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Structure of classical (finite and affine) \mathcal{W} -algebras

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Abstract. First, we derive an explicit formula for the Poisson bracket of the classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$, the algebra of polynomial functions on the Slodowy slice associated to a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} and its nilpotent element f . On the other hand, we produce an explicit set of generators and we derive an explicit formula for the Poisson vertex algebra structure of the classical affine \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$. As an immediate consequence, we obtain a Poisson algebra isomorphism between $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ and the Zhu algebra of $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$. We also study the generalized Miura map for classical \mathcal{W} -algebras.

Keywords. \mathcal{W} -algebra, Poisson algebra, Poisson vertex algebra, Slodowy slice, Hamiltonian reduction, Zhu algebra, Miura map

1. Introduction

The four fundamental frameworks of physical theories: classical mechanics, classical field theory, quantum mechanics, and quantum field theory, have as their respective algebraic counterparts the following four fundamental algebraic structures: Poisson algebras (PA), Poisson vertex algebras (PVA), associative algebras (AA), and vertex algebras (VA). We thus have the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{PVA} & \xleftarrow{\text{cl.limit}} & \text{VA} \\
 \text{Zhu} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Zhu} \\
 \text{PA} & \xleftarrow{\text{cl.limit}} & \text{AA}
 \end{array} \tag{1.1}$$

(The algebraic structure corresponding to an arbitrary quantum field theory is still to be understood, but in the special case of chiral quantum fields of a 2-dimensional conformal

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field theory the adequate algebraic structure is a vertex algebra.) The classical limit associates to a family of associative (resp. vertex) algebras with a commutative limit a Poisson algebra (resp. a Poisson vertex algebra). Furthermore, the Zhu map associates to a VA (resp. PVA) with an energy operator an associative algebra (resp. a Poisson algebra) (see [Zhu96], resp. [DSK06]).

The simplest example when all four objects in diagram (1.1) can be constructed is obtained by starting from a finite-dimensional Lie algebra (or superalgebra) \mathfrak{g} with Lie bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ and with a non-degenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form $(\cdot | \cdot)$. We have a family of Lie algebras \mathfrak{g}_{\hbar} , $\hbar \in \mathbb{F}$, with underlying space \mathfrak{g} , and the Lie bracket

$$[a, b]_{\hbar} = \hbar[a, b]. \quad (1.2)$$

We also have a family of Lie conformal algebras $\text{Cur } \mathfrak{g}_{\hbar} = (\mathbb{F}[\partial] \otimes \mathfrak{g}) \oplus \mathbb{F}K$ with the following λ -bracket:

$$[a \lambda b]_{\hbar} = \hbar([a, b] + (a|b)K\lambda), \quad [a \lambda K] = 0, \quad \text{for } a, b \in \mathfrak{g}. \quad (1.3)$$

Then the universal enveloping algebra of \mathfrak{g}_{\hbar} is the family of associative algebras $U(\mathfrak{g}_{\hbar})$, and its classical limit is the symmetric algebra $S(\mathfrak{g})$ with the Kirillov–Kostant Poisson bracket (here the invariant bilinear form plays no role). Furthermore, the universal enveloping vertex algebra of $\text{Cur } \mathfrak{g}_{\hbar}$ is the family of vertex algebras $V(\mathfrak{g}_{\hbar})$, and its classical limit is the algebra of differential polynomials $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}) = S(\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g})$ with the PVA λ -bracket defined by (1.3) with $\hbar = 1$. For the definition of the latter structures and the construction of the corresponding Zhu maps, see [DSK06]. Thus, we get the following example of diagram (1.1):

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}) & \longleftarrow & V(\mathfrak{g}_{\hbar}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S(\mathfrak{g}) & \longleftarrow & U(\mathfrak{g}_{\hbar}) \end{array} \quad (1.4)$$

Now, let $\mathfrak{s} = \{e, h, f\}$ be an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple in \mathfrak{g} . Then all the four algebraic structures in diagram (1.4) admit a Hamiltonian reduction.

Recall that a classical finite Hamiltonian reduction (HR) of a Poisson algebra \mathcal{P} is associated to a triple $(\mathcal{P}_0, \mathcal{I}_0, \varphi)$, where \mathcal{P}_0 is a Poisson algebra, $\mathcal{I}_0 \subset \mathcal{P}_0$ is a Poisson algebra ideal, and $\varphi : \mathcal{P}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ is a Poisson algebra homomorphism. The corresponding classical finite HR is the following Poisson algebra:

$$\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}} = \mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}_0, \mathcal{I}_0, \varphi) = (\mathcal{P}/\mathcal{P}\varphi(\mathcal{I}_0))^{\text{ad } \varphi(\mathcal{P}_0)}. \quad (1.5)$$

It is easy to see that the obvious Poisson bracket on the commutative associative algebra \mathcal{W}^{fin} is well defined.

Next, recall that a quantum finite HR of a unital associative algebra A is associated to a triple (A_0, I_0, φ) , where A_0 is a unital associative algebra, $I_0 \subset A_0$ is its two-sided ideal, and $\varphi : A_0 \rightarrow A$ is a homomorphism of unital associative algebras. The corresponding finite HR is the following unital associative algebra:

$$W^{\text{fin}} = W^{\text{fin}}(A, A_0, I_0, \varphi) = (A/A\varphi(I_0))^{\text{ad } \varphi(A_0)}. \quad (1.6)$$

Again, it is easy to see that the obvious product on W^{fin} is well defined.

The classical affine HR of a PVA \mathcal{V} is defined very similarly to the classical finite HR:

$$\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{V}_0, \mathcal{I}_0, \varphi) = (\mathcal{V}/\mathcal{V}\varphi(\mathcal{I}_0))^{\text{ad } \varphi(\mathcal{V}_0)}, \tag{1.7}$$

where \mathcal{V}_0 is a PVA, $\mathcal{I}_0 \subset \mathcal{V}_0$ is its PVA ideal, and $\varphi : \mathcal{V}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is a PVA homomorphism.

Given an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple \mathfrak{s} in \mathfrak{g} , we can perform all three above Hamiltonian reductions as follows. Let $\mathcal{P} = S(\mathfrak{g})$, $A = U(\mathfrak{g}_{\hbar})$, $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g})$. Next, let

$$\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{j \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}_j$$

be the eigenspace decomposition with respect to $\frac{1}{2} \text{ad } h$. Let $\mathcal{P}_0 = S(\mathfrak{g}_{>0}) \subset S(\mathfrak{g})$, $A_0 = U(\mathfrak{g}_{>0, \hbar}) \subset U(\mathfrak{g}_{\hbar})$, and $\mathcal{V}_0 = \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{>0}) \subset \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g})$, and let φ be the inclusion homomorphism in all three cases. Furthermore, in the three cases, let $\mathcal{I}_0 \subset \mathcal{P}_0$ be the associative algebra ideal, $I_0 \subset A_0$ be the two-sided ideal, and $\mathcal{I}_0 \subset \mathcal{V}_0$ be the differential algebra ideal, generated by the set

$$\{m - (f|m) \mid m \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1}\}.$$

Applying the three Hamiltonian reductions, we obtain the finite classical \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s})$, the finite quantum W -algebra $W_{\hbar}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s})$ (it first appeared in [Pre02]), and the classical \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s})$.

Unfortunately, we do not know of a similar construction of a quantum affine HR for vertex algebras. One uses instead a more special, cohomological approach to construct the family of vertex algebras $W_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s})$ [FF90, KW04].

We thus obtain a Hamiltonian reduction of the whole diagram (1.4) [DSK06]:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s}) & \longleftarrow & W_{\hbar}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s}) & \longleftarrow & W_{\hbar}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s}) \end{array} \tag{1.8}$$

In the present paper we study in detail the ‘‘classical’’ part of diagram (1.8) (which we are planning to apply to the ‘‘quantum’’ part in a subsequent publication).

The main result of Section 2 is Theorem 2.11, which provides an explicit formula for the Poisson bracket of the classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s})$. This Poisson algebra is viewed here as the algebra of polynomial functions on the Slodowy slice $\mathcal{S} = f + \mathfrak{g}^e$ (the equivalence of this definition to the HR definition was proved in [GG02]). As in [GG02], we use Weinstein’s Theorem (Theorem 2.1 of our paper), which, in our situation, gives an induced Poisson structure on the submanifold \mathcal{S} of the Poisson manifold $\mathfrak{g} \simeq \mathfrak{g}^*$, since \mathcal{S} intersects transversally and non-degenerately the symplectic leaves of \mathfrak{g}^* . Our basic tool is a projection map $\Phi^{(r)} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^e$, defined by (2.27), for each $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$.

In Section 3 we recall the definition of the PVA $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s})$ in the form given in [DSKV13], which is equivalent to the HR definition, but it is more convenient. Indeed, by this definition, \mathcal{W} is a differential subalgebra of the algebra $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ of differential polynomials over $\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}$. This allows us, using the decomposition $\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2} = \mathfrak{g}^f \oplus [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}]$,

to show in Section 4 that for every $q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$ there exists a unique element $w(q) \in \mathcal{W}$ of the form $w(q) = q + \tilde{r}(q)$, where $\tilde{r}(q)$ lies in the differential ideal of $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ generated by $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}]$ (see Corollary 4.1). Due to [DSKV13], as a differential algebra, \mathcal{W} is isomorphic to the algebra of differential polynomials in the variables $w(q)$, where q runs over a basis of \mathfrak{g}^f . Furthermore, we compute explicitly the term $r(q)$ of $\tilde{r}(q)$ linear in $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}]$ (see Theorem 4.3).

Using these results we are able to compute in Section 5 the explicit PVA λ -brackets between the generators $w(a)$, $a \in \mathfrak{g}^f$, of \mathcal{W} (see Proposition 5.1 and Theorem 5.3).

Of course, the same method allows one to obtain an algebraic proof of Theorem 2.11 on explicit Poisson brackets of \mathcal{W}^{fin} . Alternatively, by the results of [DSK06, Sec. 6], Theorem 2.11 is obtained from Theorem 5.3 by putting $\partial = 0$ and $\lambda = 0$ in formula (5.5).

In [MR14] Molev and Ragoucy explicitly constructed the generators for the \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s})$, where \mathfrak{g} is a simple Lie algebra of type A, B, C, D, G , and \mathfrak{s} is a principal \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple in \mathfrak{g} . It would be interesting to compare their choice of generators with ours.

In Section 7 we study the family of Zhu algebras $\text{Zhu}_z \mathcal{W}$, parametrized by $z \in \mathbb{F}$, and show that it is isomorphic to the Poisson algebras of the z -deformed Slodowy slice $\mathcal{S}_z = e + \frac{1}{2}zh + \mathfrak{g}^f$ (see Theorem 7.1). (The standard Zhu algebra corresponds to $z = 1$.) Since by Theorem 2.14 all these Poisson algebras are isomorphic, we conclude that the Poisson algebras $\text{Zhu}_z \mathcal{W}$ are isomorphic for all values of $z \in \mathbb{F}$. In particular, we have

$$\text{Zhu}_1 \mathcal{W} \simeq \text{Zhu}_0 \mathcal{W} \quad (\simeq \mathcal{W}/\mathcal{W}\partial\mathcal{W}). \quad (1.9)$$

It is easy to show that the Zhu algebras are isomorphic for all non-zero values of z [DSK06], but the isomorphism (1.9) is quite surprising.

Another surprising corollary of our results is Remark 7.6, which provides a canonical choice (up to scalar factors) of generators of the algebra of invariant polynomials on a simple Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} .

In the last section, we construct the generalized Miura map, which is an injective homomorphism of the PVA $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, \mathfrak{s})$ to the tensor product of $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_0)$ and the ‘‘fermionic’’ PVA $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{g}_{1/2})$.

Throughout the paper, unless otherwise specified, all vector spaces, tensor products etc. are defined over a field \mathbb{F} of characteristic 0.

2. Poisson algebra structure of the Slodowy slice

2.1. Poisson structures on manifolds and submanifolds

Recall that a *Poisson manifold* $M = M^n$ is endowed with a skewsymmetric 2-vector field $\eta \in \Gamma(\wedge^2 TM)$ satisfying the condition that $[[\eta, \eta]] = 0$, where $[[\cdot, \cdot]]$ is the Nijenhuis–Schouten bracket on the space $\Gamma(\wedge^\bullet TM)$ of alternating polyvector fields on M . (It is the unique extension of the usual commutator on the space $\text{Vect}(M) = \Gamma(TM)$ of vector fields on M to a graded Gerstenhaber (= odd Poisson) bracket on $\Gamma(\wedge^\bullet TM)$.) In local

coordinates, the Poisson structure η has the form

$$\eta(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n K(x)_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}, \tag{2.1}$$

where $K(x)$ is a skewsymmetric matrix associated to η and the choice of coordinates $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$.

The algebra of functions $C^\infty(M)$ then has a natural structure of a Poisson algebra, given, in local coordinates, by

$$\{f(x), g(x)\} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n K_{ij}(x) \frac{\partial f(x)}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial g(x)}{\partial x_j} \quad (= \eta(x)(d_x f \wedge d_x g)). \tag{2.2}$$

In fact, the condition $[[\eta, \eta]] = 0$ is equivalent to the Jacobi identity for the bracket (2.2).

The Poisson structure η defines a map from 1-forms to vector fields,

$$\eta : \Omega^1(M) = \Gamma(T^*M) \rightarrow \Gamma(TM) = \text{Vect}(M),$$

given by the natural pairing of T_x^*M and T_xM . In local coordinates, it is

$$\Omega^1(M) \ni \xi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n F_i(x) dx_i \mapsto \eta(\xi)(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n K(x)_{ij} F_j \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \in \text{Vect}(M). \tag{2.3}$$

The *Hamiltonian vector field* X_h associated to the function $h \in C^\infty(M)$ is, by definition,

$$X_h(x) = \eta(dh)(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n K(x)_{ij} \frac{\partial h(x)}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} = \{h(x), \cdot\} \in \text{Vect}(M). \tag{2.4}$$

Hence, the Poisson structure η is uniquely determined by the map $X : C^\infty(M) \rightarrow \text{Vect}(M)$ associating to a smooth function $h \in C^\infty(M)$ the corresponding Hamiltonian vector field $X_h \in \text{Vect}(M)$.

