DERIVATIONS OF A RESTRICTED WEMYL TYPE ALGEBRA ON A LAURENT EXTENSION

Seul Hee Choi

Abstract. Several authors find all the derivations of an algebra [1], [3], [7]. A Weyl type non-associative algebra and its subalgebra are defined in the paper [2], [3], [10]. All the derivations of the non-associative algebra $WN_{0,0,2,1}$ is found in this paper [4]. We find all the derivations of the non-associative algebra $WN_{0,0,2,1}$ in this paper [5].

1. Introduction

Generally, there is an infinite dimensional simple algebra with outer derivation. Thus it is an interesting problem to find all the derivations of an infinite dimensional (non-)associative algebra [2]. The Weyl type non-associative algebras are defined in the papers [3], [12]. All the derivations of the restricted Weyl type non-associative algebras $WN_{0,0,1,1}$ and $WN_{0,0,2,1}$ are found in the paper [1] and [2]. All the derivations of the non-associative algebra $WN_{0,0,1,1}$ is found in this paper [4]. In this paper, we find all the derivations of the restricted Weyl type non-associative algebras $WN_{0,0,2,1}$.

2. Preliminaries

Let $F$ be a field of characteristic zero (not necessarily algebraically closed). Throughout this paper, $\mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbb{Z}$ will denote the non-negative
Let us define the vector space \( \partial \) in the paper [7] with the standard basis \( F \) for any basis element \( \{ \} \), and with the obvious addition and the multiplication [3], [7], [11], [13], [14] where we take \( g_1, \ldots, g_n \) so that \( B \) is the standard basis of \( F_{g_n,m,s} \), \( \partial w, 1 \leq w \leq m + s \), denotes the usual partial derivative with respect to \( x_w \) on \( F_{g_n,m,s} \). For partial derivatives \( \partial u, \ldots, \partial v \) of \( F_{g_n,m,s} \), the composition \( \partial w \circ \cdots \circ \partial w \) of them is denoted \( \partial w \cdots \partial w \) where \( j_u, \ldots, j_v \in N \). Let us define the vector space \( WN(g_n, m, s) \) on \( F \) which is spanned by the standard basis
\[
\{ e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_1^{i_1} \cdots x_{m+s}^{i_{m+s}} | a_1, \ldots, a_n, i_1, \ldots, i_{m} \in \mathbb{Z}, i_{m+1}, \ldots, i_{m+s} \in N \}
\]
Thus we can define the multiplication * on \( WN(g_n, m, s) \) as follows:
\[
\begin{align*}
& e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{m+s}^{i_{m+s}} \partial_{u}^{j_{u}} \cdots \partial_{v}^{j_{v}} \\
\times & e^{a_2 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{j_{1}} \cdots x_{m+s}^{j_{m+s}} \partial_{h}^{j_{h}} \cdots \partial_{w}^{j_{w}} \\
= & e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}+j_{1}} \cdots x_{m+s}^{i_{m+s}+j_{m+s}} \partial_{u}^{j_{u}} \cdots \partial_{v}^{j_{v}} \partial_{h}^{j_{h}} \cdots \partial_{w}^{j_{w}}
\end{align*}
\]
for any basis elements \( e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{m+s}^{i_{m+s}} \partial_{u}^{j_{u}} \cdots \partial_{v}^{j_{v}} \) and \( e^{a_2 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{m+s}^{i_{m+s}} \partial_{h}^{j_{h}} \cdots \partial_{w}^{j_{w}} \in WN(g_n, m, s) \). Thus we can define the Weyl-type non-associative algebra \( WN_{g_n,m,s} \) with the multiplication * in (3) and with the set \( WN_{g_n,m,s} \) [10], [11], [12]. For \( r \in \mathbb{N} \), let us define the restricted Weyl type non-associative subalgebra \( WN_{g_n,m,s,r} \) of the non-associative algebra \( WN_{g_n,m,s} \) spanned by
\[
\{ e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{m+s}^{i_{m+s}} \partial_{u}^{j_{u}} \cdots \partial_{v}^{j_{v}} | e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{s}^{i_{s}} \in B, j_u, \ldots, j_v \in \mathbb{N}, j_u + \cdots + j_v \leq r, 1 \leq u, \ldots, v \leq m + s \}
\]
For any basis element \( e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{s}^{i_{s}} \partial_{u}^{j_{u}} \cdots \partial_{v}^{j_{v}} \) of \( WN_{g_n,m,s} \), let us define the degree \( deg_r(e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{s}^{i_{s}} \partial_{u}^{j_{u}} \cdots \partial_{v}^{j_{v}}) \) of \( x_r \) as \( i_r \) and the total degree \( deg_{tot}(e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{s}^{i_{s}} \partial_{u}^{j_{u}} \cdots \partial_{v}^{j_{v}}) \) of \( e^{a_1 g_1} \cdots e^{a_n g_n} x_{1}^{i_{1}} \cdots x_{s}^{i_{s}} \partial_{u}^{j_{u}} \cdots \partial_{v}^{j_{v}} \).
For any derivation \( e^{a_n g_n x_1^{i_1} \cdots x_s^{i_s}} \varphi_1^{j_1} \cdots \varphi_l^{j_l} \) as \( i_1 + \cdots + i_s \). Thus for any element \( l \) of \( \mathcal{W} \mathcal{N}_{g_n, m, s} \), we define \( \text{deg}_r(l) \) of \( x_r \) as the highest degree of \( x_r \) in the basis terms of \( l \) and \( \text{deg}_{\text{tot}}(l) \) as the highest total degree of basis terms of \( l \). It is well known that the non-associative algebra \( \mathcal{W} \mathcal{N}_{g_n, m, s} \) is simple, even though it has the right annihilator \( [7], [8] \). For any element of \( \mathcal{W} \mathcal{N}_{g_n, m, s} \), an element \( l_1 \) (resp. \( l_2 \)) is right (resp. left) identity of \( l \) if \( l \cdot l_1 = l \) (resp. \( l_2 \cdot l = l \)).

