An exposition of root systems and Lie algebras
(affine and elliptic)

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Abstract

This is an exposition in order to give an explicit way to understand (1) a non-topological proof for an existence of a base of an affine root system, (2) a Serre-type definition of an elliptic Lie algebra with rank \( \geq 2 \), and (3) the isotropic root multiplicities obtained from a viewpoint of the Saito-marking lines.

§1. Introduction

In 1985, K. Saito [16] introduced the notion of an \( n \)-extended affine root system. If \( n = 0 \) (respectively, \( n = 1 \)), it is an irreducible finite root system (respectively, an affine root system). In [16], he also intensively studied 2-extended affine root systems, which are now called elliptic root systems (see [17]).

Recall that a root system \( R \) is called reduced if \( 2\alpha \notin R \) for any \( \alpha \in R \). A reduced elliptic root system is called reduced-marked if it has a codimension-one quotient root system isomorphic to a reduced affine root system (see also [16, §5 A]), that is, \( g(\Pi) = \{ \emptyset \} \) for some \( g \) defined in (4.7). Most of the reduced elliptic root systems are reduced-marked (see [1], [2]).
Until now, various attempts have been made to construct Lie algebras whose non-isotropic roots form extended affine root systems. Among them are toroidal Lie algebras [15], extended affine Lie algebras [1], and toral type extended affine Lie algebras [4], [21]. See [18, Introduction] for the history.

In 2000, K. Saito and D. Yoshii [18] constructed certain Lie algebras by using the Borcherds lattice vertex algebras, called them simply-laced elliptic Lie algebras and showed that they are isomorphic to ADE-type (2-variable) toroidal Lie algebras of rank \( \geq 2 \). They also gave two other definitions for their Lie algebras. One uses generators and relations. The other uses (affine-type) Heisenberg Lie algebras; this was generalized by D. Yoshii [20] in order to define Lie algebras associated with the reduced-marked elliptic root systems, which are now called elliptic Lie algebras, or, precisely, reduced-marked elliptic Lie algebras. In 2004, the second author [19] gave defining relations of the reduced-marked elliptic Lie algebras of rank \( \geq 2 \). Theorem 5.3 in this paper accounts for why those should be called the elliptic Lie algebras.

The aim of this paper is to obtain the following, in a quite explicit way:

(1) A purely algebraic proof for the existence of a base of an affine root system (see Theorem 3.1), the result which is obtained in [13] using a topological argument.

(2) An extension of a result from [19] to that for any reduced elliptic root system \( R \) with rank \( \geq 2 \); we define a Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{g} \) with generators and finite relations (see Definition 5.1), and show that the non-isotropic roots of \( \mathfrak{g} \) constitute \( R \) with multiplicity one (see Theorem 5.1). We also show that if a Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{t} \) has \( R \) as its non-isotropic root system (and satisfies some extra conditions), there exists an epimorphism from \( \mathfrak{g} \) to \( \mathfrak{t} \) (see Theorem 5.3).

(3) A list of the multiplicities of the isotropic roots of \( \mathfrak{g} \) (see Theorem 6.1; this is our own new result, and is obtained from Saito’s view-point). To get the list, for a technical reason, the extension (2) is essential.

As for (2), we point out that our defining relations are closely related to defining relations, called Drinfeld realization, of the quantum affine algebras due to V.G. Drinfeld [7, Theorems 3 and 4]. Recently the same authors have written a paper [5], motivated by [22], giving a finite presentation of the universal coverings of some Lie tori.

We hope that the material presented here regarding affine root systems, in particular the existence of a base, would give another point of view to readers interested in the subject, specially to those reading the book [14] by I.G. MacDonald. (Incidentally, in order to read [14], we also hope that the paper [8] would also be helpful in being familiar with Coxeter groups, especially the Matsumoto theorem.)
§ 2. Preliminary

In this section, we mention elemental properties of (Saito’s) extended affine root systems, especially (2.5).

§ 2.1. Basic notation and terminology

As usual, we let $\mathbb{Z}$ denote the ring of integers, $\mathbb{N}$ the set of positive integers, $\mathbb{R}$ the field of real numbers, and $\mathbb{C}$ the field of complex numbers. For a set $S$, let $|S|$ denote the cardinal number of $S$. If $S$ is a subset of $\mathbb{R}$, we let $S^\times := \{s \in S | s \neq 0\}$, $S_+ := \{s \in S | s \geq 0\}$, and $S_- := \{s \in S | s \leq 0\}$.

For a unital subring $X$ of $\mathbb{C}$, an $X$-module $M$, a subset $Y$ of $X$, subsets $S$ and $S'$ of $M$, $x \in X$ and $m \in M$, we let $S + S' := \{m + m' \in M | m \in S, m' \in S'\}$, $m + S := \{m\} + S$, $YS := \{y_1 s_1 + \cdots + y_r s_r | r \in \mathbb{N}, y_i \in Y, s_i \in S (1 \leq i \leq r)\}$, $Ym := Y\{m\}$, $xS := \{x\}S$ and $-S := (-1)S$; we understand $S + \emptyset = \emptyset$, $\emptyset S = \emptyset$ and $Y\emptyset = \emptyset$.

Throughout this paper, for any $\mathbb{F}$-linear space $\mathcal{V}$ with a symmetric bilinear form $(, ) : \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V} \to \mathbb{F}$, where $\mathbb{F}$ is $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$, we set $\mathcal{V}^0 := \{v \in \mathcal{V} | (v, v) = 0\}$ and $\mathcal{V}^\times := \mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{V}^0$; for each $v \in \mathcal{V}^\times$, we set $v^\vee := \frac{2v}{(v, v)}$ and define $s_v \in \text{GL}(\mathcal{V})$ by $s_v(z) = z - (v^\vee, z)v$ $(z \in \mathcal{V})$; for any non-empty subset $S$ of $\mathcal{V}^\times$, we denote by $W_S$ the subgroup of $\text{GL}(\mathcal{V})$ generated by $\{s_v | v \in S\}$, i.e.,

\begin{equation}
W_S := \langle s_v | v \in S \rangle,
\end{equation}

and moreover, let $W_S \cdot S' := \{w(z') \in \mathcal{V} | w \in W_S, z' \in S'\}$, $W_S \cdot z := W_S \cdot \{z\}$ for a subset $S'$ of $\mathcal{V}$ and $z \in \mathcal{V}$, and say that a subset $S$ of $\mathcal{V}^\times$ is connected if there exists no non-empty proper subset $S'$ of $S$ with $(S', S \setminus S') = \{0\}$. For a subset $\mathcal{V}'$ of $\mathcal{V}$, let $(\mathcal{V}')^0 := \mathcal{V}' \cap \mathcal{V}^0$, and $(\mathcal{V}')^\times := \mathcal{V}' \cap \mathcal{V}^\times$. We call an element of $\mathcal{V}^0$ isotropic.

In this paper, if $\mathcal{V}^0$ is a subspace of $\mathcal{V}$, we always let

\begin{equation}
\pi : \mathcal{V} \to \mathcal{V}/\mathcal{V}^0
\end{equation}

denote the canonical map.

§ 2.2. Extended affine root systems

Definition 2.1. Let $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$. Let $\mathcal{V}$ be an $(l+n)$-dimensional $\mathbb{R}$-linear space. Recall $\mathcal{V}^0$ and $\mathcal{V}^\times$ from Subsection 2.1. Assume that there exists a positive semi-definite symmetric bilinear form $(, ) : \mathcal{V} \times \mathcal{V} \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{V}^0 = n$. Let $R$ be a subset of $\mathcal{V}$. Then $R$ (or more precisely, $(R, \mathcal{V})$) is an $(n)$-extended affine root system if $R$ satisfies the following axioms:

(AX1) $R \subset \mathcal{V}^\times$, $\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{R}R$. 


(AX2) $\mathbb{Z}R$ is free as a $\mathbb{Z}$-module, and $\text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}R = n + l (= \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{V})$.
(AX3) $(\alpha^{\vee}, \beta) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $\alpha, \beta \in R$.
(AX4) $s_{\alpha}(R) = R$ for all $\alpha \in R$.
(AX5) $R$ is connected.

(see [16, (1.2) Definition 1 and (1.3) Note 2 iii]) Let $W = W_{R}$ (see (2.1)).

Let $R$ be as in Definition 2.1. It is well-known that for all $\alpha \in R$,

$$
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
R \cap \mathbb{R} \alpha = \{ \alpha, -\alpha \}, \{ \alpha, 2\alpha, -\alpha, -2\alpha \}, \\
(\text{so } -R = R).
\end{array} \right.
$$

We call $R$ reduced (resp. non-reduced) if $R \cap 2R = \emptyset$ (resp. $R \cap 2R \neq \emptyset$).

We say that two extended affine root systems $(R, \mathcal{V})$ and $(R', \mathcal{V}')$ are isomorphic if there exist an $\mathbb{R}$-linear bijective map $f : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}'$ and $c \in \mathbb{R}$ with $c > 0$ such that $f(R) = R'$ and $(f(v), f(w)) = c(v, w)$ for $v, w \in \mathcal{V}$.

(2.4) We call this $f$ a root system isomorphism.

Let $R, l$ and $n$ be as above.

By [12, Theorem 5 of Chapter XV], since $\mathbb{Z}R/(\mathbb{Z}R)^{0}$ is torsion free, (AX1-5) imply that there exists an $\mathbb{R}$-basis $\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{l+n}\}$ of $\mathcal{V}$ such that $\{x_{l+1}, \ldots, x_{l+n}\}$ is an $\mathbb{R}$-basis of $\mathcal{V}^{0}$, $\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{l+n}\}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of the (torsion) free $\mathbb{Z}$-module $\mathbb{Z}R$ and $\{x_{l+1}, \ldots, x_{l+n}\}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of the (torsion) free $\mathbb{Z}$-module $(\mathbb{Z}R)^{0}$ (see Subsection 2.1 for notation), that is,

$$
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{R}R = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{l+n} \mathbb{R}x_{i}, \\
\mathcal{V}^{0} = \bigoplus_{j=l+1}^{l+n} \mathbb{R}x_{j}, \\
\dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{V} = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}R = n + l, \dim_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{V}^{0} = \text{rank}_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{Z}R)^{0} = n.
\end{array} \right.
$$

Let $\{a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\}$ be a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of $(\mathbb{Z}R)^{0}$. Then there exist $x_{1}, \ldots, x_{l} \in \mathbb{Z}R$ such that $\{x_{1}, \ldots, x_{l}, a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of $\mathbb{Z}R$ as well as an $\mathbb{R}$-basis of $\mathcal{V} = \mathbb{R}R$ (see above). Let $1 \leq m \leq n$. Let $\pi' : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}/(\mathbb{R}a_{m} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{R}a_{n})$ be the canonical map. Note that $\{\pi'(x_{1}), \ldots, \pi'(x_{l}), \pi'(a_{1}), \ldots, \pi'(a_{m-1})\}$ is an $\mathbb{X}$-basis of $\mathbb{X} \pi'(R)$ for $\mathbb{X} \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\}$. In particular, we see that

if $y_{1}, \ldots, y_{l+m-1}$ are elements of $\mathbb{Z}R$ such that

(2.6) $\{\pi'(y_{1}), \ldots, \pi'(y_{l+m-1})\}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}$-base of the free $\mathbb{Z}$-module $\mathbb{Z}\pi'(R)$,
then $\{y_{1}, \ldots, y_{l+m-1}, a_{m}, \ldots, a_{n}\}$ is an $\mathbb{X}$-basis of $\mathbb{X}R$ for $\mathbb{X} \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\}$.

(2.7) We call $l$ the rank of $R$. We call $n$ the nullity of $R$. 
If \( n = 0 \), then \( R \) is an irreducible finite root system (see [16, (1.3) Example 1 i])). If \( n = 1 \), then \( R \) is an affine root system (see [16, (1.3) Example 1 ii)]), see also Remark 2.1 below. If \( n = 2 \), then \( R \) is an elliptic root system (see [16, (1.3) Example 1 iii]), [17] and [18]).

