

微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的上同调与形变

滕文, 龙凤山

(贵州财经大学数学与统计学院, 贵州 贵阳 550025)

摘要: 给出微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的表示和上同调, 并根据上同调考虑微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的线性形变。

关键词: 微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数; 上同调; 线性形变

中图分类号: O152.5 **文献标志码:** A

引用格式: 滕文, 龙凤山. 微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的上同调与形变[J]. 山东大学学报(理学版), 2024, 59(2): 32-37, 46.

Cohomology and deformation of differential Lie-Yamaguti superalgebras

TENG Wen, LONG Fengshan

(School of Mathematics and Statistics, Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, Guiyang 550025, Guizhou, China)

Abstract: Firstly, the representation and cohomology of differential Lie-Yamaguti superalgebras are introduced. Then, the linear deformation of differential Lie-Yamaguti superalgebras is considered according to cohomology.

Key words: differential Lie-Yamaguti superalgebra; cohomology; linear deformation

1 引言与预备知识

Lie-Yamaguti 代数的概念由 Kinyon 和 Weinstein^[1] 首先提出, 这种代数结构可追溯到 Nomizu^[2] 和 Yamaguti^[3-4] 的相关工作。作为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的推广, 文献[5-6]引入 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的概念。其后, 文献[7-8]研究了 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的交换扩张和构造方法。另外, 导子(或称为微分)在研究代数结构时非常有用^[9-12]。近年来, 各种代数对象导子的研究见文献[13-19]。受最近文献[15-18]的启发, 本文研究微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的表示、上同调和线性形变, 所得结论可认为是具有导子的李三系^[15-16]、具有超导子的李超代数^[17]和具有导子的 Lie-Yamaguti 代数^[18]相应结论的推广。

本文中所有向量空间和线性算子均在特征为 0 的域 K 上。

接下来回顾 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数^[5,19]的相关概念。设 $L = L_0 \oplus L_1$ 为 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次向量空间, 如果 $x \in L_i$, $i=0,1$, 则称 x 是次数为 i 的齐次元, 记为 $\bar{x}:=i$ 。设 $L' = L'_0 \oplus L'_1$ 为另一个 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次向量空间, 则 $\text{Hom}(L, L')$ 自然成为 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次向量空间, 如果 $f \in \text{Hom}(L, L')$, $x \in L$, $\overline{f(x)} = \bar{x} + \bar{i}$, 则称 f 是次数为 \bar{i} 的齐次元, 记为 $\bar{f} := \bar{i}$ 。进而, 如果 $\bar{f} = \bar{0}$ (或者 $\bar{f} = \bar{1}$), 则称 f 是偶(或者奇)线性映射。

定义 1^[5] 设 $L = L_0 \oplus L_1$ 为 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次向量空间, 如果偶双线性映射 $[\cdot, \cdot]: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 和偶三线性映射 $\{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}: L \times L \times L \rightarrow L$, 对任意齐次元 $x, y, z, u, v, w \in L$, 使得下列条件成立:

(LYs1) $[L_i, L_j] \subseteq L_{i+j}$, $\{L_i, L_j, L_k\} \subseteq L_{i+j+k}$, $\bar{i}, \bar{j}, \bar{k} \in \mathbf{Z}_2$, 即映射 $[\cdot, \cdot]$ 和 $\{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}$ 为偶;

(LYs2) $[x, y] = -(-1)^{xy}[y, x]$;

收稿日期: 2022-12-16; 网络出版时间: 2023-12-13 08:42:56

网络出版地址: <https://link.cnki.net/urlid/37.1389.N.20231212.0810.004>

基金项目: 贵州省科技计划项目(黔科合基础[2018]1020); 贵州省高等学校系统建模与数据挖掘重点实验室项目(2023013); 贵州省科技厅基金项目(黔科合基础-ZK[2023]一般 025)

第一作者简介: 滕文(1986—), 男, 讲师, 博士, 研究方向为代数学及其应用。E-mail: tengwen@mail.gufe.edu.cn

$$(LYs3) \{x, y, z\} = -(-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}} \{y, x, z\};$$

$$(LYs4) \circ_{x,y,z}(-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}}[[x, y], z] + \circ_{x,y,z}(-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}}\{x, y, z\} = 0;$$

$$(LYs5) \circ_{x,y,z}(-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}}\{[x, y], z, u\} = 0;$$

$$(LYs6) \{x, y, [u, v]\} = [\{x, y, u\}, v] + (-1)^{\bar{u}(\bar{x}+\bar{y})} [u, \{x, y, v\}];$$

$$(LYs7) \{x, y, \{u, v, w\}\} = \{\{x, y, u\}, v, w\} + (-1)^{\bar{u}(\bar{x}+\bar{y})} \{u, \{x, y, v\}, w\} + (-1)^{(\bar{u}+\bar{v})(\bar{x}+\bar{y})} \{u, v, \{x, y, w\}\},$$

