

李 color 代数的双导子

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摘要: 定义李 color 代数上的双导子, 建立满足一定条件的李 color 代数的双导子、交换映射、型心之间的内在联系。

关键词: 李 color 代数; 双导子; 型心; 交换映射

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The biderivation of Lie color algebras

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Abstract: In this paper, the biderivations of Lie color algebras are defined, and the internal relations among biderivations, commuting maps and centroids of Lie color algebras satisfying certain conditions are established.

Key words: Lie color algebra; biderivation; centroid; commuting maps

0 引言

李代数作为代数学的一个重要分支, 首先被用于研究李群的工具。由于物理学的需要, 数学家们开始系统地研究李超代数^[1]。其中 Kac 的研究使得人们对李超代数的了解更加深入, 同时促进了人们对新的代数系统-李 color 代数的研究^[2]。文献[3]中最早提出了广义李代数的概念, 即李 color 代数; 文献[4]从数学角度定义了李 color 代数, 并且建立了李 color 代数与普通李超代数之间的联系; 文献[5]得到了有限生成李 color 代数的导子的一些结果; 文献[6]构造了一类分次单结合代数, 并由此得到了单李 color 代数; 文献[7]对特征为零的代数闭域上含单位元的 (ε, Γ) color 交换结合代数分类, 并构造新的广义 Witt 型、Weyle 型的单李 color 代数。

近年来, 双导子和线性交换映射被广泛研究。例如文献[8]研究分块李代数的双导子; 文献[9]研究三角李代数的双导子; 文献[10]研究李代数上双导子和线性交换映射的关系; 文献[11]研究李超代数上双导子和线性交换映射的关系。也有一部分学者刻画了具体李代数的双导子及相应的线性交换映射结构, 例如对幂零李代数的型心进行研究^[12], 文献[13]给出一般代数的广义导子的定义。

在李代数和李超代数上, 已经建立了有关线性映射、双导子和型心之间的联系, 但在李 color 代数上, 满足一定条件的李 color 代数的线性交换映射、双导子和型心之间的相互作用需要进一步研究。本文类比李超代数中线性超交换映射、超双导子和型心之间的关系, 研究其在李 color 代数上的联系。将李超代数上的结

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论推广到李 color 代数上,更好的补充李 color 代数的内容。

1 基本概念

定义 1 设 K 为特征为零的交换域, G 为交换群, 若映射 $\varepsilon: G \times G \rightarrow K \setminus \{0\}$ 满足

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon(a, b)\varepsilon(b, a) &= 1, \\ \varepsilon(a, b+c) &= \varepsilon(a, b)\varepsilon(a, c), \\ \varepsilon(a+b, c) &= \varepsilon(a, c)\varepsilon(b, c),\end{aligned}$$

则称 ε 为 G 上的双特征。

定义 2 设 L 是 G 阶化向量空间且 $L = \bigoplus L_g$, 并且有一个阶化的双线性映射 $[\cdot, \cdot]: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 对于所有的 $\xi, \eta \in G$ 都满足 $[L_\xi, L_\eta] \subset L_{\xi+\eta}$, 若任取 $x \in L_x, y \in L_y, z \in L_z$, 满足

$$\begin{aligned}[x, y] &= -\varepsilon(x, y)[y, x], \\ \varepsilon(z, x)[x, [y, z]] + \varepsilon(x, y)[y, [z, x]] + \varepsilon(y, z)[z, [x, y]] &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

则称 L 是李 color 代数。

定义 3 设 L 是李 color 代数, $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 是 L 上的双线性映射, 若 δ 满足

$$\begin{aligned}\delta(x, y) &= -\varepsilon(x, y)\delta(y, x), \\ \delta([x, y], z) &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(y, z)] + \varepsilon(y, z)[\delta(x, z), y],\end{aligned}$$

则称 δ 为 L 的 color 双导子。

定义 4 设 L 是李 color 代数, $f: L \rightarrow L$ 是偶线性映射, 如果 f 满足

$$[f(x), y] = [x, f(y)], \quad \forall x, y \in L,$$

则称 f 为线性 color 交换映射。

定义 5 设 L 是李 color 代数, $\gamma: L \rightarrow L$ 是线性映射, 若

$$\Gamma(L) = \{\gamma: L \rightarrow L \mid \gamma([x, y]) = \varepsilon(\gamma, x)[x, \gamma(y)], \quad \forall x, y \in L\},$$