Recall that a Poisson manifold is the disjoint union of its *symplectic leaves*, $M = \bigsqcup_\alpha S_\alpha$. Each symplectic leaf $S \subset M$ is defined by the condition that, for every $x \in S \subset M$,

$$\eta(x)(T_x^*M) = T_x S.$$

(The inclusion \subset exactly means that S is preserved by the integral curves of Hamiltonian vector fields, while \supset means that the restriction of the Poisson structure $\eta(x)$ to S is non-degenerate for every $x \in S$, thus making S a symplectic manifold.) On a symplectic leaf S , the symplectic form $\omega(x) : T_x S \times T_x S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is easily expressed in terms of the Poisson structure $\eta(x)$ on M (which can be equivalently viewed as a map $\eta(x) : T_x^*M \rightarrow T_x S \subset T_x M$, cf. (2.3), or as a map $\eta(x) : T_x^*M \times T_x^*M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$). For $\alpha, \beta \in T_x^*M$, we have

$$\omega(x)(\eta(x)(\alpha), \eta(x)(\beta)) = \eta(x)(\alpha, \beta). \tag{2.5}$$

Theorem 2.1 ([Va94]). *Let (M, η) be a Poisson manifold, where η is the bi-vector field on M defining the Poisson structure, and let $N \subset M$ be a submanifold. Suppose that, for every point $x \in N$, denoting by (S, ω) the symplectic leaf of M through x , we have:*

- (i) *the restriction of the symplectic form $\omega(x) : T_x S \times T_x S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ to $T_x N \cap T_x S$ is non-degenerate;*
- (ii) *N is transverse to S , i.e. $T_x N + T_x S = T_x M$.*

Then the Poisson structure on M induces a Poisson structure on N , and the symplectic leaf of N through x is $N \cap S$. The Poisson structure η^N on N is defined as follows. Given a function $h \in C^\infty(N)$, we extend it to a function $\tilde{h} \in C^\infty(M)$, and we consider the vector field $X_{\tilde{h}}(x) = \eta(d\tilde{h})(x) \in T_x S \subset T_x M$. By the non-degeneracy condition (i), we have the orthogonal decomposition $T_x S = (T_x N \cap T_x S) \oplus (T_x N \cap T_x S)^\perp$. We then define $X_h^N(x) = \eta^N(d^N h)$ as the projection of $X_{\tilde{h}}(x)$ to $T_x N \cap T_x S$.

We shall apply this theorem to a vector space M over \mathbb{F} with a polynomial Poisson structure (i.e. the matrix $K(x)$ in (2.1) is a polynomial function of x), and N an affine subspace of M . Then Theorem 2.1 holds over \mathbb{F} . Hence, we get a Poisson bracket on the algebra of polynomial functions on N .

2.2. *Example: the Kirillov–Kostant symplectic structure on coadjoint orbits*

Let \mathfrak{g} be a Lie algebra over \mathbb{F} . The Lie bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ on \mathfrak{g} extends uniquely to a Poisson bracket on the symmetric algebra $S(\mathfrak{g})$: if $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is a basis of \mathfrak{g} , then, for $P, Q \in S(\mathfrak{g})$,

$$\{P, Q\} = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{\partial P}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x_j} [x_i, x_j]. \tag{2.6}$$

We think of $S(\mathfrak{g})$ as the algebra of polynomial functions on \mathfrak{g}^* , and therefore the space \mathfrak{g}^* is an (algebraic) Poisson manifold. Let $\{\xi_i\}_{i=1}^n$ be the basis of \mathfrak{g}^* dual to the given basis of \mathfrak{g} : $\xi_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$. In coordinates, if we think of $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ as linear functions on \mathfrak{g}^* , then by (2.6) the Poisson structure η evaluated at $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}^*$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \eta(\xi) &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \xi([x_i, x_j]) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \in \wedge^2(T_\xi \mathfrak{g}^*) \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n \xi([x_i, x_j]) \xi_i \wedge \xi_j = \sum_{j=1}^n \text{ad}^*(x_j)(\xi) \wedge \xi_j \in \wedge^2(\mathfrak{g}^*), \end{aligned} \tag{2.7}$$

where ad^* is the coadjoint action of \mathfrak{g} on \mathfrak{g}^* . Equivalently, the matrix associated to the Poisson structure η in the coordinates $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^n$ is

$$K(\xi)_{ij} = \xi([x_i, x_j]) = (\text{ad}^*(x_j)(\xi))(x_i).$$

The Poisson structure η can be equivalently viewed as a map $\eta(\xi) : T_\xi^* \mathfrak{g}^* \simeq \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow T_\xi \mathfrak{g}^* \simeq \mathfrak{g}^*$ given by

$$\eta(\xi)(a) = \text{ad}^*(a)(\xi), \tag{2.8}$$

or as a skewsymmetric map $\eta(\xi) : T_\xi^* \mathfrak{g}^* \times T_\xi^* \mathfrak{g}^* \simeq \mathfrak{g} \times \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ given by

$$\eta(\xi)(a, b) = \xi([a, b]). \tag{2.9}$$

The symplectic leaves of \mathfrak{g}^* are given by this well known theorem:

Theorem 2.2 (Kirillov–Kostant). *The symplectic leaves of the Poisson manifold \mathfrak{g}^* are the coadjoint orbits $S = (\text{Ad}^* G)\xi$. The symplectic structure $\omega(\xi) : T_\xi S \times T_\xi S \simeq ((\text{ad}^* \mathfrak{g})\xi) \times ((\text{ad}^* \mathfrak{g})\xi) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ on the coadjoint orbit $S = (\text{Ad}^* G)\xi$ is given by*

$$\omega(\xi)((\text{ad}^* a)\xi, (\text{ad}^* b)\xi) = \xi([a, b]). \tag{2.10}$$

2.3. The Slodowy slice and the classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra

Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple finite-dimensional Lie algebra, and let $f \in \mathfrak{g}$ be a nilpotent element. By the Jacobson–Morozov Theorem, f can be included in an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple $\{e, h = 2x, f\}$. Let $(\cdot | \cdot)$ be a non-degenerate invariant symmetric bilinear form on \mathfrak{g} , and let $\psi : \mathfrak{g} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathfrak{g}^*$ be the associated isomorphism $\psi(a) = (a | \cdot)$. We also let $\chi = \psi(f) = (f | \cdot) \in \mathfrak{g}^*$.

Definition 2.3 (see e.g. [Pre02, GG02]). The *Slodowy slice* associated to this \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple is the affine space

$$\mathcal{S} = \psi(f + \mathfrak{g}^e) = \{\chi + \psi(a) \mid a \in \mathfrak{g}^e\} \subset \mathfrak{g}^*.$$

As we state below, \mathcal{S} carries a natural structure of a Poisson manifold, induced by that of \mathfrak{g}^* . The *classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra* $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ can be defined as the Poisson algebra of polynomial functions on the Slodowy slice \mathcal{S} .

Let $\xi = \psi(f + r)$, $r \in \mathfrak{g}^e$, be a point of the Slodowy slice. The tangent space to the coadjoint orbit $(\text{Ad}^* G)\xi$ at ξ is

$$T_\xi(\text{Ad}^* G)\xi \simeq (\text{ad}^* \mathfrak{g})\xi = \psi([f + r, \mathfrak{g}]) \subset \mathfrak{g}^* \simeq T_\xi \mathfrak{g}^*, \tag{2.11}$$

while the tangent space to the Slodowy slice at ξ is

$$T_\xi(\mathcal{S}) \simeq \psi(\mathfrak{g}^e) \subset \mathfrak{g}^* \simeq T_\xi \mathfrak{g}^*. \tag{2.12}$$

By Theorem 2.2, the symplectic form $\omega(\xi)$ on the coadjoint orbits, which are the symplectic leaves of \mathfrak{g}^* , coincides with the following skewsymmetric non-degenerate bilinear form ω_{f+r} on $T_\xi((\text{Ad}^* G)\xi) \simeq \psi([f + r, \mathfrak{g}]) \simeq [f + r, \mathfrak{g}]$:

$$\omega_{f+r}([f + r, a], [f + r, b]) = (f + r | [a, b]). \tag{2.13}$$

According to Theorem 2.1, and in view of (2.11) and (2.12), in order to prove that the Slodowy slice \mathcal{S} carries a natural Poisson structure induced by \mathfrak{g}^* , it suffices to check that, for every $r \in \mathfrak{g}^e$, two properties hold:

- (i) the restriction of the inner product (2.13) to $[f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e$ is non-degenerate;
- (ii) $[f + r, \mathfrak{g}] + \mathfrak{g}^e = \mathfrak{g}$.

It was proved by Gan and Ginzburg in the 3rd arXiv version of [GG02] that these conditions indeed hold. Following their argument, we provide here a proof of conditions (i) and (ii) for every $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$ (hence for every $r \in \mathfrak{g}^e$), respectively in parts (c) and (d) of the following lemma.

Lemma 2.4. *Let $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$. Then:*

- (a) $[f + r, [e, \mathfrak{g}]] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e = 0$.
- (b) *The map $\text{ad}(f + r)$ restricts to a bijection $\text{ad}(f + r) : [e, \mathfrak{g}] \rightarrow [f + r, [e, \mathfrak{g}]]$.*
- (c) *If $a \in \mathfrak{g}$ is such that $[f + r, a] \in \mathfrak{g}^e$ and*

$$(a \mid [f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e) = 0, \tag{2.14}$$

then $[f + r, a] = 0$.

- (d) $[f + r, \mathfrak{g}] + \mathfrak{g}^e = \mathfrak{g}$.
- (e) *If $f \in \mathfrak{g}$ is a principal nilpotent element, then $\mathfrak{g} = [f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^e$.*

Proof. Suppose, for contradiction, that $0 \neq [f + r, [e, z]] \in \mathfrak{g}^e$ for some $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$. We can expand

$$[e, z] = [e, z_i] + [e, z_{i+1/2}] + \dots, \tag{2.15}$$

where $0 \neq [e, z_i] \in [e, \mathfrak{g}_i]$, $[e, z_{i+1/2}] \in [e, \mathfrak{g}_{i+1/2}]$, \dots . Since, by assumption, $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$, the component of $[f + r, [e, z]] \in \mathfrak{g}^e$ in \mathfrak{g}_i^e is

$$[f, [e, z_i]] \in [f, [e, \mathfrak{g}_i]] \cap \mathfrak{g}_i^e \subset [f, \mathfrak{g}] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e = 0.$$

(For the last equality, see e.g. (2.17) below.) On the other hand, we know that $\text{ad } f : [e, \mathfrak{g}] \rightarrow [f, \mathfrak{g}]$ is a bijection (see e.g. (2.25) below). It follows that $[e, z_i] = 0$, a contradiction, proving (a).

For (b) it suffices to prove that if $[f + r, [e, z]] = 0$, then $[e, z] = 0$. The argument is the same as for (a): if we expand $[e, z]$ as in (2.15) with $[e, z_i] \neq 0$, then the component of $[f + r, [e, z]]$ in \mathfrak{g}_i is $0 = [f, [e, z_i]] \neq 0$, a contradiction.

Next, we prove (c). By linear algebra, we have

$$([f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e)^\perp = [f + r, \mathfrak{g}]^\perp + (\mathfrak{g}^e)^\perp = \text{Ker}(\text{ad}(f + r)) + [e, \mathfrak{g}].$$

(Here we are using the fact that, for every $\xi \in \mathfrak{g}$, $T = \text{ad}(\xi) \in \text{End}(\mathfrak{g})$ is a skewadjoint operator with respect to $(\cdot \mid \cdot)$, hence $(\text{Ker } T)^\perp = \text{Im } T$ and $(\text{Im } T)^\perp = \text{Ker } T$.) Hence, condition (2.14) is equivalent to

$$a = k + [e, z] \quad \text{where } k \in \text{Ker}(\text{ad}(f + r)) \text{ and } z \in \mathfrak{g}. \tag{2.16}$$

But then $[f + r, a] = [f + r, [e, z]] \in [f + r, [e, \mathfrak{g}]] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e$, and this is zero by (a).

By (b), we see that $[f + r, [e, \mathfrak{g}]]$ has the same dimension as $[e, \mathfrak{g}]$, which is equal to the codimension of \mathfrak{g}^e . Also, by (a) we have $[f + r, [e, \mathfrak{g}]] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e = 0$. It follows that

$$\mathfrak{g} = [f + r, [e, \mathfrak{g}]] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^e \subset [f + r, \mathfrak{g}] + \mathfrak{g}^e,$$

proving (d).

Finally, let us prove part (e). For the principal nilpotent f , we have $\dim(\mathfrak{g}^f) = \text{rk}(\mathfrak{g})$, and it is minimal possible: $\dim(\mathfrak{g}^a) \geq \text{rk}(\mathfrak{g})$ for every $a \in \mathfrak{g}$. By (d) we also have $[f + r, \mathfrak{g}] + \mathfrak{g}^e = \mathfrak{g}$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(\mathfrak{g}) &= \dim([f + r, \mathfrak{g}] + \mathfrak{g}^e) \leq \dim([f + r, \mathfrak{g}]) + \dim(\mathfrak{g}^e) \\ &= \dim(\mathfrak{g}) - \dim(\mathfrak{g}^{f+r}, \mathfrak{g}) + \text{rk}(\mathfrak{g}) \leq \dim(\mathfrak{g}). \end{aligned}$$

Hence, all the inequalities above must be equalities, proving (e). □

The algebra of polynomial functions on the Slodowy slice \mathcal{S} with the resulting Poisson structure is called the *classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra*, and it is denoted by $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$.

2.4. Setup and notation

Let, as before, \mathfrak{g} be a simple Lie algebra with a non-degenerate symmetric invariant bilinear form $(\cdot | \cdot)$, and let $\{f, 2x, e\} \subset \mathfrak{g}$ be an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple in \mathfrak{g} . We have the corresponding $\text{ad } x$ -eigenspace decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}_k \quad \text{where} \quad \mathfrak{g}_k = \{a \in \mathfrak{g} \mid [x, a] = ka\}.$$

Clearly, $f \in \mathfrak{g}_{-1}$, $x \in \mathfrak{g}_0$ and $e \in \mathfrak{g}_1$. We let d be the *depth* of the grading, i.e. the maximal eigenvalue of $\text{ad } x$.

By the representation theory of \mathfrak{sl}_2 , the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} admits the direct sum decompositions

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}^f \oplus [e, \mathfrak{g}] = \mathfrak{g}^e \oplus [f, \mathfrak{g}]. \tag{2.17}$$

They are dual to each other, in the sense that $\mathfrak{g}^f \perp [f, \mathfrak{g}]$ and $[e, \mathfrak{g}] \perp \mathfrak{g}^e$. For $a \in \mathfrak{g}$, we denote by $a^{\sharp} = \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^f}(a) \in \mathfrak{g}^f$ its component in \mathfrak{g}^f with respect to the first decomposition in (2.17). Note that since $[e, \mathfrak{g}]$ is orthogonal to \mathfrak{g}^e , the spaces \mathfrak{g}^f and \mathfrak{g}^e are non-degenerately paired by $(\cdot | \cdot)$.

Next, we choose a basis of \mathfrak{g} as follows. Let $\{q_j\}_{j \in J^f}$ be a basis of \mathfrak{g}^f consisting of $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvectors, and let $\{q^j\}_{j \in J^f}$ be the dual basis of \mathfrak{g}^e . For $j \in J^f$, we let $\delta(j) \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ be the $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvalue of q^j , so that

$$[x, q_j] = -\delta(j)q_j, \quad [x, q^j] = \delta(j)q^j. \tag{2.18}$$

For $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+$ we also let $J_{-k}^f = \{i \in J^f \mid \delta(i) = k\} \subset J^f$, so that $\{q_j\}_{j \in J_{-k}^f}$ is a basis of \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f , and $\{q^j\}_{j \in J_{-k}^f}$ is the dual basis of \mathfrak{g}_k^e . By the representation theory of \mathfrak{sl}_2 , we get a basis of \mathfrak{g} consisting of the following elements:

$$q_n^j = (\text{ad } f)^n q^j \quad \text{where} \quad n \in \{0, \dots, 2\delta(j)\}, \quad j \in J^f. \tag{2.19}$$

This basis consists of $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvectors, and, for $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ such that $-d \leq k \leq d$, the corresponding basis of $\mathfrak{g}_k \subset \mathfrak{g}$ is $\{q_n^j\}_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}}$, where J_{-k} is the index set

$$J_{-k} = \{(j, n) \in J^f \times \mathbb{Z}_+ \mid \delta(j) - |k| \in \mathbb{Z}_+, n = \delta(j) - k\}. \tag{2.20}$$

The union of all these index sets is the index set for the basis of \mathfrak{g} :

$$J = \bigsqcup_{h \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}} J_h = \{(j, n) \mid j \in J^f, n \in \{0, \dots, 2\delta(j)\}\}. \tag{2.21}$$

The corresponding dual basis of \mathfrak{g} is given by the following lemma.

