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ON QUASITRIANGULAR QUASI-HOPF ALGEBRAS AND A GROUP CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$

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ABSTRACT. A previously announced theorem is proved concerning the structure of quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebras in the framework of the theory of perturbations with respect to the Planck constant. In the process we use the pro-unipotent version of a group defined by Grothendieck that contains $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathbb{Q})$.

§1. Introduction

This paper is devoted primarily to the proof of a theorem announced in [1] concerning the structure of quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebras in the framework of the theory of perturbations with respect to the Planck constant h. As a technical tool we use the pro-unipotent version of a group introduced by Grothendieck in [2]—a group of enormous interest because of its close connection with $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$.

Let us recall the basic definitions of [1]. A quasi-Hopf algebra differs from a Hopf algebra in that the coassociativity axiom is replaced by a weaker condition. More precisely, a quasi-Hopf algebra over a commutative ring k, as defined in [1], is a set $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi)$, where A is an associative k-algebra with unity, Δ a homomorphism $A \to A \otimes A$, ε a homomorphism $A \to k$ (we assume that $\Delta(1) = 1$, $\varepsilon(1) = 1$), and Φ an invertible element of $A \otimes A \otimes A$, all these satisfying

$$(\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(\Delta(a)) = \Phi \cdot (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Delta(a)) \cdot \Phi^{-1}, \qquad a \in A, \tag{1.1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(\Phi) \cdot (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Phi) \\ = (1 \otimes \Phi) \cdot (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Phi) \cdot (\Phi \otimes 1),\end{aligned} \tag{1.2}$$

$$(\varepsilon \otimes \mathrm{id}) \circ \Delta = \mathrm{id} = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon) \circ \Delta, \tag{1.3}$$

$$(\mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Phi) = 1, \tag{1.4}$$

together with an axiom which in the Hopf case, i.e., for $\Phi = 1$, reduces to existence and bijectivity of an antipode. In the situation of the present paper, when $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi)$ is a deformation of a Hopf algebra depending on an "infinitely small" parameter h, this axiom is satisfied automatically by Theorem 1.6 of [1]. As in the Hopf case, Δ is called the comultiplication, and ε the counit.

The paper [1] generalized to the quasi-Hopf case the notion of quasitriangular Hopf algebra defined in §10 of [3] and inspired by the quantum method for the inverse problem [4]. Specifically, a quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebra is a set $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$, where $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi)$ is a quasi-Hopf algebra and R an

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invertible element of $A \otimes A$ such that

$$\Delta'(a) = R\Delta(a)R^{-1}, \qquad a \in A, \tag{1.5}$$

$$(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(R) = \Phi^{312} R^{13} (\Phi^{132})^{-1} R^{23} \Phi, \tag{1.6a}$$

$$(\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(R) = (\Phi^{231})^{-1} R^{13} \Phi^{213} R^{12} \Phi^{-1}. \tag{1.6b}$$

Here $\Delta' = \sigma \circ \Delta$, where $\sigma\colon A \otimes A \to A \otimes A$ interchanges the tensor factors. If $R = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i$ then by definition $R^{12} = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \otimes 1$, $R^{13} = \sum_i a_i \otimes 1 \otimes b_i$, and $R^{23} = \sum_i 1 \otimes a_i \otimes b_i$. We also need to explain that, for example, if $\Phi = \sum_j x_j \otimes y_j \otimes z_j$, then $\Phi^{312} = \sum_j y_j \otimes z_j \otimes x_j$.

The gist of the axioms (1.1)–(1.6) is that the representations of a quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebra A form a quasitensored category in the sense of [5] (see also §3 of [1]). This means that, firstly, there exists in the category of representations of A a tensor-product functor: given two representations of A, in k-modules V_1 and V_2, the representation of A in $V_1 \otimes V_2$ is defined as the composite $A \xrightarrow{\Delta} A \otimes A \to \mathrm{End}_k(V_1 \otimes V_2)$. Secondly, there exist functorial isomorphisms of commutativity $c\colon V_1 \otimes V_2 \xrightarrow{\sim} V_2 \otimes V_1$ and associativity $a\colon (V_1 \otimes V_2) \otimes V_3 \xrightarrow{\sim} V_1 \otimes (V_2 \otimes V_3)$ where the V_i are representations of A. Namely, a is the operator in $V_1 \otimes V_2 \otimes V_3$ corresponding to Φ, and c is the composite of the operator in $V_1 \otimes V_2$ corresponding to R with the usual isomorphism $\sigma\colon V_1 \otimes V_2 \xrightarrow{\sim} V_2 \otimes V_1$. Thirdly, there exists an identity representation k and isomorphisms $V \otimes k \xrightarrow{\sim} V$ and $k \otimes V \xrightarrow{\sim} V$ for any representation V. Finally, (1.2), (1.4), and (1.6) guarantee the commutativity of the diagrams

$$\begin{tikzcd}
((V_1 \otimes V_2) \otimes V_3) \otimes V_4 \arrow[r, "\sim"] \arrow[d, "\sim"] & (V_1 \otimes V_2) \otimes (V_3 \otimes V_4) \arrow[r, "\sim"] & V_1 \otimes (V_2 \otimes (V_3 \otimes V_4)) \\
(V_1 \otimes (V_2 \otimes V_3)) \otimes V_4 \arrow[rr, "\sim"] & & V_1 \otimes ((V_2 \otimes V_3) \otimes V_4) \arrow[u, "\sim"']
\end{tikzcd} \tag{1.7}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& V_1 \otimes V_2 \arrow[dl, "\sim"'] \arrow[dr, "\sim"] & \\
(V_1 \otimes k) \otimes V_2 \arrow[rr, "\sim"] & & V_1 \otimes (k \otimes V_2)
\end{tikzcd} \tag{1.8}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
(V_1 \otimes V_2) \otimes V_3 \arrow[r, "c"] \arrow[d, "a"'] & V_3 \otimes (V_1 \otimes V_2) & (V_3 \otimes V_1) \otimes V_2 \arrow[l, "a"'] \\
V_1 \otimes (V_2 \otimes V_3) \arrow[r, "\mathrm{id} \otimes c"] & V_1 \otimes (V_3 \otimes V_2) \arrow[r, "a^{-1}"] & (V_1 \otimes V_3) \otimes V_2 \arrow[u, "c \otimes \mathrm{id}"']
\end{tikzcd} \tag{1.9a}$$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
V_1 \otimes (V_2 \otimes V_3) \arrow[r, "c"] \arrow[d, "a^{-1}"'] & (V_2 \otimes V_3) \otimes V_1 \arrow[r, "a"] & V_2 \otimes (V_3 \otimes V_1) \\
(V_1 \otimes V_2) \otimes V_3 \arrow[r, "c \otimes \mathrm{id}"] & (V_2 \otimes V_1) \otimes V_3 \arrow[r, "a"] & V_2 \otimes (V_1 \otimes V_3) \arrow[u, "\mathrm{id} \otimes c"']
\end{tikzcd} \tag{1.9b}$$

We note that in general $R^{21} \neq R^{-1}$, and consequently the commutativity isomorphism is not involutory (a point of difference between quasitensored categories and tensored [6]).

If $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ is a quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebra, and F an invertible element of $A \otimes A$ such that $(\mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon)(F) = 1 = (\varepsilon \otimes \mathrm{id})(F)$, then, putting

$$\widetilde{\Delta}(a) = F \cdot \Delta(a) \cdot F^{-1}, \tag{1.10}$$

$$\widetilde{\Phi} = F^{23} \cdot (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(F) \cdot \Phi \cdot (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(F^{-1}) \cdot (F^{12})^{-1}, \tag{1.11}$$

$$\widetilde{R} = R^{21} \cdot R \cdot F^{-1}, \tag{1.12}$$

F^{21}

we obtain a new quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebra $(A, \widetilde{\Delta}, \varepsilon, \widetilde{\Phi}, \widetilde{R})$; we say it is obtained from $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ by *twisting via* F. The quasitensored categories that correspond to $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ and $(A, \widetilde{\Delta}, \varepsilon, \widetilde{\Phi}, R)$ are equivalent. It is therefore natural to refer to the twisting as a "gauge transformation".

We shall study quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebras in the framework of the theory of perturbations with respect to h, restricting ourselves to the case of characteristic 0. These words are given a precise meaning by the following definition (QUE is short for "quantized universal enveloping").

DEFINITION. Let k be a field of characteristic 0. By a *quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebra over* $k[[h]]$ is meant a topological quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebra $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ over $k[[h]]$ such that A/hA is a universal enveloping algebra with the standard comultiplication, and A, as a topological $k[[h]]$-module, is isomorphic to $V[[h]]$ for some vector space V over k.

REMARK. Since A/hA is a universal enveloping algebra, it follows from (1.4) and the invertibility of Φ that $\Phi \equiv 1 \bmod h$. Similarly, $R \equiv 1 \bmod h$, and for a twisting of quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebras, $F \equiv 1 \bmod h$.

Inspired by [7]–[9], the following method was proposed in [1] for constructing quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebras. Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a Lie algebra over $k[[h]]$ which as a $k[[h]]$-module is isomorphic to $V[[h]]$ for some vector space V over k. (This condition on $\mathfrak{g}$ means that $\mathfrak{g}$ is a deformation of a Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}_0$ over k, where $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{g}/h\mathfrak{g}$; such algebras $\mathfrak{g}$ will therefore be called *deformation algebras*.) Suppose given a symmetric $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant tensor $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, where $\otimes$ is the complete tensor product. Put $A = U\mathfrak{g}$, where $U\mathfrak{g}$ means the h-adic completion of the universal enveloping algebra. Define in the usual way $\varepsilon\colon A \to k[[h]]$ and $\Delta\colon A \to A \otimes A$ (where $\otimes$ is the complete tensor product), and put $R = e^{ht/2}$. Then (1.3)–(1.5) are satisfied, and it remains to find $\Phi \in A \otimes A \otimes A$ satisfying (1.1), (1.2), (1.4), and (1.6) (note that (1.1) means in this situation the $\mathfrak{g}$-invariance of Φ). The first main result of the present paper is:

THEOREM A. *Such a* Φ *exists, and is unique up to twisting via symmetric* $\mathfrak{g}$*-invariant elements* $F \in A \otimes A$.

REMARKS. a) If Δ is the usual comultiplication in $A = U\mathfrak{g}$ and $R = e^{ht/2}$, and $\widetilde{\Delta}$ and $\widetilde{R}$ are defined by formulas (1.10) and (1.12), then the equalities $\widetilde{\Delta} = \Delta$ and $\widetilde{R} = R$ are equivalent to $\mathfrak{g}$-invariance and symmetry of F (t commutes with the $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant elements of $A \otimes A$, since $t = (\Delta(C) - C \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes C)/2$, where $C \in U\mathfrak{g}$ is the Casimir element).

2) Together with Theorem A we prove that if the condition $R = e^{ht/2}$ is replaced by the at first sight weaker conditions of symmetry and $\mathfrak{g}$-invariance of R, then automatically $R = e^{ht/2}$ for some $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$.

Uniqueness in Theorem A is proved simply enough (see Propositions 3.2 and 3.4). For $k = \mathbb{C}$, what is proposed in [1] is an explicit but transcendental construction for Φ by means of the Knizhnik-Zamolodchikov system of equations (for short: the KZ system) that arises in conformal field theory [10]. This Φ, hereafter denoted by Φ_{KZ}, is expressed in terms of $\tau = ht$ by means of a "$\mathbb{C}$-universal formula"; i.e., if we write Φ_{KZ} in the form

$$\Phi_{\mathrm{KZ}} = \sum_{m,n,p} a_{(m,n,p)}^{i_1\cdots i_m j_1\cdots j_n l_1\cdots l_p} e_{i_1\cdots i_m} \otimes e_{j_1\cdots j_n} \otimes e_{l_1\cdots l_p},$$

where the e_i are a basis of $\mathfrak{g}$ as a topological $\mathbb{C}[[h]]$-module and the tensors $a_{(m,n,p)}$ are symmetric in each group of indices i, j, l, then the $a_{(m,n,p)}$ are expressed in terms of the structural constants c_{rs}^t of the algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ and the components τ^{uv} of the tensor τ in accordance with the rules of acyclic tensor calculus with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}$, while (1.1), (1.2), (1.4), and (1.6) follow, in accordance with the rules of acyclic tensor calculus, from the fact that the c_{rs}^t are the structural constants of a Lie algebra and τ is symmetric and invariant. (Acyclicity means, for example, exclusion of the expression $c_{ri}^j c_{sj}^l c_{tl}^i$, where i, j, l form a "cycle".) Among the coefficients of the $\mathbb{C}$-universal formula occur (see (2.15) and (2.18)) the numbers $\zeta(2m+1)/(2\pi i)^{2m+1}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, which are imaginary and probably transcendental. Thus, for $k \not\supset \mathbb{C}$ the existence part of Theorem A cannot follow from the construction of Φ_{KZ}. However, it is proved in §3, in conjunction with the following theorem.

THEOREM A$'$. *There exists a $\mathbb{Q}$-universal formula expressing the element Φ of Theorem* A *in terms of $\tau = ht$. It is unique up to twisting via a symmetric $\mathbb{Q}$-universal $F = F(\tau)$.*

The quasitriangular quasi-Hopf algebras supplied by Theorem A will be called the *standard* algebras.

THEOREM B. *Any quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebra can be made standard by a suitable twist.*

The $\mathbb{C}$-universal formula expressing Φ_{KZ} in terms of $\tau = ht$ is of the form $\Phi_{\mathrm{KZ}} = \exp P_{\mathrm{KZ}}(\tau^{12}, \tau^{23})$ where P_{KZ} is a Lie (i.e., commutator) formal series with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}$ (see §2). Theorem A can be strengthened as follows.

THEOREM A$''$. *There exists a Lie formal series P with coefficients in $\mathbb{Q}$ such that the Φ of Theorem* A *can be taken as* $\exp P(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$.

If Φ has the form $\exp P(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$ where P is a Lie formal series, then the $\widetilde{\Phi}$ defined by formula (1.11) is not, in general, of the same form. However, on the set of Lie series P over k such that $\Phi = \exp P(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$ and $R = e^{ht/2}$ satisfy (1.2) and (1.6) we can define (see §4) a natural transitive action of a certain group, which we call the Grothendieck-Teichmüller group and denote by $\mathrm{GT}(k)$. This action forms the basis of the proof of Theorem A$''$. The definition of $\mathrm{GT}(k)$ is in essence borrowed from [2], where, in particular, it is shown how to construct a canonical homomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{GT}(\mathbb{Q}_l)$, where $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{Q}$ in $\mathbb{C}$ and l is a prime number.

The plan of the paper is as follows. §2 is devoted to Φ_{KZ}. In §3, the methods of [1] are used to prove Theorems A, A$'$, and B. In §4 we define the Grothendieck-Teichmüller group (in several versions) and explain its connection with $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$. In §5 we prove Theorem A$''$, and also reduce the study of $\mathrm{GT}(k)$ to the study of an infinite-dimensional graded Lie algebra $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$.

In §6 we gather together certain facts about this algebra. §4 is independent of §§2 and 3, and §§5 and 6 are independent of §3.

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§2. Construction of Φ_{KZ}

Φ_{KZ} is most easily defined by the formula $\Phi_{\mathrm{KZ}} = G_2^{-1}G_1$ where G_1 and G_2 are the solutions of the differential equation

$$G'(x) = \hbar\left(\frac{t^{12}}{x} + \frac{t^{23}}{x-1}\right)G(x), \qquad \hbar = h/2\pi i, \tag{2.1}$$

that are defined for $0 < x < 1$ and have the asymptotic properties $G_1(x) \sim x^{\hbar t^{12}}$ for $x \to 0$ and $G_2(x) \sim (1-x)^{\hbar t^{23}}$ for $x \to 1$. Here $t^{12} = t \otimes 1 \in (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}$ and $t^{23} = 1 \otimes t \in (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}$, where $\mathfrak{g}$ is a deformation Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}[[h]]$ and the tensor $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ is symmetric and $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant. The G in equation (2.1) must be an analytic function $(0, 1) \to (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}$; i.e., for any n the image of $G(x)$ in $(U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}/h^n(U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}$ must be of the form $\sum_{i=1}^N a_i(x) \cdot u_i$, where $u_i \in (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}/h^n(U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}$, the a_i are analytic functions $(0, 1) \to \mathbb{C}$, and N depends in general on n. In the most important case, when $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_0[[h]]$ (i.e., $\mathfrak{g}$ is the trivial deformation of $\mathfrak{g}_0$), this means that $G(x) = \sum_{i=0}^\infty g_i(x)h^i$, where each g_i is an analytic function with values in some finite-dimensional subspace $V_i \subset (U\mathfrak{g}_0)^{\otimes 3}$. Of course, $x^{\hbar t^{12}}$ should be understood as $\exp(\hbar \ln x \cdot t^{12}) = 1 + \hbar \ln x \cdot t^{12} + \cdots$. The notation $G_1(x) \sim x^{\hbar t^{12}}$ means that $G_1(x)x^{-\hbar t^{12}}$ has an analytic continuation into a neighborhood of the point $x = 0$ and becomes 1 at that point. Existence and uniqueness of G_1 and G_2 are proved without difficulty.

