STUDY OF A Z-FORM OF THE COORDINATE RING OF A REDUCTIVE GROUP

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Introduction

In his famous paper [C1] Chevalley associated to any root datum of adjoint type and to any field k a certain group (now known as a Chevalley group) which in the case where $k = \mathbf{C}$ was the usual adjoint Lie group over $\mathbf{C}$ and which in the case where k is finite led to some new families of finite simple groups. Let $\mathbf{O}'$ be the coordinate ring of a connected semisimple group G over $\mathbf{C}$ attached to a fixed (semisimple) root datum. In a sequel [C2] to [C1], Chevalley defined a $\mathbf{Z}$-form of $\mathbf{O}'$. Later, another construction of such a $\mathbf{Z}$-form was proposed by Kostant [Ko]. Kostant notes that $\mathbf{O}'$ can be viewed as a "restricted" dual of the universal enveloping algebra $\mathbf{U}$ of Lie G; he defines a $\mathbf{Z}$-form $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ of $\mathbf{U}$ ("the Kostant $\mathbf{Z}$-form") and then defines the $\mathbf{Z}$-form $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Z}}$ as the set of all elements in $\mathbf{O}'$ which take integral values on $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{Z}}$. Then for any commutative ring A with 1 he defines $\mathbf{O}'_A$ as $A \otimes \mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Z}}$; this is naturally a Hopf algebra over A. It follows that the set G_A of A-algebra homomorphisms $\mathbf{O}'_A \to A$ has a natural group structure. Thus the root datum gives rise to a family of groups G_A, one for each A as above.

Unlike Chevalley's approach which was based on a choice of a faithful representation of G, Kostant's approach is direct (no choices involved) and generalizes to the quantum case.

In this paper we develop the theory of Chevalley groups following Kostant's approach. We shall prove that:

(I) *if A is an algebraically closed field then $\mathbf{O}'_A$ is the coordinate algebra of a connected semisimple algebraic group over A corresponding to the given root datum.*

(We treat the reductive case at the same time.) Note that (I) was stated without proof in [Ko].

In this paper we note that Kostant's definition can be reformulated by replacing $\mathbf{U}$ by a "modified enveloping algebra". The theory is then developed using extensively the theory of canonical bases of such modified enveloping algebras (presented

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in [L1]), coming from quantum groups. (See the Notes in [L1] for references to original sources concerning canonical bases.)

We now present the content of this paper in more detail.

Let A be a fixed commutative ring with 1 with a given invertible element $v \in A$.

In §1 we recall the definition and some properties of the modified (quantized) enveloping algebra $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ over A and its canonical basis $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$. We also define a "completion" $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ which consists of formal (possibly infinite) A-linear combinations of elements in $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$. We show that the multiplication and "comultiplication" of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ extend naturally to $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

In §2 we introduce some invertible elements $s'_{i,e}$ of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ (where i corresponds to a simple reflection and $e = \pm 1$). We show that conjugation by $s'_{i,e}$ restricted to $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ is essentially the action of a generator in the braid group action on $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ studied in [L1]. Thus $s'_{i,e}$ plays the same role as an element considered in a similar context (with $A = \mathbf{C}(v)$) by Soibelman [So]. But while Soibelman's element is not explicit and its integrality properties are not clear, our element $s'_{i,e}$ is remarkably simple and has obvious integrality properties.

In §3 we define following [L1, 29.5.2] the Hopf algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ (a quantum analogue of $\mathbf{O}'_A$ above.) We prove that the A-algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ is finitely generated (see 3.3) with an explicit set of generators. In 3.7 we show that the A-algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ can be imbedded into the tensor product of two simpler algebras. (For a closely related result in the case where $A = \mathbf{Q}(v)$, see [Jo, 9.3.13].) In the case where $v = 1$ in A these simpler algebras can be explicitly described in terms of the braid group action, see 3.13. We deduce that, if A is an integral domain and $v = 1$ in A, then $\mathbf{O}_A$ is an integral domain; see Theorem 3.15. (For a similar result in the case where $A = \mathbf{Q}(v)$, see [Jo, 9.1.9].)

In §4 we assume that $v = 1$ in A and we introduce the group G_A in analogy with [Ko]. In Theorem 4.11 we show that $\mathbf{O}_A$ has a property like (I) above.

In §5 we identify (assuming that $v = 1$ in A) our $\mathbf{O}_A$ with Kostant's $\mathbf{O}'_A$.

Contents

1. The algebras $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$, $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$

1.1. In this section we recall the definition of the modified quantized enveloping algebra $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ (over A) attached to a root datum and we recall the definition and some of the properties of the canonical basis $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$. We also study a certain completion $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

We fix a root datum as in [L1, 2.2]. This consists of two free abelian groups of finite type Y, X with a given perfect pairing $\langle , \rangle : Y \times X \to \mathbf{Z}$ and a finite set I with given imbeddings $I \to Y \quad (i \mapsto i)$ and $I \to X \quad (i \mapsto i')$ such that $\langle i, i' \rangle = 2$ for all $i \in I$ and $\langle i, j' \rangle \in -\mathbf{N}$ for all $i \neq j$ in I; in addition, we are given a symmetric bilinear form $\mathbf{Z}[I] \times \mathbf{Z}[I] \to \mathbf{Z}$, $\nu, \nu' \mapsto \nu \cdot \nu'$ such that $i \cdot i \in 2\mathbf{Z}_{>0}$ for all $i \in I$ and $\langle i, j' \rangle = 2i \cdot j/i \cdot i$ for all $i \neq j$ in I. We assume that the matrix $(i \cdot j)_{i,j \in I}$ is positive definite.

Let $X^+ = \{\lambda \in X; \langle i, \lambda \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for all } i \in I\}$. For λ, λ' in X we write $\lambda \geq \lambda'$ or $\lambda' \leq \lambda$ if $\lambda - \lambda' \in \sum_{i \in I} \mathbf{N} i'$. The image of $\nu \in \mathbf{Z}[I]$ under the homomorphism $\mathbf{Z}[I] \to X$ such that $i \mapsto i'$ for $i \in I$, is denoted again by ν.

Let W be the (finite) subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(Y)$ generated by the involutions $s_i : y \mapsto y - \langle y, i' \rangle i \quad (i \in I)$ or equivalently the subgroup of $\mathrm{Aut}(X)$ generated by the involutions $s_i : x - \langle i, x \rangle i' \quad (i \in I)$; these two subgroups may be identified by taking contragredients. For $i \neq j$ in I let $n_{ij} = n_{ji}$ be the order of $s_i s_j$ in W. Let $l : W \to \mathbf{N}$ be the standard length function on W with respect to $\{s_i; i \in I\}$. Let $w_0 \in W$ be the unique element such that $l(w_0)$ is maximal.

1.2. Let v be an indeterminate. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathbf{Z}[v, v^{-1}]$. For $i \in I$ we set $v_i = v^{i \cdot i/2}$.

We fix a commutative ring A with 1 with a given ring homomorphism $\mathcal{A} \to A$ respecting 1. For $\alpha \in \mathcal{A}$ we shall often denote the image of α under $\mathcal{A} \to A$ again by α. Whenever we write $A = \mathbf{Q}(v)$ or $A = \mathcal{A}$ we shall understand that A is regarded as an $\mathcal{A}$-algebra in an obvious way. Whenever we write $A = \mathbf{Q}$ or $A = \mathbf{Z}$ we shall understand that A is regarded as an $\mathcal{A}$-algebra with $v = 1$ in A.

Let A° be the group of invertible elements of the ring A.

An A-linear map $\phi : H \to H'$ where H, H' are A-modules is said to be a *split injection* if there exists an A-linear map $\psi : H' \to H$ such that $\psi\phi = 1$.

1.3. Let $\mathbf{f}$ be the associative $\mathbf{Q}(v)$-algebra with 1 defined as in [L1, 1.2.5] or equivalently by the generators $\theta_i (i \in I)$ and the quantum Serre relations

$$\sum_{p, p' \in \mathbf{N}; p + p' = 1 - \langle i, j' \rangle} (-1)^{p'} (\theta_i^p / [p]_i^!) \theta_j (\theta_i^{p'} / [p']_i^!)$$

for $i \neq j$ in I, where $[p]_i^! = \prod_{s=1}^p (v_i^s - v_i^{-s})/(v_i - v_i^{-1})$ for $p \in \mathbf{N}$. We have a direct sum decomposition $\mathbf{f} = \oplus_{\nu \in \mathbf{Z}[I]} \mathbf{f}_\nu$ as a vector space, where $\mathbf{f}_\nu$ is spanned by words in θ_i in which the number of apparitions of θ_i is the coefficient of i in ν, for all $i \in I$. For $i \in I$, $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ we set $\theta_i^{(n)} = \theta_i^n / [n!]_i \in \mathbf{f}$ if $n \geq 0$ and $\theta_i^{(n)} = 0$ if $n < 0$. Let $\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}$ be the $\mathcal{A}$-subalgebra with 1 of $\mathbf{f}$ generated by the elements $\theta_i^{(n)}$ with $i \in I, n \in \mathbf{Z}$. We have $\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A} = \oplus_{\nu \in \mathbf{Z}[I]} \mathbf{f}_{\nu, \mathcal{A}}$ where $\mathbf{f}_{\nu, \mathcal{A}} = \mathbf{f}_\nu \cap \mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}$. Let $\mathbf{f}_A = A \otimes_\mathcal{A} \mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}$, an A-algebra. We have $\mathbf{f}_A = \oplus_{\nu \in \mathbf{Z}[I]} \mathbf{f}_{\nu, A}$ where $\mathbf{f}_{\nu, A} = A \otimes_\mathcal{A} \mathbf{f}_{\nu, \mathcal{A}}$.

Let $\mathbf{B}$ be the canonical basis of $\mathbf{f}$ (see [L1, 14.4]). Note that $\mathbf{B}$ is also an $\mathcal{A}$-basis of $\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}$. If $b \in \mathbf{B}$ we shall denote the element $1 \otimes_\mathcal{A} b \in A \otimes_\mathcal{A} \mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A} = \mathbf{f}_A$ again by b. Thus $\mathbf{B}$ can be viewed also as an A-basis of $\mathbf{f}_A$.

1.4. For any $n \in \mathbf{Z}, t \in \mathbf{N}$ and $i \in I$ we define $\left[\begin{smallmatrix} n \\ t \end{smallmatrix}\right]_i \in \mathcal{A}$ as in [L1, 1.3.1, 1.1.2].

Let $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ be the A-algebra generated by the symbols $x^+1_\zeta x'^-$, $x^-1_\zeta x'^+$ with $x \in \mathbf{f}_{\nu,A}$, $x' \in \mathbf{f}_{\nu',A}$ for various ν, ν' and $\zeta \in X$; these symbols are subject to the following relations:

$\mathbf{f}_A \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$, $x \mapsto x^{\pm}1_\zeta$ is A-linear for any $\zeta \in X$;

$\theta_i^{(n)+}1_\zeta\theta_j^{(m)-} = \theta_j^{(m)-}1_\zeta\theta_i^{(n)+}$ if $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$, $\zeta \in X$, $i \neq j$;

$\theta_i^{(n)\pm}1_{\mp\zeta}\theta_i^{(m)\mp} = \sum_{t\in\mathbf{N}} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} m+n-\langle i,\zeta\rangle \\ t \end{smallmatrix}\right]_i \theta_i^{(m-t)\mp}1_{\mp\zeta\pm(a+b-t)i'}\theta_i^{(n-t)\pm}$ if $m, n \in \mathbf{N}$, $\zeta \in X$, $i \in I$;

$x^{\pm}1_\zeta = 1_{\zeta\pm\nu}x^{\pm}$ if $x \in \mathbf{f}_{\nu,A}$, $\zeta \in X$;

$(x^{\pm}1_\zeta)(1_{\zeta'}x'^{\mp}) = \delta_{\zeta,\zeta'}x^{\pm}1_\zeta x'^{\mp}$ if $x, x' \in \mathbf{f}_A$, $\zeta \in X$;

$(x^{\pm}1_\zeta)(1_{\zeta'}x'^{\pm}) = \delta_{\zeta,\zeta'}1_{\zeta\pm\nu}(xx')^{\pm}$, if $x \in \mathbf{f}_{\nu,A}, x' \in \mathbf{f}_A$, $\zeta \in X$.

If x or x' in $x^+1_\zeta x'^-$ or $x^-1_\zeta x'^+$ is 1 we omit writing it.
(See [L1, 31.1.1, 31.1.3].) Note that the two A-linear maps $\mathbf{f}_A \otimes_A A[X] \otimes_A \mathbf{f}_A \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$, $x \otimes \lambda \otimes x' \mapsto x^+1_\lambda x'^-$ and $x \otimes \lambda \otimes x' \mapsto x^-1_\lambda x'^+$ are isomorphisms of A-modules. (Here $A[X]$ is the free A-module with basis indexed by X.) Hence we have canonically $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A = A \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ as A-algebras.

Now $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ does not have 1 in general; instead it has a family of elements $1_\lambda (\lambda \in X)$ such that $1_\lambda 1_{\lambda'} = \delta_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ for any λ, λ' in X and such that $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A = \sum_{\lambda,\lambda'\in X} 1_\lambda\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A 1_{\lambda'}$ (necessarily a direct sum).

In the case where $A = \mathbf{Q}(v)$ we write $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$ instead of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$. Now the obvious map $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}} \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ induced by the inclusion $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbf{Q}(v)$ is injective and identifies $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ with a $\mathcal{A}$-subalgebra of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$. For any $\lambda, \lambda', \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda'_1, \lambda'_2$ in X we define an A-linear map

$$\Delta_{\lambda,\lambda',\lambda_1,\lambda'_1,\lambda_2,\lambda'_2} : 1_\lambda\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A 1_{\lambda'} \to (1_{\lambda_1}\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A 1_{\lambda'_1}) \otimes_A (1_{\lambda_2}\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A 1_{\lambda'_2})$$

as follows: if $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$, $\lambda' = \lambda'_1 + \lambda'_2$ it is the map obtained by applying $A \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} ?$ to the $\mathcal{A}$-linear map at the end of [L1, 23.2.3]; otherwise, it is 0. We define an algebra isomorphism S from $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ to $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ with opposed multiplication as follows: if $A = \mathbf{Q}(v)$, S is as in [L1, 23.1.6]; next, $S : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}} \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is the retriction of $S : \dot{\mathbf{U}} \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ to $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$; for general A, S is obtained by applying $A \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} ?$ to the $\mathcal{A}$-linear map $S : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}} \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Let $\omega : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ be the algebra involution defined in [L1, 31.1.4].

1.5. Let $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ be the canonical basis of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ (see [L1, 25.2]). If $b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we shall denote the element $1 \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} b \in A \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ again by b. Thus $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ can be viewed also as an A-basis of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

Note that $1_\lambda \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ for any $\lambda \in X$. We have $\dot{\mathbf{B}} = \sqcup_{\lambda,\lambda'\in X}(\dot{\mathbf{B}} \cap (1_\lambda\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A 1_{\lambda'}))$. For a, b in $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we write $ab = \sum_{c\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} m_{a,b}^c c$ (ab is the product in $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ and $m_{a,b}^c \in A$ is 0 for all but finitely many c). For a, b, c in $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we define $\hat{m}_c^{a,b} \in A$ by the following requirement: for any $\lambda, \lambda', \lambda_1, \lambda'_1, \lambda_2, \lambda'_2$ in X and any $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \cap (1_\lambda\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A 1_{\lambda'})$ we have $\Delta_{\lambda,\lambda',\lambda_1,\lambda'_1,\lambda_2,\lambda'_2} c = \sum_{a,b} \hat{m}_c^{a,b} a \otimes b$ where a runs over $\dot{\mathbf{B}} \cap (1_{\lambda_1}\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A 1_{\lambda'_1})$, b runs over $\dot{\mathbf{B}} \cap (1_{\lambda_2}\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A 1_{\lambda'_2})$ (in the last sum $\hat{m}_c^{a,b}$ is 0 for all but finitely many (a,b)).

For any $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we have $S(a) = s_a \underline{a}$ where $a \mapsto \underline{a}$ is an involution of $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ and s_a is $\pm$ a power of v with $s_{\underline{a}} = s_a$ (see [L1. 23.1.7, 26.3.2]). We have $s_{1_\lambda} = 1$, $\underline{1_\lambda} = 1_{-\lambda}$ for $\lambda \in X$. For any $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we have $\omega(a) = e_a a^!$ where $a \mapsto a^!$ is an involution of $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ and $e_a = \pm 1$ (see [L1, 26.3.2]). We have $e_{1_\lambda} = 1$, $(1_\lambda)^! = 1_{-\lambda}$ for $\lambda \in X$.

Note that the quantities $m_{a,b}^c, \hat{m}_c^{a,b}, s_a, e_a$ (in A) are the images of the corresponding quantities in $\mathcal{A}$ under the given homomorphism $\mathcal{A} \to A$ and $a \mapsto \underline{a}$, $a \mapsto a^!$ are independent of A.

As in [L1, 25.4] for any a, b, d, e in $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we have

(i) $\sum_c m_{a,b}^c m_{c,d}^e = \sum_c m_{a,c}^e m_{b,d}^c$;

(ii) $\sum_c \hat{m}_c^{a,b} \hat{m}_e^{c,d} = \sum_c \hat{m}_e^{a,c} \hat{m}_c^{b,d}$;

(iii) $\sum_c m_{a,b}^c \hat{m}_c^{e,d} = \sum_{a',b',c',d'} \hat{m}_a^{a',b'} \hat{m}_b^{c',d'} m_{a',c'}^e m_{b',d'}^d$;

(iv) $\hat{m}_{1_\lambda}^{a,b} = 1$ if $a = 1_{\lambda'}, b = 1_{\lambda''}$, $\lambda' + \lambda'' = \lambda$ and $\hat{m}_{1_\lambda}^{a,b} = 0$, otherwise.

From the definitions we have for any a, b, c in $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$:

(v) $s_c m_{a,b}^c = s_a s_b m_{\underline{b},\underline{a}}^{\underline{c}}$;

(vi) $s_c \hat{m}_{\underline{c}}^{\underline{b},\underline{a}} = s_a s_b \hat{m}_c^{a,b}$;

(vii) $e_c m_{a,b}^c = e_a e_b m_{a^!,b^!}^{c^!}$;

(viii) $e_c \hat{m}_{c^!}^{b^!,a^!} = e_a e_b \hat{m}_c^{a,b}$;

(ix) $\sum_{\lambda \in X} m_{a,1_\lambda}^c = \sum_{\lambda \in X} m_{1_\lambda,a}^c = \delta_{a,c}$;

(x) $\hat{m}_c^{a,1_0} = \hat{m}_c^{1_0,a} = \delta_{a,c}$;

(xi) $\sum_{d,e \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} \hat{m}_a^{d,e} m_{d,\tilde{e}}^b s_e = \sum_{d,e \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} \hat{m}_a^{d,e} m_{\tilde{d},e}^b s_d$ is 1 if $b = 1_\lambda, a = 1_0$ and is 0 otherwise;

(xii) $m_{a,b}^{1_0} = \delta_{a,1_0} \delta_{b,1_0}$;

(xiii) $\hat{m}_c^{a,b} = \hat{m}_c^{b,a}$ in A if $v = 1$ in A.

