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Commuting difference operators arising from the elliptic $C_2^{(1)}$-face model

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We study a pair of commuting difference operators arising from the elliptic $C_2^{(1)}$-face model. The operators, whose coefficients are expressed in terms of the Jacobi's elliptic theta function, act on the space of meromorphic functions on the weight space of the C_2-type simple Lie algebra. We show that the space of functions spanned by the level one characters of the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sp}}(4,\mathbb{C})$ is invariant under the action of the difference operators. © *1999 American Institute of Physics.* [S0022-2488(99)03109-6]

I. INTRODUCTION

In Ref. 1, one of the authors constructed an L operator for Belavin's elliptic quantum R matrix[2] acting on the space of meromorphic functions on the weight space of the A_n-type simple Lie algebra. The traces of the L operator, the transfer matrices, give rise to a family of commuting difference operators with an elliptic theta function coefficient. In Ref. 3, they are actually equivalent to Rnijsenaars' operators,[4] which are elliptic extensions of Macdonald's q-difference operators.[5] Our aim in the present paper is to take a step toward a generalization of the above construction to the root systems other than the type A. In this paper, we construct a pair of commuting difference operators acting on the space of functions on the C_2-type weight space.

In the construction of Refs. 1 and 3, a relation between Belavin's elliptic quantum R matrix and the face-type solution of the Yang–Baxter equation (YBE),[6] especially the *intertwining vectors*,[7,8] played the central role. For the root systems other than type A, it is known that no vertex-type R-matrices nor the intertwining vectors. Nevertheless, the face-type solutions of the YBE are known for all classical Lie algebras and their vector representations.[6] We will utilize this type of solution to introduce the difference operators. We take traces (see Sec. V) of the fused Boltzmann weights to obtain a pair of difference operators (Theorem 1).

We also show that the space that is spanned by the level one characters of the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sp}}(4,\mathbb{C})$ is invariant under the action of the difference operators (Theorem 2).

The plan of this paper is as follows. In Sec. II, we prepare the notation used in the text and state the main results. In Sec. III, we review the $C_n^{(1)}$-face model[6] in the vector representation, which was given by a set of functions called Boltzmann weights. In Sec. IV, we introduce the *path space*, on which the set of Boltzmann weights act naturally as linear maps and thereby explain the notion of the so-called *fusion procedure* (see, for example, Ref. 3 and references therein). We also give a set of formulas for *fused* Boltzmann weights, which leads to the explicit formula of our difference operators [Theorem 1,(ii)]. In Sec. V, we prove the commutativity of the difference operators. In Sec. VI, we prove a property that the difference operators preserve a three-

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dimensional subspace spanned by the level one characters of the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sp}}(4,\mathbb{C})$.[9] In the Appendix, we give a formula of a similarity transformation of the Boltzmann weights.

Our result can be seen as a type C generalization of the Felder and Varchenko work,[10] where they showed that the Ruijsenaars system of difference operators can be recovered from the dynamical R matrices, which is nothing but the face-type solution of the YBE.

On the other hand, a BC_n generalization of the Macdonald polynomial theory is studied by Koornwinder.[11] In Ref. 12, van Diejen constructed the corresponding family of q-difference operators and he studied its elliptic extension in Ref. 13. He succeeded in constructing two elliptic commuting operators: one is of the first order and the other is of the nth order, so that they give rise to an elliptic extension of difference quantum Calogero–Moser system of type BC_2[12] in $n = 2$. It is likely that our operators can be identified with his system with a special choice of parameters. We hope to report on this issue in the near future.

Extending this work by van Diejen, Hikami and Komori recently obtained a general family of n-commuting difference operators with elliptic function coefficients.[14,15] Besides the step parameter of difference operators and the modulus of elliptic functions, the family contains ten arbitrary parameters. Their construction uses the Shibukawa–Ueno elliptic R operator,[16] together with the elliptic K operators,[17,18] the elliptic solution to the reflection equation, and can be regarded as an elliptic generalization of the Dunkl-type operator approach to those systems, which have been extensively used by Cherednik[19] (see Ref. 20 for the BC_n case). It would be interesting if one can find an explicit relationship between their approach and ours.

II. NOTATION AND RESULTS

Let $\mathfrak{h}$ be a fixed Cartan subalgebra of the simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{g} := \mathfrak{sp}(4,\mathbb{C})$ and denote by $\mathfrak{h}^*$ the dual space of $\mathfrak{h}$. We realize the root system R for $(\mathfrak{g},\mathfrak{h})$ as $R := \{\pm(\epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2), \pm 2\epsilon_1, \pm 2\epsilon_2\} \subset \mathfrak{h}^*$. A normalized Killing form $(,)$ is given by $(\epsilon_j, \epsilon_k) = \frac{1}{2}\delta_{jk}$. We will often identify the space $\mathfrak{h}$ and its dual $\mathfrak{h}^*$ via the form $(,)$. The fundamental weights are given by $\varpi_1 = \epsilon_1$, $\varpi_2 = \epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2$. Let $\mathcal{P}_d$ be the set of weights for the fundamental representation $L(\varpi_d)$. We have

$$\mathcal{P}_1 = \{\pm\epsilon_1, \pm\epsilon_2\}, \quad \mathcal{P}_2 = \{\pm(\epsilon_1 \pm \epsilon_2), 0\}. \tag{2.1}$$

Note that, in these cases, the multiplicity of the weights are all one.

Fix an elliptic modulus τ in the upper half-plane $\Im\tau > 0$ and a generic nonzero complex number $\hbar$. Let $[u]$ denote the Jacobi theta function with elliptic nome $p := e^{2\pi i \tau}(\Im\tau > 0)$, defined by

$$[u] := i p^{1/8} \sin \pi u \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} (1 - 2p^m \cos 2\pi u + p^{2m})(1 - p^m).$$

This is an odd function and has the following quasiperiodicity:

$$[u+m] = (-1)^m[u], \quad [u+m\tau] = (-1)^m e^{-\pi i m^2 \tau - 2\pi i m u}[u] \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z}). \tag{2.2}$$

Let d,d' be 1 or 2. Then the $C_2^{(1)}$-type Boltzmann weights of the type (d,d') are given as follows. For any square

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} \quad (\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa \in \mathfrak{h}^*)$$

of weights, the Boltzmann weight

$$W_{dd'}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} u$$

is given as a function of the spectral parameter $u \in \mathbb{C}$. See the next section for the explicit formula for W_{11}, which are expressed by the Jacobi theta function.

They satisfy the condition:

$$W_{dd'}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} u \Big) = 0, \quad \text{unless} \quad \mu - \lambda, \nu - \kappa \in 2\hbar \mathcal{P}_d, \quad \kappa - \lambda, \nu - \mu \in 2\hbar \mathcal{P}_{d'},$$

and solve the YBE,

$$\sum_{\eta} W_{dd'}\begin{pmatrix} \rho & \eta \\ \sigma & \kappa \end{pmatrix} u - v \Big) W_{dd''}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \rho & \eta \end{pmatrix} u - w \Big) W_{d'd''}\begin{pmatrix} \mu & \nu \\ \eta & \kappa \end{pmatrix} v - w \Big)$$

$$= \sum_{\eta} W_{d'd''}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \eta \\ \rho & \sigma \end{pmatrix} v - w \Big) W_{dd''}\begin{pmatrix} \eta & \nu \\ \sigma & \kappa \end{pmatrix} u - w \Big) W_{dd'}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \eta & \nu \end{pmatrix} u - v \Big). \qquad (2.3)$$

The original Boltzmann weights in Ref. 6 are of the type (1,1) in the above terminology. We generalized it by the fusion procedure (see Sec. IV) for the present purpose.

For $\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ and $p \in \mathcal{P}_d (d = 1,2)$, we put

$$\lambda_p := (\lambda, p).$$

Theorem 1: *Let $M_d(u)$ $(u \in \mathbb{C}, d = 1,2)$ be the following difference operators acting on the space of functions on $\mathfrak{h}^*$,*

$$(M_d(u)f)(\lambda) := \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_d} W_{d2}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda + 2\hbar p \\ \lambda & \lambda + 2\hbar p \end{pmatrix} u \Big) T_{\hat{p}} f(\lambda),$$

where $T_{\hat{p}} f(\lambda) := f(\lambda + 2\hbar p)$.