**Remark 2.1.** Assume \( n = 1 \). Here we give a sketch of a proof of an equivalence between affine root systems in the senses of [13], [14, §1.2] and [16] (i.e. our Definition 2.1). Let \( F \) and \( E \) be as in [14, §1.2]. Let \( S \) be a subset of \( F \), and assume \( S \) is an irreducible affine root system in the sense of [14, §1.2]. Identify \( \mathcal{V} \) with \( F \), that is, we regard \( \mathcal{V} \) as an \( l + 1 \)-dimensional \( \mathbb{R} \)-linear space of affine-linear functions \( f : E \to \mathbb{R} \). Clearly \( S \) satisfies (AX1) and (AX3-5). Let \( \lambda \in \mathcal{V}^\times \). Let \( \mu \in \mathcal{V}^\times \) be such that \( c\mu \in \lambda + \mathcal{V}^0 \) for some \( c \in \mathbb{R}^\times \). Then \( \lambda - c\mu \) is a constant function on \( E \), that is, \((\lambda - c\mu)(E) = \{d_{\lambda - c\mu}\} \) for some \( d_{\lambda - c\mu} \in \mathbb{R} \). We have \( s_\mu s_\lambda(x) = x - (\lambda, x)(\lambda - c\mu) \) for \( x \in \mathcal{V} \). Further, for \( e \in E \), we have \( s_\mu s_\lambda \cdot e = e + \frac{2d_{\lambda - c\mu}}{(\lambda, \lambda)} D\lambda \), see [14, §1.1] for \( D\lambda \). Then by using an argument similar to [16, (1.16) Assertion 1], we can see that \( S \) satisfies (AX2). Let \( R \) be as in Definition 2.1. Let \( T \) be the subgroup of \( W \) generated by \( \{s_\alpha s_{\alpha'} | \alpha, \alpha' \in R, \mathbb{R}^\times \pi(\alpha) = \mathbb{R}^\times \pi(\alpha') \} \). Then \( T \) is a normal abelian subgroup, and \( W/T \) can be identified with the finite Weyl group \( W_{\pi(R)} \) (cf. [16, (1.3) Note 2 ii)]). Then \( R \) satisfies (AR 4) of [14, §1.2].

### § 2.3. Base of an irreducible finite or affine root system

Assume that \( n \in \{0, 1\} \) (cf. (2.7)). We call a subset \( \Pi \) of \( R \) formed by \((l+n)\)-linearly independent elements a base if

\[
(2.8) \quad R = (R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi) \cup (R \cap \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi).
\]

(For \( n = 0 \), see [9, Theorem 10.1]. For \( n = 1 \), see Theorem 3.1 in this paper (cf. MacDonald [13, (4.6)] (see also [16, (3.3) i-iii]))). If \( \Pi \) is a base of \( R \), then, for \( \mathbb{X} \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\} \), we have

\[
(2.9) \quad \Pi \text{ is an } \mathbb{X}\text{-basis of } \mathbb{X}R, \text{ that is, } \mathbb{X}R = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Pi} \mathbb{X}\alpha.
\]

Assume that \( n = 1 \). Let \( \Pi = \{\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l\} \) be a base of \( R \); we always assume \( \alpha_0 \) is such that \( \{\pi(\alpha_1), \ldots, \pi(\alpha_l)\} \) is a base of \( \pi(R) \) (see Theorem 3.1). Let \( \delta(\Pi) \in \mathbb{Z}^l \) be such that

\[
(2.10) \quad \delta(\Pi) \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ and } \{\delta(\Pi)\} \text{ is a } \mathbb{Z}\text{-basis of } (ZR)^0, \text{ that is, } \mathbb{Z}\delta(\Pi) = (ZR)^0.
\]

\( \delta(\Pi) \) is unique by (2.5). By (2.6), for \( \mathbb{X} \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\} \), we have

\[
(2.11) \quad \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l, \delta(\Pi)\} \text{ is a } \mathbb{X}\text{-basis of } \mathbb{X}R, \text{ that is, } \mathbb{X}R = \bigoplus_{i=1}^{n} \mathbb{X}\alpha_i \oplus \mathbb{X}\delta(\Pi).
\]
The following lemma is well-known, e.g., see [9, Theorem 10.3, Lemmas 10.4 C,D, §12 Excercises 3].

**Lemma 2.1.** Assume that $n = 0$ (cf. (2.7)). Let $\Pi$ be a base of $R$ (cf. (2.8)). Then we have the following:

1. $W_\Pi = W$ and $W \cdot \Pi = R \setminus 2R$. (see (2.1) for $W_\Pi$ and see Definition 2.1 for $W = W_R$).

2. $W \cdot \alpha = \{ \beta \in R | (\alpha, \alpha) = (\beta, \beta) \}$ for each $\alpha \in R$.

3. For each $\alpha \in R$, there exists a unique $\alpha_+ \in W \cdot \alpha$ such that $W \cdot \alpha \subset \alpha_+ + \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi$. Let $r = \|[\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle | \alpha \in R]\|$. Then $1 \leq r \leq 3$. Moreover, if $r = 3$, then $R \cap 2R = \{ \beta \in R | (\beta, \beta) \geq (\alpha, \alpha) \text{ for all } \alpha \in R \}$. For $R$ and $\Pi$ of Lemma 2.1, we let

\[ \Theta(R, \Pi) := \{ \alpha_+ \in R | \alpha \in R \}. \]  

By checking directly (and using [9, §12 Table 2]), we have

\[ (\mu, \nu) > 0 \text{ for } \mu, \nu \in \Theta(R, \Pi). \]  

(The fact (2.13) can also be proved as follows. Let $\gamma_i \in \mathcal{V} \ (1 \leq i \leq l)$ be such that $\langle \gamma_i, \alpha_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$. Then $\mu = \sum_{i=1}^l x_i \gamma_i$ with $x_i \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$, and $x_j > 0$ for some $j$. Write $\nu = \sum_{i=1}^l y_i \alpha_i$ with $y_i \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \ (1 \leq i \leq l)$. If $y_i = 0$ for some $i$, there exist $i_1, i_2 \in \{1, \ldots, l\}$ with $i_1 \neq i_2$, $y_{i_1} = 0$, $y_{i_2} > 0$ and $(\alpha_{i_1}, \alpha_{i_2}) < 0$, so $(\alpha_{i_1}, \nu) < 0$ which implies that $s_{\alpha_{i_1}}(\nu) = \nu - (\alpha_{i_1}' \nu) \alpha_{i_1} \notin \nu + \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi$, contradiction. Hence $y_i > 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq l$. Hence $(\mu, \nu) \geq x_j y_j > 0$.)

§ 2.4. Notation $S_{sh}$, $S_{lg}$, $S_{ex}$

Let $R$ be an $(n)$-extended affine root system (see Definition 2.1). Define the subsets $R_{sh}$, $R_{lg}$ and $R_{ex}$ of $R$ by

\[ R_{sh} := \{ \alpha \in R | (\alpha, \alpha) \leq (\beta, \beta) \text{ for all } \beta \in R \}, \]

\[ R_{ex} := R \cap \pi^{-1}(2\pi(R_{sh})) \text{ and } R_{lg} := R \setminus (R_{sh} \cup R_{ex}) \text{ (see (2.2) for } \pi). \]  

Then we have

\[ R = R_{sh} \cup R_{lg} \cup R_{ex} \ (\text{disjoint union}). \]
For a subset $S$ of $R$, let

\[(2.16) \quad S_{sh} := S \cap R_{sh}, S_{lg} := S \cap R_{lg}, S_{ex} := S \cap R_{ex}.\]

§3. A non-topological proof for the existence of a base of an affine root system

In this section we assume $R$ is an affine root system, that is, we assume $n = 1$ (see (2.7)).

§3.1. The existence of a base of an affine root system

The following theorem seems to be well-known (see [13]), but we state and prove it for later use. The proof in [13] uses topological terminology. Our proof seems to be the first one without using topology. Besides we need a technically written statement of the following theorem for application.

**Theorem 3.1.** (cf. [13]) Let $\delta' \in \mathcal{V}^0 \setminus \{0\}$ be such that $\mathbb{Z}\delta' = (\mathbb{Z}R)^0$ (cf. (2.5)). Let $\Pi' = \{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l\}$ be a subset of $R$ with $|\Pi'| = l$ such that $\pi(\Pi')$ is a base of the irreducible finite root system $(\pi(R), \mathcal{V}/\mathbb{R}\delta')$ (cf. (2.8) and (2.2)). (So $\mathbb{Z}R = \mathbb{Z}\delta' \oplus \mathbb{Z}\Pi'$ (cf. (2.6)).) Then there exists a unique

\[(3.1) \quad \alpha_0 = \alpha_0(R, \Pi', \delta') \in R\]

such that $\{\alpha_0\} \cup \Pi'$ is a base of $R$ and $\alpha_0 \in \mathbb{N}\delta' \oplus \mathbb{Z}\Pi'$. Moreover $\alpha_0 = \delta' - \theta$ for some $\theta \in \mathbb{N}\Pi'$ with $\pi(\theta) \in \Theta(\pi(R), \pi(\Pi'))$ (see (2.12)). In particular, $[(\alpha_i', \alpha_j')]_{0 \leq i, j \leq l}$ is a generalized Cartan matrix of affine-type in the sense of [10, §4.3 and Proposition 4.7]. Further, letting $\Pi_1 = \{\alpha_0\} \cup \Pi'$, for any base $\Pi_2$ of $R$ we have $\Pi_2 = \epsilon w(\Pi_1)$ for some $\epsilon \in \{1, -1\}$ and $w \in W_{\Pi_1}$. In particular,

\[(3.2) \quad R \setminus 2R = W_{\Pi_1} \cdot \Pi_1 \text{ and } W = W_{\Pi_1}.\]

**Proof.** (Strategy. We use a linear map $f : \mathcal{V} \to \mathbb{R}$ (i.e., $f \in \mathcal{V}^*$) such that $f(\alpha_i) = 1$ ($1 \leq i \leq l$) and $f(\delta')$ is sufficiently large (see (3.6)). Let $\Pi^f$ be the subset of $R$ formed by the elements $\beta \in R$ satisfying the condition that $f(\beta) > 0$ and $\beta$ is not expressed as the summation of more than one elements $\beta'$ of $R$ with $f(\beta') > 0$ (see (3.8)). We show that $\Pi^f$ is a base of $R$ satisfying the properties of the statement. It is easy to see that $\Pi' \subset \Pi^f$ and $R = (R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi^f) \cup (R \cap \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi^f)$. We show $|\Pi^f| = l + 1$ by using (2.13).)

We proceed with the proof of the theorem in the following steps.

**Step 1** (Definition of $f$). Notice that for $X \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\}$,

\[(3.3) \quad XR = X\delta' \oplus (\oplus_{i=1}^{l} X\alpha_i)\]
(see (2.6)). We may assume that $(\alpha_i, \alpha_i) \leq (\alpha_{i+1}, \alpha_{i+1})$ for $1 \leq i \leq l - 1$. Also since $\pi(\Pi')$ is a base of $\pi(R)$, if $l \geq 2$, we may assume $\alpha_1$ is such that there exists a unique $j \in \{2, \ldots, l\}$ such that $(\alpha_1, \alpha_j) \neq 0$. Let

$$R' := \begin{cases} W_{\Pi'} \cdot (\Pi' \cup \{2\alpha_1\}) & \text{if } l = 1, \\ W_{\Pi'} \cdot (\Pi' \cup \{2\alpha_1\}) & \text{if } l \geq 2 \text{ and } 2(\alpha_1, \alpha_1) = (\alpha_2, \alpha_2), \\ W_{\Pi'} \cdot \Pi' & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Using [9, Theorem 10.3 (c) (and §12 Exercise 3)], we can see that $W_{\Pi'} \cdot \Pi'$ and $R'$ are irreducible finite root systems with the base $\Pi'$. If $\pi(R)$ is reduced, then $\pi(R) = \pi(W_{\Pi'} \cdot \Pi')$. If $\pi(R)$ is not reduced, then $\pi(R) = \pi(R')$. In particular, we have

$$R \subset R' + \mathbb{Z}\delta'.$$

(see also (3.3)). Define $f \in \mathcal{V}^*$ by

$$f(\alpha_i) = 1 \ (1 \leq i \leq l) \ \text{and} \ f(\delta') = 3M,$$

where $M := \max\{|f(\gamma)| : \gamma \in R'\}$ (notice $|R'| < \infty$). It follows from (3.5) that $f(\beta) \neq 0$ for $\beta \in R$.

