

## The growth series of the $n$ -extended affine Weyl group of type $A_1$

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**Abstract:**  $N$ -extended affine Weyl groups are Weyl groups associated to  $n$ -extended affine root systems introduced by K. Saito [1]. We calculate the growth series of the  $n$ -extended affine Weyl group of type  $A_1$  with a generator system of an  $n$ -toroidal sense.

**Key words:** Growth series;  $n$ -extended affine Weyl group.

**1. Introduction.** Extended affine root systems and the associated Weyl groups were introduced and studied by K. Saito [1]. Especially 2-extended affine root systems are also called elliptic root systems from the point of view of the elliptic singularities. The defining relations of generators of the elliptic Weyl groups associated to the elliptic root systems were determined by K. Saito and the author [2]. The growth series  $W(t)$  of the Weyl group  $W$  with respect to a fixed generator system is defined by  $W(t) = \sum_{w \in W} t^{l(w)}$ , where  $l(w)$  is the minimal length of  $w$ , and  $t$  is an indeterminate. Here, we note that “growth series” is also called “Poincaré series”, if it has geometric or representation theoretical meanings. In the case of the elliptic Weyl group  $W$  of type  $A_1^{(1,1)}$ , the growth series (Poincaré series) was calculated by Wakimoto [4], and in the case of type  $A_2^{(1,1)}$ , by the author [5]. In this paper, we calculate the growth series of the Weyl group associated to the  $n$ -extended affine root system of type  $A_1$  with respect to a generator system of an  $n$ -toroidal sense, and the result is interesting in a combinatorial meaning.

**2. The  $n$ -extended affine Weyl group of type  $A_1$ .** The  $n$ -extended affine root system of type  $A_1$  is defined by the set [1];

$$\Phi = \{ \pm(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) + k_1 b_1 + k_2 b_2 + \cdots + k_n b_n \quad (k_1, \dots, k_n \in \mathbf{Z}) \},$$

with the inner product  $\langle \epsilon_i, \epsilon_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$ ,  $\langle \epsilon_i, b_j \rangle = 0$ ,  $\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = 0$ , so that  $b_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ) are generators of its radical. We choose a basis of  $\Phi$  as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_0 &= \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 + b_1, & \alpha_1 &= \epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2, \\ \alpha_i &= \epsilon_2 - \epsilon_1 + b_i \quad (2 \leq i \leq n). \end{aligned}$$

Let  $w_i := w_{\alpha_i}$  be the reflection with respect to the root  $\alpha_i$  ( $0 \leq i \leq n$ ). Let  $W$  be the finite Weyl group of type  $A_1$ , then the  $n$ -extended affine Weyl group of type  $A_1$  is realized by  $\widetilde{W} = W \times \underbrace{(Q^\vee \times \cdots \times Q^\vee)}_{n\text{-times}}$ ,

where  $Q^\vee = \mathbf{Z}\alpha_1^\vee$  (in this case  $\alpha_1^\vee := \frac{2\alpha_1}{\langle \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle} = \alpha_1$ ), and the action of each  $\alpha_i^\vee \in Q^\vee$  on  $V := \mathbf{R}(\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_2) \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbf{R}b_i$  is given by

$$T_i := T_i(\alpha_i^\vee) : \lambda \longrightarrow \lambda - \langle \lambda, \alpha_i^\vee \rangle b_i \quad \text{for } \lambda \in V.$$

By using  $w_1$  and  $T_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ), each  $w_i$  ( $i \neq 2$ ) is expressed by  $w_0 = T_1 w_1$ ,  $w_i = T_i w_1$  ( $2 \leq i \leq n$ ).

**Proposition 2.1.** *The  $n$ -extended affine Weyl group  $\widetilde{W}$  of type  $A_1$  is presented as follows:*

*generators:*  $w_i$  ( $0 \leq i \leq n$ ),  
*relations:*  $w_i^2 = 1$  ( $0 \leq i \leq n$ ),  
 $(w_i w_1 w_j)^2 = 1$  ( $i, j \neq 1, 0 \leq i \neq j \leq n$ ).