1.6. Let $\mathfrak{C}_A$ be the category whose objects are $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-modules M which are unital in the following sense: for any $z \in M$ we have $1_\lambda z = 0$ for all but finitely many $\lambda \in X$ and $\sum_{\lambda \in X} 1_\lambda z = z$ and which are finitely generated as an A-module. (A unital $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module M is also an A-module by $a : z \mapsto \sum_{\lambda \in X} (a 1_\lambda) z$ (all but finitely many terms of the last sum are 0). A morphism in $\mathfrak{C}_A$ is a $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-linear map. When $A = \mathbf{Q}(v)$ we write $\mathfrak{C}$ instead of $\mathfrak{C}_A$.

Let $M, M' \in \mathfrak{C}_A$, The tensor product $M \otimes_A M'$ will be regarded as a $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module by the rule $c(z \otimes z') = \sum_{a,b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} \hat{m}_c^{a,b} az \otimes bz'$ where $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$, $z \in M$, $z' \in M'$. (All but finitely many terms of the last sum are 0.) The fact that the rule above defines an $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module structure follows from 1.5(iii). We have $M \otimes_A M' \in \mathfrak{C}_A$. This makes $\mathfrak{C}_A$ into a monoidal tensor category.

For any M, M' in $\mathfrak{C}_A$ let ${}_f\mathcal{R}_{M,M'} : M' \otimes M \to M \otimes M'$ be the isomorphism in $\mathfrak{C}_A$ defined in [L1, 32.1.5] in terms of a fixed function $f : X \times X \to \mathbf{Z}$ as in [L1, 32.1.3]. (In the formula for ${}_f\mathcal{R}_{M,M'}$ in [L1, 32.1.4] we interpret $b^- m, b'^+ m'$ as $\sum_\lambda b^- 1_\lambda m$, $\sum_\lambda b'^+ 1_\lambda m'$.)

To any object $M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$ we associate a new object ${}^\omega M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$ with the same underlying A-module as M and such that for any $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$, the operator u on ${}^\omega M$

coincides with the operator $\omega(u)$ on M.

For any $\lambda \in X^+$ let $\Lambda_\lambda = \mathbf{f}/\mathcal{T}_\lambda$ where $\mathcal{T}_\lambda = \sum_i \mathbf{f}\theta_i^{\langle i,\lambda\rangle+1}$. Let $\eta_\lambda = 1 + \mathcal{T}_\lambda$. We regard Λ_λ as an object of $\mathfrak{C}$ in which $(\theta_i^+ 1_{\lambda'})\eta_\lambda = 0$ for $i \in I, \lambda' \in X$, $(x^- 1_{\lambda'})\eta_\lambda = \delta_{\lambda,\lambda'} x + \mathcal{T}_\lambda$ for $x \in \mathbf{f}, \lambda' \in X$. We have $\Lambda_\lambda \in \mathfrak{C}$ ([L1, 6.3.4]).

Let $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}\eta_\lambda$. This is an $\mathcal{A}$-lattice in Λ_λ and $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} \in \mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Note that $\eta_\lambda \in \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}}$.

Let $\Lambda_{\lambda,A} = A \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}}$. By extension of scalars $\Lambda_{\lambda,A}$ becomes a $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module. We have $\Lambda_{\lambda,A} \in \mathfrak{C}_A$. We write η_λ instead of $1 \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \eta_\lambda \in A \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} = L_{\lambda,A}$. Now $\eta_\lambda \in \Lambda_{\lambda,A}$ regarded as an element of ${}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,A}$ will be denoted by $\xi_{-\lambda}$.

For $\lambda \in X^+$ there is a unique subset $\mathbf{B}_\lambda$ of $\mathbf{B}$ such that $b \mapsto (b^- 1_\lambda)\eta_\lambda$ is a bijection of $\mathbf{B}_\lambda$ onto a basis $\underline{\mathbf{B}}_\lambda$ of $\Lambda_{\lambda,A}$; for $b \in \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}_\lambda$ we have $(b^- 1_\lambda)\eta_\lambda = 0$. There is a unique subset $\mathbf{B}'_\lambda$ of $\mathbf{B}$ such that $b \mapsto (b^+ 1_{-\lambda})\xi_{-\lambda}$ is a bijection of $\mathbf{B}'_\lambda$ onto $\underline{\mathbf{B}}_\lambda$; for $b \in \mathbf{B} - \mathbf{B}'_\lambda$ we have $(b^+ 1_{-\lambda})\xi_{-\lambda} = 0$.

Note that $\mathbf{B}_\lambda, \mathbf{B}'_\lambda$ are independent of A.

1.7. For $\lambda \in X^+$ let $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda}$ be the set of all $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}$ such that for any $\lambda' \in X^+$ such that $\lambda' \not\geq \lambda$ we have $u|_{\Lambda_{\lambda'}} = 0$ (a two-sided ideal of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}$). By [L1, 29.1], $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda} \cap \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ is a basis of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda}$ and there is a unique partition $\dot{\mathbf{B}} = \sqcup_{\lambda \in X^+} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda]$ such that for any $\lambda \in X^+$ we have $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda} \cap \dot{\mathbf{B}} = \sqcup_{\lambda' \in X^+; \lambda' \geq \lambda} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']$. By [L1, 29.1.6], $\dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda]$ is finite for any $\lambda \in X^+$.

Lemma 1.8. *For any $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$, the set $\{(a,b) \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}; m_{a,b}^c \in A - \{0\}\}$ is finite.*

We may assume that $A = \mathcal{A}$. Let $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$. We have $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda]$ for a unique $\lambda \in X^+$. Let $(a,b) \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ be such that $m_{a,b}^c \neq 0$. We have $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']$, $b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda'']$ for some λ', λ'' in X^+. We have $a \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda'}$. Since $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda'}\dot{\mathbf{U}} \subset \dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda'}$, we have $ab \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda'}$. Since c appears with non-zero coefficient in ab and $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda'} \cap \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ is a basis of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda'}$, we have $c \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}^{\geq\lambda'} \cap \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ that is $c \in \cup_{\lambda_1 \in X^+; \lambda_1 \geq \lambda'} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda_1]$. Thus $\lambda \geq \lambda'$. Similarly, $\lambda \geq \lambda''$. Thus $\{(a,b) \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}; m_{a,b}^c \neq 0\}$ is contained in $\sqcup_{(\lambda',\lambda'') \in X^+ \times X^+; \lambda \geq \lambda', \lambda \geq \lambda''} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda'] \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda'']$; this is a finite set since $\{(\lambda', \lambda'') \in X^+ \times X^+; \lambda \geq \lambda', \lambda \geq \lambda''\}$ is finite and each $\dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda'] \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda'']$ is finite. The lemma is proved.

1.9. For any λ, λ' in X^+ there is a unique (finite) subset $\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ of $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ such that $a \mapsto a(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'})$ defines a bijection of $\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ onto an A-basis $\underline{\dot{\mathbf{B}}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ of ${}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,A} \otimes_A \Lambda_{\lambda',A}$; moreover $a(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes_A \eta_{\lambda'}) = 0$ for any $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} - \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$. This property appears in [L1, 25.2.1] in the case where $A = \mathbf{Q}(v)$ but it is then automatically true for general A. Note that the subset $\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ of $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ is independent of A. We have $\dot{\mathbf{B}} = \cup_{\lambda,\lambda' \in X^+} \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$.

1.10. We show:

(a) *If $M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$ then $\mathfrak{A} := \{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}; aM \neq 0\}$ is finite.*

Let $z_1, z_2, \ldots, z_r$ be a set of generators of the A-module M such that each z_j is contained in $1_{\zeta_j}M$ for some $\zeta_j \in X$. As in the proof of [L1, 31.2.7], for $j \in [1,r]$ we can find $\lambda_j, \lambda'_j \in X^+$ such that $\lambda'_j - \lambda_j = \zeta_j$ and a morphism $\phi_j : {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_j,A} \otimes_A \Lambda_{\lambda'_j,A} \to M$ in $\mathfrak{C}_A$ such that $\phi(\xi_{-\lambda_j} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_j}) = z_j$. If $a \in \mathfrak{A}$ then for some j we have $az_j \neq 0$ hence $a(\xi_{-\lambda_j} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_j}) \neq 0$ in ${}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_j,A} \otimes_A \Lambda_{\lambda'_j,A}$. Thus we have $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_j,\lambda'_j}$. We see that $\mathfrak{A} \subset \cup_{j\in[1,r]}\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_j,\lambda'_j}$. Thus $\mathfrak{A}$ is finite.

1.11. Let $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ be the A-module consisting of all formal linear combinations

$$\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a$$

with $n_a \in A$. We define an A-algebra structure on $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ by

$$(\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a)(\sum_{b\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \tilde{n}_b b) = \sum_{c\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} r_c c$$

where $r_c = \sum_{(a,b)\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} m^c_{a,b} n_a \tilde{n}_b$. The last sum is well defined since by 1.8 it has only finitely many non-zero terms. This algebra structure is associative by 1.5(i) and has a unit element $1 = \sum_{\lambda\in X} 1_\lambda$. We have an imbedding of A-algebras $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A \subset \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ under which $b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \subset \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ coressponds to $\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \delta_{a,b} a \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

Let $\hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_A$ be the A-module consisting of all formal linear combinations

$$\sum_{(a,a')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} a \otimes a'$$

with $n_{a,a'} \in A$. We define an A-algebra structure on $\hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_A$ by

$$(\sum_{(a,a')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} a \otimes a')(\sum_{(b,b')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \tilde{n}_{b,b'} b \otimes b') = \sum_{(c,c')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} r_{c,c'} c \otimes c'$$

where $r_{c,c'} = \sum_{a,a',b,b'} m^c_{a,b} m^{c'}_{a',b'} n_{a,a'} \tilde{n}_{b,b'}$. (Again this sum is well defined by 1.8.) This algebra is associative by 1.5(i) with unit element $1 = \sum_{\lambda,\lambda'\in X} 1_\lambda \otimes 1_{\lambda'}$. Note that $\hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_A$ is associated to the direct sum of two copies of our root datum in the same way as $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ is associated to our root datum. For $\xi = \sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$, $\xi' = \sum_{a'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \tilde{n}_{a'} a' \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$, we set $\xi \otimes \xi' = \sum_{(a,a')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a \tilde{n}_{a'} a \otimes a' \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}$. Note that $\xi, \xi' \mapsto \xi \otimes \xi'$ defines an A-algebra homomorphisms $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A \otimes_A \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_A$. We define an A-linear map $\Delta : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_A$ by

$$c \mapsto \sum_{(a,b)\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \hat{m}^{a,b}_c a \otimes b$$

for any $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$. By 1.5(iii), Δ is an A-algebra homomorphism.

We define an A-linear map $\mathbf{m} : \hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_A \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ by

$$\sum_{(a,a')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} a \otimes a' \mapsto \sum_{b\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}}(\sum_{(a,a')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} m^b_{a,a'})b.$$

This is well defined, by 1.8. In particular, if $\xi, \xi' \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ we have $\mathbf{m}(\xi \otimes \xi') = \xi\xi'$ (product in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$) where $\xi \otimes \xi'$ is regarded as an element of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}$ as above.

We define an A-linear map $S : \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ by $\sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a \mapsto \sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} s_a n_a \underline{a}$ and A-linear maps $S^{(2)} : \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)} \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$, $S^{(0,1)} : \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)} \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$ by

$$S^{(2} : \sum_{(a,a') \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} a \otimes a' \mapsto \sum_{(a,a') \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} s_a s_{a'} n_{a,a'} \underline{a} \otimes \underline{a}',$$

$$S^{(0,1)} : \sum_{(a,a') \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} a \otimes a' \mapsto \sum_{(a,a') \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} s_{a'} n_{a,a'} a \otimes \underline{a}'.$$

In particular for ξ, ξ' in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ we have $S^{(2)}(\xi \otimes \xi') = S(\xi) \otimes S(\xi')$, $S^{(0,1)}(\xi \otimes \xi') = \xi \otimes S(\xi')$.

We define an A-linear map $\omega : \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ by $\sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a \mapsto \sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} e_a n_a a^!$ and an A-linear map $\omega^{(2)} : \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)} \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$ by

$$\sum_{(a,a') \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} a \otimes a' \mapsto \sum_{(a,a') \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} e_a e_{a'} n_{a,a'} a^! \otimes a'^!.$$

In particular for ξ, ξ' in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ we have $\omega^{(2)}(\xi \otimes \xi') = \omega(\xi) \otimes \omega(\xi')$.

For ξ, ξ' in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ we have $S(\xi\xi') = S(\xi')S(\xi)$, $\omega(\xi\xi') = \omega(\xi)\omega(\xi')$ (see 1.5(v),(vii)).

We define an A-linear map $\epsilon : \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A \to A$ by $\sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a \mapsto n_{1_0}$. This is a homomorphism of A-algebras preserving 1, by 1.5(xii).

1.12. Let $M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$. We define an A-linear map $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, M)$ by $\sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a : z \mapsto \sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a z$. The last sum is well defined since, by 1.10(a), all but finitely many of its terms are 0. This defines a structure of left $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module on M extending the $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module structure. Note that $1 \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ acts as 1 on M.

Similarly, if $M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$, $M' \in \mathfrak{C}_A$ then the obvious $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A \otimes \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module structure on $M \otimes_A M'$ extends to a $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$-module structure on $M \otimes_A M'$ defined by the A-linear map $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)} \to \mathrm{Hom}_A(M \otimes_A M', M \otimes_A M')$,

$$\sum_{(a,a') \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} a \otimes a' : z \otimes z' \mapsto \sum_{(a,a') \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_{a,a'} a z \otimes a' z'.$$

We can now regard $M \otimes_A M'$ as an $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module by restricting the $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$-module structure to $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ via the algebra homomorphism $\Delta : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$. Note that the resulting $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module $M \otimes_A M'$ is the one defined in 1.6.

1.13. Let $\lambda, \lambda', \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_1', \lambda_2'$ be elements of X^+ such that $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$, $\lambda' = \lambda_1' + \lambda_2'$. Let $\mathfrak{T} : \Lambda_{\lambda_1'+\lambda_2',\mathcal{A}} \to \Lambda_{\lambda_1',\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda_2',\mathcal{A}}$ be the restriction of the unique unique morphism $\Lambda_{\lambda_1'+\lambda_2'} \to \Lambda_{\lambda_1'} \otimes \Lambda_{\lambda_2'}$ in $\mathfrak{C}$ such that $\eta_{\lambda_1'+\lambda_2'} \mapsto \eta_{\lambda_1'} \otimes \eta_{\lambda_2'}$, see

[L1, 25.1.2(a), 25.1.2(b)]. Similarly let $\mathfrak{T}' : {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1+\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \longrightarrow {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}}$ be the restriction of the unique morphism ${}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1+\lambda_2} \longrightarrow {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1} \otimes {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_2}$ in $\mathfrak{C}$ such that $\xi_{-\lambda_1-\lambda_2} \mapsto \xi_{-\lambda_1} \otimes \xi_{-\lambda_2}$. Note that $\mathfrak{T}, \mathfrak{T}'$ are morphisms in $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathcal{A}}$. We define

$$\tau : {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda',\mathcal{A}} \longrightarrow {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_2,\mathcal{A}}$$

as the composition

$$\begin{aligned} &{}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda',\mathcal{A}} \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{T}'\otimes\mathfrak{T}} {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes \Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_2,\mathcal{A}} \\ &\xrightarrow{1\otimes v^{f(\lambda_2,\lambda'_1)}\, {}_f\mathcal{R}^{-1}_{\omega_{\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}},\Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}}}}\otimes 1} {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_2,\mathcal{A}}, \end{aligned}$$

a morphism in $\mathfrak{C}_A$. Define $\rho : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}} \longrightarrow {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda',\mathcal{A}}$ by $u \mapsto u(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'})$. Define

$$\rho' : \hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_{\mathcal{A}} \longrightarrow {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_2,\mathcal{A}}$$

by $u \mapsto u(\xi_{-\lambda_1} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \eta_{\lambda'_1} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \xi_{-\lambda_2} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \eta_{\lambda'_2})$. Here $M \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} M'$ with $M = {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}}$, $M' = {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_2,\mathcal{A}}$ is regarded as a $\hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_{\mathcal{A}}$-module as in 1.12. We show that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}} & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & \hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_{\mathcal{A}} \\ {\scriptstyle\rho}\downarrow & & {\scriptstyle\rho'}\downarrow \\ {}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda',\mathcal{A}} & \xrightarrow{\tau} & M \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} M' \end{array}$$

is commutative. We regard $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ as a $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$-module via left multiplication. We regard $\hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}_{\mathcal{A}}$ as a $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$-module in which $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$ acts by left multiplication by $\Delta(u)$. Then Δ is $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$-linear since Δ is an algebra homomorphism. From the definitions we see that ρ and ρ' are $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$-linear. Thus all maps in our diagram are $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$-linear. Since $\{1_x; x \in X\}$ generate the $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$-module $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$, it is enough to show that the two compositions in the diagram coincide when applied to any 1_x with $x \in X$. Thus it is enough to show that

$$\tau(1_x(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'})) = \sum_{x',x'' \in X; x'+x''=x} (1_{x'}(\xi_{-\lambda_1} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_1})) \otimes (1_{x''}(\xi_{-\lambda_2} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_2}))$$

or equivalently that

$$\tau(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'}) = \xi_{-\lambda_1} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_1} \otimes \xi_{-\lambda_2} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_2}.$$

This follows from the definitions using the equality

$${}_f\mathcal{R}^{-1}_{\omega_{\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}},\Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}}}}(\xi_{-\lambda_2} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_1}) = v^{-f(\lambda_2,\lambda'_1)}\eta_{\lambda'_1} \otimes \xi_{-\lambda_2}.$$

We now show:

(a) *The $\mathcal{A}$-linear map τ is a split injection.*

Since τ is the composition of $\mathfrak{T}' \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathfrak{T}$ with an $\mathcal{A}$-linear isomorphism, it is enough to show that $\mathfrak{T}' \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathfrak{T}$ is a split injection. It is also enough to show that the $\mathcal{A}$-linear maps $\mathfrak{T}$ and $\mathfrak{T}'$ are split injections. By [L1, 27.1.7], $\mathfrak{T}$ carries $\underline{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda'}$ (an $\mathcal{A}$-basis of $\Lambda_{\lambda',\mathcal{A}}$) bijectively onto a subset of $\dot{\underline{\mathbf{B}}}_{\lambda'_1,\lambda'_2}$ (an $\mathcal{A}$-basis of $\Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_2,\mathcal{A}}$). Hence $\mathfrak{T}$ is a split injection.