(i)   *We have $M_d(u)M_{d'}(v) = M_{d'}(v)M_d(u)$ $(u, v \in \mathbb{C}, d, d' = 1,2)$.*
(ii)   *Let us define the following difference operators independent of the spectral parameter u:*

$$\widetilde{M}_1 := \sum_{p \in \mathcal{P}_1} \prod_{\substack{q \in \mathcal{P}_1 \\ q \neq \pm p}} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q} - \hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} T_{\hat{p}},$$

$$\widetilde{M}_2 := \sum_{\substack{p = \pm \epsilon_1 \\ q = \pm \epsilon_2}} \left(\frac{[\lambda_{p+q} - \hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q} + \hbar]} T_{\hat{p}} T_{\hat{q}} + \frac{[2\hbar]}{[6\hbar]} \frac{[2\lambda_p + 2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p]} \frac{[2\lambda_q + 2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_q]} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q} - 5\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q} + \hbar]} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q} + 2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} \right).$$

Then we have $M_1(u) = F(u)\widetilde{M}_1$, $M_2(u) = G(u)(\widetilde{M}_2 - H(u))$, where

$$F(u) := \frac{[u][u + 2\hbar]^2[u + 4\hbar]}{[-3\hbar]^2[\hbar]^2},$$

$$G(u) := \frac{[u - \hbar][u]^2[u + \hbar][u + 2\hbar][u + 3\hbar]^2[u + 4\hbar]}{[-3\hbar]^4[\hbar]^4}, \qquad (2.4)$$

and

$$H(u) := \frac{[u + 6\hbar][u - 3\hbar][2\hbar]}{[u][u + 3\hbar][6\hbar]}.$$

In Sec. VI, we introduce a space of Weyl group-invariant theta functions, which are preserved by the actions of the difference operators. For $\beta \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, we introduce the following operators $S_{\tau\beta}$, S_β acting on the functions on $\mathfrak{h}^*$:

$$(S_{\tau\beta}f)(\lambda):=\exp[2\pi i((\lambda,\beta)+\tau(\beta,\beta)/2)]f(\lambda+\tau\beta),$$

$$(S_\beta f)(\lambda):=f(\lambda+\beta).$$

They satisfy Heisenberg's relations,

$$S_\beta S_\gamma = S_\gamma S_\beta, \quad S_{\tau\beta}S_{\tau\gamma}=S_{\tau\gamma}S_{\tau\beta}, \quad S_\gamma S_{\tau\beta}=e^{2\pi i(\gamma,\beta)}S_{\tau\beta}S_\gamma \tag{2.5}$$

$(\gamma,\beta,\in\mathfrak{h}^*)$.

Let $Q^\vee$, $P^\vee$ be the coroot and coweight lattice, respectively. Let $W\subset GL(\mathfrak{h}^*)$ denote the Weyl group for $(\mathfrak{g},\mathfrak{h})$. Let Th^W be a space of W-invariant theta functions, defined by

$$Th^W:=\left\{f \text{ is a holomorphic function over } \mathfrak{h}^* \left| \begin{matrix} S_{\tau\alpha}f=S_\alpha f=f & (\forall\alpha\in Q^\vee) \\ f(w\lambda)=f(\lambda) & (\forall w\in W) \end{matrix} \right. \right\}.$$

It is well known that the space is spanned by the level one characters of the affine Lie algebra $\widehat{\mathfrak{sp}}(4,\mathbb{C})$, and the dimension of this space is three.

Theorem 2: *We have*

$$\widetilde{M}_d(Th^W)\subset Th^W \quad (d=1,2).$$

The corresponding facts in the case of the A type are proved in Refs. 21 and 3.

III. THE $C_n^{(1)}$-FACE MODEL

Fix an integer $n\geq 2$. We review the definition of the $C_n^{(1)}$-face model given in Ref. 6. We realize the root system R of the type C_n as

$$R:=\{\pm(\epsilon_j\pm\epsilon_k),\pm2\epsilon_l|1\leq j<k\leq n,1\leq l\leq n\},$$

where $\{\epsilon_j\}_{j=1}^n$ is a basis of a complex vector space denoted by $\mathfrak{h}^*$ with a bilinear form (,), defined by

$$(\epsilon_j,\epsilon_k):=\tfrac{1}{2}\delta_{jk}.$$

The vector space $\mathfrak{h}^*$ can be identified with the dual space of a Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}$ of the simple Lie algebra $\mathfrak{sp}(2n,\mathbb{C})$. The fundamental weights $\varpi_j(1\leq j\leq n)$ are given by $\varpi_j=\epsilon_1+\epsilon_2+\cdots+\epsilon_j$. Let $\mathcal{P}$ denote the set of weights that belongs to the vector representation $L(\varpi_1)$ of $\mathfrak{sp}(2n,\mathbb{C})$. We have

$$\mathcal{P}=\{\pm\epsilon_1,\pm\epsilon_2,\ldots,\pm\epsilon_n\}.$$

Note that the multiplicity of the weights in $\mathcal{P}$ are all one.

We shall use the following notation frequently:

$$\hat{\mathcal{P}}:=2\hbar\mathcal{P} \quad \text{and} \quad \hat{p}:=2\hbar p \quad (p\in\mathcal{P}).$$

The Boltzmann weights are given by a set of functions of spectral parameter $u\in\mathbb{C}$ defined for any square

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix}$$

of elements of $\mathfrak{h}^*$. Let us denote the functions by

$$W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} u\Big).$$

They satisfy the condition

$$W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} u\Big) = 0, \quad \text{unless} \quad \mu - \lambda, \nu - \mu, \kappa - \lambda, \nu - \kappa \in \hat{\mathcal{P}}.$$

For p, q, r, $s \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $p + q = r + s$, we will write

$$s\boxed{u}q = W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda + \hat{p} \\ \lambda + \hat{s} & \lambda + \hat{p} + \hat{q} \end{pmatrix} u\Big).$$

where the left notation has p above and r below.

They are explicitly given as follows:

$$p\,\overset{p}{\underset{p}{\boxed{u}}}\,p = \frac{[c-u][u+\hbar]}{[c][\hbar]}, \tag{3.1}$$

$$p\,\overset{p}{\underset{q}{\boxed{u}}}\,q = \frac{[c-u][\lambda_{p-q}-u]}{[c][\lambda_{p-q}]} \quad (p \neq \pm q), \tag{3.2}$$

$$p\,\overset{q}{\underset{q}{\boxed{u}}}\,p = \frac{[c-u][u][\lambda_{p-q}+\hbar]}{[c][\hbar][\lambda_{p-q}]} \quad (p \neq \pm q), \tag{3.3}$$

$$p\,\overset{q}{\underset{-p}{\boxed{u}}}\,-q = -\frac{[u][\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar+c-u]}{[c][\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]}\frac{[2\lambda_p+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_q]}\frac{\Pi_{r\neq\pm p}[\lambda_{p+r}+h]}{\Pi_{r\neq\pm q}[\lambda_{q+r}]} \quad (p \neq q), \tag{3.4}$$

$$p\,\overset{p}{\underset{-p}{\boxed{u}}}\,-p = \frac{[c-u][2\lambda_p+\hbar-u]}{[c][2\lambda_p+\hbar]} - \frac{[u][2\lambda_p+\hbar+c-u]}{[c][2\lambda_p+\hbar]}\frac{[2\lambda_p+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p]}\prod_{q\neq\pm p}\frac{[\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]}. \tag{3.5}$$

The *crossing parameter* c in the above formulas are fixed to be

$$c := -(n+1)\hbar. \tag{3.6}$$

Proposition 1: The Boltzmann weights (3.1),(3.2),(3.3),(3.4),(3.5) enjoy the following proper-ties.

Initial condition:

$$\sum_{\eta} W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} 0\Big) = \delta_{\mu\kappa}. \tag{3.7}$$

Inversion relation:

$$\sum_{\eta} W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \eta \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} -u\bigg) W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \eta & \nu \end{pmatrix} -u\bigg) = \delta_{\mu\kappa} \frac{[c+u][c-u][\hbar+u][\hbar-u]}{[c]^2[\hbar]^2}. \tag{3.8}$$

Crossing symmetry:

$$W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} u\bigg) = \frac{g(\lambda,\kappa)}{g(\mu,\nu)} W\begin{pmatrix} \kappa & \lambda \\ \nu & \mu \end{pmatrix} c-u\bigg), \tag{3.9}$$

where we put

$$g(\lambda,\mu):=[2\mu_p] \prod_{\substack{q\in\mathcal{P} \\ q\neq\pm p}} [\mu_{p+q}] \quad (\mu=\lambda+\hat{p}, p\in\mathcal{P}).$$

Reflection symmetry:

$$W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix} u\bigg) = \frac{g(\lambda,\kappa)g(\kappa,\nu)}{g(\lambda,\mu)g(\mu,\nu)} W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \kappa \\ \mu & \nu \end{pmatrix} u\bigg). \tag{3.10}$$

Proof: The equation (3.7) is trivial. The two types of symmetries (3.9), (3.10) are easily checked by the explicit form. In the case of $\lambda=\nu$ the equation (3.8) is reduced to the following:

$$\sum_{r\in\mathcal{P}} \frac{[\lambda_p+\lambda_r+\hbar+c-u][\lambda_q+\lambda_r+\hbar+c+u]}{[\lambda_p+\lambda_r+\hbar][\lambda_q+\lambda_r+\hbar]} G_{\lambda r}$$

$$= \delta_{p,q} \frac{[c-u][c+u][2\lambda_p][2\lambda_q+2\hbar]}{[\hbar]^2[2\lambda_p+\hbar]^2} G_{\lambda p}^{-1} + \frac{[c+u][2\lambda_p+\hbar+u][\lambda_p+\lambda_q+\hbar+c-u]}{[u][2\lambda_p+\hbar][\lambda_p+\lambda_q+\hbar]}$$

$$- \frac{[c-u][2\lambda_q+\hbar-u][\lambda_p+\lambda_q+\hbar+c+u]}{[u][2\lambda_q+\hbar][\lambda_p+\lambda_q+\hbar]}. \tag{3.11}$$

