

# 带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的上同调

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**摘要:** 本文研究带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 首先给出带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的表示和上同调。作为上同调的应用, 研究带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的单参数形式形变。

**关键词:** 带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数; 表示; 上同调; 形变

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## Cohomology of Weighted Rota-Baxter Lie-Yamaguti Algebras

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we consider weighted Rota-Baxter Lie-Yamaguti algebras. Firstly, we introduce a representations and cohomology of the weighted Rota-Baxter Lie-Yamaguti algebras. As the applications of cohomology, we study one parameter formal deformations of the weighted Rota-Baxter Lie-Yamaguti algebras.

**Key words:** weighted Rota-Baxter Lie-Yamaguti algebras; representations; cohomology; deformations

### 0 引言

Lie-Yamaguti 代数的概念由 Kinyon 和 Weinstein<sup>[1]</sup> 在研究 Courant 代数体时提出。这种代数结构可追溯到 1954 年 Nomizu<sup>[2]</sup> 对齐次空间上不变仿射连通的研究, 以及 Yamaguti<sup>[3-4]</sup> 对一般李三系和李三代数的研究。近年来, Lin 等<sup>[5]</sup>、Zhang 等<sup>[6]</sup>、Sheng 等<sup>[7-8]</sup>、Takahashi 等<sup>[9]</sup> 学者研究了 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的拟导子、扩张、形变、复积结构、辛结构、quandle 模等内容。

结合代数上罗-巴算子的概念首次由 Baxter<sup>[10]</sup> 在研究概率论中浮动问题时提出。在李代数中, 一个权为 0 的罗-巴算子在 20 世纪 80 年代作为经典的杨-巴克斯特方程的算子形式被独立引入<sup>[11]</sup>。过去 20 年, 罗-巴算子与洗牌积<sup>[12]</sup>、代数 operads 分裂<sup>[13]</sup>、无穷小双代数<sup>[14]</sup>、Hopf 代数<sup>[15]</sup>、Double 代数<sup>[16]</sup> 和量子场论重整化<sup>[17]</sup> 等数学物理众多分支的联系受到了广泛关注。最近, 带权罗-巴结合代数<sup>[18]</sup>、带权罗-巴 Lie 代数<sup>[19]</sup>、带权罗-巴 pre-Lie 代数<sup>[20]</sup>、带权罗-巴 3-Lie 代数<sup>[21]</sup> 等被广泛研究。受上述工作启发, 本文引入带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的概念, 并给出带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的表示和上同调。随后, 利用所得上同调研究带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的形式形变。所得结论可认为是带权罗-巴 Lie 代数<sup>[19]</sup> 相应结论的推广。特别地, 当带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的 Lie 括积为平凡时, 带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数自然成为带权罗-巴李三系。

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本文中所有向量空间和线性映射均在特征为 0 的域  $K$  上。

### 1 罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的表示

**定义 1**<sup>[1]</sup> 设  $L$  为向量空间,  $[\cdot, \cdot]$  和  $\{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}$  分别是  $L$  上的二元和三元线性运算, 对任意的  $a, b, c, u, v, w \in L$ , 满足下列等式:

$$[a, b] = -[b, a], \tag{1}$$

$$\{a, b, c\} = -\{b, a, c\}, \tag{2}$$

$$[[a, b], c] + [[b, c], a] + [[c, a], b] + \{a, b, c\} + \{b, c, a\} + \{c, a, b\} = 0, \tag{3}$$

$$\{[a, b], c, u\} + \{[b, c], a, u\} + \{[c, a], b, u\} = 0, \tag{4}$$

$$\{a, b, [u, v]\} = \{[a, b, u], v\} + \{u, [a, b, v]\}, \tag{5}$$

$$\{a, b, \{u, v, w\}\} = \{\{a, b, u\}, v, w\} + \{u, \{a, b, v\}, w\} + \{u, v, \{a, b, w\}\}, \tag{6}$$

则称  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。

Lie-Yamaguti 代数的同态  $\phi: (L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}) \rightarrow (L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$  是线性映射, 且满足  $\phi([a, b]) = [\phi(a), \phi(b)]$ ,  $\phi(\{a, b, c\}) = \{\phi(a), \phi(b), \phi(c)\}$ ,  $\forall a, b, c \in L$ 。

**定义 2**<sup>[4]</sup> 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数,  $V$  为线性空间, 线性映射  $\rho: L \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$  和双线性映射  $D, \theta: L \times L \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$ , 对任意的  $a, b, c, u, v \in L$ , 满足下列等式:

$$D(a, b) - \theta(b, a) + \theta(a, b) + \rho([a, b]) - \rho(a)\rho(b) + \rho(b)\rho(a) = 0, \tag{7}$$

$$D([a, b], c) + D([b, c], a) + D([c, a], b) = 0, \tag{8}$$

$$\theta([a, b], c) - \theta(a, c)\rho(b) + \theta(b, c)\rho(a) = 0, \tag{9}$$

$$D(a, b)\rho(c) - \rho(c)D(a, b) - \rho(\{a, b, c\}) = 0, \tag{10}$$

$$\theta(a, [b, c]) - \rho(b)\theta(a, c) + \rho(c)\theta(a, b) = 0, \tag{11}$$

$$\theta(u, v)D(a, b) - D(a, b)\theta(u, v) + \theta(\{a, b, u\}, v) + \theta(u, \{a, b, v\}) = 0, \tag{12}$$

$$\theta(a, \{b, c, u\}) - \theta(c, u)\theta(a, b) + \theta(b, u)\theta(a, c) - D(b, c)\theta(a, u) = 0, \tag{13}$$

则称  $(V; \rho, D, \theta)$  是  $L$  的一个表示。此时,  $V$  也称  $L$ -模。

设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 对于给定元  $a_1, a_2 \in L$ , 定义线性映射  $\text{ad}: L \rightarrow \text{End}(L)$  和双线性映射  $\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{R}: L \times L \rightarrow \text{End}(L)$  如下:

$$\text{ad}(a_1)(a_3) := [a_1, a_3], \mathfrak{A}(a_1, a_2)(a_3) := \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}, \mathfrak{R}(a_1, a_2)(a_3) := \{a_3, a_1, a_2\}, \forall a_3 \in L,$$

则  $(L; \text{ad}, \mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{R})$  为  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  的一个表示, 称为伴随表示。