*Proof.* If we choose,  $w_1, T_i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ) as generators of  $\widetilde{W}$ , then their relations are given by

$$\begin{aligned} w_1^2 &= 1, & T_i w_1 T_i w_1 &= 1 \quad (1 \leq i \leq n), \\ T_i T_j &= T_j T_i \quad (1 \leq i, j \leq n). \end{aligned}$$

The relation  $T_i w_1 T_i w_1 = 1$  is rewritten as  $w_i^2 = 1$ , and  $T_i T_j = T_j T_i$  is rewritten as  $(w_i w_1 w_j)^2 = 1$ , so the proof is completed.  $\square$

**Theorem 2.2.** *The growth series of the  $n$ -extended affine Weyl group  $\widetilde{W}$  of type  $A_1$  with the above generator system is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{w \in \widetilde{W}} t^{l(w)} &= \frac{1}{(1-t)^n (1+t)^n} \sum_{i=0}^n \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} n \\ i \end{bmatrix} t^{2i} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ i+1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2i+1} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(1-t)^n(1+t)^{n-2}} \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1}{i} t^{2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-1}{i} \binom{n-1}{i+1} t^{2i+1} \right\},$$

where

$$\begin{bmatrix} N \\ m \end{bmatrix} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m=0 \text{ or } m=N, \\ 0 & \text{if } m < 0 \text{ or } m > N, \\ \frac{N(N-1)\cdots(N-m+1)}{m(m-1)\cdots 2 \cdot 1} & \text{if } 0 < m < N. \end{cases}$$

**Examples.**

$$\begin{aligned} n=1, \quad \sum_{w \in \widetilde{W}} t^{l(w)} &= \frac{1+t}{1-t} \\ n=2, \quad \sum_{w \in \widetilde{W}} t^{l(w)} &= \frac{1+t+t^2}{(1-t)^2} \\ n=3, \quad \sum_{w \in \widetilde{W}} t^{l(w)} &= \frac{1+2t+4t^2+2t^3+t^4}{(1-t)^3(1+t)} \\ n=4, \quad \sum_{w \in \widetilde{W}} t^{l(w)} &= \frac{1+3t+9t^2+9t^3+9t^4+3t^5+t^6}{(1-t)^4(1+t)^2}. \end{aligned}$$

In the sequel, we prove Theorem 2.2. For the purpose, we prepare the following.

**Lemma 2.3** ([3]). (1) *The number of compositions of  $n$  with exactly  $k$  parts is called  $k$ -composition of  $n$  and equal to  $\begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix}$ , (see [3]) i.e.*

$$\#\{y_1, \dots, y_k \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid n = y_1 + \dots + y_k\} = \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

(2) *From (1), we have  $\#\{y_1, \dots, y_k \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid n \geq y_1 + \dots + y_k\} = \sum_{j=k}^n \begin{bmatrix} j-1 \\ k-1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k \end{bmatrix}$ .*

**Lemma 2.4.**

$$(w_i w_1)^k (w_1 w_j)^l = \begin{cases} (w_i w_1)^{k-l} (w_i w_j)^l & (k \geq l) \\ (w_i w_j)^k (w_1 w_j)^{l-k} & (k < l). \end{cases}$$

*Proof.* If  $k \geq l$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} (w_i w_1)^k (w_1 w_j)^l &= (w_i w_1)^{k-1} w_i w_j (w_1 w_j)^{l-1} \\ &= (w_i w_1)^{k-2} w_i w_j w_i w_1 (w_1 w_j)^{l-1} \\ &\quad (\text{by } w_1 w_i w_j = w_j w_i w_1) \\ &= (w_i w_1)^{k-2} (w_i w_j)^2 (w_1 w_j)^{l-2} \\ &= (w_i w_1)^{k-l} (w_i w_j)^l \\ &\quad (\text{by iterated the same procedure}). \end{aligned}$$

