

## Formulations of Elliptic Lie Algebra $\hat{sl}(2)$ and Elliptic Virasoro Algebra by Vertex Operators

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### 1. Introduction.

In the definition of a vertex operator algebra ([5]), the Virasoro algebra comes out naturally and the Virasoro algebra is realized by Sugawara construction in terms of the affine Lie algebra, so towards a generalization of a vertex operator algebra in the case of elliptic Lie algebras, in this paper we give a formulation of elliptic Lie algebra  $\hat{sl}(2)$  and the elliptic Virasoro algebra by vertex operators. Elliptic Lie algebra is a Lie algebra associated with an elliptic root system ([1]), which also called extended affine Lie algebra ([2], [3]), or 2-toroidal Lie algebra ([6]), and the elliptic Virasoro algebra, we call so for the reason of the correspondence with Lie algebra, the 2-dimensional Virasoro-Bott algebra ([8], [9]). A certain formulation and representation of 2-toroidal Lie algebras by vertex operators are already given by [3], [6], [7]. However, we give another formulation of elliptic Lie algebra  $\hat{sl}(2)$  and the elliptic Virasoro algebra by vertex operators from the view point of a generalization of vertex operator formalism. At first we recall the definition and formulation of affine Lie algebras and the Virasoro algebra by vertex operators ([5]), and next with similar correspondence, we describe them in elliptic case.

### 2. Affine Lie algebras and Virasoro algebra.

We recall the definition of the affine Lie algebras and Virasoro algebra and their formulations by vertex operators [5]. We describe explicitly in the case of  $sl(2, \mathbf{C})$  for simplicity, however the result is applicable for any finite dimensional simple Lie algebras. We set  $\mathfrak{a} = sl(2, \mathbf{C})$ , and choose the basis  $\alpha_1, x_{\alpha_1}, x_{-\alpha_1}$  of  $\mathfrak{a}$ , where

$$\alpha_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_{\alpha_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad x_{-\alpha_1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

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