接下来我们引入带权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 并给出它的表示。

**定义 3** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 对任意  $\lambda \in K$ :

(i) 如果线性算子  $T: L \rightarrow L$ , 对任意  $a, b, c \in L$  满足下列等式:

$$[Ta, Tb] = T([Ta, b] + [a, Tb]) + \lambda[a, b], \tag{14}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{Ta, Tb, Tc\} = & T(\{Ta, Tb, c\} + \{Ta, b, Tc\} + \{a, Tb, Tc\}) + \\ & \lambda\{Ta, b, c\} + \lambda\{a, Tb, c\} + \lambda\{a, b, Tc\} + \lambda^2\{a, b, c\}. \end{aligned} \tag{15}$$

则称  $T$  是  $L$  上  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子。进一步地, 称  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。

(ii) 如果线性算子  $d_L: L \rightarrow L$ , 对任意  $a, b, c \in L$  满足下列等式:

$$\begin{aligned} d_L([a, b]) = & [a, d_L(b)] + [d_L(a), b] + \lambda[d_L(a), d_L(b)], \\ d_L(\{a, b, c\}) = & \{d_L(a), b, c\} + \{a, d_L(b), c\} + \{a, b, d_L(c)\} + \lambda\{a, d_L(b), d_L(c)\} + \\ & \lambda\{d_L(a), b, d_L(c)\} + \lambda\{d_L(a), d_L(b), c\} + \lambda^2\{d_L(a), d_L(b), d_L(c)\}. \end{aligned}$$

则称  $d_L$  是  $L$  上  $\lambda$  权微分算子。进一步地, 称  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, d_L)$  为  $\lambda$  权微分 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。

**命题 1** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 一个可逆线性算子  $T$  是  $L$  上的  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子当且仅当  $T^{-1}$  是  $L$  上的  $\lambda$  权微分算子。

**证明** 设  $T$  是  $L$  上的可逆  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子, 则对任意  $a, b, c \in L$ , 记  $x = T^{-1}(a), y = T^{-1}(b), z = T^{-1}(c)$ , 由等式(14)和(15)有

$$\begin{aligned} T^{-1}([a, b]) &= T^{-1}([Tx, Ty]) = T^{-1}T([Tx, y] + [x, Ty] + \lambda[x, y]) = \\ &[a, T^{-1}(b)] + [T^{-1}(a), b] + \lambda[T^{-1}(a), T^{-1}(b)], \\ T^{-1}(\{a, b, c\}) &= T^{-1}(\{Tx, Ty, Tc\}) = \\ &T^{-1}T(\{Tx, Ty, z\} + \{Tx, y, Tz\} + \{x, Ty, Tz\} + \\ &\lambda\{Tx, y, z\} + \lambda\{x, Ty, z\} + \lambda\{x, y, Tz\} + \lambda^2\{x, y, z\}) = \\ &\{a, b, T^{-1}(c)\} + \{a, T^{-1}(b), c\} + \{T^{-1}(a), b, c\} + \lambda\{a, T^{-1}(b), T^{-1}(c)\} + \\ &\lambda\{T^{-1}(a), b, T^{-1}(c)\} + \lambda\{T^{-1}(a), T^{-1}(b), c\} + \lambda^2\{T^{-1}(a), T^{-1}(b), T^{-1}(c)\}. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $T^{-1}$  是  $L$  上的  $\lambda$  权微分算子。反之, 类似可得。证毕

**例1** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 则

- (i)  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, Id_L)$  为  $-1$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。
- (ii) 对任意  $\lambda' \in K, (L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, \lambda'T)$  为  $\lambda'\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。
- (iii)  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, -\lambda - T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。
- (iv) 对任意  $L$  的自同构  $\phi \in Aut(L), (L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, \phi^{-1} \circ T \circ \phi)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。

**定义4** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  和  $(L', [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T')$  为两个  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。  $f: L \rightarrow L'$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的同态, 且满足  $f \circ T = T' \circ f$ , 则称  $f$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $L$  到  $L'$  的同态。

**定义5** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数,  $(V; \rho, D, \theta)$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  的一个表示, 如果存在线性算子  $T_V: V \rightarrow V$ , 对任意  $a, b \in L, u \in V$  满足下列等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(Ta)(T_V u) &= T_V(\rho(Ta)u + \rho(a)(T_V u) + \lambda\rho(a)u), \\ D(Ta, Tb)(T_V u) &= T_V(D(Ta, Tb)u + D(Ta, b)T_V u + D(a, Tb)T_V u + \lambda D(Ta, b)u + \\ &\lambda D(a, Tb)u + \lambda D(a, b)T_V u + \lambda^2 D(a, b)u), \\ \theta(Ta, Tb)(T_V u) &= T_V(\theta(Ta, Tb)u + \theta(Ta, b)T_V u + \theta(a, Tb)T_V u + \\ &\lambda\theta(Ta, b)u + \lambda\theta(a, Tb)u + \lambda\theta(a, b)T_V u + \lambda^2\theta(a, b)u), \end{aligned}$$

则称  $(V; \rho, D, \theta)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的一个表示。

显然,  $(L; ad, \mathfrak{S}, \mathfrak{R}, T)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的一个表示, 称为伴随表示。

**例2** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数,  $(V; \rho, D, \theta)$  为它的一个表示, 则  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, Id_V)$  是  $-1$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, Id_L)$  的一个表示。

**例3** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数,  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V)$  为它的一个表示, 则对任意  $\lambda' \in K, (V; \rho, D, \theta, \lambda'T_V)$  是  $\lambda'\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, \lambda'T)$  的一个表示。

**例4** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数,  $(V_i; \rho_i, D_i, \theta_i, T_{V_i})_{i \in I}$  为它的一族表示, 则  $(\bigoplus_{i \in I} V_i; (\rho_i)_{i \in I}, (D_i)_{i \in I}, (\theta_i)_{i \in I}, \bigoplus_{i \in I} T_{V_i})$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的一个表示。

**命题2** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数,  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V)$  为它的一个表示, 则  $(L \oplus V, [\cdot, \cdot]_\rho, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_\theta, T \oplus T_V)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 其中对任意  $a, b, c \in L, u, v, w \in V$ , 算子  $[\cdot, \cdot]_\rho, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_\theta, T \oplus T_V$  定义如下

$$\begin{aligned} [a + u, b + v]_\rho &= [x, y] + \rho(a)v - \rho(b)u, \\ \{a + u, b + v, c + w\}_\theta &= \{a, b, c\} + D(a, b)w + \theta(b, c)u - \theta(a, c)v, \\ T \oplus T_V(a + u) &= Ta + T_V u. \end{aligned}$$