The KZ system has the form

$$\frac{\partial W}{\partial z_1} = \hbar \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{t^{ij}}{z_i - z_j} \cdot W, \qquad i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \tag{2.2}$$

where $W(z_1, \dots, z_n) \in (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes n}$ and t^{ij} is the image of t under the (i, j)th imbedding $U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g} \to (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes n}$. For us it is essential that, as indicated in [10], the system (2.2) is self-consistent; i.e., the curvature of the corresponding connection is 0. Since $\partial W/\partial z_1 + \cdots + \partial W/\partial z_n = 0$, the function W depends only on the differences $z_i - z_j$. Furthermore, $\sum_i z_i \partial W/\partial z_i = \hbar \sum_{i<j} t^{ij} W$, so that (2.2) reduces to a system of equations for a function of $n-2$ variables. In particular, for $n = 3$ the solutions of (2.2) are of the form $(z_3 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{12}+t^{13}+t^{23})} \cdot G((z_2 - z_1)/(z_3 - z_1))$, where G satisfies (2.1). Therefore Φ_{KZ} can be determined from the relation $W_1 = W_2 \cdot \Phi_{\mathrm{KZ}}$ where W_1 and W_2 are the solutions of (2.2) for $n = 3$ in the region $\{(z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z_1 < z_2 < z_3\}$ with the asymptotics $W_1 \sim (z_2 - z_1)^{\hbar t^{12}}(z_3 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{13}+t^{23})}$ for $z_2 - z_1 \ll z_3 - z_1$, and $W_2 \sim (z_3 - z_2)^{\hbar t^{23}}(z_3 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{12}+t^{13})}$ for $z_3 - z_2 \ll z_3 - z_1$.

This definition of Φ_{KZ} in terms of the system (2.2) is convenient, in particular, for verifying (1.2) and (1.6) (equality (1.1), equivalent to $\mathfrak{g}$-invariance of Φ_{KZ} is obvious). To prove (1.6), we consider (2.2) for $n = 4$ in the region $\{(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4) \in \mathbb{R}^4 \mid z_1 < z_2 < z_3 < z_4\}$ and distinguish five zones:

1) $z_2 - z_1 \ll z_3 - z_1 \ll z_4 - z_1$, 3) $z_3 - z_2 \ll z_4 - z_2 \ll z_4 - z_1$,
2) $z_3 - z_2 \ll z_3 - z_1 \ll z_4 - z_1$, 4) $z_4 - z_3 \ll z_4 - z_2 \ll z_4 - z_1$,

These zones correspond to the "vertices" of the pentagon (1.7) in accordance with the following rule: if V_i and V_j fall between any two corresponding parentheses and V_k is outside these parentheses, then $|z_i - z_j| \ll |z_i - z_k|$; for example, $(V_1 \otimes (V_2 \otimes V_3)) \otimes V_4$ corresponds to the second zone.

LEMMA. *There exist unique solutions* $W_1, \dots, W_5$ *of the system* (2.2) *with the following asymptotic behaviors in the corresponding zones*:

$$\begin{aligned}
W_1 &\sim (z_2 - z_1)^{\hbar t^{12}} (z_3 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{13}+t^{23})} (z_4 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{14}+t^{24}+t^{34})},\\
W_2 &\sim (z_3 - z_2)^{\hbar t^{23}} (z_3 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{12}+t^{13})} (z_4 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{14}+t^{24}+t^{34})},\\
W_3 &\sim (z_3 - z_2)^{\hbar t^{23}} (z_4 - z_2)^{\hbar(t^{24}+t^{34})} (z_4 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{12}+t^{13}+t^{14})},\\
W_4 &\sim (z_4 - z_3)^{\hbar t^{34}} (z_4 - z_2)^{\hbar(t^{23}+t^{24})} (z_4 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{12}+t^{13}+t^{14})},\\
W_5 &\sim (z_2 - z_1)^{\hbar t^{12}} (z_4 - z_3)^{\hbar t^{34}} (z_4 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{13}+t^{14}+t^{23}+t^{24})}.
\end{aligned}$$

It is to be understood here that, e.g., for W_5 this means that

$$W_5 = f(u, v)(z_2 - z_1)^{\hbar t^{12}} (z_4 - z_3)^{\hbar t^{34}} (z_4 - z_1)^{\hbar(t^{13}+t^{14}+t^{23}+t^{24})},$$

where $u = (z_2 - z_1)/(z_4 - z_1)$, $v = (z_4 - z_3)/(z_4 - z_1)$, f is analytic in a neighborhood of $(0, 0)$, and $f(0, 0) = 1$.

PROOF. Consider, say, the fifth zone. Make the substitution $W = g(u, v) \times (z_4 - z_1)^{\hbar T}$, where $T = t^{12} + t^{13} + t^{14} + t^{23} + t^{24} + t^{34}$, $u = (z_2 - z_1)/(z_4 - z_1)$, and $v = (z_4 - z_3)/(z_4 - z_1)$. Then for g we obtain a system of equations of the form

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} &= h\left(\frac{A}{u} + R(U, v)\right) \cdot g(u, v),\\
\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} &= h\left(\frac{B}{V} + S(u, v)\right) \cdot g(u, v),
\end{aligned} \tag{2.3}$$

where the functions R and S, with values in $(U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}$, are analytic in a neighborhood of $(0, 0)$, while $A, B \in (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}$ are independent of u and v (note that $[A, B] = 0$, in view of the integrability of the connection ∇ corresponding to (2.3)). We must prove existence and uniqueness of a solution of the system (2.3) of the form $\varphi(u, v) u^{hA} v^{hB}$, where $\varphi(u, v)$ is analytic in a neighborhood of $(0, 0)$ and $\varphi(0, 0) = 1$. In other words, we must prove existence and uniqueness of an analytic function $\varphi(u, v)$ such that $\varphi(0, 0) = 1$, $\varphi^{-1} \cdot \nabla_u \cdot \varphi = \partial/\partial u - hAu^{-1}$, and $\varphi^{-1} \cdot \nabla_v \cdot \varphi = \partial/\partial v - hBv^{-1}$, where $\nabla_u = \partial/\partial u - h(Au^{-1} + R(u, v))$ and $\nabla_v = \partial/\partial v - h(Bv^{-1} + S(u, v))$. This can be done by the method of successive approximations. ●

It is easily seen that $W_1, \dots, W_5$ have analytic continuations into the whole region $z_1 < z_2 < z_3 < z_4$. Formula (1.2) follows from the equalities $W_1 = W_2 \cdot (\Phi_{KZ} \otimes 1)$, $W_2 = W_3 \cdot (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Phi_{KZ})$, $W_3 = W_4 \cdot (1 \otimes \Phi_{KZ})$, $W_1 = W_5 \cdot (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Phi_{KZ})$, and $W_5 = W_4 \cdot (\mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(\Phi_{KZ})$. We show how to prove the first two of these.

Putting $V_1 = W_1 \cdot (z_4 - z_1)^{-\hbar(t^{14}+t^{24}+t^{34})}$ and

$$V_2 = W_2 \cdot (\Phi_{KZ} \otimes 1) \cdot (z_4 - z_1)^{-\hbar(t^{14}+t^{24}+t^{34})}$$
$$= W_2 \cdot (z_4 - z_1)^{-\hbar(t^{14}+t^{24}+t^{34})} \cdot (\Phi_{KZ} \otimes 1),$$

we will prove that $V_1 = V_2$. It is easily verified that V_1 and V_2 are analyltic for $z_1 < z_2 < z_3$, $z_4 \in \mathbb{RP}^1 \backslash [z_1, z_3]$ (z_4 can also equal ∞!). Furthermore, V_1 and V_2 both satisfy the equations

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial z_i} = \hbar \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{t^{ij}}{z_i - z_j} \cdot V, \qquad i = 2, 3, \tag{2.4}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial z_1} = \hbar \sum_{j \neq 1} \frac{t^{ij}}{z_1 - z_j} \cdot V - \hbar V \cdot \frac{t^{14} + t^{24} + t^{34}}{z_1 - z_4}, \tag{2.5}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial z_4} = \hbar \sum_{j \neq 4} \frac{[t^{14}, V]}{z_4 - z_j}. \tag{2.6}$$

From (2.4), (2.5), and the asymptotics of V_1 and V_2 it follows that V_1 and V_2 coincide for $z_4 = \infty$. This and (2.6) imply $V_1 = V_2$.

Now put $U_1 = W_2 \cdot (z_3 - z_2)^{-\hbar t^{23}}$ and

$$U_2 = W_3 \cdot (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Phi_{KZ}) \cdot (z_3 - z_2)^{-\hbar t^{23}}$$
$$= W_3 \cdot (z_3 - z_2)^{-\hbar t^{23}} \cdot (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Phi_{KZ});$$

we show that $U_1 = U_2$. It is easily verified that U_1 and U_2 are analytic in the region $z_1 < z_2 < z_4$, $z_1 < z_3 < z_4$ (z_2 can equal z_3!). Furthermore, U_1 and U_2 satisfy the equations

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z_i} = \hbar \sum_{j \neq i} \frac{t^{ij}}{z_i - z_j} \cdot U, \qquad i = 1, 4, \tag{2.7}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z_2} = \hbar \sum_{j \neq 2, 3} \frac{t^{2j}}{z_2 - z_j} \cdot U + \hbar \frac{[t^{23}, U]}{z_2 - z_3}, \tag{2.8}$$

$$\frac{\partial U}{\partial z_3} = \hbar \sum_{j \neq 2, 3} \frac{t^{3j}}{z_3 - z_j} \cdot U - \hbar \frac{[t^{23}, U]}{z_2 - z_3}. \tag{2.9}$$

It is easily seen that U_1 and U_2 coincide for $z_2 = z_3$. From this and (2.8) it follows that $U_1 = U_2$.

Thus, (1.2) is proved. Replacing x by $1-x$ in (2.1) shows that Φ_{KZ} satisfies the equality

$$\Phi^{321} = \Phi^{-1}. \tag{2.10}$$

Therefore (1.6b) follows from (1.6a): it suffices to apply to both sides of (1.6a) the operator that interchanges the first tensor factor with the third, and to employ the equalities $R^{21} = R$ and $\Delta' = \Delta$. The proof of (1.6a) is contained in

§3 of [1]. It uses six solutions of the system (2.2) for $n = 3$ in the complex domain that have the standard asymptotic behavior in the corresponding zones; they correspond to the "vertices" of the hexagon (1.9a).

Now replace (2.1) by the equation

$$G'(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\left(\frac{A}{x} + \frac{B}{x-1}\right)G(x), \tag{2.11}$$

where A and B are noncommuting symbols, and G is a formal series in A and B with coefficients that are analytic functions of x. Consider, as above, solutions G_1 and G_2 with the standard asymptotics for $x = 0$ and $x = 1$. Put $\varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}(A, B) = G_2^{-1}G_1$. The algebra $\mathbb{C}\langle\langle A, B\rangle\rangle$ of noncommutative formal series is a topological Hopf algebra with the comultiplication $\Delta(A) = A \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes A$, $\Delta(B) = B \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes B$. Clearly, $\Delta(\varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}) = \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}} \otimes \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}$. Therefore $\ln \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}(A, B)$ is a *Lie* formal series, i.e., an element of the complete free Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$ with generators A, B (see [16], Chapter II, §3, Corollary 2, Theorem 1). In the same way as for (2.10) one proves that φ_{KZ} satisfies the equality

$$\varphi(B, A) = \varphi(A, B)^{-1}. \tag{2.12}$$

To obtain analogues of (1.2) and (1.6) for φ_{KZ}, observe that as in [7], the integrability of the connection corresponding to (2.2) follows from the relations $t^{ij} = t^{ji}$ and $[t^{ij}, t^{kl}] = 0$ for $i \neq j \neq k \neq l$, and $[t^{ij} + t^{ik}, t^{jk}] = 0$ for $i \neq j \neq k$. We now introduce, as in [17], the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{a}_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ as the quotient of the complete free Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$ with generators $\widetilde{X}^{ij}$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq n$, $i \neq j$, modulo the ideal topologically generated by the elements of the following three types: 1) $\widetilde{X}^{ij} - \widetilde{X}^{ji}$; 2) $[\widetilde{X}^{ij}, X^{kl}]$, $i \neq j \neq k \neq l$; 3) $[\widetilde{X}^{ij} + X^{ik}, \widetilde{X}^{jk}]$, $i \neq j \neq k$. The image of $\widetilde{X}^{ij}$ in $\mathfrak{a}_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ we denote by X^{ij}. Replacing now ht^{ij} in (2.2) by X^{ij}, we find that the same arguments that prove (1.2) and (1.6) for $\Phi = \Phi_{\mathrm{KZ}}$ also prove that φ_{KZ} satisfies the relations

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(X^{12}, X^{23} + X^{24}) \cdot \varphi(X^{13} + X^{23}, X^{34}) \\ = \varphi(X^{23}, X^{34}) \cdot \varphi(X^{12} + X^{13}, X^{24} + X^{34}) \cdot \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23}),\end{aligned} \tag{2.13}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\exp((X^{13} + X^{23})/2) = \varphi(X^{13}, X^{12}) \cdot \exp(X^{13}/2) \cdot \varphi(X^{13}, X^{23})^{-1} \\ \cdot \exp(X^{23}/2) \cdot \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23}),\end{aligned} \tag{2.14a}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\exp((X^{12} + X^{13})/2) = \varphi(X^{23}, X^{13})^{-1} \cdot \exp(X^{13}/2) \cdot \varphi(X^{12}, X^{13}) \\ \cdot \exp(X^{12}/2) \cdot \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23})^{-1},\end{aligned} \tag{2.14b}$$

where both sides of (2.13) belong to $\exp \mathfrak{a}_4^{\mathbb{C}}$ while both sides of (2.14a) and (2.14b) belong to $\exp \mathfrak{a}_3^{\mathbb{C}}$. Here $\exp \mathfrak{a}_n^{\mathbb{C}} = \{e^x \mid x \in \mathfrak{a}_n^{\mathbb{C}}\}$, where e^x is regarded as an element of the complete universal enveloping algebra $U\mathfrak{a}_n^{\mathbb{C}}$. In other words, $\exp \mathfrak{a}_n^{\mathbb{C}}$ is the Lie group corresponding to $\mathfrak{a}_n^{\mathbb{C}}$.

If we assume for the moment that $[A, B] = 0$, then (2.11) has the solution $x^{A/2\pi i}(1-x)^{B/2\pi i}$ with the standard asymptotics both at $x = 0$ and at $x = 1$. Therefore $\ln \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}} \in \mathfrak{p}$, where $\mathfrak{p}$ is the commutant of the complete free Lie algebra with generators A, B. Let us find the image of $\ln \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}$ in $\mathfrak{p}/[\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}]$. Since $\mathfrak{p}$ is a topologically free Lie algebra with generators $U_{kl} = (\operatorname{ad} B)^l (\operatorname{ad} A)^k [A, B]$

(see, e.g., §2.4.2 of [18]), the images of the U_{kl} in $\mathfrak{p}/[\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}]$ (which we denote by $\overline{U}_{kl}$) form a topological basis in $\mathfrak{p}/[\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}]$. Observe that $\overline{U}_{kl}$ is also the image of $(\operatorname{ad} A)^k (\operatorname{ad} B)^l [A, B]$ in $\mathfrak{p}/[\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}]$. The coefficients of the expansion of the image of $\ln \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}$ in $\mathfrak{p}/[\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}]$, with respect to the basis $\overline{U}_{kl}$, we denote by c_{kl}. We show that

$$1 + \sum_{k,l} c_{kl} u^{k+1} v^{l+1} = \exp \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta(n)}{n \cdot (2\pi i)^n} (u^n + v^n - (u+v)^n). \qquad (2.15)$$

Write the standard solutions G_1 and G_2 of equation (2.11) in the form $G_j(x) = x^{\overline{A}} (1-x)^{\overline{B}} V_j(x)$, where $\overline{A} = A/2\pi i$ and $\overline{B} = B/2\pi i$. The functions V_j have continuous extensions to $[0, 1]$ and satisfy the equation

$$V'(x) = Q(x) V(x), \qquad (2.16)$$

$$Q(x) \overset{\text{def}}{=} e^{-\ln(1-x)\cdot \operatorname{ad} \overline{B}} \frac{e^{-\ln x \cdot \operatorname{ad} \overline{A}}}{x-1} \overline{B} \in \mathfrak{p}.$$

Furthermore, $V_1(0) = 1$ and $V_2(1) = 1$. Therefore $\varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}} = V_2^{-1} V_1 = V(1) V(0)^{-1}$, where V is any solution of (2.16). This means that the image of $\ln \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}$ in $\mathfrak{p}/[\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}]$ is equal to $\int_0^1 \overline{Q}(x)\, dx$, where $\overline{Q}(x)$ is the image of $Q(x)$ in $\mathfrak{p}/[\mathfrak{p}, \mathfrak{p}]$. Hence,

$$c_{kl} = \frac{1}{(2\pi i)^{k+l+2} (k+1)!\, l!} \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{1-x} \right)^l \frac{dx}{x-1}. \qquad (2.17)$$

Assuming for the moment that $u, v \in \mathbb{C}$, $\operatorname{Im} v < 0$, $\operatorname{Im} u < 2\pi$, we find that the left-hand side of (2.15) is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \overline{v} \int_0^1 (1 - x^{-\overline{u}})(1-x)^{-\overline{v}-1}\, dx &= -\overline{v} \int_0^1 x^{-\overline{u}} (1-x)^{-\overline{v}-1}\, dx \\ &= \Gamma(1-\overline{u}) \Gamma(1-\overline{v}) / \Gamma(1 - \overline{u} - \overline{v}), \end{aligned}$$

where $\overline{u} = u/2\pi i$ and $\overline{v} = v/2\pi i$. Using the formula $\ln \Gamma(1-z) = \gamma z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (\zeta(n)/n) \cdot z^n$, which follows from the expansion of the Γ-function as an infinite product ([19], Chapter 12), we obtain (2.15).