则 $\Gamma(L)$ 称为 L 的型心。由 $\Gamma(L)$ 中所有 τ 阶元素构成的集合记为 $\Gamma_\tau(L)$ 。

定义 6 设 S 是李 color 代数 L 的一个非空子集, 令 $Z_L(S) = \{v \in L \mid [S, v] = 0\}$, 如果 $S = L$, 则 $Z(L) = Z_L(L)$ 是 L 的中心。如果 $Z_L(L) = \{0\}$, 则 L 是无中心的。记 $L' = [L, L]$ 是由 L 派生的代数。如果 $L = L'$, 则 $Z_L(L') = Z_{L'}(L')$ 是 L' 的中心。

定义 7 设 δ 是反对称双线性映射, 且 $\delta(L, L') = 0$, 则 δ 是 color 双导子, 称为 L 的平凡 color 双导子。

定义 8 设 L 是李 color 代数, 如果 $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow Z_L(L')$ 是 L 的 color 双导子, 且满足 $\delta(L', L') = 0$, 则称 δ 为 L 的特殊 color 双导子。

2 李 color 代数的双导子

引理 1 设 L 是李 color 代数, $f: L \rightarrow L$ 是线性 color 交换映射, 若

$$\delta(x, y) = [x, f(y)], \quad \forall x, y \in L,$$

则 $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 是 color 双导子。

证明 由 $\delta(x, y) = [x, f(y)], \forall x, y \in L$, 有 $|\delta| = |f| = \bar{0}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}-\varepsilon(y, x)\delta(y, x) &= -\varepsilon(x, y)[y, f(x)] = \varepsilon(x, y)\varepsilon(y, f+x)[f(x), y] = \varepsilon(x, y)\varepsilon(y, f)\varepsilon(y, x)[f(x), y] \\ &= [f(x), y] = [x, f(y)] = \delta(x, y);\end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned}\delta([x, y], z) &= [[x, y], f(z)] = [x, [y, f(z)]] - \varepsilon(x, y)[y, [x, f(z)]] = [x, \delta(y, z)] - \varepsilon(x, y)[y, \delta(x, z)] \\ &= [x, \delta(y, z)] + \varepsilon(x, y)\varepsilon(y, \delta+x+z)[\delta(x, z), y] = \varepsilon(\delta, z)[x, \delta(y, z)] + \varepsilon(y, z)[\delta(x, z), y],\end{aligned}$$

因此, δ 是 color 双导子。

引理 2 设 L 是李 color 代数, $\gamma: L \rightarrow L$ 是线性映射, $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 是双线性映射, 令 $\delta(x, y) = \gamma([x, y])$, 若 $\gamma \in \Gamma(L)$, 则 δ 是 color 双导子。

证明 由定义 $\delta(x, y) = \gamma([x, y]) = \varepsilon(\gamma, x)[x, \gamma(y)]$, 知 $|\delta| = |\gamma|$, 则有

$$-\varepsilon(x, y)\delta(y, x) = -\varepsilon(x, y)\gamma([y, x]) = -\varepsilon(x, y)\gamma(-\varepsilon(y, x)[x, y]) = \gamma([x, y]) = \delta(x, y),$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} \delta([x, y], z) &= \gamma([[x, y], z]) = \gamma([x, [y, z]] - \varepsilon(x, y)[y, [x, z]]) \\ &= \gamma([x, [y, z]]) - \varepsilon(x, y)\gamma([y, [x, z]]) \\ &= \varepsilon(\gamma, x)[x, \gamma([y, z])] - \varepsilon(x, y)\varepsilon(\gamma, y)[y, \gamma([x, z])] \\ &= \varepsilon(\gamma, x)[x, \gamma([y, z])] + \varepsilon(x, y)\varepsilon(\gamma, y)\varepsilon(y, \gamma+x+z)[\gamma([x, z]), y] \\ &= \varepsilon(\gamma, x)[x, \gamma([y, z])] + \varepsilon(y, z)[\gamma([x, z]), y] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(y, z)] + \varepsilon(y, z)[\delta(x, z), y]; \end{aligned}$$

因此, δ 是 color 双导子。

引理 3 设 L 是李 color 代数, $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 是 L 的 color 双导子, 则

$$[\delta(x, y), [u, v]] = \varepsilon(\delta, x+y)[[x, y], \delta(u, v)], \quad \forall x, y, u, v \in L.$$