We identify the $\mathcal{A}$-modules ${}^{\omega}\Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} {}^{\omega}\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}}$, $\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}}$ by $x \otimes y \leftrightarrow y \otimes x$. Then $\mathfrak{T}'$ becomes the $\mathcal{A}$-linear map $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} \to \Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}}$ of the same type as $\mathfrak{T}$; hence it is a split injection by the previous argument for $\mathfrak{T}$. This proves (a).

1.14. Assume that $\lambda, \lambda', \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda'_1, \lambda'_2$ in X^+ are such that $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$, $\lambda' = \lambda'_1 + \lambda'_2$. We show:

(a) *if $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1}$, $b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}$, $c' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} - \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ then $\hat{m}_{c'}^{a,b} = 0$ in $\mathcal{A}$.*

In the commutative diagram in 1.13 we have $\rho(c') = 0$ hence $\rho'(\Delta(c')) = 0$ that is $\rho'(\sum_{a,b\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \hat{m}_{c'}^{a,b} a \otimes b) = 0$ so that

$$\sum_{a,b\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \hat{m}_{c'}^{a,b}(a(\xi_{-\lambda_1} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_1}) \otimes b(\xi_{-\lambda_2} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_2})) = 0.$$

The term corresponding to (a,b) is 0 unless $(a,b) \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}$; moreover when (a,b) runs through $\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}$, the elements $a(\xi_{-\lambda_1} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_1}) \otimes b(\xi_{-\lambda_2} \otimes \eta_{\lambda'_2})$ are linearly independent (they form the basis $\dot{\underline{\mathbf{B}}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1} \otimes \dot{\underline{\mathbf{B}}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}$). It follows that $\hat{m}_{c'}^{a,b} = 0$ for any $(a,b) \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}$. This proves (a).

1.15. In the setup of 1.14, we show:

(a) *Let $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$. There exists a function $h : \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2} \to \mathcal{A}$ such that for any $c' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we have*

$$\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1}, b\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}} h(a,b)\hat{m}_{c'}^{a,b} = \delta_{c,c'}.$$

For any $\tilde{\lambda}, \tilde{\lambda}'$ in X^+, we set $b^\dagger = b(\xi_{-\tilde{\lambda}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \eta_{\tilde{\lambda}'})$ for $b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\tilde{\lambda},\tilde{\lambda}'}$ so that $\{b^\dagger; b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\tilde{\lambda},\tilde{\lambda}'}\}$ is an $\mathcal{A}$-basis of ${}^{\omega}\Lambda_{\tilde{\lambda},\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\tilde{\lambda}',\mathcal{A}}$ and we denote by $\{\hat{b}; b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\tilde{\lambda},\tilde{\lambda}'}\}$ the dual $\mathcal{A}$-basis of $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}({}^{\omega}\Lambda_{\tilde{\lambda},\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\tilde{\lambda}',\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A})$. In particular the bases $\{\hat{c}'; c' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}\}$, $\{\hat{a}'; a' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1}\}$, $\{\hat{b}'; b' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}\}$ of $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda',\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A})$, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A})$, $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{A}}(\Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_2,\mathcal{A}}, \mathcal{A})$, are defined. By 1.13(a), we can find an $\mathcal{A}$-linear map

$$\psi : \Lambda_{\lambda_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_1,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda_2,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda'_2,\mathcal{A}} \to \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathcal{A}} \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \Lambda_{\lambda',\mathcal{A}}$$

such that $\psi\tau = 1$ with τ as in 1.13. The transpose maps ${}^t\psi, {}^t\tau$ satisfy ${}^t\tau({}^t\psi) = 1$. We can write uniquely

$${}^t\psi(\hat{c}) = \sum_{a'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1}, b'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}} h(a',b')\hat{a}' \otimes \hat{b}'$$

with $h(a',b')\in\mathcal{A}$. Hence

$$\hat{c}=\sum_{a'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1},b'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}} h(a',b')^t\tau(\hat{a}'\otimes\hat{b}').$$

Evaluating both sides at $c'^{\dagger}$ with $c'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ and using

$$\tau(c'^{\dagger})=\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1},b\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}} \hat{m}_{c'}^{a,b}a^{\dagger}\otimes b^{\dagger}$$

(which follows from the commutative diagram in 1.13) we have

$$\delta_{c,c'}=\sum_{a,a'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1},b,b'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}} h(a',b')\hat{m}_{c'}^{a,b}\delta_{a',a}\delta_{b',b}$$

that is

$$\delta_{c,c'}=\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1},b\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}} h(a,b)\hat{m}_{c'}^{a,b}.$$

This also holds when $c'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}-\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ (both sides are 0 by 1.14(a)). This proves (a).

Lemma 1.16. *For any a,b in $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$, the set $\{c\in\dot{\mathbf{B}};\hat{m}_c^{a,b}\in\mathcal{A}-\{0\}\}$ is finite.*

We have $a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1}$, $b\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}$ for some $\lambda_1,\lambda'_1,\lambda_2,\lambda'_2$ in X^+. By 1.14(a) we have $\{c\in\dot{\mathbf{B}};\hat{m}_c^{a,b}\in\mathcal{A}-\{0\}\}\subset\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1+\lambda_2,\lambda'_1+\lambda'_2}$. Since $\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1+\lambda_2,\lambda'_1+\lambda'_2}$ is finite, the lemma holds.

1.17. We define an A-linear map $\hat{D}:\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A\to\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$ by

$$\sum_{c\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}}n_c c\mapsto\sum_{(a,b)\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}}(\sum_{c\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}}\hat{m}_c^{a,b}n_c)a\otimes b.$$

This make sense: for any $(a,b)\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}$, the sum $\sum_{c\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}}\hat{m}_c^{a,b}n_c$ has only finitely many non-zero terms. (See 1.16.) Using 1.5(iii) we see that $\hat{D}$ is an A-algebra homomorphism. It clearly extends the homomorphism $\Delta:\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A\to\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$. From 1.5(vi),(viii) we see that

$$\hat{D}(S(\xi))=S^{(2)}\mathrm{tr}\hat{D}(\xi),\quad\hat{D}(\omega(\xi))=\omega^{(2)}\mathrm{tr}\hat{D}(\xi)$$

for any $\xi\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ where $S^{(2)},\omega^{(2)}$ are as in 1.11 and $\mathrm{tr}:\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}\to\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$ is the A-linear map given by

$$\sum_{(a,a')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}}n_{a,a'}a\otimes a'\mapsto\sum_{(a,a')\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}}n_{a',a}a\otimes a'.$$

If $v=1$ in A then $\mathrm{tr}\hat{D}(\xi)=\hat{D}(\xi)$ for $\xi\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ (see 1.5(xiii)). Hence in this case we have $\hat{D}(S(\xi))=S^{(2)}\hat{D}(\xi)$, $\hat{D}(\omega(\xi))=\omega^{(2)}\hat{D}(\xi)$ for $\xi\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

1.18. For any $i\in I$ and $h\in A$ we set

$$x_i(h)=\sum_{c\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X}h^c\theta_i^{(c)+}1_\lambda\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A,$$

$$y_i(h)=\sum_{c\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X}h^c\theta_i^{(c)-}1_\lambda\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A.$$

Note that $\theta_i^{(t)\pm}1_\lambda\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}$, see [L1, 25.3.1]. We have

$$y_i(h)=\omega(x_i(h)).$$

We show:

(a) *If $v=1$ in A then $\hat{D}(x_i(h))=x_i(h)\otimes x_i(h)\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$, $\hat{D}(y_i(h))=y_i(h)\otimes y_i(h)\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$.*

Without assumption on $v\in A$ we have

$$\hat{D}(x_i(h))=\sum_{t',t''\in\mathbf{N},\lambda',\lambda''\in X}h^{t'+t''}v_i^{t't''}v_i^{<i,\lambda'>t''}(\theta_i^{(t')+}1_{\lambda'})\otimes(\theta_i^{(t''+)}1_{\lambda''}),$$

$$\hat{D}(y_i(h))=\sum_{t',t''\in\mathbf{N},\lambda',\lambda''\in X}h^{t'+t''}v_i^{-t't''}v_i^{-<i,\lambda''>t'}(\theta_i^{(t')-}1_{\lambda'})\otimes(\theta_i^{(t'')-}1_{\lambda''}).$$

The desired formulas follow.

We show:

(b) *If $v=1$ in A and $h,h'\in A$, then $x_i(h+h')=x_i(h)x_i(h')\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$, $y_i(h+h')=y_i(h)y_i(h')\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.*

Without assumption on $v\in A$ we have

$$x_i(h)x_i(h')=\sum_{t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X}(\sum_{t',t'';t'+t''=t}h^{t'}h'^{t''}\begin{bmatrix}t\\t'\end{bmatrix}_i)\theta_i^{(t)+}1_\lambda,$$

$$y_i(h)y_i(h')=\sum_{t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X}(\sum_{t',t'';t'+t''=t}h^{t'}h'^{t''}\begin{bmatrix}t\\t'\end{bmatrix}_i)\theta_i^{(t)-}1_\lambda.$$

If $v=1$ we have $\left[\begin{smallmatrix}t\\t'\end{smallmatrix}\right]_i=\binom{t}{t'}$ and $\sum_{t',t'';t'+t''=t}h^{t'}h'^{t''}\left[\begin{smallmatrix}t\\t'\end{smallmatrix}\right]_i=(h+h')^t$. The desired formulas follow.

1.19. We say that a (possibly infinite) sum $\sum_{f\in F}p_f$ with $p_f\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ is *defined in* $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ if, when setting $p_f=\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}}n_{a,f}a\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ ($n_{a,f}\in A$), the set $\{f\in F;n_{a,f}\neq 0\}$ is finite for any $a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}$. In this case we assign to the sum the value $\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}}(\sum_{f\in F}n_{a,f})a\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$. Using 1.8 we see that, if the (possibly infinite) sums $\sum_{f\in F}p_f$, $\sum_{f'\in F'}p'_{f'}$ are defined in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$, then the sum $\sum_{(f,f')\in F\times F'}p_fp'_{f'}$ is defined in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ and we have

$$(\sum_{f\in F}p_f)(\sum_{f'\in F'}p'_{f'})=\sum_{(f,f')\in F\times F'}p_fp'_{f'},\text{ in }\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A.$$

2. The elements $s'_{i,e}, s''_{i,e}$ of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$

2.1. In this section we introduce and study some elements $s'_{i,e}, s''_{i,e}$ of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ which implement the braid group action [L1, Ch.39] on $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

Let $i \in I, e = \pm 1$. Let

$$s'_{i,e} = \sum_{y\in\mathbf{Z},x\in\mathbf{Z},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=x+y} (-1)^y v_i^{ey}\theta_i^{(x)-}1_\lambda\theta_i^{(y)+} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A,$$

$$s''_{i,e} = \sum_{y\in\mathbf{Z},x\in\mathbf{Z},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=x+y} (-1)^x v_i^{ex}\theta_i^{(x)-}1_\lambda\theta_i^{(y)+} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A.$$

Note that in the formulas above each $\theta_i^{(x)-}1_\lambda\theta_i^{(y)+}$ belongs to $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ (see [L1, 25.3.1]). We have $\omega(s'_{i,e}) = s''_{i,e}$.

Lemma 2.2. *For any $r \in \mathbf{Z}$ we consider the sums*

(i) $$\sum_{m,n,p\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=m-n+p-r} (-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)}\theta_i^{(m)-}\theta_i^{(n)+}\theta_i^{(p)-}1_\lambda,$$

(ii) $$\sum_{m,n,p\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-m+n-p+r} (-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)}\theta_i^{(m)+}\theta_i^{(n)-}\theta_i^{(p)+}1_\lambda.$$

(a) The sums (i), (ii) are defined in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$. Let $\tau'_{i,e,r}, \tau''_{i,e,r}$ be their value in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

(b) We have $\tau'_{i,e,0} = s'_{i,e}$, $\tau''_{i,e,0} = s''_{i,e}$.

(c) If $v = 1$ in A and $r \in \mathbf{Z} - \{0\}$, we have $\tau'_{i,e,r} = 0$, $\tau''_{i,e,r} = 0$.

(d) If $v = 1$ in A we have $s''_{i,e} = x_i(1)y_i(-1)x_i(1)$, $s'_{i,e} = y_i(1)x_i(-1)y_i(1)$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

(e) If $v = 1$ in A we have $\hat{D}(s'_{i,e}) = s'_{i,e} \otimes s'_{i,e}$ and $\hat{D}(s''_{i,e}) = s''_{i,e} \otimes s''_{i,e}$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$.

We compute formally the sum (ii) for $r\in\mathbf{N}$ (using 1.4):

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{m,n,p\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-m+n-p+r}(-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)}\theta_i^{(m)+}1_{\lambda+pi'-ni'}\theta_i^{(n)-}\theta_i^{(p)+}\\
&=\sum_{m\in\mathbf{Z},n\in\mathbf{Z},p\in\mathbf{N},t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-m+n-p+r}(-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)}\times\\
&\times\begin{bmatrix}m+n-\langle i,-\lambda-pi'+ni'\rangle\\ t\end{bmatrix}_i\theta_i^{(n-t)-}1_{\lambda+pi'-ni'+(n+m-t)i'}\theta_i^{(m-t)+}\theta_i^{(p)+}\\
&=\sum_{m\in\mathbf{Z},n\in\mathbf{Z},p\in\mathbf{N},t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-m+n-p+r}(-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)}\begin{bmatrix}r+p\\ t\end{bmatrix}_i\times\\
&\times\begin{bmatrix}m+p-t\\ p\end{bmatrix}_i\theta_i^{(n-t)-}1_{\lambda+pi'-ni'+(n+m-t)i'}\theta_i^{(m+p-t)+}\\
&=\sum_{m\in\mathbf{Z},x\in\mathbf{Z},p\in\mathbf{N},t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-m+x+t-p+r}(-1)^{x+t} v_i^{e(-mp+x+t)}\begin{bmatrix}r+p\\ t\end{bmatrix}_i\times\\
&\times\begin{bmatrix}m+p-t\\ p\end{bmatrix}_i\theta_i^{(x)-}1_{\lambda+(m+p-t)i'}\theta_i^{(m+p-t)+}\\
&=\sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbf{N},x\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\\ \langle i,\lambda\rangle=-y+x+r}}(-1)^{x+t}v_i^{e(-(y-p+t)p+x+t)}\begin{bmatrix}r+p\\ t\end{bmatrix}_i\begin{bmatrix}y\\ p\end{bmatrix}_i c_{x,y,\lambda;r}\theta_i^{(x)-}1_{\lambda+yi'}\theta_i^{(y)+}
\end{aligned}
$$

where the last product $\theta_i^{(x)-}1_{\lambda+yi'}\theta_i^{(y)+}$ belongs to $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ (see [L1, 25.3.1]) and

$$
c_{x,y,\lambda;r}=\sum_{p\in\mathbf{N},t\in\mathbf{N}}(-1)^{x+t}v_i^{e(-(y-p+t)p+x+t)}\begin{bmatrix}r+p\\ t\end{bmatrix}_i\begin{bmatrix}y\\ p\end{bmatrix}_i.
$$

Note that only finitely many terms of this sum can be $\neq 0$ (those for which $p\le y$ and $t\le r+p$); here we have used that $r\in\mathbf{N}$. In particular the sum (ii) is defined in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ and has a value $\tau''_{i,e;r}$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

Next we compute formally the sum (ii) for $r \in -\mathbf{N}$ (using 1.4):

$$\sum_{m,n,p\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-m+n-p+r} (-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)} \theta_i^{(m)+}\theta_i^{(n)-}1_{\lambda+pi'}\theta_i^{(p)+}$$

$$= \sum_{m\in\mathbf{N},n\in\mathbf{Z},p\in\mathbf{Z},t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-m+n-p+r} (-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)} \begin{bmatrix} n+p-\langle i,\lambda+pi'\rangle \\ t \end{bmatrix}_i \times$$

$$\times\, \theta_i^{(m)+}\theta_i^{(p-t)+}1_{\lambda+pi'-(n+p-t)i'}\theta_i^{(n-t)-}$$

$$= \sum_{m\in\mathbf{N},n\in\mathbf{Z},p\in\mathbf{Z},t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-m+n-p+r} (-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)} \begin{bmatrix} m-r \\ t \end{bmatrix}_i \times$$

$$\times \begin{bmatrix} m+p-t \\ m \end{bmatrix}_i \theta_i^{(m+p-t)+}1_{\lambda-(n-t)i'}\theta_i^{(n-t)-}$$

$$= \sum_{m\in\mathbf{N},x\in\mathbf{Z},y\in\mathbf{Z},t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=y-x+r} (-1)^{x+t} v_i^{e(-m(x+t-m)+y+t)} \begin{bmatrix} m-r \\ t \end{bmatrix}_i \times$$

$$\times \begin{bmatrix} x \\ m \end{bmatrix}_i \theta_i^{(x)+}1_{\lambda-yi'}\theta_i^{(y)-}$$

$$= \sum_{x\in\mathbf{N},y\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=y-x+r} \tilde{c}_{x,y,\lambda;r}\theta_i^{(x)+}1_{\lambda-yi'}\theta_i^{(y)-},$$

where the last product $\theta_i^{(x)+}1_{\lambda-yi'}\theta_i^{(y)-}$ belongs to $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ (see [L1, 25.3.1]) and

$$\tilde{c}_{x,y,\lambda;r} = \sum_{m\in\mathbf{N},t\in\mathbf{N}} (-1)^{x+t} v_i^{e(-m(x+t-m)+y+t)} \begin{bmatrix} m-r \\ t \end{bmatrix}_i \begin{bmatrix} x \\ m \end{bmatrix}_i.$$

Note that only finitely many terms of this sum can be $\neq 0$ (those for which $m \le x$ and $t \le m-r$); here we have used that $r \in -\mathbf{N}$. In particular the sum (ii) is defined in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ and has a value $\tau''_{i,e;r}$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

From the computations above we see also that the sum

$$\sum_{m,n,p\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X} (-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)} \theta_i^{(m)+}\theta_i^{(n)-}\theta_i^{(p)+}1_\lambda$$

is defined in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ and its value $\tau''_{i,e} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ is equal to $\sum_{r\in\mathbf{Z}} \tau''_{i,e,r}$.