From (2.15) it follows in particular that

$$c_{k,0} = c_{0,k} = -\zeta(k+2)/(2\pi i)^{k+2}. \qquad (2.18)$$

One can also give a somewhat different proof of (2.18): $c_{k,0}$ can be computed by means of (2.17), the formula $(1-x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + \cdots$ and the substitution $x = e^{-y}$, and $c_{0,k}$ by the formula $c_{lk} = c_{kl}$, which is a consequence of (2.12).

REMARK. According to the Introduction in [11], similar computations have previously been made by Z. Wojtkowiak; indeed, they served as a stimulus to Deligne.

§3. Proofs of Theorems A, A′, and B

In this section we examine the quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebras over $k[[h]]$, where k is a field of characteristic 0. Let us recall (see Proposition 3.5 of [1]) that a) any such algebra can be brought by an appropriate twist into symmetric form (i.e., we can make $R^{21} = R$); 2) twisting via F preserves symmetric form if and only if $F^{21} = F$; 3) if $R^{21} = R$, then $\Delta' = \Delta$ and (2.10) holds. We recall also (see §2) that if $R^{21} = R$, then (1.6b) follows from (1.6a) and (2.10).

Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a Lie algebra over k, and $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ be symmetric and $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant. Putting $A = (U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ we define in the usual fashion Δ: $\Delta \to A \otimes A$ and ε: $A \to k[[h]]$. We look for $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant elements $R \in A \otimes A$ and $\Phi \in A \otimes A \otimes A$ such that $R^{21} = R$, $R \equiv 1 + ht/2 \mod h^2$, $\Phi \equiv 1 \mod h$ and equations (1.2), (1.4), (1.6a), and (2.10) are satisfied (we do not require $R = e^{ht/2}$!).

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Such R and Φ exist.*

PROOF. Suppose we have already constructed $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant elements $R_n \in (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ and $\Phi_n \in (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ such that $R_n^{21} = R_n$, $R_n \equiv 1 + ht/2 \mod h^2$, $\Phi_n \equiv 1 \mod h$, and R_n, Φ_n satisfy modulo h^n equations (1.2), (1.4), (1.6a), and (2.10) (for $n = 2$ we can put $R_2 = 1 + ht/2$, $\Phi_2 = 1$). From the proof of Proposition 3.10 of [1] it follows that there exists a $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant $\overline{\Phi}_n \in (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ satisfying (1.2), (1.4), and (2.10) modulo h^{n+1} and such that $\overline{\Phi}_n = \Phi_n \mod h^n$. Since R_n and $\overline{\Phi}_n$ satisfy (1.6a) modulo h^n, we have

$$(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(R_n) \equiv \overline{\Phi}_n^{312} R_n^{13} (\overline{\Phi}_n^{132})^{-1} R_n^{23} \overline{\Phi}_n + h^n \psi \mod h^{n+1}, \tag{3.1a}$$

where $\psi \in U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ is $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant. Applying to both sides of (3.1a) the operator that interchanges first and third tensor factors, we obtain:

$$(\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(R_n) \equiv (\overline{\Phi}_n^{231})^{-1} R_n^{13} \overline{\Phi}_n^{213} R_n^{12} \overline{\Phi}_n^{-1} + h^n \psi^{321} \mod h^{n+1}. \tag{3.1b}$$

We now look for R_{n+1} and Φ_{n+1} in the form $R_{n+1} = R_n + h^n r$ and $\overline{\Phi}_{n+1} = \Phi_n + h^n \varphi$, where $r \in U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ and $\varphi \in \Lambda^3 \mathfrak{g} \subset U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$. The elements r and φ must be $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant and satisfy the equations

$$r^{21} = r, \tag{3.2}$$

$$r^{13} + r^{23} = (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(r) + 3\varphi = \psi. \tag{3.3}$$

For such r and φ to exist, it is necessary that

$$\psi^{234} - (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id})(\psi) + (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\psi) - \psi^{124} = 0, \tag{3.4}$$

$$(\mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(\psi) - \psi^{123} - \psi^{124} = (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id})(\psi^{321}) - \psi^{431} - \psi^{432}, \tag{3.5}$$

$$\alpha^{321} = -\alpha, \tag{3.6}$$

where $\alpha = \psi - \psi^{213}$. We claim that (3.4)–(3.6) are also sufficient for existence of r and φ. Indeed, (3.4) says that ψ is a 2-cocycle in the complex $C^*(\mathfrak{g}) \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} C^n(\mathfrak{g}) &= (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes n}, \\ d(a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n) &= 1 \otimes a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (-1)^i a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{i-1} \otimes \Delta(a_i) \otimes a_{i+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n \\ &\quad + (-1)^{n+1} a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_n \otimes 1. \end{aligned} \tag{3.7}$$

It follows therefore from Proposition 2.2 of [1] that $\alpha \in \Lambda^2\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$, while $\psi - \alpha/2$ is a coboundary, i.e.,

$$\psi - \alpha/2 = \bar{r}^{13} + \bar{r}^{23} - (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\bar{r}). \tag{3.8}$$

Here $\bar{r}$ can be chosen to be $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant; it suffices that under the usual identification of $U\mathfrak{g}$ with $\mathrm{Sym}^*\mathfrak{g}$ (see [16], Chapter II, §1, Proposition 9) $\bar{r}$ goes into an element of $\mathrm{Sym}^*\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^*\mathfrak{g}$ whose image in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^*\mathfrak{g}$ is 0. Since $\alpha \in \Lambda^2\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$, it follows from (3.6) that $\alpha \in \Lambda^3\mathfrak{g}$. Put $\varphi = \alpha/6$. Then (3.2) and (3.3) become the following conditions on $s = r - \bar{r}$:

$$s - s^{21} = \bar{r}^{21} - \bar{r}, \qquad s \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}. \tag{3.9}$$

For the existence of an s satisfying (3.9) it is necessary and sufficient that $\bar{r}^{21} - \bar{r} \in (\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}) \oplus (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g})$, i.e., that

$$(f \otimes f)(\bar{r}^{21} - \bar{r}) = 0, \tag{3.10}$$

where $f\colon U\mathfrak{g} \to U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$, $f(a) = a \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes a - \Delta(a)$. If (3.10) is satisfied, then s can be chosen to be $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant; it suffices that the image of $s + \bar{r}$ in $\mathrm{Sym}^*\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathrm{Sym}^*\mathfrak{g}$ have no component in $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$. It remains to observe that (3.10) follows from (3.5), (3.8), and the fact that $\alpha \in \Lambda^3\mathfrak{g}$.

We now prove (3.4)–(3.6). Transforming by means of (3.1a) both sides of the equality

$$\overline{\Phi}_n^{123} \cdot (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(R_n) = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(R_n) \cdot \overline{\Phi}_n^{123}$$

and using (1.2) and (1.5), we obtain (3.4). Now express $(\Delta \otimes \Delta)(R_n)$ in terms of R_n^{13}, R_n^{14}, R_n^{23}, R_n^{24} in two ways (we can apply first (3.1a) and then (3.1b), or first (3.1b) and then (3.1a)). Comparing the two expressions for $(\Delta \otimes \Delta)(R_n)$ and using (1.2) and (1.5), we obtain (3.5). In the same way as for the proof of formula (3.12) of [1], which generalized the Yang-Baxter relation, we can derive from (3.1a) the congruence

$$R_n^{12}\overline{\Phi}_n^{312} R_n^{13} (\overline{\Phi}_n^{132})^{-1} R_n^{23} \overline{\Phi}_n + h^n \alpha \equiv \overline{\Phi}_n^{321} R_n^{23} (\overline{\Phi}_n^{231})^{-1} R_n^{13} \overline{\Phi}_n^{213} R_n^{12} \mod h^{n+1}. \tag{3.11}$$

Applying to both sides of (3.11) the operator that interchanges the first tensor factor with the third, and using the relations $R_n^{21} = R_n$ and $\overline{\Phi}_n^{321} \equiv \overline{\Phi}_n^{-1} \bmod h^{n+1}$, we obtain (3.6). ●

The proof of Proposition 3.1 determines certain completely specific elements Φ and R, expressed in terms of $\tau = ht$ by means of $\mathbb{Q}$-universal formulas $\Phi = \mathscr{M}(\tau)$ and $R = \mathscr{N}(\tau)$. Concerning these formulas it suffices for our purposes to know only that $\mathscr{M}(\tau) = 1 + O(\tau)$ and $\mathscr{N}(\tau) = 1 + \tau/2 + o(\tau)$, where $o(\tau)$ (resp. $O(\tau)$) denotes terms in τ of degree higher than 1 (resp. higher than or equal to 1).

Proposition 3.2. *Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a Lie algebra over k, and suppose that $R \in (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ and $\Phi \in (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ are invertible, $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant, and satisfy (1.2), (1.4), and (1.6). Then by twisting via some $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant $F \in (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ the elements Φ and R can be turned into $\mathscr{M}(h\theta)$ and $\mathscr{N}(h\theta)$, where θ is a $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant element of $(\mathrm{Sym}^2\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$. Furthermore, θ is uniquely determined, while F is determined up to multiplication by an element of the form*

$(u^{-1} \otimes u^{-1})\Delta(u)$, *where* u *belongs to the center of* $(U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ *and* $u \equiv 1 \bmod h$, $\varepsilon(u) = 1$.

PROOF. $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ can be brought into symmetric form by twisting via some $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant element of $(U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ (see the proof of Proposition 3.5 in [1]). We can therefore assume that $R^{21} = R$ (in which case $\Phi^{321} = \Phi^{-1}$ while F must be symmetric). Then everything reduces to the following lemma.

LEMMA. *Suppose* (Φ_1, R_1) *and* (Φ_2, R_2) *satisfy the conditions of the proposition, with* $R_1^{21} = R_1$, $R_2^{21} = R_2$, $\Phi_1 \equiv \Phi_2 \bmod h^n$, *and* $R_1 \equiv R_2 \bmod h^n$. *Let* φ *and* r *be the reductions* $\bmod h$ *of the elements* $h^{-n}(\Phi_1 - \Phi_2)$ *and* $h^{-n}(R_1 - R_2)$, *respectively. Then* r *is a* $\mathfrak{g}$-*invariant element of* $\operatorname{Sym}^2 \mathfrak{g}$, *while* φ *can be written in the form*

$$\varphi = f^{23} - (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(f) + (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(f) - f^{12}, \tag{3.12}$$

where f *is a symmetric* $\mathfrak{g}$-*invariant element of* $U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ *such that* $(\varepsilon \otimes \mathrm{id})(f) = 0 = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon)(f)$. *Furthermore,* f *is uniquely determined up to replacement by*

$$\tilde{f} = f + \Delta(v) - v \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes v, \tag{3.13}$$

where v *belongs to the center of* $U\mathfrak{g}$ *and* $\varepsilon(v) = 0$.

PROOF. Since R_1 and R_2 satisfy (1.6a), while Φ_1 and Φ_2 satisfy (2.10), we have $(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(r) - r^{13} - r^{23} = \operatorname{Alt} \varphi / 2$. The left-hand side of this equality is symmetric in the first two tensor factors, and the right-hand side skew-symmetric. Therefore both sides are 0; i.e., $\operatorname{Alt} \varphi = 0$ and $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$. Since $r \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ and $r^{21} = r$, we have $r \in \operatorname{Sym}^2 \mathfrak{g}$. Since Φ_1 and Φ_2 satisfy (1.2), (1.4), and (2.10), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{234} - (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id})(\varphi) + (\mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\varphi) \\ - (\mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \Delta)(\varphi) + \varphi^{123} = 0, \end{aligned} \tag{3.14}$$

$$(\mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon \otimes \mathrm{id})(\varphi) = 0, \tag{3.15}$$

$$\varphi^{321} = -\varphi. \tag{3.16}$$

Applying to (3.14) the mappings $\varepsilon \otimes \varepsilon \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id}$ and $\mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon \otimes \varepsilon$, and using (3.15), we obtain:

$$(\varepsilon \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id})(\varphi) = 0 = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon)(\varphi). \tag{3.17}$$

(3.14) says that φ is a 3-cocycle in the complex (3.7). By Proposition 3.11 of [1], if such a cocycle is $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant and satisfies (3.15)–(3.17) and the condition $\operatorname{Alt} \varphi = 0$, it can be represented in the form (3.12), and the representation is unique up to the replacement (3.13). ●

Let $\mathscr{M}$ and $\mathscr{N}$ be as above. In the same way as for Proposition 3.2 one proves the following.

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Let* $(\mathscr{M}(\tau), \mathscr{N}(\tau))$ *be an arbitrary* k-*universal solution of equations* (1.2), (1.4), *and* (1.6) *such that* $\mathscr{N}(\tau)$ *is symmetric,* $\mathscr{N}(\tau) = 1 + \tau/2 + o(\tau)$. *Then by twisting via a symmetric* k-*universal* $F(\tau)$ *one can turn* $(\mathscr{M}(\tau), \mathscr{N}(\tau))$ *into* $(\mathscr{M}(\tilde{\tau}), \mathscr{N}(\tilde{\tau}))$, *where* $\tilde{\tau}$ *is expressed in terms of* τ *by a* k-*universal formula of the form* $\tilde{\tau} = \tau + O(\tau)$. *Furthermore,* $\tilde{\tau}$ *is determined* *by* $(\mathscr{M}, \mathscr{N})$ *uniquely, and* $F(\tau)$ *up to multiplication by* $(u^{-1} \otimes u^{-1}) \cdot \Delta(u)$, *where* u *is expressed in terms of* τ *by a* k*-universal formula of the form* $u = 1 + O(\tau)$. ●

PROPOSITION 3.4. *Let* $(\mathscr{M}(\tau), \mathscr{N}(\tau))$ *be as in Proposition* 3.3. *Then* $\mathscr{N}(\tau) = e^{\tilde{\tau}/2}$, *where* $\tilde{\tau}$ *is expressed in terms of* τ *by means of a* k*-universal formula of the form* $\tilde{\tau} = \tau + o(\tau)$.

PROOF. If $R = e^{ht}$, where $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ is symmetric and $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant, and $F \in (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ is likewise symmetric and $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant, then in formula (1.12) $\tilde{R} = R$, since $[t, F] = 0$ (it suffices to use the formula $t = (\Delta(C) - C \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes C)/2$, where $C \in U\mathfrak{g}$ is the Casimir element corresponding to t). The k-universal version of this assertion is also true: $F(\tau)e^{\tau/2}F(\tau)^{-1} = e^{\tau/2}$ for any k-universal $F(\tau)$. Therefore, applying Proposition 3.3 to the case that $\mathscr{N}(\tau) = e^{\tau/2}$ and $\mathscr{M}(\tau)$ is defined by means of the KZ system (see §2), we find that $\mathscr{N}(\tilde{\tau}) = e^{\tau/2}$ for some $\tilde{\tau}$ of the form $\tau + o(\tau)$. It remains now to apply Proposition 3.3 to an arbitrary pair $(\mathscr{M}(\tau), \mathscr{N}(\tau))$. ●

PROOF OF THEOREM A$'$. In the process of proving Proposition 3.1 we constructed $\mathbb{Q}$-universal elements $\Phi = \mathscr{M}(\tau)$ and $R = \mathscr{N}(\tau)$ satisfying (1.1)–(1.6) and the condition $R^{21} = R$, with $\mathscr{N}(\tau) = 1 + \tau/2 + o(\tau)$ and $\mathscr{M}(\tau) = 1 + O(\tau)$. By Proposition 3.4, there exists a $\mathbb{Q}$-universal $\tilde{\tau}$ of the form $\tau + o(\tau)$ such that $\mathscr{N}(\tilde{\tau}) = e^{\tau/2}$. Then $\Phi = \mathscr{M}(\tilde{\tau})$ and $R = e^{\tau/2}$ satisfy (1.1)–(1.6). Uniqueness in Theorem A$'$ follows from Proposition 3.3. ●

Theorem A$'$ implies the existence part of Theorem A. Uniqueness is a consequence of the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 3.5. *Let* $\mathfrak{g}$ *be a deformation algebra over* $k[[h]]$ (*see* §1), *and* $R \in U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ *and* $\Phi \in U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ *invertible* $\mathfrak{g}$*-invariant elements satisfying* (1.2), (1.4), *and* (1.6). *Then by twisting via some* $\mathfrak{g}$*-invariant* $F \in U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ *we can turn* Φ *and* R *into* $\mathscr{M}(h\theta)$ *and* $e^{h\theta/2}$, *where* θ *is a* $\mathfrak{g}$*-invariant element of* $\mathrm{Sym}^2\,\mathfrak{g}$. *Furthermore,* F *is uniquely determined up to multiplication by an element of the form* $(u^{-1} \otimes u^{-1}) \times \Delta(u)$, *where* u *belongs to the center of* $U\mathfrak{g}$ *and* $u \equiv 1 \bmod h$, $\varepsilon(u) = 1$.