其中 $\circ_{x,y,z}$ 表示 x, y, z 循环排列求和,即 $\circ_{x,y,z}(-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}}[[x, y], z] = (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}}[[x, y], z] + (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{x}}[[z, x], y] + (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{x}}[[y, z], x]$,则称 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 是 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数。

定义 2^[19] 设 L 为 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数, M 为 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次向量空间, $\rho: L \rightarrow \text{End}(M)$ 为偶线性映射, $D, \theta: L \times L \rightarrow \text{End}(M)$ 为偶双线性映射, 对任意齐次元 $x, y, z, u, v \in L$, 使得下列条件成立:

$$(SR1) D(x, y) - (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}} \theta(y, x) + \theta(x, y) + \rho([x, y]) - \rho(x)\rho(y) + (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}} \rho(y)\rho(x) = 0;$$

$$(SR2) (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}} D([x, y], z) + (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{z}} D([y, z], x) + (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{z}} D([z, x], y) = 0;$$

$$(SR3) \theta([x, y], z) = (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{z}} \theta(x, z)\rho(y) - (-1)^{\bar{x}(\bar{y}+\bar{z})} \theta(y, z)\rho(x);$$

$$(SR4) D(x, y)\rho(z) = (-1)^{\bar{z}(\bar{x}+\bar{y})} \rho(z)D(x, y) + \rho(\{x, y, z\});$$

$$(SR5) \theta(x, [y, z]) = (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}} \rho(y)\theta(x, z) - (-1)^{(\bar{x}+\bar{y})\bar{z}} \rho(z)\theta(x, y);$$

$$(SR6) D(x, y)\theta(u, v) = (-1)^{(\bar{x}+\bar{y})(\bar{u}+\bar{v})} \theta(u, v)D(x, y) + \theta(\{x, y, u\}, v) + (-1)^{(\bar{x}+\bar{y})\bar{u}} \theta(u, \{x, y, v\});$$

$$(SR7) \theta(x, \{y, z, u\}) = (-1)^{(\bar{x}+\bar{y})(\bar{z}+\bar{u})} \theta(z, u)\theta(x, y) - (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}+\bar{z}\bar{u}+\bar{x}\bar{u}} \theta(y, u)\theta(x, z) + (-1)^{\bar{x}(\bar{y}+\bar{z})} D(y, z)\theta(x, u),$$

则称 $(M; \rho, D, \theta)$ 是 L 的表示。

设 L 为 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数, 给定齐次元 $x_1, x_2 \in L$, 偶线性映射 $\rho: L \rightarrow \text{End}(L)$ 和偶双线性映射 $\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}: L \otimes L \rightarrow \text{End}(L)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(x_1)(x_3) &:= [x_1, x_3], & \mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2)(x_3) &:= \{x_1, x_2, x_3\}, \\ \mathcal{R}(x_1, x_2)(x_3) &:= (-1)^{(\bar{x}_1+\bar{x}_2)\bar{x}_3} \{x_3, x_1, x_2\}, & \forall x_3 \in L_{\bar{0}} \cup L_{\bar{1}}, \end{aligned}$$

则 $(L; \rho, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R})$ 为 L 的一个表示, 称其为伴随表示。

回顾文献[19], 设 M 为 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 L 的表示, 对于 $n \geq 1$, 定义 $C_{LYs}^n(L, M)$ 为 $C_{LYs}^n(L, M) = \{f \in \text{Hom}(\wedge^n L, M) \mid f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2i-1}, x_{2i}, \dots, x_n) = 0, \text{ 如果 } x_{2i-1} = x_{2i}\}$ 。

