \Omega)$ defines the so-called residue short exact sequence (see for instance [11, Section 3.1]):

$$(19) \quad 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{E \times \check{E}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{E \times \check{E}}(\Sigma) \xrightarrow{\text{res}_\Sigma^\omega} \mathcal{O}_\Sigma \rightarrow 0,$$

where $\Sigma \subset E \times \check{E}$ denotes the diagonal. Tensoring (19) with $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\circ$ and applying then the functor $\Gamma(E \times \check{E}, -)$, we get an injective \mathbb{C} -linear map

$$\text{End}_{\check{E}}(\mathcal{A}^\circ) \xrightarrow{T_\omega} \Gamma(\check{E} \times \check{E} \setminus \Sigma, \mathcal{A}^\circ \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\circ),$$

making the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Gamma(\check{E}, \mathcal{A}^\circ \otimes \mathcal{A}^\circ) & \xleftarrow{\cong} & \Gamma(E \times \check{E}, \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\circ(\Sigma)) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \text{End}_{\check{E}}(\mathcal{A}^\circ) & \xrightarrow{T_\omega} & \Gamma(\check{E} \times \check{E} \setminus \Sigma, \mathcal{A}^\circ \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\circ) \end{array}$$

commutative. In this way, we get a *distinguished section*

$$(20) \quad \rho := T_\omega(\text{id}_{\mathcal{A}^\circ}) \in \Gamma(\check{E} \times \check{E} \setminus \Sigma, \mathcal{A}^\circ \boxtimes \mathcal{A}^\circ),$$

called *geometric r-matrix* attached to a pair (E, \mathcal{A}) as above.

If the curve E is singular, we additionally require that

- (3) the germ A_s of the sheaf \mathcal{A} at the singular point s is a coisotropic Lie subalgebra of A_K with respect to the pairing

$$\kappa^\omega : A_K \times A_K \xrightarrow{\kappa} K \xrightarrow{\text{res}_s^\omega} \mathbb{C},$$

where κ is the Killing form of A_K and $\text{res}_s^\omega(f) = \text{res}_s(f\omega)$ for $f \in K$ (taken in the Rosenlicht sense).

Then the following result is true; see [11, Theorem 4.3].

Theorem 2.1. *Let (E, \mathcal{A}) be a pair satisfying the properties (1)–(3) above. Then we have:*

1. *As the name suggests, the geometric r-matrix ρ satisfies the following version of the classical Yang–Baxter equation:*

$$[\rho^{12}, \rho^{13}] + [\rho^{12}, \rho^{23}] + [\rho^{13}, \rho^{23}] = 0,$$

where both sides of the above equality are viewed as meromorphic sections of $\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A}$ over the triple product $\check{E} \times \check{E} \times \check{E}$.

2. Moreover, the section ρ is skew-symmetric, i.e.

$$\rho(x_1, x_2)^{12} = -\rho(x_2, x_1)^{21} \in (\mathcal{A} \boxtimes \mathcal{A})|_{(x_1, x_2)} \cong \mathcal{A}|_{x_1} \otimes \mathcal{A}|_{x_2} \quad \text{for any } x_1 \neq x_2 \in \check{E}.$$

3. Finally, there exists an open subset $U \subseteq \check{E}$ such that for any $x_1 \neq x_2 \in U$, the tensor $\rho(x_1, x_2) \in \mathcal{A}|_{x_1} \otimes \mathcal{A}|_{x_2}$ is non-degenerate.

Remark 2.2. Suppose that E is singular and $\mathcal{A}|_s \cong \mathfrak{g}$. Then the condition (3) on the stalk A_s is automatically fulfilled.

Assume that there exists an open subset $C \subset \check{E}$ and an R -linear isomorphism of Lie algebras $\Gamma(C, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\xi} \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R$, where $R = \Gamma(C, \mathcal{O}_E)$. This trivialization ξ allows to present the geometric r -matrix ρ as a meromorphic function $r = \rho^\xi : C \times C \setminus \Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, which is a non-degenerate solution of the conventional classical Yang–Baxter equation (1).

A different choice of an R -linear isomorphism of Lie algebras $\Gamma(C, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\zeta} \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R$ leads to an R -linear Lie algebra automorphism $\phi \in \text{Aut}_R(\mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R)$, making the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \Gamma(C, \mathcal{A}^\circ) & \\ \xi \swarrow & & \searrow \zeta \\ \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathfrak{g} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R \end{array}$$

commutative. In these terms we have: $(\phi(x_1) \otimes \phi(x_2))\rho^\xi(x_1, x_2) = \rho^\zeta(x_1, x_2)$, for any $x_1 \neq x_2 \in C$, i.e. the solutions ρ^ξ and ρ^ζ are *gauge-equivalent*.

Let $r(x_1, x_2)$ be any non-degenerate and skew-symmetric solution of (1). According to a result of Belavin and Drinfeld [5], there exists a germ endomorphism $(\mathbb{C}, 0) \xrightarrow{\pi} (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ and a gauge transformation $(\mathbb{C}, 0) \xrightarrow{\phi} \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g})$ such that the meromorphic germ

$$\tilde{r}(x_1, x_2) := (\phi(x_1) \otimes \phi(x_2))r(\pi(x_1), \pi(x_2))$$

depends only on the difference of the spectral variables $x_2 - x_1$. In other words, there exists a meromorphic germ $(\mathbb{C}, 0) \xrightarrow{\varrho} \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\tilde{r}(x_1, x_2) = \varrho(x_2 - x_1)$. In these terms, the classical Yang–Baxter equation (1) reduces to the form:

$$(21) \quad [\varrho^{12}(x), \varrho^{13}(x+y)] + [\varrho^{13}(x+y), \varrho^{23}(y)] + [\varrho^{12}(x), \varrho^{23}(y)] = 0$$

Another result of Belavin and Drinfeld [4] asserts that any non-degenerate solution of (21) is either elliptic, or trigonometric or rational. In the geometric terms, the type of the geometric r -matrix attached to a pair (E, \mathcal{A}) is determined by the type of the Weierstraß curve E : elliptic curves correspond to elliptic solutions, nodal curves give trigonometric solutions and cuspidal curves lead to rational solutions. Moreover, at least all elliptic and rational solutions arise from an appropriate geometric r -matrix; see [11, Remark 4.13 and Theorem 5.3] as well as references therein.

3. SIMPLE VECTOR BUNDLES ON A NODAL WEIERSTRASS CURVE

From now on, let E be a nodal Weierstraß curve and $\mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{\nu} E$ be its normalization. We can choose homogeneous coordinates $(z_0 : z_1)$ on \mathbb{P}^1 in such a way that $\nu^{-1}(s) = Z := \{0, \infty\}$, where $0 := (1 : 0)$ and $\infty := (0 : 1)$. The choice of homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^1 also determines two distinguished sections $z_0, z_1 \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))$, vanishing at the points ∞ and 0 , respectively. For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we get a distinguished basis $z_0^k, z_0^{k-1}z_1, \dots, z_1^k$ of the vector space $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k))$. According to a theorem of Birkhoff–Grothendieck, any vector bundle \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{P}^1 splits into a direct sum of line bundles:

$$(22) \quad \mathcal{F} \cong \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k))^{\oplus n_k}.$$

For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have a trivialization $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k)|_Z \xrightarrow{\xi_k} \mathcal{O}_Z$, given on the level of local sections by the rule

$$(23) \quad \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k)|_Z \xrightarrow{\xi_k} \mathcal{O}_Z = \mathbb{C}_0 \times \mathbb{C}_\infty, \quad g \mapsto \left(\frac{g}{z_0^k}, \frac{g}{z_1^k} \right).$$

In this way, for any vector bundle \mathcal{F} with a fixed direct sum decomposition (22), we get the induced trivialization $\xi_{\mathcal{F}} : \mathcal{F}|_Z \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Z^n$, where $n := \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} n_k$ is the rank of \mathcal{F} .

Let $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $k \leq l$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k) \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(l)$ be a morphism given by a homogeneous polynomial $g \in \mathbb{C}[z_0, z_1]$ of degree $l - k$. Then the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k)|_Z & \xrightarrow{g|_Z} & \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(l)|_Z \\ \xi_k \downarrow & \begin{pmatrix} g(1,0) & 0 \\ 0 & g(0,1) \end{pmatrix} & \downarrow \xi_l \\ \mathbb{C}_0 \times \mathbb{C}_\infty & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{C}_0 \times \mathbb{C}_\infty \end{array}$$

In order to describe vector bundles on the nodal Weierstraß cubic E , consider the following Cartesian diagram in the category of schemes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z & \xrightarrow{i} & \mathbb{P}^1 \\ j \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ \{s\} & \hookrightarrow & E. \end{array}$$

The key idea in the study of the category $\text{VB}(E)$ of vector bundles on E (or, more generally, the category of coherent torsion free sheaves on an arbitrary singular (rational) curve) is to realize it as a full subcategory of the comma category $\text{Comma}(E)$, attached with a pair of functors

$$\text{VB}(\mathbb{P}^1) \xrightarrow{i^*} (\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C})\text{-mod} \xleftarrow{j^*} \mathbb{C}\text{-mod}.$$

Any object of this comma–category is a triple $(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, \Theta)$, where \mathcal{F} is a locally free sheaf on \mathbb{P}^1 and $j^*(\mathbb{C}^n) \xrightarrow{\Theta} i^*(\mathcal{F})$ is the gluing map. Using the trivialization $\xi_{\mathcal{F}}$, the gluing map Θ can be presented by a pair of matrices $(\Theta_0, \Theta_{\infty})$ of the same size:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} j^*(\mathbb{C}^n) & \xrightarrow{\Theta} & i^*\mathcal{F} \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \xi_{\mathcal{F}} \\ \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n & \xrightarrow{(\Theta_0, \Theta_{\infty})} & \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n. \end{array}$$

The definition of morphisms in the comma–category is straightforward.