证明 首先, 由双导子的定义, 用 2 种方法计算 $\delta([x, u], [y, v])$ 。一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta([x, u], [y, v]) &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, [y, v])] + \varepsilon(u, y+v)[\delta(x, [y, v]), u] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \varepsilon(u+\delta, y)[y, \delta(u, v)] + [\delta(u, y), v]] + \varepsilon(u, y+v)[\varepsilon(x+\delta, y)[y, \delta(x, v)] \\ &\quad + [\delta(x, y), v], u] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)\varepsilon(u+\delta, y)[x, [y, \delta(u, v)]] + \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, [\delta(u, y), v]] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(u, y+v)\varepsilon(x+\delta, y)[[y, \delta(x, v)], u] + \varepsilon(u, y+v)[[\delta(x, y), v], u]; \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta([x, u], [y, v]) &= \varepsilon(x+u, y)\varepsilon(\delta, y)[y, \delta([x, u], v)] + [\delta([x, u], y), v] \\ &= \varepsilon(x+u+\delta, y)[y, \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, v)] + \varepsilon(u, v)[\delta(x, v), u] \\ &\quad + [\varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] + \varepsilon(u, y)[\delta(x, y), u], v] \\ &= \varepsilon(x+u+\delta, y)\varepsilon(\delta, x)[y, [x, \delta(u, v)]] + \varepsilon(x+u+\delta, y)\varepsilon(u, v)[y, [\delta(x, v), u]] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\delta, x)[[x, \delta(u, y)], v] + \varepsilon(u, y)[[\delta(x, y), u], v]。 \end{aligned}$$

使用 Jacobi 等式可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\varepsilon(\delta, x)\varepsilon(u+\delta, y)[x, [y, \delta(u, v)]] + \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, [\delta(u, y), v]] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(u, y+v)\varepsilon(x+\delta, y)[[y, \delta(x, v)], u] + \varepsilon(u, y+v)[[\delta(x, y), v], u] \\ &= \varepsilon(x+u+\delta, y)\varepsilon(\delta, x)[y, [x, \delta(u, v)]] + \varepsilon(x+u+\delta, y)\varepsilon(u, v)[y, [\delta(x, v), u]] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\delta, x)[[x, \delta(u, y)], v] + \varepsilon(u, y)[[\delta(x, y), u], v], \end{aligned}$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} &\varepsilon(\delta, x)\varepsilon(u+\delta, y)[x, [y, \delta(u, v)]] - \varepsilon(x+u+\delta, y)\varepsilon(\delta, x)[y, [x, \delta(u, v)]] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(u, y+v)[[\delta(x, y), v], u] - \varepsilon(u, y)[[\delta(x, y), u], v] = 0。 \end{aligned}$$

由此得到

$$\begin{aligned} &\varepsilon(u, y)[\delta(x, y), [u, v]] - \varepsilon(\delta, x)\varepsilon(u+\delta, y)[[x, y], \delta(u, v)] \\ &= \varepsilon(u+y, v)[\delta(x, v), [u, y]] - \varepsilon(\delta, x)\varepsilon(\delta+u+y, v)[[x, v], \delta(u, v)]。 \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

现在设

$$\phi(x, y; u, v) = [\delta(x, y), [u, v]] - \varepsilon(\delta, x+y)[[x, y], \delta(u, v)]。$$

通过式(1), 有

$$\varepsilon(u, y)\phi(x, y; u, v) = \varepsilon(u+y, v)\phi(x, v; u, y),$$

即

$$\phi(x, y; u, v) = \varepsilon(y, u)\varepsilon(u+y, v)\phi(x, v; u, y)。$$

一方面,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(x, y; u, v) &= -\varepsilon(u, v)\phi(x, y; v, u) \\ &= -\varepsilon(u, v)\varepsilon(v, u)\varepsilon(y, v)\varepsilon(y, u)\phi(x, u; v, y) \\ &= \varepsilon(y, u)\phi(x, u; y, v); \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned}\phi(x, y; u, v) &= \varepsilon(y, u)\varepsilon(u+y, v)\phi(x, v; u, y) \\ &= -\varepsilon(u+y, v)\phi(x, v; y, u) \\ &= -\varepsilon(u+y, v)\varepsilon(v, y)\varepsilon(y+v, u)\phi(x, u; y, v) \\ &= -\varepsilon(y, u)\phi(x, u; y, v), \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\phi(x, u; y, v) = -\phi(x, u; y, v).$$