对任意的 $(f, g) \in C_{LYs}^{2n}(L, M) \times C_{LYs}^{2n+1}(L, M)$, 上边缘算子 $\delta = (\delta_I, \delta_{II}) : C_{LYs}^{2n}(L, M) \times C_{LYs}^{2n+1}(L, M) \rightarrow C_{LYs}^{2n+2}(L, M) \times C_{LYs}^{2n+3}(L, M)$, $(f, g) \mapsto (\delta_I(f, g), \delta_{II}(f, g))$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} & (\delta_I(f, g))(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n+2}) \\ &= (-1)^{(\bar{g}+\bar{x}_1+\bar{x}_2+\dots+\bar{x}_{2n})\bar{x}_{2n+1}} \rho(x_{2n+1})g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n}, x_{2n+2}) \\ & \quad - (-1)^{(\bar{g}+\bar{x}_1+\bar{x}_2+\dots+\bar{x}_{2n+1})\bar{x}_{2n+2}} \rho(x_{2n+2})g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n}, x_{2n+1}) - g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n}, [x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+2}]) \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{n+k+1+(\bar{f}+\bar{x}_1+\bar{x}_2+\dots+\bar{x}_{2k-2})(\bar{x}_{2k-1}+\bar{x}_{2k})} D(x_{2k-1}, x_{2k})f(x_1, x_2, \dots, \hat{x}_{2k-1}, \hat{x}_{2k}, \dots, x_{2n+2}) \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{j=2k+1}^{2n+2} (-1)^{n+k+(\bar{x}_{2k-1}+\bar{x}_{2k})(\bar{x}_{2k+1}+\bar{x}_{2k+2}+\dots+\bar{x}_{j-1})} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, \hat{x}_{2k-1}, \hat{x}_{2k}, \dots, \{x_{2k-1}, x_{2k}, x_j\}, \dots, x_{2n+2}), \\ & (\delta_{II}(f, g))(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n+3}) \\ &= (-1)^{(\bar{g}+\bar{x}_1+\bar{x}_2+\dots+\bar{x}_{2n+1})(\bar{x}_{2n+2}+\bar{x}_{2n+3})} \theta(x_{2n+2}, x_{2n+3})g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n+1}) \\ & \quad - (-1)^{(\bar{g}+\bar{x}_1+\bar{x}_2+\dots+\bar{x}_{2n})(\bar{x}_{2n+1}+\bar{x}_{2n+3})+\bar{x}_{2n+2}\bar{x}_{2n+3}} \theta(x_{2n+1}, x_{2n+3})g(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{2n}, x_{2n+2}) \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{n+k+1+(\bar{g}+\bar{x}_1+\bar{x}_2+\dots+\bar{x}_{2k-2})(\bar{x}_{2k-1}+\bar{x}_{2k})} D(x_{2k-1}, x_{2k})g(x_1, x_2, \dots, \hat{x}_{2k-1}, \hat{x}_{2k}, \dots, x_{2n+3}) \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \sum_{j=2k+1}^{2n+3} (-1)^{n+k+(\bar{x}_{2k-1}+\bar{x}_{2k})(\bar{x}_{2k+1}+\bar{x}_{2k+2}+\dots+\bar{x}_{j-1})} g(x_1, x_2, \dots, \hat{x}_{2k-1}, \hat{x}_{2k}, \dots, \{x_{2k-1}, x_{2k}, x_j\}, \dots, x_{2n+3}), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\bar{\delta}_I = \bar{\delta}_{II} = \bar{0}$, 符号 \wedge 表示下面的字母被删掉。

特别地, 对于 $f \in C_{LYs}^1(L, M)$, 上边缘算子 $\delta = (\delta_I, \delta_{II}) : C_{LYs}^1(L, M) \rightarrow C_{LYs}^2(L, M) \times C_{LYs}^3(L, M)$, $f \mapsto (\delta_I(f), \delta_{II}(f))$ 为

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

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

则 $\delta \circ \delta = 0$, 即 $\delta_1 \circ \delta = 0$, $\delta_{II} \circ \delta = 0$. 记 $\mathcal{C}_{LY_s}^{n+1}(L,M) := C_{LY_s}^{2n}(L,M) \times C_{LY_s}^{2n+1}(L,M)$, 称为 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 L 的 $(n+1)$ -上链空间, 其系数取自表示 M , 则 $(\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{C}_{LY_s}^{n+1}(L,M), \delta)$ 为上链复形. 对于 $p \geq 1$, 相应的 p -上调群记成 $\mathcal{H}_{LY_s}^p(L,M)$, 显然 $\mathcal{H}_{LY_s}^p(L,M)$ 是 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次的.

2 主要结论

首先引入微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数和罗巴 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的概念.

定义 3 设 L 为 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数.

(i) 如果线性算子 $d: L \rightarrow L$, 对任意齐次元 $x, y, z \in L$ 满足下列等式:

$$d([x,y]) = [d(x), y] + (-1)^{\bar{d}x}[x, d(y)], \quad (1)$$

$$d(\{x,y,z\}) = \{d(x), y, z\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}x}\{x, d(y), z\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}(x+y)}\{x, y, d(z)\}, \quad (2)$$

则称 d 为 L 上的微分超算子. 所有微分超算子构成的集合记为 $\text{Der}(L)$, 显然 $\text{Der}(L)$ 是 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次向量空间. 进一步地, 称 (L, d) 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数.