Here we denote by $G_{\lambda p}$ the following function:

$$G_{\lambda p} := -\frac{[2\lambda_p+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p]} \prod_{\substack{r\in\mathcal{P} \\ r\neq\pm p}} \frac{[\lambda_{p+r}+\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+r}]} \quad (p\in\mathcal{P}). \tag{3.12}$$

One can find a proof of the equation (3.11) in Ref. 6 [see (3.5) and Lemma 3]. The cases $\nu=\lambda+2\hat{p}(p\in\mathcal{P})$ are trivial. The remaining cases are easily checked by using the following *three-term identity*:

$$[u+x][u-x][v+y][v-y]-[u+y][u-y][v+x][v-x]=[x+y][x-y][u+v][u-v] \tag{3.13}$$

$(u,v,x,y\in\mathbb{C})$. □

We adopted a slightly different formulas (3.3),(3.4) from the original ones [see (A1),(A2)] in Ref. 6. In the Appendix, we will give a similarity transformation (A3),(A4) which transforms our Boltzmann weights into the original ones. Thus, one has a way to prove the YBE for our Boltzmann weights, since such a transformation does not destroy the varidity of the YBE. If we follow this track, however, we must specify the arguments of the square roots contained in the expressions of the original formulas and the transformation. This way of proof may require a rather

complicated discussion. In this paper, we will give a proof of the YBE for our Boltzmann weights directly without using the similarity transformation. In fact, our proof here goes quite parallel to the proof given in Ref. 6.

Theorem 3: *The Boltzmann weights*

$$W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{pmatrix}u \Bigg)$$

(3.1),(3.2),(3.3),(3.4),(3.5) solve the YBE *(2.3) for* $d=d'=d''=1$.

Proof: Set

$$X(\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma,\rho|u,v) := \sum_{\eta} W\begin{pmatrix} \rho & \eta \\ \sigma & \kappa \end{pmatrix}u\Bigg) W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \rho & \eta \end{pmatrix}u+v\Bigg) W\begin{pmatrix} \mu & \nu \\ \eta & \kappa \end{pmatrix}v\Bigg), \qquad (3.14)$$

$$Y(\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma,\rho|u,v) := \sum_{\eta} W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \eta \\ \rho & \sigma \end{pmatrix}v\Bigg) W\begin{pmatrix} \eta & \nu \\ \sigma & \kappa \end{pmatrix}u+v\Bigg) W\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \mu \\ \eta & \nu \end{pmatrix}u\Bigg), \qquad (3.15)$$

and

$$Z(\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma,\rho,|u,v) := X(\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma,\rho|u,v) - Y(\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma,\rho|u,v). \qquad (3.16)$$

Regarding $Z(\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma,\rho|u,v)$ as a function of u, we denote it by $Z(u)$.

The equations (3.7) and (3.8) imply $Z(0)=Z(-v)=0$. Since we have

$$Z(\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma,\rho|u,v) = -\frac{g(\lambda,\rho)}{g(\nu,\kappa)} Z(\rho,\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma|c-u-v,u) \qquad (3.17)$$

by (3.9), this shows $Z(c-v)=Z(c)=0$ also. Thus, we have found the four zeros at $u=0$, $-v,c,c-v$ of $Z(u)$. By the exactly same argument in Ref. 6 using the quasiperiodicity property of $Z(u)$, (3.17), and the following symmetry [this follows from (3.10)]:

$$Z(\lambda,\mu,\nu,\kappa,\sigma,\rho|u,v) = \frac{g(\lambda,\rho)g(\rho,\sigma)g(\sigma,\kappa)}{g(\lambda,\mu)g(\mu,\nu)g(\nu,\kappa)} Z(\lambda,\rho,\sigma,\kappa,\nu,\mu|v,u),$$

we can reduce the proof of the YBE to the following two special cases:

$$Z(\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q},\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}+\hat{r},\lambda+\hat{q}+\hat{r},\lambda+\hat{r}|u,v) = 0, \qquad (3.18)$$

where $r \neq \pm p, \pm q, p \neq \pm q$ and

$$Z(\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p}|u,v) = 0. \qquad (3.19)$$

In the case of the equation (3.18), each side of the YBE contains only one term, and they are manifestly the same. A proof of the last case (3.19) can be found in the original literature.[6] However, since the proof is brief and seems to contain some typographical errors, we will describe details of it in the following for the readers' convenience.

We will prove $Z(\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p}|u,v)=0$. Regarding $Y(\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p}|u,v)$ as a function of λ_p, we denote it by $f(\lambda_p)$. It reads as

$$f(\lambda_p) = G_{\lambda p}\frac{[u][v][w]}{[c]^3}\sum_{q\in\mathcal{P}}\frac{[\lambda_q+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{u}][\lambda_q+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{v}][\lambda_q+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{w}]}{[\lambda_q+\lambda_p+\hbar]^3}G_{\lambda q}$$

$$+G_{\lambda p}^{-1}\frac{[\tilde{u}][\tilde{v}][\tilde{w}]}{[c]^3}\frac{[2\lambda_p+\hbar-u][2\lambda_p+\hbar-v][2\lambda_p+\hbar-w]}{[2\lambda_p+\hbar]^3}$$

$$+\sum_{\text{cyclic}}\frac{[u][\tilde{v}][\tilde{w}]}{[c]^3}\frac{[2\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{u}][2\lambda_p+\hbar-v][2\lambda_p+\hbar-w]}{[2\lambda_p+\hbar]^3}$$

$$+G_{\lambda p}\sum_{\text{cyclic}}\frac{[\tilde{u}][v][w]}{[c]^3}\frac{[2\lambda_p+\hbar-u][2\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{v}][2\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{w}]}{[2\lambda_p+\hbar]^3},$$

where we put $w=c-u-v$, $\tilde{u}=c-u$, $\tilde{v}=c-v$, $\tilde{w}=c-w$ and the summation Σ_{cyclic} is over the cyclic permutations of the three variables (u,v,w). From the explicit form, one can see that $X(\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p},\lambda,\lambda+\hat{p}|u,v)=f(-\lambda_p-\hbar)$. We will prove $f(\lambda_p)=f(-\lambda_p-\hbar)$.

Now consider a function,

$$\Phi(z):=\frac{[z+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{u}][z+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{v}][z+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{w}]}{[z+\lambda_p+\hbar]^3}\frac{[0]'}{[\hbar]}\frac{[2z+2\hbar]}{[2z+\hbar]}\prod_{q\in\mathcal{P}}\frac{[z+\lambda_q+\hbar]}{[z+\lambda_q]}.$$

One sees that $\Phi(z)$ is a doubly periodic function of the periods 1 and τ. Its poles are located at $z=-\lambda_p-h$, $\lambda_q(q\in\mathcal{P})$, $-\hbar/2+\omega(\omega=0,1/2,\tau/2,(1+\tau)/2)$. The pole at $z=-\lambda_p-\hbar$ is of the second order, and the others are simple.

Let $f_i(\lambda_p)(i=1,2,3,4)$ denote the ith term of the above function $f(\lambda_p)$. Since we have

$$\operatorname*{Res}_{z=\lambda_q}\Phi(z)dz = -\frac{[\lambda_q+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{u}][\lambda_q+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{v}][\lambda_q+\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{w}]}{[\lambda_q+\lambda_p+\hbar]^3}G_{\lambda_q},$$

the relation $\Sigma\operatorname{Res}\Phi(z)dz=0$ implies $f_1(\lambda_p)=a(\lambda_p)+b(\lambda_p)$, where we set

$$a(\lambda_p):=G_{\lambda p}\frac{[u][v][w]}{[c]^3}\sum_{\omega}\operatorname*{Res}_{z=-\hbar/2+\omega}\Phi(z)dz, \tag{3.20}$$

$$b(\lambda_p):=G_{\lambda p}\frac{[u][v][w]}{[c]^3}\operatorname*{Res}_{z=-\lambda_p-\hbar}\Phi(z)dz. \tag{3.21}$$

Here the summation Σ_ω is over the half-periods $\omega=0,1/2,\tau/2,(1+\tau)/2$.

