

BiHom-Lie 共形代数的上同调与形变

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摘要 本文首先引入 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的概念并研究它的上同调理论. 随后, 讨论正则 BiHom-Lie
共形代数的形变理论并给出一些具体应用. 最后, 引入 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的导子并研究它的性质.

关键词 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 上同调 形变 Nijenhuis 算子 导子

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1 引言

Kac^[1]引入了 Lie 共形代数, 并对共形场理论中手征性场(chiral fields)的算子积展开的奇异部分给出了一个公理化的描述. 它是研究顶点代数的一个有用工具, 在 Lie 代数理论中有许多应用. 此外, Lie 共形代数与非线性演化方程理论中的 Hamilton 形式有着密切的联系. 有限 Lie 共形代数在结构理论^[2]、表示理论^[3]和上同调理论^[4]等方面得到了广泛的研究. 此外, Liberati^[5]引入了 Lie 共形双代数结构, 包括共形经典 Yang-Baxter 方程、共形 Manin 三元组和共形 Drinfeld 偶. 正是这些非平凡的结论使得对于 Lie 共形代数理论的研究更有理论价值和应用前景. 近年来, Hong 和 Bai^[6]、Hong 和 Wu^[7]、Wu 和 Yuan^[8]、Fan 等^[9]和 Su 等^[10]系统地研究了 Lie 共形代数的共形导子、 O 算子、半单性、扩张与分类等内容.

代数形变理论最早由 Gemstenhaber 提出, 他构造与分析了结合代数与 Lie 代数的形变的单参数族. 后来, 这种形变方法特别是保运算的离散形变方法被应用到各种量子现象的模型中, 用来分析某些复杂的系统和过程, 而这些被离散形变后的代数结构具有更好的性质, 从而使得此系统和过程更有研究价值. 这种形变的例子最初与 Witt 代数和 Virasoro 代数有关(参见文献 [11]). 扭导子离散形

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变作用在 Lie 代数的向量空间上就产生了 Hom-Lie 代数^[12], 其中 Jacobi 等式被扭曲为 Hom-Jacobi 等式:

$$[\alpha(x), [y, z]] + [\alpha(y), [z, x]] + [\alpha(z), [x, y]] = 0.$$

Yuan^[13]引入了 Hom-Lie 共形代数的概念, 研究了它的性质, 并验证了一类 Hom-Lie 共形代数等价于 Hom-Gel'fand-Dorfman 双代数. 随后, Zhao 等^[14]发展了 Hom-Lie 共形代数的上同调理论, 讨论了正则 Hom-Lie 共形代数的形变, 引入了 Hom-Lie 共形代数的导子并研究了它的一些性质. 最近, Guo 等^[15]引入了 Hom- 左对称共形双代数的概念, 给出了一些非平凡的例子, 验证了 Hom- 左对称共形双代数等价于 Hom-parakähler Lie 共形双代数.

BiHom- 代数是一种其定义的结构的恒等式被两个同态 α 和 β 扭曲的代数. 这类代数由一种范畴方法引入, 它是 Hom- 代数的推广. 自引入以来, 许多学者对 BiHom- 代数的研究一直很感兴趣, 主要是因为它们在数学物理中的应用. Graziani 等^[16]给出了 BiHom- 代数的基础概念、动机和结果. 经典的 BiHom- 代数结构包括 BiHom- 结合代数和 BiHom-Lie 代数等. 由于 Lie 共形代数与无限维 Lie 代数是紧密相关的, 因此 BiHom-Lie 共形代数也与无限维 BiHom-Lie 代数紧密相关, 这是本文研究的动机之一. 结合 Hom-Lie 共形代数与 BiHom-Lie 代数的最新研究结果, 本文引入 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的概念并研究它的上同调理论, 讨论正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的形变理论并得到形变理论的一些应用. 最后, 介绍 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的导子并研究它的性质.

2 预备知识

本文假设 \mathbb{C} 为复数域, 所有代数系统均在 \mathbb{C} 上, \mathbb{Z} 表示整数集, \mathbb{Z}_+ 表示非负整数集. 下面简要介绍本文中涉及的一些概念和符号, 更多有关 Hom-Lie 共形代数和 BiHom- 代数中的概念与结果参见文献 [13, 16].