$(L \oplus V, [\cdot, \cdot]_\rho, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_\theta, T \oplus T_V)$  称为半直积  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。

**证明** 对任意  $a, b, c \in L, u, v, w \in V$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} [T \oplus T_V(a+u), T \oplus T_V(b+v)]_\rho &= [Ta, Tb] + \rho(Ta)T_Vv - \rho(Tb)T_Vu = \\ & T[Ta, b] + T_V(\rho(Ta)v - \rho(b)T_Vu) + T[a, Tb] + \\ & T_V(\rho(a)T_Vv - \rho(Tb)u) + \lambda(T[a, b] + T_V(\rho(a)v - \rho(b)u)) = \\ T \oplus T_V([T \oplus T_V(a+u), b+v]_\rho &+ [a+u, T \oplus T_V(b+v)]_\rho + \lambda[a+u, b+v]_\rho), \\ \{T \oplus T_V(a+u), T \oplus T_V(b+v), T \oplus T_V(c+w)\}_\theta &= \\ \{Ta, Tb, Tc\} + D(Ta, Tb)T_Vw + \theta(Tb, Tc)T_Vu - \theta(Ta, Tc)T_Vv &= \\ T\{Ta, Tb, c\} + T_V(D(Ta, Tb)w + \theta(Tb, c)T_Vu - \theta(Ta, c)T_Vv) + \\ T\{Ta, b, Tc\} + T_V(D(Ta, b)T_Vw + \theta(b, Tc)T_Vu - \theta(Ta, Tc)v) + \\ T\{a, Tb, Tc\} + T_V(D(a, Tb)T_Vw + \theta(Tb, Tc)u - \theta(a, Tc)T_Vv) + \\ \lambda T\{Ta, b, c\} + \lambda T_V(D(Ta, b)w + \theta(b, c)T_Vu - \theta(Ta, c)v) + \\ \lambda T\{a, Tb, c\} + \lambda T_V(D(a, Tb)w + \theta(Tb, c)u - \theta(a, c)T_Vv) + \\ \lambda T\{a, b, Tc\} + \lambda T_V(D(a, b)T_Vw + \theta(b, Tc)u - \theta(a, Tc)v) + \\ \lambda^2 T\{a, b, c\} + \lambda^2 T_V(D(a, b)w + \theta(b, c)u - \theta(a, c)v) = \\ T \oplus T_V(\{T \oplus T_V(a+u), T \oplus T_V(b+v), c+w\}_\theta &+ \{T \oplus T_V(a+u), b+v, T \oplus T_V(c+w)\}_\theta + \\ \{a+u, T \oplus T_V(b+v), T \oplus T_V(c+w)\}_\theta &+ \lambda\{T \oplus T_V(a+u), b+v, c+w\}_\theta + \\ \lambda\{a+u, T \oplus T_V(b+v), c+w\}_\theta &+ \lambda\{a+u, b+v, T \oplus T_V(c+w)\}_\theta + \lambda^2\{a+u, b+v, c+w\}_\theta). \end{aligned}$$

这表明  $T \oplus T_V$  是  $L \oplus V$  上  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子。因此, 命题成立。证毕。

**命题 3** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 对任意  $a, b, c \in L$ , 定义新的运算如下:

$$\begin{aligned} [a, b]_T &= [Ta, b] + [a, Tb] + \lambda[a, b], \\ \{a, b, c\}_T &= \{Ta, Tb, c\} + \{Ta, b, Tc\} + \{a, Tb, Tc\} + \lambda\{Ta, b, c\} + \lambda\{a, Tb, c\} + \lambda\{a, b, Tc\} + \lambda^2\{a, b, c\}. \end{aligned}$$

则

(i)  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot]_T, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_T)$  是新的 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 记为  $L_T$ 。

(ii)  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot]_T, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_T, T)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数。进一步地,  $T$  是  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot]_T, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_T, T)$  到  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数同态。

**证明** (i) 直接验证运算  $[\cdot, \cdot]_T, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_T$  满足等式 (1) — (6) 即可。

(ii) 对任意  $a, b, c \in L_T$ , 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} [Ta, Tb]_T &= [T^2a, Tb] + [Ta, T^2b] + \lambda[Ta, Tb] = T([T^2a, b] + [Ta, Tb] + \lambda[a, b]) + T([Ta, Tb] + \\ & [a, T^2b] + \lambda[a, Tb] + \lambda T([Ta, b] + [a, Tb] + \lambda[a, b]) = T([Ta, b]_T + [a, Tb]_T + \lambda[a, b]_T), \\ \{Ta, Tb, Tc\}_T &= \{T^2a, T^2b, Tc\} + \{T^2a, Tb, T^2c\} + \{Ta, T^2b, T^2c\} + \\ & \lambda\{T^2a, Tb, Tc\} + \lambda\{Ta, T^2b, Tc\} + \lambda\{Ta, Tb, T^2c\} + \lambda^2\{Ta, Tb, Tc\} = \\ & T(\{Ta, Tb, c\}_T + \{Ta, b, Tc\}_T + \{a, Tb, Tc\}_T + \\ & \lambda\{Ta, b, c\}_T + \lambda\{a, Tb, c\}_T + \lambda\{a, b, Tc\}_T + \lambda^2\{a, b, c\}_T). \end{aligned}$$

从而,  $T$  是  $L_T$  上  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子。进一步地, 由等式 (14) 和 (15), 对任意  $a, b, c \in L_T$ , 有

$$T([a, b]_T) = [Ta, Tb], T(\{a, b, c\}_T) = \{Ta, Tb, Tc\}.$$

因此,  $T$  是  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot]_T, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_T, T)$  到  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数同态。证毕。

**定理 1** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数,  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V)$  为它的一个表示。对任意  $a, b \in L$ , 定义新的映射  $\rho_T: L \rightarrow \text{End}(V), D_T, \theta_T: L \times L \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$  如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_T(a)u &:= \rho(Ta)u + \rho(a)(T_Vu) + \lambda\rho(a)u, \\ D_T(a, b)u &= D(Ta, Tb)u - T_V(D(Ta, b)u + D(a, Tb)u + \lambda D(a, b)u), \\ \theta_T(a, b)u &= \theta(Ta, Tb)u - T_V(\theta(Ta, b)u + \theta(a, Tb)u + \lambda\theta(a, b)u), \forall u \in V. \end{aligned}$$