If  $k < l$ , similarly, we have  $(w_i w_1)^k (w_1 w_j)^l = (w_i w_j)^k (w_1 w_j)^{l-k}$ .  $\square$

To calculate the growth series, we regard  $W$  as the following set.

$$\begin{aligned} W = \{ & T_1^{k_1} T_2^{k_2} \cdots T_n^{k_n}, T_1^{k_1} T_2^{k_2} \cdots T_n^{k_n} w_1, \\ & T_1^{k_1} \cdots \check{T}_i^{k_i} \cdots T_n^{k_n}, T_1^{k_1} \cdots \check{T}_i^{k_i} \cdots T_n^{k_n} w_1 \\ & (1 \leq i \leq n), T_1^{k_1} \cdots \check{T}_i^{k_i} \cdots \check{T}_j^{k_j} \cdots T_n^{k_n}, \\ & T_1^{k_1} \cdots \check{T}_i^{k_i} \cdots \check{T}_j^{k_j} \cdots T_n^{k_n} w_1 \quad (1 \leq i < j \leq n), \\ & \cdots \cdots, T_i^{k_i}, T_i^{k_i} w_1 \quad (1 \leq i \leq n), \cdots \\ & \cdots, w_1, \text{ id for all } k_i \neq 0 \in \mathbf{Z}\}, \end{aligned}$$

where  $\check{T}_i$  means that  $T_i$  is omitted. For  $1 \leq m \leq n$ , at first we consider the elements  $T_1^{k_1} \cdots T_m^{k_m}$  ( $\forall k_i \neq 0 \in \mathbf{Z}$ ). In which, we assume that the number of indices  $j$  for the positive elements  $k_j > 0$  equals to  $i$ , i.e. we consider the following elements.

$$(I) \quad T_1^{k_1} \cdots T_i^{k_i} T_{i+1}^{-k_{i+1}} \cdots T_m^{-k_m} \quad (\forall k_j \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}).$$

Then we have the expression;

$$\begin{aligned} T_1^{k_1} \cdots T_i^{k_i} T_{i+1}^{-k_{i+1}} \cdots T_m^{-k_m} \\ = (w_0 w_1)^{k_1} \cdots (w_i w_1)^{k_i} (w_1 w_{i+1})^{k_{i+1}} \cdots (w_1 w_m)^{k_m}. \end{aligned}$$

Further, we divide (I) into the following two cases.

(a) If  $k_1 + \dots + k_i \geq k_{i+1} + \dots + k_m$  ( $1 \leq i \leq m$ ), then by using Lemma 2.4, the length of the elements (I),  $l(T_1^{k_1} \cdots T_i^{k_i} T_{i+1}^{-k_{i+1}} \cdots T_m^{-k_m}) = 2(k_1 + \dots + k_i)$ , and the number of those elements is equal to  $\#\{y_1, \dots, y_i \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid p = y_1 + \dots + y_i\} \times \#\{x_1, \dots, x_{m-i} \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid p \geq x_1 + \dots + x_{m-i}\}$ , where  $p = k_1 + \dots + k_i$ , from Lemma 2.3, which is equal to  $\begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) If  $k_1 + \dots + k_i < k_{i+1} + \dots + k_m$  ( $0 \leq i \leq m-1$ ), then the length of the elements (I),  $l(T_1^{k_1} \cdots T_i^{k_i} T_{i+1}^{-k_{i+1}} \cdots T_m^{-k_m}) = 2(k_{i+1} + \dots + k_m)$ , the number of those elements is equal to  $\#\{y_1, \dots, y_{m-i} \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid p = y_1 + \dots + y_{m-i}\} \times \#\{x_1, \dots, x_i \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid p-1 \geq x_1 + \dots + x_i\}$ , where  $p = k_{i+1} + \dots + k_m$ , from Lemma 2.3, which is equal to  $\begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i-1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$ . From (a),