**Step 2 (Definition of $\Pi^f$).** Let $R^{f,+} := \{\beta \in R| f(\beta) > 0\}$. By (3.6), we have

$$R^{f,+} = R \cap ((R' \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi') \cup (\bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty}(m\delta' + R'))) \cup (\bigcup_{r=2}^{\infty}\{\sum_{i=1}^{r}\beta_i | \beta_i \in R^{f,+}\}).$$

Let $\Pi^f$ be a subset of $R$ formed by the elements $\beta \in R^{f,+}$ satisfying the condition that there exist no $\beta_1, \ldots, \beta_r \in R^{f,+}$ with $r \geq 2$ such that $\beta = \beta_1 + \cdots + \beta_r$; namely,

$$\Pi^f := R^{f,+} \setminus \bigcup_{r=2}^{\infty}\{\sum_{i=1}^{r}\beta_i | \beta_i \in R^{f,+}\}.$$ 

By (3.7), we have

$$\Pi' \subset \Pi^f.$$ 

Notice $\mathbb{Z}\Pi' \neq \mathbb{Z}R$ (by (3.3)). Then we have

$$\mathbb{Z}\Pi^f = \mathbb{Z}R, \ R = (R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi^f) \cup (R \cap \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi^f) \text{ and } |\Pi^f| \geq |\Pi'| + 1.$$ 

(As mentioned in our strategy, we show that $\Pi^f$ is a base of $R$.)

**Step 3 (If $\beta \in \Pi^f/\Pi'$, then we have $\pi(\beta) \in \Theta(\pi(R), \pi(\Pi'))$ (for $\Theta(\pi(R), \pi(\Pi'))$, see (2.12)).** Let $\beta \in \Pi^f/\Pi'$ (see also (3.9)-(3.10)). We show that $\beta$ is expressed as

$$\beta = m\delta' - \theta$$
for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and some $\theta$ with

\begin{equation}
\theta \in \Theta(R', \Pi')
\end{equation}

(see (2.12) for $\Theta(R', \Pi')$). By (3.7), since $\Pi^f \subset R^{f,+}$, we have

\begin{equation}
\beta = m\delta' + \mu
\end{equation}

for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mu \in R'$. Let $\theta \in \Theta(R', \Pi') \cap W_{\Pi'} \cdot \mu$, where we recall from Lemma 2.1 (2)-(3) that $|\Theta(R', \Pi') \cap W_{\Pi'} \cdot \mu| = 1$. Notice $\{\mu, -\mu, \theta, -\theta\} \subset W_{\Pi'} \cdot \mu$ (cf. Lemma 2.1 (2)). Then $m\delta' - \theta \in R$ since $m\delta' - \theta \in m\delta' + W_{\Pi'} \cdot \mu = W_{\Pi'} \cdot (m\delta' + \mu) = W_{\Pi'} \cdot \beta \subset R$. By Lemma 2.1 (3), we have $\theta + \mu = \theta - (-\mu) \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi'$. Since $m\delta' - \theta \in R^{f,+}$ (cf. (3.7)), $\beta = (m\delta' - \theta) + (\theta + \mu)$ and $\beta \in \Pi^f$, we have $\theta + \mu = 0$ and (3.11), as desired.

Step 4 ($|\Pi^f| = l + 1$). We show

\begin{equation}
|\Pi^f \setminus \Pi'| = 1, \text{ i.e., } |\Pi^f| = l + 1
\end{equation}

(see also (3.9)-(3.10)).

Assume $|\Pi^f \setminus \Pi'| > 1$. Let $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \Pi^f \setminus \Pi'$ and assume $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2$. Assume $(\beta_1, \beta_1) \leq (\beta_2, \beta_2)$. Then, by (2.13) and (3.11)-(3.12), we see that

\begin{equation}
(\beta_2', \beta_1) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if } \pi(\beta_1) \neq \pi(\beta_2), \\ 2 \text{ if } \pi(\beta_1) = \pi(\beta_2). \end{cases}
\end{equation}

Assume $(\beta_2', \beta_1) = 1$. Then, since $\pm(\beta_1 - \beta_2) = s_{\beta_2}(\pm \beta_1) \in R$, we have $\beta_1 - \beta_2 \in R^{f,+}$ or $\beta_2 - \beta_1 \in R^{f,+}$. This contradicts the fact $\beta_1, \beta_2 \in \Pi^f$ since $\beta_1 = \beta_2 + (\beta_1 - \beta_2)$ and $\beta_2 = \beta_1 + (\beta_2 - \beta_1)$. Assume $(\beta_2', \beta_1) = 2$, so $\pi(\beta_1) = \pi(\beta_2)$. By (3.11), there exist $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\theta \in \Theta(R', \Pi')$ such that

\begin{equation}
\beta_i = n_i\delta' - \theta \quad (i \in \{1, 2\})
\end{equation}

(so $\beta_2 - \beta_1 = (n_2 - n_1)\delta'$). Assume $n_1 < n_2$. Notice that for $i \in \{1, 2\}$ and $r \in \mathbb{Z}$,

\begin{equation}
R \ni (s_{\beta_2}s_{\beta_1})^r(\beta_i) \quad \text{(by (AX4))}
\end{equation}

\begin{align*}
&= (n_i + 2r(n_2 - n_1))\delta' - \theta \\
&= \begin{cases} (n_2 + (2r - 1)(n_2 - n_1))\delta' - \theta & \text{if } i = 1, \\ (n_2 + 2r(n_2 - n_1))\delta' - \theta & \text{if } i = 2. \end{cases}
\end{align*}

Hence

\begin{equation}
(n_2 + r(n_2 - n_1))\delta' - \theta \in R \quad \text{for all } r \in \mathbb{Z}.
\end{equation}

Let $n_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $t \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $0 \leq n_3 < n_2 - n_1$ and $n_2 = t(n_2 - n_1) + n_3$. Assume $n_3 = 0$. By (3.18), $\{-\theta, (n_2 - n_1)\delta' - \theta\} \subset R$. Hence, by (3.7) (and (2.3)),
\{\theta, (n_2 - n_1)\delta' - \theta\} \subset R^{f,+}. Notice \(t \geq 2\) (since \(0 < n_1 < n_2\) and \(n_3 = 0\)). Since \(\beta_2 = t((n_2 - n_1)\delta' - \theta) + (t - 1)\theta\), we have \(\beta_2 \notin \Pi^f\), contradiction. Assume \(n_3 > 0\). Notice \(2n_3 < n_2\) (since \(2n_3 < (n_2 - n_1) + n_3 \leq t(n_2 - n_1) + n_3 = n_2\)). Let \(\beta_3 = n_3\delta' - \theta\). By (3.18), \(\beta_3 \in R\). By (3.7), \(\beta_3 \in R^{f,+}\). Notice \(\beta_2 - 2\beta_3 = s_{\beta_3}(\beta_2) \in R\) (by (AX4)). Then by (3.7), we have

\[
(3.19) \quad \beta_2 - 2\beta_3 = (n_2 - 2n_3)\delta' + \theta \in R^{f,+}.
\]

Since \(\beta_2 = (\beta_2 - 2\beta_3) + 2\beta_3\), we have \(\beta_2 \notin \Pi\), contradiction. Hence \(|\Pi^f| = l + 1\), as desired.

**Step 5** (\(\Pi^f\) is a base with \(\alpha_0 = \delta' - \theta\)). Let \(\alpha_0\) be \(\beta = m\delta' - \theta\) of (3.11). Then \(\Pi^f = \Pi' \cup \{\alpha_0\}\), where we notice (3.9) and (3.14). It is clear that the elements of \(\Pi^f\) are linearly independent (cf. (3.3)). Hence, by (3.10), \(\Pi^f\) is a base of \(R\) (cf. (2.8)).

Since \(\mathbb{Z}\Pi' \oplus \mathbb{Z}\delta' = \mathbb{Z}\Pi' \oplus \mathbb{Z}\alpha_0\) (by (3.3) and (3.10)), we have \(m = 1\).

**Step 6** (The last claim holds). Let \(\Pi_1 = \Pi' \cup \{\alpha_0\}\). Let \(\Pi_2\) be a base of \(R\). Define \(h \in V^*\) by \(h(\beta) := 1\) (\(\beta \in \Pi_2\)). Then \(h(R) \subset \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}\). By the same formula as in (3.17), we have \(|(s_{\theta}s_{\alpha_0})^r(\alpha_0) \in R|\ in \mathbb{Z}| = \infty\) (notice that \((s_{\theta}s_{\alpha_0})^r(\alpha_0) \in R\) by (AX4)) since \(s_{\theta} = s_{\frac{1}{2}\theta}\) and \(\theta \in R \cup 2R\) (see (3.12) and (3.4)). Hence \(|R| = \infty\), which implies \(|h(R)| = \infty\). Hence, by (3.5), since \(|R'| < \infty\) (\(R'\) is an irreducible finite root system), we have \(h(\delta') \neq 0\). We may assume

\[
(3.20) \quad h(\delta') > 0
\]

(otherwise, we replace \(\Pi_2\) with \(-\Pi_2\)). Let

\[
m(\Pi_1, \Pi_2) := |(R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi_2) \setminus 2R|
\]

\[
= |\{\beta \in (R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1) \setminus 2R | h(\beta) < 0\}|.
\]

Since \(\alpha_0 = \delta' - \theta\), we have \(R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1 \subset R' + \mathbb{Z}_+ \delta'\) (cf. (3.5)). Hence, since \(|R'| < \infty\), by (3.20), we have \(m(\Pi_1, \Pi_2) < \infty\).

We use induction on \(m(\Pi_1, \Pi_2)\); if \(m(\Pi_1, \Pi_2) = 0\), then, by (2.8), \(R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1 = R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_2\), so \(\Pi_1 = \Pi_2\). Assume \(m(\Pi_1, \Pi_2) > 0\). Then there exists \(\alpha \in \Pi_1\) such that \(\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi_2\) (notice that \(R \subset \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi_1 \cup \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi_2\)). By (2.8) (and (2.3)), we see

\[
(3.21) \quad s_{\alpha}((R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1) \setminus 2R) = \{-\alpha\} \cup (((R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1) \setminus 2R) \setminus \{\alpha\}).
\]

Then we have

\[
m(\Pi_1, s_{\alpha}(\Pi_2))
\]

\[
= |(R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}_- s_{\alpha}(\Pi_2)) \setminus 2R|
\]

\[
= |s_{\alpha}((R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1 \cap \mathbb{Z}_- s_{\alpha}(\Pi_2)) \setminus 2R)|
\]

\[
= |(s_{\alpha}(R \cap \mathbb{Z}_+ \Pi_1) \cap \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi_2) \setminus 2R|
\]

\[
= m(\Pi_1, \Pi_2) - 1\quad (by\ (3.21)\ since\ s_{\alpha}(\alpha) = -\alpha \notin \mathbb{Z}_- \Pi_2)\).
Then, by the induction, we see that there exists \( w \in W_{\Pi_1} \) such that \( w(\Pi_2) = \Pi_1 \), as desired.

Note that for any \( \beta \in R \setminus 2R \), there exists a subset \( \Pi'' \) of \( R \) with \( |\Pi''| = l \) such that \( \beta \in \Pi'' \) and \( \pi(\Pi'') \) is a base of \( \pi(R) \). Hence by the above argument, we have (3.2). This completes the proof.

By (3.2), we have

\[
\begin{align*}
R &= W_{\Pi} \cdot (\Pi \cup (2\Pi \cap R)), \\
(\mathbb{Z}R)^\times \setminus R &= W_{\Pi} \cdot \left( (2\Pi \setminus R) \cup (\bigcup_{r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\pm}} r\Pi) \cup ((\mathbb{Z}R)^\times \setminus (\mathbb{Z}_{\pm}\Pi \cup \mathbb{Z}_{\pm}\Pi)) \right).
\end{align*}
\]

§3.2. Dynkin diagrams of affine root systems

Here we give the Dynkin diagrams for \((R, \Pi)\) of Theorem 3.1. We assume that if \( 2\alpha_0 \in R \), then \( 2\alpha_i \in R \) for some \( i \neq 0 \), see \( A^{(4)}(0, 2l) \) below. We describe them in the same manner as in [11, Table 1-4]; especially, if \( 2\alpha_i \notin R \) (resp. \( 2\alpha_i \in R \)), then the \( i \)-th dot is white (resp. black). The names of them are also the same as in [11, Table 1-4].