定义 2.1 Hom-Lie 共形代数是一个三元组 $(R, [\cdot_\lambda \cdot], \alpha)$, 其中 R 是 $\mathbb{C}[\partial]$ - 模, α 是 R 上的线性自同态并满足 $\alpha\partial = \partial\alpha$, $[\cdot_\lambda \cdot] : R \otimes R \rightarrow R[\lambda] = \mathbb{C}[\lambda] \otimes R$ 是 \mathbb{C} - 线性映射, 满足: 对任意的 $a, b, c \in R$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} [\partial a_\lambda b] &= -\lambda[a_\lambda b], \quad [a_\lambda \partial b] = (\partial + \lambda)[a_\lambda b], \\ [a_\lambda b] &= -[b_{-\lambda-\partial} a], \\ [\alpha(a)_\lambda [b_\mu c]] &= [[a_\lambda b]_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha(c)] + [\alpha(b)_\mu [a_\lambda c]]. \end{aligned}$$

为了书写方便, 用 \mathcal{A} 表示不定式 ∂ 中的多项式环 $\mathbb{C}[\partial]$.

定义 2.2 \mathcal{A} - 模 V 与 W 之间的共形线性映射是一个线性映射 $\phi : V \rightarrow \mathcal{A}[\lambda] \otimes_{\mathcal{A}} W$, 满足

$$\phi(\partial v) = (\partial + \lambda)\phi(v).$$

$\text{Chom}(V, W)$ 表示所有共形线性映射 V 到 W 的集合, 使得 $\text{Chom}(V, W)$ 成为 \mathcal{A} - 模, 只需

$$(\partial\phi)_\lambda v = -\lambda\phi_\lambda v.$$

本文用 $\text{Cend}(V)$ 来代替 $\text{Chom}(V, V)$.

定义 2.3 BiHom-Lie 代数是一个四元组 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta)$, 其中 L 是线性空间, $\alpha, \beta : L \rightarrow L$ 和 $[\cdot, \cdot] : L \otimes L \rightarrow L$ 是线性映射, 满足

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \circ \beta &= \beta \circ \alpha, \\ \alpha([a, b]) &= [\alpha(a), \alpha(b)], \quad \beta([a, b]) = [\beta(a), \beta(b)], \\ [\beta(a), \alpha(a')] &= -[\beta(a'), \alpha(a)], \\ [\beta^2(a), [\beta(a'), \alpha(a'')]] + [\beta^2(a'), [\beta(a''), \alpha(a)]] + [\beta^2(a''), [\beta(a), \alpha(a')]] &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $a, a', a'' \in L$.

如果 α 和 β 为代数同构, 则称 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta)$ 为正则的.

3 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的上同调

定义 3.1 BiHom-Lie 共形代数是一个四元组 $(R, [\cdot_\lambda], \alpha, \beta)$, 其中 R 是 $\mathbb{C}[\partial]$ -模, α 和 β 是 R 上交换的线性自同态并满足 $\alpha\partial = \partial\alpha$, $\beta\partial = \partial\beta$, $\alpha([a_\lambda b]) = [\alpha(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)]$, $\beta([a_\lambda b]) = [\beta(a)_\lambda \beta(b)]$, $[\cdot_\lambda \cdot] : R \otimes R \rightarrow R[\lambda] = \mathbb{C}[\lambda] \otimes R$ 是 \mathbb{C} -线性映射, 满足: 对任意的 $a, b, c \in R$, 有

$$[\partial a_\lambda b] = -\lambda[a_\lambda b], \quad [a_\lambda \partial b] = (\partial + \lambda)[a_\lambda b], \quad (3.1)$$

$$[\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)] = -[\beta(b)_{-\lambda-\partial} \alpha(a)], \quad (3.2)$$

$$[\beta^2(a)_\lambda [\beta(b)_\mu \alpha(c)]] + [\beta^2(b)_\mu [\beta(c)_{-\lambda-\partial} \alpha(a)]] + [\beta^2(c)_{-\lambda-\mu-\partial} [\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)]] = 0. \quad (3.3)$$

如果 α 和 β 为代数同构, 则称 (R, α, β) 为正则的.

若 R 为有限生成的 $\mathbb{C}[\partial]$ -模, 则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 R 称为有限的, 否则称为无限的.