PROOF. The proof is basically like the one given above (see Proposition 3.2) in the case $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}_0[[h]]$, where $\mathfrak{g}_0$ is a Lie algebra over k. It differs in the following respect. Suppose $R^{21} = R$, $\Phi \equiv \mathscr{M}(h\theta_n) \bmod h^n$, and $R \equiv \exp(h\theta_n/2) \bmod h^n$ for some $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant $\theta_n \in \mathrm{Sym}^2\,\mathfrak{g}$. Let r and φ be the residue classes $\bmod h$ of the elements $h^{-n}(R - \exp(h\theta_n/2))$ and $h^{-n}(\Phi - \mathscr{M}(h\theta))$, respectively. As in the proof of Proposition 3.2, one shows that r is an invariant element of $\mathrm{Sym}^2\,\mathfrak{g}_0$, where $\mathfrak{g}_0 = \mathfrak{g}/h\mathfrak{g}$, while φ can be represented in the form (3.12), where f is a symmetric invariant element of $U\mathfrak{g}_0 \otimes U\mathfrak{g}_0$ such that $(\varepsilon \otimes \mathrm{id})(f) = (\mathrm{id} \otimes \varepsilon)(f) = 0$. But to construct $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant symmetric elements $F_n \in U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ and $\theta_{n+1} \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ such that $\tilde{\Phi} \equiv \mathscr{M}(h\theta_{n+1}) \bmod h^{n+1}$ and $\tilde{R} \equiv \exp(h\theta_{n+1}/2) \bmod h^{n+1}$, where $\tilde{\Phi}$ and $\tilde{R}$ are obtained by twisting Φ and R via F_n, we must still prove that $r \in \mathrm{Sym}^2\,\mathfrak{g}_0$ lifts to an invariant element $\underline{r} \in \mathrm{Sym}^2\,\mathfrak{g}$, while $f \in \mathrm{Sym}^2(U\mathfrak{g}_0)$ can be chosen so as to lift to an invariant element $\underline{f} \in \mathrm{Sym}^2(U\mathfrak{g})$. For $\underline{r}$ we can take $\pi(h^{-n}(\ln R - \theta/2))$, where π: $U\mathfrak{g}\otimes U\mathfrak{g}\to\mathfrak{g}\otimes\mathfrak{g}$ is the projection defined by identification of $U\mathfrak{g}$ with $\mathrm{Sym}^*\mathfrak{g}$ (we are forced to use π, since it has not yet been proved that $\ln\bar{R}\in\mathfrak{g}\otimes\mathfrak{g}$). We claim that $\underline{f}$ exists if f is constructed as in the proof of Proposition 3.11 of [1]. Indeed, if we identify $U\mathfrak{g}_0$ with $\mathrm{Sym}^*\mathfrak{g}_0$ in the usual fashion, then $U\mathfrak{g}_0\otimes U\mathfrak{g}_0$ is identified with $\mathrm{Sym}^*(\mathfrak{g}_0\oplus\mathfrak{g}_0)=\bigoplus_m \mathfrak{g}_0^{\otimes m}\otimes_{S_m}(\mathbb{Q}^2)^{\otimes m}$, $(U\mathfrak{g}_0)^{\otimes 3}$ with $\bigoplus_m \mathfrak{g}_0^m\otimes_{S_m}(\mathbb{Q}^3)^{\otimes m}$ and the f constructed in [1] is equal to $L_0(\varphi)$, where L_0: $(U\mathfrak{g}_0)^{\otimes 3}\to(U\mathfrak{g}_0)^{\otimes 2}$ is defined by means of certain S_m-equivariant operators δ_m: $(\mathbb{Q}^3)^{\otimes m}\to(\mathbb{Q}^2)^{\otimes m}$. We can therefore put $\underline{f}=L(\underline{\varphi})$, where $\underline{\varphi}=h^{-n}(\Phi-\mathscr{M}(h\theta))$, and L: $(U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 3}\to(U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes 2}$ is defined by means of the same δ_m.

A similar problem arises in proving the uniqueness of F up to multiplication by $(u^{-1}\otimes u^{-1})\Delta(u)$, and it is dealt with in the same way. ●

COROLLARY. *In the situation of Proposition* 3.5, $R^{21}R=e^{h\theta}$, *where* θ *is a* $\mathfrak{g}$*-invariant element of* $\mathrm{Sym}^2\mathfrak{g}$. *In particular, if* $R^{21}=R$, *then* $R=e^{h\theta/2}$.

REMARKS. 1) The corollary shows that if A is a universal enveloping algebra with the usual Δ and ε, then (1.1)–(1.6) imply the equality $(\Delta\otimes\mathrm{id})(\ln(R^{21}R))=\ln(R^{31}R^{13})+\ln(R^{32}R^{23})$. The author has not been able to derive this equality directly from (1.1)–(1.6).

2) A proof similar to that of Proposition 3.5 can be made for an analogous proposition concerning coboundary quasi-Hopf QUE-algebras in the sense of §3 of [1].

PROOF OF THEOREM B. Let $(A,\Delta,\varepsilon,\Phi,R)$ be a quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebra over $k[[h]]$. Put $\bar{R}=R\cdot(R^{21}R)^{-1/2}$. By Proposition 3.3 of [1], $(A,\Delta,\varepsilon,\Phi,\bar{R})$ is a coboundary quasi-Hopf QUE-algebra. Therefore, by Proposition 3.13 of [1], a suitable twist turns (A,Δ,ε) into $U\mathfrak{g}$ with the usual comultiplication and counit, where $\mathfrak{g}$ is a deformation Lie algebra. Now apply Proposition 3.5. ●

REMARKS. 1) Theorem B can be proved without the use of Proposition 3.5 by arguing as in the proof of Proposition 3.13 of [1].

2) A description can easily be made of the category of quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebras (Proposition 3.14 of [1] and its proof remain valid in the quasitriangular case).

§4. The Grothendieck-Teichmüller group

Suppose given a quasitensored category (see §1), i.e., a category C, a functor $\otimes$, commutativity and associativity isomorphisms, as well as an identity object k and isomorphisms $V\otimes k\xrightarrow{\sim}V$ and $k\otimes V\xrightarrow{\sim}V$ for all objects V in C (with diagrams (1.7)–(1.9) commutative). We try to change the commutativity and associativity isomorphisms without changing the rest of the structure appearing in the definition of quasitensored category. Changing the associativity isomorphism $(V_1\otimes V_2)\otimes V_3\xrightarrow{\sim}V_1\otimes(V_2\otimes V_3)$ amounts to multiplying it by an automorphism of $(V_1\otimes V_2)\otimes V_3$. Observe that on $(V\otimes V)\otimes V$, where V is an object in C, there is an action of the braid group B_3: the generator $\sigma_1\in B_3$ determines the isomorphism $c\otimes\mathrm{id}$, where c is the commutativity isomorphism $V\otimes V\xrightarrow{\sim}V\otimes V$, and the generator $\sigma_2\in B_3$ determines the isomorphism $a^{-1}(\mathrm{id}\otimes c)a$, where a is the associativity isomorphism

$(V\otimes V)\otimes V \xrightarrow{\sim} V\otimes(V\otimes V)$. In the same way, every $\alpha\in B_3$ determines an isomorphism $(V_1\otimes V_2)\otimes V_3 \xrightarrow{\sim} (V_{i_1}\otimes V_{i_2})\otimes V_{i_3}$, where (i_1, i_2, i_3) is the permutation corresponding to α^{-1}. We have therefore on $(V_1\otimes V_2)\otimes V_3$ an action of the colored-braid group $K_3=\operatorname{Ker}(B_3\to S_3)$. Thus, a choice of $\varphi\in K_3$ determines a new associativity isomorphism. Similarly, a choice of $\psi\in K_2$ determines a new commutativity isomorphism. Any $\psi\in K_2$ is of the form $\psi=\sigma^{2m}$, where σ is the generator of B_2 and $m\in\mathbb{Z}$. Therefore changing the commutativity isomorphism amounts to raising it to the power $\lambda=2m+1$. Any $\varphi\in K_3$ is of the form $f(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2)\cdot(\sigma_1\sigma_2)^{3n}$, where $n\in\mathbb{Z}$ and $f(X, Y)$ is an element of the free group with generators X, Y (we note that $(\sigma_1\sigma_2)^3=(\sigma_2\sigma_1)^3$ generates the center of B_3). For new commutativity and associativity isomorphisms the diagrams of the form (1.8) remain commutative as before, but the requirement of commutativity for (1.7) and (1.9) imposes conditions on f, λ, and n. Commutativity of (1.9a) imposes the condition $n=0$ and the relation

$$f(X_1, X_2)X_1^m f(X_3, X_1)X_3^m f(X_3, X_2)^{-1}X_2^m = 1 \quad \text{for} \quad X_1X_2X_3=1, \quad m=(\lambda-1)/2. \tag{4.1}$$

Commutativity of (1.9b) imposes also the condition $n=0$ and the relation

$$f(X_2, X_1)^{-1}X_1^m f(X_3, X_1)X_3^m f(X_3, X_2)^{-1}X_2^m = 1 \quad \text{for} \quad X_1X_2X_3=1, \quad m=(\lambda-1)/2. \tag{4.2}$$

(4.1) and (4.2) are equivalent to the relations

$$f(Y, X) = f(X, Y)^{-1}, \tag{4.3}$$

$$f(X_3, X_1)X_3^m f(X_2, X_3)X_2^m f(X_1, X_2)X_1^m = 1 \quad \text{for} \quad X_1X_2X_3=1, \quad m=(\lambda-1)/2. \tag{4.4}$$

Finally, commutativity of (1.7) imposes the following condition on $\varphi\in K_3$:

$$\partial_3(\varphi)\cdot\partial_1(\varphi) = \partial_0(\varphi)\cdot\partial_2(\varphi)\cdot\partial_4(\varphi). \tag{4.5}$$

Here $\partial_0(\varphi)$ (resp. $\partial_4(\varphi)$) is obtained from the braid φ by adding one more string on the left (resp. right) to the existent three, while $\partial_i(\varphi)$ for $1\le i\le 3$ is obtained from φ by replacing the ith string of the braid φ by two strings, one just to the left of the other (note that the K_n form a cosimplicial group, where the boundary homomorphisms are the ∂_i: $K_n\to K_{n+1}$, while the degeneracy homomorphisms $K_{n+1}\to K_n$ are obtained by deleting one of the $n+1$ strings). It is known [20] that K_n is generated by the elements x_{ij}, $1\le i<j\le n$, where

$$x_{ij} = (\sigma_{j-2}\cdots\sigma_i)^{-1}\sigma_{j-2}^2(\sigma_{j-2}\cdots\sigma_i) = (\sigma_{j-1}\cdots\sigma_{i+1})\sigma_i^2(\sigma_{j-1}\cdots\sigma_{i+1})^{-1}, \tag{4.6}$$

and the defininig relations among the x_{ij} are of the form

$$(a_{ijk}, x_{ij}) = (a_{ijk}, x_{ik}) = (a_{ijk}, x_{jk}) = 1, \quad \text{where } i<j<k,\ a_{ijk} = x_{ij}x_{ik}x_{jk}, \tag{4.7}$$

$$(x_{ij}, x_{kl}) = (x_{il}, x_{jk}) = 1 \quad \text{for } i<j<k<l, \tag{4.8}$$

$$(x_{ik}, x_{ij}^{-1}x_{jl}x_{ij}) = 1 \quad \text{for } i<j<k<l. \tag{4.9}$$

Here (u, v) means $uvu^{-1}v^{-1}$. In terms of the x_{ij}, (4.5) says that

$$f(x_{12}, x_{23}x_{24})f(x_{13}x_{23}, x_{34}) = f(x_{23}, x_{34})f(x_{12}x_{13}, x_{24}x_{34})f(x_{12}, x_{23}). \tag{4.10}$$

Thus, every pair (λ, f), $\lambda \in 1 + 2\mathbb{Z}$, satisfying (4.3), (4.4), and (4.10) determines a "natural" way of constructing for any quasitensored category C a new quasitensored category C', where the only change is in the commutativity and associativity isomorphisms ("natural" means that if $F\colon C_1 \to C_2$ is a tensored functor in the sense of Definition 1.8 of [6], then F is a tensored functor from C_1' to C_2'). It is easily shown that the correspondence is bijective. The interpretation of the pairs (λ, f) satisfying (4.3), (4.4), and (4.10) as ways of changing the commutativity and associativity isomorphisms allows us to define on the set of all such pairs a semigroup structure $(\lambda_1, f_1) \cdot (\lambda_2, f_2) = (\lambda, f)$, where

$$\lambda = \lambda_1\lambda_2, \qquad f(X, Y) = f_1(f_2(X, Y)X^{\lambda_2}f_2(X, Y)^{-1}, Y^{\lambda_2}) \cdot f_2(X, Y). \tag{4.11}$$

Now suppose $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ satisfies (1.1)–(1.6). Then the A-modules form a quasitensored category (see §1). If we change the commutativity and associativity isomorphisms by means of a pair (λ, f) satisfying (4.3), (4.4), and (4.10), where

$$\tilde{R} = R \cdot (R^{21} \cdot R)^m = (R \cdot R^{21})^m \cdot R, \qquad m = (\lambda - 1)/2, \tag{4.12a}$$

$$\tilde{\Phi} = \Phi \cdot f(R^{21}R^{12}, \Phi^{-1}R^{32}R^{23}\Phi) = f(\Phi R^{21}R^{12}\Phi^{-1}, R^{32}R^{23}) \cdot \Phi. \tag{4.12b}$$

The formulas (4.12) define an action of the semigroup of all pairs (λ, f) satisfying (4.3), (4.4), and (4.10) on the collection of sets $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ satisfying (1.1)–(1.6). Unfortunately, this semigroup consists only of the identity element $(\lambda = 1, f = 1)$ and the involution $(\lambda = -1, f = 1)$ taking $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ into $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, (R^{21})^{-1})$. This is a consequence of the following proposition, since by (4.10) $f(X, Y)$ belongs to the *commutant* of the free group with generators X, Y.

PROPOSITION 4.1. *Equations* (4.3) *and* (4.4), *where $f(X, Y)$ belongs to the free group with generators X and Y, are satisfied only by $\lambda = \pm 1$, $f(X, Y) = Y^rX^{-r}$.*

PROOF. If (λ, f) satisfies equations (4.3) and (4.4), then these are also satisfied by $(\lambda, \tilde{f})$, where $\tilde{f}(X, Y) = Y^{-s}f(X, Y)X^s$. From (4.3) it follows that for a suitable s either $\tilde{f} = 1$ or the noncancellable representation of $\tilde{f}(X, Y)$ is of the form $X^l \cdots Y^{-l}$, $l \neq 0$. Since $\tilde{f}$ satisfies (4.4), the second case is impossible, and in the first case $\lambda = \pm 1$. ●

Observe now that if k is a field of characteristic 0, then formulas (4.3), (4.4), (4.10), and (4.11) are meaningful even if we suppose that $\lambda \in k$, while $f(X, Y)$ belongs to the k-pro-unipotent completion of the free group with generators X, Y, i.e., $f(X, Y)$ is a formal expression of the form $\exp F(\ln X, \ln Y)$, where F is a Lie formal series over k. Then both sides of (4.10) belong to the k-pro-unipotent completion of K_4, i.e., are of the form e^v, where v

belongs to the quotient algebra of Lie formal series in the variables ξ_{ij}, $1 \le i < j \le 4$ modulo the ideal corresponding to the relations (4.7)–(4.9) for $x_{ij} = \exp \xi_{ij}$.

We denote by $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$ the semigroup of pairs (λ, f) satisfying (4.3), (4.4), and (4.10), where $\lambda \in k$ and f belongs to the k-pro-unipotent completion of the free group. The group of invertible elements of $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$ will be denoted by $\mathrm{GT}(k)$; we call it the *k-pro-unipotent version of the Grothendieck-Teichmüller group*. It is easily seen that $\mathrm{GT}(k) = \{(\lambda, f) \in \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k) \mid \lambda \neq 0\}$. It turns out (see §§5, 6) that the group $\mathrm{GT}(k)$ is rather large: it is infinite-dimensional, and the homomorphism $\mathrm{GT}(k) \to k^*$ taking (λ, f) to λ is surjective.

If $(\lambda, f) \in \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$ and $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ is a quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebra over $k[[h]]$, then the formulas (4.12) are meaningful. Thus, $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$ acts on the set of quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebras. A twist (see (1.10)–(1.12)) commutes with the action of $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$. Suppose now that A is $U\mathfrak{g}$ with the usual comultiplication, $R = e^{ht/2}$ and $\Phi = \exp P(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$, where $\mathfrak{g}$ is a deformation Lie algebra over $k[[h]]$, $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ is symmetric and $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant, and P is a Lie formal series over k. Then the $\bar{R}$ and $\bar{\Phi}$ defined by formulas (4.12) are of the form $\bar{R} = e^{\lambda ht/2}$ and $\bar{\Phi} = \exp \bar{P}(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$, where $\bar{P}$ is a Lie formal series over k.