(i) The case of \( l = 1 \):

\[
\begin{align*}
A^{(1)}_1 & \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \quad A^{(2)}_2 \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \\
B^{(1)}(0, 1) & \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \quad C^{(2)}(2) \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \quad A^{(4)}(0, 2) \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0
\end{align*}
\]

(ii) The case of \( l = 2 \):

\[
\begin{align*}
A^{(1)}_2 & \quad \alpha_1 \quad \alpha_0 \\
C^{(1)}(1) & \quad \alpha_2 \quad \alpha_0 \quad \alpha_1 \quad \alpha_0 \\
A^{(2)}_4 & \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_2 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \\
D^{(2)}_3 & \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_2 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \\
G^{(1)}_2 & \quad \alpha_0 \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_2 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \\
B^{(1)}(0, 2) & \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_2 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \quad A^{(2)}(0, 3) \quad \alpha_2 \leftrightarrow \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \\
C^{(2)}(3) & \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_2 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0 \quad A^{(4)}(0, 4) \quad \alpha_1 \leftrightarrow \alpha_2 \leftrightarrow \alpha_0
\end{align*}
\]
(iii) The case of \( l \geq 3 \):

\[
\begin{align*}
D_{l+1}^{(2)} & \quad \infty \Rightarrow \circ \\
C^{(2)}(l + 1) & \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \\
A^{(4)}(0, 2l) & \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \\
A_{2l}^{(2)} & \quad \infty \Rightarrow \circ \\
B^{(1)}(0, l) & \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \\
B_{l}^{(1)} & \quad \alpha_0 \\
A^{(2)}(0, 2l - 1) & \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \quad \bullet \lll \quad \circ \\
A_{l}^{(1)} & \quad \circ \Rightarrow \infty \\
C_{l}^{(1)} & \quad \circ \Rightarrow \infty \\
E_{6}^{(1)} & \quad \alpha_0 \\
E_{7}^{(1)} & \quad \alpha_0
\end{align*}
\]
§ 4. Elliptic root systems

In this section we assume $R$ is a reduced elliptic root system, that is, $R \cap 2R = \emptyset$ and $n = 2$ (see (2.7)).

§ 4.1. Fundamental-set of an elliptic root system

Definition 4.1. (Fundamental-set $\Pi \cup \{a\}$) We say that a subset $\Pi \cup \{a\}$ of $\mathbb{Z}R$ is a fundamental-set of $R$ if it satisfies the axioms (FS1)-(FS2) below; we always let

\begin{equation}
\pi_a : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}/\mathbb{R}a
\end{equation}
denote the canonical map.

(FS1) $a \in (\mathbb{Z}R)^0$ and there exists $b \in (\mathbb{Z}R)^0$ such that $\{a, b\}$ is a basis of $\mathbb{Z}R$, i.e., $(\mathbb{Z}R)^0 = \mathbb{Z}a \oplus \mathbb{Z}b$.

(FS2) $|\Pi| = l + 1$, $\Pi \subset R$ and $\pi_a(\Pi)$ is a base of the affine root system $\pi_a(R)$.

Until end of this section, let $\Pi \cup \{a\} = \{\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_l\} \cup \{a\}$ denote a fundamental-set of $R$. We assume $\pi(\{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l\})$ is a base of $\pi(R)$.

Let $\delta(\Pi) \in \mathbb{Z}\Pi$ be such that

\begin{equation}
\delta(\Pi) \in \mathbb{N}\Pi \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{Z}\delta(\Pi) = (\mathbb{Z}\Pi)^0.
\end{equation}

Then $\pi_a(\delta(\Pi)) = \delta(\pi_a(\Pi))$ (see (2.10) for $\delta(\pi_a(\Pi))$).

Let $\delta = \delta(\Pi)$ be as in (4.2). By (2.6), (2.11) and (2.8), for $X \in \{\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{R}\}$, we have

\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{X}R &= \bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Pi \cup \{a\}} \mathbb{X}\lambda = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Pi \setminus \{a\}} \mathbb{X}\alpha \bigoplus \mathbb{X}\delta \bigoplus \mathbb{X}a, \\
(\mathbb{X}R)^0 &= \mathbb{X}\delta \bigoplus \mathbb{X}a, \\
R &\subset (\mathbb{X}_+ \Pi \oplus \mathbb{X}a) \cup (\mathbb{X}_- \Pi \oplus \mathbb{X}a). \tag{4.3}
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}

§ 4.2. Maps $k$ and $g$

Lemma 4.1. (1) For any $\alpha \in R$, we have

\begin{equation}
(\alpha + (\mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\})a) \cap R \neq \emptyset. \tag{4.4}
\end{equation}
(2) Let $S$ be a non-empty proper connected subset of $\Pi$. Let $\mathcal{V}^S := \mathbb{R}S \oplus \mathbb{R}a$ and $R^S := R \cap \mathcal{V}^S$. Then $(R^S, \mathcal{V}^S)$ is a reduced affine root system (we have assumed $R$ is reduced), and $(\pi_a(R^S), \mathcal{V}/\mathbb{R}a)$ is an irreducible finite root system with the base $\pi_a(S)$. In particular, $\mathbb{Z}R^S = \mathbb{Z}S \oplus \mathbb{Z}k_Sa$ for some $k_S \in \mathbb{N}$.

Proof. (1) By (4.3), $R$ cannot be included in $\mathbb{Z}\Pi$. Hence there exist $\mu \in R$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\mu \in ma + \mathbb{Z}\Pi$. Since $\pi_a(R)$ is an affine root system and $\pi_a(\Pi)$ is a base of $\pi_a(R)$, by the first equality of (3.22), there exist $\gamma \in \Pi$, $c \in \{1, 2\}$ and $w \in W_\Pi$ such that $w(\mu) = c\gamma + ma$. Notice that

\[ R \ni s_{\gamma}s_{c\gamma+ma}(\gamma) = s_{\gamma}(\gamma - (c^{-1}2)(c\gamma + ma)) = \gamma - 2c^{-1}ma. \]

(Hence (4.4) holds for this special $\gamma$.) Let $\lambda = \gamma - 2c^{-1}ma$. For $\beta \in R$, we have

\[ R \ni s_{\gamma}s_{\lambda}(\beta) = s_{\gamma}(\beta - (\gamma^\vee, \beta)\lambda) = \beta + (\gamma^\vee, \beta) \cdot 2c^{-1}ma. \]

By (AX5) and (4.3), by repetition of equations similar to (4.6), we see that (4.4) holds for any $\alpha \in R$.

(2) This follows from (1) and (4.3). \qed

By Lemma 4.1 (2), for each $\alpha \in \Pi$, $R^{(\alpha)}$ is a rank-one reduced affine root system and $\{\pi_a(\alpha)\}$ is a base of a rank-one irreducible finite root system $\pi_a(R^{(\alpha)})$. By Theorem 3.1, we can define maps

\[ k : \Pi \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \] and \[ g : \Pi \rightarrow \{\emptyset, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1\} \]

by

\[ R \cap (\mathbb{R}\alpha \oplus \mathbb{R}a) = \bigcup_{\varepsilon \in \{1, -1\}} ((\varepsilon\alpha + \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a) \cup (2\varepsilon\alpha + g(\alpha)k(\alpha)a)) \]

(\alpha \in \Pi) (see also (4.3)).

Since $\pi_a(R) \setminus 2\pi_a(R) = W_{\pi_a(\Pi)} \cdot \pi_a(\Pi)$ (see Theorem 3.1), we have

\[ R = \bigcup_{w \in W_\Pi} (\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Pi} ((w(\alpha) + \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a) \cup (w(2\alpha) + g(\alpha)k(\alpha)a))). \]

Since $R$ is determined by $\Pi$, $k$ and $g$,

\[ R \ni \alpha^* = -\alpha_0(R^{(\alpha)}, \{\alpha\}, -k(\alpha)a). \]

Let $\alpha \in \Pi$. Let $\alpha^* := -\alpha_0(R^{(\alpha)}, \{\alpha\}, -k(\alpha)a)$. Then $\alpha^* = c(\alpha)\alpha + k(\alpha)a$, where

\[ c(\alpha) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } g(\alpha) = \emptyset, \\ 2 & \text{if } g(\alpha) = 2\mathbb{Z} + 1. \end{cases} \]
Let $B_+ := \{ \alpha, \alpha^* | \alpha \in \Pi \}$. Then $|B_+| = 2|\Pi| = 2(l + 1)$. By Theorem 3.1, we have

$$R = W_{B_+} \cdot B_+ \quad \text{and} \quad W = W_{B_+}$$

(We have assumed that $R$ is reduced).

Assume $l \geq 2$ (see (2.7)). Let $\alpha, \beta \in \Pi$ be such that $(\beta^\vee, \alpha) = -1$. Let $\gamma = \alpha_0(R^{(\alpha, \beta)}, \{\alpha, \beta\}, -k(\alpha)a)$. By Lemma 4.1 (2) and Theorem 3.1, we have $g(\beta) = \emptyset$, $k_{\{\alpha, \beta\}} = k(\alpha)$ and see that $((\beta^\vee, \alpha), k(\beta)/k(\alpha), g(\alpha))$ for the rank-two reduced affine root system $R^{(\alpha, \beta)}$ with a base $\{\alpha, \beta, \gamma\}$ is one of the following.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
(-1, 1, \emptyset) \quad \text{so } R^{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ is } A_2^{(1)} \text{, and } \gamma = -s_\alpha(\beta^*), \\
(-2, 1, \emptyset) \quad \text{so } R^{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ is } B_2^{(1)} \text{, and } \gamma = -s_\alpha(\beta^*), \\
(-3, 1, \emptyset) \quad \text{so } R^{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ is } G_2^{(1)} \text{, and } \gamma = -s_\beta s_\alpha(\beta^*), \\
(-2, 2, \emptyset) \quad \text{so } R^{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ is } D_3^{(2)} \text{, and } \gamma = -s_\alpha(\beta^*), \\
(-3, 3, \emptyset) \quad \text{so } R^{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ is } D_4^{(3)} \text{, and } \gamma = -s_\alpha s_\beta(\alpha^*), \\
(-2, 1, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1) \text{ so } R^{(\alpha, \beta)} \text{ is } A_1^{(2)} \text{, and } \gamma = -s_\beta(\alpha^*). \\
\end{array} \right.$$

§4.3. List of $(\Pi, k, g)$

Theorem 4.1. Let $R = R(\Pi, k, g)$ be as in (4.10).

1. Assume $l = 1$. Let $\{\alpha_1, \alpha_0\} = \Pi$ and assume that $\{\pi(\alpha_1)\}$ is a base of $\pi(R)$ and that $k(\alpha_1) \leq k(\alpha_0)$ if $\{\pi(\alpha_0)\}$ is also a base of $\pi(R)$. Then $k(\alpha_1) = 1$ and $((\beta^\vee, \alpha_1), k(\alpha_0), g(\alpha_0), g(\alpha_1))$ is exactly one of the followings:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
(-2, 1, \emptyset, \emptyset), \\
(-2, 1, \emptyset, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1), \\
(-2, 1, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1, \emptyset), \\
(-2, 1, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1), \\
(-2, 2, \emptyset, \emptyset), \\
(-2, 2, \emptyset, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1), \\
(-1, 1, \emptyset, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1), \\
(-1, 1, \emptyset, \emptyset), \\
(-1, 2, \emptyset, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1), \\
(-1, 4, \emptyset, \emptyset). \\
\end{array} \right.$$

2. Assume $l \geq 2$. Then there exists $R(\Pi, k, g)$ such that $(W_{\Pi} \cdot \Pi, \mathbb{R} \Pi)$ is a rank-$l$ reduced affine root system of any type with a base $\Pi$ and $k : \Pi \to \mathbb{N}$ and $g : \Pi \to \{\emptyset, 2\mathbb{Z} + 1\}$ are any maps satisfying the condition that $1 \in k(\Pi)$ and $((\alpha^\vee, \beta), k(\beta)/k(\alpha), g(\alpha))$ is the same as one of (4.13) for any $\alpha, \beta \in \Pi$ with $(\beta^\vee, \alpha) = -1$.

The statements of this theorem is well-known and, however, some of $R(\Pi, k, g)$’s are isomorphic (see [16, (6.6)] and [1, Lists 4.6, 4.25, 4.67, 4.78]). For the case $l \geq 2$, which of them are isomorphic can be read off from the statement of Theorem 6.1.

§5. Elliptic Lie algebras with rank $\geq 2$

In this section we assume $R$ is a reduced elliptic root system with rank $\geq 2$, that is, $R \cap 2R = \emptyset$, $n = 2$ and $l \geq 2$ (see (2.7)). We have assumed the rank $l \geq 2$ mainly because we use the fact (5.7) below. We fix a fundamental-set $\Pi \cup \{a\}$ of $R$. 