设 (R, α, β) 为 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, 则有

$$\text{Lie}R := \frac{R[t, t^{-1}]}{(\partial + \partial_t)R[t, t^{-1}]}, \quad a_m := \overline{at^m} \in \text{Lie}R, \quad a \in R.$$

定义 $[\cdot, \cdot]$ 为

$$[a_m, b_n] := \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \binom{m}{j} (a_{(j)} b)_{m+n-j}, \quad \alpha(a_m) := \overline{\alpha(a)t^m}, \quad \beta(a_m) := \overline{\beta(a)t^m}.$$

可以得到 $(\text{Lie}R, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta)$ 是一个 BiHom-Lie 代数, 并且由所有的 a_n ($n \geq 0$) 张成的线性空间 $\text{Lie}R^+$ 构成它的一个子代数.

例 3.1 设 R 为 Lie 共形代数, $\alpha, \beta : R \rightarrow R$ 为交换的线性自同态并满足

$$\alpha\partial = \partial\alpha, \quad \beta\partial = \partial\beta, \quad \alpha([a_\lambda b]) = [\alpha(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)], \quad \beta([a_\lambda b]) = [\beta(a)_\lambda \beta(b)].$$

定义 \mathbb{C} -线性映射 $[\cdot_\lambda \cdot]' : R \otimes R \rightarrow R[\lambda] = \mathbb{C}[\lambda] \otimes R$ 为 $[a_\lambda b]' := [\alpha(a)_\lambda \beta(b)]$, 则 (R, α, β) 为关于 $[\cdot_\lambda \cdot]'$ 成立的 BiHom-Lie 共形代数.

例 3.2 设 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta)$ 为 BiHom-Lie 代数. 令 $\hat{L} = L \otimes \mathbb{C}[t, t^{-1}]$ 并在 \hat{L} 上定义括号积与扭曲映射:

$$[u \otimes t^m, v \otimes t^n]' := [u, v] \otimes t^{m+n},$$

$$\alpha(u \otimes t^m) := \alpha(u) \otimes t^m, \quad \beta(u \otimes t^m) := \beta(u) \otimes t^m,$$

其中 $u, v \in L$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 则 $(\hat{L}, [\cdot, \cdot]', \alpha, \beta)$ 为一个 BiHom-Lie 代数. 简单计算可得 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 $R = \mathbb{C}[\partial]L$, 其中

$$\begin{aligned} [u_\lambda v] &:= [u, v], \\ \alpha(f(\partial)u) &:= f(\partial)\alpha(u), \quad \beta(f(\partial)u) := f(\partial)\beta(u). \end{aligned}$$

定义 3.2 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 (R, α, β) 的模是一个三元组 (M, α_M, β_M) , 其中 M 为 $\mathbb{C}[\partial]$ -模, $\alpha_M, \beta_M : M \rightarrow M$ 为线性自同态. \mathbb{C} -线性映射 $\cdot_\lambda \cdot : R \otimes M \rightarrow M[\lambda]$, $a \otimes v \mapsto a_\lambda v$ 满足: 对任意的 $a, b \in R$, $v \in M$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_M \circ \beta_M &= \beta_M \circ \alpha_M, \\ \alpha_M(a \cdot m) &= \alpha(a) \cdot \alpha_M(m), \\ \beta_M(a \cdot m) &= \beta(a) \cdot \beta_M(m), \\ \alpha\beta(a)_\lambda(b_\mu v) - \beta(b)_\mu(\alpha(a)_\lambda v) &= [\beta(a)_\lambda b]_{\lambda+\mu} \beta_M(v), \\ (\partial a)_\lambda v &= -\lambda(a_\lambda v), \quad a_\lambda(\partial v) = (\partial + \lambda)a_\lambda v, \\ \beta_M \circ \partial &= \partial \circ \beta_M, \quad \alpha_M \circ \partial = \partial \circ \alpha_M, \\ \alpha_M(a_\lambda v) &= \alpha(a)_\lambda(\alpha_M(v)), \quad \beta_M(a_\lambda v) = \beta(a)_\lambda(\beta_M(v)). \end{aligned}$$

例 3.3 设 (R, α, β) 为 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, 则 (R, α, β) 为 R -模, 即模作用为 $a_\lambda b := [a_\lambda b]$, 其中 $a, b \in R$.