Lemma 2.5. *For $i, j \in J^f$ and $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, we have*

$$((\text{ad } e)^n q_j \mid (\text{ad } f)^m q^i) = (-1)^n (n!)^2 \binom{2\delta(j)}{n} \delta_{i,j} \delta_{m,n}. \tag{2.22}$$

Hence, the basis of \mathfrak{g} dual to (2.19) is given by $((j, n) \in J)$

$$q_j^n = \frac{(-1)^n}{(n!)^2 \binom{2\delta(j)}{n}} (\text{ad } e)^n q_j. \tag{2.23}$$

Proof. Equation (2.22) is easily proved by induction on n , using the invariance of the bilinear form. □

We will also need the following simple facts about the \mathfrak{sl}_2 -action on the dual bases $\{q_j^n\}$ and $\{q_n^j\}$.

Lemma 2.6. *For $j \in J^f$ and $n \in \{0, 1, \dots, 2\delta(j)\}$, we have*

- (i) $[f, q_j^n] = -q_j^{n-1}$,
- (ii) $[e, q_j^n] = -(n+1)(2\delta(j) - n)q_j^{n+1}$,
- (iii) $[f, q_n^j] = q_{n+1}^j$,
- (iv) $[e, q_n^j] = n(2\delta(j) - n + 1)q_{n-1}^j$.

In the above equations we let $q_j^{-1} = q_{-1}^j = q_j^{2\delta(j)+1} = q_{2\delta(j)+1}^j = 0$.

Proof. All formulas are easily proved by induction, using the formulas (2.19) and (2.23) for q_n^j and q_j^n respectively. □

Clearly, the bases (2.19) and (2.23) are compatible with the direct sum decompositions (2.17). In fact, we can write the corresponding projections $\pi_{\mathfrak{g}^f}, \pi_{[e, \mathfrak{g}]} = 1 - \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^f}, \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^e}$, and $\pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} = 1 - \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^e}$, in terms of these bases:

$$\begin{aligned} a^\sharp &= \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^f}(a) = \sum_{j \in J^f} (a \mid q^j) q_j, & \pi_{[e, \mathfrak{g}]}(a) &= \sum_{j \in J^f} \sum_{n=1}^{2\delta(j)} (a \mid q_n^j) q_j^n, \\ \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^e}(a) &= \sum_{j \in J^f} (a \mid q_j) q^j, & \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]}(a) &= \sum_{j \in J^f} \sum_{n=1}^{2\delta(j)} (a \mid q_j^n) q_n^j. \end{aligned} \tag{2.24}$$

Note that when $\delta(j) = 0$, the sums over n in (2.24) become empty.

2.5. Preliminary results

Due to the decomposition (2.17), the adjoint action of f restricts to a bijective map

$$\text{ad } f : [e, \mathfrak{g}] \xrightarrow{\sim} [f, \mathfrak{g}], \tag{2.25}$$

and we denote by $(\text{ad } f)^{-1} : [f, \mathfrak{g}] \rightarrow [e, \mathfrak{g}]$ the inverse map. Therefore, we have the well defined map $(\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow [e, \mathfrak{g}]$, which is obviously surjective and with kernel \mathfrak{g}^e . We have an explicit formula for it, in terms of the bases (2.19) and (2.23), using the last completeness relation in (2.24):

$$(\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]}(a) = \sum_{j \in J^f} \sum_{n=0}^{2\delta(j)-1} (a|q_j^{n+1})q_n^j. \tag{2.26}$$

(The sum is zero if $\delta(j) = 0$.)

Lemma 2.7. *Let $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$. Then the map $(\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ is nilpotent. In fact, it is zero when raised to a power greater than twice the depth d of \mathfrak{g} .*

Proof. Clearly, $\pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]}$ is homogeneous with respect to the $\text{ad } x$ -eigenspace decomposition, and it does not change the $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvalues; the map $(\text{ad } f)^{-1}$ is also homogeneous with respect to the $\text{ad } x$ -eigenspace decomposition, and it increases the $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvalues by 1; while the map $\text{ad } r$ is not homogeneous, but it does not decrease the $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvalues (since, by assumption, $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$). The claim follows. \square

For $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$, consider the map $\Phi^{(r)} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}$ given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^{(r)} &= \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^e} \circ (1 + (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^{-1} \\ &= \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^e} \circ \sum_{t=0}^{2d} (-(\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^t. \end{aligned} \tag{2.27}$$

Note that, thanks to Lemma 2.7, we can replace d by ∞ in the above summation. Associated to $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$, we also introduce the following vector space:

$$V^{(r)} := \{[f + r, a] \mid a \in \mathfrak{g}, (a|[f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e) = 0\}. \tag{2.28}$$

Lemma 2.8. *For every $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$ we have:*

- (a) $\Phi^{(r)}(a) \in \mathfrak{g}^e$ for every $a \in \mathfrak{g}$.
- (b) $\Phi^{(r)}(a) = a$ for every $a \in \mathfrak{g}^e$.
- (c) For every $a \in \mathfrak{g}$, we have

$$a - \Phi^{(r)}(a) = [f + r, (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} \circ (1 + (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^{-1}(a)]. \tag{2.29}$$

- (d) $\text{Ker}(\Phi^{(r)}) = \text{Span}\{a - \Phi^{(r)}(a) \mid a \in \mathfrak{g}\} \subset [f + r, \mathfrak{g}]$.
- (e) $V^{(r)} \cap \mathfrak{g}^e = 0$.
- (f) $\text{Ker}(\Phi^{(r)}) = V^{(r)}$.

(g) We have the direct sum decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}^e \oplus V^{(r)}, \quad (2.30)$$

and $\Phi^{(r)}$ is the projection onto \mathfrak{g}^e with kernel $V^{(r)}$.

(h) We have the direct sum decomposition

$$[f + r, \mathfrak{g}] = ([f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e) \oplus V^{(r)}, \quad (2.31)$$

and $\Phi^{(r)}|_{[f+r, \mathfrak{g}]}$ is the projection onto $[f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \cap \mathfrak{g}^e$ with kernel $V^{(r)}$.

Proof. Part (a) is obvious. Part (b) is clear, since $\pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]}$ acts trivially on \mathfrak{g}^e due to the decomposition (2.17). For (c), we have

$$\begin{aligned} a - \Phi^{(r)}(a) &= a - \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^e} \circ (1 + (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^{-1}(a) \\ &= a - (1 + (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^{-1}(a) \\ &\quad + \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} \circ (1 + (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^{-1}(a) \\ &= (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} \circ (1 + (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^{-1}(a) \\ &\quad + \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} \circ (1 + (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^{-1}(a) \\ &= [f + r, (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} \circ (1 + (\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]})^{-1}(a)]. \end{aligned}$$

The equality in (d) follows from (a) and (b), and the inclusion follows from (c). Part (e) is the same as Lemma 2.4(c). The inclusion $\text{Ker } \Phi^{(r)} \subset V^{(r)}$ follows from (d) and (c), and from the observation that the map $(\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]}$ has values in $[e, \mathfrak{g}]$, which is orthogonal to \mathfrak{g}^e . By (a), (b), (e) and the inclusion $\text{Ker } \Phi^{(r)} \subset V^{(r)}$ we have

$$\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g}^e \oplus \text{Ker}(\Phi^{(r)}) \subset \mathfrak{g}^e + V^{(r)} = \mathfrak{g}^e \oplus V^{(r)},$$

and (f) follows. Finally, (g) is an immediate consequence of (a)–(f), and (h) follows from (g) and the fact that $V^{(r)} \subset [f + r, \mathfrak{g}]$. \square

2.6. Explicit formula for the Poisson structure of the Slodowy slice

Note that we can identify the “dual space” to $\mathcal{S} = \psi(f + \mathfrak{g}^e) \simeq \mathfrak{g}^e$ as \mathfrak{g}^f (via the non-degenerate pairing of \mathfrak{g}^e and \mathfrak{g}^f). Hence, the classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra is, as a commutative associative algebra,

$$\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq S(\mathfrak{g}^f). \quad (2.32)$$

A polynomial function P on \mathcal{S} can be identified with an element $P \in S(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ which can be viewed as an element of $S(\mathfrak{g})$, and therefore it can be considered as a polynomial function on \mathfrak{g}^* . Clearly, its restriction to \mathcal{S} coincides with the polynomial function P we started with (we are using the fact that $P(f + r) = P(r)$, since $(f|\mathfrak{g}^f) = 0$). The Poisson

structure η^S on \mathcal{S} is given by Theorem 2.1. Fix $\xi = \psi(f + r) \in \mathcal{S}$, where $r \in \mathfrak{g}^e$. We have the ω_{f+r} -orthogonal decomposition (cf. (2.11)–(2.13))

$$T_\xi \mathcal{S} \simeq [f + r, \mathfrak{g}] = (\mathfrak{g}^e \cap [f + r, \mathfrak{g}]) \oplus V^{(r)}, \tag{2.33}$$

where $V^{(r)}$ is as in (2.28). By Lemma 2.8(h), the projection onto the first component is the map $\Phi^{(r)}|_{[f+r, \mathfrak{g}]} : [f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}^e \cap [f + r, \mathfrak{g}]$ given by (2.27). If we consider $\eta^S(\xi)$ as a map $\eta^S(\xi) : T_\xi^* \mathcal{S} \simeq \mathfrak{g}^f \rightarrow T_\xi \mathcal{S} \simeq \mathfrak{g}^e$, we see that ($q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$)

$$\eta^S(\xi)(q) = \Phi^{(r)}([q, f + r]) = \Phi^{(r)}([q, r]). \tag{2.34}$$

Equivalently, we can consider $\eta^S(\xi)$ as a skewsymmetric map $\eta^S(\xi) : \mathfrak{g}^f \times \mathfrak{g}^f \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ given by ($p, q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$)

$$\eta^S(\xi)(p, q) = (p | \Phi^{(r)}([q, r])). \tag{2.35}$$

To get the corresponding Poisson bracket on $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f) = S(\mathfrak{g}^f)$, we should write the RHS of (2.34) as a polynomial function $P^{p,q}(q_1, \dots, q_\ell)$ ($\ell = \dim \mathfrak{g}^f$) in the elements of \mathfrak{g}^f , i.e.

$$(p | \Phi^{(r)}([q, r])) = P^{p,q}((q_1|r), \dots, (q_\ell|r))$$

for all $r \in \mathfrak{g}^e$. Then this polynomial gives the corresponding Poisson bracket among generators of the classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra:

$$\{p, q\}_S = P^{p,q}(q_1, \dots, q_\ell) \in S(\mathfrak{g}^f). \tag{2.36}$$

Example 2.9. If $q \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f = \mathfrak{g}_0^e$, then $[q, f + r] = [q, r] \in \mathfrak{g}^e \cap [f + r, \mathfrak{g}]$, and therefore $\Phi^{(r)}([q, r]) = [q, r]$. It follows that $P^{p,q}(r) = (p | \Phi^{(r)}([q, r])) = (p|[q, r]) = ([p, q]|r)$, i.e. $P^{p,q} = [p, q] \in \mathfrak{g}^f \subset S(\mathfrak{g}^f)$. By skewsymmetry, if $p \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f$, we also have $P^{p,q} = [p, q]$. In conclusion,

$$\{p, q\}_S = [p, q] \in \mathfrak{g}^f \quad \text{if } p, q \in \mathfrak{g}^f \text{ and either } p \text{ or } q \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f.$$

Example 2.10. If $f \in \mathfrak{g}$ is a principal nilpotent element and $r \in \mathfrak{g}^e$, then, by Lemma 2.4(e), we have $\mathfrak{g} = [f + r, \mathfrak{g}] \oplus \mathfrak{g}^e$. It follows from (2.28) that $V^{(r)} = [f + r, \mathfrak{g}]$. On the other hand, for $q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$, we have $[r, q] = [f + r, q] \in V^{(r)} = \text{Ker}(\Phi^{(r)})$. Hence, $\Phi^{(r)}([q, r]) = 0$. It follows that $\{p, q\}_S = 0$ for every $p, q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$: the Poisson bracket is identically zero in this case, which is a well known result of Kostant [Kos78].

Theorem 2.11. *The general formula for the Poisson bracket on the \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ is ($p, q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$)*

$$\{p, q\}_S = [p, q] + \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_t \in J^f} \sum_{n_1=0}^{2\delta(j_1)-1} \cdots \sum_{n_t=0}^{2\delta(j_t)-1} [p, q_{n_1}^{j_1}][q_{n_1}^{j_1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}] \cdots [q_{n_t}^{j_t}, q]^\sharp, \tag{2.37}$$

where $a^\sharp = \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^f}(a)$.

Proof. By (2.36), (2.35) and (2.27), we have $\{p, q\}_{\mathcal{S}} = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \{p, q\}_{\mathcal{S}}^{(t)}$, where

$$\{p, q\}_{\mathcal{S}}^{(t)}(r) = \left(p \mid \pi_{\mathfrak{g}^e} \circ (-\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} \right)^t ([q, r]).$$

Note that we can remove $\pi_{\mathfrak{g}^e}$ since, by assumption, $p \in \mathfrak{g}^f$. For $t = 0$ we get $\{p, q\}_{\mathcal{S}}^{(0)}(r) = (p \mid [q, r])$, i.e. $\{p, q\}_{\mathcal{S}}^{(0)} = [p, q]$. For $t \geq 1$ we have

$$\{p, q\}_{\mathcal{S}}^{(t)}(r) = \left(r \mid [p, (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]} \circ (-\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]}]^{t-1} ([q, r]) \right).$$

We can use (2.26) to rewrite the above equation as

$$\{p, q\}_{\mathcal{S}}^{(t)}(r) = \sum_{j_1 \in J^f} \sum_{n_1=0}^{2\delta(j_1)-1} ([p, q_{n_1}^{j_1}] \mid r) \left(q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} \mid (-\text{ad } r) \circ (\text{ad } f)^{-1} \circ \pi_{[f, \mathfrak{g}]}]^{t-1} ([q, r]) \right).$$

The general formula follows by an easy induction on t . □

Remark 2.12. Formula (2.37) appeared for the first time in [DS13].

Remark 2.13. The Poisson bracket (2.37) is homogeneous with respect to the conformal weight (cf. Section 3.2), which coincides with the so-called Kazhdan grading. In fact, the Poisson algebra $\mathbb{F}[\mathcal{S}]$ can be viewed as the associated graded (or “classical limit”) of the quantum finite W -algebra $W^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ with respect to the Kazhdan filtration [GG02]. (Here W , as opposed to \mathcal{W} , refers to “quantum” W -algebras.)