From (2.2) and (3.6), we have, for $\omega=0,1/2,\tau/2,(1+\tau)/2$.

$$\operatorname*{Res}_{z=-\hbar/2+\omega}\Phi(z)dz = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\left[\lambda_p+\dfrac{\hbar}{2}+\omega+\tilde{u}\right]\left[\lambda_p+\dfrac{\hbar}{2}+\omega+\tilde{v}\right]\left[\lambda_p+\dfrac{\hbar}{2}+\omega+\tilde{w}\right]}{\left[\lambda_p+\dfrac{\hbar}{2}+\omega\right]^3}e^{2\pi i\xi(\omega)}, \tag{3.22}$$

where we put $\xi(0)=\xi(\frac{1}{2})=0$, $\xi(\tau/2)=\xi((1+\tau)/2)=c$. Combining (3.20), (3.22), and Lemma 3 in Ref. 6, we can verify

$$a(\lambda_p)+f_4(\lambda_p)-f_2(-\lambda_p-\hbar)=-a(-\lambda_p-\hbar)+f_2(\lambda_p)-f_4(-\lambda_p-\hbar)=0. \tag{3.23}$$

Set $\phi(u)=(d/du)\log[u]$, then the residue $\operatorname{Res}_{z=-\lambda_p-\hbar}\Phi(z)dz$ can be expressed as

$$\operatorname*{Res}_{z=-\lambda_p-\hbar} \Phi(z)dz = G_{\lambda_p}^{-1} \frac{[\tilde{u}][\tilde{v}][\tilde{w}]}{[0]'[\hbar]^2} \frac{[2\lambda_p+2\hbar][2\lambda_p]}{[2\lambda_p+\hbar]^2}$$

$$\times \left(\sum_{\text{cyclic}} \phi(\tilde{u}) - 3\phi(2\lambda_p) + 3\phi(2\lambda_p+\hbar) + \phi(\hbar) \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{\substack{q \in \mathcal{P} \\ q \neq \pm p}} \{\phi(-\lambda_p+\lambda_q) - \phi(-\lambda_p+\lambda_q-\hbar)\} \right). \tag{3.24}$$

Since $\phi(u)$ is an odd function, we have, from (3.21) and (3.24),

$$b(\lambda_p) - b(-\lambda_p-\hbar) = -3 \frac{[u][v][w]}{[c]^3} \frac{[\tilde{u}][\tilde{v}][\tilde{w}]}{[0]'[\hbar]^2} \frac{[2\lambda_p+2\hbar][2\lambda_p]}{[2\lambda_p+\hbar]^2}$$

$$\times \{\phi(2\lambda_p) + \phi(2\lambda_p+2\hbar) - 2\phi(2\lambda_p+\hbar)\}. \tag{3.25}$$

On the other hand, using the identity [see (3.13)]

$$[2\lambda_p+\hbar+\tilde{u}][2\lambda_p+\hbar-v][2\lambda_p+\hbar-w] - [2\lambda_p+\hbar-\tilde{u}][2\lambda_p+\hbar+v][2\lambda_p+\hbar+w]$$

$$= [\tilde{u}][v][w] \frac{[4\lambda_p+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p+\hbar]},$$

and its cyclic permutations of (u,v,w), we have

$$f_3(\lambda_p) - f_3(-\lambda_p-\hbar) = 3 \frac{[u][v][w][\tilde{u}][\tilde{v}][\tilde{w}]}{[c]^3} \frac{[4\lambda_p+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p+\hbar]^4}. \tag{3.26}$$

Now from (3.25) and (3.26), we have

$$b(\lambda_p) + f_3(\lambda_p) = b(-\lambda_p-\hbar) + f_3(-\lambda_p-\hbar), \tag{3.27}$$

where we used the following identity (Lemma 4 in Ref. 6):

$$\phi(u+\hbar) + \phi(u-\hbar) - 2\phi(u) = \frac{[\hbar]^2[2u][0]'}{[u]^2[u-\hbar][u+\hbar]}.$$

Combining (3.23) and (3.27), we obtained $f(\lambda_p) = f(-\lambda_p-h)$.   □

IV. PATH SPACE AND FUSION PROCEDURE

In the previous section we introduced the Boltzmann weights $W(u)$ of the type $(1,1)$ and proved that they satisfy the YBE. In what follows, we treat only the case of $n=2$. To construct commuting difference operators, we need the general types of the Boltzmann weights $W_{dd'}(u)$, which we call the fused Boltzmann weights.

First let us introduce the notion of the path space. Let $d=1,2$. For any $u \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\lambda, \mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ such that $\mu - \lambda \in 2\hbar \mathcal{P}_d$, we introduce a formal symbol,

$$g_\lambda^\mu(u) := \begin{cases} e_\lambda^\mu(u) & :d=1, \\ f_\lambda^\mu(u) & :d=2. \end{cases}$$

See (2.1) for the notation $\mathcal{P}_1$ and $\mathcal{P}_2$. We define the complex vector space,

$$\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_d^u)_\lambda^\mu := \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}g_\lambda^\mu(u) & : \mu - \lambda \in 2\hbar\mathcal{P}_d, \\ 0 & : \text{otherwise}, \end{cases}$$

for each $u \in \mathbb{C}$, and the *space of paths* from λ to μ of the type $(d_1,\ldots,d_k;u_1,\ldots,u_k)$,

$$\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d_1}^{u_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \varpi_{d_k}^{u_k})_\lambda^\nu := \bigoplus_{\mu_1,\ldots,\mu_{k-1} \in \mathfrak{h}^*} \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d_1}^{u_1})_\lambda^{\mu_1} \otimes \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d_2}^{u_2})_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d_k}^{u_k})_{\mu_{k-1}}^\nu. \tag{4.1}$$

The following set:

$$\{g_\lambda^{\mu_1}(\mu_1) \otimes g_{\mu_1}^{\mu_2}(u_2) \otimes \cdots \otimes g_{\mu_{k-1}}^\nu(u_k) | \mu_i - \mu_{i-1} \in 2\hbar\mathcal{P}_d(1 \leqslant i \leqslant k), \mu_0 = \lambda, \mu_k = \nu\},$$

of *paths* forms a basis of the space (4.1). Set also

$$\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d_1}^{u_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \varpi_{d_k}^{u_k})_\lambda := \bigoplus_{\nu \in \mathfrak{h}^*} \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d_1}^{u_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \varpi_{d_k}^{u_k})_\lambda^\nu$$

and

$$\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d_1}^{u_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \varpi_{d_k}^{u_k}) := \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^*} \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d_1}^{u_1} \otimes \cdots \otimes \varpi_{d_k}^{u_k})_\lambda.$$

In the following, we will construct the linear operators:

$$W_{dd'}(u-v): \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_d^u \otimes \varpi_{d'}^v) \to \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d'}^v, \otimes \varpi_d^u),$$

which satisfy the following YBE $(d,d',d''=1,2)$:

$$(\mathrm{id} \otimes W_{dd'}(u-v))(W_{dd''}(u-w) \otimes \mathrm{id})(\mathrm{id} \otimes W_{d'd''}(v-w))$$
$$= (W_{d'd''}(v-w) \otimes \mathrm{id})(\mathrm{id} \otimes W_{dd''}(u-w))(W_{dd'}(u-v) \otimes \mathrm{id})$$
$$: \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_d^u \otimes \varpi_{d'}^v \otimes \varpi_{d''}^w) \to \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d''}^w \otimes \varpi_{d'}^v \otimes \varpi_d^u). \tag{4.2}$$

First we define a linear operator $W(\varpi_1^u, \varpi_1^v): \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^u \otimes \varpi_1^v) \to \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^v \otimes \varpi_1^u)$ by

$$W(\varpi_1^u, \varpi_1^v) e_\lambda^\mu(u) \otimes e_\mu^\nu(v) := \sum_{\kappa \in \mathfrak{h}^*} W\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu \end{array} u-v\right) e_\lambda^\kappa(v) \otimes e_\kappa^\nu(u).$$

Put $W_{11}(u-v) := W(\varpi_1^u, \varpi_1^v)$, then the YBE (4.2) for $d=d'=d''=1$ is nothing but (2.3).

To construct $W_{dd'}(u-v)$ other than $W_{11}(u-v)$, we will formulate the fusion procedure. Put

$$W(\varpi_1^{u_1} \otimes \varpi_1^{u_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes \varpi_1^{u_k}, \varpi_1^v) := W^{1,2}(\varpi_1^{u_1}, \varpi_1^v) W^{2,3}(\varpi_1^{u_2}, \varpi_1^v) \cdots W^{k,k+1}(\varpi_1^{u_k}, \varpi_1^v)$$

$$: \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{u_1} \otimes \varpi_1^{u_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes \varpi_1^{u_k} \otimes \varpi_1^v) \to \hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^v \otimes \varpi_1^{u_1} \otimes \varpi_1^{u_2} \cdots \otimes \varpi_1^{u_k}),$$

where

$$W(\varpi_1^{u_j},\varpi_1^{v})^{j,j+1}:=\mathrm{id}^{\otimes(j-1)}\otimes W(\varpi_1^{u_j},\varpi_1^{v})\otimes\mathrm{id}^{\otimes(k-j)}$$

$$:\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_{j-1}}\otimes\underbrace{\varpi_1^{u_j}\otimes\varpi_1^{v}}\otimes\varpi_1^{u_{j+1}}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k})$$

$$\rightarrow\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_{j-1}}\otimes\underbrace{\varpi_1^{v}\otimes\varpi_1^{u_j}}\otimes\varpi_1^{u_{j+1}}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k}).$$

We also put

$$W(\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\varpi_1^{u_2}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k},\varpi_1^{v_1}\otimes\varpi_1^{v_2}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi^{v_l})$$

$$:=\overset{\leftarrow}{\prod_{1\leq j\leq l}}W(\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\varpi_1^{u_2}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k},\varpi_1^{v_j})^{[j,k+j]}$$

$$:\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k}\otimes\varpi_1^{v_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{v_l})\rightarrow\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{v_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{v_l}\otimes\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k}),$$

where

$$W(\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k},\varpi_1^{v_j})^{[j,k+j]}$$

$$:=\mathrm{id}^{\otimes(j-1)}\otimes W(\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k},\varpi_1^{v_j})\otimes\mathrm{id}^{\otimes(l-j)}$$

$$:\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{v_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{v_{j-1}}\otimes\underbrace{\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k}\otimes\varpi_1^{v_j}}\otimes\varpi_1^{v_{j+1}}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{v_l})$$

$$\rightarrow\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{v_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{v_{j-1}}\otimes\underbrace{\varpi_1^{v_j}\otimes\varpi_1^{u_1}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{u_k}}\otimes\varpi_1^{v_{j+1}}\otimes\cdots\otimes\varpi_1^{v_l}).$$