(ii) 如果线性算子 $T: L \rightarrow L$, 对任意齐次元 $x, y, z \in L$ 满足下列等式:

$$[Tx, Ty] = T((-1)^{\bar{T}x}[Tx, y] + [x, Ty]),$$

$$\{Tx, Ty, Tz\} = T(\{x, Ty, Tz\} + (-1)^{\bar{T}(x+y)}\{Tx, Ty, z\} + (-1)^{\bar{T}x}\{Tx, y, Tz\}),$$

则称 T 是 L 上罗巴超算子. 所有罗巴超算子构成的集合记为 $\text{RB}(L)$, 显然 $\text{RB}(L)$ 是 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次向量空间. 进一步地, 称 (L, T) 为罗巴 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数.

注 1 (i) 当 $L_{\bar{1}}$ 为零空间, 即 $L = L_0$, 则微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 自然成为具有导子的 Lie-Yamaguti 代数^[18]; 罗巴 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, T) 自然成为罗巴 Lie-Yamaguti 代数.

(ii) 当 Lie 括积平凡时, 即 $[\cdot, \cdot] = 0$, 则微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 自然成为具有超导子的李超三系; 当 $\{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\} = 0$, 则微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 自然成为具有超导子的李超代数^[17].

(iii) 当 \mathbf{Z}_2 为更一般的阿贝尔群 Γ 时, 则微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数为微分 Lie-Yamaguti Color 代数, 更多有关 Lie-Yamaguti Color 代数的细节见文献[19].

例 1 设 $L = L_0 \oplus L_{\bar{1}}$ 为 3-维 \mathbf{Z}_2 -分次空间, 其中, L_0 由基元 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_3$ 生成, $L_{\bar{1}}$ 由基元 ε_2 生成. L 关于基元 $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ 的非零积运算 $[\cdot, \cdot]$ 和 $\{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}$ 定义如下:

$$[\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3] = 2\varepsilon_2 = -[\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_2], \quad [\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_1] = \varepsilon_1 = -[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_3], \quad \{\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_3\} = -\varepsilon_2 = -\{\varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3\},$$

则 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 是 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数^[8]. 进一步地, 通过直接计算, 对任意 $a, b, c_1, c_2 \in K$, 线性

算子 $d = \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & c_1 \\ 0 & b & c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ 是 L 上的一个微分超算子.

命题 1 设 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数, 一个可逆齐次超算子 $d \in \text{Der}(L)$ 当且仅当 $d^{-1} \in \text{RB}(L)$. 换言之, (L, d) 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数等价于 (L, d^{-1}) 为罗巴 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数.

证明 设 d 是 L 上的可逆微分超算子, 则对任意齐次元 $x, y, z \in L$, 记 $a = d^{-1}(x)$, $b = d^{-1}(y)$, $c = d^{-1}(z)$. 由式(1)、(2)有

$$d([a,b]) = [d(a), b] + (-1)^{\bar{d}a}[a, d(b)] = [x, d^{-1}(y)] + (-1)^{\bar{d}^{-1}x}[d^{-1}(x), y],$$

$$\begin{aligned} d(\{a,b,c\}) &= \{d(a), b, c\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}a}\{a, d(b), c\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}(a+b)}\{a, b, d(c)\} \\ &= \{x, d^{-1}(y), d^{-1}(z)\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}^{-1}x}\{d^{-1}(x), y, d^{-1}(z)\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}^{-1}(x+y)}\{d^{-1}(x), d^{-1}(y), z\}, \end{aligned}$$

所以, $[d^{-1}(x), d^{-1}(y)] = d^{-1}([x, d^{-1}(y)] + (-1)^{\bar{d}^{-1}x}[d^{-1}(x), y])$, $\{d^{-1}(x), d^{-1}(y), d^{-1}(z)\} = d^{-1}(\{x, d^{-1}(y), d^{-1}(z)\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}^{-1}x}\{d^{-1}(x), y, d^{-1}(z)\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}^{-1}(x+y)}\{d^{-1}(x), d^{-1}(y), z\})$,

因此, d^{-1} 是 L 上的罗巴超算子. 反之, 类似可得. 证毕.

