

## ELLIPTIC DUNKL OPERATORS, ROOT SYSTEMS, AND FUNCTIONAL EQUATIONS

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**Introduction.** In the paper [1], Dunkl introduced the following difference-differential operators acting on functions on a Euclidean space  $V$ , related to arbitrary finite groups  $G$  generated by orthogonal reflections in  $V$ :

$$\nabla_{\xi} = \partial_{\xi} + \sum_{\alpha \in R_+} k_{\alpha}(\alpha, \xi) \frac{1}{(\alpha, x)} \hat{s}_{\alpha}. \tag{1}$$

Here  $\partial_{\xi}$  denotes the partial derivative in the direction  $\xi \in V$ ,  $R$  is the root system of the group  $G$ , i.e., the set of unit normals to the reflection hyperplanes,  $R_+$  is its positive part with respect to some generic linear form on  $V$ ,  $k_{\alpha} = k(\alpha)$  is a  $G$ -invariant function on  $R$ ,  $s_{\alpha}$  is the reflection corresponding to the root  $\alpha \in R$ , and  $\hat{s}_{\alpha}$  is the operator on the space of functions on  $V$ :

$$\hat{s}_{\alpha} f(x) = f(s_{\alpha}(x)).$$

To be precise, Dunkl used slightly different operators, which are conjugated to (1) by the operator of multiplication by  $\prod (\alpha, x)^{k_{\alpha}}$ .

The main property of the Dunkl operators is given by the following.

**THEOREM 1 (Dunkl).** *The operators (1) commute with each other:*

$$[\nabla_{\xi}, \nabla_{\eta}] = 0, \tag{2}$$

for all  $\xi, \eta \in V$ .

The goal of this work is to describe certain generalizations of the Dunkl operators (1), preserving the property (2). Some of these results were announced in [2].

In Section 1 we consider generalizations of the form

$$\nabla_{\xi} = \partial_{\xi} + \sum_{\alpha \in A_+} k_{\alpha}(\alpha, \xi) \frac{1}{(\alpha, x)} \hat{s}_{\alpha}, \tag{3}$$

where  $A_+$  is the set of unit normals to some set  $S$  of hyperplanes in  $V$  passing through the origin,  $A_+$  is its positive part, and  $k_{\alpha} = k(\alpha)$  is some function on  $A_+$ . We show that the commutativity of the operators  $\nabla_{\xi}$  implies that  $S$  is the set of reflection hyperplanes of some Coxeter group  $G$ ,  $A_+ = R_+$ , and  $k$  is  $G$ -invariant..

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