\section*{§ 5.1. Useful lemma}

The following lemma is useful.

**Lemma 5.1.** Let $\mathcal{V}'$ be a 2-dimensional $\mathbb{C}$-linear space having a non-degenerate symmetric bilinear form $(\cdot, \cdot) : \mathcal{V}' \times \mathcal{V}' \to \mathbb{C}$. Let $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in (\mathcal{V}')^\times$. Let $\alpha$ be a Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$ generated by $\overline{h}_\gamma$ (for $\gamma \in \mathcal{V}'$), $\overline{E}_1, \overline{E}_2, \overline{F}_1, \overline{F}_2$ and satisfying the equations $\overline{h}_{x\gamma + x'\gamma'} = x\overline{h}_\gamma + x'\overline{h}_{\gamma'}$, $[\overline{h}_\gamma, \overline{h}_\gamma] = 0$, $[\overline{h}_\gamma, \overline{E}_i] = (\gamma, \gamma_i)\overline{E}_i$, $[\overline{h}_\gamma, \overline{F}_i] = -(\gamma, \gamma_i)\overline{F}_i$, and $[\overline{E}_i, \overline{F}_i] = \delta_{ij}\overline{h}_{\gamma_j}$, for $x, x' \in \mathbb{C}$, $\gamma, \gamma' \in \mathcal{V}'$, and $i \in \{1,2\}$.

(1) For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, we have

\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
[\text{ad}(\overline{E}_1)^k(\overline{E}_2), \text{ad}(\overline{F}_1)^k(\overline{F}_2)] \\
= k!(\prod_{m=1}^{k-1}((\gamma_1^\vee, \gamma_2) + m))(k(\gamma_1, \gamma_2^\vee)\overline{h}_{\gamma_1^\vee} + (\gamma_1^\vee, \gamma_2)\overline{h}_{\gamma_2^\vee}).
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}

(2) Let $m := (\gamma_1^\vee, \gamma_2)$. Assume $m \in \mathbb{Z}_{-}$. Assume that $\overline{h}_{\gamma_1^\vee}$ and $\overline{h}_{\gamma_2^\vee}$ are linearly independent. Assume $\text{ad}(\overline{E}_1)^r(\overline{E}_2) = \text{ad}(\overline{F}_1)^r(\overline{F}_2) = 0$ for some $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let

\begin{equation}
\overline{n} = n(\overline{E}_1, \overline{F}_1) := \exp(\text{ad}\overline{E}_1)\exp(-\text{ad}\overline{F}_1)\exp(\text{ad}\overline{E}_1).
\end{equation}

Then we have

\begin{equation}
\begin{aligned}
\text{ad}(\overline{E}_1)^{1-m}(\overline{E}_2) &= \text{ad}(\overline{F}_1)^{1-m}(\overline{F}_2) = 0, \\
\overline{n}(\overline{h}_\gamma) &= \overline{h}_\gamma - (\gamma_1, \gamma)\overline{h}_{\gamma_1^\vee}, \quad \overline{n}(\overline{E}_1) = -\overline{F}_1, \quad \overline{n}(\overline{F}_1) = -\overline{E}_1, \\
\overline{n}((\text{ad}\overline{E}_1)^i\overline{E}_2) &= \frac{(-1)^i}{(-m-i)!}!\text{ad}(\overline{E}_1)^{-m-i}\overline{E}_2 \neq 0, \\
\overline{n}((\text{ad}\overline{F}_1)^i\overline{F}_2) &= \frac{(-1)^i}{(-m-i)!}!\text{ad}(\overline{F}_1)^{-m-i}\overline{F}_2 \neq 0,
\end{aligned}
\end{equation}

for $0 \leq i \leq -m$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{V}'$.

We can get (5.1) directly and get (5.3) by using a representation theory of $\mathfrak{sl}_2$.

\section*{§ 5.2. Definition of elliptic Lie algebras with rank $\geq 2$}

Let $\mathcal{A} := \{(\alpha, \beta) \in \Pi \times \Pi \mid (\alpha, \beta^\vee) = -1\}$. Let $\mathcal{B} := B_+ \cup (-B_+)$, and $B^{2\prime} := \{(\mu, \nu) \in B \times B \mid \mu \neq \nu \neq -\mu\}$. For $(\mu, \nu) \in B^{2\prime}$, let $x_{\mu, \nu} = 1 - ((\mu^\vee, \nu) - (\mu^\vee, \nu))/2$. Let $\mathcal{V}^\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{V}$, so $\mathcal{V}^\mathbb{C}$ is a $l + 2$-dimensional $\mathbb{C}$-linear space. We identify $\mathcal{V}$ with the $\mathbb{R}$-linear subspace $1 \otimes \mathcal{V}$ of $\mathcal{V}^\mathbb{C}$; we extend $(\cdot, \cdot)$ to the symmetric bilinear form on $\mathcal{V}^\mathbb{C}$ in a standard way. We say that a map $\omega : \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ is a tuning if $\omega(\alpha, \beta)\omega(\beta, \alpha) = 1$ whenever $(\alpha^\vee, \beta) = -1$. Denote $\omega_1$ by the tuning with $\omega_1(\alpha, \beta) = 1$ for all $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{A}$, and moreover, if $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $A_l^{(1)}$, then for $q \in \mathbb{C}^\times$, denote $\omega_q$ by the tuning with $\omega_q(\alpha_i, \alpha_{i+1}) = 1$ for $i \leq 0 \leq i \leq l$ and $\omega_q(\alpha_i, \alpha_0) = q$, where the numbering of the elements of $\Pi$ is the same as that of the Dynkin diagram of $A_l^{(1)}$ in Subsection 3.2.

**Definition 5.1.** Let $k$ and $g$ be as in Theorem 4.1 (2). Let $\omega : \mathcal{A} \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ be a tuning. Let $\mathfrak{g}^\omega = \mathfrak{g}(\Pi, k, g, \omega)$ be the Lie algebra over $\mathbb{C}$ defined by generators:

\begin{equation}
h_\sigma \ (\sigma \in \mathcal{V}^\mathbb{C}), \quad E_\mu \ (\mu \in \mathcal{B}),
\end{equation}
and relations:

(SR1) \[ xh_\sigma + yh_\tau = h_{x\sigma + y\tau} \] if \( x, y \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( \sigma, \tau \in \mathbb{C} \),

(SR2) \[ [h_\sigma, h_\tau] = 0 \] if \( \sigma, \tau \in \mathbb{C} \),

(SR3) \[ [h_\sigma, E_\mu] = (\sigma, \mu)E_\mu \] if \( \sigma \in \mathbb{C} \) and \( \mu \in \mathcal{B} \),

(SR4) \[ [E_\mu, E_{-\mu}] = h_\mu \] if \( \mu \in \mathcal{B}_+ \),

(SR5) \[ (adE_\mu)^{\mu, \nu}E_\nu = 0 \] if \( (\mu, \nu) \in \mathbb{B}_+ \),

(SR6) \[ c(\alpha)(adE_{\alpha^*})^{k(\beta)/k(\alpha)}E_\beta = \omega(\alpha, \beta)(adE_{\alpha})^{c(\alpha)}E_{\beta^*} \] if \( (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{A} \),

(SR7) \[ (\alpha)(adE_{-\alpha})^{k(\beta)/k(\alpha)}E_{-\beta} = \frac{1}{\omega(\alpha, \beta)}(adE_{-\alpha})(adE_{-\alpha^*})^{k(\beta)/k(\alpha)}E_{-\beta} \] if \( (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{A} \),

(SR8) \[ (adE_\alpha)^{i}(adE_{-\alpha^*})^{k(\beta)/k(\alpha)}E_{-\beta} = 0 \] if \( (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{A} \) and \( 1 \leq i \leq \frac{k(\beta)}{k(\alpha)} - 1 \),

(SR9) \[ (adE_{-\alpha})^{i}(adE_{-\alpha^*})^{k(\beta)/k(\alpha)}E_{-\beta} = 0 \] if \( (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathcal{A} \) and \( 1 \leq i \leq \frac{k(\beta)}{k(\alpha)} - 1 \).

We call \( \mathfrak{g}(\Pi, k, g, \omega) \) an elliptic Lie algebra, see Introduction. Let \( \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}(\Pi, k, g) := \mathfrak{g}^{\omega_1} \).

We have

**Lemma 5.2.** If \( W_\Pi : \Pi \) is not \( A_1^{(1)} \) (resp. is \( A_1^{(1)} \)), then there is an isomorphism \( \varphi \) from \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega} \) to \( \mathfrak{g} \) (resp. to \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega_q} \) for some \( q \in \mathbb{C}^\times \)) such that \( \varphi(h_\sigma) = h_\sigma \) (\( \sigma \in \mathbb{V}^\mathbb{C} \)) and \( \varphi(E_\mu) \in \mathbb{C}^\times E_\mu \) (\( \mu \in \mathcal{B} \)).

**Proof.** Using (5.1), we can modify (SR6-7) by taking non-zero scalar products of \( E_\mu \)'s.

Let \( \mathfrak{h}^{\omega} = \mathfrak{h}^{\omega}(\Pi, k, g, \omega) := \{ h_\sigma \in \mathfrak{g}^{\omega} | \sigma \in \mathbb{C} \} \), and \( \mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{h}(\Pi, k, g) := \mathfrak{h}^{\omega_1} \).

Since all equations in (SR1-9) are \( \mathbb{Z}R \)-homogeneous, where \( R = R(\Pi, k, g) \), we can regard \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega} \) as the \( \mathbb{Z}R \)-graded Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega} = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}R} \mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega} \) (that is \( [\mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega}, \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma'}^{\omega}] \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma + \sigma'}^{\omega} \)) such that \( E_\mu \in \mathfrak{g}_\mu^{\omega} \) for all \( \mu \in \mathcal{B} \). Note \( \mathfrak{h}^{\omega} \subset \mathfrak{g}_0^{\omega} \). For each \( \mu \in \mathcal{B}_+ \), we can define \( n_\mu \) to be \( n(E_\mu, E_{-\mu}) \) (see (5.2)) as an automorphism of \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega} \), so \( n_\mu(\mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega}) = \mathfrak{g}_s^{\omega}(\sigma) \). Let \( W_\omega = \{ \sigma \in \mathbb{Z}R \mid \dim \mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega} \neq 0 \} \). Then we have

\[ W_{\mathcal{B}_+} : W_\omega = W_\omega. \]

Let \( S \) a non-empty proper connected subset of \( \Pi \). Let \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega, S} \) be the Lie algebra over \( \mathbb{C} \) defined by the generators \( h_\sigma \) (\( \sigma \in \mathfrak{C}S \oplus \mathfrak{C}a \), \( E_{\pm \alpha}, E_{\pm \alpha^*} \) (\( \alpha \in S \)) and the same relations as those in (SR1-9). Let \( \mathfrak{f}^{\omega, S} : \mathfrak{g}^{\omega, S} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^{\omega} \) be the homomorphism sending the generators to those denoted by the same symbols. Let \( \mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega, S} = (\mathfrak{f}^{\omega, S})^{-1}(\mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega}) \) for \( \sigma \in \mathbb{Z}R^S \), so \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega, S} = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}R^S} \mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega, S} \). Let \( \mathfrak{g}^{S} = \mathfrak{g}^{\omega, S} \), and \( \mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{S} = \mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega, S} \). Let \( W^{\omega, S} = \{ \sigma \in \mathbb{Z}R^S \mid \dim \mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega, S} \neq 0 \} \).

Let \( \alpha \in \Pi \). Then \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega, \{ \alpha \}} = \mathfrak{g}^{\{ \alpha \}} \), since \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega, \{ \alpha \}} \) is defined by using (SR1-5). By Serre's relations (SR1-5), \( \mathfrak{g}^{\omega, \{ \alpha \}} \) is (the derived algebra of) an affine Lie algebra with \( W^{\omega, \{ \alpha \}} = \).
$R^{(\alpha)} \cup \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a$, where the affine root system $R^{(\alpha)}$ is $A_1^{(1)}$ or $A_2^{(1)}$. Hence $\dim g_0^{(\alpha)} = 2$, and $\dim g_\lambda^{(\alpha)} = 1$ ($\lambda \in R^{(\alpha)} \setminus \{0\}$). Note $R^{(\alpha)} \setminus \{0\} = R^{(\alpha)} \cup \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a$.