定义 4 设 (L, d) 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数, $(M; \rho, D, \theta)$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 L 的表示, 线性映射

$d_M: M \rightarrow M$, 对任意齐次元 $x, y \in L, m \in M$, 满足

$$d_M(\rho(x)(m)) = \rho(d(x))(m) - (-1)^{\bar{d}x} \rho(x)(d_M(m)),$$

$$d_M(\theta(x, y)(m)) = \theta(d(x), y)(m) + (-1)^{\bar{d}x} \theta(x, d(y))(m) + (-1)^{\bar{d}(x+y)} \theta(x, y)(d_M(m)),$$

$$d_M(D(x, y)(m)) = D(d(x), y)(m) + (-1)^{\bar{d}x} D(x, d(y))(m) + (-1)^{\bar{d}(x+y)} D(x, y)(d_M(m)),$$

则称 $(M; d_M)$ 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 的表示。

特别地, $(L; \rho, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{R}, d)$ 为 (L, d) 的一个表示, 称其为伴随表示。

直接计算有以下命题 2。

命题 2 设 $(M; d_M)$ 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 的一个表示, 对任意齐次元 $x, y, z \in L, m, n, p \in M$, 定义 $L \oplus M$ 上的运算为

$$[(x, m), (y, n)]_{\text{PK}} = ([x, y], \rho(x)(m) - (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}} \rho(y)(n)),$$

$$\{(x, m), (y, n), (z, p)\}_{\text{PK}} = (\{x, y, z\}, (-1)^{\bar{x}(\bar{y}+\bar{z})} \theta(y, z)(m) - (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{z}} \theta(x, z)(n) + D(x, y)(p)),$$

$$d \oplus d_M(x, m) = (d(x), d_M(m)),$$

其中 $\overline{(x, m)} = \bar{x}, \overline{(y, n)} = \bar{y}, \overline{(z, p)} = \bar{z}, \overline{d \oplus d_M} = \bar{d}$, 则 $(L \oplus M, d \oplus d_M)$ 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数, 称为 L 与 M 的半直积微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数。

接下来, 引入微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的上同调。

设 $(M; d_M)$ 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 的一个表示, 对任意的 $n \geq 1$, 偶线性映射 $\Phi: C_{\text{LYS}}^n(L, M) \rightarrow C_{\text{LYS}}^n(L, M)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(f)(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{\bar{d}(x_1+\bar{x}_2+\dots+\bar{x}_{i-1})} f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, d(x_i), x_{i+1}, x_{i+2}, \dots, x_n) \\ &\quad - (-1)^{\bar{d}\bar{f}} d_M \circ f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n). \end{aligned}$$

特别地, 对于 $f \in C_{\text{LYS}}^1(L, M)$, $\Phi(f)(x_1) = f \circ d(x_1) - (-1)^{\bar{d}\bar{f}} d_M \circ f(x_1)$ 。

引理 1 映射 Φ 为上链映射, 即 $\Phi \circ \delta = \delta \circ \Phi$, 等价于 $\Phi \circ \delta_I = \delta_I \circ \Phi$ 与 $\Phi \circ \delta_{II} = \delta_{II} \circ \Phi$ 。

在 $C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n}(L, M) \times C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n+1}(L, M)$ 上定义线性算子 ∂ 如下:

当 $n=0$ 时, $\partial = (\partial_I, \partial_{II}): C_{\text{LYSD}}^1(L, M) \rightarrow C_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, M) \times C_{\text{LYSD}}^3(L, M)$, $f \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^1(L, M) := C_{\text{LYS}}^1(L, M)$, $\partial(f) = (\partial_I(f), \partial_{II}(f)) = (\delta_I(f), (\delta_{II}(f), -\Phi(f)))$ 。

当 $n=1$ 时, $\partial = (\partial_I, \partial_{II}): C_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, M) \times C_{\text{LYSD}}^3(L, M) \rightarrow C_{\text{LYSD}}^4(L, M) \times C_{\text{LYSD}}^5(L, M)$, 对任意 $f_1 \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, M) := C_{\text{LYS}}^2(L, M)$, $(f_2, g_2) \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^3(L, M) := C_{\text{LYS}}^3(L, M) \oplus C_{\text{LYS}}^1(L, M)$, $\partial(f_1, (f_2, g_2)) = (\partial_I(f_1, (f_2, g_2)), \partial_{II}(f_1, (f_2, g_2)))$, 其中,

$$\partial_I(f_1, (f_2, g_2)) = (\delta_I(f_1, f_2), \delta_I(g_2) + \Phi(f_1)), \quad \partial_{II}(f_1, (f_2, g_2)) = (\delta_{II}(f_1, f_2), \delta_{II}(g_2) + \Phi(f_2)).$$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, $\partial = (\partial_I, \partial_{II}): C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n}(L, M) \times C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n+1}(L, M) \rightarrow C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n+2}(L, M) \times C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n+3}(L, M)$, 对任意 $(f_1, g_1) \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n}(L, M) := C_{\text{LYS}}^{2n}(L, M) \oplus C_{\text{LYS}}^{2n-2}(L, M)$, $(f_2, g_2) \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n+1}(L, M) := C_{\text{LYS}}^{2n+1}(L, M) \oplus C_{\text{LYS}}^{2n-1}(L, M)$, $\partial((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) = (\partial_I((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)), \partial_{II}((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)))$, 其中

$$\partial_I((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) = (\delta_I(f_1, f_2), \delta_I(g_1, g_2) + (-1)^{n+1} \Phi(f_1)),$$

$$\partial_{II}((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) = (\delta_{II}(f_1, f_2), \delta_{II}(g_1, g_2) + (-1)^{n+1} \Phi(f_2)).$$