We can interpret the elements of $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$ as endomorphisms of a certain completion $B_n(k)$ of the group B_n. Suppose λ, f satisfy (4.3), (4.4), and (4.10), with $\lambda \in 1 + 2\mathbb{Z}$ and $f(X, Y)$ belonging to the free group on the generators X, Y (forget that there are only two such pairs (λ, f)). Let V be an object in a quasitensored category C, $V^{\otimes 2} = V \otimes V$, $V^{\otimes 3} = V^{\otimes 2} \otimes V$, etc. On $V^{\otimes n}$ there is an action of B_n. Changing the commutativity and associativity isomorphisms in C by means of (λ, f) gives rise to a new action of B_n on $V^{\otimes n}$. It is obtained from the old by composition with the endomorphism of B_n given by $\sigma_1 \mapsto \sigma_1^{\lambda}$, $\sigma_1 \mapsto f(y_i, \sigma_i^2)^{-1} \sigma_i^{\lambda} f(y_i, \sigma_i^2)$ for $i > 1$, where $y_i = \sigma_{i-1} \cdots \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{i-1}$ (in the notation of (4.6), $y_i = x_{1i} x_{2i} \cdots x_{i-1,i}$). Now let $K_n(k)$ be the k-pro-unipotent completion of K_n, and $B_n(k)$ the quotient of the semidirect product of B_n and $K_n(k)$ (the automorphisms $\mathrm{Ad}\, g \colon K_n \to K_n$, $g \in B_n$, extend to $K_n(k)$) modulo the subgroup of elements of the form $x \cdot x^{-1}$, $x \in K_n$, where x is regarded as an element of B_n, and x^{-1} as an element of $K_n(k)$. The formulas

$$\sigma_1 \mapsto \sigma_1^{(\lambda)}, \qquad \sigma_i \mapsto f(y_i, \sigma_i^2)^{-1} \sigma_i^{(\lambda)} f(y_i, \sigma_i^2), \quad 1 < i \le n, \tag{4.13}$$

where $\sigma_i^{(\lambda)} = \sigma_i \cdot (\sigma_i^2)^{(\lambda-1)/2}$, $y_i = \sigma_{i=1} \cdots \sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_1 \cdots \sigma_{i-1}$, define a right action of $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$ on $B_n(k)$, which is faithful for $n \ge 3$. The endomorphisms (4.13) are compatible with the imbeddings $B_n(k) \to B_{n+1}(k)$ that take σ_i into σ_i, and they induce the identity automorphisms on the groups $S_n = B_n(k)/K_n(k)$. The author does not know whether any set of automorphisms $\gamma_n \in \mathrm{Aut}\, B_n(k)$ that has these properties results from an element of $\mathrm{GT}(k)$ (perhaps the methods of [15] can elucidate this). In any case, the endomorphisms of $B_3(k)$ that take σ_1 into $\sigma_1^{(\lambda)}$ and induce the identity automorphism on S_3 do have the form (4.13) or, what is equivalent, the form

$$\sigma_1 \mapsto \sigma_1^{(\lambda)}, \qquad \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_1 \mapsto \sigma_1\sigma_2\sigma_1 \cdot [(\sigma_1\sigma_2)^3]^{(\lambda-1)/2} f(\sigma_1^2, \sigma_2^2), \tag{4.14}$$

where f satisfies (4.3) and (4.4). Conversely, (4.3) and (4.4) imply that (4.14) defines an endomorphism of $B_3(k)$.

We describe now, following [2], how to construct a canonical homomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{GT}(\mathbb{Q}_l)$, where $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ is the algebraic closure of $\mathbb{Q}$ in $\mathbb{C}$ (although this construction will not be used in the sequel). Let us denote by $\underline{\widehat{\mathrm{GT}}}$ (resp. $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}_l$) the semigroup of all pairs (λ, f) satisfying (4.3), (4.4), and (4.10), where f belongs to the pro-finite completion (resp. pro-l-completion) of the free group, and $\lambda \in 1 + 2\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ (resp. $\lambda \in 1 + 2\mathbb{Z}_l$). Here $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} = \varprojlim_n \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$. The groups of invertible elements in $\underline{\widehat{\mathrm{GT}}}$ and $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}_l$ we denote by $\widehat{\mathrm{GT}}$ and GT_l. There exist natural homomorphisms $\widehat{\mathrm{GT}} \to \mathrm{GT}_l$ and $\mathrm{GT}_l \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GT}(\mathbb{Q}_l)$. What remains is to construct a homomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \widehat{\mathrm{GT}}$. Let us first recall the construction, due to Belyĭ [21], of a homomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{Aut}\,\widehat{\Gamma}$, where Γ is the quotient of B_3 by its center, and $\widehat{\Gamma}$ is the pro-finite completion of Γ. There exists a canonical isomorphism $\Gamma \xrightarrow{\sim} \pi_1(M, x)$, where M is the stack which is the quotient of $\mathbb{CP}^1 - \{0, 1, \infty\}$ by the group S_3 of projective transformations permuting $0, 1, \infty$, and x is the image of a point in $\mathbb{CP}^1$ that lies on the real axis near 0. Therefore $\widehat{\Gamma} = \mathrm{Gal}(F/E)$ where E is the subfield of S_3-invariants in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ (S_3 acts on z as indicated above), and F is the maximal algebraic extension of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ in $L = \bigcup_n \overline{\mathbb{Q}}((z^{1/n}))$ that is unramified outside $0, 1, \infty$. The group $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ acts on L, leaving E and F invariant. Therefore $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ acts on $\mathrm{Gal}(F/E) = \widehat{\Gamma}$. The subgroup $H \subset \widehat{\Gamma}$ that is topologically generated by the image of $\sigma_1 \in B_3$ is invariant with respect to $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$, and the action of $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ on the quotient group S_3 of $\widehat{\Gamma}$ is the identity. The semigroup of endomorphisms $\varphi\colon \widehat{\Gamma} \to \widehat{\Gamma}$ such that $\varphi(H) \subset H$ and the action of φ on S_3 is the identity is anti-isomorphic to the semigroup of pairs (λ, f) satisfying (4.3) and (4.4), where $\lambda \in 1 + 2\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$ and f belongs to the pro-finite completion of the free group: the pair (λ, f) corresponds (see (4.14)) to the endomorphism $\varphi\colon \widehat{\Gamma} \to \widehat{\Gamma}$ such that $\varphi(\overline{\sigma}_1) = \overline{\sigma}_1^{\lambda}$, $\overline{\varphi}(\overline{\sigma}_1\overline{\sigma}_2\overline{\sigma}_1) = \overline{\sigma}_1\overline{\sigma}_2\overline{\sigma}_1 f(\overline{\sigma}_1^2, \overline{\sigma}_2^2)$, where $\overline{\sigma}_i$ is the image of σ_i in $\widehat{\Gamma}$. To obtain an isomorphism between the groups of invertible elements of the two semigroups, combine the antihomomorphism with the mapping $y \mapsto y^{-1}$.

It remains to show that the pairs (λ, f) corresponding to elements of $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ satisfy (4.10). This can be inferred from §2 of Grothendieck [2]. It is proposed in [2] to consider, for any g and ν, the "Teichmüller groupoid" $T_{g,\nu}$, i.e., the fundamental groupoid of the module stack $M_{g,\nu}$ of compact Riemann surfaces X of genus g with ν distinguished points $x_1, \dots, x_\nu$. The fundamental groupoid differs from the fundamental group in that we choose not one, but several distinguished points. In the present case it is convenient to choose the distinguished points "at infinity" (see §15 of [11]) in accordance with the methods of "maximal degeneration" of the set $(X, x_1, \dots, x_\nu)$. Since degeneration of the set $(X, x_1, \dots, x_\nu)$ results in decreasing g and ν, the groupoids $T_{g,\nu}$ for different g and ν are connected by certain homomorphisms. The collection of all $T_{g,\nu}$ and all such homomorphisms is called in [2] the Teichmüller tower. It is observed in [2] that there exists a natural homomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to G$, where G is the group of automorphisms of the pro-finite analogue of the Teichmüller tower (in which $T_{g,\nu}$ is replaced by its pro-finite completion $\widehat{T}_{g,\nu}$). It is also stated in [2], as a plausible conjecture, that $\widehat{T}_{0,4}$ and $\widehat{T}_{1,1}$ in a definite sense generate the whole tower $\{\widehat{T}_{g,\nu}\}$ and that all relations between generators of the tower come from $\widehat{T}_{0,4}$, $\widehat{T}_{1,1}$, $\widehat{T}_{0,5}$, and $\widehat{T}_{1,2}$. This conjecture has been proved, apparently, in Appendix B of the physics paper [22]. In any case, it is easily seen that $\widehat{T}_{0,4}$ generates the subtower $\{\widehat{T}_{0,\nu}\}$, and that all relations in $\{\widehat{T}_{0,\nu}\}$ come from $\widehat{T}_{0,4}$ and $\widehat{T}_{0,5}$. It can be shown that $\widehat{\mathrm{GT}}$ is the automorphism group of the tower $\{\widehat{T}_{0,\nu}\}$. Indeed, an automorphism of this tower is uniquely determined by its action on $\widehat{T}_{0,4}$, i.e., on $\widehat{\Gamma}$. This action is described by a pair (λ, f) satisfying (4.3) and (4.4), and (4.10) is necessary and sufficient for the automorphism of $\widehat{T}_{0,4}$ to extend to one of $\widehat{T}_{0,5}$. Grothendieck's conjecture implies that the group of automorphisms of the tower $\{\widehat{T}_{g,\nu}\}$ that are compatible with the natural homomorphism $\widehat{T}_{0,4} \to \widehat{T}_{1,1}$ (to a quadruple of points on $\mathbb{P}^1$ is assigned the double covering of $\mathbb{P}^1$ ramified at these points) is also equal to $\widehat{\mathrm{GT}}$: if an automorphism of $\widehat{T}_{0,4}$ extends to one of $\widehat{T}_{0,5}$, then it also extends to one of $\widehat{T}_{1,2}$, since, as noted in [2], $M_{1,2}$ is almost the same as $M_{0,5}$.

The homomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \widehat{\mathrm{GT}}$ is, by Belyi's theorem [21], injective. The study of the kernel and image of the homomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{GT}_l$ has been dealt with by a number of papers (see [11]–[14] and the literature cited there).

§5. Proof of Theorem A″

Let k be a field of characteristic 0, $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ the algebra of Lie formal series over k in the variables A and B ($\mathfrak{fr}$ is short for "free"), $\mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B) = \exp \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ and $M_1(k)$ the set of $\varphi \in \mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$ satisfying (2.13) and (2.14), where

$$\begin{gathered} X^{ij} = X^{ji}, \quad [X^{ij}, X^{rl}] = 0 \quad \text{for } i \neq j \neq r \neq l, \\ [X^{ij} + X^{ir}, X^{jr}] = 0 \quad \text{for } i \neq j \neq r. \end{gathered} \tag{5.1}$$

Let $\mathfrak{a}_n^k$ be the completion (with respect to the natural grading) of the Lie algebra over k with generators X^{ij}, $1 \le i \le n$, $1 \le j \le n$, $i \neq j$, and defining relations (5.1). For $n \ge 3$ the algebras $\mathfrak{a}_n^k$ are not free, but they reduce to free ones: $\mathfrak{a}_n^k$ is the semidirect product of $\mathfrak{a}_{n-1}^k$ and the topologically free algebra generated by the X_{in}, $1 \le i \le n-1$ (the latter is an ideal in $\mathfrak{a}_n^k$). For $n = 3$ there is a more convenient realization: $\mathfrak{a}_3^k$ is the direct sum of its center, generated by the element $X^{12} + X^{13} + X^{23}$, and the topologically free algebra generated by X^{12} and X^{23}. Therefore (2.14a) is equivalent to two equalities, one of which is obtained by substituting $X^{12} = A$, $X^{23} = B$, $X^{13} = -A-B$ and the other by substituting $X^{12} = X^{23} = 0$. The second equality is a tautology, and the first is of the form

$$e^{A/2}\varphi(C, A)e^{C/2}\varphi(C, B)^{-1}e^{B/2}\varphi(A, B) = 1, \quad \text{where } A + B + C = 0. \tag{5.2a}$$

Similarly, (2.14b) is equivalent to the equality

$$\varphi(B, A)^{-1}e^{A/2}\varphi(C, A)e^{C/2}\varphi(C, B)^{-1}e^{B/2} = 1, \quad \text{where } A+B+C=0, \tag{5.2b}$$

obtained by substituting $X^{12} = C$, $X^{23} = B$, $X^{13} = A$. (5.2a) and (5.2b) imply (2.12). On the other hand, if (2.12) holds, then (5.2a) and (5.2b) are equivalent to the equality

$$e^{A/2}\varphi(C, A)e^{C/2}\varphi(B, C)e^{B/2}\varphi(A, B) = 1, \quad \text{where } A+B+C=0. \tag{5.3}$$

Thus, $M_1(k)$ is the set of $\varphi \in \mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$ satisfying (2.12), (5.3), and (2.13). Let $M_\mu(k)$ be the set of $\varphi \in \mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$ satisfying (2.12), (2.13), and the equation obtained from (5.3) by replacing $e^{A/2}, e^{B/2}, e^{C/2}$ by $e^{\mu A/2}, e^{\mu B/2}, e^{\mu C/2}$. Put $\underline{M}(k) = \{(\mu, \varphi) \mid \mu \in k, \varphi \in M_\mu(k)\}$ and $M(k) = \{(\mu, \varphi) \in \underline{M}(k) \mid \mu \neq 0\}$. On $\underline{M}(k)$ there is an action of $\underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$: an element $(\lambda, f) \in \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$ takes $(\mu, \varphi) \in \underline{M}(k)$ into $(\lambda\mu, \overline{\varphi})$, where $\overline{\varphi}(A, B) = f(\varphi(A, B)e^A\varphi(A, B)^{-1}, e^B) \times \varphi(A, B)$ (cf. (4.12)).

PROPOSITION 5.1. *The action of* $\mathrm{GT}(k)$ *on* $M(k)$ *is free and transitive.*

PROOF. If $(\mu, \varphi) \in M(k)$ and $(\overline{\mu}, \overline{\varphi}) \in M(k)$, then there is exactly one f such that $\overline{\varphi}(A, B) = f(\varphi(A, B)e^A\varphi(A, B)^{-1}, e^B) \cdot \varphi(A, B)$. We need to show that $(\lambda, f) \in \mathrm{GT}(k)$, where $\lambda = \overline{\mu}/\mu$. We prove (4.10). Let G_n be the semidirect product of S_n and $\exp \mathfrak{a}_n^k$. Consider the homomorphism $B_n \to G_n$ that takes σ_i into

$$\varphi(X^{1i} + \cdots + X^{i-1,i}, X^{i,i+1})^{-1}\sigma^{i,i+1}e^{\mu X^{i,i+1}/2}\varphi(X^{1i} + \cdots + X^{i-1,i}, X^{i,i+1}),$$

where $\sigma^{ij} \in S_n$ transposes i and j. It induces a homomorphism $K_n \to \exp \mathfrak{a}_n^k$, and therefore a homomorphism $\alpha_n\colon K_n(k) \to \exp \mathfrak{a}_n^k$, where $K_n(k)$ is the k-pro-unipotent completion of K_n. It is easily shown that the left- and right-hand sides of (4.10) have the same images in $\exp \mathfrak{a}_4^k$. It remains to prove that α_n is an isomorphism. The algebra Lie $K_n(k)$ is topologically generated by the elements ξ_{ij}, $1 \le i < j \le n$, with defining relations obtained from (4.7)–(4.9) by substituting $x_{ij} = \exp \xi_{ij}$. The principal parts of these relations are the same as in (5.1), while $(\alpha_n)_*(\xi_{ij}) = \mu X^{ij} +$ {lower terms}, where $(\alpha_n)_*\colon \mathrm{Lie}\, K_n(k) \to \mathfrak{a}_n^k$ is induced by the homomorphism α_n. Therefore α_n is an isomorphism, i.e., (4.10) is proved. (4.3) is obvious. To prove (4.4), we can interpret it in terms of K_3 and argue as in the proof of (4.10), or, what is equivalent, make the substitution

$$X_1 = e^A, \quad X_2 = e^{-A/2}\varphi(B, A)e^B\varphi(B, A)^{-1}e^{A/2}, \quad X_3 = \varphi(C, A)e^C\varphi(C, A)^{-1}, \tag{5.4}$$

where $A + B + C = 0$. ●

Identifying $M_1(k)$ with the quotient of $M(k)$ by the natural action of k^* ($c \in k^*$ takes (μ, φ) into $(c\mu, \widetilde{\varphi})$, where $\widetilde{\varphi}(A, B) = \varphi(cA, cB)$), we obtain an action of $\mathrm{GT}(k)$ on $M_1(k)$. Proposition 5.1 says that the subgroup $\mathrm{GT}_1(k) = \{(\lambda, f) \in \mathrm{GT}(k) \mid \lambda = 1\}$ acts on $M_1(k)$ freely and transitively; and if $M_1(k) \neq \varnothing$, then the sequence $1 \to \mathrm{GT}_1(k) \to \mathrm{GT}(k) \xrightarrow{\nu} k^* \to 1$, where $\nu(\lambda, f) = \lambda$, is exact and to every $\varphi \in M_1(k)$ corresponds a homomorphism $\theta_\varphi \colon k^* \to \mathrm{GT}(k)$ such that $\nu \circ \theta_\varphi = \mathrm{id}$, while $\theta_\varphi(k^*)$ is the stabilizer of φ in $\mathrm{GT}(k)$.