则  $(V; \rho_T, D_T, \theta_T, T_V)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L_T, [\cdot, \cdot]_T, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_T, T)$  的一个表示。

**证明** 首先直接验证映射  $\rho_T, D_T, \theta_T$  满足等式(7)–(13), 即验证  $(V; \rho_T, D_T, \theta_T)$  是 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $L_T$  的一个表示。进一步地, 对任意  $a, b, c \in L_T, u \in V$  有

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho_T(Ta)T_Vu = \rho(T^2a)T_Vu + \rho(Ta)T_V^2u + \lambda\rho(Ta)T_Vu = \\ & T_V(\rho(T^2a)u + \rho(Ta)T_Vu + \lambda\rho(Ta)u) + T_V(\rho(Ta)T_Vu + \rho(a)T_V^2u + \lambda\rho(a)T_Vu) + \\ & \lambda T_V(\rho(Ta)u + \rho(a)T_Vu + \lambda\rho(a)u) = T_V(\rho_T(Ta)u + \rho_T(a)T_Vu + \lambda\rho_T(a)u), \\ & D_T(Ta, Tb)T_Vu = \\ & D(T^2a, T^2b)T_Vu - T_V(D(T^2a, Tb)T_V^2u + D(Ta, T^2b)T_Vu + \lambda D(Ta, Tb)T_Vu) = \\ & T_V(D(T^2a, T^2b)u + D(T^2a, Tb)T_Vu + D(Ta, T^2b)T_Vu + \\ & \lambda D(T^2a, Tb)u + \lambda D(Ta, T^2b)u + \lambda D(Ta, Tb)T_Vu + \lambda^2 D(Ta, Tb)u) - \\ & T_V^2(D(T^2a, Tb)u + D(T^2a, b)T_Vu + D(Ta, Tb)T_Vu + \\ & \lambda D(T^2a, b)u + \lambda D(Ta, Tb)u + \lambda D(Ta, b)T_Vu + \lambda^2 D(Ta, b)u) - \\ & T_V^2(D(Ta, T^2b)u + D(a, T^2b)T_Vu + D(Ta, Tb)T_Vu + \\ & \lambda D(a, T^2b)u + \lambda D(Ta, Tb)u + \lambda D(a, Tb)T_Vu + \lambda^2 D(a, Tb)u) - \\ & \lambda T_V^2(D(Ta, Tb)u + D(Ta, b)T_Vu + D(a, Tb)T_Vu + \\ & \lambda D(Ta, b)u + \lambda D(a, Tb)u + \lambda D(a, b)T_Vu + \lambda^2 D(a, b)u) = \\ & T_V(D_T(Ta, Tb)u + D_T(Ta, b)T_Vu + D_T(a, Tb)T_Vu + \lambda D_T(Ta, b)u + \\ & \lambda D_T(a, Tb)u + \lambda D_T(a, b)T_Vu + \lambda^2 D_T(a, b)u), \\ & \theta_T(Ta, Tb)T_Vu = \\ & \theta(T^2a, T^2b)T_Vu - T_V(\theta(T^2a, Tb)T_V^2u + \theta(Ta, T^2b)T_Vu + \lambda\theta(Ta, Tb)T_Vu) = \\ & T_V(\theta_T(Ta, Tb)u + \theta_T(Ta, b)T_Vu + \theta_T(a, Tb)T_Vu + \lambda\theta_T(Ta, b)u + \\ & \lambda\theta_T(a, Tb)u + \lambda\theta_T(a, b)T_Vu + \lambda^2\theta_T(a, b)u). \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $(V; \rho_T, D_T, \theta_T, T_V)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L_T, [\cdot, \cdot]_T, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_T, T)$  的一个表示。

## 2 罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的上同调

首先回顾 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的上同调理论<sup>[4]</sup>。

设  $(V; \rho, D, \theta)$  为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  的一个表示,  $(n + 1)$ -上链空间定义为:

$$\text{当 } n \geq 1, C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) = \text{Hom}(\overbrace{\wedge^2 L \otimes \cdots \otimes \wedge^2 L}^n, V) \times \text{Hom}(\overbrace{\wedge^2 L \otimes \cdots \otimes \wedge^2 L \otimes L}^n, V).$$

$$\text{当 } n = 0, C_{LY}^1(L, V) = \text{Hom}(L, V).$$

当  $n \geq 1$  时, 对任意  $(f, g) \in C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V), K_i = x_i \wedge y_i \in \wedge^2 L, i = 1, \dots, n + 1, z \in L$ , 上边缘算子  $\delta^{n+1} = (\delta_I^{n+1}, \delta_{II}^{n+1}): C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) \rightarrow C_{LY}^{n+2}(L, V), (f, g) \mapsto (\delta_I^{n+1}(f, g), \delta_{II}^{n+1}(f, g))$  为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_I^{n+1}(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}) = \\ & (-1)^n (\rho(x_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) - \rho(y_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - g(K_1, \dots, K_n, [x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}])) + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} D(K_k) f(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}) + \\ & \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k f(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, K_{n+1}), \\ & \delta_{II}^{n+1}(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) = (-1)^n (\theta(y_{n+1}, z)g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - \theta(x_{n+1}, z)g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1})) + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+1} D(K_k) g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) + \\ & \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^k g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, \{x_k, y_k, z\}),$$

其中符号  $\hat{K}_k$  表示下面的  $K_k$  被删除。

当  $n=0$  时, 对任意  $f \in C_{LY}^1(L, V)$ , 上边缘算子  $\delta^1 = (\delta_1^1, \delta_{II}^1): C_{LY}^1(L, V) \rightarrow C_{LY}^2(L, V)$ ,  $f \mapsto (\delta_1^1(f), \delta_{II}^1(f))$  为:

$$\delta_1^1(f)(x, y) = \rho(x)f(y) - \rho(y)f(x) - f([x, y]),$$

$$\delta_{II}^1(f)(x, y, z) = D(x, y)f(z) + \theta(y, z)f(x) - \theta(x, z)f(y) - f(\{x, y, z\}).$$

Yamaguti<sup>[4]</sup>已证明  $\delta^{n+2} \circ \delta^{n+1} = 0$ 。因此,  $(C_{LY}^\bullet(L, V) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^\infty C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V), \delta)$  为上链复形。

Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$  的上同调群是上链复形  $C_{LY}^\bullet(L, V)$  的上同调群, 其系数取自表示  $V$ 。对于  $p \geq 1$ ,  $p$ -上闭链群记成  $Z_{LY}^p(L, V) := \{f \in C_{LY}^p(L, V) | \delta^p f = 0\}$ ;  $p \geq 2$ ,  $p$ -上边缘链群记成  $B_{LY}^p(L, V) := \{\delta^{p-1} f | f \in C_{LY}^{p-1}(L, V)\}$ ;  $p$ -上同调群定义为:

$$p \geq 2, H_{LY}^p(L, V) := \frac{Z_{LY}^p(L, V)}{B_{LY}^p(L, V)}, H_{LY}^1(L, V) := Z_{LY}^1(L, V).$$

其次, 我们引入  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子  $T$  的上同调。

设  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的一个表示。由定理 1,  $(V; \rho_T, D_T, \theta_T, T_V)$  为新的  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L_T, [\cdot, \cdot]_T, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_T, T)$  的表示。下面考虑系数在  $V$  中  $L_T$  的 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上链复形

$$C_{LY}^\bullet(L_T, V) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^\infty C_{LY}^{n+1}(L_T, V).$$

当  $n \geq 1$  时, 对任意  $(f, g) \in C_{LY}^{n+1}(L_T, V)$ ,  $K_i = x_i \wedge y_i \in \wedge^2 L_T, i = 1, \dots, n+1, z \in L_T$ , 上边缘算子  $\partial^{n+1} = (\partial_1^{n+1}, \partial_{II}^{n+1}): C_{LY}^{n+1}(L_T, V) \rightarrow C_{LY}^{n+2}(L_T, V)$ ,  $(f, g) \mapsto (\partial_1^{n+1}(f, g), \partial_{II}^{n+1}(f, g))$  为:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_1^{n+1}(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}) = & (-1)^n (\rho(Tx_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) - \rho(y_{n+1})T_V g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) + \\ & \lambda \rho(x_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) - \rho(Ty_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - \\ & \rho(y_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - \lambda \rho(y_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - g(K_1, \dots, K_n, [x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}]_T)) + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} D(Tx_k, Ty_k) f(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}) - \\ & \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} T_V (D(Tx_k, y_k) f(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}) + D(x_k, Ty_k) f(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1})) - \\ & \lambda \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} T_V (D(x_k, y_k) f(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1})) + \\ & \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k f(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\}_T \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}_T, \dots, K_{n+1}), \\ \partial_{II}^{n+1}(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) = & (-1)^n \theta(Ty_{n+1}, Tz) g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - (-1)^n T_V (\theta(Ty_{n+1}, z) g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) + \\ & \theta(y_{n+1}, Tz) g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) + \lambda \theta(y_{n+1}, z) g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1})) - \\ & (-1)^n \theta(Tx_{n+1}, Tz) g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) + (-1)^n T_V (\theta(Tx_{n+1}, z) g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) + \\ & \theta(x_{n+1}, Tz) g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) + \lambda \theta(x_{n+1}, z) g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1})) + \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+1} D(Tx_k, Ty_k) g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) - \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+1} T_V (D(Tx_k, y_k) g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) + \\ & D(x_k, Ty_k) g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z)) + \lambda D(x_k, y_k) g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) + \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\}_T \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}_T, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^k g(K_1, \dots, \hat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, \{x_k, y_k, z\}_T).$$

当  $n = 0$  时, 上边缘算子  $\partial^1 = (\partial_1^1, \partial_1^1): C_{LY}^1(L, V) \rightarrow C_{LY}^2(L, V), f \mapsto (\partial_1^1(f), \partial_1^1(f))$  为:

$$\partial_1^1(f)(x, y) = \rho(Tx)f(y) + \rho(x)T_V f(y) + \lambda\rho(x)f(y) - \rho(Ty)f(x) - \rho(y)T_V f(x) - \lambda\rho(y)f(x) - f([x, y]_T),$$

$$\partial_1^1(f)(x, y, z) = D(Tx, Ty)f(z) - T_V(D(Tx, y)f(z) + D(x, Ty)f(z) + \lambda D(x, y)f(z)) + \theta(Ty, Tz)f(x) - T_V(\theta(Ty, z)f(x) + \theta(y, Tz)f(x) + \lambda\theta(y, z)f(x)) - \theta(Tx, Tz)f(y) + T_V(\theta(Tx, z)f(y) + \theta(x, Tz)f(y) + \lambda\theta(x, z)f(y)) - f(\{x, y, z\}_T).$$

**定义 6** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数,  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V)$  为它的一个表示, 则上链复形  $(C_{LY}(L_T, V), \partial^*)$  称为系数在  $V$  中  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子  $T$  的上链复形, 记成  $(C_{RBO^*}^*(L, V), \partial^*)$ .  $(C_{RBO^*}^*(L, V), \partial^*)$  的上同调群记成  $H_{RBO^*}^*(L, V)$ , 称为系数在  $V$  中  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子  $T$  的上同调群。

最后, 我们联合 Lie-Yamaguti 代数和  $\lambda$  权罗-巴算子的上同调给出  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的上同调。

**定义 7** 设  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的一个表示。对任意  $(f, g) \in C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V), n \geq 1$ , 定义线性映射  $\Phi^{n+1} = (\Phi_1^{n+1}, \Phi_2^{n+1}): C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) \rightarrow C_{RBO^*}^{n+1}(L, V), (f, g) \mapsto (\Phi_1^{n+1}(f), \Phi_2^{n+1}(g))$  为:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1^{n+1}(f) &= f \circ (T, T, \dots, T, T) \circ ((\text{Id} \wedge \text{Id})^n) - \sum_{r=0}^{2n-1} \lambda^{2n-r-1} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_r \leq 2n} T_V \circ f \circ (\text{Id}^{i_1-1}, T, \dots, T, \text{Id}^{2n-i_r}) \circ ((\text{Id} \wedge \text{Id})^n), \\ \Phi_2^{n+1}(g) &= g \circ (T, T, \dots, T, T, T) \circ ((\text{Id} \wedge \text{Id})^n \otimes \text{Id}) - \sum_{r=0}^{2n} \lambda^{2n-r} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_r \leq 2n+1} T_V \circ g \circ (\text{Id}^{i_1-1}, T, \dots, T, \text{Id}^{2n+1-i_r}) \circ ((\text{Id} \wedge \text{Id})^n \otimes \text{Id}). \end{aligned}$$