则在特征不为 2 的域中有,

$$\phi(x, u; y, v) = 0,$$

即

$$[\delta(x, y), [u, v]] = \varepsilon(\delta, x+y)[[x, y], \delta(u, v)].$$

证毕。

引理 4 设 L 是李 color 代数, $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 是 L 的 color 双导子, 则

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] \in Z_L(L'), \quad \forall u, x, y \in L.$$

证明 由引理 3, 可得

$$[\delta(z, w), [x, y]] = \varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \delta(x, y)], \quad (2)$$

用 $[x, u]$ 代替式(2)中的 x , 可得

$$[\delta(z, w), [[x, u], y]] = \varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \delta([x, u], y)]. \quad (3)$$

由 Jacobi 等式 $[[x, u], y] = [x, [u, y]] - \varepsilon(x, u)[u, [x, y]]$, 有

$$[\delta(z, w), [[x, u], y]] = [\delta(z, w), [x, [u, y]] - \varepsilon(x, u)[\delta(z, w), [u, [x, y]]]].$$

由引理 3, 可得

$$[\delta(z, w), [[x, u], y]] = \varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \delta(x, [u, y])] - \varepsilon(x, u)\varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \delta(u, [x, y])]. \quad (4)$$

对比式(3)、(4), 有

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \delta([x, u], y)] &= \varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \delta(x, [u, y])] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(x, u)\varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \delta(u, [x, y])], \end{aligned}$$

即

$$-\varepsilon(\delta, z+w)([[z, w], \delta([x, u], y)] - \delta(x, [u, y]) + \varepsilon(x, u)\delta(u, [x, y])) = 0.$$

因为 δ 是双导子, 所以得到

$$\begin{aligned}\delta([x, u], y) &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] + \varepsilon(u, y)[\delta(x, y), u] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] - \varepsilon(u, y)\varepsilon(\delta+x, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] - \varepsilon(\delta+x, u)[u, \delta(x, y)], \\ \delta(x, [u, y]) &= \varepsilon(x+\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] + [\delta(x, u), y] \\ &= \varepsilon(x+\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] - \varepsilon(x, u)[\delta(u, x), y], \\ \delta(u, [x, y]) &= \varepsilon(u+\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] + [\delta(u, x), y], \end{aligned}$$

通过计算, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}& \delta([x, u], y) - \delta(x, [u, y]) + \varepsilon(x, u)\delta(x, [u, y]) \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] - \varepsilon(\delta+x, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] - \varepsilon(x+\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(x, u)[\delta(u, x), y] + \varepsilon(x, u)\varepsilon(u+\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] + \varepsilon(x, u)[\delta(u, x), y] \\ &= 2\varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] - 2\varepsilon(\delta+x, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] + 2\varepsilon(x, u)[\delta(u, x), y], \end{aligned}$$

故

$$2\varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] - \varepsilon(\delta+x, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] + \varepsilon(x, u)[\delta(u, x), y]] = 0. \quad (5)$$

因为 δ 是 color 双导子, 所以

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) = \varepsilon(u + \delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] + [\delta(u, x), y]. \quad (6)$$

式(6)两边乘 $\varepsilon(x, u)$, 得到

$$\varepsilon(x, u)\delta(u, [x, y]) = \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] + \varepsilon(x, u)[\delta(u, x), y],$$

故式(5)可以写成

$$[[z, w], \varepsilon(x, u)\delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta + x, u)[u, \delta(x, y)]] = 0,$$

即

$$[[z, w], \delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)]] = 0, \quad \forall x, y, u \in L,$$

因此

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] \in Z_L(L').$$

证毕。

引理 5 设 L 是李 color 代数, 且 $L = L'$, 若 $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 是 L 的 color 双导子, 则

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) = \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)], \quad \forall u, x, y \in L.$$