Denote the Lie algebras of the pro-algebraic groups $\mathrm{GT}(k)$ and $\mathrm{GT}_1(k)$ by $\mathfrak{gt}(k)$ and $\mathfrak{gt}_1(k)$. Substituting $f(X, Y) = \exp \varepsilon \psi(\ln X, \ln Y)$ and $\lambda = 1 + \varepsilon s$ into (4.3), (4.4), and (4.10), and linearizing with respect to ε, we find that $\mathfrak{gt}(k)$ consists of the pairs (s, ψ), $s \in k$, $\psi \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(\alpha, \beta)$, such that

$$\psi(\alpha, \beta) = -\psi(\beta, \alpha), \tag{5.5}$$

$$\psi(\alpha, \beta) + \psi(\beta, \gamma) + \psi(\gamma, \alpha) + \frac{s}{2}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 0, \quad \text{where } e^\alpha e^\beta e^\gamma = 1, \tag{5.6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\psi(\xi_{12}, \xi_{23} * \xi_{24}) + \psi(\xi_{13} * \xi_{23}, \xi_{34}) \\ &\quad = \psi(\xi_{23}, \xi_{34}) + \psi(\xi_{12} * \xi_{13}, \xi_{24} * \xi_{34}) + \psi(\xi_{12}, \xi_{23}). \end{aligned} \tag{5.7}$$

Here $u * v = \ln(e^u e^v)$, and the ξ_{ij} satisfy the relations obtained from (4.7)–(4.9) by substituting $x_{ij} = \exp \xi_{ij}$. A commutator in $\mathfrak{gt}(k)$ has the form $[(s_1, \psi_1), (s_2, \psi_2)] = (0, \psi)$, where $\psi = [\psi_1, \psi_2] + s_2 D(\psi_1) - s_1 D(\psi_2) + D_{\psi_2}(\psi_1) - D_{\psi_1}(\psi_2)$, with D and D_ψ derivations of $\mathfrak{fr}_k(\alpha, \beta)$ such that $D(\alpha) = \alpha$, $D(\beta) = \beta$, $D_\psi(\alpha) = [\psi, \alpha]$, and $D_\psi(\beta) = 0$.

If $M_1(k) \neq \varnothing$, then the sequence

$$0 \to \mathfrak{gt}_1(k) \to \mathfrak{gt}(k) \xrightarrow{\nu_*} k \to 0, \qquad \nu_*(s, \psi) = s, \tag{5.8}$$

is exact, and to every $\varphi \in M_1(k)$ corresponds a splitting, defined by the Lie algebra of the stabilizer of φ in $\mathrm{GT}(k)$.

PROPOSITION 5.2. *The mapping $M_1(k) \to \{$splittings of the sequence (5.8)$\}$ is bijective. In particular, exactness of (5.8) implies that $M_1(k) \neq \varnothing$.*

PROOF. The mapping takes $\varphi \in M_1(k)$ into the splitting defined by the element $(1, \psi) \in \mathfrak{gt}(k)$, where ψ is found from the condition

$$\varphi(A, B)^{-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt}\varphi(tA, tB)\big|_{t=1} = \psi(A, \varphi(A, B)^{-1} B \varphi(A, B)). \tag{5.9}$$

Given ψ, there exists exactly one $\varphi \in \mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$ satisfying (5.9). In view of (5.5), (5.9) remains valid if $\varphi(A, B)$ is replaced by $\varphi(B, A)^{-1}$. Therefore $\varphi(A, B) = \varphi(B, A)^{-1}$. We prove (5.3). Denote the left-hand side of (5.3) by $Q(A, B)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &Q(A, B)^{-1} \frac{d}{dt} Q(tA, tB)\big|_{t=1} \\ &\quad = \psi(A, \overline{B}) + \psi(\overline{B}, \overline{C}) + \psi(\overline{C}, \overline{A}) + \frac{\overline{A} + \overline{B} + \overline{C}}{2}, \end{aligned} \tag{5.10}$$

where

$$\begin{gathered} \overline{A} = Q(A, B)^{-1} A Q(A, B), \qquad \overline{B} = \varphi(A, B)^{-1} B \varphi(A, B), \\ \overline{C} = \varphi(A, B)^{-1} e^{-B/2} \varphi(B, C)^{-1} C \varphi(B, C) e^{B/2} \varphi(A, B). \end{gathered}$$

Suppose we have already proved that $Q(A, B) \equiv 1 \bmod \deg n$ (i.e., $Q(A, B) = 1+$ terms of degree n and higher). If $Q(A, B) \equiv 1 + q(A, B) \bmod \deg(n+1)$, where q is homogeneous of degree n, then the left-hand side of (5.10) is congruent to $n \cdot q(A, B) \bmod \deg(n+1)$. Since $e^{\overline{B}} e^{\overline{C}} = e^{-A/2} Q(A, C) e^{-A/2} Q(A, B)$, we find, denoting by α, β, and γ the residue classes of A, $\overline{B} - q(A, B)$, and $\overline{C} - q(A, C) \bmod \deg(n+1)$, that $e^{\alpha} e^{\beta} e^{\gamma} = 1$. Therefore (5.6) holds, with $s = 1$. Hence the right-hand side of (5.10) is congruent to $q(A, B) + q(A, C) \bmod \deg(n+1)$. From the definition of Q it follows that $q(A, C) = q(B, A)$. Thus, $q(B, A) = (n-1) \cdot q(A, B)$. Therefore, $q = 0$ (for $n = 2$, this follows from the fact that $q(A, B)$ is a *Lie* polynomial and therefore proportional to $[A, B]$).

It remains to prove (2.13). Denote the left-hand side of (2.13) by f, and the right by g. Suppose we have already proved that $f \equiv g \bmod \deg n$. To prove that $f \equiv g \bmod \deg(n+1)$, it suffices to show that

$$\begin{aligned} &f(X^{12}, X^{13}, \dots)^{-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} f(tX^{12}, tX^{13}, \dots)\big|_{t=1} \\ &\quad \equiv g(X^{12}, X^{13}, \dots)^{-1} \cdot \frac{d}{dt} g(tX^{12}, tX^{13}, \dots)\big|_{t=1} \quad \bmod \deg(n+1), \end{aligned}$$

i.e., that

$$\psi(\alpha, \beta) + \psi(\gamma, \delta) \equiv \psi(\lambda, \delta) + \psi(\mu, \nu) + \psi(\alpha, \lambda) \quad \bmod \deg(n+1), \tag{5.11}$$

where

$$\begin{gathered} \alpha = X^{12}, \qquad \beta = f^{-1} \cdot (X^{23} + X^{24}) \cdot f, \qquad \gamma = X^{13} + X^{23}, \\ \delta = \varphi(X^{13} + X^{23}, X^{34})^{-1} \cdot X^{34} \varphi(X^{13} + X^{23}, X^{34}), \\ \lambda = \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23})^{-1} X^{23} \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23}), \\ \mu = \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23})^{-1} (X^{12} + X^{13}) \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23}), \end{gathered}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nu = {} & \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23})^{-1} \varphi(X^{12} + X^{13}, X^{24} + X^{34})^{-1} \\ & \times (X^{24} + X^{34}) \varphi(X^{12} + X^{13}, X^{24} + X^{34}) \varphi(X^{12}, X^{23}). \end{aligned}$$

Using (2.12), (5.3), and the congruence $f \equiv g \bmod \deg n$, we construct (see the proof of Proposition 5.1) a homomorphism $h\colon K_4(k) \to \exp(\mathfrak{a}_4^k / I)$, where $I = \{a \in \mathfrak{a}_4^k \mid a \equiv 0 \bmod \deg(n+1)\}$. Then in (5.7) putting $\xi_{ij} = \ln h(x_{ij})$, where the x_{ij} are defined by (4.6), we obtain (5.11). ●

Proposition 5.3. $M_1(k) \neq \varnothing$.

Proof. Since $M_1(\mathbb{C}) \neq \varnothing$ (see §2), the sequence (5.8) is exact for $k = \mathbb{C}$. This implies (5.8) is exact for $k = \mathbb{Q}$. Therefore $M_1(\mathbb{Q}) \neq \varnothing$ (see Proposition 5.2) and, so much the more, $M_1(k) \neq \varnothing$. Another version of the proof: since the composite of the homomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathrm{GT}(\mathbb{Q}_l)$ (see §4) and the homomorphism $\nu\colon \mathrm{GT}(\mathbb{Q}_l) \to \mathbb{Q}_l^*$ is the homomorphism $f\colon \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q}) \to \mathbb{Z}_l^*$ defined by the relation $\sigma^{-1}(\zeta) = \zeta^{f(\sigma)}$, where $\zeta^{l^n = 1}$, $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$, it follows that the image of ν is infinite, the sequence (5.8) is exact for $k = \mathbb{Q}_l$, etc. ●

Thus, Theorem A″ (see §1) is proved.

PROPOSITION 5.4. *The set* $M_1^+(k) = \{\varphi \in M_1(k) \mid \varphi(-A, -B) = \varphi(A, B)\}$ *is nonempty. It is acted on by the group* $\mathrm{GT}^+(k) = \{(\lambda, f) \in \mathrm{GT}(k) \mid f(X^{-1}, Y^{-1}) = f(X, Y)\}$, *and the action on* $M_1^+(k)$ *by the subgroup* $\mathrm{GT}^+(k) \cap \mathrm{GT}_1(k)$ *is free and transitive.*

PROOF. $M_1^+(k)$ is the set of σ-invariant elements of $M_1(k)$, where $\sigma \in \mathrm{GT}(k)$ is the involution corresponding to $\lambda = -1$, $f = 1$. Since (5.8) has a σ-invariant splitting, we have $M_1^+(k) \neq \varnothing$. The rest is obvious. ●

REMARK. $\varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}(-A, -B) \neq \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}(A, B)$ (see (2.15), (2.17), or (2.18)).

The above proof of Proposition 5.3 is nonconstructive. Our next objective is to prove Proposition 5.8, which will show that constructing elements of $M_1(k)$ by successive approximations presents no problems. For this we introduce the following modification $\mathrm{GRT}(k)$ of the group $\mathrm{GT}(k)$. We denote by $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ the set of all $g \in \mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$ such that

$$g(B, A) = g(A, B)^{-1}, \tag{5.12}$$

$$g(C, A)g(B, C)g(A, B) = 1 \quad \text{for } A + B + C = 0, \tag{5.13}$$

$$A + g(A, B)^{-1}Bg(A, B) + g(A, C)^{-1}Cg(A, C) = 0 \quad \text{for } A + B + C = 0, \tag{5.14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &g(X^{12}, X^{23} + X^{24})g(X^{13} + X^{23}, X^{34}) \\ &\quad = g(X^{23}, X^{34})g(X^{12} + X^{13}, X^{24} + X^{34})g(X^{12}, X^{23}), \end{aligned} \tag{5.15}$$

where the X^{ij} satisfy (5.1). $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ is a group with the operation

$$(g_1 \circ g_2)(A, B) = g_1(g_2(A, B)Ag_2(A, B)^{-1}, B) \cdot g_2(A, B). \tag{5.16}$$

On $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ there is an action of k^*, given by $\widetilde{g}(A, B) = g(c^{-1}A, c^{-1}B)$, $c \in k^*$. The semidirect product of k^* and $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ we denote by $\mathrm{GRT}(k)$. The Lie algebra $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ of the group $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ consists of the series $\psi \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ such that

$$\psi(B, A) = -\psi(A, B), \tag{5.17}$$

$$\psi(C, A) + \psi(B, C) + \psi(A, B) = 0 \quad \text{for } A + B + C = 0, \tag{5.18}$$

$$[B, \psi(A, B)] + [C, \psi(A, C)] = 0 \quad \text{for } A + B + C = 0, \tag{5.19}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\psi(X^{12}, X^{23} + X^{24}) + \psi(X^{13} + X^{23}, X^{34}) \\ &\quad = \psi(X^{23}, X^{34}) + \psi(X^{12} + X^{13}, X^{24} + X^{34}) + \psi(X^{12}, X^{23}), \end{aligned} \tag{5.20}$$

where the X^{ij} satisfy (5.1). A commutator $\langle\ ,\ \rangle$ in $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ is of the form

$$\langle \psi_1, \psi_2 \rangle = [\psi_1, \psi_2] + D_{\psi_2}(\psi_1) - D_{\psi_1}(\psi_2), \tag{5.21}$$

where $[\psi_1, \psi_2]$ is the commutator in $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ and D_ψ is the derivation of $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ given by $D_\psi(A) = [\psi, A]$, $D_\psi(B) = 0$. The algebra $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ is graded, and the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{grt}(k)$ of the group $\mathrm{GRT}(k)$ is the semidirect sum of the 1-dimensional algebra k and $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$, where k acts on $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ as follows: $1 \in k$ takes a homogeneous element $\psi \in \mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ of degree n into $-n\psi$.

REMARKS. 1) $\mathfrak{gt}_1(k)$ has the filtration whose nth term is $\{(0, \psi) \in \mathfrak{gt}_1(k) \mid \psi \equiv 0 \bmod \deg n\}$. We can use it to construct a complete graded Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{gr}}\mathfrak{gt}_1(k)$. It will be shown (see Proposition 5.6) that $\widehat{\mathfrak{gr}}\mathfrak{gt}_1(k) = \mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$. This is the reason for the notations $\mathfrak{grt}$, GRT. It is not hard to prove the inclusion $\widehat{\mathfrak{gr}}\mathfrak{gt}_1(k) \subset \mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$: (5.19) follows from the fact that $\psi(\alpha, \beta) - e^{-\beta}\psi(\alpha, \beta)e^{\beta} + e^{\gamma}\psi(\alpha, \gamma)e^{-\gamma} - \psi(\alpha, \gamma) = 0$, where $(0, \psi) \in \mathfrak{gt}_1(k)$, $e^{\alpha}e^{\beta}e^{\gamma} = 1$. This in turn follows from the analogues fact about $\mathrm{GT}_1(k)$: if $(1, f) \in \mathrm{GT}_1(k)$, then

$$\begin{aligned} X_1 \cdot f(X_1, X_2)^{-1} X_2 f(X_1, X_2) \cdot f(X_1, X_3)^{-1} X_3 f(X_1, X_3) &\\ = X_1 f(X_2, X_1) X_2 f(X_3, X_2) X_3 f(X_1, X_3) &\\ = f(\widetilde{X}_2, X_1) f(X_3, \widetilde{X}_2) f(X_1, X_3) = 1 & \end{aligned}$$

for $X_1X_2X_3 = 1$, where $\widetilde{X}_2 = X_1X_2X_1^{-1} = X_3^{-1}X_2X_3$. However it is not necessary for (5.19) to be verified (see Proposition 5.7).

2) The connection between $\mathrm{GT}_1(k)$ and $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ can also be explained in the following way: if $\{g_\varepsilon\}$ is a family of elements of $\mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$ such that $(1, f_\varepsilon) \in \mathrm{GT}_1(k)$ for $\varepsilon \neq 0$, where $f_\varepsilon(X, Y) = g_\varepsilon(\varepsilon^{-1}\ln X, \varepsilon^{-1}\ln Y)$, then $g_0 \in \mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$.

3) $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$, as well as $\mathrm{GT}(k)$, has a categorical interpretation. Let C be a tensored category, and suppose given automorphisms $\tau_{V,W} \in \mathrm{Aut}(V \otimes W)$, functorial in $V, W \in C$, with $c_{V,W}\tau_{V,W} = \tau_{W,V}c_{V,W}$ and

$$\ln \tau_{U\otimes V, W} = \mathrm{id}_U \otimes \ln \tau_{V,W} + (c_{U,V}^{-1} \otimes \mathrm{id})(\mathrm{id}_V \otimes \ln \tau_{U,W})(c_{U,V} \otimes \mathrm{id}),$$

where c is the commutativity isomorphism (of course, one must first have formulated conditions on C and τ sufficient for the latter equality to be meaningful; typical example: C is the category of h-adically complete $U\mathfrak{g}$-modules, and $\tau_{V,W}$ is the operator in $V \otimes W$ corresponding to $e^{ht} \in U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$, where $\mathfrak{g}$ and t are as in §1). Suppose meaningful all expresions of the form $g(\ln \tau_{U,V} \otimes \mathrm{id}_W, \mathrm{id}_U \otimes \ln \tau_{V,W})$, where $g(A, B) \in \mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$. Then if $g \in \mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ and we take $g(\ln \tau_{U,V} \otimes \mathrm{id}_W, \mathrm{id}_U \otimes \ln \tau_{V,W})$ as a new associativity isomorphism $(U \otimes V) \otimes W \xrightarrow{\sim} U \otimes (V \otimes W)$ without changing c and τ, we obtain a structure of the same type as the original.

The formula $\widetilde{\varphi}(A, B) = \varphi(g(A, B)Ag(A, B)^{-1}, B) \cdot g(A, B)$, where $\varphi \in M_\mu(k)$ and $g \in \mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$, defines a right action of $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ on $M_\mu(k)$. This gives $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ a right action on $\underline{M}(k) = \{(\mu, \varphi) \mid \varphi \in M_\mu(k)\}$. The formulas $\widetilde{\varphi}(A, B) = \varphi(c^{-1}A, c^{-1}B)$ and $\widetilde{\mu} = c^{-1}\mu$, where $c \in k^*$, define an action of k^* on $\underline{M}(k)$. As a result, we obtain a right action of $\mathrm{GRT}(k)$ on $\underline{M}(k)$. It commutes with the left action of $\mathrm{GT}(k)$.

PROPOSITION 5.5. *The action of* $\mathrm{GRT}(k)$ *on* $M(k)$ *is free and transitive. The same is true for the action of* $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ *on* $M_1(k)$.