For any vector bundle \mathcal{P} on E , let $\Theta_{\mathcal{P}} : j^*(\mathcal{P}|_s) \rightarrow i^*(\nu^*\mathcal{P})$ be the canonical isomorphism. It turns out that the functor

$$(24) \quad \text{VB}(E) \longrightarrow \text{Comma}(E), \quad \mathcal{P} \mapsto (\nu^*\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}|_s, \Theta_{\mathcal{P}})$$

is fully faithful. Moreover, its essential image consists precisely of those triples $(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, \Theta)$, for which the gluing morphism Θ is an isomorphism [9, 6]. In this way, one can reduce the study of vector bundles on singular curves (in particular, on degenerate elliptic curves) to certain *matrix problems*; see for instance [16, 10, 9, 6, 7, 13].

Definition 3.1. Let $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$ be mutually prime and $n = c + d$. In what follows, we present any matrix $X \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ in the block form $X = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right)$, where A and D are square matrices of sizes $c \times c$ and $d \times d$ respectively. We define the matrix $K_{(c,d)} \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ by the following recursive procedure.

$$(1) \text{ For } (c, d) = (1, 1), \text{ we put } K_{(1,1)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 1 \\ \hline 1 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

$$(2) \text{ If } K_{(c,d)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} K_1 & K_2 \\ \hline K_3 & K_4 \end{array} \right) \text{ then we write:}$$

$$K_{(c+d,d)} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} K_1 & K_2 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & I_d \\ K_3 & K_4 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad K_{(c,d+c)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & 0 & I_c \\ \hline K_3 & K_4 & 0 \\ K_1 & K_2 & 0 \end{array} \right),$$

where I_d (respectively, I_c) is the square matrix of size $d \times d$ (respectively, $c \times c$).

Lemma 3.2. For any $e, d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\gcd(c, d) = 1$, we have:

$$K_{(c,d)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & I_c \\ \hline I_d & 0 \end{array} \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & \dots & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Next, $J_{(c,d)} := K_{(c,d)}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I_d \\ I_c & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and for any $X = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right) \in \text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ we have:

$$(25) \quad X^\sharp := J_{(c,d)} \cdot X \cdot J_{(c,d)}^{-1} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D & C \\ \hline B & A \end{array} \right).$$

Proof. Straightforward computation. \square

Proposition 3.3. *Let $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$ be mutually prime, $n = c + d$ and $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\oplus c} \oplus (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))^{\oplus d}$. Then the following results are true:*

- (1) *The triple $(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, (I_n, K_{(c,d)}))$ corresponds to a simple vector bundle \mathcal{P} on E of rank n and degree d .*
- (2) *Let $\text{Ad}_{K_{(c,d)}} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ be given by the formula $Y \mapsto K_{(c,d)} \cdot Y \cdot K_{(c,d)}^{-1}$. Then the triple $(\text{Ad}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{F}), \mathfrak{g}, (\text{Id}, \text{Ad}_{K_{(c,d)}}))$ corresponds to the sheaf of Lie algebras $\text{Ad}_E(\mathcal{P})$.*
- (3) *Let $E \xrightarrow{\sigma} E$ be the involution corresponding to the automorphism*

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1, (a : b) \mapsto (b : a).$$

Then the triple $(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, (I_n, J_{(c,d)}))$ corresponds to the simple vector bundle $\sigma^(\mathcal{P})$.*

Proof. The first statement is essentially proven in [13, Theorem 5.1.19]. However, one should mention that in [13, Algorithm 5.1.20], a slightly different rule for the blow-ups from Definition 3.1 was chosen. Namely, for a given $K_{(c,d)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} K_1 & K_2 \\ \hline K_3 & K_4 \end{array} \right)$, it was put $\tilde{K}_{(c+d,d)} = K_{(c+d,d)}$, whereas

$$\tilde{K}_{(c,d+c)} := \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & I_c & 0 \\ \hline K_1 & 0 & K_2 \\ K_3 & 0 & K_4 \end{array} \right).$$

It follows from the matrix identity

$$\begin{pmatrix} I_c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_d \\ 0 & I_c & 0 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \tilde{K}_{(c,d+c)} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} I_c & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & I_c \\ 0 & I_d & 0 \end{pmatrix} = K_{(c,d+c)}$$

that the triples $(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, (I_n, K_{(c,d)}))$ and $(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, (I_n, \tilde{K}_{(c,d)}))$ are isomorphic, hence define isomorphic simple bundle of rank n and degree d on the curve E .

For the second statement, see for instance [12, Proposition 6.3]. Finally, it follows from the definition of the equivalence of categories (24) and the made choices of trivializations (23) that the vector bundle $\sigma^*(\mathcal{P})$ is described by the triple $(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, (K_{(c,d)}, I_n))$. It remains to observe that

$$(\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, (K_{(c,d)}, I_n)) \cong (\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, (I_n, K_{(c,d)}^{-1})) = (\mathcal{F}, \mathbb{C}^n, (I_n, J_{(c,d)}))$$

in the category $\text{Comma}(E)$, implying the third statement. \square

Corollary 3.4. *Let $0 < d < n$ be mutually prime and \mathcal{P} be a simple vector bundle of rank n and degree d on a nodal Weierstraß cubic E and $\mathcal{A} = Ad_E(\mathcal{P})$. Then $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{(n,d)}$ is described by the triple $(Ad_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{F}), \mathfrak{g}, (\text{Id}, Ad_{J_{(c,d)}}))$, where $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\oplus c} \oplus (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))^{\oplus d}$ and $c = n - d$. Moreover, $H^0(E, \mathcal{A}) = 0 = H^1(E, \mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{Q} be another simple vector bundle on E of rank n and degree d . Then there exists a line bundle $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}^0(E)$ such that $\mathcal{Q} \cong \mathcal{P} \otimes \mathcal{L}$; see for instance [8]. Therefore, we have isomorphism of sheaves of Lie algebras:

$$Ad_E(\mathcal{Q}) \cong Ad_E(\mathcal{P}) \cong Ad_E(\sigma^*(\mathcal{P})).$$

It follows from the third part of Proposition 3.3 that the sheaf of Lie algebras \mathcal{A} does not depend on the choice of a simple \mathcal{P} and is given by the triple $(Ad_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{F}), \mathfrak{g}, (\text{Id}, Ad_{J_{(c,d)}}))$. Consider the long cohomology sequence attached to the short exact sequence (14):

$$0 \longrightarrow H^0(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow \text{End}_E(\mathcal{P}) \xrightarrow{n} H^0(\mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{A}) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}) \longrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since all vector spaces $H^0(\mathcal{O}), H^1(\mathcal{O}), \text{End}_E(\mathcal{P})$ and $\text{Ext}^1(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P})$ are one-dimensional, we get the vanishing $H^0(\mathcal{A}) = 0 = H^1(\mathcal{A})$. \square

4. ON LAGRANGIAN ORDERS IN $\mathfrak{g}((z^{-1})) \times \mathfrak{g}$

Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ and $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{g}((z^{-1})) \times \mathfrak{g}$. Then we have the following non-degenerate symmetric \mathbb{C} -bilinear forms on the Lie algebras \mathfrak{g} and \mathfrak{D} respectively:

$$(26) \quad (\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}) \times (\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}) \xrightarrow{\langle -, - \rangle} \mathbb{C}, \quad \langle (f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2) \rangle = \text{tr}(f_1 f_2) - \text{tr}(g_1 g_2)$$

and

$$(27) \quad \mathfrak{D} \times \mathfrak{D} \xrightarrow{\langle -, - \rangle} \mathbb{C}, \quad \langle (F_1, f_1), (F_2, f_2) \rangle = \text{res}_0 \left(\text{Tr}(F_1 F_2) \frac{dz}{z} \right) - \text{tr}(f_1 f_2),$$

where $\mathfrak{a}((z^{-1})) \xrightarrow{\text{Tr}} \mathbb{C}((z^{-1}))$ and $\mathfrak{a} \xrightarrow{\text{tr}} \mathbb{C}$ are the trace maps. Let \mathfrak{P} be the image of the injective morphism of Lie algebras $\mathfrak{g}[z] \xrightarrow{j} \mathfrak{D}$, $F(z) \mapsto (F(z), F(0))$. It is not difficult to see that \mathfrak{P} is a Lagrangian Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{D} with respect to the form (27), i.e. $\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{P}^\perp$. According to the work [21] (see also [26] for further elaborations), the quasi-trigonometric solutions of (1) are parameterized by the following objects.