(b), the growth series of the part  $\{T_1^{k_1} T_2^{k_2} \cdots T_n^{k_n}, T_1^{k_1} \cdots \check{T}_i^{k_i} \cdots T_n^{k_n}, T_1^{k_1} \cdots \check{T}_i^{k_i} \cdots \check{T}_j^{k_j} \cdots T_n^{k_n} (1 \leq i < j \leq n), \cdots \cdots, T_i^{k_i} (1 \leq i \leq n) (\forall k_i \neq 0 \in \mathbf{Z})\}$  is

$$\sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i-1 \end{bmatrix} \} t^{2p} \\
& = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2p}.
\end{aligned}$$

Next we consider the elements,  $T_1^{k_1} \dots T_i^{k_i} \dots T_m^{k_m} w_1$  ( $\forall k_i \neq 0 \in \mathbf{Z}$ ). In which, we assume that the number of indices  $j$  for the positive elements  $k_j > 0$  equals to  $i$ , i.e. we consider the following elements.

$$(II) T_1^{k_1} \dots T_i^{k_i} T_{i+1}^{-k_{i+1}} \dots T_m^{-k_m} w_1 \quad (\forall k_j \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}).$$

We have the expression;

$$\begin{aligned}
& T_1^{k_1} \dots T_i^{k_i} T_{i+1}^{-k_{i+1}} \dots T_m^{-k_m} w_1 = \\
& (w_0 w_1)^{k_1} \dots (w_i w_1)^{k_i} (w_1 w_{i+1})^{k_{i+1}} \dots (w_1 w_m)^{k_m} w_1.
\end{aligned}$$

Further, we divide (II) into the following two cases.

(a) If  $k_1 + \dots + k_i \geq k_{i+1} + \dots + k_m + 1$  ( $1 \leq i \leq m$ ), then its length  $l(T_1^{k_1} \dots T_i^{k_i} T_{i+1}^{-k_{i+1}} \dots T_m^{-k_m} w_1) = 2(k_1 + \dots + k_i) - 1$ , and the number of those elements is equal to  $\#\{y_1, \dots, y_i \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid p = y_1 + \dots + y_i\} \times \#\{x_1, \dots, x_{m-i} \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid p-1 \geq x_1 + \dots + x_{m-i}\}$ , where  $p = k_1 + \dots + k_i$ , which is  $\begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{bmatrix}$ .

(b) If  $k_1 + \dots + k_i < k_{i+1} + \dots + k_m + 1$  ( $0 \leq i \leq m-1$ ), then its length  $l(T_1^{k_1} \dots T_i^{k_i} T_{i+1}^{-k_{i+1}} \dots T_m^{-k_m} w_1) = 2(k_{i+1} + \dots + k_m) + 1$ , and the number of those elements is equal to  $\#\{y_1, \dots, y_{m-i} \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid p = y_1 + \dots + y_{m-i}\} \times \#\{x_1, \dots, x_i \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0} \mid p \geq x_1 + \dots + x_i\}$ , where  $p = k_{i+1} + \dots + k_m$ , which is  $\begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i-1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} p \\ i \end{bmatrix}$ . From (a), (b), the growth series of the part  $\{T_1^{k_1} T_2^{k_2} \dots T_n^{k_n} w_1, T_1^{k_1} \dots \tilde{T}_i^{k_i} \dots T_n^{k_n} w_1$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ),  $T_1^{k_1} \dots \tilde{T}_i^{k_i} \dots \tilde{T}_j^{k_j} \dots T_n^{k_n} w_1$  ( $1 \leq i < j \leq n$ ),  $\dots, T_i^{k_i} w_1$  ( $1 \leq i \leq n$ ), ( $\forall k_i \neq 0 \in \mathbf{Z}$ ) is

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} t^{2p-1} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ i \end{bmatrix} t^{2p+1} \right\} \\
& = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^m \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left. + \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ i \end{bmatrix} \right\} t^{2p+1} + nt \\
& = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2p+1} + nt.
\end{aligned}$$

From (I), (II), and considering the cases of  $w_1, id$ , we obtain the following.