2.7. Twisted Slodowy slice

We can also consider the “twisted” Slodowy slice

$$\mathcal{S}_z = \psi(f + zx + \mathfrak{g}^e), \quad z \in \mathbb{F}.$$

Since $x \in \mathfrak{g}_0$, and all the preliminary results from Sections 2.3 and 2.5 hold for $r \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 0}$ (and not only for $r \in \mathfrak{g}^e$), we can repeat the same arguments that lead to Theorem 2.11 (replacing everywhere r by $zx + r$) to get the Poisson algebra structure on the algebra of polynomial functions $\mathcal{W}_z^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq S(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ on \mathcal{S}_z . We thus get the following “twisted” analogue of Theorem 2.11:

Theorem 2.14. *The general formula for the Poisson bracket on generators of the z -twisted classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}_z(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ is $(p, q \in \mathfrak{g}^f)$*

$$\begin{aligned} & \{p, q\}_{\mathcal{S}_z} \\ &= [p, q] + z(x \mid [p, q]) + \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \sum_{j_1, \dots, j_t \in J^f} \sum_{n_1=0}^{2\delta(j_1)-1} \cdots \sum_{n_t=0}^{2\delta(j_t)-1} ([p, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^{\sharp} + z(x \mid [p, q_{n_1}^{j_1}])) \\ & \quad \times ([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^{\sharp} + z(x \mid [q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}])) \cdots ([q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, q]^{\sharp} + z(x \mid [q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, q])). \end{aligned} \quad (2.38)$$

Note that all the z -twisted Poisson algebras $\mathcal{W}_z^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ are isomorphic for every $z \in \mathbb{F}$. Indeed (as Pasha Etingof pointed out), the automorphism $e^{\frac{1}{2}z \text{ad}^*(e)}$ of \mathfrak{g}^* maps $\mathcal{S} = \psi(f + \mathfrak{g}^e)$ to $\mathcal{S}_z = \psi(f + zx + \mathfrak{g}^e)$, hence it induces a Poisson algebra isomorphism

$\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{W}_z^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$. This algebra isomorphism is obtained as pullback of the map of Poisson manifolds $\phi : \mathcal{S}_z \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{S}$ given by

$$\phi : f + zx + r \mapsto e^{-\frac{1}{2}z \text{ad}_e}(f + zx + r) = f + r + \frac{1}{4}z^2e.$$

Hence, it maps the generators $q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$ (viewed as a linear function $(q|\cdot)$ on $\mathcal{S} \simeq \mathfrak{g}^e$) to

$$\phi^*(q) = q + \frac{1}{4}z^2(q|e). \tag{2.39}$$

As a consequence, we get the induced Poisson algebra isomorphism $\phi^* : \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq S(\mathfrak{g}^f) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{W}_z(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq S(\mathfrak{g}^f)$. In other words, we have

Corollary 2.15. *The map $\phi^* : \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq S(\mathfrak{g}^f) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{W}_z(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq S(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ defined on generators by (2.39) is a Poisson algebra isomorphism from the Poisson algebra $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq S(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ with Poisson bracket (2.37) to the Poisson algebra $\mathcal{W}_z(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq S(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ with Poisson bracket (2.38). In other words, (2.38) is unchanged if we replace zx by $\frac{1}{4}z^2e$.*

3. Classical affine \mathcal{W} -algebras $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$

In this section we recall the definition of classical affine \mathcal{W} -algebras $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ in the language of Poisson vertex algebras, following [DSKV13] (which is a development of [DS85]). We refer to [BDSK09] for the definition of Poisson vertex algebras (PVA) and their basic properties. We shall use the setup and notation of Section 2.4.

3.1. Construction of the classical affine \mathcal{W} -algebra

Let \mathfrak{g} be a simple finite-dimensional Lie algebra over the field \mathbb{F} with a non-degenerate symmetric invariant bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$. Given $s \in \mathfrak{g}$, we have a PVA structure on the algebra $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}) = S(\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g})$ of differential polynomials, with λ -bracket given on generators by

$$\{a \lambda b\}_z = [a, b] + (a|b)\lambda + z(s|[a, b]), \quad a, b \in \mathfrak{g}, \tag{3.1}$$

and extended to $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g})$ by the sesquilinearity axioms and the Leibniz rules. Here z is an element of the field \mathbb{F} .

We shall assume that s lies in \mathfrak{g}_d . In this case the $\mathbb{F}[\partial]$ -submodule $\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2} \subset \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g})$ is a Lie conformal subalgebra with the λ -bracket $\{a \lambda b\}_z = [a, b]$, $a, b \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}$ (it is independent of z , since s commutes with $\mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}$). Consider the differential subalgebra $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) = S(\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ of $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g})$, and denote by $\rho : \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ the differential algebra homomorphism defined on generators by

$$\rho(a) = \pi_{\leq 1/2}(a) + (f|a), \quad a \in \mathfrak{g}, \tag{3.2}$$

where $\pi_{\leq 1/2} : \mathfrak{g} \rightarrow \mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}$ denotes the projection with kernel $\mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1}$. Recall from [DSKV13] that we have a representation of the Lie conformal algebra $\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}$ on the differential subalgebra $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) \subset \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g})$ given by $(a \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}, g \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}))$

$$a \lambda_{\lambda}^{\rho} g = \rho\{a \lambda g\}_z \tag{3.3}$$

(note that the RHS is independent of z since, by assumption, $s \in Z(\mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2})$).

The classical \mathcal{W} -algebra is, by definition, the differential algebra

$$\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f) = \{g \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) \mid a_{\lambda}^{\rho} g = 0 \text{ for all } a \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}\}, \quad (3.4)$$

endowed with the PVA λ -bracket

$$\{g \lambda h\}_{z,\rho} = \rho\{g \lambda h\}_z, \quad g, h \in \mathcal{W}. \quad (3.5)$$

Theorem 3.1 ([DSKV13]).

- (a) Equation (3.3) defines a representation of the Lie conformal algebra $\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}$ on $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ by derivations (i.e. $a_{\lambda}^{\rho}(gh) = (a_{\lambda}^{\rho}g)h + (a_{\lambda}^{\rho}h)g$).
- (b) $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ is a differential subalgebra.
- (c) $\rho\{g \lambda \rho(h)\}_z = \rho\{g \lambda h\}_z$ and $\rho\{\rho(h) \lambda g\}_z = \rho\{h \lambda g\}_z$ for every $g \in \mathcal{W}$ and $h \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g})$.
- (d) $\rho\{g \lambda h\}_z \in \mathcal{W}[\lambda]$ for every $g, h \in \mathcal{W}$.
- (e) The λ -bracket $\{\cdot \lambda \cdot\}_{z,\rho} : \mathcal{W} \otimes \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{W}[\lambda]$ given by (3.5) defines a PVA structure on \mathcal{W} .

3.2. Structure theorem for classical affine \mathcal{W} -algebras

In the algebra $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ of differential polynomials we introduce the grading by *conformal weight*, denoted by $\Delta \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, defined as follows. For $a \in \mathfrak{g}$ such that $[x, a] = \delta(a)a$, we let $\Delta(a) = 1 - \delta(a)$. For a monomial $g = a_1^{(m_1)} \dots a_s^{(m_s)}$, a product of derivatives of $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvectors $a_i \in \mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}$, we define its conformal weight as

$$\Delta(g) = \Delta(a_1) + \dots + \Delta(a_s) + m_1 + \dots + m_s. \quad (3.6)$$

Thus we get the conformal weight space decomposition

$$\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) = \bigoplus_{\Delta \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}_+} \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})\{\Delta\}.$$

For example $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})\{0\} = \mathbb{F}$, $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})\{1/2\} = \mathfrak{g}_{1/2}$, and $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})\{1\} = \mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus S^2(\mathfrak{g}_{1/2})$.

Theorem 3.2 ([DSKV13]). Consider the PVA $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ with the λ -bracket $\{\cdot \lambda \cdot\}_{z,\rho}$ defined by (3.5).

- (a) For every element $q \in \mathfrak{g}_{1-\Delta}^f$ there exists a (not necessarily unique) element $w \in \mathcal{W}\{\Delta\} = \mathcal{W} \cap \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})\{\Delta\}$ of the form $w = q + g$, where

$$g = \sum b_1^{(m_1)} \dots b_s^{(m_s)} \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})\{\Delta\} \quad (3.7)$$

is a sum of products of derivatives of $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvectors $b_i \in \mathfrak{g}_{1-\Delta_i} \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}$ such that

$$\Delta_1 + \dots + \Delta_s + m_1 + \dots + m_s = \Delta \quad \text{and} \quad s + m_1 + \dots + m_s > 1.$$

- (b) Let $\{w_j = q_j + g_j\}_{j \in J^f}$ be any collection of elements in \mathcal{W} as in (a). (Recall from Section 2.4 that $\{q_j\}_{j \in J^f}$ is a basis of \mathfrak{g}^f consisting of $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvectors.) Then the differential subalgebra $\mathcal{W} \subset \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ is the algebra of differential polynomials in the variables $\{w_j\}_{j \in J^f}$. The algebra \mathcal{W} is a graded associative algebra, graded by the conformal weights defined in (3.6): $\mathcal{W} = \mathbb{F} \oplus \mathcal{W}\{1\} \oplus \mathcal{W}\{3/2\} \oplus \mathcal{W}\{2\} \oplus \mathcal{W}\{5/2\} \oplus \dots$.

4. Generators of the \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$

Recall the first of the direct sum decompositions (2.17). By assumption, the elements $q_j^0 = q_j, j \in J^f$, form a basis of \mathfrak{g}^f , and by construction the elements $q_j^n, (j, n) \in J$, with $n \geq 1$, form a basis of $[e, \mathfrak{g}]$ (here we are using the notation from Section 2.4). Since $\mathfrak{g}^f \subset \mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}$, we have the corresponding direct sum decomposition

$$\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2} = \mathfrak{g}^f \oplus [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}]. \tag{4.1}$$

It follows that the algebra $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ of differential polynomials admits the direct sum decomposition

$$\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) = \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f) \oplus \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}, \tag{4.2}$$

where $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ is the algebra of differential polynomials over \mathfrak{g}^f , and $\langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$ is the differential ideal of $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ generated by $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}]$.

As a consequence of Theorem 3.2, we get the following result:

Corollary 4.1. *For every $q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$ there exists a unique element $w = w(q) \in \mathcal{W}$ of the form $w = q + r$, where $r \in \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$. Moreover, if $q \in \mathfrak{g}_{1-\Delta}$, then $w(q)$ lies in $\mathcal{W}\{\Delta\}$ and r is of the form (3.7). Consequently, \mathcal{W} coincides with the algebra of differential polynomials in the variables $w_j = w(q_j), j \in J^f$.*

Proof. We prove the existence of an element $w(q) = q + r$ with $q \in \mathfrak{g}_{1-\Delta}^f$ and $r \in \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$ by induction on Δ . For $\Delta = 1$, an element w given by Theorem 3.2(a) has the form

$$w = q + \sum b_1 b_2 \tag{4.3}$$

with $b_1, b_2 \in \mathfrak{g}_{1/2}$. Since $\mathfrak{g}_{1/2} = [e, \mathfrak{g}_{-1/2}]$, the element w is of the desired form. For $\Delta > 1$, again by Theorem 3.2(a) we have an element $w \in \mathcal{W}$ of the form $w = q + g$ with g as in (3.7). We decompose g according to the direct sum decomposition (4.2): $g = a + b$, where

$$a = \sum c_{j_1 \dots j_s}^{m_1 \dots m_s} (\partial^{m_1} q_{j_1}) \dots (\partial^{m_s} q_{j_s}) \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f) \tag{4.4}$$

and $b \in \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$. Each summand in (4.4) has conformal weight Δ , therefore each q_j has conformal weight strictly smaller than Δ . Hence, by inductive assumption, there is $w_j \in \mathcal{W}$ of the form $q_j + r_j$ with $r_j \in \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$. But then, letting

$$A = \sum c_{j_1 \dots j_s}^{m_1 \dots m_s} (\partial^{m_1} w_{j_1}) \dots (\partial^{m_s} w_{j_s}) \in \mathcal{W},$$

we get $A - a \in \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$. Therefore, $w - A$ is an element of \mathcal{W} of the desired form.

Next, we claim that

$$\mathcal{W} \cap \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})} = 0. \tag{4.5}$$

Let us fix, by the existence part, a collection of elements $w_j = q_j + r_j$, where $r_j \in \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$, for $j \in J^f$. By Theorem 3.2(b), \mathcal{W} is the algebra of differential polynomials in the variables w_j . Take an element

$$\sum c_{j_1 \dots j_s}^{m_1 \dots m_s} (\partial^{m_1} w_{j_1}) \dots (\partial^{m_s} w_{j_s}) \in \mathcal{W} \cap \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}.$$

After projecting onto $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)$, according to the direct sum decomposition (4.2), we get

$$\sum c_{j_1 \dots j_s}^{m_1 \dots m_s} (\partial^{m_1} q_{j_1}) \dots (\partial^{m_s} q_{j_s}) = 0.$$

Hence, all the coefficients $c_{j_1 \dots j_s}^{m_1 \dots m_s}$ must be zero, proving (4.5). The uniqueness of $w(q) = q + r \in \mathcal{W}$ with $r \in \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$ follows immediately from (4.5). \square

Consider the direct sum decomposition (4.2), and let $\pi : \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ be the projection onto the first summand. According to Corollary 4.1, we have an injective map $w : \mathfrak{g}^f \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}$ extending to a differential algebra isomorphism $w : \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{W}$ such that

$$\pi \circ w = \mathbb{1}_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)}. \tag{4.6}$$

For $q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$, we have $w(q) = q + \widetilde{r}(q)$, where $\widetilde{r}(q) \in \langle [e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \rangle_{\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})}$. The element $\widetilde{r}(q)$ can be uniquely expanded in the form

$$\widetilde{r}(q) = r(q) + r^2(q) + r^3(q) + \dots = r(q) + r^{\geq 2}(q), \tag{4.7}$$

where $r^n(q) \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f) S^n(\mathbb{F}[\partial][e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}])$ (due to (4.2)).

Remark 4.2. In [DSKV14] we computed the generators of the \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ for the minimal and short nilpotent elements f , and all the expressions obtained there are of the form described above.

The following theorem gives an explicit formula for the first summand $r(q)$ in (4.7).

Theorem 4.3. For $q \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f$, the unique element $w = w(q) \in \mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ given by Corollary 4.1 has the form $w(q) = q + r(q) + r^{\geq 2}(q)$ as in (4.7), where the “linear” term $r(q)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} r(q) = & \sum_{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k_1}} ([q, q_n^j]^\sharp - (q|q_n^j)\partial) q_j^{n+1} \\ & + \sum_{\substack{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k \\ 1/2 \leq k_2 \leq k_1 - 1}} \sum_{\substack{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1} \\ (j_2, n_2) \in J_{-k_2}}} ([q, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp - (q|q_{n_1}^{j_1})\partial)([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}|q_{n_2}^{j_2})\partial) q_{j_2}^{n_2+1} \\ & + \dots \end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

In this formula, the next term is a summation over indices k_1, k_2, k_3 such that $1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k$, $1/2 \leq k_2 \leq k_1 - 1$ and $1/2 \leq k_3 \leq k_2 - 1$, and over indices $(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1}$, $(j_2, n_2) \in J_{-k_2}$, $(j_3, n_3) \in J_{-k_3}$.