3. Derivations of \( \mathcal{W} \mathcal{N}_{0, s, 0_1} \)

**Lemma 1.** For any derivation \( D \) of the non-associative algebra \( \mathcal{W} \mathcal{N}_{0, 3, 0_1} \), then we have that

\[
D(x_1^i \varphi_1) = (1 - i)a_{1,0,0}x_1^i \varphi_1 - ib_{1,0,0}x_1^{i-1}x_2 \varphi_1 - ic_{1,0,0}x_1^{i-1}x_3 \varphi_1 + id_{1,0,0}x_1^{i-1} \varphi_1 + a_{2,0,0}x_1^i \varphi_2 + a_{3,0,0}x_1^i \varphi_3
\]

and \( D(x_1^i \varphi_u) \) has the similar formula as \( D(x_1^i \varphi_1) \) where \( a_{1,0,0}, \ldots, a_{3,0,0} \in \mathbb{F} \), \( 2 \leq u \leq 3 \), and \( i, j \in \mathbb{Z} \).

**Proof.** The proof of the lemma is similar to the proof of Lemma by considering \( \mathbb{Z} \) instead of \( \mathbb{N} \) in the paper [4]. Let us omit it.

**Lemma 2.** For any derivation \( D \) of the non-associative algebra \( \mathcal{W} \mathcal{N}_{0, 3, 0_1} \),

\[
D(x_1 \varphi_2) = -a_{1,0,0}x_1 \varphi_2 + b_{2,0,0}x_1 \varphi_2 - b_{1,0,0}x_2 \varphi_2 - c_{1,0,0}x_3 \varphi_2 + d_{1,0,0} \varphi_2 + b_{1,0,0}x_1 \varphi_1 + b_{3,0,0}x_1 \varphi_3
\]

hold with appropriate scalars. \( D(x_1^u \varphi_v) \) has the similar formula as \( D(x_1^u \varphi_2) \) where \( 1 \leq u \neq v \leq 3 \).

**Proof.** The proof of the lemma comes from the similar comments of the proof of Lemma 1. Let us omit it.

**Lemma 3.** For any derivation \( D \) of the non-associative algebra \( \mathcal{W} \mathcal{N}_{0, 3, 0_1} \),

\[
D(x_1 x_2 \varphi_1) = -a_{2,0,0}x_1^2 \varphi_1 - b_{1,0,0}x_1^2 \varphi_1 - b_{2,0,0}x_1 x_2 \varphi_1 - c_{1,0,0}x_2 x_3 \varphi_1 - c_{2,0,0}x_1 x_3 \varphi_1 + d_{1,0,0}x_2 \varphi_1 + h_{2,0,0}x_1 \varphi_1 + a_{2,0,0}x_1 x_2 \varphi_2 + a_{3,0,0}x_1 x_2 \varphi_3
\]

\[
D(x_1 x_3 \varphi_1) = -a_{3,0,0}x_1^2 \varphi_1 - b_{1,0,0}x_2 x_3 \varphi_1 - b_{3,0,0}x_1 x_2 \varphi_1 - c_{1,0,0}x_3^2 \varphi_1
\]
For any derivation $D$ and of the proof of Lemma 1. Let us omit it. But let us put it for the readers. then we have that have the similar formulas of (5) hold with appropriate scalars. We have the similar formulas of $D(x_u x_v \partial_w)$ as (5) where $1 \leq u, v \leq 3$ and $2 \leq w \leq 3$.

