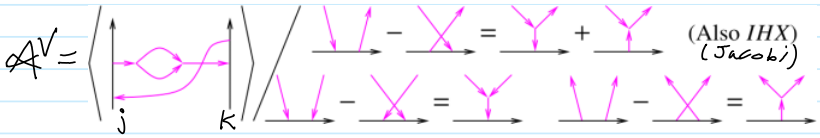
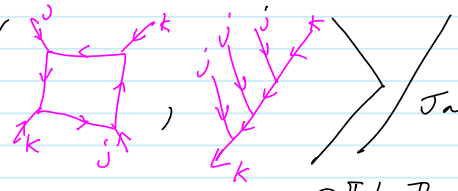
Dror Bar-Natan, Les Diablerets, August 2015
http://drorbn.net/LD

$\mathcal{A}^v =$ 

$P\mathcal{A}^v/(\text{one leg} = 0) = \langle$  $\rangle /$ Jacobi

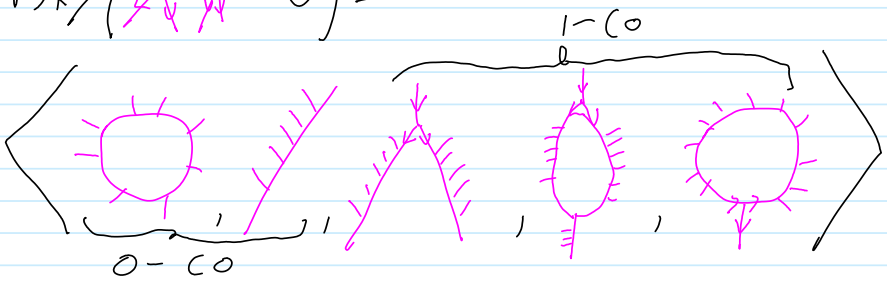
$= P\mathcal{A}^w = P\mathcal{A}^v/1\text{co}$

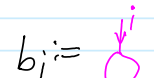
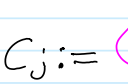
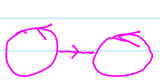
So

$P\mathcal{A}^w(\uparrow_s)/(\text{IHX}) = \hat{R}_s \oplus M_{s\times s}(\hat{R}_s)$ $\otimes \mathbb{I}[b_i]$

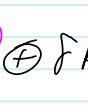
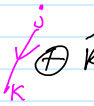
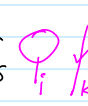
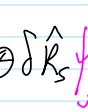
and the rest is (hard!) calculations, which lead to a simple rational function result.

$P\mathcal{A}^v/(\text{two legs} = 0) =$



So with $b_i :=$  (0-co), $c_j :=$  $\delta :=$  (1-co),

$(P\mathcal{A}^v/2\text{co})/2D \subset$

$\hat{R}_s \oplus M_{s\times s}(\hat{R}_s) \oplus \hat{R}_s$  $\oplus \delta\hat{R}_s$  $\oplus \hat{R}_s$  $\oplus \delta\hat{R}_s$ 

$= V_s + V_s^{\otimes 2} + V_s + V_s^{\otimes 2} + V_s^{\otimes 3} + (S^2(V_s))^{\otimes 2}$

[The product law is awful, but experience shows that things simplify....]

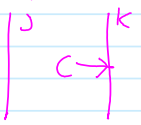
Stitching is clearly possible, but I still don't have explicit formulas.

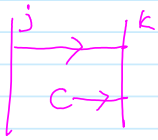
Proposition The element R_{ij} given below solves the YB equation

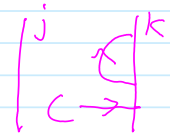
$R_{12}R_{13}R_{23} = R_{23}R_{13}R_{12}$

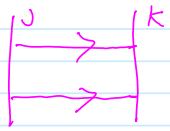
in $\mathcal{A}^v/2\text{co}/2D$:

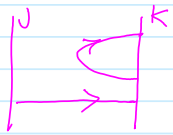
$R_{jk} = e^{j \text{---} k} e^{\int}$, with

$\int = -\phi_2(b_j)$ 

$+ \frac{\phi_2(b_j)}{b_j}$ 

$+ \frac{\phi_1(b_j)\phi_2(b_k)}{b_k\phi_1(b_k)}$ 

$- \frac{\phi_2(b_j)}{b_j^2}\int$ 

$- \frac{\phi_1(b_j)\phi_2(b_k)}{b_j b_k \phi_1(b_k)}\int$ 

where $\phi_1(x) = e^{-x} - 1$

and $\phi_2(x) = \frac{(x+2)e^{-x} - 2 + x}{2x}$