We will realize the space $\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_2^u)$ as a subspace of $\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^u\otimes\varpi_1^{u-\hbar})$. For this purpose, let us introduce the *fusion projector* $\pi_{\varpi_2^u}$ by specializing the parameter in $W(\varpi_1^u,\varpi_1^v)$:

$$\pi_{\varpi_2^u}:=W(\varpi_1^{u-\hbar},\varpi_1^u):\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{u-\hbar}\otimes\varpi_1^u)\rightarrow\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^u\otimes\varpi_1^{u-\hbar}). \tag{4.3}$$

Lemma 1: The space $\pi_{\varpi_2^u}(\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{u-\hbar}\otimes\varpi_1^u)_\lambda)$ has a basis $\{\bar{f}_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{r}}(u)\}_{r\in\mathcal{P}_2}$, *given by*

$$\bar{f}_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}}(u):=[\lambda_{p-q}+\hbar]e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{p}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}}(u-\hbar)+[\lambda_{q-p}+\hbar]e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{q}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{q}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}}(u-\hbar),$$
$$\tag{4.4}$$

where $p=\pm\epsilon_1$, $q=\pm\epsilon_2$, *and*

$$\bar{f}_\lambda^\lambda(u):=\sum_{p\in\mathcal{P}_1}[2\lambda_p+2\hbar]e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{p}}^\lambda(u-\hbar). \tag{4.5}$$

Proof: For $p,q\in\mathcal{P}_1$, $q\neq\pm p$, we have

$$\pi_{\varpi_2^u}(e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}(u-\hbar)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{p}}^{\lambda+2\hat{p}}(u))=\left(\begin{array}{c}p\\ p\boxed{-\hbar}p\\ p\end{array}\right)e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{p}}^{\lambda+2\hat{p}}(u-h)=0,$$

$$\pi_{\varpi_2^u}(e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}(u-\hbar)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{p}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}}(u))=\begin{pmatrix} p \\ p\boxed{-\hbar}q \\ q \end{pmatrix}e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{p}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}}(u-\hbar)$$

$$+\begin{pmatrix} p \\ q\boxed{-\hbar}q \\ p \end{pmatrix}e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{q}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{q}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}}(u-\hbar)$$

$$=\frac{[-2\hbar]}{[-3\hbar][\lambda_{p-q}]}([\lambda_{p-q}+\hbar]e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{p}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}}(u-\hbar)$$

$$+[\lambda_{q-p}+\hbar]e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{q}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{q}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}}(u-\hbar)),$$

and

$$\pi_{\varpi_2^u}(e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}(u-\hbar)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{p}}^\lambda(u))=\sum_{r\in\mathcal{P}_1}\begin{pmatrix} p \\ r\boxed{-\hbar}-p \\ -r \end{pmatrix}e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{r}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{r}}^\lambda(u-\hbar)$$

$$=\frac{[-\hbar][\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar][\lambda_{p-q}-\hbar]}{[-3\hbar][\lambda_{p+q}][\lambda_{p-q}][2\lambda_p]}$$

$$\times\left(\sum_{r\in\mathcal{P}_1}[2\lambda_r+2\hbar]e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{r}}(u)\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{r}}^\lambda(u-\hbar)\right).$$

Here we have used the three-term identity (3.13). $\square$

Thus, we know the subspace $\pi_{\varpi_2^u}(\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^{u-\hbar}\otimes\varpi_1^u)_\lambda)$ is naturally isomorphic to the space $\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_2^u)_\lambda$. In the following, we will identify the image $\mathrm{Im}(\pi_{\varpi_2^u})\subset\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^u\otimes\varpi_1^{u-\hbar})$ with the space $\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_2^u)$ via $\bar{f}_\lambda^\mu(u)\leftrightarrow f_\lambda^\mu(u)$.

Proposition 2: Define the operators $\widetilde{W}_{dd'}(u-v)$ by

$$\widetilde{W}_{21}(u-v):=W(\varpi_1^u\otimes\varpi_1^{u-\hbar},\varpi_1^V),\quad \widetilde{W}_{12}(u-v):=W(\varpi_1^u,\varpi_1^V\otimes\varpi_1^{V-\hbar}) \tag{4.6}$$

and

$$\widetilde{W}_{22}(u-v):=W(\varpi_1^u\otimes\varpi_1^{u-\hbar},\varpi_1^V\otimes\varpi_1^{V-h}).$$

We have

$$\widetilde{W}_{dd'}(u-v)(\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_d^u\otimes\varpi_{d'}^V)_\lambda^\mu)\subset\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_{d'}^V\otimes\varpi_d^V)_\lambda^\mu.$$

Proof: From the definition of $\pi_{\varpi_2^u}$ (4.3) and the YBE (2.3),

$$W^{1,2}(u-v)W^{2,3}(u-v-\hbar)(\pi_{\varpi_2^u}\otimes\mathrm{id})=(\mathrm{id}\otimes\pi_{\varpi_2^u})W^{1,2}(u-v-\hbar)W^{2,3}(u-v). \tag{4.7}$$

Applying this to the definition of $\widetilde{W}_{21}(u-v)$, we get

$$\widetilde{W}_{21}(u-v)(\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_2^u\otimes\varpi_1^V)_\lambda^\mu)\subset\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^V\otimes\varpi_2^u)_\lambda^\mu.$$

By a same argument, we have

$$W^{2,3}(u-v+\hbar)W^{1,2}(u-v)(\mathrm{id}\otimes\pi_{\varpi_2^u})=(\pi_{\varpi_2^u}\otimes\mathrm{id})W^{2,3}(u-v)W^{1,2}(u-v+\hbar), \tag{4.8}$$

and

$$\widetilde{W}_{12}(u-v)(\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_1^u\otimes\varpi_2^v)_\lambda^\mu)\subset\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_2^v\otimes\varpi_1^u)_\lambda^\mu.$$

Together with the equations (4.7), (4.8) and the definition of $\widetilde{W}_{22}(u-v)$, we obtain

$$\widetilde{W}_{22}(u-v)(\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_2^u\otimes\varpi_2^v)_\lambda^\mu)\subset\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_2^v\otimes\varpi_2^u)_\lambda^\mu.$$

$\square$

We denote by $W_{dd'}(u-v)$ the restricted operators $\widetilde{W}_{dd'}(u-v)|_{\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_d^u\otimes\varpi_{d'}^v)}$ and introduce their matrix coefficients by the following equation:

$$W_{dd'}(u-v)g_\lambda^\mu(u)\otimes g_\mu^\nu(v)=\sum_{\kappa\in\mathfrak{h}^*}W_{dd'}\left(\begin{array}{cc}\lambda&\mu\\\kappa&\nu\end{array}\middle|u-v\right)g_\lambda^\kappa(v)\otimes g_\kappa^\nu(u).$$

By the construction, the operators $W_{dd'}(u-v)$ clearly satisfies the YBE (4.2) in operator form, and their coefficients

$$W_{dd'}\left(\begin{array}{cc}\lambda&\mu\\\kappa&\nu\end{array}\middle|u-v\right)$$

satisfies the YBE (2.3). For $p,r\in\mathcal{P}_d$ and $s,q\in\mathcal{P}_{d'}$ ($d,d'=1,2$) such that $p+q=r+s$, we write for brevity (as long as confusion does not arise)

$$\begin{array}{c}p\\s\boxed{u}q\\r\end{array}=W_{dd'}\left(\begin{array}{cc}\lambda&\lambda+\hat{p}\\\lambda+\hat{s}&\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{q}\end{array}\middle|u\right). \tag{4.9}$$

We calculate the coefficients of the operator $W_{21}(u)$ as an example. In what follows, we will often omit the dependence of $g_\lambda^\mu(u)\in\hat{\mathcal{P}}(\varpi_d^u)$ on u (the spectral parameter) for brevity. Let $p\in\mathcal{P}_1$. From the definitions of f_λ^λ (4.5) and $\widetilde{W}_{21}$ (4.6), we have

$$W_{21}(u)f_\lambda^\lambda\otimes e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}=\widetilde{W}_{21}(u)f_\lambda^\lambda\otimes e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}$$

$$=\widetilde{W}_{21}(u)\left(\sum_{r\in\mathcal{P}_1}[2\lambda_r+2\hbar]e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{r}}\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{r}}^{\lambda}\otimes e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}\right)$$

$$=\sum_{q\in\mathcal{P}_1}e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{q}}\otimes\left(\sum_{\substack{s,t\in\mathcal{P}_1\\s+t=p-q}}V_q(\lambda;s,t;u)e_{\lambda+\hat{q}}^{\lambda+\hat{q}+\hat{s}}\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{q}+\hat{s}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}}\right),$$

where we denote by $V_q(\lambda;s,t;u)$ the following function:

$$\sum_{r\in\mathcal{P}_1}[2\lambda_r+2\hbar]W_{11}\left(\begin{array}{cc}\lambda&\lambda+\hat{r}\\\lambda+\hat{q}&\lambda+\hat{q}+\hat{s}\end{array}\middle|u\right)W_{11}\left(\begin{array}{cc}\lambda+\hat{r}&\lambda\\\lambda+\hat{q}+\hat{s}&\lambda+\hat{p}\end{array}\middle|u-\hbar\right).$$