**Proof.** The proof of the lemma comes from the similar comments of the proof of Lemma 1. Let us omit it.

The proof of the following lemma is similar to the proof of Lemma 4 in [4], but let us put it for the readers.

**Lemma 4.** For any derivation $D$ of the non-associative algebra $W_{N0,3,0,1}$ and for any basis element $x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1$, $1 \leq u \leq 3$, of $W_{N0,3,0,1}$, then we have that

\[
D(x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1) = (1 - n)a_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1 - mb_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1
\]

\[
-nc_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1 + a_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1 + a_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1
\]

\[
+mb_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1 + c_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1
\]

\[
+g_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1 + a_{1,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_1 + a_{3,0,0}x_1^n x_2^m x_3^k \partial_3.
\]

where $a_{i,0,0}, b_{i,0,0}, c_{i,0,0} \in F$, $1 \leq i \leq 3$, and $d_{1,0,0}, h_{2,0,0}, g_{3,0,0} \in F$. We have the similar formulas of $D(x_1^n x_2^m x_3^2 \partial_2)$ and $D(x_1^n x_2^m x_3^2 \partial_3)$ as (6).

**Proof.** Let $D$ be the derivation in the lemma. By Lemma 1 and $D(\partial_1 \ast x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1) = D(x_2 x_3 \partial_1)$, we have that $\partial_1 \ast D(x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1) = -2a_{2,0,0}x_1 x_3 \partial_1 - c_{2,0,0}x_3 \partial_1 - 2a_{3,0,0}x_1 x_2 \partial_1 - b_{2,0,0}x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - b_{3,0,0}x_3 \partial_1 + h_{2,0,0}x_3 \partial_1 + g_{3,0,0}x_2 \partial_1 + a_{2,0,0}x_2 x_3 \partial_2 + a_{3,0,0}x_2 x_3 \partial_3$. This implies that

\[
D(x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1) = -a_{2,0,0}x_1^2 x_3 \partial_1 - a_{3,0,0}x_1^2 x_2 \partial_1 - b_{2,0,0}x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]

\[
- b_{3,0,0}x_1 x_3 \partial_1 - c_{2,0,0}x_1 x_3 \partial_1 - c_{3,0,0}x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]

\[
+ a_{2,0,0}x_1 x_3 \partial_1 + a_{3,0,0}x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_2 + a_{3,0,0}x_2 x_3 \partial_3.
\]
\[ D(x_1 x_2 x_3) = -a_{2,0,0} x_1^2 x_3 \partial_1 - a_{3,0,0} x_1 x_2^2 \partial_1 - b_{1,0,0} x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + b_{2,0,0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - b_{3,0,0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - c_{1,0,0} x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + c_{2,0,0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + d_{1,0,0} x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + d_{2,0,0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + a_{3,0,0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + s_{1,0,j} x_2^3 \partial_1 + s_{2,0,j} x_2^3 \partial_1 + s_{3,0,j} x_3^3 \partial_3. \]
\[-b_{2, 0, 0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - b_{3, 0, 0} x_1 x_3^2 \partial_1 - c_{1, 0, 0} x_2 x_3^2 \partial_1
\]
\[-c_{2, 0, 0} x_1 x_3^2 \partial_1 - c_{2, 0, 0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + d_{1, 0, 0} x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[+ h_{2, 0, 0} x_1 x_3 \partial_1 + g_{3, 0, 0} x_1 x_2 \partial_1 + a_{2, 0, 0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_2
\]
\[+ a_{3, 0, 0} x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_3.
\]

By \(D(x_1^n \partial_1 \ast x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1) = D(x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1),\) Lemma 1, and (10), we have that

\[
D(x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1) = (1 - n) a_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - a_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - a_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 \partial_1 - nb_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - b_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - b_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - nc_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - c_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - c_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + nd_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad + h_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_3 \partial_1 + g_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad + a_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_2 + a_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_3.
\]

By \(D(x_2^n \partial_2 \ast x_1 x_2 x_3 \partial_1) = D(x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1),\) Lemma 1, and (10), we have that

\[
D(x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1) = (1 - n) a_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1 - m a_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - a_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - nb_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - mb_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1 - b_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - nc_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - mc_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - c_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1 + nd_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad + mh_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + g_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad + a_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_2 + a_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_3.
\]