Definition 4.1. A vector subspace $\mathfrak{W} \subset \mathfrak{D}$ is called *Lagrangian order* transversal to \mathfrak{P} if the following conditions are satisfied.

- (1) \mathfrak{W} is a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{D} , for which there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$z^{-m} \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]] \times \{0\} \subseteq \mathfrak{W}.$$

- (2) \mathfrak{W} is a coisotropic subspace of \mathfrak{D} with respect to the form (27), i.e. for any $w_1, w_2 \in \mathfrak{W}$ we have: $\langle w_1, w_2 \rangle = 0$.
- (3) We have a direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{P} \dot{+} \mathfrak{W}$, i.e. $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{P} + \mathfrak{W}$ and $\mathfrak{P} \cap \mathfrak{W} = 0$.

Example 4.2. Let $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}_- \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_+$ be the standard triangular decomposition of \mathfrak{g} and $\Delta_{\mathfrak{h}} := \{(h, -h) \mid h \in \mathfrak{h}\} \subset \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$. Then the vector space

$$(28) \quad \mathfrak{W}_o := z^{-1} \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]] \times \{0\} + (\mathfrak{n}_- \times \{0\} + \{0\} \times \mathfrak{n}_+ + \Delta_{\mathfrak{h}})$$

is a Lagrangian order transversal to \mathfrak{P} . It what follows, we call $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{W}_o \dot{+} \mathfrak{P}$ the *standard decomposition* of \mathfrak{D} .

Lemma 4.3. *Let $\mathfrak{W} \subset \mathfrak{D}$ be a vector subspace satisfying the second and the third properties of Definition 4.1. Then we have: $\mathfrak{W} = \mathfrak{W}^\perp$, i.e. \mathfrak{W} is a Lagrangian subspace of \mathfrak{D} .*

Proof. By the second assumption of Definition 4.1, we have the inclusion $\mathfrak{W} \subseteq \mathfrak{W}^\perp$. Let $u \in \mathfrak{W}^\perp$. Then there exist uniquely determined $v \in \mathfrak{W}$ and $l \in \mathfrak{P}$ such that $u = l + v$. For any $w \in \mathfrak{W}$ we have: $0 = \langle u, w \rangle = \langle l, w \rangle + \langle v, w \rangle = \langle l, w \rangle$. Since \mathfrak{P} is a coisotropic subspace of \mathfrak{D} , we have $\langle l, - \rangle \Big|_{\mathfrak{P}} = 0$. From what was said above follows, that $\langle l, - \rangle \Big|_{\mathfrak{W}} = 0$, too. Since the form (27) is non-degenerate, we conclude that $l = 0$, therefore $u = v \in \mathfrak{W}$. Hence, $\mathfrak{W}^\perp \subseteq \mathfrak{W}$, implying the result. \square

Definition 4.4. For any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}[z]}(\mathfrak{g}[z])$, let $\sigma_o \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{g})$ be the induced automorphism. Then we have a \mathbb{C} -linear automorphism

$$\mathfrak{D} \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}} \mathfrak{D}, (F, f) \mapsto (\sigma(F), \sigma_o(f)),$$

preserving the bilinear form (27). If \mathfrak{W} is a Lagrangian order transversal to \mathfrak{P} then $\tilde{\sigma}(\mathfrak{W})$ is also such an order. Conversely, we call two Lagrangian orders \mathfrak{W}' and \mathfrak{W}'' *gauge equivalent* if there exists $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}[z]}(\mathfrak{g}[z])$ such that $\mathfrak{W}'' = \tilde{\sigma}(\mathfrak{W}')$.

The next natural question to clarify is the following: in what terms can one classify (up to the gauge equivalence) all Lagrangian orders $\mathfrak{W} \subset \mathfrak{D}$?

Definition 4.5. For any $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $c + d = n$, consider the matrix

$$T_{(c,d)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} I_c & 0 \\ \hline 0 & zI_d \end{array} \right) \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C}[z, z^{-1}]).$$

Then we have the following \mathbb{C} -linear Lie algebra automorphisms:

$$\mathfrak{g}((z^{-1})) \xrightarrow{\text{Ad}_{(c,d)}} \mathfrak{g}((z^{-1})), F \mapsto T_{(c,d)} F T_{(c,d)}^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathfrak{D} \xrightarrow{\overline{\text{Ad}}_{(c,d)}} \mathfrak{D}, (F, f) \mapsto (\text{Ad}_{(c,d)}(F), f).$$

Finally, we put: $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)} := \text{Ad}_{(c,d)}(\mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]]) \times \mathfrak{g}$.

Lemma 4.6. *The following results are true.*

- (1) *The \mathbb{C} -vector space $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$ is a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{D} .*
- (2) *The orthogonal complement of $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$ with respect to the bilinear form (27) has the following description:*

$$\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp = \text{Ad}_{(c,d)}(z^{-1} \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]]) \times \{0\} = (z^{-2} \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]] + z^{-1} \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)} + \mathfrak{n}_{(c,d)}) \times \{0\}.$$

(3) Moreover, $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp \subset \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$ is a Lie ideal and the linear map

$$\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)} / \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}, \quad \overline{(\text{Ad}_{(c,d)}(F), f)} \mapsto (F(0), f)$$

is an isomorphism of Lie algebras.

(4) Finally, the bilinear form (27) defines a non-degenerate bilinear form on the quotient $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)} / \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp$ and the morphism ι is an isometry.

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]] \times \{0\}$. It is clear that \mathfrak{D} is a Lie subalgebra of \mathfrak{D} . Moreover, $\mathfrak{D} = z^{-1}\mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]] \times \{0\}$ and $\mathfrak{D}^\perp \subset \mathfrak{D}$ is a Lie ideal. Since the automorphism $\overline{\text{Ad}}_{(c,d)}$ preserves the form (27), the first three statements follow. It is also clear that the bilinear form on $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)} / \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp$ given by the formula

$$\langle \overline{G_1}, \overline{G_2} \rangle := \langle G_1, G_2 \rangle \quad \text{for any } G_1, G_2 \in \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$$

is well-defined. Let $G_i = (\text{Ad}_{(c,d)}(F_i), f_i)$ for some $F_i \in \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]]$ and $f_i \in \mathfrak{g}$, where $i = 1, 2$. Then we have:

$$\langle G_1, G_2 \rangle = \text{res}_0 \left(\text{Tr}(\text{Ad}_{(c,d)}(F_1 F_2)) \frac{dz}{z} \right) - \text{tr}(f_1 f_2) = \text{tr}(F_1(0)F_2(0)) - \text{tr}(f_1 f_2),$$

implying the fourth statement. \square

Definition 4.7. Consider the following vector space:

$$\nabla_{(c,d)} := \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C' & D \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C'' & D \end{array} \right) \mid \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C' & D \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C'' & D \end{array} \right) \in \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)} \right\} \subseteq \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g},$$

where $\mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is the Lie algebra defined by (16).

Lemma 4.8. *The following results are true.*

- (1) The vector space $\nabla_{(c,d)}$ is a Lagrangian Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ with respect to the bilinear form (26).
- (2) Consider the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} := \mathfrak{P} \cap \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$. Then we have:

$$\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} = \{(X, X) \mid X \in \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)}\} + z \mathfrak{n}_{(c,d)} \times \{0\}.$$

- (3) Finally, the image of $\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)}$ under the homomorphism of Lie algebras

$$\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} / (\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} \cap \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}) \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$$

is the Lie algebra $\nabla_{(c,d)}$.

Proof. It follows from the definition that $\nabla_{(c,d)}$ is a coisotropic subspace of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$. Since $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\nabla_{(c,d)}) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{g})$, we get: $\nabla_{(c,d)} = \nabla_{(c,d)}^\perp$. The proof of the second statement is straightforward. From this description of $\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)}$ it follows that $\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} / (\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} \cap \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}) =$

$$\left\{ \overline{\left(\text{Ad}_{(c,d)} \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C' & D \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C'' & D \end{array} \right) \right)} \mid \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C' & D \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C'' & D \end{array} \right) \in \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)} \right\},$$

implying the last statement. \square

The following result plays the main role in the classification of Lagrangian orders; see [21, Theorem 6] and the references therein.

Theorem 4.9. *Let $\mathfrak{W} \subset \mathfrak{D}$ be a Lagrangian order transversal to \mathfrak{P} . Then there exists (in general, non-unique) automorphism $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}[z]}(\mathfrak{g}[z])$ as well as $c, d \in \mathbb{N}_0$ satisfying $c + d = n$, such that $\tilde{\sigma}(\mathfrak{W}) \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$.*

Remark 4.10. If \mathfrak{W} is a Lagrangian order such that $\mathfrak{W} \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$ then we have inclusions:

$$(29) \quad \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp \subseteq \mathfrak{W}^\perp = \mathfrak{W} \subseteq \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}.$$

Proposition 4.11. *There exists a bijection between the following two sets:*

- (1) Lagrangian orders $\mathfrak{W} \subset \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$ transversal to \mathfrak{P} .
- (2) Lagrangian subalgebras $\mathfrak{w} \subset \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{w} \dot{+} \nabla_{(c,d)}$.