Lemma 5.3. There is a homomorphism $\chi^\omega$ from $g^\omega$ to a Lie algebra $b^\omega$ such that $\dim \chi^\omega(b^\omega) = l+2$, $\dim \chi^\omega(t^{(\alpha)}(g_\lambda^{(\alpha)})) = 1$ for all $\alpha \in \Pi$ and all $\lambda \in R^{(\alpha)} \cup \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a$, and

$$\chi^\omega(b^\omega) + \sum_{\alpha \in \Pi} \sum_{\lambda \in R^{(\alpha)} \cup \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a} t^{(\alpha)}(g_\lambda^{(\alpha)})(\chi^\omega(g_\lambda^{(\alpha)})) = \chi^\omega(b^\omega) \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Pi} \bigoplus_{\lambda \in R^{(\alpha)} \cup \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a} \chi^\omega(t^{(\alpha)}(g_\lambda^{(\alpha)})).$$

(5.6)

(If $\omega = \omega_1$, then $b^\omega$ is given as an ‘affinization’ $a \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}] \oplus c$ of (the derived algebra of) an affine Lie algebra $a$, see [19, Proposition 3.1].)

Proof. If $\omega = \omega_1$, then we can define $\chi = \chi^{\omega_1}$ in a way entirely similar to that of [19, Proposition 3.1], inspired by so-called an ‘unfolding process’ of a Dynkin diagram of a reduced affine root system, and we see by checking each case directly that such $\chi$ has the property (5.6). The existence of a $\chi^{\omega_q}$ is well-known (see [6]). Then this lemma follows from Lemma 5.2.

For each $\alpha \in \Pi$, let $[R^{(\alpha)}]^+ := R^{(\alpha)} \cap (N\alpha + \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a)$, and $[R^{(\alpha)}]^-. := -[R^{(\alpha)}]^+$.

Note that $R^{(\alpha)} = [R^{(\alpha)}]^+ \cup [R^{(\alpha)}]^-$.}

Lemma 5.4. For each $(\alpha, \beta) \in A$,

$$g^{(\alpha, \beta)}$$

is (the derived algebra of) an affine Lie algebra with the affine root system $R^{(\alpha, \beta)}$,

which implies $R^{(\alpha, \beta)} = R^{(\alpha, \beta)} \cup \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a$. In particular, for each $(\alpha', \beta') \in \Pi \times \Pi$ with $\alpha' \neq \beta'$, we have

$$[t^{(\alpha')}(g_\lambda^{(\alpha')}), t^{(\beta')}(g_\mu^{(\beta')})] = 0$$

for all $(\lambda, \mu) \in ([R^{(\alpha')}]^+ \times [R^{(\beta')}]^-) \cup ([R^{(\alpha')}]^- \times [R^{(\beta')}]^+).$

(5.8)

Proof. Note first that $h_\alpha, h_\beta$ and $h_a$ are linearly independent in $g^{(\alpha, \beta)}$, which follows from Lemma 5.3. Let $\gamma \in R^{(\alpha, \beta)}$ be as in (4.13). If $\gamma$ is expressed as $-s_{\gamma_1} \ldots s_{\gamma_{r-1}}(\gamma_r^*)$ in (4.13) with $\gamma_i \in \{\alpha, \beta\}$, then we let $E_{\pm \gamma} := n_{\gamma_1} \ldots n_{\gamma_{r-1}}(E_{\pm \gamma_r^*}) \in g^{(\alpha, \beta)}$. Let $\gamma_{r+1} \in \{\alpha, \beta\} \setminus \{\gamma_r\}$. By (SR6-7) and (5.3), we have $n_{\pm \gamma_r^*}(E_{\pm \gamma_{r+1}}) = n_{\pm \gamma_r}(E_{\pm \gamma_{r+1}})$. Hence $g^{(\alpha, \beta)}$ is generated by $E_{\pm \alpha}, E_{\pm \beta}$ and $E_{\pm \gamma}$. We show

$$[E_{\pm \alpha}, E_{\mp \gamma}] = [E_{\pm \beta}, E_{\mp \gamma}] = 0.\tag{5.9}$$

If $R^{(\alpha, \beta)} \neq A^{(2)}_4$, we have this in the same way as in [19, §2.3]. Assume $R^{(\alpha, \beta)} = A^{(2)}_4$.

We write $X \sim Y$ if $X \in \mathbb{C}^X Y$. By (5.3) and (SR6),

$$E_{- \gamma} \sim [E_{\beta}, [E_{\beta}, E_{\alpha^*}]] \sim [E_{\beta}, [E_{\alpha}, [E_{\alpha}, E_{\beta^*}]]]\tag{5.10}$$
Then \([E_{\beta}, E_{-\gamma}] = 0\) follows from (SR5). We have

\[
[E_{-\gamma}, E_{\alpha}] \sim [E_{\beta}, [E_{\alpha}, [E_{\alpha}, E_{\beta}]]], E_{\alpha}] \quad \text{(by (5.10))}
\]

\[
\sim [[E_{\beta}, E_{\alpha}], [E_{\alpha}, [E_{\alpha}, E_{\beta}]]] \quad \text{(by (SR5))}
\]

\[
\sim [[E_{\beta}, E_{\alpha}], [E_{\beta}, E_{\alpha}]] \quad \text{(by (SR6))}
\]

\[
\sim n_{\beta}([E_{\alpha}, [E_{\beta}, E_{\alpha}]] \quad \text{(by (5.3))}
\]

\[
\sim n_{\beta}([E_{\alpha}, [E_{\alpha}, E_{\beta}]] \quad \text{(by (SR6))}
\]

\[
= 0 \quad \text{(by (SR5)).}
\]

The remaining equalities of (5.9) can be shown similarly. Hence by (5.3) and (SR5), the above generators satisfy Serre’s relations. Hence (5.7) holds, as desired. \(\square\)

For \(i \in \mathbb{N}\), let \((\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm})^{(i)}\) be the \(\mathbb{C}\)-linear subspaces of \(\mathfrak{g}^{\omega}\) defined by \((\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm})^{(1)} := \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Pi} \bigoplus_{\lambda \in [R^\omega]^\pm} \{\alpha\} \iota_{\omega, \{\alpha\}}(\mathfrak{g}_{\lambda}^{\omega, \{\alpha\}})\) (see Lemma 5.3), and \((\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm})^{(i)} := [(\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm})^{(1)}, (\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm})^{(i-1)}]\) inductively for \(i \geq 2\). Let \(\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm}\) be the two Lie subalgebras of \(\mathfrak{g}^{\omega}\) defined by \(\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm})^{(i)}\). Let \(n^{\omega, \pm}_\mu = \mathfrak{g}_\mu^{\omega} \cap \mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm}\). Then \(n^{\omega, \pm}_\mu \in \mathfrak{g}_\mu^{\omega} \cap (\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, \pm})^{(1)} = \iota_{\omega, \{\alpha\}}(\mathfrak{g}_\mu^{\omega, \{\alpha\}})\) for all \(\mu \in (\mathbb{Z}_{+} \alpha \oplus \mathbb{Z}a) \setminus \mathbb{Z}a\). Moreover, by (5.8), we have

\[
(5.11) \quad [(\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, +})^{(1)}, (\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, -})^{(1)}] \subset [(\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, +})^{(1)} + (\mathfrak{n}^{\omega, -})^{(1)} + \sum_{\alpha \in \Pi} \sum_{\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a} \iota_{\omega, \{\alpha\}}(\mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega, \{\alpha\}})].
\]

Hence by Lemma 5.3 and (5.7), we have

\[
(5.12) \quad \mathfrak{g}^{\omega} = \mathfrak{h}^{\omega} \oplus \mathfrak{n}^{\omega, +} \oplus \mathfrak{n}^{\omega, -} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Pi} \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)a} \iota_{\omega, \{\alpha\}}(\mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega, \{\alpha\}}),
\]

\(\dim \mathfrak{h}^{\omega} = l + 2\), and \(\dim n^{\omega, \pm}_\mu = \dim \iota_{\omega, \{\alpha\}}(\mathfrak{g}_\sigma^{\omega, \{\alpha\}}) = 1\) for \(\alpha \in \Pi, \lambda \in [R^\omega]^{\pm}\) and \(\sigma \in \mathbb{Z}^{\times}k(\alpha)a\). By (3.22), we have

\[
(5.13) \quad \begin{cases} R = W_{\Pi} \cdot \bigcup_{\alpha \in \Pi} [R^\omega]^{+}, \\ (ZR)^{\times} \setminus R = W_{\Pi} \cdot (\bigcup_{\alpha \in \Pi} (N\alpha \oplus \mathbb{Z}a) \setminus [R^\omega]^{+}) \cup ((ZR)^{\times} \setminus (Z_+ \Pi \cup Z_- \Pi) \oplus \mathbb{Z}a). \end{cases}
\]

Then by (5.5), using a standard argument as in [10], [18], together with the automorphisms \(n_\mu\) \((\mu \in B_+)\), we have

**Theorem 5.1.** We have \((R^{\omega})^{\times} = R, \dim \mathfrak{g}^{\omega}_\mu = 1, [\mathfrak{g}^{\omega}_\mu, \mathfrak{g}^{\omega}_\mu] = \mathbb{C}h_\mu^{\omega} \quad (\mu \in R), \mathfrak{g}^{\omega}_0 = \mathfrak{h}^{\omega}, \dim \mathfrak{h}^{\omega} = l + 2, (R^{\omega})^0 \subset \mathbb{Z}k \oplus \mathbb{Z}a, \) and \(\dim \mathfrak{g}^{\omega}_{ma} = |\{\alpha \in \Pi | m \in \mathbb{Z}k(\alpha)\}| \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z}^{\times}).\)
By the following theorem, we can compute \( \dim g^\omega_\lambda \) for \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \delta \oplus \mathbb{Z}a \).

**Theorem 5.2.** Let \( \Pi' \cup \{a'\} \) be a fundamental-set of \( R \). Then there exist a tuning \( \eta \) for \( \Pi' \cup \{a'\} \) and an isomorphism \( f: g(\Pi', k', g', \eta) \rightarrow g^\omega \) such that \( f(g^\omega_\lambda) = g^\omega_\lambda \) for all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \Pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}a \), where \( g^\omega := g(\Pi', k', g', \eta) \). In particular, we have

\[
0 \leq i \leq l
\]
\[
\dim g^\omega_{\lambda i} = |\{ \alpha' \in \Pi' | m \in \mathbb{Z}k'(\alpha') \}| \text{ for } m \in \mathbb{Z}^\times.
\]

**Proof.** Let \( B_+ = \{ \alpha', (\alpha')^* | \alpha \in \Pi' \} \) and \( B' = B_+ \cup -B_+' \). By (SR1-9), Theorem 5.1 and (5.3), for some \( \eta \), we have a homomorphism \( f \) of the statement such that \( f(g^{\omega'}_{\lambda}) = g^\omega_{\lambda} \) for all \( \mu \in B' \). Since \( g^{\omega'}_{\lambda} \) is generated by \( g^{\omega'}_{\lambda} \) \( (\mu' \in B') \), we have \( f(g^{\omega'}_{\lambda}) \subset g^\omega_{\lambda} \) for all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}R = \mathbb{Z} \Pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}a \). By (5.1), we have \( f(g^{\omega'}_{\lambda}) = g^\omega_{\lambda} \) for all \( \beta \in R \). Since \( E_{\mu} \in f(g^{\omega'}) \) for all \( \mu \in B \), we have \( f(g^{\omega'}) = g^\omega \), so \( f(g^{\omega'}_{\lambda}) = g^\omega_{\lambda} \) for all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}R \). By the same argument, for some tuning \( \omega' \) for \( \Pi \cup \{a\} \), we have an epimorphism \( f': g^{\omega'} = g(\Pi, k, g, \omega') \rightarrow g^{\omega'} \) such that \( f'(g^{\omega'}_{\lambda}) = g^\omega_{\lambda} \) for all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}R \). Hence \( \dim g^\omega_{\lambda} \geq \dim g^{\omega'}_{\lambda} \) for all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}R \), so \( (\mathcal{R}^{R})^0 \subset (\mathcal{R}^{R'})^0 \). Assume that \( W_{\Pi} \cdot \Pi \) is not \( A_1^{(1)} \). By Lemma 5.2, we have \( \dim g^{\omega'}_{\lambda} = \dim g^{\omega}_{\lambda} = \dim g^\omega_{\lambda} \) for all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}R \), so \( (\mathcal{R}^{R})^0 = (\mathcal{R}^{R'})^0 \). Hence \( f \circ f' \) is an isomorphism, so is \( f \). Assume that \( W_{\Pi} \cdot \Pi \) is \( A_1^{(1)} \). Assume \( \varphi: g(\Pi, k, g, \omega_{\Pi}) \rightarrow g(\Pi, k, g, \omega_{\Pi}) \) is an epimorphism such that \( \varphi(g(\Pi, k, g, \omega_{\Pi})) = g(\Pi, k, g, \omega_{\Pi}) \) for all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}R \). For \( \gamma \in B_+ \), let \( c_{\gamma} \in \mathbb{C}^\times \) be such that \( \varphi(E_{\gamma}) = c_{\gamma}E_{\gamma} \) \( (E_{\gamma} \neq 0 \) by Lemma 5.3). For \( \alpha \in \Pi \), let \( d_{\alpha} = c_{\alpha}/c_{\alpha^*} \). By (SR6), we have \( \omega_{\Pi}(\alpha, \beta) = \omega_{\Pi}(\alpha, \beta)d_{\alpha}/d_{\beta} \) (the element of (SR6) is not zero by Lemma 5.3 and (5.1)). Hence \( d_{\alpha_i} = d_{\alpha_{i+1}} \) for \( 0 \leq i \leq l \). Since \( \omega_{\Pi}(\alpha, \alpha_0) = \omega_{\Pi}(\alpha, \alpha_0) \), we have \( \alpha_1 = \alpha_2 \). Then by the same argument as above, we conclude that \( f \) is an isomorphism.