If $q\in\mathcal{P}_1$ such that $q\neq\pm p$, then the functions $V_q(\lambda;s,t;u)$ vanish except for $(s,t)=(p,-q)$ or $(-q,p)$, and one can easily show that

$$\frac{V_q(\lambda;p,-q;u)}{[(\lambda+\hat{q})_{p+q}+\hbar]}=\frac{V_q(\lambda;-q,p;u)}{[(\lambda+\hat{q})_{-q-p}+\hbar]}. \tag{4.10}$$

This equation implies that the vector

$$V_q(\lambda;p,-q;u)e_{\lambda+\hat{q}}^{\lambda+\hat{q}+\hat{p}}\otimes e_{\lambda+\hat{q}+\hat{p}}^{\lambda+\hat{p}}+V_q(\lambda;-q,p;u)e_{\lambda+\hat{q}}^{\lambda+\hat{q}}\otimes e_\lambda^{\lambda+\hat{p}}$$

is proportional to $f^{\lambda+\hat{p}}_{\lambda+\hat{q}}$ and its coefficient [the both-hand sides of (4.10)] is calculated as

$$
\frac{[u-\hbar][u+\hbar][u+3\hbar][2\hbar]}{[-3\hbar]^2[\hbar]^2}\frac{[\lambda_{q-p}-\hbar-u][2\lambda_q+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{q-p}-\hbar][\lambda_{q+p}+\hbar]},
$$

by using the three-term identity (3.13). This function is labeled by [see (4.9)]

$$
q\ \boxed{u}\ p\ \ (q\neq\pm p).
$$

with 0 above u and $p-q$ below.

Let us consider the term for $q=p$. For all $s\in\mathcal{P}_1$ we have from the three-term identity,

$$
\frac{V_p(\lambda;s,-s;u)}{[2(\lambda+\hat{p})_s+2\hbar]}=\frac{[u-\hbar][u+\hbar][u+3\hbar]}{[-3\hbar]^2[\hbar]}\frac{[u+\hbar]}{[\hbar]}\prod_{\substack{r\in\mathcal{P}_1\\r\neq\pm p}}\frac{[\lambda_{p+r}+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+r}+\hbar]}. \tag{4.11}
$$

The right-hand side of this equation is independent of $s\in\mathcal{P}_1$. Thus, we see that the vector,

$$
\sum_{s\in\mathcal{P}_1}V_p(\lambda;s,-s;u)e^{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{s}}_{\lambda+\hat{p}}\otimes e^{\lambda+\hat{p}}_{\lambda+\hat{p}+\hat{s}},
$$

is proportional to $f^{\lambda+\hat{p}}_{\lambda+\hat{p}}$ and its coefficient is equal to the right-hand side of (4.11), which is labeled by

$$
p\boxed{u}p.
$$

with 0 above u and 0 below.

Here we write all fused Boltzmann weights [the coefficients of the operator $W_{21}(u)$]. They are obtained by the three-term identity (3.13). We assume that $p,q\in\mathcal{P}_1$ satisfy $p\neq\pm q$. The common factor $[u-\hbar][u+\hbar][u+3\hbar][-3\hbar]^{-2}[\hbar]^{-1}$ is dropped:

$$
q\ \boxed{u}\ q=\frac{[u+2\hbar]}{[\hbar]},
$$

with $p+q$ above u and $p+q$ below.

$$
q\ \boxed{u}\ q=\frac{[u]}{[\hbar]}\frac{[2\lambda_q+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_q]}\frac{[\lambda_{p-q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p-q}+\hbar]},
$$

with $p-q$ above u and $p-q$ below.

$$
q\boxed{u}q=\frac{[u+\hbar]}{[\hbar]}\prod_{\substack{r\in\mathcal{P}_1\\r\neq\pm q}}\frac{[\lambda_{q+r}+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{q+r}+\hbar]}, \tag{4.12}
$$

with 0 above u and 0 below.

$$
q\ \boxed{u}\ p=\frac{[\lambda_{q-p}-u][\lambda_{q+p}+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p][\lambda_{q-p}+\hbar]}, \tag{4.13}
$$

with $q-p$ above u and 0 below.

$$
q\ \boxed{u}\ p=\frac{[2\hbar]}{[\hbar]}\frac{[2\lambda_{q-p}-\hbar-u][2\lambda_q+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_{q-p}-\hbar][\lambda_{q+p}+\hbar]}, \tag{4.14}
$$

with 0 above u and $p-q$ below.

$$q\begin{array}{c}p+q\\ \boxed{u}\\ p-q\end{array}-q=\frac{[2\hbar]}{[\hbar]}\frac{[2\lambda_q-u][\lambda_{p-q}-\hbar]}{[2\lambda_q][\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]}.$$

Next, we give the example of W_{12}. In this case, the common factor $[u][u+2\hbar][u+4\hbar]$ $[-3\hbar]^{-2}[\hbar]^{-1}$ is dropped. To obtain them, we use only the three-term identity (3.13):

$$p+q\begin{array}{c}p\\ \boxed{u}\\ p\end{array}p+q=\frac{[u+3\hbar]}{[\hbar]},$$

$$q-p\begin{array}{c}p\\ \boxed{u}\\ p\end{array}q-p=\frac{[u+\hbar]}{[\hbar]}\frac{[2\lambda_p-2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p]}\frac{[\lambda_{q-p}+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{q-p}]},$$

$$0\begin{array}{c}p\\ \boxed{u}\\ p\end{array}0=\frac{[u+2\hbar]}{[\hbar]}\prod_{\substack{r\in\mathcal{P}_1\\ r\neq\pm p}}\frac{[\lambda_{p+r}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+r}]},\tag{4.15}$$

$$0\begin{array}{c}p\\ \boxed{u}\\ q\end{array}q-p=\frac{[\lambda_{p-q}-2\hbar-u][\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p][\lambda_{q-p}]},$$

$$p-q\begin{array}{c}p\\ \boxed{u}\\ q\end{array}0=\frac{[2\hbar]}{[\hbar]}\frac{[\lambda_{p-q}-\hbar-u][2\lambda_q-2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{q-p}][\lambda_{p+q}]},$$

$$p+q\begin{array}{c}p\\ \boxed{u}\\ -p\end{array}q-p=\frac{[2\hbar]}{[\hbar]}\frac{[2\lambda_p-\hbar-u][\lambda_{p+q}+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p][\lambda_{q-p}]}.$$

Finally, we give the example of W_{22}. They are equivalent to the Boltzmam weights associated to the vector representation of the type B_2 Lie algebra (see Ref. 6). We write only two cases as an example, which is used to define the difference operator $M_2(u)$. We will drop the common factor $G(u)$ (2.4) here:

$$0\begin{array}{c}p+q\\ \boxed{u}\\ p+q\end{array}0=\frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]},\tag{4.16}$$

$$0\begin{array}{c}0\\ \boxed{u}\\ 0\end{array}0=\frac{[2\hbar]}{[6\hbar]}\left(\sum_{\substack{r=\pm\epsilon_1\\ s=\pm\epsilon_2}}\frac{[2\lambda_r+2\hbar][2\lambda_s+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_r][2\lambda_s]}\frac{[\lambda_{r+s}-5\hbar][\lambda_{r+s}+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{r+s}][\lambda_{r+s}+\hbar]}-\frac{[u+6\hbar][u-3\hbar]}{[u][u+3\hbar]}\right).$$
$$\tag{4.17}$$

The formulas (4.15), (4.16), and (4.17) together give the explicit form of $\widetilde{M}_d$ [Theorem 1 (ii)].