Lemma 4.4. For $h, k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, $(i, m) \in J_{-h}$ and $(j, n) \in J_{-k}$, we have

$$\rho\{q_m^i \lambda q_j^n\}_z = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } h - k > 1, \\ \delta_{i,j} \delta_{n,m+1} & \text{if } h - k = 1, \\ [q_m^i, q_j^n] + \delta_{i,j} \delta_{m,n} \lambda + z(s[[q_m^i, q_j^n]]) & \text{if } h - k \leq 1/2. \end{cases} \quad (4.9)$$

Proof. This follows immediately from the definitions. \square

Lemma 4.5. If $r \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)\mathbb{F}[\partial][e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}] \subset \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ is such that

$$\pi\rho\{a \lambda r\}_z = 0 \quad \text{for all } a \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}, \quad (4.10)$$

then $r = 0$.

Proof. Recall that, for $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ with $1/2 \leq k \leq d$, a basis of $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{-k}]$ is $\{q_j^{n+1}\}$, where $(j, n) \in J_{-k}$. Hence, any element $r \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)\mathbb{F}[\partial][e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}]$ has the form

$$r = \sum_{1/2 \leq k \leq d} \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}} \sum_{p=0}^N A_{p,j,n} \partial^p q_j^{n+1} \quad \text{where } A_{p,j,n} \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f). \quad (4.11)$$

Suppose, for contradiction, that $r \neq 0$, and let $K \geq 1/2$ be the largest value of k with non-zero contribution in the sum (4.11). For $(i, m) \in J_{-K}$ and $(j, n) \in J_{-k}$ (so that $(j, n + 1) \in J_{-k+1}$) we have, by (4.9),

$$\rho\{q_m^i \lambda q_j^{n+1}\}_z = \begin{cases} \delta_{i,j} \delta_{n,m} & \text{if } k = K, \\ 0 & \text{if } k < K. \end{cases}$$

Taking $a = q_m^i \in \mathfrak{g}_K$ in (4.10), we thus get

$$0 = \pi\rho\{q_m^i \lambda r\}_z = \sum_{1/2 \leq k \leq d} \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}} \sum_{p=0}^N A_{p,j,n} (\lambda + \partial)^p \pi\rho\{q_m^i \lambda q_j^{n+1}\}_z = \sum_{p=0}^N A_{p,i,m} \lambda^p.$$

Hence, $A_{p,i,m} = 0$ for all $(i, m) \in J_{-K}$, contradicting the assumption that $r \neq 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.3. By the definition (3.4) of the \mathcal{W} -algebra, we have

$$\rho\{a \lambda w\}_z = \rho\{a \lambda (q + r(q) + r^{\geq 2}(q))\}_z = 0 \quad \text{for all } a \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}.$$

On the other hand, by the left Leibniz rule and the definition of the projection map $\pi : \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)$, we clearly have $\pi\rho\{a \lambda r^{\geq 2}(q)\}_z = 0$. Therefore, thanks to Lemma 4.5, it suffices to prove that the element $r(q) \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)\mathbb{F}[\partial][e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}]$ given by (4.8) satisfies the equation

$$\pi\rho\{a \lambda (q + r(q))\}_z = 0 \quad \text{for all } a \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}. \quad (4.12)$$

Let $h \geq 1/2$ and $(i, m) \in J_{-h}$. For $q \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f$ we have

$$\pi\rho\{q_m^i \lambda q\}_z = [q_m^i, q]^\sharp + (q_m^i | q) \lambda. \quad (4.13)$$

Furthermore, by (4.9), for $k \geq 1/2$ and $(j, n) \in J_{-k}$, we have

$$\pi\rho\{q_m^i \lambda q_j^{n+1}\}_z = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } h > k \text{ or } h = k - 1/2, \\ \delta_{i,j} \delta_{n,m} & \text{if } h = k, \\ [q_m^i, q_j^{n+1}]^\sharp + (q_m^i | q_j^{n+1}) \lambda & \text{if } h \leq k - 1. \end{cases} \quad (4.14)$$

Recalling the definition (4.8) of $r(q)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi\rho\{q_m^i \lambda r(q)\}_z &= \sum_{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k_1}} ([q, q_n^j]^\sharp - (q | q_n^j)(\partial + \lambda)) \pi\rho\{q_m^i \lambda q_j^{n+1}\}_z \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k \\ 1/2 \leq k_2 \leq k_1 - 1}} \sum_{\substack{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1} \\ (j_2, n_2) \in J_{-k_2}}} ([q, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp - (q | q_{n_1}^{j_1})(\partial + \lambda)) \\ &\quad \times ([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} | q_{n_2}^{j_2})(\partial + \lambda)) \pi\rho\{q_m^i \lambda q_{j_2}^{n_2+1}\}_z + \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

By (4.14), the first sum on the RHS of (4.15) is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} &([q, q_m^i]^\sharp - (q | q_m^i) \lambda) \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k \\ (h \leq k_1 - 1)}} \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k_1}} ([q, q_n^j]^\sharp - (q | q_n^j)(\partial + \lambda)) ([q_m^i, q_j^{n+1}]^\sharp + (q_m^i | q_j^{n+1}) \lambda). \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

Similarly, the second sum on the RHS of (4.15) is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\substack{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k \\ (h \leq k_1 - 1)}} \sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1}} ([q, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp - (q | q_{n_1}^{j_1})(\partial + \lambda)) ([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_m^i]^\sharp - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} | q_m^i) \lambda) \\ &\quad + \sum_{\substack{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k \\ 1/2 \leq k_2 \leq k_1 - 1 \\ (h \leq k_2 - 1)}} \sum_{\substack{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1} \\ (j_2, n_2) \in J_{-k_2}}} ([q, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp - (q | q_{n_1}^{j_1})(\partial + \lambda)) \\ &\quad \times ([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} | q_{n_2}^{j_2})(\partial + \lambda)) ([q_m^i, q_{j_2}^{n_2+1}]^\sharp + (q_m^i | q_{j_2}^{n_2+1}) \lambda). \end{aligned} \quad (4.17)$$

The RHS of (4.13) is opposite to the first term in (4.16). The second term in (4.16) is opposite to the first sum in (4.17), etc. We conclude that (4.12) holds. \square

We can rewrite (4.8) in a more compact form. For $h, k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, we introduce the notation

$$h < k \quad \text{if and only if} \quad h \leq k - 1. \quad (4.18)$$

Also, for $s \geq 1$, we denote $\vec{k} = (k_1, \dots, k_s) \in (\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z})^s$ and $J_{-\vec{k}} := J_{-k_1} \times \dots \times J_{-k_s}$. Thus, an element $(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}$ is an s -tuple with

$$(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1}, \dots, (j_s, n_s) \in J_{-k_s}. \quad (4.19)$$

With this notation, (4.8) can be equivalently rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned}
 w(q_{j_0}) &= q_{j_0} + \sum_{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1}} ([q_{j_0}, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp - (q_{j_0} | q_{n_1}^{j_1}) \partial) q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} \\
 &+ \sum_{1/2 \leq k_2 < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} ([q_{j_0}, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp - (q_{j_0} | q_{n_1}^{j_1}) \partial) ([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} | q_{n_2}^{j_2}) \partial) q_{j_2}^{n_2+1} \\
 &\quad + \dots + r^{\geq 2}(q_{j_0}) \\
 &= \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \sum_{1/2 \leq k_s < \dots < k_1 \leq k} \prod_{\alpha=0}^{s-1} ([q_{j_\alpha}^{n_\alpha+1}, q_{n_{\alpha+1}}^{j_{\alpha+1}}]^\sharp - (q_{j_\alpha}^{n_\alpha+1} | q_{n_{\alpha+1}}^{j_{\alpha+1}}) \partial) \cdot q_{j_s}^{n_s+1} + r^{\geq 2}(q_{j_0}),
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4.20}$$

where, on the RHS, we let $n_0 = -1$ and the product is taken in the increasing order of α (the factors do not commute).

Now we rewrite (4.20) in some special cases. For $j_0 \in J_0^f$ (i.e. $\Delta = 1$), we have a non-zero contribution to the RHS of (4.20) only for $s = 0$. Hence, in this case, (4.20) gives

$$w(q_{j_0}) = q_{j_0} + r^{\geq 2}(q_{j_0}),$$

in agreement with (4.3). For $j_0 \in J_{-1/2}^f$ (i.e. $\Delta = 3/2$), we have a non-zero contribution to the RHS of (4.20) only for $s = 0$ or 1, and for $s = 1$ we must have $k_1 = 1/2$. Hence, in this case, (4.20) gives

$$w(q_{j_0}) = q_{j_0} - \partial q_{j_0}^1 + \sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-1/2}} [q_{j_0}, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} + r^{\geq 2}(q_{j_0}).$$

For $j_0 \in J_{-1}^f$ (i.e. $\Delta = 2$), again we have a non-zero contribution to the RHS of (4.20) only for $s = 0$ or 1, and for $s = 1$ we must have $k_1 = 1/2$ or 1. Hence, (4.20) gives

$$w(q_{j_0}) = q_{j_0} - \partial q_{j_0}^1 + \sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-1/2} \sqcup J_{-1}} [q_{j_0}, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} + r^{\geq 2}(q_{j_0}).$$

For arbitrary $j_0 \in J_{-k}^f$ (corresponding to conformal weight $\Delta = k + 1$), we can write the first few summands of (4.20) more explicitly. The term corresponding to $s = 0$ is q_{j_0} . The term corresponding to $s = 1$ is

$$\sum_{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1}} [q_{j_0}, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} - \partial q_{j_0}^1.$$

Finally, the term corresponding to $s = 2$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{1/2 \leq k_2 < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{\substack{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1} \\ (j_2, n_2) \in J_{-k_2}}} [q_{j_0}, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp [q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp q_{j_2}^{n_2+1} + \partial^2 q_{j_0}^2 \\
 &- \sum_{1/2 \leq k_2 \leq k-1} \sum_{(j_2, n_2) \in J_{-k_2}} \partial ([q_{j_0}^1, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp q_{j_2}^{n_2+1}) - \sum_{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1}} [q_{j_0}, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp \partial q_{j_1}^{n_1+2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

5. Explicit formula for the PVA structure of $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$

Proposition 5.1. *For $i_0 \in J_{-h}^f$ and $j_0 \in J_{-k}^f$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \{w(q_{i_0}) \lambda w(q_{j_0})\}_{z,\rho} &= \sum_{s,t=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{1/2 \leq h_s < \dots < h_1 \leq h \\ 1/2 \leq k_t < \dots < k_1 \leq k}} \sum_{\substack{(\vec{i}, \vec{m}) \in J_{-h} \\ (\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-k}}} (-1)^s \\ &\times \prod_{\beta=0}^{t-1} (w([q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1}, q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1} | q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}})(\lambda + \partial)) \\ &\times (w([q_{i_s}^{m_s+1}, q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}]^\sharp) + (f|[q_{i_s}^{m_s+1}, q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}]) \\ &\quad + (q_{i_s}^{m_s+1} | q_{j_t}^{n_t+1})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[q_{i_s}^{m_s+1}, q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}])) \\ &\times \prod_{\alpha=0}^{s-1} (w([q_{m_{s-\alpha}}^{i_{s-\alpha}}, q_{i_{s-\alpha-1}}^{m_{s-\alpha-1}+1}]^\sharp) - (q_{m_{s-\alpha}}^{i_{s-\alpha}} | q_{i_{s-\alpha-1}}^{m_{s-\alpha-1}+1})(\lambda + \partial)), \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

where the products are taken in the increasing order of the indices α and β .

Proof. According to Corollary 4.1, the maps $w : \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ and $\pi|_{\mathcal{W}} : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ are inverse to each other. Hence, in order to compute $\{w(q_{i_0}) \lambda w(q_{j_0})\}_{z,\rho} \in \mathcal{W}[\lambda]$, we can first compute

$$\pi \rho \{w(q_{i_0}) \lambda w(q_{j_0})\}_z \in \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f),$$

and then apply the differential algebra isomorphism $w : \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f) \rightarrow \mathcal{W}$ to the result. On the other hand, it is clear from the Leibniz rules and the definition of the map $\pi : \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}^f)$ that, in the expansions $w(q_{i_0}) = q_{i_0} + r(q_{i_0}) + r^{\geq 2}(q_{i_0})$ and $w(q_{j_0}) = q_{j_0} + r(q_{j_0}) + r^{\geq 2}(q_{j_0})$ (cf. (4.7)), the terms $r^{\geq 2}(q_{i_0})$ and $r^{\geq 2}(q_{j_0})$ give no contribution. Moreover, by (4.20) we get, using the Leibniz rules and the definition of π ,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi \{w(q_{i_0}) \lambda w(q_{j_0})\}_{z,\rho} &= \sum_{s,t=0}^{\infty} \sum_{\substack{1/2 \leq h_s < \dots < h_1 \leq h \\ 1/2 \leq k_t < \dots < k_1 \leq k}} \sum_{\substack{(\vec{i}, \vec{m}) \in J_{-h} \\ (\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-k}}} \prod_{\beta=0}^{t-1} (([q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1}, q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1} | q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}})(\lambda + \partial)) \\ &\times \pi \rho \{q_{i_s}^{m_s+1} \lambda + \partial q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}\}_{z \rightarrow} \prod_{\alpha=s-1}^0 (([q_{i_\alpha}^{m_\alpha+1}, q_{m_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}}]^\sharp) - (q_{i_\alpha}^{m_\alpha+1} | q_{m_{\alpha+1}}^{i_{\alpha+1}})(-\lambda - \partial)), \end{aligned}$$

where the second product is taken in the decreasing order of α . Equation (5.1) is the result of applying the map w to both sides of this equation. In the third line and further on, the arrow means that ∂ is moved to the right. □

Formula (5.1) has the advantage of being manifestly skewsymmetric. Indeed, when replacing λ by $-\lambda - \partial$ on the RHS of (5.1), all the factors have to be put in reverse order. It can be simplified by bringing it to the form similar to (2.37), at the price of losing the manifest skewsymmetry. For this, we will need the following result.

Lemma 5.2. For every $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ with $-d \leq k \leq d$, we have

$$\sum_{(i,m) \in J_{k-1}} q_i^{m+1} \otimes q_m^i = - \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}} q_n^j \otimes q_j^{n+1} \in [e, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}] \otimes [e, \mathfrak{g}_{-k}]. \tag{5.2}$$

Proof. First, we prove that both the LHS and the RHS of (5.2) lie in $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}] \otimes [e, \mathfrak{g}_{-k}]$. By assumption, $\{q_n^j\}_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}}$ is a basis of $\mathfrak{g}_k = [e, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}] \oplus \mathfrak{g}_k^f$. On the other hand, for $q_n^j \in \mathfrak{g}_k^f$, we have $q_j^n \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^e$, and therefore $q_j^{n+1} = \text{const} \cdot [e, q_j^n] = 0$. Hence, only the basis elements q_n^j in $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}]$ give a non-zero contribution to $\sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}} q_n^j \otimes q_j^{n+1}$, which therefore lies in $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}] \otimes [e, \mathfrak{g}_{-k}]$. The same argument applies to the LHS of (5.2).