The last statement follows from Theorem 5.1.

\[ \square \]

By the same argument as that for the proof of Theorem 5.2, we have

**Theorem 5.3.** Let \( t = \oplus_{\lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \Pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}a} t_{\lambda} \) be a \( \mathbb{Z} \Pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}a \)-graded Lie algebra with \( T := \{ \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}R | \dim t_{\lambda} \neq 0 \} \) satisfying the conditions (i)-(iv) below.

1. \( T^\times = R \), and \( \dim t_{\mu} = 1 \) for all \( \mu \in R \).
2. \( t \) is generated by \( t_{\mu} \)'s with all \( \mu \in R \).
3. \( t_{0, 0} = \{ 0 \} \).
4. There exists a \( \mathbb{C} \)-linear epimorphism \( j: V^C \rightarrow t_0 \) satisfying the following conditions (iv-i) and (iv-ii).  
   1. \( j(\sigma), X = (\sigma, \lambda)X \) for all \( \sigma \in V^C \), all \( \lambda \in \mathbb{Z} \Pi \oplus \mathbb{Z}a \), and all \( X \in t_{\lambda} \).
   2. \( [t_{\beta}, t_{-\beta}] = \mathbb{C}j(\beta^\gamma) \) for all \( \beta \in R \).
Then there exist a tuning $\omega$ for $\Pi \cup \{a\}$ and an epimorphism $f : g^\omega \rightarrow t$ such that $f(g^\omega_\lambda) = t\lambda$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}\Pi \oplus Za$. (Therefore $t$ is generated by $t_\nu'$s with $\nu \in B^{2\ell}$.)

§ 6. List of $\dim g_{m\delta+ra}$

In this section we use the notation as follows. For a $\mathbb{Z}$-module $X$, $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $x, y \in X$, let $x \equiv_r y$ means $x - y \in rX$. Recall that $l = |\Pi| - 1 \geq 2$, and see Subsection 3.2 for the numbering of the elements $a_i$ ($0 \leq i \leq l$) of $\Pi$. Let $\delta = \delta(\Pi)$. Fix $\gamma_1 \in \Pi_{sh} \setminus \{\alpha_0\}$. Fix $\gamma_2 \in \Pi_{lg} \setminus \{\alpha_0\}$ if $R_{lg} \neq \emptyset$. Let $M := \mathbb{Z}\delta \oplus \mathbb{Z}a$. We also denote $m\delta + ra \in M$ with $m, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ by $[m \mod r]$. Let $R = R(\Pi, k, g)$ be as in (4.10). Let $L_{sh}, L_{lg}$ and $L_{ex}$ be the subsets of $M$ such that $\gamma_1 + L_{sh} = R \cap (\gamma_1 + M), \gamma_2 + L_{lg} = R \cap (\gamma_2 + M)$ (if $R_{lg} \neq \emptyset$), and $2\gamma_1 + L_{ex} = R \cap (2\gamma_1 + M)$ (if $R_{ex} \neq \emptyset$). Let $\Pi' := \Pi \setminus \{\alpha_0\}$, so $\pi(\Pi')$ is a base of $\pi(R)$. By Lemma 2.1, we have $R_{sh} = W_{\Pi'} \gamma_1 + L_{sh}, R_{lg} = W_{\Pi'} \gamma_2 + L_{lg}$ and $R_{ex} = W_{\Pi'} \cdot 2\gamma_1 + L_{ex}$. Let $g^\omega := g(\Pi, k, g, \omega), g := g^{\omega_1}$.

Remark 6.1. (Due to Kaiming Zhao) Here we would like to mention that a map from $M$ to $\{0, 1, \ldots, t - 1\}$ which is periodic modulo $t$ on any line in $M$ is not necessarily meant to be periodic modulo $tM$. This indicates that we have to be very careful when calculating $\dim g^\omega_{m\delta+ra}$ because (5.14) does not immediately imply that $\dim g^\omega_{m\delta+ra}$ is periodic, although we finally see that this is true.

Let $f : M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_+$ be a map such that $m\mathbb{Z} + r\mathbb{Z} = f([m \mod r])\mathbb{Z}$, where $f([m \mod r])$ is a g.c.d. of $m$ and $r$ if $[m \mod r] \neq [0 \mod r]$. By definition, $f(h[m \mod r]) = h \cdot f([m \mod r])$ for all $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ and all $[m \mod r] \in M$. Let $t \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $t \geq 2$. Define the map $f_t : M \rightarrow \{0, 1, \ldots, t - 1\}$ by $f_t([m \mod r]) \equiv_t f([m \mod r])$. Then $f_t(h_1 t + h_2)[m \mod r] = f_t(h_2[m \mod r])$ for all $h_1 \in \mathbb{Z}, h_2 \in \{0, 1, \ldots, t - 1\}$ and all $[m \mod r] \in M$. Now assume that $t = 25$ and $[m \mod r] = [40 \mod 200]$. Then $f([m \mod r]) = 40$ and $f([m+t \mod r]) = 5$. Hence $f_t([m \mod r]) = 15 \neq 5 = f_t([m+t \mod r])$, as desired.

Now we have the following theorem.

Theorem 6.1. Assume $g^\omega = g$ if $W_{\Pi} \cdot \Pi$ is not $A_l^{(1)}$ (see Lemma 5.2). Then $\dim g^\omega_\sigma$ with $\sigma \in M \setminus \{0\}$ are listed below.

1. Assume that $W_{\Pi} \cdot \Pi$ is $X_l^{(1)}$ with $X = A, \ldots, G$, and $k(\alpha) = 1$ and $g(\alpha) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha \in \Pi$, so $L_{sh} = M, R_{ex} = \emptyset, R_{lg} = M$ if $R_{lg} \neq \emptyset$ (so $X = B, C, F$ or $G$). Then we have $\dim g^\omega_\sigma = l + 1$ for all $\sigma \in M \setminus \{0\}$.

2. Assume $W_{\Pi} \cdot \Pi$ is $X_l^{(1)}$ with $X = B, C, F$ or $G$. Let $r = (\gamma_2, \gamma_2)/(\gamma_1, \gamma_1)$. Assume that $k(\alpha) = (\alpha, \alpha)/(\gamma_1, \gamma_1)$ and $g(\alpha) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha \in \Pi$, so $L_{sh} = M, L_{lg} = \mathbb{Z}\delta \oplus \mathbb{Z}r\mathbb{Z}$, and $R_{ex} = \emptyset$. Then we have $\dim g_{\sigma_1} = l + 1$ for all $\sigma_1 \in L_{lg} \setminus \{0\}$, and $\dim g_{\sigma_2} = [\Pi_{sh}]$ for all $\sigma_2 \in M \setminus L_{lg}$. (This $R$ is isomorphic to $R(\Pi_1, k_1, g_1)$ for which $W_{\Pi_1} \cdot \Pi_1$ is $D_{l+1}^{(2)}, A_{2l-1}^{(2)}, E_6^{(2)}$ ($l = 4$), or $D_4^{(3)}$ ($l = 2$) respectively, and $k_1(\alpha) = 1, g_1(\alpha) = \emptyset$ ($\alpha \in \Pi_1$).)
(3) Assume $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $D_{l+1}^{(2)}$, $A_{2l-1}^{(2)}$, $E_6^{(2)}$ ($l = 4$), or $D_{4}^{(3)}$ ($l = 2$). Let $r = (\gamma_2, \gamma_2)/ (\gamma_1, \gamma_1)$. Assume that $k(\alpha) = (\alpha, \alpha)/ (\gamma_1, \gamma_1)$ and $g(\alpha) = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha \in \Pi$, so $L_{\text{sh}} = L_{\Pi} = rM$, and $R_{\text{ex}} = \emptyset$. Then we have $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma} = l + 1$ for all $\sigma \in L_{\Pi} \backslash \{0\}$, and $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_2} = |\Pi_{\text{sh}}|$ for all $\sigma_2 \in M \backslash rM$.

(4) Assume $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $D_{l+1}^{(2)}$, and $k(\alpha_0) = 2$, $k(\alpha_1) = 1$, $k(\beta) = 2$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{\text{sh}}$), $g(\alpha) = \emptyset$ ($\alpha \in \Pi$), so $L_{\text{sh}} = \{0, \delta, a\} + 2M$, $L_{\Pi} = 2M$, and $R_{\text{ex}} = \emptyset$. Then we have $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_1} = l + 1$ for all $\sigma_1 \in 2M \backslash \{0\}$, and $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_2} = 1$ for all $\sigma_2 \in M \backslash 2M$.

(5) Assume $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $D_{l+1}^{(2)}$, and $k(\alpha_0) = 2$, $g(\alpha_0) = 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$, $k(\alpha_1) = 1$, $g(\alpha_1) = \emptyset$, $k(\beta) = 2$, $g(\beta) = \emptyset$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{\text{sh}}$), so $L_{\text{sh}} = \{0, \delta, a\} + 2M$, $L_{\Pi} = 2M$ and $g(\beta) = \emptyset$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{\text{sh}} \cup \Pi_{\text{ex}}$).

(6) Assume $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $A_{2l}^{(2)}$, and $k(\alpha_0) = 1$, $g(\alpha_0) = 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$, $k(\alpha_1) = 1$, $g(\alpha_1) = \emptyset$ ($\alpha \in \Pi_{\text{sh}}$), $k(\beta) = 1$, $g(\beta) = \emptyset$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{\text{sh}} \cup \Pi_{\text{ex}}$), so $L_{\text{sh}} = L_{\Pi} = M$, and $L_{\text{ex}} = \{\delta, \delta + a, a\} + 2M$. Then we have $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_1} = l + 1$ for all $\sigma_1 \in 2M \backslash \{0\}$, and $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_2} = 1$ for all $\sigma_2 \in M \backslash 2M$.

(7) Assume $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $A_{2l}^{(2)}$, and $k(\alpha) = 1$ ($\alpha \in \Pi$), $g(\alpha_1) = 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$, $g(\beta) = \emptyset$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{\text{sh}} \cup \Pi_{\text{ex}}$), so $L_{\text{sh}} = L_{\Pi} = M$, and $L_{\text{ex}} = \{\delta, \delta + a, a\} + 2M$. Then we have $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_1} = l + 1$ for all $\sigma_1 \in M \backslash \{0\}$, and $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_2} = 1$ for all $\sigma_2 \in M \backslash M'$. (This $R$ is isomorphic to $R(\Pi_3, k_3, g_3)$ for which $W_{\Pi_3} \cdot \Pi_3$ is $A_{2l}^{(2)}$, and $k_3(\alpha) = 1$, $g_3(\alpha) = \emptyset$ ($\alpha \in \Pi_{\text{sh}} \cup \Pi_{\text{ex}}$).