特别地, 当  $n = 0$  时, 对任意  $f \in C_{LY}^1(L, V)$ , 映射  $\Phi^1: C_{LY}^1(L, V) \rightarrow C_{RBO^*}^1(L, V)$  为:

$$\Phi^1(f) = f \circ T - T_V \circ f.$$

下面引理的证明与文献[18]类似。

**引理 1** 对于  $n \geq 0$  时, 映射  $\Phi^{n+1}: C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) \rightarrow C_{RBO^*}^{n+1}(L, V)$  为上链映射, 即满足  $\Phi^{n+2} \circ \partial^{n+1} = \partial^{n+1} \circ \Phi^{n+1}$ 。换言之, 下面的图表交换

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} C_{LY}^1(L, V) & \xrightarrow{\partial^1} & C_{LY}^2(L, V) & \cdots \cdots & C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) & \xrightarrow{\partial^{n+1}} & C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) & \cdots \cdots \\ \downarrow \Phi^1 & & \downarrow \Phi^2 & & \downarrow \Phi^{n+1} & & \downarrow \Phi^{n+2} & \\ C_{RBO^*}^1(L, V) & \xrightarrow{\partial^1} & C_{RBO^*}^2(L, V) & \cdots \cdots & C_{RBO^*}^{n+1}(L, V) & \xrightarrow{\partial^{n+1}} & C_{RBO^*}^{n+1}(L, V) & \cdots \cdots \end{array}$$

**定义 8** 设  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的一个表示。定义  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的  $n$ -上链为:

$$C_{RBY^*}^1(L, V) := C_{LY}^1(L, V), C_{RBY^*}^{n+1}(L, V) := C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) \oplus C_{RBO^*}^{n+1}(L, V), \forall n \geq 1.$$

线性算子  $d^{n+1}: C_{RBY^*}^{n+1}(L, V) \rightarrow C_{RBY^*}^{n+2}(L, V)$  定义为:

(i) 当  $n = 0$  时, 对任意  $f_1 \in C_{RBY^*}^1(L, V), d^1(f_1) = (\partial^1(f_1), -\Phi^1(f_1));$

(ii) 当  $n = 1$  时, 对任意  $((f_1, g_1), f_2) \in C_{RBY^*}^2(L, V),$

$$d^2((f_1, g_1), f_2) = (\delta^2(f_1, g_1), -\partial^1(f_2) - \Phi^2(f_1, g_1));$$

(iii) 当  $n \geq 2$  时, 对任意  $((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) \in C_{RBY^*}^{n+1}(L, V),$

$$d^{n+1}((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) = (\delta^{n+1}(f_1, g_1), -\partial^n(f_2, g_2) - \Phi^{n+1}(f_1, g_1)).$$

**定理 2** 对于  $n \geq 0$ , 上面定义线性算子  $d^{n+1}$  为上边缘算子, 即满足  $d^{n+2} \circ d^{n+1} = 0$ 。因此,  $C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L, V) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^\infty C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^{n+1}(L, V)$  是上链复形。

**证明** 对任意  $f_1 \in C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^1(L, V)$ , 有

$$d^2 \circ d^1(f_1) = d^2(\delta^1(f_1), -\Phi^1(f_1)) = (\delta^2 \circ \delta^1(f_1), -\partial^1(-\Phi^1(f_1)) - \Phi^2 \circ \delta^1(f_1)) = 0.$$

对任意  $((f_1, g_1), f_2) \in C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^2(L, V)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} d^3 \circ d^2((f_1, g_1), f_2) &= d^3(\delta^2(f_1, g_1), \\ &\quad -\partial^1(f_2) - \Phi^2(f_1, g_1)) = (\delta^3 \circ \delta^2(f_1, g_1), \\ &\quad -\partial^2(-\partial^1(f_2) - \Phi^2(f_1, g_1)) - \Phi^3(\delta^2(f_1, g_1))) = (0, \partial^2 \circ \Phi^2(f_1, g_1) - \Phi^3(\delta^2(f_1, g_1))) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

对于  $n \geq 2$  时, 对任意  $((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) \in C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^{n+1}(L, V)$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} d^{n+2} \circ d^{n+1}((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) &= d^{n+2}(\delta^{n+1}(f_1, g_1), \\ &\quad -\partial^n(f_2, g_2) - \Phi^{n+1}(f_1, g_1)) = (\delta^{n+2} \delta^{n+1}(f_1, g_1), \\ &\quad -\partial^{n+1}(-\partial^n(f_2, g_2) - \Phi^{n+1}(f_1, g_1)) - \Phi^{n+2}(\delta^{n+1}(f_1, g_1))) = \\ &\quad (0, \partial^{n+1} \circ \Phi^{n+1}(f_1, g_1) - \Phi^{n+2}(\delta^{n+1}(f_1, g_1))) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $(C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L, V), d^\bullet) = (\bigoplus_{n=0}^\infty C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^{n+1}(L, V), d^\bullet)$  是上链复形。证毕。

上链复形  $C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L, V)$  的上同调群记成  $H_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L, V)$ , 称为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的上同调群, 其系数取自表示  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V)$ 。

当表示  $(V; \rho, D, \theta, T_V) = (L; \text{ad}, \mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{R}, T)$  为伴随表示时, 简记成  $C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L) := C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L, L)$  与  $H_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L) := H_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L, L)$ , 分别称为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的上链复形与上同调群, 其系数取自伴随表示。

显然, 有一个短正合上链复形序列

$$0 \rightarrow C_{\text{RBO}^\lambda}^{\bullet-1}(L, V) \rightarrow C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^\bullet(L, V) \rightarrow C_{\text{LY}}^\bullet(L, V) \rightarrow 0.$$

则有长的正合上同调群序列

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \rightarrow H_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^1(L, V) \rightarrow H_{\text{LY}}^1(L, V) \rightarrow H_{\text{RBO}^\lambda}^1(L, V) \rightarrow H_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^2(L, V) \rightarrow H_{\text{LY}}^2(L, V) \rightarrow \dots \\ \rightarrow H_{\text{LY}}^p(L, V) \rightarrow H_{\text{RBO}^\lambda}^p(L, V) \rightarrow H_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^{p+1}(L, V) \rightarrow H_{\text{LY}}^{p+1}(L, V) \rightarrow \dots \end{aligned}$$

### 3 罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的形式形变

设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 考虑系数在  $L$  中  $t$  的幂级数空间  $L[[t]]$ , 则  $L[[t]]$  为  $K[[t]]$ -模。