We explain how to calculate the fused Boltzmann weight

$$0\begin{array}{c}0\\ \boxed{u}\\ 0\end{array}0.$$

According to the definition of the operator $W_{22}(u)$ and the vector f_λ^λ (4.5), the coefficient of $W_{22}(u)f_\lambda^\lambda \otimes f_\lambda^\lambda$ with respect to $f_\lambda^\lambda \otimes f_\lambda^\lambda$ is equal to

$$\frac{1}{[2\lambda_p+2\hbar]}\sum_{r\in\mathcal{P}_1}[2\lambda_r+2\hbar]W_{21}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda+\hat{p} & \lambda+\hat{r}\end{pmatrix}u\begin{pmatrix}\\\end{pmatrix}W_{21}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda+\hat{p} & \lambda+\hat{r} \\ \lambda & \lambda\end{pmatrix}u+\hbar\begin{pmatrix}\\\end{pmatrix}. \qquad (4.18)$$

In this summation, if r is equal to $-p$, then

$$W_{21}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda+\hat{p} & \lambda-\hat{p}\end{pmatrix}u\begin{pmatrix}\\\end{pmatrix}=0,$$

so that (4.18) can be rewritten as

$$W_{21}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda+\hat{p} & \lambda+\hat{p}\end{pmatrix}u\begin{pmatrix}\\\end{pmatrix}W_{21}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda+\hat{p} & \lambda+\hat{p} \\ \lambda & \lambda\end{pmatrix}u+\hbar\begin{pmatrix}\\\end{pmatrix}$$

$$+\sum_{\substack{q\in\mathcal{P}_1 \\ q\neq\pm p}}\frac{[2\lambda_q+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p+2\hbar]}W_{21}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda & \lambda \\ \lambda+\hat{p} & \lambda+\hat{q}\end{pmatrix}u\begin{pmatrix}\\\end{pmatrix}W_{21}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda+\hat{p} & \lambda+\hat{q} \\ \lambda & \lambda\end{pmatrix}u+\hbar\begin{pmatrix}\\\end{pmatrix}.$$

By means of (4.12), (4.13), and (4.14), this function is equal to

$$\frac{[u-\hbar][u][u+\hbar][u+2\hbar][u+3\hbar][u+4\hbar][2\hbar]}{[-3\hbar]^3[\hbar]^4}$$

$$\times\left(\frac{[u+\hbar][u+2\hbar]}{[2\hbar][-3\hbar]}\prod_{\substack{q\in\mathcal{P}_1 \\ q\neq\pm p}}\frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar][\lambda_{p+q}+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}][\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]}\right.$$

$$\left.+\frac{[\hbar]}{[-3\hbar]}\sum_{\substack{q\in\mathcal{P}_1 \\ q\neq\pm p}}\frac{[2\lambda_q-2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_q]}\frac{[\lambda_{p+q}+2\hbar+u][\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar-u][\lambda_{p-q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}][\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar][\lambda_{p-q}+\hbar]}\right).$$

To obtain the formula (4.17), we use the following lemma.

Lemma 2: For any $p\in\mathcal{P}_1$, we have

$$\frac{[u+\hbar][u+2\hbar]}{[2\hbar][-3\hbar]}\prod_{\substack{q\in\mathcal{P}_1 \\ q\neq\pm p}}\frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]}\frac{[\lambda_{p+q}+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]}$$

$$+\frac{[\hbar]}{[-3\hbar]}\sum_{\substack{q\in\mathcal{P}_1 \\ q\neq\pm p}}\frac{[2\lambda_q-2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_q]}\frac{[\lambda_{p+q}+2\hbar+u][\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar-u][\lambda_{p-q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}][\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar][\lambda_{p-q}+\hbar]}$$

$$=\frac{[u][u+3\hbar]}{[6\hbar][-3\hbar]}\sum_{\substack{r=\pm\epsilon_1 \\ s=\pm\epsilon_2}}\frac{[2\lambda_r+2\hbar][2\lambda_s+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_r][2\lambda_s]}\frac{[\lambda_{r+s}-5\hbar][\lambda_{r+s}+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{r+s}][\lambda_{r+s}+\hbar]}+\frac{[u+6\hbar][u-3\hbar]}{[6\hbar][u+3\hbar]}.$$

$$(4.19)$$

Proof: Let $f(\lambda_p)$ be (the left-hand side)$-$(the right-hand side) of (4.19), regarded as a function of λ_p. It is doubly periodic function of the periods $1,\tau$. Let us show that it is entire. The apparent poles of $f(\lambda_p)$ are located at

$$\lambda_p=\lambda_q, \quad \lambda_p=\lambda_q\pm h(p,q\in\mathcal{P}_1,p+q\neq0), \quad \lambda_p=0(p\in\mathcal{P}_1).$$

Note that the left-hand side of (4.19) is clearly invariant under $\lambda_q \mapsto -\lambda_q$, and the right-hand side is W invariant. In view of the symmetry, it suffices to check the regularity at $\lambda_p = \lambda_q$, $\lambda_p = \lambda_q - \hbar$, and $\lambda_p = 0$. By the three-term identity (3.13), it is easy to see that the residue of $f(\lambda_p)$ at $\lambda_p = \lambda_q - \hbar$ vanishes. Manifestly, the point $\lambda_p = \lambda_q$ and $\lambda_p = 0$ is regular.

Now we have proved that $f(\lambda_p)$ is independent of λ_p. We will show $f(-\lambda_q - 2\hbar) = 0$. This can be directly checked by using the identity (3.13) twice, and the proof completes.   □

V. COMMUTATIVITY OF THE DIFFERENCE OPERATORS

This section is devoted to the proof of commutativity of the difference operators [Theorem 1(i)]. For $t \in \mathcal{P}_d + \mathcal{P}_{d'}$ we will introduce the matrices $A_t(\lambda|u,v)$, $B_t(\lambda|v,u)$ whose index set is $I_t := \{(p,q) \in \mathcal{P}_d \times \mathcal{P}_{d'} | p + q = t\}$:

$$A_t(\lambda|u,v)^{(p,q)}_{(r,s)} := W_{d2}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda+\hat{p} \\ \lambda & \lambda+\hat{r} \end{pmatrix} u \,W_{d'2}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda+\hat{p} & \lambda+\hat{t} \\ \lambda+\hat{r} & \lambda+\hat{t} \end{pmatrix} v ,$$

$$B_t(\lambda|v,u)^{(p,q)}_{(r,s)} := W_{d'2}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda+\hat{q} \\ \lambda & \lambda+\hat{s} \end{pmatrix} v \,W_{d2}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda+\hat{q} & \lambda+\hat{t} \\ \lambda+\hat{s} & \lambda+\hat{t} \end{pmatrix} u .$$

With these matrices, we can write down both the left- and right-hand sides as

$$M_d(u)M_{d'}(v) = \sum_{t \in \mathcal{P}_d + \mathcal{P}_{d'}} \operatorname{tr} A_t(\lambda|u,v) T_{\hat{t}} , \quad M_{d'}(v)M_d(u) = \sum_{t \in \mathcal{P}_d + \mathcal{P}_{d'}} \operatorname{tr} B_t(\lambda|v,u) T_{\hat{t}} .$$

Let us also define the matrix $W_t(\lambda|u-v)$ with the same index set:

$$W_t(\lambda|u-v)^{(p,q)}_{(r,s)} := W_{dd'}\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & \lambda+\hat{p} \\ \lambda+\hat{s} & \lambda+\hat{t} \end{pmatrix} u-v .$$

The YBE (2.3) implies

$$W_t(\lambda|u-v)A_t(\lambda|u,v) = B_t(\lambda|v,u)W_t(\lambda|u-v) .$$

By the inversion relation (3.8), it can be seen that $W_t(\lambda|u-v)$ is invertible for generic $u,v \in \mathbb{C}$. It follows that $\operatorname{tr} A_t(\lambda|u,v) = \operatorname{tr} B_t(\lambda|v,u)$ for all $u,v \in \mathbb{C}$. Hence, we have $M_d(u)M_{d'}(v) = M_{d'}(v)M_d(u)$ for all $u,v \in \mathbb{C}$.

VI. SPACE OF WEYL GROUP-INVARIANT THETA FUNCTIONS

This section is devoted to the proof of Theorem 2. Let $Q^\vee$, $P^\vee$ be the coroot and coweight lattice, respectively. Under the identification $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{h}^*$ via the form $(,)$, these are given by

$$Q^\vee = \mathbb{Z}2\epsilon_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}2\epsilon_2, \quad P^\vee = Q^\vee + \mathbb{Z}(\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2) .$$

Lemma 3: For all $\beta \in P^\vee$ and $d=1,2$, we have

$$[S_{\tau\beta}, M_d(u)] = [S_\beta, M_d(u)] = 0 . \tag{6.1}$$

Proof: Note that if $p,q \in \mathcal{P}_1$ ($q \neq \pm p$) and $\beta \in P^\vee$ then $\beta_{p+q} \in \mathbb{Z}$. By the quasiperiodicity (2.2), we have

$$\frac{[(\lambda+\tau\beta)_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[(\lambda+\tau\beta)_{p+q}]} = e^{2\pi i \beta_{p+q}\hbar}\frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]}, \quad \frac{[(\lambda+\beta)_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[(\lambda+\beta)_{p+q}]} = \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} .$$

Using these equations, we have, for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_1$,

$$S_{\tau\beta} \prod_{q \neq \pm p} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} T_{\hat{p}} f(\lambda) = e^{2\pi i((\lambda,\beta)+\tau(\beta,\beta)/2)} \prod_{q \neq \pm p} \frac{[(\lambda+\tau\beta)_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[(\lambda+\tau\beta)_{p+q}]} f(\lambda+\tau\beta+\hat{p})$$

$$= e^{2\pi i((\lambda,\beta)+\tau(\beta,\beta)/2+2\beta_p\hbar)} \prod_{q \neq \pm p} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} f(\lambda+\tau\beta+\hat{p})$$

$$= \prod_{q \neq \pm p} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} T_{\hat{p}} S_{\tau\beta} f(\lambda),$$

and

$$S_{\beta} \prod_{q \neq \pm p} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} T_{\hat{p}} f(\lambda) = \prod_{q \neq \pm p} \frac{[(\lambda+\beta)_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[(\lambda+\beta)_{p+q}]} f(\lambda+\beta+\hat{p})$$

$$= \prod_{q \neq \pm p} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} f(\lambda+\beta+\hat{p})$$

$$= \prod_{q \neq \pm p} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} T_{\hat{p}} S_{\beta} f(\lambda).$$