Note that the space $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}]$ is non-degenerately paired by the bilinear form $(\cdot | \cdot)$ to $[f, \mathfrak{g}_{-k+1}]$, and the space $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{-k}]$ is non-degenerately paired to $[f, \mathfrak{g}_k]$. In fact, the elements $\{q_i^{m+1}\}_{(i,m) \in J_{k-1}}$ form a basis of $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}]$, and $\{q_{m+1}^i\}_{(i,m) \in J_{k-1}}$ is the dual basis of $[f, \mathfrak{g}_{-k+1}]$. Similarly, $\{q_j^{n+1}\}_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}}$ form a basis of $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{-k}]$, and $\{q_{n+1}^j\}_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}}$ is the dual basis of $[f, \mathfrak{g}_k]$. Hence, we have the following completeness relations:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{(i,m) \in J_{k-1}} ([f, a] | q_i^{m+1}) q_{m+1}^i &= [f, a] \quad \text{for every } a \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k+1}, \\ \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}} ([f, b] | q_j^{n+1}) q_{n+1}^j &= [f, b] \quad \text{for every } b \in \mathfrak{g}_k. \end{aligned} \tag{5.3}$$

Since both the LHS and the RHS of (5.2) lie in $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{k-1}] \otimes [e, \mathfrak{g}_{-k}]$, to prove the equality in (5.2) it suffices to show that, for every $a \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k+1}$ and $b \in \mathfrak{g}_k$, we have

$$\sum_{(i,m) \in J_{k-1}} ([f, a] | q_i^{m+1}) ([f, b] | q_m^i) = - \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-k}} ([f, a] | q_n^j) ([f, b] | q_j^{n+1}). \tag{5.4}$$

But by the invariance of the bilinear form and the completeness relations (5.3), both sides of (5.4) are equal to $([a, f] | b)$. \square

Theorem 5.3. For $a \in \mathfrak{g}_{-h}^f$ and $b \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{w(a) \lambda w(b)\}_{z,\rho} &= w([a, b]) + (a|b)\lambda + z(s|[a, b]) \\ &- \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \sum_{-h+1 \leq k_t < \dots < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} (w([b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp) - (b|q_{n_1}^{j_1})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}])) \\ &\quad \times (w([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}|q_{n_2}^{j_2})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}])) \dots \\ &\quad \dots \times (w([q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}|q_{n_t}^{j_t})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}])) \\ &\quad \times (w([q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a]^\sharp) - (q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}|a)\lambda + z(s|[q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a])). \end{aligned} \tag{5.5}$$

Note that in each summand of (5.5) the z term can be non-zero at most in one factor. In fact, z may occur in the first factor only for $k_1 \leq 0$, in the second factor only for $k_1 \geq 1$ and $k_2 \leq -1$, in the third factor only for $k_2 \geq 1$ and $k_3 \leq -1$, and so on, and it may

occur in the last factor only for $k_t \geq 1$. Since these conditions are mutually exclusive, the expression on the RHS of (5.5) is linear in z .

Proof of Theorem 5.3. By Lemma 5.2, we have, for $\alpha = 0, \dots, s - 1$,

$$\sum_{(i_{s-\alpha}, m_{s-\alpha}) \in J_{-h_{s-\alpha}}} q_{i_{s-\alpha}}^{m_{s-\alpha}+1} \otimes q_{m_{s-\alpha}}^{i_{s-\alpha}} = - \sum_{(j_{t+1+\alpha}, n_{t+1+\alpha}) \in J_{-k_{t+1+\alpha}}} q_{n_{t+1+\alpha}}^{j_{t+1+\alpha}} \otimes q_{j_{t+1+\alpha}}^{n_{t+1+\alpha}+1},$$

where $k_{t+1+\alpha} = -h_{s-\alpha} + 1$. Also, the inequalities $1/2 \leq h_s < \dots < h_1 \leq h$ translate, in terms of the new indices k_{t+1}, \dots, k_{t+s} , to

$$-h + 1 \leq k_{t+s} < k_{t+s-1} < \dots < k_{t+2} < k_{t+1} \leq 1/2.$$

Hence, formula (5.1) can be rewritten as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \{w(q_{i_0})_\lambda w(q_{j_0})\}_{z,\rho} &= - \sum_{s,t=0}^\infty \sum_{\substack{1/2 \leq k_t < \dots < k_1 \leq k \\ -h+1 \leq k_{t+s} < \dots < k_{t+1} \leq 1/2}} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} \\ &\prod_{\beta=0}^{t-1} (w([q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1}, q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1} | q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}})(\lambda + \vartheta)) \\ &\times (w([q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}]^\sharp) - (f|[q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}, q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}]) \\ &\quad - (q_{j_t}^{n_t+1} | q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}})(\lambda + \vartheta) + z(s|[q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}])) \\ &\times \prod_{\alpha=0}^{s-1} (w([q_{j_{t+1+\alpha}}^{n_{t+1+\alpha}+1}, q_{n_{t+2+\alpha}}^{j_{t+2+\alpha}}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_{t+1+\alpha}}^{n_{t+1+\alpha}+1} | q_{n_{t+2+\alpha}}^{j_{t+2+\alpha}})(\lambda + \vartheta)), \end{aligned} \tag{5.6}$$

where we let $q_{n_{t+s+1}}^{j_{t+s+1}} = q_{i_0}$ in the last factor. First, recall that $q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}} \in \mathfrak{g}_{k_{t+1}}$ and $q_{j_t}^{n_t+1} \in [e, \mathfrak{g}_{-k_t}] \subset \mathfrak{g}_{-k_t+1}$. Since, by assumption, $s \in \mathfrak{g}_d$, it follows that $(s|[q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}])$ can be non-zero only if $k_t \geq 1$ and $k_{t+1} \leq -1$. Therefore, the coefficient of z in (5.6) is the same as the coefficient of z in (5.5) (for $a = q_{i_0}$ and $b = q_{j_0}$).

Next, we study formula (5.6) when $z = 0$. We consider separately the two contributions to the RHS of (5.6): the one in which the term $(f|[q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}, q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}])$ enters, and the remainder. For the first contribution, we note that

$$(f|[q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}, q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}]) = (q_{n_{t+1}+1}^{j_{t+1}} | q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}) = \delta_{j_t, j_{t+1}} \delta_{n_t, n_{t+1}}.$$

Therefore, the term on the RHS of (5.6) in which $(f|[q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}, q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}])$ enters is (letting $\ell = t + s - 1$ and $q_{n_\ell}^{j_\ell} = q_{i_0}$)

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \sum_{\ell=0}^\infty \sum_{t=0}^\ell \sum_{\substack{-h+1 \leq k_\ell < \dots < k_1 \leq k \\ k_t=1/2}} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} \\ &\prod_{\beta=0}^{\ell-1} (w([q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1}, q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1} | q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}})(\lambda + \vartheta)). \end{aligned} \tag{5.7}$$

Next, note that, if $k_t \geq 1/2$ and $k_{t+1} \leq 1/2$, then either $k_{t+1} < k_t$, or (k_t, k_{t+1}) is one of the following three pairs: $(1/2, 0)$, $(1/2, 1/2)$, $(1, 1/2)$. But in all these three cases, we have $[q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}]^\sharp = 0$ and $(q_{j_t}^{n_t+1} | q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}) = 0$. Therefore, the contribution to the RHS of (5.6) in which the term $(f | [q_{n_{t+1}}^{j_{t+1}}, q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}])$ does not enter is (letting $\ell = t + s$)

$$-\sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{t=0}^{\ell} \sum_{\substack{-h+1 \leq k_\ell < \dots < k_1 \leq k \\ k_{t+1} \leq 1/2 \leq k_t}} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} \prod_{\beta=0}^{\ell-1} (w([q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1}, q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1} | q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}})(\lambda + \partial)). \tag{5.8}$$

The sum over the indices \vec{k} in (5.8) has terms in which $k_{t+1} < 1/2 < k_t$, terms in which $k_{t+1} < 1/2 = k_t$, and terms in which $k_{t+1} = 1/2 < k_t$. Each of the last two types of terms give the same contribution as (5.7) but with opposite sign. Hence, combining (5.6) and (5.7) we get

$$-\sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \sum_{-h+1 \leq k_\ell < \dots < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} \prod_{\beta=0}^{\ell-1} (w([q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1}, q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_\beta}^{n_\beta+1} | q_{n_{\beta+1}}^{j_{\beta+1}})(\lambda + \partial)),$$

which is the same as the RHS of (5.5) for $z = 0$. □

Remark 5.4. Let $\zeta \in \mathfrak{g}^e$. Consider the differential algebra automorphism of $\mathcal{W} = S(\mathbb{F}[\partial]w(\mathfrak{g}^f))$ defined, on generators, by

$$w(a) \mapsto w(a) + (\zeta | a), \quad a \in \mathfrak{g}^f.$$

(We could let ζ be an arbitrary element of \mathfrak{g} , but for $\zeta \in [f, \mathfrak{g}]$ this map is the identity map.) Under this automorphism, the PVA λ -bracket $\{\cdot, \cdot\}_{z=0, \rho}$ is mapped to the following deformed λ -bracket:

$$\begin{aligned} \{w(a) \lambda w(b)\}^\zeta &= w([a, b]) + (a | b)\lambda + (\zeta | [a, b]) \\ &= -\sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \sum_{-h+1 \leq k_t < \dots < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} (w([b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp) - (b | q_{n_1}^{j_1})(\lambda + \partial) + (\zeta | [b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}])) \\ &\quad \times (w([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} | q_{n_2}^{j_2})(\lambda + \partial) + (\zeta | [q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}])) \dots \\ &\quad \dots (w([q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1} | q_{n_t}^{j_t})(\lambda + \partial) + (\zeta | [q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}])) \\ &\quad \times (w([q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a]^\sharp) - (q_{j_t}^{n_t+1} | a)\lambda + (\zeta | [q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a])). \end{aligned} \tag{5.9}$$

This λ -bracket with $\zeta = zs$ coincides with the λ -bracket (5.5). This proves, in particular, that classical \mathcal{W} -algebras are isomorphic for different choices of $z \in \mathbb{F}$. In fact, the λ -brackets $\{\cdot, \cdot\}^\zeta$ define a family of isomorphic PVA's parametrized by $\zeta \in \mathfrak{g}^e$. However the dependence on ζ is in general non-linear. As we pointed out after Theorem 5.3, for $\zeta = zs$ and $s \in \mathfrak{g}_d$ the λ -bracket (5.9) is linear in z . Hence, in this case, we get a compatible family of PVA's parametrized by elements of \mathfrak{g}_d .

6. Special cases

6.1. Elements of conformal weight 1

Consider the case when either a or b lies in \mathfrak{g}_0^f , which corresponds to a generator $w(a)$ or $w(b)$ of $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ of conformal weight $\Delta = 1$. Since $\mathfrak{g}_0^f = \mathfrak{g}_0^e$, if $a \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f$ and $n_t \geq 0$, we have $[q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a]^\sharp = 0$ and $(q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}|a) = 0$. For the first equation we have used the fact that

$$[[e, \mathfrak{g}], \mathfrak{g}^e] \subset [e, \mathfrak{g}]. \tag{6.1}$$

Hence, the sum on the RHS of (5.5) is zero in this case. The case when $b \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f$ can be derived by skewsymmetry, or by the fact that, thanks to Lemma 5.2, we also have $\sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-h_1}} [b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp \otimes q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} = 0$ and $\sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-h_1}} (b|q_{n_1}^{j_1}) \otimes q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} = 0$.

In conclusion, if either a or b lies in \mathfrak{g}_0^f , we have

$$\{w(a)_\lambda w(b)\}_{z,\rho} = w([a, b]) + (a|b)\lambda + z(s|[a, b]). \tag{6.2}$$

In particular, the map w restricts to an injective PVA homomorphism $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_0^f) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{W}$. Furthermore, (6.2) defines a representation of the Lie conformal algebra $\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g}_0^f$ on $\mathbb{F}[\partial]U_k$, where $U_k = \{b + z(s|b) \mid b \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f\}$ and $k \geq 1/2$. (Explicitly, this representation is given by $a_\lambda (b + z(s|b)) = [a, b] + z(s|[a, b])$ for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f, b \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f$, and extended by sesquilinearity.)

6.2. Elements of conformal weight 3/2

Consider the case when $a, b \in \mathfrak{g}_{-1/2}^f$, corresponding to generators $w(a)$ and $w(b)$ of \mathcal{W} of conformal weight $\Delta = 3/2$. In this case the sum over the indices \vec{k} is non-empty only for $t = 1$, and in this case we must have $k_1 = 1/2$. Moreover, it is easy to check, using Lemmas 2.6 and 5.2, that

$$\sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-1/2}} (a|q_n^j)q_j^{n+1} = \sum_{j \in J_{-1/2}^f} (a|q^j)q_j^1 = -[e, a], \quad \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-1/2}} (a|q_j^{n+1})q_n^j = [e, a].$$

In conclusion, for $a, b \in \mathfrak{g}_{-1/2}^f$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \{w(a)_\lambda w(b)\}_{z,\rho} &= w([a, b]) + (\partial + 2\lambda)w([a, [e, b]]^\sharp) - (e|[a, b])\lambda^2 \\ &\quad + \sum_{(j,n) \in J_{-1/2}} w([a, q_n^j]^\sharp)w([q_j^{n+1}, b]^\sharp) + z(s|[a, b]). \end{aligned} \tag{6.3}$$

Equation (6.3) is the same as [DSKV14, Eq. (3.11)] (cf. [Suh13]).