In the formula for $c_{x,y,\lambda;0}$ we have

$$\sum_{t\in\mathbf{N}} (-1)^{x+t} v_i^{e(-(y-p+t)p+x+t)} \begin{bmatrix} r+p \\ t \end{bmatrix}_i = (-1)^x v_i^{e(-(y-p)p+x)}\delta_{p,0} = (-1)^x v_i^{ex}\delta_{p,0}$$

hence $c_{x,y,\lambda;0} = (-1)^x v_i^{ex}$ and

$$\tau''_{i,e;0} = \sum_{y\in\mathbf{Z},x\in\mathbf{Z},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle=-y+x} (-1)^x v_i^{ex}\theta_i^{(x)-}1_{\lambda+yi'}\theta_i^{(y)+}.$$

We see that $\tau''_{i,e;0} = s''_{i,e}$. Similarly, we see that the family defining the sum (i) is defined hence it has a value $\tau'_{i,e;r}$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$, that the sum

$$\sum_{m,n,p\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X} (-1)^n v_i^{e(-mp+n)} \theta_i^{(m)-} \theta_i^{(n)+} \theta_i^{(p)-} 1_\lambda,$$

is defined in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ and its value $\tau'_{i,e} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ is equal to $\sum_{r\in\mathbf{Z}} \tau'_{i,e,r}$. We see also that $\tau'_{i,e;0} = s'_{i,e}$. (These statements could be also deduced from the earlier part of the proof using that $\tau''_{i,e;r} = \omega(\tau'_{i,e.r})$.)

In the remainder of the proof we assume that $v = 1$ in A. In this case in the formula defining $c_{x,y,\lambda;r}$ with $r > 0$ we have $\sum_{t\in\mathbf{N}} (-1)^{x+t} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} r+p \\ t \end{smallmatrix}\right]_i = 0$ since $r + p > 0$ and $v = 1$. Hence $c_{x,y,\lambda;r} = 0$ and $\tau''_{i,e;r} = 0$ for $r > 0$. In the formula defining $\tilde{c}_{x,y,\lambda;r}$ with $r < 0$ we have $\sum_{t\in\mathbf{N}} (-1)^{x+t} \left[\begin{smallmatrix} m-r \\ t \end{smallmatrix}\right]_i = 0$ since $m-r > 0$ hence $\tilde{c}_{x,y,\lambda;r} = 0$ and $\tau''_{i,e;r} = 0$ for $r < 0$. We see that $\tau''_{i,e;r} = 0$ for $r \ne 0$ and $\tau''_{i,e} = \tau''_{i,e;0} = s''_{i,e}$. Applying ω we see that $\tau'_{i,e;r} = 0$ for $r \ne 0$ and $\tau'_{i,e} = \tau'_{i,e;0} = s'_{i,e}$. It is clear that $\tau''_{i,e} = x_i(1)y_i(-1)x_i(1)$, $\tau'_{i,e} = y_i(1)x_i(-1)y_i(1)$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$. Hence (d) follows. Now (e) follows from (d) using 1.18(a) and the fact that $\hat{D} : \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$ is an algebra homomorphism.

2.3. Let $i \in I, e = \pm 1$. Let $T'_{i,e}, T''_{i,e}$ be the algebra automorphisms of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ defined in [L1, 41.1.8]. For any $M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$ let $T'_{i,e} : M \to M$, $T''_{i,e} : M \to M$ be the A-linear isomorphisms defined in [L1, 41.2.3]. From the definitions we have $T'_{i,e}(z) = \tau'_{i,e;0}z$, $T''_{i,e}(z) = \tau''_{i,e;0}z$ for $z \in M$ (using the $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$-module structure of M). By [L1, 41.2.4], for $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A, z \in M$ we have

$$T'_{i,e}(uz) = T'_{i,e}(u)(T'_{i,e}(z)), \quad T''_{i,e}(uz) = T''_{i,e}(u)(T''_{i,e}(z)),$$

hence, using 2.2(b):

(a) $$s'_{i,e}uz = T'_{i,e}(u)(s'_{i,e}z), \quad s''_{i,e}uz = T''_{i,e}(u)(s''_{i,e}z).$$

We show:

(b) $$s'_{i,e}s''_{i,-e} = 1.$$

Let $s = s'_{i,e}s''_{i,-e} - 1 \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$. We have $s = \sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a$ with $n_a \in A$. If $M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$ and $z \in M$ we have $sz = T'_{i,e}T''_{i,-e}(z) - z = 0$, see [L1, 41.2.4]. In particular if $\lambda, \lambda' \in X^+$ we have $s(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes \eta_\lambda) = 0$ in ${}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,A} \otimes_A \Lambda_{\lambda',A}$. Hence $\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}} n_a a(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes \eta_\lambda) = 0$. Since the elements $a(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes \eta_\lambda)$ with $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ form a basis of ${}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,A} \otimes_A \Lambda_{\lambda',A}$ it follows that $n_a = 0$ for any $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$. Since $\dot{\mathbf{B}} = \cup_{\lambda,\lambda'} \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ we see that $n_a = 0$ for any $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ hence $s = 0$ and (b) is proved.

We show:

(c) *for any* $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ *we have* $T'_{i,e}(u) = s'_{i,e}us'^{-1}_{i,e}$, $T''_{i,e}(u) = s''_{i,e}us''^{-1}_{i,e}$.

If $M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$ and $z \in M$ we have (using (b),(a)) $s'_{i,e}us'^{-1}_{i,e}s'_{i,e}z = s'_{i,e}uz = T'_{i,e}(u)(z)$. Thus, setting $u' = s'_{i,e}us'^{-1}_{i,e} - T'_{i,e}(u) \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$, we have $u'z = 0$. Since this holds for any M, z we see as in the proof of (b) that $u' = 0$. This proves the first equality in (c). The second equality is proved similarly.

2.4. Let $i \neq j$ in I. Let $e = \pm 1$. Let $n = n_{ij} = n_{ji}$ be as in 1.1. We show:
(a) $s'_{i,e} s'_{j,e} s'_{i,e} \cdots = s'_{j,e} s'_{i,e} s'_{j,e} \ldots$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$;
(b) $s''_{i,e} s''_{j,e} s''_{i,e} \cdots = s''_{j,e} s''_{i,e} s''_{j,e} \ldots$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$;
(all products in (a) and (b) have n factors).
Let $s_1 \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ be the left hand side minus the right hand side of (a). If $M \in \mathfrak{C}_A$ and $z \in M$, we have $s_1 z = (T'_{i,e} T'_{j,e} T'_{i,e} \ldots)z - (T'_{j,e} T'_{i,e} T'_{j,e} \ldots)z$ and this is 0 by [L1, 41.2.4(a)]. Thus $s_1 z = 0$. Since this holds for any M, z we see as in the proof of 2.3(b) that $s_1 = 0$. Thus (a) holds. The proof of (b) is similar.

2.5. Let $e = \pm 1$. Let $w \in W$. From 2.4(a),(b) we deduce by a standard argument that there are unique elements $w'_e \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$, $w''_e \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ such that $w'_e = s'_{i_1,e} s'_{i_2,e} \ldots s'_{i_r,e}$, $w''_e = s''_{i_1,e} s''_{i_2,e} \ldots s''_{i_r,e}$ for any sequence $i_1, i_2, \ldots i_r$ in W such that $w = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \ldots s_{i_r}$ in W with $r = l(w)$. Using 2.3(b) we see that $w'_e (w^{-1})''_{-e} = 1$. From the definitions we have $\omega(w'_e) = w''_e$.

2.6. Let $e = \pm 1$. Assume that $v = 1$ in A. From 2.2(d) we see that for $i \in I$, $s'_{i,e}, s''_{i,e}$ are independent of the choice of e; we denote them by s'_i, s''_i. Using this and the definitions we see that for $w \in W$, w'_e, w''_e are independent of the choice of e; we denote them by w', w''. Using 2.2(e) and the fact that $\hat{D}$ is an algebra homomorphism we see that
(a) $\hat{D}(w') = w' \otimes w'$, $\hat{D}(w'') = w'' \otimes w''$ (in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$) for any $w \in W$.

2.7. Let $\dot{\mathbf{B}}^+ = \{b^+ 1_\lambda; b \in \mathbf{B}, \lambda \in X\} = \{1_{\lambda'} b^+; b \in \mathbf{B}, \lambda' \in X\}$, a subset of $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$, see [L1, 25.2.6]. Let $\dot{\mathbf{B}}^- = \{b^- 1_\lambda; b \in \mathbf{B}, \lambda \in X\} = \{1_{\lambda'} b^-; b \in \mathbf{B}, \lambda' \in X\}$, a subset of $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$. Let $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^+$ (resp. $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$) be the A-submodule of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ spanned by $\dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$ (resp. by $\dot{\mathbf{B}}^-$). Now $\dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$ (resp. $\dot{\mathbf{B}}^-$) is a basis of the A-module $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^+$ (resp. $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$) and $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^+, \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$ are subalgebras of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$. From the definitions we have $\omega(b^+ 1_\lambda) = b^- 1_{-\lambda}$ for $b \in \mathbf{B}$, $\lambda \in X$. Hence setting $a = b^+ 1_\lambda \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$ we have $e_a = 1$ and $a^! = b^- 1_{-\lambda}$ (see 1.5). Thus, $\omega : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ restricts to a bijection $\dot{\mathbf{B}}^+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \dot{\mathbf{B}}^-$ and to an A-algebra isomorphism $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$.

For $b, b' \in \mathbf{B}$ we set $b^+ = \sum_{\lambda \in X} b^+ 1_\lambda \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$, $b'^- = \sum_{\lambda \in X} b'^- 1_\lambda \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$. Then the elements $b^+ 1_\lambda b'^- \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$, $b'^- 1_\lambda b^- \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ (as in 1.4) which are not products in $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$, can be interpreted as products $b^+ \cdot 1_\lambda \cdot b'^-$, $b'^- \cdot 1_\lambda \cdot b^+$ in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$.

2.8. Assume that $v = 1$ in A. Let w_0 be as in 1.1. Let $n = l(w_0)$. We fix a sequence $i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_n$ in I such that $s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \ldots s_{i_n} = w_0$. For any $c \in \mathbf{N}$ and $k \in [1, n]$ there is a unique element $x_{c,k} \in \mathbf{f}_A$ such that in $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ we have

$$T''_{i_1,1} T''_{i_2,1} \ldots T''_{i_{k-1},1} (\theta_{i_k}^{(c)+} 1_{s_{i_{k-1}} s_{i_{k-2}} \ldots s_{i_1} \lambda}) = x_{c,k}^+ 1_\lambda$$

for any $\lambda \in X^+$. (See [L1, 41.1.3].) For any $\mathbf{c} = (c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n) \in \mathbf{N}^n$ we set

$$x_{\mathbf{c}} = x_{c_1,1} x_{c_2,2} \ldots x_{c_n,n} \in \mathbf{f}_A.$$

By [L1, 41.1.4], [L1, 41.1.7], the set $\{x_{\mathbf{c}}; \mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n\}$ is an A-basis of $\mathbf{f}_A$. We show:

(a) *For any* $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n$ *we have*

$$\hat{D}(x^+_{\mathbf{c}}) = \sum_{\mathbf{c}',\mathbf{c}'' \in \mathbf{N}; \mathbf{c}'+\mathbf{c}''=\mathbf{c}} x^+_{\mathbf{c}'} \otimes x^+_{\mathbf{c}''} \text{ in } \hat{\mathbf{U}}^{(2)}.$$

(The last sum is defined since $\mathbf{c}', \mathbf{c}''$ only take finitely many values.) For any $k \in [1,n], c \in \mathbf{N}$ we have

$$\hat{D}(x^+_{c,k}) = \sum_{\substack{c',c'' \in \mathbf{N} \\ c'+c''=c}} x^+_{c',k} \otimes x^+_{c'',k}.$$

(We use the formulas $T''_{i,1}(u) = s''_{i,1} u s''^{-1}_{i,1}$, see 2.3(c), and $\hat{D}(s''_{i,1}) = s''_{i,1} \otimes s''_{i,1}$, see 2.2(e).) It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{D}(x^+_{\mathbf{c}}) &= \hat{D}(x^+_{c_1,1})\hat{D}(x^+_{c_2,2}) \dots \hat{D}(x^+_{c_n,n}) \\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{c}',\mathbf{c}'' \in \mathbf{N}; \mathbf{c}'+\mathbf{c}''=\mathbf{c}} (x^+_{c'_1,1} x^+_{c'_2,2} \dots x^+_{c'_n,n}) \otimes (x^+_{c''_1,1} x^+_{c''_2,2} \dots x^+_{c''_n,n})\end{aligned}$$

which yields (a).

3. The Hopf algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$

3.1. In this section we define the Hopf algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ as a submodule of the dual of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A$ defined in terms of $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$. We also study some basis properties of $\mathbf{O}_A$.

For any A-module V we set $V^\diamond = \mathrm{Hom}_A(V, A)$. For any $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we define a linear form $a^* : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A \to A$ by $a' \mapsto \delta_{a,a'}$ for all $a' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$. Let $\mathbf{O}_A$ be the A-submodule of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^\diamond$ spanned by $\{a^*; a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}\}$. Thus $\{a^*; a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}\}$ is an A-basis of $\mathbf{O}_A$. We define an A-algebra structure on $\mathbf{O}_A$ by the rule $a^* b^* = \sum_{c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}} \hat{m}^{a,b}_c c^*$ for any a, b in $\dot{\mathbf{B}}$. (The sum is well defined by 1.16.) This algebra structure has a unit element namely 1_0^*. The A-linear map $\delta : \mathbf{O}_A \to \mathbf{O}_A \otimes_A \mathbf{O}_A$ given by $c^* \mapsto \sum_{(a,b) \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}} m^c_{a,b} a^* \otimes b^*$ is well defined by 1.8; we call it comultiplication. Define an A-linear map (antipode) $S : \mathbf{O}_A \to \mathbf{O}_A$ by $S(a^*) = s_a \underline{a}^*$ (see 1.5) for $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$. Using 1.5(i)-(vi), 1.5(ix)-(xii) we see that $(\mathbf{O}_A, \delta, S)$ is a Hopf algebra over A with 1 whose counit $\mathbf{O}_A \to A$ is given by $a^* \mapsto 1$ if $a = 1_\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in X$ and $a^* \mapsto 0$ if $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ is not of the form $1_\lambda, \lambda \in X$. From the definitions it is clear that $\mathbf{O}_A = A \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathbf{O}_{\mathcal{A}}$ as a Hopf algebra. Define an A-linear involution $\omega : \mathbf{O}_A \to \mathbf{O}_A$ by $\omega(a^*) = e_a a^{!*}$ (see 1.5) for $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$. This is an isomorphism of the algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ onto the algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ with the opposite multiplication (see 1.5(viii)) preserving 1; moreover it is compatible with the comultiplication of $\mathbf{O}_A$ (see 1.5(vii)).

3.2. We can reformulate 1.15(a) as follows.

(a) *Let* $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$. *Assume that* $\lambda, \lambda', \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda'_1, \lambda'_2$ *in* X^+ *are such that* $\lambda = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2$, $\lambda' = \lambda'_1 + \lambda'_2$, $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$. *There exists a function* $h : \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1} \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2} \to \mathcal{A}$ *such that* $\sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1}, b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}} h(a,b) a^* b^* = c^*$ *in* $\mathbf{O}_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Here $a^* b^*$ is product in $\mathbf{O}_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Proposition 3.3. *The A-algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ is finitely generated.*

We choose $\lambda^1, \lambda^2, \dots, \lambda^r$ in $X^+ - \{0\}$ such that $X^+ = \mathbf{N}\lambda^1 + \mathbf{N}\lambda^2 + \dots + \mathbf{N}\lambda^r$. Let $\Gamma^+ = \cup_{j \in [1,r]} \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda^j,0}$, $\Gamma^- = \cup_{j\in[1,r]} \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{0,\lambda^j}$, $\Gamma = \Gamma^+ \cup \Gamma^-$. We show:

(a) *The (finite) set $\{b^*; b \in \Gamma\}$ generates the A-algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$.*

We can assume that $A = \mathcal{A}$. For any $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ let $N = N_c$ be the smallest integer ≥ 0 such that there exist $(n_1, n_2, \dots, n_r) \in \mathbf{N}^r$, $(n'_1, n'_2, \dots, n'_r) \in \mathbf{N}^r$ with

(b) $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ where $\lambda = n_1\lambda^1 + n_2\lambda^2 + \dots + n_r\lambda^r$, $\lambda' = n'_1\lambda^1 + n'_2\lambda^2 + \dots + n'_r\lambda^r$ and $\sum_j n_j + \sum_j n'_j = N$.

Clearly N_c is well defined. Let $\mathfrak{F}$ be the $\mathcal{A}$-subalgebra (with 1) of $\mathbf{O}_{\mathcal{A}}$ generated by Γ. It is enough to show that $c^* \in \mathfrak{F}$ for any $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$. We shall prove this by induction on N_c. If $N_c = 0$ then $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{0,0}$ hence $c = 1_0$ and c^* is the unit element of $\mathbf{O}_{\mathcal{A}}$. If $N_c = 1$ then $c \in \Gamma$ and $c^* \in \mathfrak{F}$. Assume now that $N_c = N \geq 2$ and that the result is known for any $c' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ with $N_{c'} < N$. We can find λ, λ' in X^+ and $(n_j) \in \mathbf{N}^r, (n'_j) \in \mathbf{N}^r$ so that (b) holds. We can find $\lambda'_1, \lambda'_1, \lambda_2, \lambda'_2$ in X^+ such that $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = \lambda$, $\lambda'_1 + \lambda'_2 = \lambda'$ and either $(\lambda_1, \lambda'_1) = (\lambda^j, 0)$ for some j or $(\lambda_1, \lambda'_1) = (0, \lambda^j)$ for some j. For any $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1}$ we have $N_a \leq 1$; for any $b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}$ we have $N_b \leq N - 1$. We can write $c^* = \sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_1,\lambda'_1}, b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda_2,\lambda'_2}} h(a,b)a^*b^*$ as in 3.2(a). By the induction hypothesis, for each (a,b) in the sum we have $a^* \in \mathfrak{F}$, $b^* \in \mathfrak{F}$; hence $c^* \in \mathfrak{F}$. This completes the inductive proof of (a). The proposition is proved.