(2.1)

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{w \in \tilde{W}} t^{l(w)} & = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right\} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2p} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \begin{bmatrix} p \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2p+1} \right\} + (n+1)t + 1.
\end{aligned}$$

In the sequel, we prove that the infinite series (2.1) turns out to be the expansion of the rational function given in Theorem 2.2. At first we show the following.

**Proposition 2.5.**

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2p} + 1 \\
& = \frac{1}{(1-t)^n (1+t)^n} \sum_{i=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ i \end{bmatrix}^2 t^{2i}, \\
(2) \quad & \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m \end{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2p+1} + (n+1)t \\
& = \frac{1}{(1-t)^n (1+t)^n} \sum_{i=0}^n \begin{bmatrix} n-1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n+1 \\ i+1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2i+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

For the proof, we prepare the following lemmas.

**Lemma 2.6.** For a positive integer  $k$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \quad & \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2k}^{n+2k} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ m-2k \end{bmatrix} \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right. \\
& \quad \left. + \begin{bmatrix} m \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{bmatrix} \right\} \begin{bmatrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{bmatrix} t^{2p} \\
& = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \begin{bmatrix} 2k \\ s \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n+s \\ i \end{bmatrix} \right.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2-2s} + \\
& + \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k-1 \\ k-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+k \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2k-2} \\
& + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k \\ i+2k \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2} \} t^{2i}, \\
(2) \quad & \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2k-1}^{n+2k-1} \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ m-2k+1 \end{matrix} \right] \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \left[ \begin{matrix} m \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} p \\ m-i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\
& \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} m \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{matrix} \right] \right\} \left[ \begin{matrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{2p} \\
& = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k-1} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k-1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\
& \left[ \begin{matrix} n+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-1-s \\ i+2k-1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-4-2s} + \\
& \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-1 \\ i+2k-1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-4} \right\} t^{2i}.
\end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* We prove by induction on  $n$  and  $k$ . We assume the cases of less than or equal to  $n$  and

$$\begin{aligned}
& k \text{ in (1), (2) and set } P := \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \left[ \begin{matrix} m \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} p \\ m-i \end{matrix} \right] + \right. \\
& \left. \left[ \begin{matrix} m \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{matrix} \right] \right\} \left[ \begin{matrix} p-1 \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{2p},
\end{aligned}$$

then

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2k+1}^{n+2k+1} \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ m-2k-1 \end{matrix} \right] P \\
& = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2k+1}^{n-1+2k+1} \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ m-2k-1 \end{matrix} \right] P \\
& \quad + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2k+2}^{n-1+2k+2} \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ m-2k-2 \end{matrix} \right] P \\
& = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k-1} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\
& \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} + \\
& \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k \\ i+2k+1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k} \right\} t^{2i} \\
& + \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+2 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\
& \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k+1-s \\ i+2k+2-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k+2-2s} + \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ k \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+k \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2k} \\
& \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k+1 \\ i+2k+2 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k+2} \right\} t^{2i}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\
& \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} - \\
& - \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} \\
& + \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+2 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k+1-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} \\
& + \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ k \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+k \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2k} + \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ k \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k \\ i+2k+1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k} \\
& - \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k \\ i+2k \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k} \\
& \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k+1 \\ i+2k+1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k} \right\} t^{2i} \\
& = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\
& \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} - \\
& - \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} \\
& + \sum_{s=1}^k \left( \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] + \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s-1 \end{matrix} \right] \right) \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \\
& \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k+1-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} + \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ k \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+k \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2k} \\
& + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k \\ i+2k+1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k} \} t^{2i} \\
& = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\
& \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} - \\
& - \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} \\
& + \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k+1-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} \\
& + \sum_{s=1}^k \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ k \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2s} \\
& + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k \\ i+2k \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k} + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k \\ i+2k+1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k} \} t^{2i} \\
& = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k} \left[ \sum_{s=1}^k \left\{ \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] + \right. \\
& \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+s \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k+1-2s \end{matrix} \right] \right.
\end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k+2-s \\ i+2k+2-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k+2-2s} + \\ & + \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k+1 \\ k \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+k+1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2k} \\ & + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k+2 \\ i+2k+2 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k+2} \} t^{2i}. \end{aligned}$$

And similarly to the above, we can show the following.