6.3. Generator $w(f)$

Next, we consider the case when $a = f$ (for which $h = 1$). In this case $[f, b] = 0$ and $(f|b) = 0$ for every $b \in \mathfrak{g}^f$. For $t \geq 1$ we have, by Lemma 2.6(i),

$$[q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, f]^\sharp = (q_{j_t}^{n_t})^\sharp = \delta_{k_t \geq 1/2} \delta_{n_t, 0} q_{j_t}. \tag{6.4}$$

Here and further we use the standard notation $\delta_{k \geq 1/2}$, which is 1 for $k \geq 1/2$, and 0 otherwise. By Lemma 5.2 we also have

$$\sum_{(j_t, n_t) \in J_{-k_t}} (q_{j_t}^{n_t+1} | f) q_{n_t}^{j_t} = - \sum_{(j_t, n_t) \in J_{k_t-1}} (q_{n_t}^{j_t} | f) q_{j_t}^{n_t+1} = \delta_{k_t, 0} x. \tag{6.5}$$

The term with $t = 1$ on the RHS of (5.5) is, by (6.4) and (6.5),

$$\begin{aligned} & - \sum_{0 \leq k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1}} (w([b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp) - (b | q_{n_1}^{j_1})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}])) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad \times (w([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, f]^\sharp) - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} | f)\lambda + z(s|[q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, f])) \\ & = \sum_{1/2 \leq k_1 \leq k} \sum_{j_1 \in J_{-k_1}^f} w(q_{j_1}) w([q^{j_1}, b]^\sharp) + \delta_{k \geq 1/2} (\partial + (k+1)\lambda) w(b) \\ & \qquad \qquad \qquad - zw([b, s]^\sharp) + (k+1)z(s|b)\lambda. \end{aligned} \tag{6.6}$$

For $t \geq 2$, the corresponding summand on the RHS of (5.5) is, again by (6.4) and (6.5),

$$\begin{aligned} & - \sum_{0 \leq k_t < \dots < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} (w([b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp) - (b | q_{n_1}^{j_1})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}])) \dots \\ & \qquad \dots (w([q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1} | q_{n_t}^{j_t})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}])) \\ & \qquad (w([q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, f]^\sharp) - (q_{j_t}^{n_t+1} | f)\lambda + z(s|[q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, f])) \\ & = - \sum_{1 \leq k_{t-1} < \dots < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} (w([b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp) - (b | q_{n_1}^{j_1})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}])) \dots \\ & \qquad \dots (w([q_{j_{t-2}}^{n_{t-2}+1}, q_{n_{t-1}}^{j_{t-1}}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_{t-2}}^{n_{t-2}+1} | q_{n_{t-1}}^{j_{t-1}})(\lambda + \partial) + z(s|[q_{j_{t-2}}^{n_{t-2}+1}, q_{n_{t-1}}^{j_{t-1}}])) \\ & \qquad \times (q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1} | x)\lambda^2. \end{aligned} \tag{6.7}$$

Here we have used the fact that, for $n_{t-1} \geq 0$, we have $[q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q^{j_t}]^\sharp = 0$ (by (6.1)), $(q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1} | q^{j_t}) = 0$, $(s|[q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q^{j_t}]) = 0$, and $[q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, x]^\sharp = 0$. Note that $(q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1} | x)$ is zero unless $n_{t-1} = 0$. But for $n_{t-1} = 0$ and $n_{t-2} \geq 0$, we have $[q_{j_{t-2}}^{n_{t-2}+1}, q^{j_{t-1}}]^\sharp = 0$ and $(q_{j_{t-2}}^{n_{t-2}+1} | q^{j_{t-1}}) = 0$. Hence, for $t > 2$ the RHS of (6.7) vanishes. Moreover, we have

$$\sum_{(j_1, n_1) \in J_{-k_1}} (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1} | x) q_{n_1}^{j_1} = -\delta_{k_1, 1} \frac{1}{2} e.$$

Hence, for $t = 2$ the RHS of (6.7) becomes

$$-\frac{1}{2}(b|e)\lambda^3. \tag{6.8}$$

Combining (6.6) and (6.8), we conclude that for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_{1-\Delta}^f$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{w(f) \lambda w(a)\}_{z,\rho} &= \sum_{j \in J_{\leq -1/2}^f} w(q_j)w([q^j, a]^\sharp) + (1 - \delta_{\Delta,1})(\partial + \Delta\lambda)w(a) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2}(e|a)\lambda^3 + zw([s, a]^\sharp) + z\Delta(s|a)\lambda. \end{aligned} \tag{6.9}$$

6.4. Virasoro element

Proposition 6.1. (a) Consider the element $L_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j \in J_0^f} w(q_j)w(q^j) \in \mathcal{W}\{2\}$. For $a \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{L_0 \lambda w(a)\}_{z,\rho} &= \sum_{j \in J_0^f} w(q_j)w([q^j, a]) + \delta_{k,0}(\partial + \lambda)w(a) - \delta_{k,d}zw([s, a]^\sharp), \\ \{w(a) \lambda L_0\}_{z,\rho} &= - \sum_{j \in J_0^f} w(q_j)w([q^j, a]) + \delta_{k,0}w(a)\lambda + \delta_{k,d}zw([s, a]^\sharp). \end{aligned} \tag{6.10}$$

In particular, for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f$,

$$\{L_0 \lambda w(a)\}_{z,\rho} = (\partial + \lambda)w(a), \quad \{w(a) \lambda L_0\}_{z,\rho} = w(a)\lambda. \tag{6.11}$$

Furthermore,

$$\{L_0 \lambda L_0\}_{z,\rho} = (\partial + 2\lambda)L_0. \tag{6.12}$$

In particular, L_0 is a Virasoro element of \mathcal{W} with zero central charge, and the generators $w(a)$, $a \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f$, are primary elements with respect to L_0 of conformal weight 1.

(b) We have

$$\{w(f) \lambda w(f)\}_{z,\rho} = (\partial + 2\lambda)w(f) - (x|x)\lambda^3 + 2z(s|f)\lambda, \tag{6.13}$$

i.e. $w(f) \in \mathcal{W}\{2\}$ is a Virasoro element with central charge $-(x|x)$. Moreover,

$$\{w(f) \lambda L_0\}_{z,\rho} = \{L_0 \lambda w(f)\}_{z,\rho} = 0. \tag{6.14}$$

(c) The element $L = w(f) + L_0 \in \mathcal{W}\{2\}$ is also a Virasoro element of \mathcal{W} , and

$$\{L \lambda L\}_{z,\rho} = (\partial + 2\lambda)L - (x|x)\lambda^3 + 2z(s|f)\lambda. \tag{6.15}$$

For $a \in \mathfrak{g}_{1-\Delta}^f$ we have

$$\{L \lambda w(a)\}_{z,\rho} = (\partial + \Delta\lambda)w(a) - \frac{1}{2}(e|a)\lambda^3 + z\Delta(s|a)\lambda. \tag{6.16}$$

In particular, for $z = 0$, all the generators $w(a)$, $a \in \mathfrak{g}^f$, of \mathcal{W} are primary elements for L , provided that $(e|a) = 0$. In other words, for $z = 0$, \mathcal{W} is an algebra of differential polynomials generated by L and $\dim(\mathfrak{g}^f) - 1$ primary elements with respect to L . So, \mathcal{W} is a PVA of CFT type (cf. [DSKW10]).

Proof. By (6.2) and the right Leibniz rule, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{L_0 \lambda w(a)\}_{z,\rho} &= \sum_{j \in J_0^f} \{w(q^j)_{\lambda+\partial} w(a)\}_{z,\rho} w(q_j) \\ &= \sum_{j \in J_0^f} w(q_j)w([q^j, a]) + \sum_{j \in J_0^f} (q^j|a)(\lambda + \partial)w(q_j) + z \sum_{j \in J_0^f} (s|[q^j, a])w(q_j). \end{aligned} \quad (6.17)$$

The second term is non-zero only for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f$, and in this case it is $(\lambda + \partial)w(a)$. The last term is non-zero only for $k = d$, and in this case it is $-zw([s, a]^\sharp)$. This proves the first equation in (6.10). The second is obtained from the first by skewsymmetry. For $a \in \mathfrak{g}_0^f$, a simple symmetry argument yields $\sum_{j \in J_0^f} q_j[q^j, a] = 0$ as an element of $S^2(\mathfrak{g}_0^f)$. Hence, equations (6.11) are a special case of (6.10). Moreover, (6.12) follows immediately from (6.11) and the left Leibniz rule. This proves (a).

Letting $a = f$ in (6.9) we get

$$\{w(f)_\lambda w(f)\}_{z,\rho} = \sum_{j \in J_{\leq -1/2}^f} w(q_j)w([q^j, f]) + (\partial + 2\lambda)w(f) - (x|x)\lambda^3 + 2z(s|f)\lambda. \quad (6.18)$$

Here we have used the fact that $\frac{1}{2}(e|f) = (x|x)$ and $[s, f]^\sharp = 0$. To get (6.13) we just observe that the first term on the RHS of (6.18) is zero. Indeed, it is easy to check that $\{q_j\}_{j \in J_{-1/2}^f}$ and $\{[f, q^j]\}_{j \in J_{-1/2}^f}$ are dual bases of $\mathfrak{g}_{-1/2}^f$ with respect to the non-degenerate skewsymmetric form $(e|[\cdot, \cdot])$. But then a simple symmetry argument shows that $\sum_{j \in J_{\leq -1/2}^f} q_j[q^j, f]$, considered as an element of $S^2(\mathfrak{g}_{-1/2}^f)$, is zero. To prove (6.14) we use (6.9) and the left Leibniz rule:

$$\begin{aligned} \{w(f)_\lambda L_0\}_{z,\rho} &= \sum_{j \in J_0^f} \{w(f)_\lambda w(q_j)\}_{z,\rho} w(q^j) \\ &= \sum_{j \in J_0^f} \sum_{i \in J_{\leq -1/2}^f} w(q_i)w([q^i, q_j]^\sharp)w(q^j). \end{aligned} \quad (6.19)$$

Equation (6.14) then follows from (6.19) by observing that, for $j \in J_0^f$ and $i \in J_{\leq -1/2}^f$, we have $[q^i, q_j] \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}$, so that $[q^i, q_j]^\sharp = 0$. This proves (b).

Equation (6.15) is an immediate consequence of (6.12)–(6.14). Finally, (6.16) follows from (6.9) and (6.10) and the observation that $\sum_{j \in J^f} q_j[q^j, a]^\sharp$, viewed as an element of $S^2(\mathfrak{g}^f)$, is zero. \square

Note that the definition of L in Proposition 6.1(c) is compatible with the Virasoro element in [DSKV14]. The fact that \mathcal{W} is generated by L and $\dim(\mathfrak{g}^f) - 1$ primary elements has been known to physicists for a long time [BFOFW90].

Remark 6.2. By (6.15) the central charge of the Virasoro element L is $c = -(x|x)$, which varies with the rescaling of the bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$.

7. Isomorphism between the Zhu algebra of $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ and $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$

Recall that an *energy operator* H on a Poisson vertex algebra \mathcal{V} is a diagonalizable operator on \mathcal{V} which is a derivation of the commutative associative product and satisfies

$$H\{a_\lambda b\} = \{H(a)_\lambda b\} + \{a_\lambda H(b)\} - (1 + \lambda\partial_\lambda)\{a_\lambda b\}. \tag{7.1}$$

If $a \in \mathcal{V}$ is an eigenvector of H , we denote by $\Delta(a)$ the corresponding eigenvalue (or *conformal weight*). Given a Poisson vertex algebra \mathcal{V} with an energy operator H , following [DSK06, Sec. 6] we introduce the corresponding *H -twisted Zhu algebra* $\text{Zhu}_z(\mathcal{V})$. It is a 1-parameter family of Poisson algebras (parametrized by $z \in \mathbb{F}$) defined as follows. As a commutative associative algebra,

$$\text{Zhu}_z(\mathcal{V}) = \mathcal{V}/\langle(\partial + zH)\mathcal{V}\rangle_{\mathcal{V}}, \tag{7.2}$$

where $\langle(\partial + zH)\mathcal{V}\rangle_{\mathcal{V}}$ denotes the differential ideal of \mathcal{V} generated by the elements $\partial a + zH(a)$, where $a \in \mathcal{V}$. The Poisson bracket on $\text{Zhu}_z(\mathcal{V})$ is defined by

$$\{a, b\}_z = \{\tilde{a}_{z\partial_\epsilon} \tilde{b}\}_{\epsilon=1} \in \epsilon^{\Delta(a)-1} + \langle(\partial + zH)\mathcal{V}\rangle_{\mathcal{V}}, \tag{7.3}$$

where $\tilde{a}, \tilde{b} \in \mathcal{V}$ are representatives of $a, b \in \text{Zhu}_z(\mathcal{V})$. Formula (7.3) is a special case of [DSK06, Eq. (6.3)].

Here we compute the Zhu algebra of the classical affine \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ with the energy operator H given by the conformal weight defined in Section 3.2: $H(w(p)) = \Delta(p)w(p)$, where $\Delta(p) = 1 - \delta(p)$ for $p \in \mathfrak{g}^f$. As a commutative associative algebra, $\text{Zhu}_z(\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)) = S(w(\mathfrak{g}^f))$, and we have the relation

$$\partial A = -z\Delta(A)A \tag{7.4}$$

for every eigenvector $A \in \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ of H .

Theorem 7.1. *The Poisson bracket on $\text{Zhu}_z(\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f))$ is given by (for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_{-h}^f$ and $b \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f$)*

$$\begin{aligned} \{w(a), w(b)\}_z &= w([a, b]) - z(x|[a, b]) - \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \sum_{-h+1 \leq k_t < \dots < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-\vec{k}}} \\ &\quad (w([b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp) - z(x|[b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]))(w([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp) - z(x|[q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}])) \dots \\ &\quad \dots (w([q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}]^\sharp) - z(x|[q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}]))(w([q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a]^\sharp) - z(x|[q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a])). \end{aligned} \tag{7.5}$$

Lemma 7.2. *For $s \geq 0$, $a_1, b_1, \dots, a_s, b_s \in \mathfrak{g}$ eigenvectors of $\text{ad } x$, $C \in \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ an eigenvector of H , and $\alpha \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, let*

$$A(\epsilon) = (w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp) - (a_1|b_1)(\partial + z\partial_\epsilon)) \dots (w([a_s, b_s]^\sharp) - (a_s|b_s)(\partial + z\partial_\epsilon))C\epsilon^\alpha.$$

Then, modulo the relations (7.4), we have

$$(\partial + z\partial_\epsilon)A(\epsilon)|_{\epsilon=1} = z(\alpha - \Delta([a_1, b_1]) - \dots - \Delta([a_s, b_s]) - \Delta(C))A(\epsilon)|_{\epsilon=1}. \tag{7.6}$$

Proof. For $s = 0$ equation (7.6) reduces to

$$(\partial + z\partial_\epsilon)C\epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1} = z(\alpha - \Delta(C))C\epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1}, \tag{7.7}$$

which is clear by (7.4). Next, we prove (7.6) for $s = 1$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & (\partial + z\partial_\epsilon)(w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp) - (a_1|b_1)(\partial + z\partial_\epsilon))C\epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1} \\ &= \partial w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp)C - (a_1|b_1)\partial^2 C - (a_1|b_1)\partial C z\partial_\epsilon \epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1} \\ & \quad + w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp)C z\partial_\epsilon \epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1} - (a_1|b_1)\partial C z\partial_\epsilon \epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1} - (a_1|b_1)z^2 C \partial_\epsilon^2 \epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1} \\ &= z(\alpha - \Delta([a_1, b_1]) - \Delta(C))w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp)C \\ & \quad - z^2(\alpha(\alpha - 1) - 2\alpha\Delta(C) + \Delta(C)(\Delta(C) + 1))(a_1|b_1)C. \end{aligned} \tag{7.8}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} & z(\alpha - \Delta([a_1, b_1]) - \Delta(C))(w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp) - (a_1|b_1)(\partial + z\partial_\epsilon))C\epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1} \\ &= z(\alpha - \Delta([a_1, b_1]) - \Delta(C))w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp)C \\ & \quad - z^2(\alpha - \Delta([a_1, b_1]) - \Delta(C))(\alpha - \Delta(C))(a_1|b_1)C. \end{aligned} \tag{7.9}$$

Note that if $(a_1|b_1) \neq 0$, then $\Delta([a_1, b_1]) = 1$. Hence, comparing (7.8) and (7.9), we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (\partial + z\partial_\epsilon)(w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp) - (a_1|b_1)(\partial + z\partial_\epsilon))C\epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1} \\ &= z(\alpha - \Delta([a_1, b_1]) - \Delta(C))(w([a_1, b_1]^\sharp) - (a_1|b_1)(\partial + z\partial_\epsilon))C\epsilon^\alpha|_{\epsilon=1}, \end{aligned} \tag{7.10}$$

which is (7.6) with $s = 1$. The general formula (7.6) for arbitrary $s \geq 1$ follows from (7.7) by (7.10) and an easy induction. \square