PROOF. It suffices to prove the second statement. If $\varphi, \overline{\varphi} \in M_1(k)$ then there exists exactly one $g \in \mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$ such that $\overline{\varphi}(A, B) = \varphi(g(A, B)Ag(A, B)^{-1}, B) \times g(A, B)$; namely,

$$g(A, B) = \chi(\overline{\varphi}(A, B)A\overline{\varphi}(A, B)^{-1}, B) \cdot \overline{\varphi}(A, B), \tag{5.22}$$

where $\chi \in \mathrm{Fr}_k(A, B)$ is inverse to φ with respect to the operation (5.16), i.e., $\chi(\varphi(A, B)A\varphi(A, B)^{-1}, B) \cdot \varphi(A, B) = 1$. Arguing as in the proof of

Proposition 5.1, we find that $(0, f) \in \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$, where $f(X, Y) = \chi(\ln X, \ln Y)$. Equation (5.22) says that g is the result of the action of $(0, f)$ on $\overline{\varphi}$, and therefore $g \in M_0(k)$, i.e., g satisfies (5.12), (5.13), and (5.15). We now use the equality

$$\ln X_1 + X_1^{1/2} f(X_1, X_2)^{-1} \ln X_2 \cdot f(X_1, X_2) X_1^{-1/2} \\ + f(X_1, X_3)^{-1} \ln X_3 \cdot f(X_1, X_3) = 0, \tag{5.23}$$

where $X_1 X_2 X_3 = 1$, proved by the substitution (5.4). Finally, making a substitution like (5.4) in (5.23) with φ replaced by $\overline{\varphi}$, and using (5.22), we obtain (5.14). ●

From Propositions 5.1 and 5.5 follows

PROPOSITION 5.6. *Every $\varphi \in M(k)$ determines an isomorphism s_φ: $\mathrm{GRT}(k) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{GT}(k)$, which is characterized by the fact that say $\gamma \in \mathrm{GRT}(k)$ acts on φ on the right the same way $s_\varphi(\gamma)$ acts on the left. The diagram*

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathrm{GRT}(k) \arrow[rr, "s_\varphi"] \arrow[dr] & & \mathrm{GT}(k) \arrow[dl] \\ & k^* & \end{tikzcd}$$

is commutative, so that $s_\varphi(\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)) = \mathrm{GT}_1(k)$. The splitting of the sequence (5.8) that corresponds to $\varphi \in M_1(k)$ is defined by the homomorphism $s_\varphi \circ i$: $k^* \to \mathrm{GT}(k)$, where i is the canonical imbedding $k^* \to \mathrm{GRT}(k)$. Finally, $\widehat{\mathfrak{grgt}}_1(k) = \mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$, and if $\varphi \in M_1(k)$, then s_φ induces the identity mapping $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k) \to \widehat{\mathfrak{grgt}}_1(k)$.

PROPOSITION 5.7. (5.17), (5.18), *and* (5.20) *imply* (5.19).

PROOF. Denote the left-hand side of (5.19) by $s(B, C)$. Then $s(B, C) = s(C, B)$. Furthermore,

$$s(Y_1, Y_2) = s(Y_1, Y_2 + Y_3) + s(Y_1 + Y_2, Y_3) - s(Y_2, Y_3) = 0, \tag{5.24}$$

where the Y_i are generators of the free Lie algebra. Indeed, denote the left-hand side of (5.24) by $u(Y_1, Y_2, Y_3)$. Then it follows from (5.17) and (5.18) that $u(X^{14}, X^{24}, X^{34}) = [X^{14}+X^{24}+X^{34}, \mu^{1234}] - [X^{14}+X^{24}, \mu^{1243}] + [X^{14}, \mu^{1423}]$, where $\mu^{1234} = \{\text{left-hand side of (5.20)}\} - \{\text{right-hand side of (5.20)}\}$. Therefore (5.17), (5.18), and (5.20) imply (5.24). It remains to prove that if a symmetric Lie polynomial $s(B, C)$ satisfies (5.24), then $s = 0$. It is well known that if $s(x, y)$ is an ordinary (commutative) polynomial in two sets of variables $x = (x^{(1)}, \dots, x^{(n)})$ and $y = (y^{(1)}, \dots, y^{(n)})$ such that $s(y, x) = s(x, y)$ and (5.24) holds, then s is of the form $f(x+y) - f(x) - f(y)$. This can be seen (see the proof of Proposition 2.2 of [1]) by representing the space of homogeneous polynomials $s(x, y)$ of degree n in the form $V_m \otimes_{S_m} W_m$, where V_m is the space of polynomials in $x_1 = (x_1^{(1)}, \dots, x_1^{(n)}), \dots, x_m = (x_m^{(1)}, \dots, x_m^{(n)})$, linear in each x_i, and W_m is an appropriate S_m-module. The same argument goes through in the Lie case (for V_m we must take the space of all Lie polynomials in m variables, linear in each variable); but now $f(x)$ is a *Lie* polynomial in x, i.e., $f(x) = cx$, $c \in k$. Therefore $s = 0$. ●

Put $\mathfrak{fr}_k^{(r)}(A, B) = \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)/I_r$, where $I_r = \{u \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B) \mid u \equiv 0 \bmod \deg r\}$. Let $\mathrm{Fr}_k^{(r)}(A, B) = \exp \mathfrak{fr}_k^{(k)}(A, B)$, and $M_1^{(r)}(k)$ be the set of all $\varphi \in \mathrm{Fr}_k^{(r)}(A, B)$ satisfying (2.12), (5.3), and (2.13) $\bmod \deg r$.

PROPOSITION 5.8. *The mapping* $M_1^{(r+1)}(k) \to M_1^{(r)}(k)$ *is surjective.*

PROOF. Similarly to $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ we consider the group $\mathrm{GRT}_1^{(r)}(k)$, consisting of all elements $g \in \mathrm{Fr}_k^{(r)}(A, B)$ satisfying (5.12)–(5.15) $\bmod \deg n$. Similarly to Proposition 5.5 we can prove that $\mathrm{GRT}_1^{(r)}(k)$ acts on $M_1^{(r)}(k)$ freely and transitively. It remains to prove that the homomorphism $\mathrm{GRT}_1^{(r+1)}(k) \to \mathrm{GRT}_1^{(r)}(k)$ is surjective. Since both groups are unipotent and therefore connected, it suffices to prove surjectivity for the homomorphism $\mathfrak{grt}_1^{(r+1)}(k) \to \mathfrak{grt}_1^{(r)}(k)$. And in fact, from Proposition 5.7 it follows that $\mathfrak{grt}_1^{(r)}(k)$ is the sum of the homogeneous components of $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ of degree less than r. ●

REMARKS. 1) Any $\varphi \in M_1^{(r)}(k)$ such that $\varphi(-A, -B) = \varphi(A, B)$ can be lifted to a $\overline{\varphi} \in M_1^{(r+1)}(k)$ such that $\overline{\varphi}(-A, -B) = \overline{\varphi}(A, B)$: it suffices to put $\overline{\varphi}(A, B) = (\widetilde{\varphi}(A, B) + \widetilde{\varphi}(-A, -B))/2$, where $\widetilde{\varphi}$ is any inverse image of φ in $M_1^{(r+1)}(k)$.

2) The proof of Proposition 5.8 uses Proposition 5.3. Without using Proposition 5.3, one can show, by standard methods of deformation theory, that the obstruction to the existence, for a given $\varphi \in M_1^{(r)}(k)$, of an inverse image in $M_1^{(r+1)}(k)$ belongs to the rth component of the 4th cohomology group of the following complex $\underline{L}^*$. Consider first a complex L^*, where L^n is the algebraic direct sum of the homogeneous components of $\mathfrak{a}_n^k$, and the differential in L^* is such that for any Lie k-algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ and any symmetric invariant $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ the homomorphisms $\mathfrak{a}_n^k \to (U\mathfrak{g})^{\otimes n}$ taking X^{ij} into t^{ij} define a morphism from L^* to the complex $C^*(\mathfrak{g})$ (see (3.7)). $C^*(\mathfrak{g})$ contains the Harrison-Barr subcomplex $\underline{C}^*(\mathfrak{g})$ ($\bigoplus C^n(\mathfrak{g})$ is the free Lie superalgebra generated by the vector space $U\mathfrak{g}$, whose elements are regarded as odd, while $\bigoplus_n C^n(\mathfrak{g})$ is a free associative algebra). In [23] a projection $e_n \in \mathbb{Q}[S_n]$ is constructed such that $\underline{C}^n(\mathfrak{g}) = e_n \cdot C^n(\mathfrak{g})$; namely, $e_n = (n!)^{-1} \sum_\sigma \varepsilon(\sigma) c_\sigma \cdot \sigma$, where $\sigma \in S_n$, $\varepsilon(\sigma)$ is the sign of σ, and $c_\sigma = (-1)^a a!(n-1-a)!$, $a = \mathrm{Card}\{k \mid \sigma^{-1}(k) > \sigma^{-1}(k+1)\}$. The desired complex $\underline{L}^*$ is defined by the formula $\underline{L}^n = e_n \cdot L^n$. The author does not know whether its 4th cohomology group H^4 is equal to 0. It is easily seen that $H^n = \underline{L}^n = 0$ for $n < 2$, $\dim H^2 = \dim \underline{L}^2 = 1$, and H^3 is the algebraic direct sum of the homogeneous components of $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$.

PROPOSITION 5.9. (5.12), (5.13), *and* (5.15) *imply* (5.14). *In other words,* $\mathrm{GRT}_1(k) = M_0(k)$.

PROOF. It suffices to show that if $\varphi \in M_0(k)$, $\varphi \equiv 1 \bmod \deg n$, then the result of acting on φ by some $g \in \mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$, where $g \equiv 1 \bmod \deg n$, is congruent to $1 \bmod \deg(n+1)$. Indeed, let ψ be the component of degree n of the series $\ln \varphi \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$. Then ψ satisfies (5.17), (5.18), and (5.20), and therefore also (5.19), i.e., $\psi \in \mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$. We can therefore put $g = \mathrm{Exp}(-\psi)$, where Exp is the exponential mapping $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k) \to \mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ corresponding to the operation (5.16). ●

REMARKS. 1) With the aid of Proposition 5.9 or its method of proof, it is easy to obtain a proof of Proposition 5.5 simpler than the one above, but using Proposition 5.7.

2) Here is an outline of another proof of Proposition 5.2. Denote by $\mathrm{Spl}(k)$ the set of homomorphisms $k \to \mathfrak{gt}(k)$ that split (5.8). Put $\mathrm{GT}_0(k) = \{(\lambda, f) \in \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k) \mid \lambda = 0\}$ and $\underline{\mathrm{GT}'_0}(k) = \{(0, f) \in \mathrm{GT}_0(k) \mid f$ satisfies (5.23)$\}$. In the process of proving Proposition 5.5 we constructed a mapping $M_1(k) \to \mathrm{GT}'_0(k)$. It is easily shown to be bijective. On the other hand, an element of $\mathrm{Spl}(k)$, or, what is the same, an element of $\mathfrak{gt}(k)$ of the form $(1, \psi)$, determines a 1-parameter subgroup $\gamma\colon k^* \to \mathrm{GT}(k)$. A priori, γ is a formal mapping (i.e., $\gamma(\lambda)$ is expressed in terms of formal series in $\lambda - 1$), but in fact γ is regular and, furthermore, extends to a regular (i.e., polynomial) mapping $\underline{\gamma}\colon k^* \to \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$. This follows from the fact that $\gamma(\lambda) = (\lambda, f_\lambda)$, where

$$\lambda \frac{d}{d\lambda} f_\lambda(X, Y) = \psi(\lambda f_\lambda(X, Y) \cdot \ln X \cdot f_{\lambda\succ}(X, Y)^{-1}, \lambda \ln Y) \cdot f_{\lambda\succ}(X, Y).$$

Put $f = f_0$. Then $(0, f) \in \mathrm{GT}'_0(k)$. Indeed, since $(\lambda, f_\lambda) \in \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$ and $(-1, 1) \in \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$, we have $(-\lambda, f_\lambda) = (-1, 1) \cdot (\lambda, f_\lambda) \in \underline{\mathrm{GT}}(k)$, and to prove (5.23) it suffices to subtract from equality (4.4) for (λ, f_λ) equality (4.4) for $(-\lambda, f_\lambda)$, divide by λ and let λ approach 0. The composite mapping $\mathrm{Spl}(k) \to \mathrm{GT}'_0(k) \to M_1(k)$ is inverse to the mapping $M_1(k) \to \mathrm{Spl}(k)$ involved in Proposition 5.2.

3) In fact, $\mathrm{GT}_0(k) = \mathrm{GT}'_0(k)$. Indeed, choose $\varphi \in M_1(k)$, and let g be the result of acting by $(0, f) \in \mathrm{GT}_0(k)$ on φ. Then $g \in M_0(k)$. Therefore $g \in \mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$ (see Proposition 5.9). If $\widetilde{\varphi}$ is the result of the right action of g^{-1} on φ, then the result of the left action of $(0, f)$ on $\widetilde{\varphi}$ is 1, i.e., $(0, f)$ is the image of $\widetilde{\varphi}$ under the canonical mapping $M_f(k) \to \mathrm{GT}'_0(k)$.

4) Here is another proof of Theorem B. Take a fixed $\varphi \in M_1(k)$, and let $(0, f)$ be the corresponding element in $\mathrm{GT}'_0(k)$. Let $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ be a quasitriangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebra over $k[[h]]$. Operating by the element $(0, f) \in \mathrm{GT}'_0(k)$ on $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \Phi, R)$ (see (4.12)), we obtain a triangular quasi-Hopf QUE-algebra $(A, \Delta, \varepsilon, \overline{\Phi}, \overline{R})$ (triangularity is quasitriangularity plus the equality $\overline{R}^{21} = \overline{R}^{-1}$). By Propositions 3.6 and 3.7 of [1], a suitably chosen twist makes $\overline{R} = 1$ and $\overline{\Phi} = 1$, and then (A, Δ, ε) is the universal envelope of some deformation Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ over $k[[h]]$. In this situation we put $t = 2h^{-1} \cdot \ln R$ and show that t is a symmetric $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant element of $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, while $\Phi = \varphi(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$. Since $\overline{R} = 1$, we have $R^{21} = R$, i.e., $t^{21} = t$. From (1.5) we have that t is $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant. Substituting $X_1 = (\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(R^{21}R)^{-1}$, $X_2 = (R^{12})^{-1}(\Phi^{213})^{-1}R^{31}R^{13}\Phi^{213}R^{12}$, and $X_3 = \Phi^{-1}R^{32}R^{23}\Phi$ into (5.23), and using the fact that $X_1^{-1} \cdot R^{21}R^{12}$ commutes with X_1, X_2, X_3, we find that

$$(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(\ln(R^{21}R)) = \overline{\Phi}^{-1} \cdot \ln(R^{32}R^{23}) \cdot \overline{\Phi} + (\overline{R}^{12})^{-1}(\overline{\Phi}^{213})^{-1} \cdot \ln(R^{31}R^{13}) \cdot \overline{\Phi}^{213}\overline{R}^{12},$$

i.e., $(\Delta \otimes \mathrm{id})(t) = t^{13} + t^{23}$. Therefore, $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$. Finally, we have $\varphi(\chi(A, b)A\chi(A, B)^{-1}, B) \cdot \chi(A, B) = 1$, where $\chi(A, B) = f(e^A, e^B)$ (see the proof of Proposition 5.5). Putting $A = h \cdot \Phi t^{12}\Phi^{-1}$ and $B = ht^{23}$, we obtain $\varphi(h \cdot \overline{\Phi}t^{12}\overline{\Phi}^{-1}, ht^{23}) \cdot \overline{\Phi}\Phi^{-1} = 1$, i.e., $\Phi = \varphi(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$.

§6. On the algebra $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$

We recall that by $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ is meant the set of Lie formal series $\psi(A, B)$ with coefficients in k, and by $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ the set of all $\psi \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ that satisfy (5.17)–(5.20). By Proposition 5.7, equalities (5.17), (5.18), and (5.20) imply (5.19). Furthermore, (5.17) and (5.19) imply (5.18): indeed, from (5.17) and (5.19) one easily derives that the left-hand side of (5.18) commutes with A and B. Now, $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ is a Lie algebra with commutator (5.21). The set of all $\psi \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ that satisfy (5.17), (5.19), and therefore (5.18) also forms a Lie algebra with commutator (5.21). This algebra we name $\mathrm{Ih}(k)$, in honor of Ihara. Both algebras $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ and $\mathrm{Ih}(k)$ are graded: $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k) = \widehat{\bigoplus}_n \mathfrak{grt}_1^n(k)$ and $\mathrm{Ih}(k) = \widehat{\bigoplus}_n \mathrm{Ih}^n(k)$, where $\widehat{\oplus}$ means complete direct sum. Since $\mathrm{Ih}^1(k)$ is generated by the central element $A - B$, the study of $\mathrm{Ih}(k)$ reduces to the study of the subalgebra $\underline{\mathrm{Ih}}(k) = \widehat{\bigoplus}_{n>1} \mathrm{Ih}^n(k)$. We note that $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k) \subset \underline{\mathrm{Ih}}(k)$ (it suffices to substitute $X^{12} = A$ and $X^{13} = X^{14} = X^{23} = X^{34} = 0$ into (5.20)).