Proof. For any Lagrangian order $\mathfrak{W} \subset \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$ we put: $\mathfrak{w} := \iota(\mathfrak{W} / \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp) \subset \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$. Since $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{W} \dot{+} \mathfrak{P}$, we get: $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)} = \mathfrak{W} \dot{+} \mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)}$. As a consequence, we obtain:

$$(30) \quad \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)} / \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp = \mathfrak{W} / \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp \dot{+} \mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} / (\mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)} \cap \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp).$$

Applying to both sides of (30) the isomorphism ι from Lemma 4.6 and taking into account Lemma 4.8, we get a direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{w} \dot{+} \nabla_{(c,d)}$. It follows from Lemma 4.6 that \mathfrak{w} is a coisotropic subspace of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$. By the dimension reasons, we have: $\mathfrak{w} = \mathfrak{w}^\perp$. Conversely, let $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{w} \dot{+} \nabla_{(c,d)}$ be a Lagrangian decomposition. Then we put:

$$\mathfrak{W} := \iota^{-1}(\mathfrak{w}) = \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp \dot{+} \left\{ (\text{Ad}_{(c,d)}(f_1), f_2) \mid (f_1, f_2) \in \mathfrak{w} \right\}.$$

It follows that $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)} = \mathfrak{W} \dot{+} \mathfrak{P}_{(c,d)}$ and \mathfrak{W} is a coisotropic subspace of $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}$ (hence, of \mathfrak{D}). Since $\mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)} + \mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{D}$ and $\mathfrak{P} \cap \mathfrak{D}_{(c,d)}^\perp = 0$, we get a direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{W} \dot{+} \mathfrak{P}$, satisfying all assumptions of Definition 4.1. \square

Corollary 4.12. *Proposition 4.11 implies that the classification of Lagrangian orders in the sense of Definition 4.1 (and as a consequence, the classification of quasi-trigonometric solutions of CYBE for the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g}) reduces to a finite dimensional problem of the description of Lagrangian decompositions $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{w} \dot{+} \nabla_{(c,d)}$ for all pairs $e, d \in \mathbb{N}_0$ such that $e + d = n$.*

Definition 4.13. For any $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\text{gcd}(c, d) = 1$ and $c + d = n$, let

$$(31) \quad \Delta_{(c,d)} := \left\{ (X, X^\sharp) \mid X \in \mathfrak{g} \right\} = \left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & B \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D & C \\ \hline B & A \end{array} \right) \right\} \subseteq \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$$

be the *twisted diagonal*.

Proposition 4.14. *In the notation as above, we have a Lagrangian decomposition*

$$(32) \quad \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} = \Delta_{(c,d)} \dot{+} \nabla_{(c,d)}.$$

Proof. It is clear that $\Delta_{(c,d)}$ is a coisotropic (hence Lagrangian) Lie subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ with respect to the form (26). Hence, it is sufficient to show that $\Delta_{(c,d)} \cap \nabla_{(c,d)} = 0$. Instead of proving this statement directly, we use a geometric argument.

Let $\mathcal{A}_{(n,d)}$ be the sheaf of Lie algebras on a nodal Weierstraß curve E , introduced in Corollary 3.4. Then we have: $\Gamma(E, \mathcal{A}_{(n,d)}) = 0$. Moreover,

$$\Gamma(\mathbb{P}^1, Ad_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{F})) = \left\{ \left(\frac{A}{C'z_0 + C''z_1} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right) \middle| \text{where } \left(\frac{A}{C'} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right), \left(\frac{A}{C''} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right) \in \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)} \right\},$$

where as usual, $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}^{\oplus c} \oplus (\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))^{\oplus d}$. It follows from the definition of the functor (24) that the structure sheaf \mathcal{O}_E corresponds to the triple $(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}, \mathbb{C}, ((1), (1)))$. Therefore,

$$\text{Hom}_E(\mathcal{O}_E, \mathcal{A}) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Comma}(E)}\left(\left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}, \mathbb{C}, ((1), (1))\right), \left(Ad_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{F}), \mathfrak{g}, (\text{Id}, Ad_{J_{(c,d)}})\right)\right) = 0.$$

This condition precisely means that whenever

$$\left(\frac{A}{C''} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right) = J_{(c,d)} \cdot \left(\frac{A}{C'} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right) \cdot J_{(c,d)}^{-1} = \left(\frac{D}{0} \parallel \frac{C'}{A} \right)$$

for some $\left(\frac{A}{C'} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right), \left(\frac{A}{C''} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right) \in \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)}$ then $\left(\frac{A}{C'} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right) = \left(\frac{A}{C''} \middle| \frac{0}{D} \right) = 0$. Therefore, $\Delta_{(c,d)} \cap (J_{(c,d)} \nabla_{(c,d)} J_{(c,d)}^{-1}) = 0$, implying the statement. \square

Theorem 4.15. *The following vector space*

$$(33) \quad \mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)} := (z^{-2} \mathfrak{g} \llbracket z^{-1} \rrbracket + z^{-1} \mathfrak{b}_{(c,d)} + \mathfrak{n}_{(c,d)}) \times \{0\} + \tilde{\Delta}_{(c,d)} \subset \mathfrak{D},$$

where

$$(34) \quad \tilde{\Delta}_{(c,d)} := \left\{ \left(\left(\frac{A}{zC} \middle| \frac{z^{-1}B}{D} \right), \left(\frac{D}{B} \parallel \frac{C}{A} \right) \right) \middle| \text{for all } \left(\frac{A}{C} \middle| \frac{B}{D} \right) \in \mathfrak{g} \right\} \subset \mathfrak{D},$$

is a Lagrangian order in \mathfrak{D} transversal to \mathfrak{P} .

Proof. The vector space $\mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)}$ is precisely the Lagrangian order corresponding to the twisted diagonal $\Delta_{(c,d)}$ defined by (31). \square

5. ON QUASI-TRIGONOMETRIC SOLUTIONS OF CYBE

Let \mathfrak{W} be a Lagrangian order in \mathfrak{D} , transversal to \mathfrak{P} ; see Definition 4.1. We begin with a description of the procedure, assigning to \mathfrak{W} the corresponding quasi-trigonometric solution $r_{\mathfrak{W}}$ of the classical Yang–Baxter equation (1).

Let $\{g_{\beta}\}_{\beta \in \Phi}$ be a basis of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} , where Φ is an index set. For any $(k, \beta) \in \hat{\Phi} := \mathbb{N}_0 \times \Phi$, we denote by $g_{(k,\beta)} = j(g_{\beta} z^k) \in \mathfrak{P}$. Obviously, $\{g_{(k,\beta)}\}_{(k,\beta) \in \hat{\Phi}}$ is a basis of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{P} . Let $\{w_{(k,\beta)}\}_{(k,\beta) \in \hat{\Phi}}$ be the corresponding dual topological basis of \mathfrak{W} , i.e. $\langle g_{(k,\beta)}, w_{(k',\beta')} \rangle = \delta_{k,k'} \cdot \delta_{\beta,\beta'}$ for all $k, k' \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $\beta, \beta' \in \Phi$.

Let $\mathfrak{D} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathfrak{g}((z^{-1}))$ be the canonical projection. For the following result, see [21, Theorem 2 and Theorem 4].

Theorem 5.1. *The formal power series*

$$r_{\mathfrak{W}}(x, y) := \sum_{(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}} \pi(g_{(k, \beta)}) \Big|_x \otimes \pi(w_{(k, \beta)}) \Big|_y = \sum_{(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}} x^k g_{\beta} \otimes \pi(w_{(k, \beta)}) \Big|_y \in \mathfrak{g}[x] \widehat{\otimes} \mathfrak{g}((y^{-1}))$$

does not depend on the initial choice of basis $\{g_{\beta}\}_{\beta \in \Phi}$ of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and defines a quasi-trigonometric solution of (1). Moreover, for any $\sigma \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}[z]}(\mathfrak{g}[z])$ we have:

$$r_{\overline{\sigma}(\mathfrak{W})}(x, y) = (\sigma(x) \otimes \sigma(y))(r_{\mathfrak{W}}(x, y)).$$

We have the standard triangular decomposition $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{n}_+ \oplus \mathfrak{h} \oplus \mathfrak{n}_-$ of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} into a direct sum of its Lie subalgebras, consisting of upper triangular, diagonal and lower diagonal matrices respectively. In these terms, we have: $\Phi = \Phi_+ \cup \Phi_0 \cup \Phi_-$, where $\Phi_+ := \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}$ denotes the set of positive roots of \mathfrak{g} , $\Phi_- := \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid 1 \leq j < i \leq n\}$ is the set of negative roots and $|\Phi_0| = n - 1$. Let $\{h_i\}_{i \in \Phi_0}$ be some (not necessary orthogonal) basis of \mathfrak{h} . For any $\beta \in \Phi$ we put:

$$(35) \quad g_{\beta} = \begin{cases} e_{\pm\alpha} & \text{if } \beta = \pm\alpha \in \Phi_{\pm} \\ h_i & \text{if } \beta = i \in \Phi_0. \end{cases}$$