命题 3 上述定义的线性算子 ∂ 为上边缘算子, 即满足 $\partial \circ \partial = 0$ 。

证明 由引理 1 和 $\delta \circ \delta = 0$, 对任意的 $f \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^1(L, M)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} &\partial \circ \partial(f) \\ &= \partial((\delta_I(f), (\delta_{II}(f), -\Phi(f)))) \\ &= ((\delta_I(\delta_I(f), \delta_{II}(f)), \delta_I(-\Phi(f)) + \Phi(\delta_I(f))), (\delta_{II}(\delta_I(f), \delta_{II}(f)), \delta_{II}(-\Phi(f)) + \Phi(\delta_{II}(f)))) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

对任意 $f_1 \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, M)$, $(f_2, g_2) \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^3(L, M)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \partial \circ \partial(f_1, (f_2, g_2)) \\
&= \partial((\delta_1(f_1, f_2), \delta_1(g_2) + \Phi(f_1)), (\delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2), \delta_{\text{II}}(g_2) + \Phi(f_2))) \\
&= (\delta_1(\delta_1(f_1, f_2), \delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2)), \delta_1(\delta_1(g_2) + \Phi(f_1), \delta_{\text{II}}(g_2) + \Phi(f_2)) - \Phi(\delta_1(f_1, f_2)), \\
&\quad (\delta_{\text{II}}(\delta_1(f_1, f_2), \delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2)), \delta_{\text{II}}(\delta_1(g_2) + \Phi(f_1), \delta_{\text{II}}(g_2) + \Phi(f_2)) - \Phi(\delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2)))) \\
&= (0, \delta_1(\Phi(f_1), \Phi(f_2)) - \Phi(\delta_1(f_1, f_2)), (0, \delta_{\text{II}}(\Phi(f_1), \Phi(f_2)) - \Phi(\delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2)))) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

当 $n \geq 2$ 时, 同理, 对任意 $(f_1, g_1) \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n}(L, M)$, $(f_2, g_2) \in C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n+1}(L, M)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \partial \circ \partial((f_1, g_1), (f_2, g_2)) \\
&= \partial((\delta_1(f_1, f_2), \delta_1(g_1, g_2) + (-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_1)), (\delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2), \delta_{\text{II}}(g_1, g_2) + (-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_2))) \\
&= (\delta_1(\delta_1(f_1, f_2), \delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2)), \delta_1(\delta_1(g_1, g_2) + (-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_1), \delta_{\text{II}}(g_1, g_2) + (-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_2)) \\
&\quad + (-1)^{n+2}\Phi(\delta_1(f_1, f_2)), (\delta_{\text{II}}(\delta_1(f_1, f_2), \delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2)), \delta_{\text{II}}(\delta_1(g_1, g_2) + (-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_1), \\
&\quad \delta_{\text{II}}(g_1, g_2) + (-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_2)) + (-1)^{n+2}\Phi(\delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2)))) \\
&= (0, \delta_1((-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_1), (-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_2)) + (-1)^{n+2}\Phi(\delta_1(f_1, f_2)), \\
&\quad (0, \delta_{\text{II}}((-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_1), (-1)^{n+1}\Phi(f_2)) + (-1)^{n+2}\Phi(\delta_{\text{II}}(f_1, f_2)))) \\
&= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

证毕。

记 $\mathcal{C}_{\text{LYSD}}^{n+1}(L, M) := C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n}(L, M) \times C_{\text{LYSD}}^{2n+1}(L, M)$, 称为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 的 $(n+1)$ -上链空间, 其系数取自表示 M . 由命题 3, $(\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{C}_{\text{LYSD}}^{n+1}(L, M), \partial)$ 为上链复形. 当 $p \geq 2$ 时, 对应 (L, d) 的 p -上闭链群与 p -上边缘链群分别记成 $\mathcal{Z}_{\text{LYSD}}^p(L, M)$ 与 $\mathcal{B}_{\text{LYSD}}^p(L, M)$. 其系数取自表示 M 的 p -上调群为 $\mathcal{H}_{\text{LYSD}}^p(L, M) :=$