By \(D(x_3^k \partial_3 \ast x_1 x_2^n x_3 \partial_1) = D(x_1^n x_2^k x_3 \partial_1),\) Lemma 1, and (11), we have that

\[
D(x_1^n x_2^k x_3 \partial_1) = (1 - n) a_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^k x_3 \partial_1 - m b_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - k c_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + nd_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad + mh_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 + k g_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - m a_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - k a_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - nb_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1 - k b_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad - nc_{1, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_1 - mc_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^n x_3 \partial_1
\]
\[\quad \quad + a_{2, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2^k \partial_2 + a_{3, 0, 0} x_1^n x_2 x_3 \partial_3.
\]
Similarly, we can prove that

\[
D(x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2) = -na_{1,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 + (1-m)b_{2,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 \\
-kc_{3,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 + nd_{1,0,0}x^{n-1}_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 \\
+mh_{2,0,0}x^{n-1}_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 + kg_{3,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 \\
-ma_{2,0,0}x^{n+1}_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 - ka_{3,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 \\
-kb_{3,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 - nc_{1,0,0}x^{n-1}_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 \\
-mc_{2,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 - nb_{1,0,0}x^{n-1}_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_2 \\
+b_{1,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_1 + b_{0,0,0}x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_3
\]

as (12). This completes the proof of the lemma.

**Note 1.** For any basis element \(x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_u\), \(1 \leq u \leq 3\), of \(\mathbb{W}N_{0,3,0}\), we define \(F\)-maps \(D_v\), \(1 \leq v \leq 3\), \(D_{v,w}\), \(1 \leq v \neq w \leq 3\), and \(D_{9+v}\), \(1 \leq v \leq 3\), of \(\mathbb{W}N_{0,3,0}\) as follows:

\[
D_v(x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_u) = (\delta_{u,v} - n_v)x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_u \quad \text{for } 1 \leq v \leq 3,
\]

\[
D_{v,w}(x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_u) = -n_wx^{n+1}_v x^m_1 x^{n-k}_w \partial_u + \delta_{u,v}x^{n}_1 x^{m-k}_v x^k_3 \partial_u
\]

for \(1 \leq v \neq w \leq 3, k \notin \{v, w\}\),

\[
D_{9+v}(x^n_1 x^m_2 x^k_3 \partial_u) = n_vx^{n+1}_v x^m_1 x^{n-k}_v x^k_3 \partial_u
\]

for \(1 \leq v \leq 3\) and \(1 \leq k \neq w \leq 3, v \notin \{k, w\}\),

where \(\delta_{u,v}\) is Kronecker delta. The \(F\)-maps \(D_v\), \(1 \leq v \leq 3\), \(D_{v,w}\), \(1 \leq v \neq w \leq 3\), and \(D_{9+v}\), \(1 \leq v \leq 3\), of \(\mathbb{W}N_{0,3,0}\) can be linearly extended to non-associative algebra derivations of \(\mathbb{W}N_{0,3,0}\).

**Theorem 1.** The additive group \(Der(\mathbb{W}N_{0,3,0})\) of the non-associative algebra \(\mathbb{W}N_{0,3,0}\) is spanned by \(D_v\), \(1 \leq v \leq 3\), \(D_{v,w}\), \(1 \leq v \neq w \leq 3\), and \(D_{9+v}\), \(1 \leq v \leq 3\), which are defined in Note 1, and which are inner [5].
Without loss of generality, we may assume that at least one of $D_v, 1 \leq v \leq 3, D_{v,w}, 1 \leq v \neq w \leq 3,$ and $D_{0+v}, 1 \leq v \leq 3,$ which are defined in Note 1. This completes the proof of the theorem. □

**Note 2.** For any $x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_s^{n_s}\partial_u, 1 \leq u \leq s$, of $\mathbb{W}_0$, we define $F$-maps $D_1, \ldots, D_{s^2+s}$ of $\mathbb{W}_0$ as follows:

\[ D_v(x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_s^{n_s}\partial_u) = (\delta_{u,v} - n_v)x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_s^{n_s}\partial_u \]
for $1 \leq v \leq s$

\[ D_{v,w}(x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_s^{n_s}\partial_u) = -n_wx_1^{n_1} \cdots x_v^{n_v+1}x_{v+1}^{n_{v+1}} \cdots x_w^{n_w-1} \]
\[ \times x_{w+1}^{n_{w+1}} \cdots x_s^{n_s}\partial_u + \delta_{u,v}x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_s^{n_s}\partial_w \]
for $1 \leq v \neq w \leq s$

\[ D_{s^2+v}(x_1^{n_1}x_2^{n_2} \cdots x_s^{n_s}\partial_u) = n_vx_1^{n_1} \cdots x_v^{n_v-1}x_{v+1}^{n_{v+1}} \cdots x_s^{n_s}\partial_u \]
for $1 \leq v \leq s$.