Let $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{P} \dot{+} \mathfrak{W}_o$ be the standard triangular decomposition, where \mathfrak{W}_o is the order introduced in Example 4.2, and $\{w_{(k, \beta)}^o\}_{(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}}$ be the topological basis of \mathfrak{W}^o , dual to $\{g_{(k, \beta)}\}_{(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}}$. Then the following formulae are true.

$$\begin{cases} w_{(k, \beta)}^o & = (z^{-k} g_{\beta}^*, 0) & \text{for any } k \geq 1 \text{ and } \beta \in \Phi \\ w_{(0, \alpha)}^o & = (e_{-\alpha}, 0) & \text{for any } \alpha \in \Phi_+ \\ w_{(0, -\alpha)}^o & = (0, -e_{\alpha}) & \text{for any } \alpha \in \Phi_+ \\ w_{(0, i)}^o & = (\frac{1}{2} h_i^*, -\frac{1}{2} h_i^*) & \text{for any } i \in \Phi_0. \end{cases}$$

Since $\gamma = \sum_{\beta \in \Phi} g_{\beta} \otimes g_{\beta}^* \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ is the Casimir element of \mathfrak{g} , we have:

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{\beta \in \Phi} x^k g_{\beta} \otimes y^{-k} g_{\beta}^* = \frac{x}{y-x} \gamma.$$

On the other hand, we have the formula:

$$\sum_{\beta \in \Phi} g_{\beta} \otimes \pi(w_{(0, \beta)}^o) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\gamma + \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} e_{\alpha} \wedge e_{-\alpha} \right).$$

Therefore, the series $r_{\text{st}} := r_{\mathfrak{W}_o}$ corresponding to the order \mathfrak{W}_o , has the form:

$$(36) \quad r_{\text{st}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y+x}{y-x} \gamma + \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} e_{\alpha} \wedge e_{-\alpha} \right).$$

It is a well—known (called in what follows *standard*) quasi—trigonometric solution of CYBE, defining the “standard” Lie bialgebra structure on the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}[z]$ (or, more conventionally, on $\mathfrak{g}[z, z^{-1}]$ respectively on the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{g}}$; see for instance [17, Section 6.2.1]).

Lemma 5.2. *Let \mathfrak{W} be a Lagrangian order in \mathfrak{D} transversal to \mathfrak{P} . Then for any $(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}$, there exist uniquely determined elements $w_{(k, \beta)} \in \mathfrak{W}$ and $p_{(k, \beta)} \in \mathfrak{P}$ such that*

$$w_{(k, \beta)}^\circ = w_{(k, \beta)} - p_{(k, \beta)} \quad \text{for all } (k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}.$$

Moreover, $\{w_{(k, \beta)}\}_{(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}}$ is a topological basis of \mathfrak{W} and $\langle g_{(k', \beta')}, w_{(k, \beta)} \rangle = \delta_{k, k'} \cdot \delta_{\beta, \beta'}$ for all $k, k' \in \mathbb{N}_0$ and $\beta, \beta' \in \Delta$. Finally, we have the following formula for the series $r_{\mathfrak{W}}$:

$$(37) \quad r_{\mathfrak{W}}(x, y) = r_{\text{st}}(x, y) + p_{\mathfrak{W}}(x, y) = r_{\text{st}}(x, y) + \sum_{(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}} x^k g_{\beta} \otimes p_{(k, \beta)}(y),$$

where $p_{\mathfrak{W}}(x, y) \in (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g})[x, y]$.

Proof. Existence and uniqueness of the elements $w_{(k, \beta)} \in \mathfrak{W}$ and $p_{(k, \beta)} \in \mathfrak{P}$ for each $(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}$ follows from the direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{D} = \mathfrak{W} \dot{+} \mathfrak{P}$, applied to the element $w_{(k, \beta)}^\circ \in \mathfrak{D}$. Since \mathfrak{P} is a coisotropic subspace of \mathfrak{W} , we have:

$$\langle g_{(k', \beta')}, w_{(k, \beta)} \rangle = \langle g_{(k', \beta')}, w_{(k, \beta)}^\circ + p_{(k, \beta)} \rangle = \langle g_{(k', \beta')}, w_{(k, \beta)}^\circ \rangle = \delta_{k, k'} \cdot \delta_{\beta, \beta'}.$$

It follows from the first assumption of Definition 4.1 that $p_{(k, \beta)} = 0$ for any (k, β) such that $k \geq m$. This implies that $p_{\mathfrak{W}}(x, y) \in (\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g})[x, y]$. \square

Our next goal is to derive a closed formula for the quasi—trigonometric r —matrix $r_{(c, d)}$, corresponding to the order $\mathfrak{W}_{(c, d)}$ defined by formula (33).

Definition 5.3. Let $\bar{\Phi} := \{(i, j) \in \mathbb{N}^2 \mid 1 \leq i, j \leq n\} \cong \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. Then we have a permutation $\bar{\Phi} \xrightarrow{\tau_c} \bar{\Phi}$, $(i, j) \mapsto (i + c, j + c)$. Note that due to the condition $\gcd(n, c) = 1$, the permutation τ_c has order n . Abusing the notation, we shall also denote by τ_c the Lie algebra automorphism

$$\tau_c = \text{Ad}_{K_{(c, d)}} : \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C}), \quad X \mapsto K_{(c, d)} \cdot X \cdot K_{(c, d)}^{-1},$$

since $\tau_c(e_{i, j}) = e_{i+c, j+c}$ for any $(i, j) \in \bar{\Phi}$. Note that in the notation (25) we have: $X = (\tau_c(X))^\sharp$ for any $X \in \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C})$.

Lemma 5.4. *Let $u = e_{11} \in \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ be the first matrix unit and $I \in \mathfrak{gl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ be the identity matrix. For any $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, we put:*

$$(38) \quad q_{i, c} := \tau_c^i(u) - \tau_c^{i-1}(u), \quad w_{i, c} = \tau_c^{i-1}(u) - \frac{1}{n}I \quad \text{and} \quad f_{i, c} := \frac{1}{2}(\tau_c^i(u) + \tau_c^{i-1}(u)) - \frac{1}{n}I.$$

Then the following results are true.

- (1) $(q_{1, c}, \dots, q_{n-1, c})$ is a basis of the standard Cartan Lie subalgebra $\mathfrak{h} \subset \mathfrak{g}$.

(2) For any $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, we have the following identity in $\mathfrak{h} \times \mathfrak{h}$:

$$\frac{1}{2}(q_{i,c}, -q_{i,c}) = (\tau_c(w_{i,c}), w_{i,c}) - (f_{i,c}, f_{i,c}).$$

(3) Let $(q_{1,c}^*, \dots, q_{n-1,c}^*)$ be the dual basis of \mathfrak{h} with respect to the trace form. Then

$$\langle (q_{i,c}^*, q_{i,c}^*), (\tau(w_{j,c}), w_{j,c}) \rangle = \delta_{ij} \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq i, j \leq n-1.$$

Proof. Straightforward computation. \square

Definition 5.5. In the notation of formula (35), we put: $h_{i,c} = q_{i,c}^*$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. For any $\alpha \in \Phi_+ = \{(i, j) \in \bar{\Phi} \mid i < j\}$, we denote: $p_c(\alpha) = \min \{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \tau_c^k(\alpha) \notin \Phi_+\}$.

The following theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 5.6. Let $r_{(c,d)}$ be the solution of the classical Yang–Baxter equation (1), corresponding to the order $\mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)}$ defined by formula (33). Then we have:

$$(39) \quad r_{(c,d)}(x, y) = r_{\text{st}}(x, y) + p_{(c,d)}(x, y),$$

where $r_{\text{st}}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y+x}{y-x} \gamma + \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} e_\alpha \wedge e_{-\alpha} \right)$ is the “standard” quasi-trigonometric r -matrix and

$$p_{(c,d)}(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} \left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^{p(\alpha)-1} e_{\tau^k(\alpha)} \wedge e_{-\alpha} \right) + x e_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} \otimes e_{-\alpha} - y e_{-\alpha} \otimes e_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} q_i^* \otimes f_i.$$

Remark 5.7. To simplify the notation, we omit the subscript c when writing τ_c , $p_c(\alpha)$, $q_{i,c}$, $w_{i,c}$ and $f_{i,c}$. In the terms of Theorem A from the Introduction, we have: $r_{(c,d)}(x, y) = r_c(x, y)$ and $p_{(c,d)}(x, y) = u_c(x, y) + t_c$.

Proof. We have formula (37) for the solution $r_{\mathfrak{W}}$ corresponding to a Lagrangian order \mathfrak{W} transversal to \mathfrak{P} . Therefore, it is sufficient to determine the elements $w_{(k,\beta)}$ and $p_{(k,\beta)}$ for each $(k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi}$. Since $z^{-2} \mathfrak{g}[[z^{-1}]] \times \{0\} \subset \mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)}$, we have:

$$w_{(k,\beta)} = w_{(k,\beta)}^\circ \quad \text{and} \quad p_{(k,\beta)} = 0 \quad \text{for all } (k, \beta) \in \widehat{\Phi} \text{ such that } k \geq 2.$$

Therefore, it is sufficient to determine $w_{(k,\beta)}$ and $p_{(k,\beta)}$ for $k = 0, 1$.