3.4. Let $\lambda \in X^+$. The sets $\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,0}, \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{0,\lambda}$ which enter in the definition of Γ in 3.3 can be described as follows:

(a) $$\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,0} = \{b^+ 1_{-\lambda}; b \in \mathbf{B}'_\lambda\}, \quad \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{0,\lambda} = \{b^- 1_\lambda; b \in \mathbf{B}_\lambda\}.$$

We only prove the first of these equalities; the proof of the other equality is similar. For $b \in \mathbf{B}'_\lambda$ we have $b^+1_{-\lambda}(\xi_{-\lambda} \otimes \eta_0) = (b^+1_{-\lambda}\xi_{-\lambda}) \otimes \eta_0 \neq 0$. Since $b^+1_{-\lambda} \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$, it follows that $b^+1_{-\lambda} \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,0}$. Thus $\{b^+1_{-\lambda}; b \in \mathbf{B}'_\lambda\} \subset \dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,0}$. Since this is an inclusion of finite sets with the same cardinal, it is an equality, as required.

We see that

(b) *the number of generators of the A-algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ given by the proof of 3.3 is at most* $2\sum_{s=1}^r \dim \Lambda_{\lambda^s}$.

3.5. For any $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$ (resp. $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^-$) the restriction of the linear form $a^* : \dot{\mathbf{U}}_A \to A$ to $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^+$ (resp. $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$) is denoted again by a^*. Let $\mathbf{O}_A^+$ (resp. $\mathbf{O}_A^-$) be the A-submodule of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^{+\diamond}$ (resp. $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_A^{-\diamond}$) spanned by $\{a^*; a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+\}$ (resp. $\{a^*; a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^-\}$). Note that $\{a^*; a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+\}$ (resp. $\{a^*; a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^-\}$) is an A-basis of $\mathbf{O}_A^+$ (resp. $\mathbf{O}_A^-$). We define an A-algebra structure on $\mathbf{O}_A^\pm$ by the rule $a^*b^* = \sum_{c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^\pm} \hat{m}_c^{a,b} c^*$ for any a, b in $\dot{\mathbf{B}}^\pm$. (The sum is well defined by 1.16.) The (surjective) A-linear map $\pi^+ : \mathbf{O}_A \to \mathbf{O}_A^+$ given by $a^* \mapsto a^*$ (if $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$), $a^* \mapsto 0$ (if $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} - \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$), respects the algebra structures. (If $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$, $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$, $b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$, $\hat{m}_c^{a,b} \neq 0$ then $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$,

$b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$). Similarly, the (surjective) A-linear map $\pi^- : \mathbf{O}_A \to \mathbf{O}_A^-$ given by $a^* \mapsto a^*$ (if $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^-$), $a^* \mapsto 0$ (if $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} - \dot{\mathbf{B}}^-$), respects the algebra structures. It follows that the algebras $\mathbf{O}_A^+$, $\mathbf{O}_A^-$ are associative with 1. Define an A-linear map $\delta^\pm : \mathbf{O}_A^\pm \to \mathbf{O}_A^\pm \otimes_A \mathbf{O}_A^\pm$ by

$$\delta^\pm(c^*) = \sum_{(a,b)\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}^\pm\times\dot{\mathbf{B}}^\pm} m_{a,b}^c a^* \otimes b^*$$

for any $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^\pm$. The sum is well defined by 1.8. Note that $\pi^\pm$ is compatible with $\delta, \delta^\pm$. Define an A-linear map $S^\pm : \mathbf{O}_A^\pm \to \mathbf{O}_A^\pm$ by $S^\pm(a^*) = s_a \underline{a}^*$ for $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^\pm$. (We then have $\underline{a} \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^\pm$.) Note that $(\mathbf{O}_A^\pm, \delta^\pm, S^\pm)$ is a Hopf algebra over A with 1 and with counit $a^* \mapsto 1$ if $a = 1_\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in X$ and $a^* \mapsto 0$ if $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^\pm$ is not of the form $1_\lambda, \lambda \in X$. From the definitions we have $\mathbf{O}_A^\pm = A \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} \mathbf{O}_{\mathcal{A}}^\pm$ as Hopf algebras. Define an A-linear isomorphism $\omega : \mathbf{O}_A^+ \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{O}_A^-$ by $\omega(a^*) = a^{!*}$ (see 1.5) for $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$. (Recall that $e_a = 1$.) This is an isomorphism of the algebra $\mathbf{O}_A^+$ onto the algebra $\mathbf{O}_A^-$ with opposed multiplication.

3.6. Let $\iota : \mathbf{O}_A \to \mathbf{O}_A^- \otimes_A \mathbf{O}_A^+$ be the A-linear map given by the composition $\mathbf{O}_A \xrightarrow{\delta} \mathbf{O}_A \otimes_A \mathbf{O}_A \xrightarrow{\pi^-\otimes_A\pi^+} \mathbf{O}_A^- \otimes_A \mathbf{O}_A^+$. (Note that ι is an A-algebra homomorphism.)

Lemma 3.7. *The A-linear map ι is a split injection.*

For $\lambda \in X^+$ let Z_λ be the set of pairs $(a,b) \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^- \times \dot{\mathbf{B}}^+$ such that $a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda], b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda], a1_\lambda = a, 1_\lambda b = b$. By [L2, 4.4] for any $(a,b) \in Z_\lambda$ there is a unique $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda]$ such that $m_{a,b}^c = \delta_{c,c'}$ for any $c' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda]$; moreover $(a,b) \mapsto c$ is a bijection $\psi_\lambda : Z_\lambda \xrightarrow{\sim} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda]$. Let $Z = \sqcup_{\lambda\in X^+} Z_\lambda$. Then $\psi := \sqcup_\lambda \psi_\lambda : Z \to \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ is a bijection.

Let $\underline{Z}$ be the A-submodule of $\mathbf{O}_A^- \otimes_A \mathbf{O}_A^+$ spanned by $\{a^* \otimes b^*; (a,b) \in Z\}$. Define an A-linear map $\rho : \mathbf{O}_A^- \otimes_A \mathbf{O}_A^+ \to \underline{Z}$ by sending a basis element $a^* \otimes b^*$ to itself if $(a,b) \in Z$ and to 0 otherwise. It is enough to show that $\rho\iota$ is an isomorphism of A-modules.

Let $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda]$, $\lambda \in X^+$. By definition we have $r\iota(c^*) = \sum_{(a,b)\in Z} m_{a,b}^c a^* \otimes b^*$. If $(a,b) \in Z_{\lambda'}, \lambda' \in X^+$ and $m_{a,b}^c \neq 0$ then as in the proof of 1.8 we have $\lambda' \le \lambda$. Thus

$$\rho\iota(c^*) = a_0^* \otimes b_0^* + \sum_{\lambda'\in X^+;\lambda'<\lambda} \sum_{(a,b)\in Z_{\lambda'}} m_{a,b}^c a^* \otimes b^*$$

where $(a_0, b_0) = \psi_\lambda^{-1}(c) \in Z_\lambda$. We identify $\underline{Z}$ with $\mathbf{O}_A$ as A-modules via the bijection $a^* \otimes b^* \mapsto c^*$ (with $c = \psi(a,b)$) between the bases of $\underline{Z}$, $\mathbf{O}_A$. Then we have

$$\rho\iota(c^*) = c^* + \sum_{\lambda'\in X^+;\lambda'<\lambda} \sum_{c'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']} x_{c',c} c'^*$$

where $x_{c',c} \in A$. We see that $\rho\iota$ is represented by a square upper triangular matrix with entries in A and with 1 on diagonal. It follows that $\rho\iota$ is an isomorphism. The lemma is proved.

3.8. In the rest of this section we assume that $v=1$ in A.

For $a,b\in\mathbf{B}$ we have $ab=\sum_{c\in\mathbf{B}}\mu_{a,b}^c c$ (in $\mathbf{f}_A$) where $\mu_{a,b}^c\in A$ are zero for all but finitely many c. In the case where $A=\mathcal{A}$ we define a homomorphism of $\mathcal{A}$-algebras $\underline{r}:\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}\longrightarrow\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}\otimes_\mathcal{A}\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}$ as the restriction of the homomorphism $r:\mathbf{f}\longrightarrow\mathbf{f}\otimes\mathbf{f}$ given in [L1, 1.2.6]. For general A we define a homomorphism of A-algebras $\underline{r}:\mathbf{f}_A\longrightarrow\mathbf{f}_A\otimes_A\mathbf{f}_A$ by appplying $A\otimes_\mathcal{A}?$ to the homomorphism $\underline{r}:\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}\longrightarrow\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}\otimes_\mathcal{A}\mathbf{f}_\mathcal{A}$. For any a,b,c in $\mathbf{B}$ we define $\hat\mu_c^{a,b}\in A$ by the following requirement: for any $c\in\mathbf{B}$ we have $\underline{r}(c)=\sum_{a,b\in\mathbf{B}}\hat\mu_c^{a,b}a\otimes b$ (in the last sum $\hat\mu_c^{a,b}$ is 0 for all but finitely many (a,b)). We define an A-algebra homomorphism S from $\mathbf{f}_A$ to $\mathbf{f}_A$ with the opposite multiplication by $S(\theta_i^{(m)})=(-1)^m\theta_i^{(m)}$ for all $i\in I,m\in\mathbf{N}$. For any $a\in\mathbf{B}$ we have $S(a)=q_a\tilde a$ where $a\mapsto\tilde a$ is an involution of $\mathbf{B}$ and $q_a=\pm1$. Note that the quantities $\mu_{a,b}^c,\hat\mu_c^{a,b},q_a$ (in A) are the images of the corresponding quantities in $\mathcal{A}$ under the given homomorphism $\mathcal{A}\longrightarrow A$. Now $(\mathbf{f}_A,\underline{r},S)$ is a Hopf algebra over A with 1 whose counit $\mathbf{f}_A\longrightarrow A$ is given by $a\mapsto\delta_{a,1}$ for $a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}$. For any $a\in\mathbf{B}$ let $a^*:\mathbf{f}_A\longrightarrow A$ be the A-linear form given by $a^*(b)=\delta_{a,b}$ for $b\in\mathbf{B}$. Let $\mathbf{o}_A$ be the A-submodule of $\mathbf{f}_A^\diamond$ spanned by $\{a^*;a\in\mathbf{B}\}$. Note that $\{a^*;a\in\mathbf{B}^+\}$ is an A-basis of $\mathbf{o}_A$. We define an A-algebra structure on $\mathbf{o}_A$ by the rule $a^*b^*=\sum_{c\in\mathbf{B}}\hat\mu_c^{a,b}c^*$ for any a,b in $\mathbf{B}^\pm$. (The sum is well defined by homogeneity reasons.) This algebra structure is associative with unit element 1^*. Define an A-linear map (comultiplication) $\delta_0:\mathbf{o}_A\longrightarrow\mathbf{o}_A\otimes_A\mathbf{o}_A$ by

$$\delta_0(c^*)=\sum_{(a,b)\in\mathbf{B}\times\mathbf{B}}\mu_{a,b}^c a^*\otimes b^*$$

for any $c\in\mathbf{B}$. (The sum is well defined by homogeneity reasons.) Define an A-linear map $S:\mathbf{o}_A\longrightarrow\mathbf{o}_A$ (antipode) by $S(a^*)=q_a\tilde a^*$ for $a\in\mathbf{B}$. Note that $(\mathbf{o}_A,\delta_0,S)$ is a Hopf algebra over A with 1 and with counit $a^*\mapsto\delta_{a,1}$. From the definitions we have $\mathbf{o}_A=A\otimes_\mathcal{A}\mathbf{o}_\mathcal{A}$ as Hopf algebras. Define a (surjective) A-linear map $\pi^{>0}:\mathbf{O}_A\longrightarrow\mathbf{o}_A$ by $a^*\mapsto b^*$ if $a=b^+1_\lambda$ for some $b\in\mathbf{B},\lambda\in X$ and $a^*\mapsto0$ if $a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ is not of the form above. Define a (surjective) A-linear map $\pi^{<0}:\mathbf{O}_A\longrightarrow\mathbf{o}_A$ by $a^*\mapsto b^*$ if $a=b^-1_\lambda$ for some $b\in\mathbf{B},\lambda\in X$ and $a^*\mapsto0$ if $a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ is not of the form above. Note that $\pi^{>0}$ and $\pi^{<0}$ respect the A-algebra structures and the unit elements. They are also compatible with δ,δ_0.

3.9. Let $A[X]$ be the group algebra of X with coefficients in A. Define a (surjective) A-linear map $\pi^0:\mathbf{O}_A\longrightarrow A[X]$ by $a^*\mapsto1_\lambda$ if $a=1_\lambda$ for some $\lambda\in X$ and $a^*\mapsto0$ if $a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ is not of this form. Note that π^0 respects the A-algebra structures and the unit elements.

Let $\iota':\mathbf{O}_A\longrightarrow\mathbf{o}_A\otimes_A A[X]\otimes_A\mathbf{o}_A$ be the A-linear map given by the composition $\mathbf{O}_A\xrightarrow{(\delta\otimes1)\delta}\mathbf{O}_A\otimes_A\mathbf{O}_A\otimes_A\mathbf{O}_A\xrightarrow{\pi^{<0}\otimes_A\pi^0\otimes_A\pi^{>0}}\mathbf{o}_A\otimes_A A[X]\otimes_A\mathbf{o}_A$. (Note that ι' is an A-algebra homomorphism.) We have the following variant of Lemma 3.7:

Lemma 3.10. *The A-linear map ι' is a split injection. (Recall that $v=1$ in A.)*

Let $Z_\lambda, \psi_\lambda, Z, \psi$ be as in 3.7. Let $\underline{Z}'$ be the A-submodule of $\mathbf{o}_A \otimes_A A[X] \otimes_A \mathbf{o}_A$ spanned by $\{a_1^* \otimes \lambda \otimes b_1^*; (a_1^- 1_\lambda, 1_\lambda b_1^+) \in Z\}$. Define an A-linear map

$$\rho' : \mathbf{o}_A \otimes_A A[X] \otimes_A \mathbf{o}_A \longrightarrow \underline{Z}'$$

by sending a basis element $a_1^* \otimes \lambda \otimes b_1^*$ to itself if $(a_1^- 1_\lambda, 1_\lambda b_1^+) \in Z$ and to 0 otherwise. It is enough to show that $\rho'\iota'$ is an isomorphism of A-modules. Let $c \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda]$, $\lambda \in X^+$. By definition we have

$$\rho'\iota'(c^*) = \sum_{\lambda' \in X} \sum_{(a,b) \in Z_{\lambda'}} m_{a,b}^c a_1^* \otimes \lambda' \otimes b_1^*$$

where $a_1, b_1 \in \mathbf{B}$ are defined in terms of a, b by $a = a_1^- 1_\lambda$, $b = 1_\lambda b_1^+$. If $(a,b) \in Z_{\lambda'}$, $\lambda' \in X^+$ and $m_{a,b}^c \neq 0$ then as in the proof of 1.8 we have $\lambda' \le \lambda$. Thus

$$\rho'\iota'(c^*) = a_0^* \otimes \lambda \otimes b_0^* + \sum_{\lambda' \in X^+; \lambda' < \lambda} \sum_{(a,b) \in Z_{\lambda'}} m_{a,b}^c a_1^* \otimes \lambda' \otimes b_1^*$$

where $a_0, b_0 \in \mathbf{B}$ are given by $(a_0^- 1_\lambda, 1_\lambda b_0^+) = \psi_\lambda^{-1}(c) \in Z_\lambda$ and a_1, b_1 are as above. We identify $\underline{Z}'$ with $\mathbf{O}_A$ as A-modules via the bijection $a_1^* \otimes \lambda \otimes b_1^* \mapsto c^*$ (with $c = \psi(a_1^- 1_\lambda, 1_\lambda b_1^+)$) between the bases of $\underline{Z}'$, $\mathbf{O}_A$. Then we have

$$\rho'\iota'(c^*) = c^* + \sum_{\lambda' \in X^+; \lambda' < \lambda} \sum_{c' \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']} x'_{c',c} c'^*$$

where $x'_{c',c} \in A$. We see that $\rho'\iota'$ is represented by a square upper triangular matrix with entries in A and with 1 on diagonal. It follows that $\rho'\iota'$ is an isomorphism. The lemma is proved.

3.11. Let $\{x_{\mathbf{c}}; \mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n\}$ be the A-basis of $\mathbf{f}_A$ defined in 2.8. For any $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n$ we define an A-linear function $\xi_{\mathbf{c}} : \mathbf{f}_A \longrightarrow A$ by $\xi_{\mathbf{c}}(x_{\mathbf{c}'}) = \delta_{\mathbf{c},\mathbf{c}'}$ for any $\mathbf{c}' \in \mathbf{N}^n \times X$.

Lemma 3.12. *(a) $\{\xi_{\mathbf{c}}; \mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n\}$ is an A-basis of $\mathbf{o}_A$.*
(b) If $\mathbf{c}', \mathbf{c}'' \in \mathbf{N}^n$, then $\xi_{\mathbf{c}'}\xi_{\mathbf{c}''} = \xi_{\mathbf{c}'+\mathbf{c}''}$, product in $\mathbf{o}_A$.

Note that each summand $\mathbf{f}_{\nu,A}$ of $\mathbf{f}_A$ is a free A-module of finite rank with basis given by its intersection with $\mathbf{B}$; this A-module also has as a basis its intersection with the A-basis $\{x_{\mathbf{c}}; \mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n\}$ of $\mathbf{f}_A$. It follows that $\{\xi_{\mathbf{c}}; \mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n\}$ and $\{b^*; b \in \mathbf{B}\}$ span the same A-submodule of $\mathbf{f}_A^\diamond$ namely the set of A-linear functions $\mathbf{f}_A \longrightarrow A$ which vanish on $\mathbf{f}_{\nu,A}$ for all but finitely many ν. This proves (a).