Note that $2\beta_p\hbar = (\hat{p},\beta)$, etc. Hence, we have $[S_{\tau\beta}, M_1(u)] = [S_{\beta}, M_1(u)] = 0$. In the same way, we can see that the principal part of $\widetilde{M}_2$ commutes with $S_{\tau\beta}$ and S_{β}, using the equations

$$\frac{[(\lambda+\tau\beta)_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[(\lambda+\tau\beta)_{p+q}+\hbar]} = e^{2\pi i(2\beta_{p+q}\hbar)} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]}, \quad \frac{[(\lambda+\beta)_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[(\lambda+\beta)_{p+q}+\hbar]} = \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]}.$$

Using (2.2) it is easy to see that the function,

$$C_{p,q}(\lambda) := \frac{[2\hbar]}{[6\hbar]} \frac{[2\lambda_p+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p]} \frac{[2\lambda_q+2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_q]} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}-5\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}+\hbar]} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q}+2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} \quad (p,q \in \mathcal{P}_1, p+q \neq 0),$$

satisfies $C_{p,q}(\lambda+\beta) = C_{p,q}(\lambda+\tau\beta) = C_{p,q}(\lambda) (\forall \beta \in P^{\vee})$. This means that $S_{\tau\beta}$, $S_{\beta} (\beta \in P^{\vee})$ commute with a multiplication by $C_{p,q}(\lambda)$.   □

Lemma 4: For all $\gamma \in P^{\vee}$, we have

$$S_{\tau\gamma} Th^W \subset Th^W, \quad S_{\gamma} Th^W \subset Th^W. \tag{6.2}$$

Proof: Let $f \in Th^W$ and $\gamma \in P^{\vee}$. Since the bilinear form $(,)$ is W invariant, we have $(S_{\tau\gamma}f)(w\lambda) = (S_{\tau w^{-1}(\gamma)}f)(\lambda)$. Using (2.5), we can write this as $(S_{\tau\gamma}S_{\tau(w^{-1}(\gamma)-\gamma)}f)(\lambda)$, which is equal to $S_{\tau\gamma}f(\lambda)$ in view of $w^{-1}(\gamma)-\gamma \in Q^{\vee}$. In the same way, we can show that $(S_{\gamma}f)(w\lambda) = (S_{\gamma}f)(\lambda)$.

Evidently, $S_{\tau\gamma}f$ and $S_{\gamma}f$ are holomorphic. For all $\alpha \in Q^{\vee}$, using (2.5) and $(\gamma,\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}$, it can be seen that the operators S_{α}, $S_{\tau\alpha}$ commute with S_{γ}, $S_{\tau\gamma}$. Hence, $S_{\tau\gamma}f$ or $S_{\gamma}f$ are fixed by $S_{\tau\alpha}$ and S_{α}.   □

Here we prove Theorem 2.

Proof of Theorem 2: Let f be any function in Th^W. In view of (6.1), we have $S_{\alpha}\widetilde{M}_d f = S_{\tau\alpha}\widetilde{M}_d f = \widetilde{M}_d f$ for all $\alpha \in Q^{\vee} \subset P^{\vee}$. It is clear from the explicit form of $\widetilde{M}_d$ that $\widetilde{M}_d f(w\lambda) = \widetilde{M}_d f(\lambda)$ for all $w \in W$.

Let us show that the function $\widetilde{M}_d f$ is holomorphic on $\mathfrak{h}^*$. For $\mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$ and $z \in \mathbb{C}$, we denote by D_{μ}^z the line in $\mathfrak{h}^*$, defined by

$$D_{\mu}^z := \{\lambda \in \mathfrak{h}^* | (\lambda,\mu)+z=0\}.$$

The coefficients of the difference operators $\widetilde{M}_d$ have their possible simple poles along $D+P^\vee$ $+\tau P^\vee$, where we put

$$D := \bigcup_{p \in R_+} D_p^0 \cup \bigcup_{q \in \mathcal{P}_2 - \{0\}} D_q^\hbar,$$

and R_+ is a fixed set of positive roots.

Next we will show that for any function f in Th^W, $\widetilde{M}_d f$ is regular along D. Let us consider the meromorphic function $g := (\Pi_{p \in R_+}[\lambda_p]) \widetilde{M}_d f$, which is regular along $D^0 := \cup_{p \in R_+} D_p^0$. Since $\widetilde{M}_d f$ is W invariant, it is clear that g is W anti-invariant. This implies that g has zero along D^0 and hence $\widetilde{M}_d f$ is regular along D^0.

The holomorphy along $\cup_{q \in \mathcal{P}_2 - \{0\}} D_q^\hbar$ is somewhat nontrivial. Let $p = \pm \epsilon_1$, $q = \pm \epsilon_2$. Clearly, $\widetilde{M}_1 f$ is regular along $D_{p+q}^\hbar$. Let us consider the function $\widetilde{M}_2 f$. It suffices to show that the following function is regular along $D_{p+q}^\hbar$:

$$\frac{[\lambda_{p+q} - \hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q} + \hbar]} T_{\hat{p}} T_{\hat{q}} f(\lambda) + \frac{[2\hbar]}{[6\hbar]} \frac{[2\lambda_p + 2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_p]} \frac{[2\lambda_q + 2\hbar]}{[2\lambda_q]} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q} - 5\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q} + \hbar]} \frac{[\lambda_{p+q} + 2\hbar]}{[\lambda_{p+q}]} f(\lambda).$$

We note that, for any W-invariant function f, we have $(T_{\hat{p}} T_{\hat{q}} f - f)|_{D_{p+q}^\hbar} = 0$. In view of this, the residue of the above function along $D_{p+q}^\hbar$ is easily seen to vanish. Thus, we have proved that for any function f in Th^W, the functions $M_d f (d = 1,2)$ are regular along D.

For $\beta, \gamma \in P^\vee$, we have, by the definitions of $S_{\tau\beta}$, S_γ, and (6.1),

$$\widetilde{M}_d f(\lambda + \beta\tau + \gamma) = e^{-2\pi i((\lambda,\beta) + \tau(\beta,\beta)/2)} S_{\tau\beta} S_\gamma \widetilde{M}_d f(\lambda) = e^{-2\pi i((\lambda,\beta) + \tau(\beta,\beta)/2)} \widetilde{M}_d S_{\tau\beta} S_\gamma f(\lambda).$$
(6.3)

Since $S_{\tau\beta} S_\gamma f$ belongs to Th^W by (6.2), $\widetilde{M}_d S_{\tau\beta} S_\gamma f$ is regular along D. Then (6.3) implies that $\widetilde{M}_d f$ is regular along $D + \beta\tau + \gamma$. The proof is completed. □

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APPENDIX: SIMILARITY TRANSFORMATION

Our Boltzmann weights in Sec. III and the original form in Ref. 6 are slightly different. The original form of type (3.3) and (3.4) are given as follows:

$$p\begin{array}{c} q \\ \boxed{u} \\ q \end{array}p = \frac{[c-u][u]}{[c][\hbar]} \left(\frac{[\lambda_{p-q} + \hbar][\lambda_{p-q} - \hbar]}{[\lambda_{p-q}]^2} \right)^{1/2} \quad (p \neq \pm q),$$
(A1)

$$p\begin{array}{c} q \\ \boxed{u} \\ -p \end{array}-q = \frac{[u][\lambda_{p+q} + \hbar + c - u]}{[c][\lambda_{p+q} + \hbar]} (G_{\lambda p} G_{\lambda q})^{1/2} \quad (p \neq q).$$
(A2)

All the other Boltzmann weights [(3.1),(3.2),(3.5)] are the same as the ones we adopted in Sec. III. We denote these weights by

$$W_{JMO}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu\end{pmatrix}u\Big).$$

Our Boltzmann weights are obtained from those by the following way. We introduce an ordering on the set $\mathcal{P}$ as

$$\epsilon_1 \prec \epsilon_2 \prec \cdots \prec \epsilon_n \prec -\epsilon_n \prec \cdots \prec -\epsilon_2 \prec -\epsilon_1.$$

For $\lambda, \mu \in \mathfrak{h}^*$, such that $\mu - \lambda = \hat{q} \in 2\hbar\mathcal{P}$, we define the function $s(\lambda, \mu)$ by

$$s(\lambda,\mu) := \prod_{\substack{p \in \mathcal{P} \\ p < q}} [\lambda_{p-q}]^{-1/2}[\mu_{p-q}]^{-1/2}. \tag{A3}$$

The relation between the Boltzmann weights W in Sec. III and the ones in Ref. 6 is as follows:

$$W\begin{pmatrix}\lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu\end{pmatrix}u\Big) = \frac{s(\lambda,\mu)s(\mu,\nu)}{s(\lambda,\kappa)s(\kappa,\nu)} W_{JMO}\begin{pmatrix}\lambda & \mu \\ \kappa & \nu\end{pmatrix}u\Big). \tag{A4}$$

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