命题 3.1 设 (R, α, β) 为正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, (M, α_M, β_M) 为 R -模. 假设 α 和 β_M 是双射. 定义 \mathbb{C} -线性映射 $[\cdot_\lambda \cdot]$: 对任意的 $a, b \in R$, $u, v \in M$, 有

$$[(a+u)_\lambda(b+v)]_M := [a_\lambda b] + a_\lambda v - \alpha^{-1}\beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda}\alpha_M\beta_M^{-1}(u);$$

定义扭曲映射 $\alpha + \alpha_M, \beta + \beta_M : R \oplus M \rightarrow R \oplus M$ 为

$$(\alpha + \alpha_M)(a+u) := \alpha(a) + \alpha_M(u), \quad (\beta + \beta_M)(a+u) := \beta(a) + \beta_M(u),$$

则 $(R \oplus M, \alpha + \alpha_M, \beta + \beta_M)$ 为一个 BiHom-Lie 共形代数.

证明 已知等式

$$\partial(a+u) = \partial(a) + \partial(u), \quad \forall a \in R, \quad u \in M.$$

不难验证, 对任意的 $a, b \in R$ 和 $u, v \in M$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha + \alpha_M) \circ \partial &= \partial \circ (\alpha + \alpha_M), \quad (\beta + \beta_M) \circ \partial = \partial \circ (\beta + \beta_M), \\ (\alpha + \alpha_M)([(a+u)_\lambda(b+v)]_M) &= [((\alpha + \alpha_M)(a+u))_\lambda(\alpha + \alpha_M)(b+v)]_M, \\ (\beta + \beta_M)([(a+u)_\lambda(b+v)]_M) &= [((\beta + \beta_M)(a+u))_\lambda(\beta + \beta_M)(b+v)]_M. \end{aligned}$$

对于 (3.1), 有

$$[\partial(a+u)_\lambda(b+v)]_M = [(\partial a + \partial u)_\lambda(b+v)]_M$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= [\partial a_\lambda b] + (\partial a)_\lambda v - \alpha^{-1} \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \partial \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(u) \\
&= -\lambda [a_\lambda b] - \lambda a_\lambda v - (\partial - \lambda - \partial) \alpha^{-1} \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(u) \\
&= -\lambda ([a_\lambda b] + a_\lambda v - \alpha^{-1} \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(u)) \\
&= -\lambda [(a+u)_\lambda (b+v)]_M, \\
[(a+u)_\lambda \partial(b+v)]_M &= [(a+u)_\lambda (\partial b + \partial v)]_M \\
&= [a_\lambda \partial b] + a_\lambda \partial v - \partial \alpha^{-1} \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(u) \\
&= (\partial + \lambda) [a_\lambda b] + (\partial + \lambda) a_\lambda v - (\partial + \lambda) \alpha^{-1} \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(u) \\
&= (\partial + \lambda) ([a_\lambda b] + a_\lambda v - \alpha^{-1} \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(u)) \\
&= (\partial + \lambda) [(a+u)_\lambda (b+v)]_M.
\end{aligned}$$

对于 (3.2), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
&[(\beta(b) + \beta_M(v))_{-\partial-\lambda} (\alpha(a) + \alpha_M(u))]_M \\
&= [\beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha(a)] + \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha_M(u) - \beta(a)_\lambda \alpha_M(v) \\
&= -[\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)] - \beta(a)_\lambda \alpha_M(v) + \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha_M(u) \\
&= -[(\beta(a) + \beta_M(u))_\lambda (\alpha(b) + \alpha_M(v))]_M.
\end{aligned}$$

