

# Rings of Skew Polynomials and Gel'fand–Kirillov Conjecture for Quantum Groups

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**Abstract:** We introduce and study action of quantum groups on skew polynomial rings and related rings of quotients. This leads to a “ $q$ -deformation” of the Gel'fand–Kirillov conjecture which we partially prove. We propose a construction of automorphisms of certain non-commutative rings of quotients coming from complex powers of quantum group generators; this is applied to explicit calculation of singular vectors in Verma modules over  $U_q(\mathfrak{sl}_{n+1})$ . We finally give a definition of a  $q$ -connection with coefficients in a ring of skew polynomials and study the structure of quantum group modules twisted by a  $q$ -connection.

## 1. Introduction

This work was mainly inspired by Feigin's construction which associates to an element of the Weyl group  $w \in W$  an associative algebra homomorphism of a “nilpotent part” of a quantum group to an appropriate algebra of skew polynomials:

$$\Phi(w): U_q^-(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow C[X], \quad (1)$$

where  $X$  stands for  $X_1, \dots, X_l$ ,  $l$  is a length of  $w$  and  $X_j X_i = q^{\alpha_{ij}} X_i X_j$  for some  $\alpha_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $1 \leq i, j \leq l$ . The main topics treated in the work are as follows.

1. *Realizations of Lie algebras and quantum groups and Gel'fand-Kirillov conjecture.* The fact that a Lie algebra of an algebraic group (“algebraic Lie algebra”) can be realized in differential operators acting on a suitable manifold is, probably, more fundamental than the notion of a Lie algebra. Explicit formulas for such a realization in the case when the algebra is simple, the manifold is a big cell of a flag

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