Claim 1. For any $\alpha \in \Phi_+$ we have: $w_{(0,-\alpha)} := (e_\alpha, e_\alpha)^* =$

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left((e_{\tau(\alpha)}, e_\alpha) + (e_{\tau^2(\alpha)}, e_{\tau(\alpha)}) + \dots + (e_{\tau^{p(\alpha)-1}(\alpha)}, e_{\tau^{p(\alpha)-2}(\alpha)}) + (ze_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)}, e_{\tau^{p(\alpha)-1}(\alpha)}) \right) \\ & = (0, -e_\alpha) - (ze_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)}, 0) - \sum_{k=1}^{p(\alpha)} (e_{\tau^k(\alpha)}, e_{\tau^k(\alpha)}) = w_{(0,-\alpha)}^\circ + p_{(0,-\alpha)}. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, we have: $p_{(0,-\alpha)} \in \mathfrak{P}$, the identify $w_{(0,-\alpha)} = w_{(0,-\alpha)}^\circ + p_{(0,-\alpha)}$ is true and $w_{(0,-\alpha)} \in \widetilde{\Delta}_{(c,d)} \subset \mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)}$. This implies the claim.

Claim 2. For any $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ we have: $w_{(0,i)} := (h_i^*, h_i^*)^* = (\tau(w_i), w_i)$ and

$$(\tau(w_i), w_i) = \frac{1}{2}(h_i, -h_i) + (f_i, f_i).$$

This result is a consequence of the third part of Lemma 5.4.

Since the tensor $p_{(c,d)}(x, y)$ is skew-symmetric (i.e. $p_{(c,d)}^{12}(x, y) = -p_{(c,d)}^{21}(y, x)$), Claim 1 and Claim 2 actually imply the statement of the theorem. For the sake of completeness, we shall give a description of the remaining elements of the dual topological basis of $\mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)}$.

Let $\kappa = \tau^{-1} : \bar{\Phi} \rightarrow \bar{\Phi}$, i.e. $\kappa(i, j) = (i+d, j+d)$. Note that $w_{(1,\beta)} = (zg_\beta, 0)^* = (z^{-1}g_\beta^*, 0)$ for any $\beta \in \Phi$ but $\beta = -\alpha$ for $\alpha \in \Phi_+$ such that $\kappa(\alpha) \in \Phi_-$.

Claim 3. Let $\alpha \in \Phi_+$ such that $\kappa(\alpha) \in \Phi_-$. Let

$$q(\alpha) := \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \kappa(\alpha), \dots, \kappa^k(\alpha) \in \Phi_-\}.$$

Then we have: $w_{(1,-\alpha)} := (ze_{-\alpha}, 0)^* = (z^{-1}e_\alpha, 0) + \sum_{k=1}^{q(\alpha)} (e_{\kappa^k(\alpha)}, e_{\kappa^k(\alpha)})$.

Claim 4. For any $\beta \in \Phi_-$ we put: $t(\beta) := \max\{k \in \mathbb{N} \mid \kappa(\beta), \dots, \kappa^k(\beta) \in \Phi_-\}$. Then we

have: $w_{(0,\beta)} = (e_{-\beta}, e_{-\beta})^* = (e_\beta, 0) + \sum_{k=1}^{t(\beta)} (e_{\kappa^k(\beta)}, e_{\kappa^k(\beta)})$. \square

6. COMPUTATION OF THE GEOMETRIC r -MATRIX FOR $(E, \mathcal{A}_{(n,d)})$

We keep the notation of Section 3. In particular, E is a nodal Weierstraß cubic, $\mathbb{P}^1 \xrightarrow{\nu} E$ its normalization, $c, d \in \mathbb{N}$ are mutually prime and such that $n = c + d$, and $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_{(n,d)}$. In what follows, we shall identify $x \in \mathbb{C}^*$ with the corresponding smooth point $\nu(1 : x)$ of the curve E . In the notation made, $\omega = \frac{dz}{z}$ is a generator of the space $\Gamma(E, \Omega)$, where Ω is the sheaf of Rosenlicht-regular differential 1-forms on E .

For any $x \neq y \in \check{E}$, consider the linear map $\mathcal{A}|_x \xrightarrow{\rho^\sharp(x,y)} \mathcal{A}|_y$ making the following diagram of vector spaces

$$(40) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} & \Gamma(X, \mathcal{A}(x)) & \\ \text{res}_x^\omega \swarrow & & \searrow \text{ev}_y \\ \mathcal{A}|_x & \xrightarrow{\rho^\sharp(x,y)} & \mathcal{A}|_y \end{array}$$

commutative, where res_x^ω and ev_y are the canonical residue and evaluation maps; see [11, Definition 3.13]. Then the tensor $\rho(x, y) \in \mathcal{A}|_x \otimes \mathcal{A}|_y$ (which is the value of the geometric r -matrix ρ at the point (x, y)) is the image of the linear map $\rho^\sharp(x, y)$ under the isomorphism

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{A}|_x, \mathcal{A}|_y) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}|_x \otimes \mathcal{A}|_y$$

induced by the trace form on the fiber $\mathcal{A}|_x$.

Next, it was explained in [13, Subsection 5.1.4] and [12, Corollary 6.5] that a choice of homogeneous coordinates on \mathbb{P}^1 together with a choice of trivializations $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(k)|_Z \xrightarrow{\xi_k} \mathcal{O}_Z$ specify a trivialization $\Gamma(\check{E}, \mathcal{A}) \xrightarrow{\xi} \mathfrak{g} \otimes \Gamma(\check{E}, \mathcal{O}_E)$ and an embedding $\Gamma(E, \mathcal{A}(x)) \xrightarrow{\bar{\xi}} \mathfrak{g}[z]$ such that the following diagram of vector spaces

$$(41) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{A}|_x & \xleftarrow{\text{res}_x^\omega} & \Gamma(E, \mathcal{A}(x)) & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_y} & \mathcal{A}|_y \\ \xi_x \downarrow & & \downarrow \bar{\xi} & & \downarrow \xi_y \\ \mathfrak{g} & \xleftarrow{\text{res}_x} & \text{Sol} & \xrightarrow{\text{ev}_y} & \mathfrak{g} \end{array}$$

is commutative, where

- The vector space $\text{Sol} = \text{Sol}((c, d), x) := \text{Im}(\bar{\xi}) \subset \mathfrak{g}[z]$ has the following description:

$$(42) \quad \text{Sol} = \left\{ F(z) = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_0 + zA_1 & B \\ \hline C_0 + zC_1 + z^2C_2 & D_0 + zD_1 \end{array} \right) \middle| F_0 = -xF_\infty^\# \right\},$$

$$\text{where } F_0 = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_0 & B \\ \hline C_0 & D_0 \end{array} \right) \text{ and } F_\infty = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A_1 & B \\ \hline C_2 & D_1 \end{array} \right).$$

- For $F \in \text{Sol}$ we put: $\text{ev}_y(F) = \frac{1}{y-x}F(y)$ and $\text{res}_x(F) = \frac{1}{x}F(x)$.

Let $r = \rho^\xi : \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ be the solution of the classical Yang–Baxter equation (1), given by the geometric r -matrix ρ trivialized by ξ . Then we get the following recipe to compute $r(x, y)$ for $x \neq y \in \mathbb{C}^*$: it is the image of the linear map

$$(43) \quad r_{x,y}^\# := \text{ev}_y \circ \text{res}_x^{-1} \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g})$$

under the canonical isomorphism $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, induced by the trace form.

Recall that we have two mutually inverse automorphisms $\tau, \kappa \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{g})$ given by the formulae $\tau := \text{Ad}_{K(c,d)}$ and $\kappa := \text{Ad}_{J(c,d)}$, respectively.

Proposition 6.1. *For any $X \in \mathfrak{g}$, there exists a uniquely determined*

$$Y = (Y', Y'') = \left(\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline Z & D \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right) \right) \in \nabla_{(c,d)}$$

such that $X = Y' - \kappa(Y'') = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline Z & D \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D & C \\ \hline 0 & A \end{array} \right)$. Moreover, if $X \in \mathfrak{g}_\pm$ (respectively, $X \in \mathfrak{h}$) then we have: $Y', \kappa(Y'') \in \mathfrak{g}_\pm$ (respectively, $Y', \kappa(Y'') \in \mathfrak{h}$).