$$\frac{\mathcal{Z}_{\text{LYSD}}^p(L, M)}{\mathcal{B}_{\text{LYSD}}^p(L, M)}.$$

最后, 利用上调群讨论微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的线性形变。

定义 5 设 (L, d) 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数, L 上 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的运算为 ν, μ , 即 $\nu(x, y) = [x, y]$ 与 $\mu(x, y, z) = \{x, y, z\}$. 如果

$$\nu_t = \nu + \nu_1 t, \quad \mu_t = \mu + \mu_1 t, \quad d_t = d + d_1 t,$$

其中 $(\nu_1, \mu_1) \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{LYS}}^2(L, L)_0$, $d_1 \in \text{End}(L)$, 使得 (L, ν_t, μ_t, d_t) 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 则称 (ν_1, μ_1, d_1) 生成微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 的一个线性形变。

命题 4 设 (ν_t, μ_t, d_t) 为微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 的线性形变, 则 $(\nu_1, (\mu_1, d_1)) \in \mathcal{E}_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, L)$ 为 2-上闭链, 其系数取自伴随表示。

证明 设 (ν_1, μ_1, d_1) 生成微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 的线性形变, 对任意齐次元 $x, y, z, u, v, w \in L$, 则有下列等式:

$$\nu_1(x, y) + (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}} \nu_1(y, x) = 0; \quad (3)$$

$$\mu_1(x, y, z) + (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{y}} \mu_1(y, x, z) = 0; \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}}(\nu(\nu_1(x, y), z) + \nu_1(\nu(x, y), z)) + (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{x}}(\nu(\nu_1(y, z), x) + \nu_1(\nu(y, z), x)) \\
& \quad + (-1)^{\bar{z}\bar{y}}(\nu(\nu_1(z, x), y) + \nu_1(\nu(z, x), y)) + (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}} \mu_1(x, y, z) + (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{x}} \mu_1(y, z, x) \\
& \quad + (-1)^{\bar{z}\bar{y}} \mu_1(z, x, y) = 0; \quad (5)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& (-1)^{\bar{x}\bar{z}}(\mu(\nu_1(x, y), z, u) + \mu_1(\nu(x, y), z, u)) + (-1)^{\bar{y}\bar{x}}(\mu(\nu_1(y, z), x, u) + \mu_1(\nu(y, z), x, u)) \\
& \quad + (-1)^{\bar{z}\bar{y}}(\mu(\nu_1(z, x), y, u) + \mu_1(\nu(z, x), y, u)) = 0; \quad (6)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \mu_1(x, y, [z, v]) + \{x, y, \nu_1(z, v)\} \\
&= \nu_1(\{x, y, z\}, v) + [\mu_1(x, y, z), v] + (-1)^{\bar{z}(\bar{x}+\bar{y})}([z, \mu_1(x, y, v)] + \nu_1(z, \{x, y, v\})); \quad (7) \\
& \mu_1(x, y, \{z, v, w\}) + \{x, y, \mu_1(z, v, w)\} \\
&= \mu_1(\{x, y, z\}, v, w) + \{\mu_1(x, y, z), v, w\} + (-1)^{\bar{z}(\bar{x}+\bar{y})}\{z, \mu_1(x, y, v), w\}
\end{aligned}$$

$$+(-1)^{z(x+y)}\mu_1(z, \{x, y, v\}, w) + (-1)^{(z+v)(x+y)}(\{z, v, \mu_1(x, y, w)\} + \mu_1(z, v, \{x, y, w\})); \tag{8}$$

$$d_1([x, y]) + d(v_1(x, y))$$

$$= v_1(d(x), y) + [d_1(x), y] + (-1)^{\bar{d}_x} v_1(x, d(y)) + (-1)^{\bar{d}_1 x} [x, d_1(y)]; \tag{9}$$

$$d_1(\{x, y, z\}) + d(\mu_1(x, y, z))$$

$$= \mu_1(d(x), y, z) + \{d_1(x), y, z\} + (-1)^{\bar{d}_x} \mu_1(x, d(y), z) + (-1)^{\bar{d}_1 x} \{x, d_1(y), z\}$$

$$+ (-1)^{\bar{d}(x+y)} \mu_1(x, y, d(z)) + (-1)^{\bar{d}_1(x+y)} \{x, y, d_1(z)\}. \tag{10}$$

由式(3)—(8)可知, $\delta(v_1, \mu_1) = 0$ 。由式(9)—(10)可知, $\delta(d_1) + \Phi(v_1, \mu_1) = 0$, 所以 $\partial(v_1, (\mu_1, d_1)) = 0$, 即 $(v_1, (\mu_1, d_1)) \in \mathcal{L}_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, L)$ 。证毕。