**定义 9** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 考虑一系列幂级数

$$\mu_i = \sum_{i=0}^\infty \mu_i t^i, \nu_i = \sum_{i=0}^\infty \nu_i t^i, T_i = \sum_{i=0}^\infty T_i t^i, i \geq 1, ((\mu_i, \nu_i), T_i) \in C_{\text{RBLy}^\lambda}^2(L),$$

$((\mu_0, \nu_0), T_0) = (([\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}), T)$ , 使得  $(L[[t]], \mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 则称  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  是  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的单参数形式形变。因此,  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的单参数形式形变当且仅当对任意  $a, b, c, u, v, w \in L$ , 下列等式成立:

$$\mu_i(a, b) + \mu_i(b, a) = 0, \tag{16}$$

$$\nu_i(a, b, c) + \nu_i(b, a, c) = 0, \tag{17}$$

$$\mu_i(\mu_i(a, b), c) + \mu_i(\mu_i(b, c), a) + \mu_i(\mu_i(c, a), b) + \nu_i(a, b, c) + \nu_i(b, c, a) + \nu_i(c, a, b) = 0, \tag{18}$$

$$\nu_i(\mu_i(a, b), c, u) + \nu_i(\mu_i(b, c), a, u) + \nu_i(\mu_i(c, a), b, u) = 0, \tag{19}$$

$$\nu_i(a, b, \mu_i(u, v)) = \mu_i(\nu_i(a, b, u), v) + \mu_i(u, \nu_i(a, b, v)), \tag{20}$$

$$\nu_i(a, b, \nu_i(u, v, w)) = \nu_i(\nu_i(a, b, u), v, w) + \nu_i(u, \nu_i(a, b, v), w) + \nu_i(u, v, \nu_i(a, b, w)), \tag{21}$$

$$\mu_i(T_i a, T_i b) = T_i(\mu_i(T_i a, b) + \mu_i(a, T_i b) + \lambda \mu_i(a, b)), \tag{22}$$

$$\nu_i(T_i a, T_i b, T_i c) = T_i(\nu_i(T_i a, T_i b, c) + \nu_i(T_i a, b, T_i c) + \nu_i(a, T_i b, T_i c) + \lambda \nu_i(T_i a, b, c) + \lambda \nu_i(a, T_i b, c) + \lambda \nu_i(a, b, T_i c) + \lambda^2 \nu_i(a, b, c)). \tag{23}$$

比较等式(16)–(23)两边  $t^n$  的系数, 可得:  $(n = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$

$$\mu_n(a, b) + \mu_n(b, a) = 0, \tag{24}$$

$$\nu_n(a, b, c) + \nu_n(b, a, c) = 0, \tag{25}$$

$$\sum_{i+j=n} (\mu_i(\mu_j(a, b), c) + \mu_i(\mu_j(b, c), a) + \mu_i(\mu_j(c, a), b)) + \nu_n(a, b, c) + \nu_n(b, c, a) + \nu_n(c, a, b) = 0, \tag{26}$$

$$\sum_{i+j=n} (\nu_i(\mu_j(a, b), c, u) + \nu_i(\mu_j(b, c), a, u) + \nu_i(\mu_j(c, a), b, u)) = 0, \tag{27}$$

$$\sum_{i+j=n} \nu_i(a, b, \mu_j(u, v)) = \sum_{i+j=n} (\mu_i(\nu_j(a, b, u), v) + \mu_i(u, \nu_j(a, b, v))), \tag{28}$$

$$\sum_{i+j=n} \nu_i(a, b, \nu_j(u, v, w)) = \sum_{i+j=n} (\nu_i(\nu_j(a, b, u), v, w) + \nu_i(u, \nu_j(a, b, v), w) + \nu_i(u, v, \nu_j(a, b, w))), \tag{29}$$

$$\sum_{i+j+k=n} \mu_i(T_j a, T_k b) = \sum_{i+j+k=n} T_i(\mu_j(T_k a, b) + \mu_j(a, T_k b)) + \lambda \sum_{i+j=n} T_i \mu_j(a, b), \tag{30}$$

$$\sum_{i+j+k+m=n} \nu_i(T_j a, T_k b, T_m c) = \sum_{i+j+k+m=n} T_i(\nu_j(T_k a, T_m b, c) + \nu_j(T_k a, b, T_m c) + \nu_j(a, T_k b, T_m c) + \lambda \sum_{i+j+k=n} T_i(\nu_j(T_k a, b, c) + \nu_j(a, T_k b, c) + \nu_j(a, b, T_k c)) + \lambda^2 \sum_{i+j=n} T_i \nu_j(a, b, c)). \tag{31}$$

**定理3** 设  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的单参数形式形变, 则  $(\mu_1, \nu_1, T_1)$  是上链复形  $(C_{\text{RBL}Y}^\bullet(L), d^\bullet)$  的一个 2-上闭链。

进一步地, 把 2-上闭链  $(\mu_1, \nu_1, T_1)$  称为单参数形式形变  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  的无穷小。

**证明** 设  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的单参数形式形变。对于  $n = 1$ , 由等式(24)–(29), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\mu_1(a, b) + \mu_1(b, a) = 0, \\ &\nu_1(a, b, c) + \nu_1(b, a, c) = 0, \\ &[\mu_1(a, b), c] + \mu_1([a, b], c) + [\mu_1(b, c), a] + \mu_1([b, c], a) + [\mu_1(c, a), b] + \\ &\quad \mu_1([c, a], b) + \{a, b, c\} + \{b, c, a\} + \{c, a, b\} = 0, \\ &\{\mu_1(a, b), c, u\} + \nu_1([a, b], c, u) + \{\mu_1(b, c), a, u\} + \nu_1([b, c], a, u) + \\ &\quad \{\mu_1(c, a), b, u\} + \nu_1([c, a], b, u) = 0, \\ &\{a, b, \mu_1(u, v)\} + \nu_1(a, b, [u, v]) = [\nu_1(a, b, u), v] + \mu_1(\{a, b, u\}, v) + [u, \nu_1(a, b, v)] + \mu_1(u, \{a, b, v\}), \\ &\{a, b, \nu_1(u, v, w)\} + \nu_1(a, b, \{u, v, w\}) = \{\nu_1(a, b, u), v, w\} + \nu_1(\{a, b, u\}, v, w) + \\ &\quad \{u, \nu_1(a, b, v), w\} + \nu_1(u, \{a, b, v\}, w) + \{u, v, \nu_1(a, b, w)\} + \nu_1(u, v, \{a, b, w\}). \end{aligned}$$