We prove (b). For any $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n$ we can write uniquely $x_{\mathbf{c}} = \sum_{b \in \mathbf{B}} h_{\mathbf{c},b} b$ where $h_{\mathbf{c},b} \in A$ are zero for all but finitely many b; for any $b \in \mathbf{B}$ we can write uniquely $b = \sum_{\mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n} \tilde{h}_{b,\mathbf{c}} x_{\mathbf{c}}$ where $\tilde{h}_{b,\mathbf{c}} \in A$ are zero for all but finitely many $\mathbf{c}$. We then have $\xi_{\mathbf{c}} = \sum_{b \in \mathbf{B}} \tilde{h}_{b,\mathbf{c}} b^*$ and $b^* = \sum_{\mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n} h_{\mathbf{c},b} \xi_{\mathbf{c}}$. We have

$$\xi_{\mathbf{c}'}\xi_{\mathbf{c}''} = (\sum_{b' \in \mathbf{B}} \tilde{h}_{b',\mathbf{c}'} b'^*)(\sum_{b'' \in \mathbf{B}} \tilde{h}_{b'',\mathbf{c}''} b''^*) = \sum_{a,b',b'' \in \mathbf{B}} \tilde{h}_{b',\mathbf{c}'} \tilde{h}_{b'',\mathbf{c}''} \hat{\mu}_a^{b',b''} a^*$$

hence (b) is equivalent to the set of equalities

(c) $$\sum_{b',b''\in\mathbf{B}}\tilde h_{b',\mathbf{c}'}\tilde h_{b'',\mathbf{c}''}\hat\mu_a^{b',b''}=\tilde h_{a,\mathbf{c}'+\mathbf{c}''}.$$

for any $\mathbf{c}',\mathbf{c}'',a$. The equality in 2.8(a) can be rewritten as

$$\underline{r}(x_{\mathbf{c}})=\sum_{\mathbf{c}',\mathbf{c}''\in\mathbf{N};\mathbf{c}'+\mathbf{c}''=\mathbf{c}}x_{\mathbf{c}'}\otimes x_{\mathbf{c}''}$$

hence as

$$\sum_{a',a'',b\in\mathbf{B}}h_{\mathbf{c},b}\hat\mu_b^{a',a''}a'\otimes a''=\sum_{a',a''\in\mathbf{B},\mathbf{c}',\mathbf{c}''\in\mathbf{N}^n;\mathbf{c}'+\mathbf{c}''=\mathbf{c}}h_{\mathbf{c}',a'}h_{\mathbf{c}'',a''}a'\otimes a''.$$

Thus.

$$\sum_{b\in\mathbf{B}}h_{\mathbf{c},b}\hat\mu_b^{a',a''}=\sum_{\mathbf{c}',\mathbf{c}'')\in\mathbf{N}^n;\mathbf{c}'+\mathbf{c}''=\mathbf{c}}h_{\mathbf{c}',a'}h_{\mathbf{c}'',a''}$$

for any $a',a''\in\mathbf{B},\mathbf{c}\in\mathbf{N}^n$. We multiply both sides by $\tilde h_{c,\mathbf{c}}\tilde h_{a',\mathbf{c}_1'}\tilde h_{a'',\mathbf{c}_1''}$ and sum over all $\mathbf{c},a',a''$. We obtain the equalities (c). This proves (b). The lemma is proved.

Lemma 3.13. *Assume that $v=1$ in A. Recall that $n=l(w_0)$. Let $A[t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n]$ be the algebra of polynomials with coefficients in A in the indeterminates $t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n$. Define an A-linear map $\kappa:\mathbf{o}_A\longrightarrow A[t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n]$ by $\xi_{\mathbf{c}}\mapsto t_1^{c_1}t_2^{c_2}\dots t_n^{c_n}$ for any $\mathbf{c}=(c_1,c_2,\dots,c_n)\in\mathbf{N}^n$. Then κ is an A-algebra isomorphism.*

κ is an A-linear isomorphism by 3.12(a). It is compatible with the algebra structures by 3.12(b). The lemma is proved.

3.14. Define $\tilde\iota':\mathbf{O}_A\longrightarrow A[t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n]\otimes_A A[X]\otimes_A A[t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n]$ as the composition $(\kappa\otimes1\otimes\kappa)\iota'$ where $\iota':\mathbf{O}_A\longrightarrow\mathbf{o}_A\otimes_A A[X]\otimes_A\mathbf{o}_A$ is as in 3.9.

Theorem 3.15. *Recall the assumption that $v=1$ in A. The A-linear map $\tilde\iota'$ is a split injection. It is also an imbedding of A-algebras with 1. Thus, the A-algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ is isomorphic to a finitely generated A-subalgebra (with 1) of $A[t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n]\otimes_A A[X]\otimes_A A[t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n]$. In particular, if A is an integral domain then $\mathbf{O}_A$ is an integral domain.*

The fact that $\tilde\iota'$ is a split injection follows from 3.10 and the fact that $\kappa\otimes1\otimes\kappa$ is an isomorphism of A-modules. The fact that $\tilde\iota'$ is an algebra homomorphism follows from the fact that ι' is an algebra homomorphism and that κ is an algebra isomorphism. The fact that the algebra $\mathbf{O}_A$ is finitely generated follows from 3.3. If A is an integral domain then $A[t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n]\otimes_A A[X]\otimes_A A[t_1,t_2,\dots,t_n]$ is an integral domain hence so is $\mathbf{O}_A$. The theorem is proved.

4. The group G_A

4.1. In this section we assume that $v=1$ in A.

In analogy with [Ko], we define G_A as the set of A-algebra homomorphisms $\mathbf{O}_A \to A$ which take 1 to 1. Since $\mathbf{O}_A$ is a Hopf algebra over A with 1 and with counit, G_A has a natural group structure. More explicitly, G_A is the set of all A-linear functions $\phi : \mathbf{O}_A \to A$ such that $\phi(a^*b^*) = \phi(a^*)\phi(b^*)$ for all $a, b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}$ and such that $\phi(1_0^*) = 1$. By the correspondence $\phi \mapsto \sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \phi(a^*)a$ we identify G_A with the subset of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ defined as

$$\{\sum_{a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} n_a a \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A; n_{1_0} = 1, \sum_{c\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}} \hat{m}_c^{a,b} n_c = n_a n_b \text{ for all } a, b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}\}$$

or equivalently as $\{\xi \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A; \hat{D}(\xi) = \xi \otimes \xi, \epsilon(\xi) = 1\}$. Note that G_A is closed under the multiplication in the algebra $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$. Thus the multiplication in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ induces an associative monoid structure on G_A. Since the unit element 1 of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ satisfies $\hat{D}(1) = 1\otimes 1$, $\epsilon(1) = 1$, it belongs to G_A and plays the role of a unit element for the monoid structure of G_A. If $\xi \in G_A$, we have $\hat{D}(S(\xi)) = S^{(2)}(\hat{D}(\xi)) = S^{(2)}(\xi\otimes\xi) = S(\xi) \otimes S(\xi)$ and $\epsilon(S(\xi)) = \epsilon(\xi) = 1$. Thus $S(\xi) \in G_A$. From 1.5(xi) we have $\mathbf{m}(S^{(0,1)}(\hat{D}(\xi))) = \xi$. In our case this can be written as $\mathbf{m}(S^{(0,1)}(\xi\otimes\xi)) = \xi$ that is, $\mathbf{m}(\xi \otimes S(\xi)) = \xi$ and $\xi S(\xi) = \xi$. We see that any element of G_A has a right inverse in the monoid G_A. Hence any element of G_A has a left inverse in the monoid G_A. Thus G_A is a group (a subgroup of the group of invertible elements of the algebra $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$). From the definitions we see that the algebra involution $\omega : \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ restricts to an involution $\omega : G_A \to G_A$ which is a group isomorphism.

4.2. Let $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0}$ (resp. $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{<0}$) be the A-submodule of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ consisting of all elements of the form $\sum_{b\in\mathbf{B},\lambda\in X} n_b(1_\lambda b^+)$ (resp. $\sum_{b\in\mathbf{B},\lambda\in X} n_b(b^- 1_\lambda)$) where $n_b \in A$. Let $\mathfrak{G}_A$ be the set of A-algebra homomorphisms $\mathbf{o}_A \to A$ which take 1 to 1. Since $\mathbf{o}_A$ is a Hopf algebra over A with 1 and with counit, $\mathfrak{G}_A$ has a natural group structure. Note that $\mathfrak{G}_A$ is the set of A-linear maps $\phi : \mathbf{o}_A \to A$ such that $\phi(a^*b^*) = \phi(a^*)\phi(b^*)$ for all $a, b \in \mathbf{B}$ and such that $\phi(1) = 1$. (Here a^*b^* is the product in $\mathbf{o}_A$.) By the correspondence $\phi \mapsto \sum_{a\in\mathbf{B},\lambda\in X} \phi(a^*)a^- 1_\lambda$ we identify $\mathfrak{G}_A$ with the set of all $\xi \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{<0}$ such that $\hat{D}(\xi) = \xi\otimes\xi$ (in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$) and $\epsilon(\xi) = 1$ or equivalently with $G_A^{<0} := G_A \cap \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{<0}$. Similarly, by the correspondence $\phi \mapsto \sum_{a\in\mathbf{B},\lambda\in X} \phi(a^*)1_\lambda a^+$ we identify $\mathfrak{G}_A$ with the set of all $\xi \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0}$ such that $\hat{D}(\xi) = \xi \otimes \xi$ (in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{(2)}$) and $\epsilon(\xi) = 1$ or equivalently with $G_A^{>0} := G_A \cap \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0}$. The group structure on $\mathfrak{G}_A$ coincides with that induced from the group structure of G_A via either one of the isomorphisms $\mathfrak{G}_A \xrightarrow{\sim} G_A^{<0}$, $\mathfrak{G}_A \xrightarrow{\sim} G_A^{>0}$.

Let $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^0$ be the set of elements of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ of the form $\sum_{\lambda\in X} n_\lambda 1_\lambda$ with $n_\lambda \in A$. Let $T_A = \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^0 \cap G_A$. Thus T_A is the set of elements of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ of the form $\sum_{\lambda\in X} n_\lambda 1_\lambda$ with $n_\lambda \in A^\circ$ such that $\lambda \mapsto n_\lambda$ is a group homomorphism $X \to A^\circ$. Clearly, T_A is an abelian subgroup of G_A. Note that T_A can be identified with $\mathrm{Hom}(X, A^\circ) = A^\circ \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}}$

Y. The isomorphism between $A^\circ \otimes Y$ and T_A associates to $d \otimes y$ (where $d \in A^\circ$, $y \in Y$) the element $\sum_{\lambda \in X} d^{\langle y, \lambda \rangle} 1_\lambda$ of T_A. (Since $d \in A^\circ$, it can be raised to any integer power.) Note that T_A can be also identified with the set of homomorphisms of A-algebras $A[X] \to A$ preserving 1, by $[g = \sum_{\lambda \in X} n_\lambda 1_\lambda \in T_A] \mapsto [\lambda \mapsto n_\lambda]$. We show:

(a) *multiplication in G_A defines an injective map $G_A^{<0} \times T_A \times G_A^{>0} \to A$.*

Let $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$ be the set of elements of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ of the form $\sum_{a \in \dot{\mathbf{B}}^-} n_a a$. Let $\xi_1, \xi'_1 \in G_A^{<0}$, $\xi_2, \xi'_2 \in T_A$, $\xi_3, \xi'_3 \in G_A^{>0}$ be such that $\xi_1 \xi_2 \xi_3 = \xi'_1 \xi'_2 \xi'_3$ in G_A. Then $\xi'_3 \xi_3^{-1} = \xi_2'^{-1} \xi_1'^{-1} \xi_1 \xi_2$. The right hand side is contained in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$ since $G_A^{<0}, T_A$ are contained in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$ and $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$ is closed under multiplication in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$. Thus we have $\xi'_3 \xi_3^{-1} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^-$. Since $G_A^{>0} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0}$ and $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0}$ is closed under multiplication in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ we have also $\xi'_3 \xi_3^{-1} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0}$. Thus $\xi'_3 \xi_3^{-1} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^- \cap \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0}$. From the definitions we have $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^- \cap \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0} = \{1\}$. Thus $\xi'_3 \xi_3^{-1} = 1$ so that $\xi'_3 = \xi_3$. It follows that $\xi_1 \xi_2 = \xi'_1 \xi'_2$. Then $x_1'^{-1} x_1 = x'_2 x_2^{-1}$ belongs to both $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{<0}$ and to $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^0$ which have intersection $\{1\}$. Thus $x_1'^{-1} x_1 = x'_2 x_2^{-1} = 1$ and (a) follows.

From the definitions we see that the involution $\omega : G_A \to G_A$ interchanges $G_A^{>0}$ with $G_A^{<0}$ and its restriction to T_A is given by $g \mapsto g^{-1}$.

4.3. For any $i \in I$, $h \in A$ we have $x_i(h) \in G_A^{>0}$, $y_i(h) \in G_A^{<0}$. (We use 1.18(a).)

For any $w \in W$, the elements w', w'' of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$ (see 2.5, 2.6) belong to G_A. (We use 2.6(a).) We have $w'(w^{-1})'' = 1$, see 2.5.

Now W acts on T_A by $w : \sum_{\lambda \in X} n_\lambda 1_\lambda \mapsto \sum_{\lambda \in X} n_{w^{-1}(\lambda)} 1_\lambda$. This corresponds to the W-action on $A^\circ \otimes Y$ given by $w : d \otimes y \mapsto d \otimes w(y)$. This W action on T_A is denoted by $w : g \mapsto w(g)$. We show:

(a) *If $w \in W$, $g \in T_A$ then $w(g) = w' g w'^{-1} = w'' g w''^{-1}$.*

Using the definition of w' we see that to prove the first equality in (a) we may assume that $w = s_i$ for some $i \in I$. In this case it is enough to show that $1_{s_i(\lambda)} = s'_i 1_\lambda (s'_i)^{-1}$ or that $1_{s_i(\lambda)} = T'_{i,1}(1_\lambda)$ for any $\lambda \in X$. This follows from [L1, 41.1.2]. The proof of the second equality in (a) is similar.

4.4. Let $i \in I$, $u \in A^\circ$. Let $t_i(u) = \sum_{\lambda \in X} u^{\langle i, \lambda \rangle} 1_\lambda \in T_A$. We show:

(a) $s''_i = s'_i t_i(-1)$ in G_A.

We have

$$s'_i t_i(-1) = \sum_{y \in \mathbf{Z}, x \in \mathbf{Z}, \lambda, \lambda' \in X; \lambda' = \lambda - y i', \langle i, \lambda \rangle = x + y} (-1)^y (-1)^{\langle i, \lambda' \rangle} \theta_i^{(x)-} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(y)+}.$$

It is enough to show that $(-1)^{y + \langle i, \lambda - y i' \rangle} = (-1)^x$ in the sum above. This follows from $\langle i, i' \rangle = 2$ and $y + \langle i, \lambda \rangle = x \mod 2$.

4.5. Let $i \in I$. Let $e, f, g \in A$ be such that $d := eg + f^2 \in A^\circ, f \in A^\circ$. Define $e', f', g' \in A$ by $e' = ed^{-1}, f' = fd^{-1}, g' = gd^{-1}$. Note that $d' := e'g' + f'^2 = d^{-1} \in A^\circ$, $f' \in A^\circ$ and $e = e'd'^{-1}, f = f'd'^{-1}, g = g'd'^{-1}$. We show:

(a) $$y_i(e) t_i(f^{-1}) x_i(g) = x_i(g') t_i(f') y_i(e').$$

We compute the left hand side in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$:

$$\sum_{\substack{c,c'\in\mathbf{N},\\ \lambda\in X}} e^c f^{-\langle i,\lambda\rangle} g^{c'} \theta_i^{(c)-} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(c')+} = \sum_{\substack{c,c'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\\ \langle i,\lambda\rangle\ge c+c'}} e^c f^{-\langle i,\lambda\rangle} g^{c'} \theta_i^{(c)-} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(c')+}$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{c,c',t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\\ \langle i,\lambda\rangle< c+c'}} e^c f^{-\langle i,\lambda\rangle} g^{c'} \binom{c+c'-\langle i,\lambda\rangle}{t} \theta_i^{(c'-t)+} 1_{\lambda-(c+c'-t)i'} \theta_i^{(c'-t)-}$$

$$= \sum_{c,c'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle\ge c+c'} e^c f^{-\langle i,\lambda\rangle} g^{c'} \theta_i^{(c)-} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(c')+}$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{r,r'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda'\in X\\ \langle i,-\lambda'\rangle>r+r'}} \sum_{t\in\mathbf{N}} e^{r'+t} f^{-\langle i,\lambda'+(r+r'+t)i'\rangle} g^{r+t} \binom{-r-r'-\langle i,\lambda'\rangle}{t} \theta_i^{(r)+} 1_{\lambda'} \theta_i^{(r')-}$$

$$= \sum_{c,c'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\langle i,\lambda\rangle\ge c+c'} e^c f^{-\langle i,\lambda\rangle} g^{c'} \theta_i^{(c)-} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(c')+}$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{r,r'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda'\in X;\\ \langle i,-\lambda'\rangle>r+r'}} e^{r'} f^{-\langle i,\lambda'+(r+r')i'\rangle} g^r (1+ef^{-2}g)^{-r-r'-\langle i,\lambda'\rangle} \theta_i^{(r)+} 1_{\lambda'} \theta_i^{(r')-}.$$

We compute the right hand side of (a) in $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_A$:

$$\sum_{\substack{c,c'\in\mathbf{N},\\ \lambda\in X}} g'^c f'^{\langle i,\lambda\rangle} e'^{c'} \theta_i^{(c)+} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(c')-} = \sum_{\substack{c,c'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\\ -\langle i,\lambda\rangle> c+c'}} g'^c f'^{\langle i,\lambda\rangle} e'^{c'} \theta_i^{(c)+} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(c')-}$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{c,c',t\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;\\ -\langle i,\lambda\rangle\le c+c'}} g'^c f'^{\langle i,\lambda\rangle} e'^{c'} \binom{c+c'+\langle i,\lambda\rangle}{t} \theta_i^{(c'-t)-} 1_{\lambda+(c+c'-t)i'} \theta_i^{(c-t)+}$$

$$= \sum_{c,c'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;-\langle i,\lambda\rangle> c+c'} g'^c f'^{\langle i,\lambda\rangle} e'^{c'} \theta_i^{(c)+} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(c')-}$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{s,s'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda'\in X;\\ \langle i,\lambda'\rangle\ge s+s'}} \sum_{t\in\mathbf{N}} g'^{s'+t} f'^{\langle i,\lambda'-(s+s+t)i'\rangle} e'^{s+t} \binom{-s-s'+\langle i,\lambda'\rangle}{t} \theta_i^{(s)-} 1_{\lambda'} \theta_i^{(s')+}$$

$$= \sum_{c,c'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda\in X;-\langle i,\lambda\rangle> c+c'} g'^c f'^{\langle i,\lambda\rangle} e'^{c'} \theta_i^{(c)+} 1_\lambda \theta_i^{(c')-}$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{s,s'\in\mathbf{N},\lambda'\in X;\\ \langle i,\lambda'\rangle\ge s+s'}} g'^{s'} f'^{\langle i,\lambda'-(s+s)i'\rangle} e'^s (1+g'f'^{-2}e')^{-s-s'+\langle i,\lambda'\rangle} \theta_i^{(s)-} 1_{\lambda'} \theta_i^{(s')+}.$$

It remains to show:

$$e^c f^{-\langle i,\lambda\rangle} g^{c'} = g'^{c'} f'^{\langle i,\lambda-(c+c')i'\rangle} e'^c (1+g'f'^{-2}e')^{-c-c'+\langle i,\lambda\rangle},$$

$$g'^c f'^{\langle i,\lambda\rangle} e'^{c'} = e^{c'} f^{-\langle i,\lambda+(c+c')i'\rangle} g^c (1+ef^{-2}g)^{-c-c'-\langle i,\lambda\rangle}$$

for any $c, c' \in \mathbf{N}$, $\lambda \in X$. This is immediate.