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2k-1}^{n+1+2k-1} \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ m-2k+1 \end{matrix} \right] P \\ & = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k-1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k-s \\ i+2k-1-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-4-2s} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2k \\ i+2k-1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-4} \right\} t^{2i}, \text{ and} \\ & \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=2k}^{n+1+2k} \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ m-2k \end{matrix} \right] P \\ & = \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+2k+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k+1} \left\{ \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k \\ s \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1+s \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1+2k-s \\ i+2k-2s \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2-2s} + \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} 2k-1 \\ k-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1+k \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2k-2} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1+2k \\ i+2k \end{matrix} \right] t^{4k-2} \right\} t^{2i}, \end{aligned}$$

therefore the proof is completed.  $\square$

**Lemma 2.7.** For a positive integer  $k$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=k}^{n+k} \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ m-k \end{matrix} \right] \sum_{i=1}^m \left\{ \left[ \begin{matrix} m \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} p \\ m-i \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} m \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} p-1 \\ m-i \end{matrix} \right] \right\} \left[ \begin{matrix} p \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{2p+1} \\ & = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^{n+1}} e \sum_{i=0}^n \left\{ \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+2 \\ i+1 \end{matrix} \right] \right. \\ \quad \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \right\} t^{2i+1} - t & (k=1), \\ \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^{n+k}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+k-1} \left[ \begin{matrix} k \\ j \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1+j \\ i+1+j-k \end{matrix} \right] \\ \quad \left[ \begin{matrix} n+k+1-j \\ i+2-j \end{matrix} \right] t^{2i+3} & (k \geq 2). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

*Proof.* It is similarly proved as Lemma 2.6.  $\square$

*Proof of Proposition 2.5.* (1) We prove by induction on  $n$  by using Lemma 2.6.

$$\sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n+1} \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ m \end{matrix} \right] P + 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} & = \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^n \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ m \end{matrix} \right] P + 1 + \sum_{p=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n+1} \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ m-1 \end{matrix} \right] P \\ & = \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^n} \sum_{i=0}^n \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2i} \\ & \quad + \frac{2t^2}{(1-t^2)^{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^n \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ i+1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{2i} \\ & = \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^n \left\{ \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 - \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right]^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 2 \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \left( \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \right) \right\} t^{2i} \\ & = \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \left( \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right] + \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \right)^2 t^{2i} \\ & = \frac{1}{(1-t^2)^{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2i}, \end{aligned}$$

therefore (1) is proved and (2) is similarly shown by using Lemma 2.7.  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 2.2.* By using Proposition 2.5,

L.H.S. of (2.1)

$$\begin{aligned} & = \sum_{i=0}^n \left\{ \left[ \begin{matrix} n \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2i} + \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n+1 \\ i+1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{2i+1} \right\} \\ & = \sum_{i=0}^n \left\{ \left( \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] + \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \right)^2 t^{2i} \right. \\ & \quad \left. + \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left( \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i+1 \end{matrix} \right] + 2 \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] + \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i-1 \end{matrix} \right] \right) t^{2i+1} \right\} \\ & = (1+t)^2 \left\{ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right]^2 t^{2i} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i \end{matrix} \right] \left[ \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ i+1 \end{matrix} \right] t^{2i+1} \right\} \\ & = \text{R.H.S. of (2.1)} \end{aligned}$$

therefore the proof is completed.  $\square$

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