从而,  $\delta^2(\mu_1, \nu_1) = 0$ 。由等式(30)–(31), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &[T_1 a, b] + [Ta, T_1 b] + \mu_1(Ta, Tb) = T(\mu_1(Ta, b) + [a, T_1 b] + \mu_1(a, Tb) + [T_1 a, b]) + \\ &\quad T_1([Ta, b] + [a, Tb]) + \lambda T_1[a, b] + \lambda T\mu_1(a, b), \\ &\{T_1 a, Tb, Tc\} + \{Ta, T_1 b, Tc\} + \{Ta, Tb, T_1 c\} + \nu_1(Ta, Tb, Tc) = \\ &T_1(\{Ta, Tb, c\} + \{Ta, b, Tc\} + \{a, Tb, Tc\}) + T(\nu_1(Ta, Tb, c) + \nu_1(Ta, b, Tc) + \nu_1(a, Tb, Tc)) + \\ &\quad T(\{T_1 a, Tb, c\} + \{T_1 a, b, Tc\} + \{a, T_1 b, Tc\} + \{Ta, T_1 b, c\} + \{Ta, b, T_1 c\} + \{a, Tb, T_1 c\}) + \\ &\quad \lambda T_1(\{Ta, b, c\} + \{a, Tb, c\} + \{a, b, Tc\}) + \lambda T(\nu_1(Ta, b, c) + \nu_1(a, Tb, c) + \nu_1(a, b, Tc)) + \\ &\quad \lambda T(\{T_1 a, b, c\} + \{a, T_1 b, c\} + \{a, b, T_1 c\}) + \lambda^2 T_1\{a, b, c\} + \lambda^2 T\nu_1(a, b, c). \end{aligned}$$

从而,  $-\partial^1(T_1) - \Phi^2(\mu_1, \nu_1) = 0$ , 因此,  $d^2((\mu_1, \nu_1), T_1) = 0$ 。证毕。

**定义10** 设  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  和  $(\mu'_i, \nu'_i, T'_i)$  是  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的两个单参数形式形变。如果存在同构映射  $\phi_i = \sum_{t=0}^\infty t^i \phi_i: L[[t]] \rightarrow L[[t]]$ ,  $\phi_i \in \text{End}(L)$ ,  $\phi_0 = \text{Id}_L$  使得

$$\phi_i \circ \mu_i = \mu'_i \circ (\phi_i \otimes \phi_i), \phi_i \circ \nu_i = \nu'_i \circ (\phi_i \otimes \phi_i \otimes \phi_i), \phi_i \circ T_i = T'_i \circ \phi_i, \tag{32}$$

则称  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  与  $(\mu'_i, \nu'_i, T'_i)$  等价。

特别地, 如果  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  与  $(\mu'_i = [\cdot, \cdot], \nu'_i = \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T'_i = T)$  等价, 则称形变  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  为平凡的。进一步地, 如果  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  每一个单参数形式形变都是平凡的, 则称  $L$  为刚性的。

**定理 4** 设  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  和  $(\mu'_i, \nu'_i, T'_i)$  为两个等价单参数形式形变, 则它们的无穷小属于同一个上同调类。

**证明** 设  $\phi_i: (L[[t]], \mu'_i, \nu'_i, T'_i) \rightarrow (L[[t]], \mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  为同构映射。展开等式 (32) 两边  $t^1$  的系数, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu'_1 - \mu_1 &= \mu_0 \circ (\phi_1 \otimes \text{Id}_L) + \mu_0 \circ (\text{Id}_L \otimes \phi_1) - \phi_1 \circ \mu_0, \\ \nu'_1 - \nu_1 &= \nu_0 \circ (\phi_1 \otimes \text{Id}_L \otimes \text{Id}_L) + \nu_0 \circ (\text{Id}_L \otimes \text{Id}_L \otimes \phi_1) + \nu_0 \circ (\text{Id}_L \otimes \phi_1 \otimes \text{Id}_L) - \phi_1 \circ \nu_0, \\ T'_1 - T_1 &= T \circ \phi_1 - \phi_1 \circ T. \end{aligned}$$

因此, 我们有  $((\mu'_1, \nu'_1), T'_1) - ((\mu_1, \nu_1), T_1) = (\delta^1(\phi_1), -\Phi^1(\phi_1)) = d^1(\phi_1) \in C^1_{\text{RBL}Y^2}(L)$ 。证毕。

**定理 5** 设  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  为  $\lambda$  权罗-巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数且  $H^2_{\text{RBL}Y^2}(L) = 0$ , 则  $L$  为刚性的。

**证明** 设  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  为  $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, T)$  的单参数形式形变, 则由定理 3 可知, 无穷小  $(\mu_1, \nu_1, T_1)$  是 2- 上闭链。由  $H^2_{\text{RBL}Y^2}(L) = 0$ , 存在  $\phi_1 \in C^1_{\text{RBL}Y^2}(L)$ , 使得  $((\mu_1, \nu_1), T_1) = d^1(\phi_1)$ 。即  $(\mu_1, \nu_1) = \delta^1(\phi_1) = (\delta^1_1(\phi_1), \delta^1_2(\phi_1)), T_1 = -\Phi^1(\phi_1)$ 。

令  $\phi_i = \text{Id}_L - t\phi_1: L[[t]] \rightarrow L[[t]]$ , 定义

$$\mu'_i = \phi_i^{-1} \circ \mu_i \circ (\phi_i \otimes \phi_i), \nu'_i = \phi_i^{-1} \circ \nu_i \circ (\phi_i \otimes \phi_i \otimes \phi_i), T'_i = \phi_i^{-1} \circ T_i \circ \phi_i, \quad (33)$$

则  $(\mu'_i, \nu'_i, T'_i)$  等价于  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$ 。此外, 由等式 (33) 可得  $\mu'_i = 0, \nu'_i = 0, T'_i = 0$ , 即

$$\mu'_i = \mu_0 + t^2\mu'_2 + \dots, \nu'_i = \nu_0 + t^2\nu'_2 + \dots, T'_i = T + t^2T'_2 + \dots$$

由等式 (24) — (31),  $(\mu'_2, \nu'_2, T'_2)$  仍然是 2- 上闭链。重复上述论证,  $(\mu_i, \nu_i, T_i)$  等价于  $(\mu_0, \nu_0, T)$ 。证毕。

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