4.6. Let $i \in I$ and let $u \in A^\circ$. We have

(a) $$x_i(u-1)y_i(1)x_i(u^{-1}-1)y_i(-u) = t_i(u) \in T_A.$$

Taking $e = 1$, $f = 1$, $g = u^{-1} - 1$ in 4.5(a) we obtain
$y_i(1)x_i(u^{-1}-1) = x_i(-u+1)t_u y_i(u)$;
(a) follows.

4.7. Let $w \in W$, $i \in I$ be such that $l(ws_i) = l(w) + 1$. Let $h \in A$. We show:
(a) $w''x_i(h)w''^{-1} \in G_A^{>0}$.
We can find a sequence $i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n$ in I as in 2.8 such that $w = s_{i_1}s_{i_2}\dots s_{i_{k-1}}$, $i = i_k$, $k - 1 = l(w)$. The equality

$$T''_{i_1,1}T''_{i_2,1}\dots T''_{i_{k-1},1}(\theta_{i_k}^{(c)+}1_{s_{i_{k-1}}s_{i_{k-2}}\dots s_{i_1}\lambda}) = x_{c,k}^+ 1_\lambda$$

in 2.8 (with $c \in \mathbf{N}, \lambda \in X$, and with $x_{c,k} \in \mathbf{f}_A$ independent of λ) can be rewritten as

$$w''(\theta_{i_k}^{(c)+}1_{s_{i_{k-1}}s_{i_{k-2}}\dots s_{i_1}\lambda})w''^{-1} = x_{c,k}^+ 1_\lambda.$$

(See 2.3(c).) We multiply this by h^c and sum over all $\lambda \in X$ and $c \in \mathbf{N}$; we obtain

$$w''x_i(h)w''^{-1} = \sum_{c\in\mathbf{N}} h^c x_{c,k}^+.$$

The sum in the right hand side is well defined since for some $\nu \in \mathbf{N}[I] - \{0\}$ we have $x_{c,k}^+ \in \mathbf{f}_{c\nu,A}$. Thus we have $w''x_i(h)w''^{-1} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0}$. Since $w''x_i(h)w''^{-1} \in G_A$ and $G_A \cap \hat{\mathbf{U}}_A^{>0} = G_A^{>0}$, the result follows.

4.8. In the setup of 2.8, for any $\mathbf{h} = (h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) \in A^n$ we set

$$\mathbf{x_h} = x_{i_1}(h_1)(s''_{i_1}x_{i_2}(h_2)s''^{-1}_{i_1})\dots \times (s''_{i_1}s''_{i_2}\dots s''_{i_{n-1}}x_{i_n}(h_n)s''^{-1}_{i_{n-1}}\dots s''^{-1}_{i_2}s''^{-1}_{i_1}).$$

From 4.7(a) we see that $\mathbf{x_h} \in G_A^{>0}$. We show:
(a) *The map* $A^n \to G_A^{>0}$, $\mathbf{h} \mapsto \mathbf{x_h}$ *is a bijection.*
For $\mathbf{h}$ as above we have

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{x_h} &= \sum_{c_1,c_2,\dots,c_n\in\mathbf{N},\lambda_1,\lambda_2,\dots,\lambda_n\in X} h_1^{c_1}h_2^{c_2}\dots h_n^{c_n}\\ &\times \theta_{i_1}^{(c_1)+}1_{\lambda_1}T''_{i_1,1}(\theta_{i_2}^{(c_2)+}1_{\lambda_2})\dots T''_{i_1,1}T''_{i_2,1}\dots T''_{i_{n-1},1}(\theta_{i_n}^{(c_n)+}1_{\lambda_n})\\ &= \sum_{\mathbf{c}\in\mathbf{N}^n,\lambda\in X} h_1^{c_1}h_2^{c_2}\dots h_n^{c_n} x_{\mathbf{c}}1_\lambda.\end{aligned}$$

Hence for $\mathbf{c} \in \mathbf{N}^n$ we have

(b) $$\mathbf{x_h}(\xi_\mathbf{c}) = h_1^{c_1} h_2^{c_2} \dots h_n^{c_n}.$$

Now the A-algebra homomorphisms $A[t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n] \longrightarrow A$ (preserving 1) are clearly in bijection with the points of A^n; to $(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_n) \in A^n$ corresponds the algebra homomorphism which takes t_r to h_r for $r \in [1, n]$. Composing with κ in 3.13, we obtain a bijection between the set of A-algebra homomorphisms $\mathbf{o}_A \longrightarrow A$ (preserving 1) and the set A^n. From (b) we see that under this bijection $\mathbf{x_h} \in G_A^{>0}$ corresponds to $\mathbf{h} \in A^n$. This proves (a).

4.9. For any $\lambda \in X$ we define a homomorphism $\chi_\lambda : T_A \longrightarrow A^\circ$ by $d \otimes y \mapsto d^{\langle y, \lambda \rangle}$ for $d \in A^\circ$, $y \in Y$ or equivalently by $\sum_{\lambda \in X} n_\lambda \lambda \mapsto n_\lambda$. For $t \in T_A$, $h \in A$, $i \in I$, we show:

(a) $$t x_i(h) t^{-1} = x_i(\chi_{i'}(t) h).$$

Writing $t = \sum_{\lambda \in X} n_\lambda \lambda$, we see that the left hand side of (a) is

$$\sum_{c \in \mathbf{N}, \lambda, \lambda' \in X} n_\lambda^{-1} n_{\lambda'} h^c 1_{\lambda'} \theta_i^{(c)+} 1_\lambda = \sum_{c \in \mathbf{N}, \lambda, \lambda' \in X} n_\lambda^{-1} n_{\lambda'} h^c \theta_i^{(c)+} 1_{\lambda' - ci'} 1_\lambda$$
$$= \sum_{c \in \mathbf{N}, \lambda \in X} n_\lambda^{-1} n_{\lambda + ci'} h^t \theta_i^{(c)+} 1_\lambda = \sum_{c \in \mathbf{N}, \lambda \in X} n_{i'}^c h^c \theta_i^{(c)+} 1_\lambda = x_i(n_{i'} h) = x_i(\chi_{i'}(t) h).$$

This proves (a).

In the setup of 2.8, let $k \in [1, n]$. Define a homomorphism $f_k : A \longrightarrow G_A^{>0}$ by $h \mapsto s''_{i_1} s''_{i_2} \dots s''_{i_{k-1}} x_{i_k}(h) {s''_{i_{k-1}}}^{-1} \dots {s''_{i_2}}^{-1} {s''_{i_1}}^{-1}$, From 3.13 we see that f_k is an isomorphism of A onto its image $f_k(A)$. We set $\lambda_k = s_{i_1} s_{i_2} \dots s_{i_{k-1}}(i'_k) \in X$. For $t \in T_A$, $h \in A$ we show:

(b) $$t f_k(h) t^{-1} = f_k(\chi_{\lambda_k}(t) h).$$

Let $t' = s_{i_{k-1}} \dots s_{i_2} s_{i_1}(t) \in T_A$. Using 4.3(a), we see that (b) is equivalent to $t' x_{i_k}(h) t'^{-1} = x_{i_k}(\chi_{\lambda_k}(t) h)$ that is, using (a), to $x_{i_k}(\chi_{i'_k}(t') h) = x_{i_k}(\chi_{\lambda_k}(t) h)$. It is enough to show that $\chi_{i'_k}(t') = \chi_{\lambda_k}(t)$. This is immediate from the definitions.

We show:

(c) *Let $w \in W$, $i \in I$. There exists $u \in A^\circ$ such that for any $h \in A$ we have $\omega(w'' x_i(h) w''^{-1}) = w'' y_i(uh) w''^{-1}$.*

Writing $w = s_{j_1} s_{j_2} \dots s_{j_r}$ with $j_1, j_2, \dots, j_r$ in I and $r = l(w)$ we have

$$w'' = s'_{j_1} t_{j_1}(-1) s'_{j_2} t_{j_2}(-1) \dots s'_{j_r} t_{j_r}(-1) = w' t$$

for some $t \in T_A$. Hence

$$w'' x_i(h) w''^{-1} = w' t x_i(h) t^{-1} w'^{-1} = w' x_i(uh) w'^{-1}$$

where $u = \chi_{i'}(t) \in A^\circ$, see 4.9(a). Using $\omega(w'') = w'$, $\omega(y_i(uh)) = x_i(uh))$, we obtain $w'' x_i(h) w''^{-1} = \omega(w'' y_i(uh) w''^{-1})$ and (c) is proved.

4.10. We now assume that A is an algebraically closed field. Since, by 3.15, $\mathbf{O}_A$ is a finitely generated A-algebra which is an integral domain, we see that G_A is a connected algebraic group over A with coordinate ring $\mathbf{O}_A$. Since, by 3.13, $\mathbf{o}_A$ is a finitely generated A-algebra which is an integral domain, we see that $\mathfrak{G}_A$ (and hence $G_A^{>0}$ and $G_A^{<0}$) are connected algebraic group over A with coordinate ring $\mathbf{o}_A$. Since the inclusions of $G_A^{>0}$ and $G_A^{<0}$ into G_A correspond to surjective algebra homomorphisms $\mathbf{O}_A \longrightarrow \mathbf{o}_A$ we see that $G_A^{>0}$ and $G_A^{<0}$ are closed subgroups of G_A. Also T_A is clearly a subtorus of G_A.

Theorem 4.11. *In the setup of 4.10, G_A is a connected reductive group over A with associated root datum the same as the one given in 1.1.*

From 3.13 we see that as an affine variety, $G_A^{>0}$ is isomorphic to the affine space A^n. It follows that $G_A^{>0}$ is a connected unipotent group. Similarly $G_A^{<0}$ is a connected unipotent group.

The T_A-action (conjugation) on the unipotent group $G_A^{>0}$ satisfies the hypotheses of [Bo, IV,14.4]: the induced T_A-action on Lie $G^{>0}$ is through one dimensional weight spaces corresponding to weights given by the distinct non-zero elements $\lambda_k (k \in [1,n])$ of X (see 4.9) and $\lambda_k, \lambda_{k'}$ are linearly independent in X for $k \neq k'$. (This is a well known property of the W-action on X.) Using *loc. cit* we see that any non-trivial closed subgroup of $G_A^{>0}$ which is stable under conjugation by T contains the subgroup $f_k(A)$ (see 4.9) for some $k \in [1,n]$; moreover, the centralizer of T_A in $G_A^{>0}$ is $\{1\}$.

From 3.10 we see that the morphism $G_A^{<0} \times T_A \times G_A^{>0} \longrightarrow G_A$ given by multiplication in G_A has dense image. Since T_A normalizes $G_A^{<0}$ we see that $G_A^{>0}T_A$ is a closed subgroup of G_A. Since $G_A^{<0}T_A G_A^{>0}$ is the orbit of 1 for an action of $(G_A^{<0}T) \times G_A^{>0}$ on G_A, we see that this orbit is locally closed in G_A. Since it is dense in G_A, we see that $G_A^{<0}T_A G_A^{>0}$ is open in G_A.

Since $G_A^{<0}T_A$ is solvable and connected, it is contained in some Borel subgroup B of G_A. Assume that $G_A^{<0}T_A$ is contained properly in B. Now $(G_A^{<0}T_A G_A^{>0}) \cap B$ is open in B. If ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 are elements of $G_A^{>0}, T_A, G_A^{>0}$ such that $\xi_1\xi_2\xi_3 \in B$, then using $\xi_1\xi_2 \in B$ we see that $\xi_3 \in B$. Thus $(G_A^{<0}T_A G_A^{>0}) \cap B = (G_A^{<0}T_A)(G_A^{>0} \cap B)$. If $G_A^{>0} \cap B = \{1\}$ it would follow that $(G_A^{>0}T_A G_A^{>0}) \cap B = G_A^{<0}T_A$ which is a proper closed subset of B; this contradicts the fact that $(G_A^{>0}T_A G_A^{>0}) \cap B$ is open (non-empty) in B. Thus we have $G_A^{>0} \cap B \neq \{1\}$. Since $G_A^{>0} \cap B$ is a unipotent subgroup of B, it is equal to $G_A^{>0} \cap B_u$ where B_u is the unipotent radical of B. Since $G_A^{>0} \cap B_u$ is a non-trivial closed subgroup of $G_A^{>0}$, stable under conjugation by T_A we see that we have $f_k(A) \subset G_A^{>0} \cap B_u$ for some $k \in [1,n]$. Since $f_k(A) \subset G_A^{>0}$, we have $\omega(f_k(A)) \subset G_A^{<0}$. Since $G_A^{<0}$ is a unipotent subgroup of B, we have $G_A^{<0} \subset B_u$ hence $\omega(f_k(A)) \subset B_u$. Thus there exists $w \in W$ and $i \in I$ such that $w''x_i(A)w'' \subset B_u$ and $\omega(w''x_i(A)w'') \subset B_u$. Hence, using 4.9(c), we have $w''y_i(A)w''^{-1}$. Thus $x_i(A)$ and $y_i(A)$ are contained in the unipotent group $w''^{-1}B_u w''$. Using 4.6, we deduce that for any $u \in A^\circ$ we have $t_i(u) \in w''^{-1}B_u w''$. Since $t_i(u) \in T_A$ is semisimple it follows that $t_i(u) = 1$ for all $u \in A - \{0\}$. From the definition of $t_i(u)$ we see that if we choose $u \in A - \{0, 1\}$ (recall that A is algebraically closed) then $t_i(u) \neq 1$. We have a contradiction. We see that $B = G_A^{<0} T_A$ so that $G_A^{<0} T_A$ is a Borel subgroup of G_A. Applying ω we see that $\omega(G_A^{<0} T_A) = G_A^{>0} T_A$ is a Borel subgroup of G_A. From 4.2(a) we see that $(G_A^{<0} T_A) \cap (G_A^{>0} T_A) = T_A$. Since the unipotent radical of G_A is contained in both Borel subgroups $G_A^{<0} T_A, G_A^{>0} T_A$, it must be also contained in their intersection, the torus T_A. Thus, the unipotent radical of G_A is $\{1\}$. We see that G_A is reductive. Since T_A is the intersection of two Borel subgroups of G_A, it must be a maximal torus of G_A. From the definitions we see that the weights of the adjoint action of T_A on the Lie algebra of G_A are exactly $\lambda_k (k \in [1, n])$, their negatives (each with multiplicity 1) and the 0 weight with multiplicity $\dim T_A$. It follows that the root datum associated to G_A is exactly the root datum given in 1.1. The theorem is proved.

5. From enveloping algebras to modified enveloping algebras

5.1. In this subsection we recall some definitions from [Ko].

Let $\mathbf{U_Q}$ be the $\mathbf{Q}$-algebra with 1 generated by the symbols x^+, x^- with $x \in \mathbf{f_Q}$ and $\underline{y}$ with $y \in Y$; these symbols are subject to the following relations:

$\mathbf{f_Q} \to \mathbf{U_Q}$, $x \mapsto x^\pm$ is a $\mathbf{Q}$-algebra homomorphism preserving 1;

$Y \to \mathbf{U_Q}$, $y \mapsto \underline{y}$ is $\mathbf{Z}$-linear;

$\underline{y}\underline{y'} = \underline{y'}\underline{y}$ for $y, y' \in Y$;

$\underline{y}\theta_i^\pm = \theta_i^\pm(\underline{y} \pm \langle y, i \rangle)$ for $y \in Y, i \in I$;

$\theta_i^+ \theta_j^- - \theta_j^- \theta_i^+ = \delta_{i,j} \underline{i}$ for $i, j \in I$.

Thus $\mathbf{U_Q}$ is the universal enveloping algebra attached to our root datum. There is a unique algebra homomorphism $\Delta : \mathbf{U_Q} \to \mathbf{U_Q} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{U_Q}$ such that $\Delta(\underline{y}) = \underline{y} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \underline{y}$ for $y \in Y$, $\Delta(\theta_i^\pm) = \theta_i^\pm \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \theta_i^\pm$ for $i \in I$. There is a unique algebra homomorphism S from $\mathbf{U_Q}$ to $\mathbf{U_Q}$ with the opposed multiplication such that $S(\underline{y}) = -\underline{y}$ for $y \in Y$, $S(\theta_i^\pm) = -\theta_i^\pm$ for $i \in I$. There is a unique algebra homomorphism $\epsilon : \mathbf{U_Q} \to \mathbf{Q}$ preserving 1 such that $\epsilon(\underline{y}) = 0$ for $y \in Y$, $\epsilon(\theta_i^\pm) = 0$ for $i \in I$. Then $(\mathbf{U_Q}, \Delta, S)$ is a Hopf algebra over $\mathbf{Q}$ with 1 and with counit ϵ.

Let $\mathfrak{C}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$ be the category whose objects are unital $\mathbf{U_Q}$-modules M such that $M = \oplus_{\lambda \in X} M^\lambda$ (as a vector space) where for any $\lambda \in X$ we have $M^\lambda = \{z \in M; \underline{y}z = \langle y, \lambda \rangle z$ for any $y \in Y\}$.

For any $M \in \mathfrak{C}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$ let C'_M be the $\mathbf{Q}$-subspace of $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{Q}}^\diamond$ spaned by the functions $u \mapsto z'(uz)$ for various $z \in M, z' \in M^\diamond$. Let $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}} = \sum_{M \in \mathfrak{C}'_{\mathbf{Q}}} C'_M$, a $\mathbf{Q}$-subspace of $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{Q}}^\diamond$. Now $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$ is a Hopf agebra over $\mathbf{Q}$ in which the multiplication is the "transpose" of $\Delta : \mathbf{U_Q} \to \mathbf{U_Q} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{U_Q}$, the comultiplication is the "transpose" of the multiplication $\mathbf{U_Q} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \mathbf{U_Q} \to \mathbf{U_Q}$, the antipode is the "transpose" of $S : \mathbf{U_Q} \to \mathbf{U_Q}$, the unit is the counit of $\mathbf{U_Q}$ and the counit is given by $f \mapsto f(1)$.