证明 任取 $x, y, u, v \in L$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta([u, v], [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u+v)[[u, v], \delta(x, y)] \\ = & \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(v, [x, y])] + \varepsilon(v, x+y)[\delta(u, [x, y]), v] - \varepsilon(\delta, u+v)[u, [v, \delta(x, y)]] \\ & + \varepsilon(\delta, u+v)\varepsilon(u, v)[v, [u, \delta(x, y)]] \\ = & \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(v, [x, y])] - \varepsilon(\delta, u+v)[u, [v, \delta(x, y)]] - \varepsilon(v, x+y)\varepsilon(\delta+u+x+y, v)[v, \delta(u, [x, y])] \\ & + \varepsilon(\delta, u+v)\varepsilon(u, v)[v, [u, \delta(x, y)]] \\ = & \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(v, [x, y])] - \varepsilon(\delta, v)[v, \delta(x, y)] - \varepsilon(\delta+u, v)[v, \delta(u, [x, y])] + \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)]. \end{aligned}$$

由引理 4 和 $L = L'$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(v, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, v)[v, \delta(x, y)] & \in Z_L(L') = Z_L(L), \\ \delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] & \in Z_L(L') = Z_L(L). \end{aligned}$$

若 $u, v \in L$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} [u, \delta(v, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, v)[v, \delta(x, y)]] & = 0, \\ [v, \delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)]] & = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\delta([u, v], [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u+v)[[u, v], \delta(x, y)] = 0.$$

令 $u = [u, v] \in L$, 得

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] = 0,$$

即

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) = \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)].$$

证毕。

定理 1 设 L 是无中心的李 color 代数, 且 $L = L'$, 则每一个 color 双导子 $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow L$ 可以写作 $\delta(x, y) = \gamma([x, y])$, $\gamma \in \Gamma(L)$ 。

证明 由引理 5, 得

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) = \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)].$$

任取 $x_1, y_1, u_1 \in L$, 设 $x_1 = x_2, y_1 = y_2, u_1 = u_2$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma([u_1, [x_1, y_1]]) & = \delta(u_1, [x_1, y_1]) = \varepsilon(\delta, u_1)[u_1, \delta(x_1, y_1)] = \varepsilon(\delta, u_2)[u_2, \delta(x_2, y_2)] \\ & = \delta(u_2, [x_2, y_2]) = \gamma([u_2, [x_2, y_2]]), \end{aligned}$$

因此 γ 是映射。

设 $\Sigma[x_i, y_i] = 0$, 则

$$0 = \delta(u, \Sigma[x_i, y_i]) = \Sigma\delta(u, [x_i, y_i]) = \varepsilon(\delta, u)\Sigma[u, \delta(x_i, y_i)] = \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \Sigma\delta(x_i, y_i)].$$

L 无中心, 则 $Z_L(L) = \{0\}$, 即 $\Sigma\delta(x_i, y_i) = 0$ 。由引理 5, 可得

$$\delta(u, v) = \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \gamma(v)], \quad \forall u, v \in L.$$

由式(5),得

$$\gamma([x, y]) = \delta(x, y) = \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \gamma(y)] = \varepsilon(\gamma, x)[x, \gamma(y)], \quad \forall x, y \in L,$$

因此 $\gamma \in \Gamma(L)$ 。

注 1 设 δ 是 L 的 color 双导子,任取 $x, y \in L, z \in Z(L)$,则

$$0 = \delta([z, x], y) = \varepsilon(\delta, z)[z, \delta(x, y)] + \varepsilon(x, y)[\delta(z, y), x] = \varepsilon(\delta, z)[\delta(z, y), x],$$

即 $[\delta(z, y), x] = 0$,因此 $\delta(Z, L) \subset Z(L)$ 。进一步地,设 $\bar{L} = L/Z(L)$,定义 $\bar{\delta}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \overline{\delta(x, y)}$, $\forall x, y \in L$,其中 $\bar{x} = x + Z(L) \in \bar{L}$,则 $\bar{\delta}: \bar{L} \rightarrow \bar{L}$ 是 color 双导子。

定理 2 设 L 是李 color 代数,则 L 的平凡 color 双导子与 \bar{L} 的平凡 color 双导子一一对应。

证明 因为 $\bar{x} = x + Z(L)$,所以该映射是一个满射,下面证明该映射是单射。假设 δ_1 和 δ_2 是 L 的 color 双导子,且满足 $\bar{\delta}_1 = \bar{\delta}_2$ 。令 $\delta = \delta_1 - \delta_2$,有

$$\bar{\delta}_1(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \bar{\delta}_2(\bar{x}, \bar{y}), \quad \forall \bar{x}, \bar{y} \in \bar{L}.$$