Then the $F$-maps $D_1, \ldots, D_s, D_{v,w}, 1 \leq v \neq w \leq s, D_{s^2+v}, 1 \leq v \leq s,$ can be linearly extended to non-associative algebra derivations of $\mathbb{W}_0$.

**Theorem 2.** The additive group $\text{Der}(\mathbb{W}_0)$ of the non-associative algebra $\mathbb{W}_0$ is spanned by $D_u, 1 \leq u \leq s, D_{v,w}, 1 \leq v \neq w \leq s,$ and $D_{s^2+v}, 1 \leq v \leq s,$ which are defined in Note 2.

**Proof.** Let $D$ be any derivation $\text{Der}(\mathbb{W}_0)$. For any element $x_q^{n_q}\partial_v$ of $\mathbb{W}_0$, it is easy to prove that

\[ D(\partial_v) = \sum_{1 \leq t \leq s} c_t \partial_t \]

\[ D(x_q^{n_q}\partial_v) = a_{q,v}(\delta_{q,v} - n_q)x_q^{n_q}\partial_v + b_{q,v}n_qx_q^{n_q-1}\partial_v \]
\[ + \sum_{1 \leq w \leq s} (1 - \delta_{w,q})c_{q,w}n_qx_q^{n_q-1}x_w\partial_v \]
\[ + \sum_{1 \leq t \leq s} (1 - \delta_{t,v})d_{q,t}x_q^{n_q}\partial_t. \]

Without loss of generality, we may assume that at least one of $c_t, 1 \leq t \leq s,$ is non-zero with appropriate scalars. For any basis element
If $\Lambda$ for any basis element of the similar proofs of Theorem 3.3 in [1], Theorem 1 in [2], and Theorem and (16), we can assume that the theorem holds for any degree of $x$ with appropriate scalars. By (14) and (15), we know that $D$ holds (14), (15) and (16) for $\partial_u$, $1 \leq u \leq s$, and $x_q^n \partial_u$, $1 \leq q, v \leq s$. Thanks to the similar proofs of Theorem 3.3 in [1], Theorem 1 in [2], and Theorem 1, for any basis element of $\text{WN}_{0,1,01}$, $\text{WN}_{0,2,01}$, and $\text{WN}_{0,3,01}$, $D$ holds (13) appropriately. Thus by induction on $s$ of $\text{WN}_{0,s,01}$, we assume that the theorem holds for $\text{WN}_{0,s-1,01}$. This implies that by (14), (15) and (16), we can assume that the theorem holds for any $x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s} \partial_v$ of $\text{WN}_{0,s,01}$ such that $deg_{tot}(x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s} \partial_v) \in \mathbb{N}$ by induction on the total degree of $x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s} \partial_v$ and a fixed positive integer $n_s$. We take a basis element $x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s+1} \partial_v$ such that $deg_s(x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s+1} \partial_v) = n_s + 1$. By $D(\partial_v \ast x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s+1} \partial_v) = (n_s + 1)D(x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s} \partial_v)$, $D(x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s+1} \partial_v \ast x_w \partial_v) = D(x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s+1} \partial_v)$ and by appropriate inductions, we can prove that $D(x_1^{n_1} \cdots x_s^{n_s+1} \partial_v)$ holds (13) routinely where $1 \leq u \leq s$ and $wD$ is the sum of derivations in Note 2 and let us omit the remaining steps of its proof because of routine calculations.

\textbf{Corollary 1.} If $s_1 \neq s_2$, then the non-associative algebras $\text{WN}_{0,s_1,01}$ and $\text{WN}_{0,s_2,01}$ are not isomorphic to each other as non-associative algebras.

\textbf{Proof.} By Theorem 2, the dimension of $\text{Der}(\text{WN}_{0,s_1,01})$ is $s_1^2 + s_1$ and the dimension of $\text{Der}(\text{WN}_{0,s_2,01})$ is $s_2^2 + s_2$. Thus there is no isomorphism between them. This completes the proof of the corollary.

\textbf{Corollary 2.} $\text{Der}(\text{WN}_{0,s,01})$ is isomorphic to $\text{Der}(\text{WN}_{0,0,s_1})$ as additive groups.

\textbf{Proof.} The proof of the corollary is straightforward by Theorem 2 and Theorem 2 in the paper [4].
References


Department of Mathematics
Jeonju University
Chon-ju 560-759, Korea
E-mail: chois@jj.ac.kr