(8) Assume $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $B_{l}^{(1)}$, and $k(\alpha) = 1$ ($\alpha \in \Pi$), $g(\alpha_1) = 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$, $g(\beta) = \emptyset$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{\text{sh}}$), so $L_{\text{sh}} = L_{\Pi} = M$, and $L_{\text{ex}} = \{0, a\} + 2M$. Let $M' = \{0, a\} + 2M$. Then we have $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_1} = l + 1$ for all $\sigma_1 \in M' \backslash \{0\}$, and $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_2} = 1$ for all $\sigma_2 \in M \backslash M'$. (This $R$ is isomorphic to $R(\Pi_3, k_3, g_3)$ for which $W_{\Pi_3} \cdot \Pi_3$ is $A_{2l}^{(2)}$, and $k_3(\alpha) = 1$, $g_3(\alpha) = \emptyset$ ($\alpha \in \Pi_{\text{sh}} \cup \Pi_{\text{ex}}$).

(9) Assume $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $A_{2l}^{(2)}$, and $k(\alpha) = 1$, $g(\alpha) = \emptyset$ ($\alpha \in \Pi$), so $L_{\text{sh}} = L_{\Pi} = M$, and $L_{\text{ex}} = \{\delta, \delta + a\} + 2M$. Then we have $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_1} = l + 1$ for all $\sigma_1 \in M \backslash (L_{\text{ex}} \cup \{0\})$, and $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_2} = l$ for all $\sigma_2 \in L_{\text{ex}}$. (This $R$ is isomorphic to $R(\Pi_4, k_4, g_4)$ for which $W_{\Pi_4} \cdot \Pi_4$ is $A_{2l}^{(2)}$, and $k_4(\alpha_1) = 1$, $g_4(\alpha_1) = 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$, $k_4(\alpha_0) = 2$, $g_4(\alpha_0) = \emptyset$, $k_4(\beta) = 1$, $g_4(\beta) = \emptyset$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{\text{sh}}$).

(10) Assume $W_\Pi \cdot \Pi$ is $D_{l+1}^{(2)}$, and $k(\alpha) = 1$ ($\alpha \in \Pi$), $g(\alpha_0) = 2\mathbb{Z} + 1$, $g(\beta) = \emptyset$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{\text{sh}} \cup \{\alpha_1\}$). Then

(6.1) $L_{\text{sh}} = M$, $L_{\Pi} = \{0, a\} + 2M$ and $L_{\text{ex}} = \{2\delta + a, 2\delta + 3a\} + 4M$, and we have

(6.2) $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{p\delta + za} = \begin{cases} l + 1 & \text{if } p \equiv 0 \text{ and } \left\lceil \frac{p}{2} \right\rceil \neq \left\lceil \frac{p}{3} \right\rceil, \\ 1 & \text{if } p \equiv 2 1, \\ l & \text{if } p \equiv 2 \text{ and } z \equiv 2 0, \\ l + 1 & \text{if } p \equiv 2 \text{ and } z \equiv 2 1. \end{cases}$

(This $R$ is isomorphic to $R(\Pi_5, k_5, g_5)$ for which $W_{\Pi_5} \cdot \Pi_5$ is $A_{2l}^{(2)}$, $k(\alpha) = (\alpha, \alpha)/ (\gamma_1, \gamma_1)$, $g_5(\alpha) = \emptyset$ ($\alpha \in \Pi$).)
Assume $W_{\Pi} \cdot \Pi$ is $C_{l}^{(1)}$, and $k(\alpha_{0}) = 2$, $k(\alpha_{l}) = 1$, $k(\beta) = 1$ ($\beta \in \Pi_{sh}$), $g(\alpha) = \emptyset$ ($\alpha \in \Pi$), so $L_{sh} = M$, $L_{lg} = \{0, \delta, a\} + 2M$, and $R_{ex} = \emptyset$. Then we have

$$\dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_{1}} = l + 1 \text{ for all } \sigma_{1} \in 2M \setminus \{0\}, \text{ and } \dim \mathfrak{g}_{\sigma_{2}} = l \text{ for all } \sigma_{2} \in M \setminus 2M.$$ 

At this moment, we do not see why $\dim \mathfrak{g}_{p \delta + za}$ are periodic modulo $tM$ for some $t \in \mathbb{N}$. Maybe one of reasons is that $\mathfrak{g}$ may be realized as a ‘fixed point’ Lie algebra, see also [3], [20].

**Proof.** We only prove (10), since (1)-(9), (11) are similarly treated.

Assume $$(\alpha_{1}, \alpha_{1}) = 1$$. Define $\varepsilon_{i} \in \mathcal{V}$ ($1 \leq i \leq l$) by $\varepsilon_{1} := \alpha_{1}$ and $\varepsilon_{j} := \alpha_{j} + \varepsilon_{j-1}$ ($2 \leq j \leq l$). Then $(\varepsilon_{i}, \varepsilon_{j}) = \delta_{ij}$, and $\alpha_{0} = \delta - \varepsilon_{1}$. Moreover, we have

$$(6.3) \quad W_{\Pi} \cdot \alpha_{1} = \bigcup_{\varepsilon_{i} \in \{-1,1\}, 1 \leq i \leq l} \varepsilon_{i} \varepsilon_{i} + 2\mathbb{Z}\delta,$$

$$W_{\Pi} \cdot \alpha_{r} = \bigcup_{\varepsilon_{i}, \varepsilon_{j} \in \{-1,1\}, 1 \leq i < j \leq l} \varepsilon_{i} \varepsilon_{i} + \varepsilon_{j} \varepsilon_{j} + 2\mathbb{Z}\delta \ (2 \leq r \leq l),$$

$$W_{\Pi} \cdot \alpha_{0} = \bigcup_{\varepsilon_{i} \in \{-1,1\}, 1 \leq i \leq l, \varepsilon_{i} \in (2\mathbb{Z} + 1)\delta}.$$
Then by (4.9), we have

\[
R = \bigcup_{\epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}, 1 \leq i \leq l} \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon_i + 2\mathbb{Z} \delta + \mathbb{Z} a
\]

\[
\bigcup_{\epsilon \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon_i \epsilon_j \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon_i + \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon_j + 2\mathbb{Z} \delta + \mathbb{Z} a}
\]

(6.4)

\[
= \bigcup_{\epsilon \in \{-1, 1\}, 1 \leq i \leq l} \epsilon \epsilon \epsilon_i + (2\mathbb{Z} + 1) \delta + \mathbb{Z} a
\]

Hence we have (6.1), as desired.

Let \( \Pi' \cup \{ a' \} \) be a fundamental-set of \( R \). Let \( \delta' := \delta(\Pi') \), so \( \{ \delta', a' \} \) is a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-basis of \( M \).

Assume \( a' \equiv_4 a = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \). Then \( \delta' \equiv_4 \delta = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \), where we replace \( \Pi' \) with \( -\Pi' \) if necessary. Let \( \delta'' = \delta - ya' \). Then \( \{ \delta'', a' \} \) is a \( \mathbb{Z} \)-basis of \( M \). Since \( \delta'' \equiv_4 \delta = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \equiv_2 \delta = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \), we have \( \mathcal{L}_{\Pi} = \{ 0, a' \} + 2M \) and \( \mathcal{L}_{\text{ex}} = \{ 2\delta'' + a', 2\delta'' + 3a' \} + 4M \). Hence we have the root system isomorphism \( f_1 : \mathbb{R} \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \mathcal{R} \) (cf. (2.4)) such that \( f_1(\alpha_j) = \alpha_j(1 \leq j \leq l) \). Then \( f_1(\delta) = \delta'' \) and \( f_1(a) = a' \). By Theorem 5.2, we have \( \dim g_{ma'} = l + 1 \) for \( m \in \mathbb{Z}^\times \).

Assume \( a' \equiv_4 \delta = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \). Let \( R_5 = R(\Pi_5, k_5, g_5) \) be as in the statement. Let \( g' := g(\Pi_5, k_5, g_5) \). Define the \( \mathbb{R} \)-linear isomorphism \( f_2 : \mathbb{R} R_5 \rightarrow \mathbb{R} R_5 \) by \( f_2(\alpha_j) = \alpha_j(1 \leq j \leq l) \), \( f_2(\delta) = 2\delta - a \) and \( f_2(a) = \delta \). Note that \( f_2(L_{\text{sh}}) = f_2(M) = M = L_{\text{sh}} \), \( f_2(L_{\text{lg}}) = f_2(0, \delta) + 2M = L_{\text{lg}} \) and \( f_2(L_{\text{ex}}) = f_2(\delta, 3\delta) + 4M = L_{\text{ex}} \). Hence \( f_2 \) is a root system isomorphism. Let \( a'' := f_2^{-1}(a') \). Then \( a'' \equiv_4 a \). By the same argument as above, for \( \dim g'_{ma''} \), we have the same equalities as in (6.5) below. Then Theorem 5.2 implies that

\[
\dim g_{ma'} = \begin{cases} 
 l + 1 & \text{if } m \neq 0 \text{ and } m \equiv_4 0, \\
 1 & \text{if } m \equiv_2 1, \\
 l & \text{if } m \equiv_4 2.
\end{cases}
\]

(6.5)

For other \( a'' \)'s, we can utilize the root system isomorphisms \( f_i : \mathbb{Z} \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \mathcal{R} \) (3 \( \leq i \leq 5 \)) defined by \( f_i(\alpha_j) = \alpha_j \) for all \( 1 \leq j \leq l \), and \( f_3(\left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]) = \left[ \begin{array}{c} -1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], f_3(\left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]) = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right], f_4(\left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]) = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], f_4(\left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]) = \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right], f_5(\left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right]) = \{ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right] \}, f_5(\left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right]) = \{ \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right] \}. \) Let \( R_6 = R(\Pi_6, k_6, g_6) \) be such that \( \mathcal{W}_{\Pi_6} \cdot \Pi_6 \) is \( D_{l+1}^{(2)} \), \( k_6(\alpha_i) = 1 \) for \( 0 \leq i \leq l \), and \( g_6(\alpha_0) = \emptyset, g_6(\alpha_1) = 2\mathbb{Z} + 1 \) and \( g_6(\alpha_j) = \emptyset \) for \( 2 \leq j \leq l - 1 \). Then we can also use the root system isomorphism \( f_6 : \mathbb{Z} R_6 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} R_6 \) defined by \( f_6(\alpha_j) = \alpha_j(1 \leq j \leq l) \), \( f_6(\delta) = \delta \) and \( f_6(a) = 2\delta + a \).

Finally we have

Case-1. If \( a' \equiv_4 \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 3 \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \), then we have \( \dim g_{ma'} = l + 1 \) for \( m \in \mathbb{Z}^\times \).

Case-2. If \( a' \equiv_4 \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 0 \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 3 \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 3 \end{array} \right], \left[ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right] \) or \( \left[ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 2 \end{array} \right] \), then the same as (6.5) holds.
Let $\lambda = p\delta + za = \left[ \begin{array}{c} p \\ z \end{array} \right] = ma'$ with $p, z \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m \in \mathbb{Z}^\times$. Let $\left[ \begin{array}{c} x \\ y \end{array} \right] = a'$, so $xz + yz = Z$.

Assume that $p \equiv 4 \mod 0$. If $x \equiv 2 \mod 1$, then $m \equiv 4 \mod 0$, so $\dim g_\lambda = l + 1$. If $x \equiv 2 \mod 0$, then $y \equiv 2 \mod 1$, so Case-1 implies $\dim g_\lambda = l + 1$.

Assume that $p \equiv 4 \mod 2$ and $z \equiv 0 \mod 0$. If $x \equiv 2 \mod 0$, then $y \equiv 2 \mod 1$, so $m \equiv 2 \mod 0$, so $p \equiv 4 \mod 0$, contradiction. Hence $x \equiv 2 \mod 1$, so $m \equiv 4 \mod 2$, so Case-2 implies $\dim g_\lambda = l$.

Assume that $p \equiv 4 \mod 2$ and $z \equiv 2 \mod 1$. Then $m \equiv 2 \mod 1$, $y \equiv 2 \mod 1$ and $x \equiv 2 \mod 0$, so Case-1 implies $\dim g_\lambda = l + 1$.

Assume that $p \equiv 2 \mod 1$. Then $m \equiv 2 \mod 1$ and $x \equiv 2 \mod 1$, so Case-2 implies $\dim g_\lambda = 1$.

Thus we have (6.2), as desired. This completes the proof. \qed

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