由 $\bar{\delta}_1(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \overline{\delta_1(x, y)}$, $\bar{\delta}_2(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) = \overline{\delta_2(x, y)}$,得 $\overline{\delta_1(x, y)} = \overline{\delta_2(x, y)}$ 。因此

$$\delta(x, y) = \delta_1(x, y) - \delta_2(x, y) \in Z(L),$$

则此映射为单射。因为

$$\delta([x, z], y) = \varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(z, y)] + \varepsilon(y, z)[\delta(x, y), z] = 0,$$

即 $\delta(L, L') = 0$,所以 δ 是平凡的 color 双导子。

注 2 假设 L 是李 color 代数, $\delta: L \rightarrow L$ 是 color 双导子,并且满足

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(u, [x, y]) &= -\varepsilon(u, x+y)\delta([x, y], u) \\ &= -\varepsilon(u, x+y)\varepsilon(\delta, x)[x, \delta(y, u)] - \varepsilon(u, x+y)\varepsilon(y, u)[\delta(x, u), y] \\ &= \varepsilon(u+\delta, x)[x, \delta(u, y)] + [\delta(u, x), y]. \end{aligned}$$

令 $\delta' := \delta|_{L'}: L' \times L' \rightarrow L'$,则 δ' 是 L' 的 color 双导子。

定理 3 设 L 是无中心的李 color 代数,

- (1) 则 L 的每一个特殊的 color 双导子是 L' 的特殊的 color 双导子的唯一扩张;
- (2) 如果 L 是李 color 代数,且 $L = L'$,则 L 的特殊的 color 双导子都是 0。

证明 (1) 设 δ_1, δ_2 都是 color 双导子,且 $\delta'_1 = \delta'_2$ 。令 $\delta = \delta_1 - \delta_2$,有

$$\delta(L', L') = (\delta_1 - \delta_2)(L', L') = \delta_1(L', L') - \delta_2(L', L') = 0.$$

用 $u, y \in L'$ 替代 $\delta(u, [x, y]) = [\delta(u, x), y] + \varepsilon(\delta+u, x)[x, \delta(u, y)]$ 中的 $u, y \in L$,

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) = [\delta(u, x), y] + \varepsilon(\delta+u, x)[x, \delta(u, y)],$$

即

$$[\delta(u, x), y] = 0, \quad \forall x \in L, u, y \in L',$$

得 $\delta(L, L') \subseteq Z_L(L')$ 。由引理 5 知 $\delta(u, [x, y]) = \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] \in Z_L(L')$, $\forall x, y, z \in L$,故 $[L, \delta(L, L')] \subseteq Z_L(L')$ 。由式(1)可得

$$[\delta(z, w), [x, y]] = \varepsilon(\delta, z+w)[[z, w], \delta(x, y)],$$

因此

$$0 = [[L, L], \delta(L, L')] = [\delta(L, L), [L, L']].$$

对任意的 $x, y, z, u, v \in L$,有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= [[x, y], z], \delta(u, v) \\ &= [[x, y], [z, \delta(u, v)]] - \varepsilon(x+y, z)[z, [[x, y], \delta(u, v)]] \\ &= \varepsilon(x+y, z)\varepsilon(z, x+y+\delta+u+v)[[[x, y], \delta(u, v)], z] \\ &= \varepsilon(z, \delta+u+v)[[[x, y], \delta(u, v)], z]. \end{aligned}$$

因为 L 是无中心的,所以 $[[x, y], \delta(u, v)] = 0$ 。因此 $\delta(L, L') \subseteq Z_L(L')$,即 δ 是 L 的特殊的 color 双导子。

(2) 设 δ 是 L 上的特殊的 color 双导子,由(1)得 $\delta(L, L') \subseteq Z_L(L')$,又 L 是无中心的,且 $L = L'$,故

$\delta(L, L') = 0$ 。设 $\delta = 0$, 存在 $x_1, x_2 \in L$, 满足 $\delta(x_1, x_2) = z_{12} \neq 0$, 因为 L 是无中心的, 所以存在 $x_3 \in L$, 使得 $[x_3, z_{12}] = z \neq 0$ 。令 $\delta(x_i, x_j) = z_{ij}$, $i, j = 1, 2, 3$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta([x_1, x_3], x_2) = \varepsilon(\delta, x_1)[x_1, \delta(x_3, x_2)] + \varepsilon(x_3, x_2)[\delta(x_1, x_2), x_3] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x_1)[x_1, z_{32}] + \varepsilon(x_3, x_2)[z_{12}, x_3] = \varepsilon(\delta, x_1)[x_1, z_{32}] - \varepsilon(\delta + x_1, x_3)[x_3, z_{12}]. \end{aligned}$$