Proof. Existence and uniqueness of such $Y \in \nabla_{(c,d)}$ follows from the direct sum decomposition $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} = \Delta_{(c,d)} \dot{+} \nabla_{(c,d)}$; see Proposition 4.14. However, one can be more precise. Let $\{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in \Phi} = \{e_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Phi_+} \cup \{q_i\}_{i \in \Phi_0} \cup \{e_{-\alpha}\}_{\alpha \in \Phi_+}$ be the same basis as in Theorem 5.6. Then the following formulae are true:

$$q_i = \tau(w_i) - w_i = \tau(w_i) - \kappa(\tau(w_i)) \quad \text{for any } 1 \leq i \leq n-1,$$

$$e_\alpha = -\kappa \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)} -e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)-1} -e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) \quad \text{for any } \alpha \in \Phi_+$$

and

$$e_\beta = \left(\sum_{l=0}^{t(\beta)-1} e_{\kappa^l(\beta)} \right) + e_{\kappa^{t(\beta)}(\beta)} - \kappa \left(\sum_{l=0}^{t(\beta)-1} e_{\kappa^l(\beta)} \right) \quad \text{for any } \beta \in \Phi_-.$$

These formulae imply the result. \square

Proposition 6.2. *Let $X = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} M & N \\ \hline K & L \end{array} \right) \in \mathfrak{g}$ be any element and*

$$X = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline Z & D \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D & C \\ \hline 0 & A \end{array} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & N \\ \hline 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) = - \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A' & 0 \\ \hline 0 & D' \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D' & C' \\ \hline 0 & A' \end{array} \right)$$

be the corresponding decompositions from Proposition 6.1. Let

$$F(z) := -x \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D + xD' & C \\ \hline xN & A + xA' \end{array} \right) + z \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A + xA' & 0 \\ \hline Z + x(C' - C) & D + xD' \end{array} \right) + z^2 \left(\begin{array}{c|c} 0 & 0 \\ \hline C & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

Then we have: $\overline{\text{res}}_x^{-1}(X) = F(z)$.

Proof. We have to show that $\overline{\text{res}}_x(F(z)) = X$ and $F(z) \in \text{Sol}((c, d), x)$. Indeed,

$$\overline{\text{res}}_x(F(z)) = \frac{F(x)}{x} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline Z & D \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D & C \\ \hline 0 & A \end{array} \right) + x \left(\left(\begin{array}{c|c} A' & 0 \\ \hline C' & D' \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D' & 0 \\ \hline N & A' \end{array} \right) \right) = X.$$

Next, $F_0 = -x \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D + xD' & C \\ \hline xN & A + xA' \end{array} \right)$. To compute F_∞ , first note that

$$F_0 = -x^2 \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D' & 0 \\ \hline N & A' \end{array} \right) - x \left(\begin{array}{c|c} D & C \\ \hline 0 & A \end{array} \right) = -x^2 \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A' & 0 \\ \hline C' & D' \end{array} \right) - x \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ \hline C & D \end{array} \right) + x \left(\begin{array}{c|c} M & N \\ \hline K & L \end{array} \right).$$

Therefore, $F_\infty = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A + xA' & xN \\ \hline C & D + xD' \end{array} \right)$. We see that $F_0 = -xF_\infty^\sharp$, hence $F(z) \in \text{Sol}((c, d), x)$, as asserted. \square

The following theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 6.3. *Let $r := \rho^\xi : \mathbb{C}^+ \times \mathbb{C}^* \rightarrow \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ be the trivialization of the geometric r -matrix, attached to the pair $(E, \mathcal{A}_{(n,d)})$ (where ξ is the trivialization of the sheaf of Lie algebras $\mathcal{A}_{(n,d)}$ from the beginning of this section). Then $r(x, y)$ is given by the formula (39). In other words, $r(x, y)$ is the quasi-trigonometric solution attached to the order $\mathfrak{W}_{(c,d)}$ given by formula (33).*

Proof. Let $\{g_\beta\}_{\beta \in \Phi}$ be the same basis of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} as in Proposition 6.1 and Theorem 5.6. We put: $F_{\beta,x}(z) := \overline{\text{res}}_x^{-1}(g_\beta) \in \text{Sol}((c, d), x)$. Then we have: $r_{x,y}^\sharp(g_\beta) = \frac{1}{y-x} F_{\beta,x}(y)$, where $r_{x,y} \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{g})$ is the linear map defined by (43). Therefore, we

have the following formula: $r(x, y) = \frac{1}{y-x} \sum_{\beta \in \Phi} g_\beta^* \otimes F_{\beta, x}(y)$. Taking into account the explicit formulae for the elements $F_{\beta, x}(z)$, following from Proposition 6.1 and Proposition 6.2, we arrive at the following formulae:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{res}}_x^{-1}(e_\alpha) &= x\kappa \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)} e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) + z \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)-1} -e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) + xze_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} - z^2 e_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} \\ r_{x,y}^\#(e_\alpha) &= \frac{x}{y-x} e_\alpha - \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)-1} e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) - ye_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{y+x}{y-x} e_\alpha - \frac{1}{2} e_\alpha - \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)-1} e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) - ye_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} \quad \text{for any } \alpha \in \Phi_+, \kappa(\alpha) \notin \Phi_- \\ \overline{\text{res}}_x^{-1}(e_\alpha) &= x\kappa \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)} e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) - x^2 \left(\sum_{l=1}^{t(\kappa(\alpha))} e_{\kappa^l(\alpha)} \right) + xze_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} + z \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)-1} -e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) \\ &\quad + xz \left(\sum_{l=1}^{t(\kappa(\alpha))} e_{\kappa^l(\alpha)} \right) - z^2 e_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} \\ r_{x,y}^\#(e_\alpha) &= \frac{x}{y-x} e_\alpha - \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)-1} e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) - ye_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} + x \left(\sum_{l=1}^{t(\kappa(\alpha))} e_{\kappa^l(\alpha)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{y+x}{y-x} e_\alpha + \frac{1}{2} e_\alpha + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{p(\alpha)-1} e_{\tau^l(\alpha)} \right) - ye_{\tau^{p(\alpha)}(\alpha)} + x \left(\sum_{l=1}^{t(\kappa(\alpha))} e_{\kappa^l(\alpha)} \right) \quad \text{for any } \alpha \in \Phi_+, \kappa(\alpha) \in \Phi_- . \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\text{res}}_x^{-1}(e_\beta) &= z \left(\left(\sum_{l=0}^{t(\beta)-1} e_{\kappa^l(\beta)} \right) + e_{\kappa^{t(\beta)}(\beta)} \right) - x\kappa \left(\sum_{l=0}^{t(\beta)-1} e_{\kappa^l(\beta)} \right) \\ r_{x,y}^\#(e_\beta) &= \frac{y}{y-x} e_\beta + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{t(\beta)} e_{\kappa^l(\beta)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{y+x}{y-x} e_\beta + \frac{1}{2} e_\beta + \left(\sum_{l=1}^{t(\beta)} e_{\kappa^l(\beta)} \right) \quad \text{for any } \beta \in \Phi_- \\ \overline{\text{res}}_x^{-1}(q_i) &= z\tau(w_i) - xw_i \\ r_{x,y}^\#(q_i) &= \frac{x}{y-x} q_i + \tau(w_i) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{y+x}{y-x} q_i + f_i; \end{aligned}$$

see (38) for the definition of the elements q_i , w_i and f_i of the Lie algebra \mathfrak{h} . Since $\kappa^{-l}(i, j) = (a, b)$ if and only if $\tau^l(b, a) = (j, i)$ the claim now follows by comparison with (39). \square

Remark 6.4. In [25], Polishchuk derived explicit formulae for the solutions of the associative Yang–Baxter equation (AYBE) for $\text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$, arising from simple vector bundles on an arbitrary Kodaira cycle E of projective lines. However, his answer used a different combinatorial pattern, based on the recursive description of discrete parameters describing the multi–degrees of simple vector bundles on E , obtained in the works [10, 8]. It follows from the analysis made by Schedler [27] that not every quasi–constant (quasi–)trigonometric solutions of CYBE for the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ can be lifted to a solution of the associative Yang–Baxter equation for $\text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$. Therefore, the combinatorial patterns of the trigonometric solutions of CYBE for $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ (see [4]), of the quasi–trigonometric solutions of the CYBE for $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C})$ (see [21, 26]) and of the trigonometric solutions of the AYBE for $\text{Mat}_{n \times n}(\mathbb{C})$ (see [25, 22]) share similar features but are different.

In the light of the work [11], it is natural to expect that any trigonometric solution of the CYBE arises as the geometric r –matrix of a pair (E, \mathcal{A}) , where E is a nodal Weierstraß cubic (such realizability is known for all elliptic and rational solutions; see [11] and references therein). On the other hand, the appearance of the Fukaya categories of higher genus Riemann surfaces in the classification of trigonometric solutions of AYBE [22] indicates, that a geometrization of the trigonometric solutions of CYBE could lead to further surprises.

It would be interesting to find out, which trigonometric solutions of CYBE are gauge equivalent to quasi–trigonometric ones. It is also quite unclear, how the Belavin–Drinfeld combinatorics of the the trigonometric solutions of CYBE [4] is reflected in the geometric properties of the sheaf of Lie algebras \mathcal{A} . A further study of these relations will be a subject of future work.