Let $\mathbf{U_Z}$ be the subring of $\mathbf{U_Q}$ generated by the elements

$\binom{\underline{y}}{k} = \underline{y}(\underline{y} - 1) \dots (\underline{y} - k + 1))/k!$

for $y \in Y, k \in \mathbf{N}$ and $\theta_i^{(m)+}$, $\theta_i^{(m)-}$ for $i \in I$, $m \in \mathbf{N}$. This is a $\mathbf{Z}$-lattice in $\mathbf{U_Q}$, called the Kostant $\mathbf{Z}$-form of $\mathbf{U_Q}$. Let $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Z}} = \{f \in \mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}}; f(\mathbf{U_Z}) \subset \mathbf{Z}\}$. This is a $\mathbf{Z}$-subalgebra with 1 of $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$; it inherits from $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$ a comultiplication, an antipode and a counit, which make it into a Hopf algebra over $\mathbf{Z}$ (here we use the fact that $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Z}}$ is a torsion free $\mathbf{Z}$-module).

If $v = 1$ in A we set $\mathbf{O}'_A = A \otimes \mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Z}}$; this is naturally a Hopf algebra over A. The following results show that our results about $\mathbf{O}_A$ apply also to $\mathbf{O}'_A$.

Proposition 5.2. *If $v = 1$ in A, we have canonically $\mathbf{O}'_A = \mathbf{O}_A$ as Hopf algebras over A.*

The proof is given in 5.9.

5.3. Let $\mathbf{P}$ be the $\mathbf{Q}$-algebra of functions $X \to \mathbf{Q}$ generated by the functions $\underline{y} : \lambda \mapsto \langle y, \lambda \rangle$ for various $y \in Y$. We regard $\mathbf{P}$ as a $\mathbf{Q}$-subalgebra with 1 of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}^0_{\mathbf{Q}}$ by $\phi \mapsto \sum_{\lambda \in X} \phi(\lambda) 1_\lambda$. For $y \in Y$, $h \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $k \in \mathbf{N}$ we set

$$\binom{\underline{y}+h}{k} = (\underline{y}+h)(\underline{y}+h-1)\dots(\underline{y}+h-k+1))/k! \in \mathbf{P}.$$

Let $\mathbf{P_Z}$ be the subring of $\mathbf{P}$ generated by the elements $\binom{\underline{y}}{k}$ for various $y \in Y, k \in \mathbf{N}$. Note that

(a) $\mathbf{P_Z} \subset \hat{\mathbf{U}}^0_{\mathbf{Z}}$,

(b) $\binom{\underline{y}+h}{k} \in \mathbf{P_Z}$ for any $y \in Y$, $h \in \mathbf{Z}$, $k \in \mathbf{N}$.

Let $\{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_r\}$ be a basis of the $\mathbf{Z}$-module Y. The following result is well known.

(c) *The elements $\phi_{\mathbf{k}} = \binom{\underline{y}_1}{k_1}\binom{\underline{y}_2}{k_2}\dots\binom{\underline{y}_r}{k_r}$ (with $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_r) \in \mathbf{N}^r$) form a $\mathbf{Z}$-basis of the $\mathbf{Z}$-module $\mathbf{P_Z}$ and a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis of the $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space $\mathbf{P}$.*

We show:

(d) *Let $N \geq 1$. Let $X_N = \{\lambda \in X; -N \leq \langle y_j, \lambda \rangle \leq N$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, r\}$. Let $\mathcal{M}_N$ be the set of all elements $\sum_{\lambda' \in X} n_{\lambda'} 1_{\lambda'} \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}^0_{\mathbf{Z}}$ such that $n_{\lambda'} = 0$ for $\lambda' \in X_N$. Let $\lambda \in X$. Then $1_\lambda \in \mathbf{P_Z} + \mathcal{M}_N$.*

If $\lambda \notin X_N$ then $1_\lambda \in \mathcal{M}_N$ and the result holds. Now assume that $\lambda \in X_N$. We have

$$\text{(e)} \quad \prod_{j \in [1,r]} \binom{\underline{y}_j + 2N - \langle y_j, \lambda \rangle}{2N} = \sum_{\substack{\lambda' \in X; \langle y_j, \lambda' \rangle \in (\infty, -\langle y_j, \lambda \rangle - 2N - 1] \cup [\langle y_j, \lambda \rangle, \infty) \\ \text{for } j \in [1,r]}} n_{\lambda'} 1_{\lambda'}$$

where $n_{\lambda'} \in \mathbf{Z}$ are such that $n_\lambda = 1$. For λ' in the last sum such that $\langle y_j, \lambda' \rangle \in (\infty, -\langle y_j, \lambda \rangle - 2N - 1]$ for some j we have $\langle y_j, \lambda' \rangle \leq -N - 1$ (since $-N \leq \langle y_j, \lambda \rangle$) hence $\lambda' \notin X_N$; the sum over all such λ' is in $\mathcal{M}_N$. On the other hand, the left hand side of (e) is in $\mathbf{P_Z}$. Thus (e) implies

$$\sum_{\lambda' \in X_N; \langle y_j, \lambda' \rangle \geq \langle y_j, \lambda \rangle \text{ for } j \in [1,r]} n_{\lambda'} 1_{\lambda'} \in \mathbf{P_Z} + \mathcal{M}_N$$

where $n_{\lambda'}\in\mathbf{Z}$ are such that $n_\lambda=1$. For any $\lambda'\in X_N$ we set $q_{\lambda'}=\sum_{j\in[1,r]}\langle y_j,\lambda'\rangle$ so that $-Nr\le q_{\lambda'}\le Nr$. We have

$$1_\lambda+\sum_{\lambda'\in X_N;\langle y_j,\lambda'\rangle\ge\langle y_j,\lambda\rangle\text{ for }j\in[1,r],q_{\lambda'}>q_\lambda}n_{\lambda'}1_{\lambda'}\in\mathbf{P_Z}+\mathcal{M}_N.$$

This shows by descending induction on q_λ (starting with $q_\lambda=Nr$) that $1_\lambda\in\mathbf{P_Z}+\mathcal{M}_N$ for any $\lambda\in X_N$. This proves (d).

5.4. There is a unique algebra homomorphism $\mathbf{U_Q}\to\hat{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Q}$ preserving 1 such that $\underline{y}\mapsto\sum_{\lambda\in X}\langle y,\lambda\rangle 1_\lambda$ for any $y\in Y$, $\theta_i^\pm\mapsto\theta_i^\pm$ (as in 2.7) for any $i\in I$. This homomorphism is injective and we identify $\mathbf{U_Q}$ with a subalgebra of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Q}$ via this homomorphism. We identify $\mathbf{P}$ with a subalgebra of $\mathbf{U_Q}$ by $\underline{y}\mapsto\underline{y}$. This makes $\mathbf{P}$ a subalgebra of $\hat{\mathbf{U}}^0_\mathbf{Q}$ (in the same way as in 5.3). Note that:

(a) *the elements $b^+\phi_\mathbf{k}b'^-$ with $b,b'\in\mathbf{B}$ and $\mathbf{k}\in\mathbf{N}^r$ form a $\mathbf{Z}$-basis of $\mathbf{U_Z}$ and a $\mathbf{Q}$-basis of $\mathbf{U_Q}$.*

We show that

(b) $\mathbf{U_Z}\subset\hat{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Z}$.

By (a) it is enough to show that for $b\in\mathbf{B}$ we have $b^+\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Z}$ (this is clear), $b^-\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Z}$ (this is clear) and that for $\mathbf{k}\in\mathbf{N}$ we have $\phi_\mathbf{k}\in\hat{\mathbf{U}}^0_\mathbf{Z}$ (this follows from 5.3(a)).

The category $\mathfrak{C}_\mathbf{Q}$ (see 1.6) is equivalent to the category $\mathfrak{C}'_\mathbf{Q}$: if $M\in\mathfrak{C}_\mathbf{Q}$ then M can be regarded as a $\hat{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Q}$-module as in 1.12 and then as $\mathbf{U_Q}$-module via the imbedding $\mathbf{U_Q}\subset\hat{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Q}$. This $\mathbf{U_Q}$-module structure makes M into an object of $\mathfrak{C}'_\mathbf{Q}$. This gives a functor $\mathfrak{C}_\mathbf{Q}\to\mathfrak{C}'_\mathbf{Q}$ which is easily seen to be an equivalence of categories. It is well known that

(c) *any object in $\mathfrak{C}_\mathbf{Q}$ is semisimple and the simple objects of $\mathfrak{C}_\mathbf{Q}$ are exactly the objects $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ for various $\lambda\in X^+$.*

For any $M\in\mathfrak{C}_\mathbf{Q}$ let C_M be the $\mathbf{Q}$-subspace of $\dot{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond_\mathbf{Q}$ spaned by the functions $u\mapsto z'(uz)$ for various $z\in M,z'\in M^\diamond$.

Lemma 5.5. *Let $f\in\dot{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond_\mathbf{Q}$. The following three properties are equivalent:*

(i) $f\in\mathbf{O_Q}$;

(ii) $f\in\sum_{M\in\mathfrak{C}_\mathbf{Q}}C_M$.

(iii) $f\in\sum_{\lambda\in X^+}C_{\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}}$.

Assume that (i) holds. To show (ii) we can assume that $f=a^*$ where $a\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ for some λ,λ' in X^+. Let $M={}^\omega\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}\otimes_\mathbf{Q}\Lambda_{\lambda',\mathbf{Q}}$. Let $z=\xi_\lambda\otimes\eta_{\lambda'}\in M$. Define $z'\in M^\diamond$ by $z'(a'z)=\delta_{a,a'}$ for any $a'\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$. For $a''\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}$ we have $z'(a''z)=a^*(a'')$ (if $a''\notin\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$ both sides are 0 since $a''z=0$; if $a''\in\dot{\mathbf{B}}_{\lambda,\lambda'}$, both sides are $\delta_{a,a''}$.) Hence $z'(uz)=a^*(u)$ for all $u\in\dot{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Q}$. Hence $a^*\in C_M$, as required.

Assume that (iii) holds. To show (i) we may assume that there exist $z\in M$, $z'\in M^\diamond$ with $M=\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$, $\lambda\in X^+$ such that $f(u)=z'(uz)$ for all $u\in\dot{\mathbf{U}}_\mathbf{Q}$.

Recall that, if $b \in \dot{\mathbf{B}} - \cup_{\lambda';\lambda \geq \lambda'} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']$, then b acts as 0 on M hence $f(b) = 0$. Let $f_1 = f - \sum_{b \in \cup_{\lambda';\lambda \geq \lambda'} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']} f(b) b^* \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond_{\mathbf{Q}}$. Note that $f_1(b) = 0$ if $b \in \cup_{\lambda';\lambda \geq \lambda'} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']$. If $b' \notin \cup_{\lambda';\lambda \geq \lambda'} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']$ then both f and $\sum_{b \in \cup_{\lambda';\lambda \geq \lambda'} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']} f(b) b^*$ vanish on b'. Hence $f_1(b') = 0$. We see that $f_1 = 0$ and $f = \sum_{b \in \cup_{\lambda';\lambda \geq \lambda'} \dot{\mathbf{B}}[\lambda']} f(b) b^*$. Thus $f \in \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{Q}}$, as required.

Assume that (ii) holds. Then (iii) holds since $C_{M' \oplus M''} = C_{M'} + C_{M''}$ for any M', M'' in $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ and any $M \in \mathfrak{C}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ is a direct sum of finitely many objects of the form $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$, $\lambda \in X^+$. The lemma is proved.

5.6. As in the proof of Lemma 5.5 we see that for $f \in \mathbf{U}^\diamond_{\mathbf{Q}}$ the following two properties are equivalent:

(i) $f \in \sum_{M \in \mathfrak{C}_{\mathbf{Q}}} C'_M$.

(ii) $f \in \sum_{\lambda \in X^+} C'_{\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}}$.

(Recall that $\mathfrak{C}_{\mathbf{Q}} = \mathfrak{C}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$.)

5.7. Let $\mathcal{O} = \oplus_{\lambda \in X^+} \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \Lambda^\diamond_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$, a $\mathbf{Q}$-vector space. We show:

(a) *the linear map* $\alpha : \mathcal{O} \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond_{\mathbf{Q}}$ *whose restriction to* $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \Lambda^\diamond_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ *is* $z \otimes z' \mapsto [u \mapsto z'(uz)]$ *is injective.*

For any finite subset F of X^+ let $\mathcal{O}_F = \oplus_{\lambda \in F} \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \Lambda^\diamond_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$. It is enough to verify that for any F as above, the linear map $\mathcal{O}_F \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond$ (restriction of $\mathcal{O} \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond$ in (a)) is injective.

Let $(\xi_\lambda)_{\lambda \in F} \in \ker(\mathcal{O}_F \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond)$. For $\lambda \in F$ we have $\xi_\lambda = \sum_j z_j^\lambda \otimes z_j'^\lambda$ with $z_j^\lambda \in \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$, $z_j'^\lambda \in \Lambda^\diamond_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$. For any $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ we have $\sum_{\lambda \in F} \sum_j z'^\lambda_j (u z_j^\lambda) = 0$. Using 5.4(c) we see that for any collection $(e_\lambda)_{\lambda \in F}$, $e_\lambda \in \mathrm{End}(\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}})$ we can find $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ such that u acts on $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ as e_λ. Hence we have $\sum_{\lambda \in F} \sum_j z'^\lambda_j (e_\lambda z_j^\lambda) = 0$ for any $(e_\lambda)_{\lambda \in F}$ as above. Hence for any $\lambda \in F$ we have $\sum_j z'^\lambda_j (e z_j^\lambda) = 0$ for any $e \in \mathrm{End}(\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}})$. Hence $\sum_j z_j^\lambda \otimes z'^\lambda_j = 0$ for any $\lambda \in F$. Thus $\xi_\lambda = 0$ for any $\lambda \in F$. This proves (a).

An entirely similar proof gives the following result.

(b) *the linear map* $\alpha' : \mathcal{O} \to \mathbf{U}^\diamond_{\mathbf{Q}}$ *whose restriction to* $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \Lambda^\diamond_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ *is* $z \otimes z' \mapsto [u \mapsto z'(uz)]$ *is injective.*

From 5.5, 5.6, we see that the image of α is $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ and the image of α' is $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$. Using (a),(b) we see that α, α' define isomorphisms $\mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{Q}}$, $\mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$.

Now let $\hat{\alpha} : \mathcal{O} \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond_{\mathbf{Q}}$ be the linear map whose restriction to $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}} \otimes_{\mathbf{Q}} \Lambda^\diamond_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ is $z \otimes z' \mapsto [u \mapsto z'(uz)]$. Let $\gamma : \hat{\mathbf{U}}^*_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \dot{\mathbf{U}}^\diamond_{\mathbf{Q}}$, $\gamma' : \hat{\mathbf{U}}^*_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \mathbf{U}^\diamond_{\mathbf{Q}}$ be the linear maps transpose to the imbeddings $\dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$, $\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{Q}} \to \hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$. From the definitions we have $\gamma\hat{\alpha} = \alpha$, $\gamma'\hat{\alpha} = \alpha'$. Since α is injective we see that $\hat{\alpha}$ is injective. Hence $\hat{\alpha}$ defines an isomorphism $\mathcal{O} \to \hat{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ where $\hat{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ is the image of $\hat{\alpha}$. We see that the image of $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ under γ is equal to the image of $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$ under γ' and both these images are equal to $\hat{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$. Now γ, γ' restrict to isomorphisms $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{Q}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$, $\mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \hat{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$. Thus both $\mathbf{O}_{\mathbf{Q}}, \mathbf{O}'_{\mathbf{Q}}$ can be canonically identified with $\hat{\mathbf{O}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$ hence also with each other. From the definitions we see that this identification of $\mathbf{O_Q}, \mathbf{O'_Q}$ is compatible with the Hopf algebra structures.

Lemma 5.8. *Let F be a finite subset of X^+.*

(i) Let $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}}$. There exists $u' \in \mathbf{U_Z}$ such that u, u' act in the same way on $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ for any $\lambda \in F$.

(ii) Let $u' \in \mathbf{U_Z}$. There exists $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ such that u, u' act in the same way on $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ for any $\lambda \in F$.

We can find $N \geq 1$ such that $\{\lambda \in X; 1_\lambda \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}} \neq 0\} \subset X_N$ (notation of 5.3(d)).

To prove (i) we may assume that $u = b^+ 1_\lambda b'^- \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ where $b, b' \in \mathbf{B}$, $\lambda \in X$. By 5.3(d) we can find $u_1 \in \mathbf{P_Z}$, $u_2 \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}^0_{\mathbf{Z}}$ such that $1_\lambda = u_1 + u_2$ and u_2 acts as 0 on $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ for any $\lambda \in F$. Then $b^+ u_2 b'^- \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ acts as 0 on $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ for any $\lambda \in F$. Hence $u = b^+ u_1 b'^- + b^+ u_2 b'^-$ acts in the same way as $b^+ u_1 b'^-$ on $\Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$ for any $\lambda \in F$. Hence $u' = b^+ u_1 b'^- \in \mathbf{U_Z}$ is as required in (i).

We prove (ii). We set $u = u' \sum_{\lambda \in X_N} 1_\lambda \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Q}}$. Since $u' \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ (see 5.4(b)) we see that $u \in \hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}}$. Thus, $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Q}} \cap \hat{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}} = \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}}$. Clearly, u is as required by (ii). The lemma is proved.

5.9. We prove Proposition 5.2. We can assume that $A = \mathbf{Z}$. Let Z (resp. Z') be the set of all $(\xi_\lambda)_{\lambda \in X^+} \in \mathcal{O}$, $\xi_\lambda = \sum_j z_j^\lambda \otimes z'^\lambda_j$ with $z_j^\lambda \in \Lambda_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$, $z'^\lambda_j \in \Lambda^\diamond_{\lambda,\mathbf{Q}}$, such that for any $u \in \dot{\mathbf{U}}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ (resp. any $u \in \mathbf{U_Z}$) we have $\sum_{\lambda \in X^+} \sum_j z'^\lambda_j (u z_j^\lambda) \in \mathbf{Z}$.

Under the identification $\mathcal{O} = \mathbf{O_Q}$ (resp. $\mathcal{O} = \mathbf{O'_Q}$) induced by α (resp. α') in 5.7, the subset $\mathbf{O_Z}$ (resp. $\mathbf{O'_Z}$) corresponds to the subset Z (resp. Z') of $\mathcal{O}$.

Since any element $(\xi_\lambda)_{\lambda \in X^+} \in \mathcal{O}$ has only finitely many non-zero components we see, using 5.8(i), that $Z' \subset Z$ and, using 5.8(ii), that $Z \subset Z'$. Thus $Z = Z'$. It follows that under the identification $\mathbf{O_Q} = \mathbf{O'_Q}$, $\mathbf{O_Z}$ corresponds to $\mathbf{O'_Z}$. Proposition 5.2 follows.

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