定义 6 如果存在线性同构映射 $\phi_t = \text{Id}_L + t\phi_1 : (L, v_t, \mu_t, d_t) \rightarrow (L, v'_t, \mu'_t, d'_t)$, 其中 Id_L 为 L 上的恒等映射, $\phi_1 \in \text{End}(L)_0$, 对任意齐次元 $x, y, z \in L$, 使得下列等式成立:

$$\phi_t(v_t(x, y)) = v'_t(\phi_t(x), \phi_t(y)); \tag{11}$$

$$\phi_t(\mu_t(x, y, z)) = \mu'_t(\phi_t(x), \phi_t(y), \phi_t(z)); \tag{12}$$

$$\phi_t(d_t(x)) = d'_t(\phi_t(x)). \tag{13}$$

则称微分 Lie-Yamaguti 超代数 (L, d) 的 2 个线性形变 (v_t, μ_t, d_t) 与 (v'_t, μ'_t, d'_t) 为等价的。

命题 5 设 (v_1, μ_1, d_1) 与 (v'_1, μ'_1, d'_1) 分别生成 (v_t, μ_t, d_t) 与 (v'_t, μ'_t, d'_t) 2 个等价的线性形变, 则 $(v_1, (\mu_1, d_1))$ 与 $(v'_1, (\mu'_1, d'_1))$ 在 $\mathcal{H}_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, L)$ 中属于同一个上同调类。

证明 由式(11)—(13), 比较 t^1 的系数, 有

$$v_1(x, y) - v'_1(x, y) = [\phi_1(x), y] + [x, \phi_1(y)] - \phi_1(x, y),$$

$$\mu_1(x, y, z) - \mu'_1(x, y, z) = \{\phi_1(x), y, z\} + \{x, \phi_1(y), z\} + \{x, y, \phi_1(z)\} - \phi_1\{x, y, z\},$$

$$d_1(x) - d'_1(x) = d(\phi_1(x)) - \phi_1(d(x)).$$

上述等式意味着

$$(v_1, (\mu_1, d_1)) - (v'_1, (\mu'_1, d'_1)) = (\delta_1(\phi_1), (\delta_{\text{II}}(\phi_1), -\phi(\phi_1))) = \partial(\phi_1) \in \mathcal{B}_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, L),$$

即 $(v_1, (\mu_1, d_1))$ 与 $(v'_1, (\mu'_1, d'_1))$ 在 $\mathcal{H}_{\text{LYSD}}^2(L, L)$ 中属于同一个上同调类。证毕。

参考文献:

[1] KINYON M K, WEINSTEIN A. Leibniz algebras, Courant algebroids, and multiplications on reductive homogeneous spaces [J]. American Journal of Mathematics, 2001, 123(3):525-550.

[2] NOMIZU K. Invariant affine connections on homogeneous spaces[J]. American Journal of Mathematics, 1954, 76(1):33-65.

[3] YAMAGUTI K. On the Lie triple system and its generalization[J]. Journal of Science of the Hiroshima University, Series A, 1958, 21(3):155-160.

[4] YAMAGUTI K. On cohomology groups of general Lie triple systems[J]. Kumamoto Journal of Science, Series A, 1969, 8(4):135-146.

[5] ZOUNGRANA P L. A note on Lie-Yamaguti superalgebras[J]. Far East Journal of Mathematical Sciences, 2016, 100(1):1-18.

[6] ZOUNGRANA P L, ISSA A N. On Killing forms and invariant forms of Lie-Yamaguti superalgebras[J]. International Journal of Mathematics and Mathematical Sciences, 2017, 2017(1):1-9.

[7] 唐鑫鑫, 胡梦如, 徐建国, 等. Lie-Yamaguti 超代数的交换扩张[J]. 东北师大学报(自然科学版), 2018, 50(4):1-5. TANG Xinxin, HU Mengru, XU Jianguo, et al. Abelian extensions of Lie-Yamaguti superalgebras[J]. Journal of Northeast Normal University(Natural Science Edition), 2018, 50(4):1-5.

[8] TANG Xinxin, ZHANG Qingcheng, WANG Chunyue. From Leibniz superalgebras to Lie-Yamaguti superalgebras[J]. Journal of Mathematics, 2018, 38(4):589-601.

[9] VORONOV T. Higher derived brackets and homotopy algebras[J]. Journal of Pure and Applied Algebra, 2005, 202(1/2/3):133-153.

[10] COLL V, GERSTENHABER M, GIAQUINTO A. An explicit deformation formula with noncommuting derivations[M]. Weizmann: Jerusalem, 1989.