Corollary 6.5. *First observe that the map $\mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathfrak{sl}_n(\mathbb{C}), X \mapsto -X^t$ is a Lie algebra automorphism, where X^t denotes the transposed matrix of X . Sheafifying this map, we get an isomorphism of the sheaves of Lie algebras $\mathcal{A}_{(n,d)} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{(n,-d)}$. Hence, we get isomorphisms $\mathcal{A}_{(n,d)} \cong \mathcal{A}_{(n,-d)} \cong \mathcal{A}_{(n,n-d)} = \mathcal{A}_{(n,c)}$. As a consequence of the geometric theory of CYBE, we get the following analytic results about the quasi–trigonometric r –matrix $r_{(c,d)}$ given by the formula (39).*

- (1) *The solutions $r_{(c,d)}$ and $r_{(d,c)}$ are gauge equivalent.*
- (2) *Moreover, $r_{(c,d)}$ is equivalent to an appropriate degeneration of Belavin’s elliptic r –matrix [3] corresponding to the primitive n –root of unity $\varepsilon = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi ic}{n}\right)$.*
- (3) *Finally, its appropriate rational degeneration is equivalent to the rational solutions from [12, Theorem 9.8].*

7. DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to the memory of Petr Kulish, one of the leaders and driving forces of the Yang–Baxter revolution which has changed the world of mathematics and

mathematical physics. He was always interested in new solutions of the Yang–Baxter equation. The following list of problems may serve as our epitaph to him.

1. Let \mathfrak{g} be any finite dimensional simple Lie algebra over the field of complex numbers. Let $\widehat{\Gamma}$ be its extended Dynkin diagram. Next,

- let Γ_1 and Γ_2 be two subdiagrams of $\widehat{\Gamma}$ and $\tau : \Gamma_1 \rightarrow \Gamma_2$ be a map such that
 - $(\alpha, \beta) = (\tau(\alpha), \tau(\beta))$ for any $\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_1$;
 - for any $\alpha \in \Gamma_1$ there exists $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\tau^m(\alpha) \notin \Gamma_1$;
 - Γ_1 does not contain the affine simple root $\alpha_0 \in \widehat{\Gamma}$.
- Let $r_\circ \in \mathfrak{h} \wedge \mathfrak{h}$ be such that for any $\alpha \in \Gamma_1$ we have:

$$(\alpha \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \tau(\alpha)) \left(r_\circ + \frac{\gamma_\circ}{2} \right) = 0,$$

where γ_\circ is the Cartan part of the Casimir element $\gamma \in \mathfrak{g}^{\otimes 2}$.

Prove that the following formula defines a quasi-trigonometric solution of CYBE and any quasi-trigonometric solution of CYBE is gauge equivalent to some solution of this form:

$$(44) \quad r(x, y) = r_{\text{st}}(x, y) + r_\circ + \sum_{\alpha \in \text{Span}\{\Gamma_1^+\}} \sum_k e_{\tau^k(\alpha)} \wedge e_{-\alpha}.$$

Here, if $\beta = \tau^k(\alpha)$ is an affine root (i.e. if it contains α_0), then e_β reads as $e_\beta x$ if it stands on the left hand side of the tensor product and as $e_\beta y$ if it stands on the right hand side.

2. The same datum $(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \tau)$ defines a trigonometric solution of CYBE; see [4]. What is a connection between these two solutions, trigonometric and quasi-trigonometric?
3. How to quantize the quasi-trigonometric solution above? Is it possible to “affinize” quantum twists which were constructed in [18] as this was done in [21] in some particular cases?

REFERENCES

- [1] M. Atiyah, *Vector bundles over an elliptic curve*, Proc. Lond. Math. Soc. (3) **7** (1957) 414–452.
- [2] W. Barth, K. Hulek, C. Peters, A. Van de Ven, *Compact complex surfaces*, Ergebnisse der Mathematik und ihrer Grenzgebiete (3) **4**, Springer (2004).
- [3] A. Belavin, *Discrete groups and integrability of quantum systems*, Funct. Anal. Appl. **14**, no. 4, 18–26, 95 (1980).
- [4] A. Belavin, V. Drinfeld, *Solutions of the classical Yang–Baxter equation for simple Lie algebras*, Funct. Anal. Appl. **16**, no. 3, 159–180 (1983).
- [5] A. Belavin, V. Drinfeld, *The classical Yang–Baxter equation for simple Lie algebras*, Funct. Anal. Appl. **17**, no. 3, 69–70 (1983).
- [6] L. Bodnarchuk, I. Burban, Yu. Drozd, G.-M. Greuel, *Vector bundles and torsion free sheaves on degenerations of elliptic curves*, Global aspects of complex geometry, 83–128, Springer–Verlag (2006).
- [7] L. Bodnarchuk, Yu. Drozd, *Stable vector bundles over cuspidal cubics*, Cent. Eur. J. Math. **1** (2003), no. 4, 650–660.
- [8] I. Burban, *Stable vector bundles on a rational curve with one node*, Ukrain. Mat. Zh., **55** (2003), no. 7, 867–874.
- [9] I. Burban, *Abgeleitete Kategorien und Matrixprobleme*, PhD Thesis, Kaiserslautern 2003, available at <https://kluedo.ub.uni-kl.de/frontdoor/index/index/year/2003/docId/1434>.

- [10] I. Burban, Yu. Drozd, G.-M. Greuel, *Vector bundles on singular projective curves*, Applications of algebraic geometry to coding theory, physics and computation, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1–15 (2001).
- [11] I. Burban, L. Galinat, *Torsion free sheaves on Weierstraß cubic curves and the classical Yang–Baxter equation*, [arXiv:1612.04586](https://arxiv.org/abs/1612.04586).
- [12] I. Burban, T. Henrich, *Vector bundles on plane cubic curves and the classical Yang–Baxter equation*, Journal of the European Math. Society **17**, no. 3, 591–644 (2015).
- [13] I. Burban, B. Kreußler, *Vector bundles on degenerations of elliptic curves and Yang–Baxter equations*, Memoirs of the AMS **220** (2012), no. 1035.
- [14] V. Chari, A. Pressley, *A guide to quantum groups*, Cambridge University Press (1994).
- [15] I. Cherednik, *Determination of τ -functions for generalized affine Lie algebras*, Funct. Anal. Appl. **17** (1983), no. 3, 93–95.
- [16] Yu. Drozd, G.-M. Greuel, *Tame and wild projective curves and classification of vector bundles*, J. Algebra **246** (2001), no. 1, 1–54.
- [17] P. Etingof, O. Schiffmann, *Lectures on quantum groups*, International Press (2002).
- [18] P. Etingof, T. Schedler, O. Schiffmann, *Explicit quantization of dynamical r -matrices for finite dimensional semisimple Lie algebras*, JAMS **13** (2000), no. 3, 595–609.
- [19] L. Faddeev, L. Takhtajan, *Hamiltonian methods in the theory of solitons*, Classics in Mathematics, Springer (2007).
- [20] I. M. Gelfand, V. Ponomarev, *Remarks on the classification of a pair of commuting linear transformations in a finite-dimensional space*, Funct. Anal. Appl. **3** (1969) no. 4, 81–82.
- [21] S. Khoroshkin, I. Pop, M. Samsonov, A. Stolin, V. Tolstoy, *On some Lie bialgebra structures on polynomial algebras and their quantization*, Comm. Math. Phys. **282** (2008), no. 3, 625–662.
- [22] Y. Lekili, A. Polishchuk, *Associative Yang–Baxter equation and Fukaya categories of square-tiled surfaces*, [arXiv:1608.08992](https://arxiv.org/abs/1608.08992).
- [23] F. Montaner, A. Stolin, E. Zelmanov, *Classification of Lie bialgebras over current algebras*, Selecta Math. **16** (2010), no. 4, 935–962.
- [24] A. Polishchuk, *Classical Yang–Baxter equation and the A_∞ -constraint*, Adv. Math. **168** (2002), no. 1, 56–95.
- [25] A. Polishchuk, *Massey products on cycles of projective lines and trigonometric solutions of the Yang–Baxter equations*, Algebra, arithmetic, and geometry: in honor of Yu. I. Manin. Vol. II, 573–617, Progr. Math. **270**, Birkhäuser (2009).
- [26] I. Pop, A. Stolin, *Lagrangian subalgebras and quasi-trigonometric r -matrices*, Lett. Math. Phys. **85** (2008), no. 2-3, 249–262.
- [27] T. Schedler, *Trigonometric solutions of the associative Yang–Baxter equation*, Math. Res. Lett. **10** (2003), no. 2–3, 301–321.
- [28] A. Stolin, *On rational solutions of Yang–Baxter equation for $\mathfrak{sl}(n)$* , Math. Scand. **69**, no. 1, 57–80 (1991).
- [29] A. Stolin, *On rational solutions of Yang–Baxter equations. Maximal orders in loop algebra*, Comm. Math. Phys. **141** (1991), no. 3, 533–548.

MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT, UNIVERSITÄT ZU KÖLN, WEYERTAL 86–90, D–50931 KÖLN, GERMANY
E-mail address: burban@math.uni-koeln.de

MATHEMATISCHES INSTITUT, UNIVERSITÄT ZU KÖLN, WEYERTAL 86–90, D–50931 KÖLN, GERMANY
E-mail address: lgalinat@math.uni-koeln.de

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES, CHALMERS UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG, 412 96 GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN
E-mail address: astolin@chalmers.se