In [13] and [14], Ihara uses the following realization of $\underline{\mathrm{Ih}}(k)$. He calls a continuous derivation $\partial\colon \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B) \to \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ *special* if $\partial(A) = [R_1, A]$, $\partial(B) = [R_2, B]$, and $\partial(C) = [R_3, C]$ for some $R_1, R_2, R_3 \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$, where $C = -A-B$. The special derivations form a Lie algebra $S\operatorname{Der}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$. Consider on $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ the action of the group S_3 that permutes A, B, C. It induces an action of S_3 on $S\operatorname{Der}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ and on the set of inner derivations $\operatorname{Int}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$. It can be shown that the subalgebra of S_3-invariants of the algebra $S\operatorname{Der}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)/\operatorname{Int}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ is canonically isomorphic to $\underline{\mathrm{Ih}}(k)$: an element $\psi \in \underline{\mathrm{Ih}}(k)$ corresponds to the class of the derivation $\partial_\psi\colon \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B) \to \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ given by $\partial_\psi(A) = 0$ and $\partial_\psi(B) = [\psi, B]$. Indeed, we can identify $S\operatorname{Der}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)/\operatorname{Int}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ with the algebra of derivations $\partial\colon \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B) \to \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ such that $\partial(A) = 0$, $\partial(B) = [\psi, B]$, and $\partial(C) = [\chi, C]$ for some $\psi, \chi \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ and $\partial(B) \equiv 0 \bmod \deg 3$. Such a ∂ is determined by specifying $\psi, \chi \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ such that $[\psi(A, B), B] + [\chi(A, B), C] = 0$, $\psi \equiv 0 \bmod \deg 2$, $\chi \equiv 0 \bmod \deg 2$. Invariance of ∂ with respect to permutation of B and C means that $\chi(A, B) = \psi(A, C)$. Invariance of ∂ modulo $\operatorname{Int}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ with respect to permutation of A and B means that $\psi(B, A) = -\psi(A, B)$. Finally, $\partial_{\langle\psi_1, \psi_2\rangle} = [\partial_{\psi_1}, \partial_{\psi_2}]$: indeed, in (5.21) $D_\psi = \operatorname{ad}\psi - \partial_\psi$, and therefore $\langle\psi_1, \psi_2\rangle = \partial_{\psi_1}(\psi_2) - \partial_{\psi_2}(\psi_1) - [\psi_1, \psi_2]$.

REMARK. If from the right action (4.13) of the group $\mathrm{GT}_1(k)$ on the complete free group with generators σ_1^2 and σ_2^2 we construct in the usual fashion a left action, and then pass from groups to Lie algebras and from filtered algebras to graded, we obtain the action of $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ on $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ given by the formula $\psi \mapsto \partial_\psi$.

We pass now to a "hamiltonian" interpretation of $\mathrm{Ih}(k)$. For any Lie algebra $\mathfrak{a}$ we denote by $\mathscr{F}(\mathfrak{a})$ the quotient of $\mathfrak{a} \otimes \mathfrak{a}$ by the subspace generated by elements of the form $x \otimes y - y \otimes x$ and $[x, y] \otimes z - x \otimes [y, z]$, where $x, y, z \in \mathfrak{a}$. The image of $x \otimes y$ in $\mathscr{F}(\mathfrak{a})$ we denote by (x, y). The equalities $(x, y) = (y, x)$ and $([x, y], z) = (x, [y, z])$ allow us to regard (x, y) as an invariant scalar product with values in $\mathscr{F}(\mathfrak{a})$ (any k-valued invariant scalar product in $\mathfrak{a}$ is obtained from this by composition with some linear functional $\mathscr{F}(\mathfrak{a}) \to k$). If $\mathfrak{a}$ is a free Lie algebra with generators $Y_1, \dots, Y_m$, then instead of $\mathscr{F}(\mathfrak{a})$ we shall write $\mathscr{F}(Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$. An element $f \in \mathscr{F}(A, B)$ can be regarded as a formula defining for every metrized Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ (i.e., finite-dimensional Lie algebra with a nondegenerate invariant scalar product) a function $f_{\mathfrak{g}}: \mathfrak{g}\times\mathfrak{g} \to k$. For example, $f = ([A, B], [A, B]) \in \mathcal{F}(A, B)$ defines the function $f_{\mathfrak{g}}(x, y) = ([x, y], [x, y])$. It is easily shown that if $f \neq 0$, then $f_{\mathfrak{g}} \neq 0$ for some metrized Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ (for $\mathfrak{g}$ we can take $\mathfrak{gl}(n)$, where n is sufficiently large). If $\mathfrak{g}$ is a metrized Lie algebra, then $\mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ identifies with $\mathfrak{g}^* \times \mathfrak{g}^*$, and consequently the space of functions on $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$ has a natural Poisson bracket (the "Kirillov bracket"). If $f, \varphi \in \mathcal{F}(A, B)$, then $\{f_{\mathfrak{g}}, \varphi_{\mathfrak{g}}\} = \psi_{\mathfrak{g}}$ for some $\psi \in \mathcal{F}(A, B)$ independent of $\mathfrak{g}$, which we denote by $\{f, \varphi\}$. Thus, $\mathcal{F}(A, B)$ is a Lie algebra with respect to this Poisson bracket. The action described above of S_3 on $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ induces an action of S_3 on $\mathcal{F}(A, B)$.

PROPOSITION 6.1. 1) *The action of S_3 on $\mathcal{F}(A, B)$ preserves the Poisson bracket.*

2) *The subalgebra of S_3-invariants of the algebra $\mathcal{F}(A, B)$ is isomorphic to $\bigoplus_n \mathrm{Ih}^n(k)$, where $\bigoplus$ is the algebraic direct sum.*

PROOF. 1) It suffices to show that for any Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ the action of S_3 on the Poisson algebra of $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant functions on $\mathfrak{g}^* \times \mathfrak{g}^*$ obtained by identifying $\mathfrak{g}^* \times \mathfrak{g}^*$ with $\{(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \in \mathfrak{g}^* \times \mathfrak{g}^* \times \mathfrak{g}^* | \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0\}$ via the projection $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3) \mapsto (\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ preserves the Poisson bracket. This follows from the fact that Poisson algebra in question can be represented as the quotient of the Poisson algebra of $\mathfrak{g}$-invariant functions on $\mathfrak{g}^* \times \mathfrak{g}^* \times \mathfrak{g}^*$ by the ideal of functions that equal 0 when $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 0$ (that this ideal is Poisson is known from hamiltonian reduction theory).

2) If $f \in \mathcal{F}(Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$, we denote by $\partial f/\partial Y_i$ the Lie polynomial in $Y_1, \dots, Y_m$ such that the part of $f(Y_1, \dots, Y_{i-1}, Y_i+Z, Y_{i+1}, \dots, Y_m)$ linear in Z is equal to $(\partial f/\partial Y_i, Z)$. From the $\mathfrak{g}$-invariance of $f_{\mathfrak{g}}$ for any metrized Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g}$ it follows that $\sum_{i=1}^m [Y_i, \partial f/\partial Y_i] = 0$.

LEMMA. *If $\sum_{i=1}^m [Y_i, P_i] = 0$, where the P_i are Lie polynomials in $Y_1, \dots, Y_m$, then there exists exactly one $f \in \mathcal{F}(Y_1, \dots, Y_m)$ such that $\partial f/\partial Y_i = P_i$ for all i.*

PROOF. The usual connection between polynomials and symmetric multilinear functions allows us to restrict ourselves to the case that P_1 does not contain Y_1, while $P_2, \dots, P_m$ and f are linear in Y_1. In this case, if f exists, then $f = (Y_1, P_1)$. Conversely, if $f = (Y_1, P_1)$, then $\partial f/\partial Y_i = P_i$ for all i. Indeed, put $Q_i = P_i - \partial f/\partial Y_i$. Then $Q_1 = 0$ and $\sum_i [Y_i, Q_i] = 0$. For $i > 1$ write Q_i in the form $R_i(\mathrm{ad}\, Y_2, \dots, \mathrm{ad}\, Y_m) Y_1$, where R_i is an associative polynomial. Then $\sum_{i=2}^m u_i R_i(u_2, \dots, u_m) = 0$, and therefore $R_2 = \dots = R_m = 0$. ●

Suppose $\psi \in \bigoplus_n \mathrm{Ih}^n(k)$. It follows from the lemma that there exists a unique $f \in \mathcal{F}(A, B)$ such that $\partial f/\partial A = \psi(A, -A-B)$ and $\partial f/\partial B = \psi(B, -A-B)$. Clearly, $f(B, A) = f(A, B)$. Furthermore, $f(A, B) = f(-A-B, B)$ (both sides of this equality have the same partial derivatives). This implies that f is S_3-invariant. Conversely, if $f \in \mathcal{F}(A, B)$ is invariant with respect to S_3, then, defining $\psi(A, B)$ from the relation $\psi(A, -A-B) = \partial f/\partial A$, we find that $\psi \in \mathrm{Ih}(k)$.

To prove that the Poisson bracket in $\mathcal{F}(A, B)$ corresponds to the commutator in $\mathrm{Ih}(k)$, we use the imbedding $\mathrm{Ih}(k) \to \mathrm{Der}\,\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ taking ψ into

$\delta_\psi = \sigma\partial_\psi\sigma$, where $\partial_\psi \in \operatorname{Der}\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ is as before and σ is the automorphism of $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$ given by $\sigma(A) = -A - B$ and $\sigma(B) = B$. We have $\delta_\psi(A) = [\psi(-A - B, A), A]$ and $\delta_\psi(B) = [\psi(-A - B, B), B]$. If ψ corresponds to $f \in \mathscr{F}(A, B)$, then $\delta_\psi(A) = [A, \partial f/\partial A]$ and $\delta_\psi(B) = [B, \partial f/\partial B]$. These formulas can be regarded as the Hamilton equation corresponding to f. It remains to use the connection between the Poisson bracket of Hamiltonians and the commutator of the corresponding vector fields. ●

REMARKS. 1) The element $f \in \mathscr{F}(A, B)$ that corresponds to $\psi \in \mathfrak{grt}_1^n(k) \subset \mathrm{Ih}(k)$ (see the proof of Proposition 6.1) can be given the following interpretation. Suppose $\varphi \in M_1(k)$, and $\widetilde{\varphi}$ is obtained from φ by the action of $\operatorname{Exp}(\psi)$, where Exp is the exponential mapping $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k) \to \mathrm{GRT}_1(k)$. If $\mathfrak{g}$ is a metrized Lie algebra over k, and $t \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}$ corresponds to the scalar product in $\mathfrak{g}$, then $\Phi = \varphi(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$ and $\widetilde{\Phi} = \widetilde{\varphi}(ht^{12}, ht^{23})$ are connected by the transformation (1.11) for some $F \in (U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g})[[h]]$ (see Theorem A). It is easily shown that F can be chosen so that 1) $F \equiv 1 \bmod h^n$, 2) $h^{-n}(F - 1) \bmod h \in L_{n+1}$ where L_{n+1} is the set of elements of $U\mathfrak{g} \otimes U\mathfrak{g}$ that are polynomials of degree no higher than $n + 1$ in elements of $\mathfrak{g} \otimes 1$ and $1 \otimes \mathfrak{g}$, and 3) the image of $h^{-n}(F - 1) \bmod h$ in $L_{n+1}/L_n = \mathrm{Sym}^{n+1}(\mathfrak{g} \oplus \mathfrak{g}) = \mathrm{Sym}^{n+1}(\mathfrak{g}^* \oplus \mathfrak{g}^*)$, regarded as a function on $\mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g}$, is equal to $-f_\mathfrak{g}$.

2) Deligne has noted that, arguing as in the proof of Proposition 6.1, one can obtain for any n an S_n-equivariant isomorphism between the quotient of the algebra of special derivations of $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A_1, \dots, A_n)$ by the ideal of inner derivations and the quotient of $\mathscr{F}(A_1, \dots, A_n)$ by the subspace generated by the elements (A_1, A_1), $1 \le i \le n + 1$, where $A_{n+1} = -A_1 - \cdots - A_n$. Namely, the element $f \in \mathfrak{fr}_k(A_1, \dots, A_n)$ corresponds to the derivation $A_1 \mapsto [A_i, \partial f/\partial A_i]$, $1 \le i \le n$.

PROPOSITION 6.2 (Deligne-Ihara [13]). $\dim \mathrm{Ih}^n(k) = \alpha_n - \beta_{n+1}$, *where*

$$\alpha_n = (3n)^{-1}\left\{\sum_{d|n}(1 - a(d/3))\mu(d)2^{n/d} - \varepsilon_n\right\},$$

$$\beta_n = (6n)^{-1}\left\{\sum_{d|n}(1 + 3a(d/2) + 2a(d/3))\mu(D)2^{n/d} + \varepsilon_n\right\};$$

μ is the Möbius function, $a(x) = 1$ for $x \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a(x) = 0$ for $x \notin \mathbb{Z}$, $\varepsilon_n = -1$ if n is of the form 3^m, $\varepsilon_n = 2$ if $n = 2 \cdot 3^m$, and $\varepsilon_n = 0$ otherwise.

PROOF. Let V be a 2-dimensional vector space with basis A, B. On V there is an action of S_3, permuting A, B, and $C = -A - B$. Let $L_n(V)$ be the homogeneous component of degree n of the free Lie algebra generated by V, i.e., $L_n(V) = \mathfrak{fr}_k^n(A, B)$. The formula $\psi \mapsto A \otimes \psi(-A - B, A) + B \otimes \psi(-A - B, B)$ defines an isomorphism $\mathrm{Ih}^n(k) \xrightarrow{\sim} (V \otimes L_n(V))^{S_3} \cap \operatorname{Ker} f$, where f is the commutator mapping $V \otimes L_n(V) \to L_{n+1}(V)$. Since f is surjective, we have $\dim \mathrm{Ih}^n(k) = \dim(V \otimes L_n(V))^{S_3} - \dim(L_{n+1}(V))^{S_3}$. Now use the formula for the character of the representation of $\mathrm{GT}(V)$ in $L_n(V)$ ([16], Chapter II, §3, formula (16)). ●

Here are the values of the numbers $a_n = \dim \underline{\mathrm{Ih}}^n(k)$ for $n \le 13$: $a_1 = a_2 = a_4 = a_6 = 0$, $a_3 = a_5 = a_8 = 1$, $a_7 = a_{10} = 2$, $a_9 = 4$, $a_{11} = 9$, $a_{12} = 7$, $a_{13} = 21$. A basis in $\bigoplus_{n \le 7} \underline{\mathrm{Ih}}^n(k)$ is formed by the elements of $\mathrm{Ih}(k)$

corresponding (see Proposition 6.1) to the elements $f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4 \in \mathscr{F}(A, B)$, where

$$f_1 = ([A, B], [A, B]), \tag{6.1}$$

$$f_2 = (x, x) + (x, y) + (y, y), \quad \text{where } x = [A, [A, B]], \; y = [B, [A, B]], \tag{6.2}$$

$$f_3 = (z, z), \quad \text{where } z = [A, [A, [A, B]]] + [A, [B, [A, B]]] + [B, [B, [A, B]]], \tag{6.3}$$

$$f_4 = ([[A, u], [B, u]], u), \quad \text{where } u = [A, B]. \tag{6.4}$$

In the process of proving Proposition 1 of [14], Ihara obtained the following result.

PROPOSITION 6.3. *For any odd* $n \geq 3$ *there exists a* $\psi \in \mathfrak{grt}_1^n(k)$ *such that*

$$\psi(A, B) \equiv \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \binom{n}{m} (\operatorname{ad} A)^{m-1} (\operatorname{ad} B)^{n-m-1} [A, B] \mod [\mathfrak{p}_k, \mathfrak{p}_k],$$

where $\mathfrak{p}_k$ *is the commutant of* $\mathfrak{fr}_k(A, B)$.

Ihara's proof uses $\operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$. Here is another proof. We can assume that $k = \mathbb{C}$. Put $\overline{\varphi}_{\mathrm{KZ}}(A, B) = \varphi_{\mathrm{KZ}}(-A, -B)$. By Proposition 5.5, $\overline{\varphi}_{\mathrm{KZ}}$ is obtained from φ_{KZ} by the action of some $g \in \mathrm{GRT}_1(\mathbb{C})$. Let $\widetilde{\psi}$ be the homogeneous component of degree n of the image of g under the logarithmic mapping $\mathrm{GRT}_1(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathfrak{grt}_1(\mathbb{C})$. From (2.15) it is easily found that $(n(2\pi i)^n / 2\zeta(n)) \cdot \widetilde{\psi}$ is the element desired. ●

It is not hard to show that if $\psi_1, \psi_2 \in \mathfrak{p}_k$, then the right-hand side of (5.21) belongs to $[\mathfrak{p}_k, \mathfrak{p}_k]$. It follows therefore from Proposition 6.3 that $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ has at least one generator of degree n for every odd $n \geq 3$.

QUESTIONS. Is it true that $\mathfrak{grt}_1(k)$ has exactly one generator of degree n for every odd $n \geq 3$ and no generators of other degrees? Is the algebra $\bigoplus_n \mathfrak{grt}_1^n(k)$ free?

REMARKS. 1) An affirmative answer to the first question is equivalent to the conjunction of Deligne's conjecture in the Introduction of [14] and the density conjecture for the Zariski image of $\operatorname{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})$ in $\mathrm{GT}(\mathbb{Q}_l)$.

2) For $n = 1, 2, 4, 6$ we have $\mathfrak{grt}_1^n(k) = \underline{\mathrm{Ih}}(k) = 0$. Since $\dim \mathrm{Ih}^3(k) = \dim \mathrm{Ih}^5(k) = 1$, it follows from Proposition 6.3 that $\mathfrak{grt}_1^n(k) = \underline{\mathrm{Ih}}^n(k)$ for $n = 3, 5$. Since $\dim \mathrm{Ih}^8(k) = 1$, and $[\mathrm{Ih}^3(k), \mathrm{Ih}^5(K)] \neq 0$ (see [14]), we have $\mathfrak{grt}_1^8(k) = \mathrm{Ih}^8(k) = [\mathfrak{grt}_1^3(k), \mathfrak{grt}_1^5(k)]$. It can be shown that $\dim \mathfrak{grt}_1^7(k) = 1 < \dim \mathrm{Ih}^7(k)$ and $\mathfrak{grt}_1^7(k)$ is generated by the element corresponding to $8f_3 - f_4 \in \mathscr{F}(A, B)$, where f_3 and f_4 are determined by formulas (6.3) and (6.4).

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