一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta([x_1, x_2], x_3) \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x_1)[x_1, \delta(x_2, x_3)] + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)[\delta(x_1, x_3), x_2] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x_1)[x_1, z_{23}] + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)[z_{13}, x_2]; \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \delta([x_2, x_3], x_1) \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x_2)[x_2, \delta(x_3, x_1)] + \varepsilon(x_3, x_1)[\delta(x_2, x_1), x_3] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x_2)[x_2, z_{31}] - \varepsilon(x_3, x_1)\varepsilon(x_2, x_1)[z_{12}, x_3] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x_2)[x_2, z_{31}] + \varepsilon(x_3 + x_2, x_1)\varepsilon(\delta + x_1 + x_2, x_3)[x_3, z_{12}] \\ &= \varepsilon(\delta, x_2)[x_2, z_{31}] + \varepsilon(x_2, x_1)\varepsilon(\delta + x_2, x_3)z, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(\delta + x_1, x_3)z &= \varepsilon(\delta, x_1)[x_1, z_{32}] = [z_{13}, x_2] = -\varepsilon(x_1, x_3)[z_{31}, x_2] = \varepsilon(x_1, x_3)\varepsilon(\delta + x_1 + x_3, x_2)[x_2, z_{31}] \\ &= -\varepsilon(x_1, x_3)\varepsilon(x_1 + x_3, x_2)\varepsilon(x_2, x_1)\varepsilon(\delta + x_2, x_3)z = -\varepsilon(x_1, x_3)\varepsilon(\delta, x_3)z, \end{aligned}$$

化简得 $z = -z$, 与 $z \neq 0$ 矛盾, 因此 $\delta = 0$ 。

3 李 color 代数的线性交换映射

引理 6 设 L 是李 color 代数, $f: L \rightarrow L$ 是线性 color 交换映射, 则

$$[[z, w], [u, f([x, y]) - [x, f(y)]]] = 0, \quad \forall x, y, u, w, z \in L.$$

证明 因为 f 是线性 color 交换映射, 所以 $[f(x), y] = [x, f(y)]$ 。设 $\delta: L \times L \rightarrow L$, $\delta(x, y) = [x, f(y)]$, 由引理 1 可知, δ 是 color 双导子, 且 $|\delta| + |x| + |y| = |x| + |f| + |y|$, 即 $|\delta| = |f| = 0$ 。由引理 4, 得

$$\delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] \in Z_L(L'),$$

故

$$[[z, w], \delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)]] = 0, \quad \forall x, y, z, u, w \in L.$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)] &= \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, [x, f(y)]] = [u, [x, f(y)]], \\ \delta(u, [x, y]) &= [u, f([x, y])], \quad \forall x, y, u \in L, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= [[z, w], \delta(u, [x, y]) - \varepsilon(\delta, u)[u, \delta(x, y)]] \\ &= [[z, w], [u, f([x, y])] - [u, [x, f(y)]]] \\ &= [[z, w], [u, f([x, y]) - [x, f(y)]]], \end{aligned}$$

因此 $[[z, w], [u, f([x, y]) - [x, f(y)]]] = 0$ 。

定理 4 设 L 是李 color 代数, 并且 $L = L'$, $Z_L(L') = \{0\}$, 如果 $f: L \rightarrow L$ 是线性 color 交换映射, 则 $f \in \Gamma_0(L)$ 。

证明 由引理 6 可知, f 是线性 color 交换映射。任取 $x, y, z, u, w \in L$, 有

$$[[z, w], [u, f([x, y]) - [x, f(y)]]] = 0,$$

即

$$[u, f([x, y]) - [x, f(y)]] \in Z_L(L').$$

因为 $Z_L(L') = \{0\}$, 所以

$$[u, f([x, y]) - [x, f(y)]] = 0.$$

同理

$$f([x, y]) - [x, f(y)] \in Z_L(L) = Z_L(L') = \{0\},$$

即

$$f([x, y]) = [x, f(y)],$$

因此

$$f \in \Gamma_0(L).$$

证毕。

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