Proof of Theorem 7.1. According to (5.5) and (7.3), for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_{-h}^f$ and $b \in \mathfrak{g}_{-k}^f$ the Poisson bracket $\{w(a), w(b)\}_z$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & w([a, b]) + z(a|b)\partial_\epsilon \epsilon^h|_{\epsilon=1} - \sum_{t=1}^{\infty} \sum_{-h+1 \leq k_t < \dots < k_1 \leq k} \sum_{(\vec{j}, \vec{n}) \in J_{-k}} \\ & (w([b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]^\sharp) - (b|q_{n_1}^{j_1})(z\partial_\epsilon + \partial))(w([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]^\sharp) - (q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}|q_{n_2}^{j_2})(z\partial_\epsilon + \partial)) \dots \\ & \dots (w([q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a]^\sharp) - (q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}|a)z\partial_\epsilon)\epsilon^h|_{\epsilon=1}, \end{aligned} \tag{7.11}$$

modulo the relations (7.4). We clearly have

$$z(a|b)\partial_\epsilon \epsilon^h|_{\epsilon=1} = z(a|b)h = -z(x|[a, b]).$$

By Lemma 7.2, in the first factor of (7.11) we can replace $(b|q_{n_1}^{j_1})(z\partial_\epsilon + \partial)$ by

$$(b|q_{n_1}^{j_1})(h - \Delta([q_{j_1}^{n_1+1}, q_{n_2}^{j_2}]) - \dots - \Delta([q_{j_{t-1}}^{n_{t-1}+1}, q_{n_t}^{j_t}]) - \Delta([q_{j_t}^{n_t+1}, a])). \tag{7.12}$$

But, for $(j, n_i) \in J_{-k_i}$, we have

$$\Delta([q_j^{n_i+1}, q_{n_i+1}^{j+1}]) = k_i - k_{i+1}.$$

Hence (7.12) becomes

$$(b|q_{n_1}^{j_1})(h - (k_1 - k_2) - \dots - (k_{t-1} - k_t) - (h + k_t)) = -k_1(b|q_{n_1}^{j_1}) = (x|[b, q_{n_1}^{j_1}]).$$

Similarly for all the other factors. Equation (7.5) follows. \square

For $z = 0$ the Zhu algebra reduces to $\text{Zhu}_{z=0} \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f) = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)/\langle \partial \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \rangle$, and formula (7.5) reduces to (2.37), once we identify $p \in \mathfrak{g}^f$ with $w(p) \in \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$. Hence the Poisson algebras $\text{Zhu}_{z=0} \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ and $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ are isomorphic. More generally, it is immediate to see that (7.5) is (2.38) with z replaced by $-z$. Hence, as a consequence of Theorem 2.14 and Corollary 2.15, we get

Corollary 7.3. *The Poisson algebras $\text{Zhu}_z(\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f))$ and $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ are isomorphic for every $z \in \mathbb{F}$. In fact, the Poisson bracket (7.5) is unchanged if we replace $-zx$ by $\frac{1}{4}z^2e$, and we thus have an explicit isomorphism $\text{Zhu}_{z=0}(\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)) \rightarrow \text{Zhu}_z(\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f))$ given by $w(q) \mapsto w(q) + \frac{1}{4}z^2(q|e)$ for $q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$.*

Remark 7.4. The ‘‘quantum’’ version of Corollary 7.3 was established in [DSK06]: $\text{Zhu}_z W(\mathfrak{g}, f) \simeq W^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ for $z \neq 0$. (As before, W , as opposed to \mathcal{W} , refers to ‘‘quantum’’ W -algebras.) For $z = 0$, Corollary 7.3 shows in particular that the Poisson algebras $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$, $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)/\langle \partial \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \rangle$, and $W(\mathfrak{g}, f)/\langle \partial W(\mathfrak{g}, f) \rangle$ are all isomorphic (the last isomorphism is proved in [DSK06, Sec. 6]), and the quantum finite W -algebra $W^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ is their quantization. Note that in [DSK06] we use the cohomological definition of classical and quantum W -algebras. The equivalence of these definitions to the Hamiltonian reduction definitions was established in the appendix of [DSK06] for the finite quantum W -algebra, and in [Suh13] for the classical ones.

By Corollary 7.3, we can view the classical finite \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ as the Zhu algebra of the classical \mathcal{W} -algebra $\mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ at $z = 0$. It follows that $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f) = \mathcal{W}/\mathcal{W}\partial\mathcal{W}$ can be obtained by classical Hamiltonian reduction as in the affine case:

$$\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f) = \{g \in S(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) \mid \rho((\text{ad } a)(g)) = 0 \text{ for all } a \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2}\},$$

where $\rho : S(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow S(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ is the algebra homomorphism defined on generators by (3.2). The analogue of Corollary 4.1 holds in this case as well:

Corollary 7.5. *For every $q \in \mathfrak{g}^f$ there exists a unique element $w = w(q) \in \mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ of the form $w = q + r$, where r lies in the ideal of $S(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ generated by $[e, \mathfrak{g}_{\leq -1/2}]$, and it is homogeneous with respect to conformal weight provided that q is an $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvector. Consequently, $\mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ coincides with the algebra of differential polynomials in the variables $w(q_j)$, where $\{q_j\}$ is a basis of \mathfrak{g}^f .*

Remark 7.6. The canonical quotient map $S(\mathfrak{g}) \rightarrow S(\mathfrak{g})/\langle m - (f|m) \mid m \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2} \rangle$ induces, for a principal nilpotent element $f_{\text{pr}} \in \mathfrak{g}$, an isomorphism [Kos78]

$$\phi : S(\mathfrak{g})^{\mathfrak{g}} \xrightarrow{\sim} (S(\mathfrak{g})/\langle m - (f_{\text{pr}}|m) \mid m \in \mathfrak{g}_{\geq 1/2} \rangle)^{\text{ad } \mathfrak{n}} = \mathcal{W}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{g}, f_{\text{pr}}).$$

Recall that \mathfrak{g}^{pr} has a basis $\{q_j\}_{j=1}^\ell$ consisting of $\text{ad } x$ -eigenvectors with eigenvalues $m_1 = 1 < m_2 < \dots < m_\ell$, where the m_i 's are the exponents of \mathfrak{g} . (Only in the case of \mathfrak{g} of type D_{2n} are two of the exponents equal, both being n .) Hence, $\{\phi^{-1}(w(q_j))\}_{j=1}^\ell$ form a canonical (up to a scalar factor for each basis element) set of generators of the algebra $S(\mathfrak{g})^{\mathfrak{g}}$ (with the above mentioned exception of D_{2n}).

8. The generalized Miura map for classical \mathcal{W} -algebras

Consider the affine PVA $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g})$ with λ -bracket (3.1) with $z = 0$. We denote by $\{\cdot \lambda \cdot\}^0$ the restriction of this λ -bracket to the PVA subalgebra $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 0}) = S(\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 0})$. Furthermore, let $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{g}_{1/2})$ be the algebra $S(\mathbb{F}[\partial]\mathfrak{g}_{1/2})$ of differential polynomials, endowed with the PVA λ -bracket defined on generators by

$$\{a \lambda b\}^{ne} = -(f|[a, b]) =: \langle a|b \rangle \quad \text{for all } a, b \in \mathfrak{g}_{1/2}. \tag{8.1}$$

We then consider the tensor product of PVA's

$$\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 0}) \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{g}_{1/2}).$$

Namely, the λ -brackets on generators are defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \{a \lambda b\}^\otimes &= \{a \lambda b\}^0 = [a, b] + (a|b)\lambda && \text{for } a, b \in \mathfrak{g}_{\leq 0}, \\ \{a \lambda c\}^\otimes &= \{c \lambda a\}^\otimes = 0 && \text{for } a \in \mathfrak{g}_{\leq 0}, c \in \mathfrak{g}_{1/2}, \\ \{c \lambda d\}^\otimes &= \{c \lambda d\}^{ne} = -(f|[c, d]) && \text{for } c, d \in \mathfrak{g}_{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 8.1. *The obvious differential algebra isomorphism $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}) \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathcal{V}$ restricts to an (injective) PVA homomorphism*

$$\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V} = \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 0}) \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{g}_{1/2}). \tag{8.2}$$

Proof. Recall that $\mathcal{W} = \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ is a differential subalgebra of $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$, and we have an obvious isomorphism $\mathcal{V} \simeq \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$. Hence, we have an injective differential algebra homomorphism $\mathcal{W} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{V}$. We need to show that

$$\{g \lambda h\}_\rho = \{g \lambda h\}^\otimes \tag{8.3}$$

for every $g, h \in \mathcal{W}$.

Let $\{q_j\}_{j \in J_{\leq 1/2}}$ be a basis of $\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2}$ such that $\{q_j\}_{j \in J_{\leq 0}}$ is a basis of $\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 0}$ and $\{q_j\}_{j \in J_{1/2}}$ is a basis of $\mathfrak{g}_{1/2}$ (hence, $J_{\leq 1/2} = J_{\leq 0} \cup J_{1/2}$). Recall that, due to sesquilinearity and the Leibniz rules, we have the Master Formula for λ -brackets of arbitrary differential polynomials (see [DSK06, Ex. 6.2]), which we use below. By the definition of the tensor λ -bracket in \mathcal{V} , the RHS of (8.3) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \{g \lambda h\}^\otimes &= \sum_{\substack{i, j \in J_{\leq 0} \\ m, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \{q_i \lambda_{\lambda + \partial} q_j\}^0 (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{i, j \in J_{1/2} \\ m, n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \{q_i \lambda_{\lambda + \partial} q_j\}^{ne} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}}. \end{aligned} \tag{8.4}$$

On the other hand, by (3.5) and the definition of the map ρ in (3.2), the LHS of (8.3) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \{g_\lambda h\}_\rho &= \sum_{\substack{i,j \in J_{\leq 0} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_{i \lambda + \partial} q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{i \in J_{\leq 0}, j \in J_{1/2} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_{i \lambda + \partial} q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{i \in J_{1/2}, j \in J_{\leq 0} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_{i \lambda + \partial} q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{i,j \in J_{1/2} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_{i \lambda + \partial} q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}}. \end{aligned} \tag{8.5}$$

We note that for $i, j \in J_{\leq 0}$ we have $\rho\{q_{i \lambda} q_j\} = \{q_{i \lambda} q_j\}^0$. Hence, the first summand in (8.5) becomes

$$\sum_{\substack{i,j \in J_{\leq 0} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \{q_{i \lambda + \partial} q_j\}^0 (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}}. \tag{8.6}$$

Furthermore, by definition of \mathcal{W} , we have $\rho\{g_\lambda q_j\} = 0$ for every $j \in J_{1/2}$. Hence, using the fact that $J_{\leq 1/2} = J_{\leq 0} \cup J_{1/2}$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = \rho\{g_\lambda q_j\} &= \sum_{\substack{i \in J_{\leq 0} \\ m \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \rho\{q_{i \lambda + \partial} q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{i \in J_{1/2} \\ m \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \rho\{q_{i \lambda + \partial} q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}}. \end{aligned} \tag{8.7}$$

By using the identity (8.7), the second summand in (8.5) becomes

$$- \sum_{\substack{i,j \in J_{1/2} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_{i \lambda + \partial} q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}}. \tag{8.8}$$

Similarly, $\rho\{q_{i \lambda} h\} = 0$ for every $i \in J_{1/2}$, which implies that

$$\sum_{\substack{j \in J_{\leq 0} \\ n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_{i \lambda} q_j\} = - \sum_{\substack{j \in J_{1/2} \\ n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_{i \lambda} q_j\}. \tag{8.9}$$

Using (8.9) (where we replace λ with $\lambda + \partial$ acting on the right), we find that the contribution of the third summand in (8.5) is

$$- \sum_{\substack{i,j \in J_{1/2} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_i \lambda + \partial q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}}. \tag{8.10}$$

Combining (8.6), (8.8) and (8.10), it follows that (8.5) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \{g \lambda h\}_\rho &= \sum_{\substack{i,j \in J_{\leq 0} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \{q_i \lambda + \partial q_j\}^\otimes (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}} \\ &\quad - \sum_{\substack{i,j \in J_{1/2} \\ m,n \in \mathbb{Z}_+}} \frac{\partial h}{\partial q_j^{(n)}} (\lambda + \partial)^n \rho\{q_i \lambda + \partial q_j\} (-\lambda - \partial)^m \frac{\partial g}{\partial q_i^{(m)}}. \end{aligned}$$

To prove that the above expression is the same as (8.4) it suffices to note that $\rho\{q_i \lambda q_j\} = (f|[q_i, q_j]) = -\{q_i \lambda q_j\}^{ne}$ for $i, j \in J_{1/2}$. \square

Corollary 8.2. *The homomorphism (8.2) induces an injective PVA homomorphism $\mu : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_0) \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{g}_{1/2})$, called the generalized Miura map.*

Proof. Composing the PVA homomorphism (8.2) with the projection $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 0}) \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_0)$ (which is also a PVA homomorphism), we get a PVA homomorphism $\mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_0) \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{g}_{1/2})$. It is not difficult to show, using Theorem 4.3, that for $j \in J_{-k}^f$ the term of $w(q_j)$ in $\mathfrak{g}_0 \oplus \mathfrak{g}_{1/2}$ is equal to $(-\partial)^n q_j^n \neq 0$, where $n = [k + 1/2]$. Injectivity follows. \square

Example 8.3. The Virasoro element $L \in \mathcal{W}(\mathfrak{g}, f)$ from Proposition 6.1(c) has the following explicit expression as an element of $\mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_{\leq 1/2})$ (see [DSKV14, Eq. 2.19]):

$$L = f + x' + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i a^i a_i + \sum_k v^k [f, v_k] + \frac{1}{2} \sum_k v^k \partial v_k,$$

where $\{a_i\}$ and $\{a^i\}$ are dual (with respect to $(\cdot | \cdot)$) bases of \mathfrak{g}_0 , and $\{v_k\}$ and $\{v^k\}$ are bases of $\mathfrak{g}_{1/2}$ dual with respect to $\langle \cdot | \cdot \rangle$ (cf. (8.1)), in the sense that $\langle v^h | v_k \rangle = \delta_{h,k}$. Applying to L the map $\mu : \mathcal{W} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(\mathfrak{g}_0) \otimes \mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{g}_{1/2})$, we thus get the element (cf. [KW04, Thm. 5.2])

$$\mu(L) = x' + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i \in J_0} a^i a_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k \in J_{1/2}} v^k \partial v_k.$$

In the special case of $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{sl}_2$, we get $\mu(L) = x' + \frac{x^2}{2(x|x)}$, which is the classical Miura map.

Remark 8.4. As pointed out in the introduction, the assumption that \mathfrak{g} is a simple Lie algebra is not essential. In fact, all the results of the present paper hold for an arbitrary finite-dimensional Lie algebra (or superalgebra) \mathfrak{g} endowed with a non-degenerate symmetric invariant bilinear form $(\cdot | \cdot)$ and an \mathfrak{sl}_2 -triple $\mathfrak{s} \subset \mathfrak{g}$.

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