对于 (3.3), 有

$$\begin{aligned}
&[(\alpha + \alpha_M)(\beta + \beta_M)(a+u)_\lambda [(b+v)_\mu (c+w)]_M]_M \\
&= [(\alpha \beta(a) + \alpha_M \beta_M(u))_\lambda [(b+v)_\mu (c+w)]_M]_M \\
&= [(\alpha \beta(a) + \alpha_M \beta_M(u))_\lambda ([b_\mu c] + b_\mu w - \alpha^{-1} \beta(c)_{-\partial-\mu} \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(v))]_M, \\
&[(\beta + \beta_M)(b+v)_\mu [(\alpha + \alpha_M)(a+u)_\lambda (c+w)]_M]_M \\
&= [\beta(b)_\mu [\alpha(a)_\lambda c]] + \beta(b)_\mu (\alpha(a)_\lambda w) - \beta(b)_\mu (\alpha^{-1} \beta(c)_{-\partial-\mu} \alpha_M^2 \beta_M^{-1}(v)) \\
&\quad - \alpha^{-1} \beta([\alpha(a)_\lambda c])_{-\partial-\mu} \alpha_M(v), \\
&[[\beta + \beta_M)(a+u)_\lambda (b+v)]_{M\lambda+\mu} (\beta + \beta_M)(c+w)]_M \\
&= [[\beta(a)_\lambda b]_{\lambda+\mu} \beta(c)] + [\beta(a)_\lambda b]_{\lambda+\mu} \beta_M(w) - \alpha^{-1} \beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(\beta(a)_\lambda v) \\
&\quad - \alpha^{-1} \beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} \alpha_M \beta_M^{-1}(\alpha^{-1} \beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha_M(u)).
\end{aligned}$$

由于 (M, α_M, β_M) 为 R - 模, 因此有

$$\alpha \beta(a)_\lambda (b_\mu v) - \beta(b)_\mu (\alpha(a)_\lambda v) = [\beta(a)_\lambda b]_{\lambda+\mu} \beta_M(v).$$

由此可得

$$\begin{aligned}
&[(\alpha + \alpha_M)(\beta + \beta_M)(a+u)_\lambda [(b+v)_\mu (c+w)]_M]_M \\
&= [(\beta + \beta_M)(b+v)_\mu [(\alpha + \alpha_M)(a+u)_\lambda (c+w)]_M]_M \\
&\quad + [[(\beta + \beta_M)(a+u)_\lambda (b+v)]_{M\lambda+\mu} (\beta + \beta_M)(c+w)]_M.
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $(R \oplus M, \alpha + \alpha_M, \beta + \beta_M)$ 为 BiHom-Lie 共形代数. \square

定义 3.3 正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 (R, α, β) 的 n - 上链 ($n \in \mathbb{Z}_+$) 为系数在模 (M, α_M, β_M) 中的 \mathbb{C} - 线性映射:

$$\gamma : R^n \rightarrow M[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n], \quad (a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto \gamma_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n}(a_1, \dots, a_n),$$

其中 $M[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]$ 表示系数在 M 中的多项式空间, 满足

(1) 共形反线性:

$$\gamma_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n}(a_1, \dots, \partial a_i, \dots, a_n) = -\lambda_i \gamma_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n}(a_1, \dots, a_i, \dots, a_n);$$

(2) 斜对称性:

$$\gamma(a_1, \dots, \beta(a_{i+1}), \alpha(a_i), \dots, a_n) = -\gamma(a_1, \dots, \beta(a_i), \alpha(a_{i+1}), \dots, a_n);$$

(3) 交换性:

$$\gamma \circ \alpha = \alpha_M \circ \gamma, \quad \gamma \circ \beta = \beta_M \circ \gamma.$$

设 $R^{\otimes 0} = \mathbb{C} \in M$ 为 0- 上链. 定义上链 γ 的微分 d 为

$$\begin{aligned} & (d\gamma)_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}}(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+1} \alpha \beta^{n-1}(a_i)_{\lambda_i} \gamma_{\lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_i, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}}(a_1, \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, a_{n+1}) \\ &+ \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+1} (-1)^{i+j} \gamma_{\lambda_i + \lambda_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_i, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_j, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}}([\alpha^{-1} \beta(a_i)_{\lambda_i} a_j], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, \hat{a}_j, \dots, \beta(a_{n+1})), \end{aligned}$$

其中 γ 在多项式 λ_i 是线性的. 特别地, 若 γ 是 0- 上链, 则 $(d\gamma)_\lambda a = a_\lambda \gamma$.

命题 3.2 $d\gamma$ 是上链并且 $d^2 = 0$.

证明 设 γ 为 n - 上链, 不难验证 d 满足共形反线性、斜对称性和交换性, 即 d 为 $(n+1)$ - 上链, 只需验证 $d^2 = 0$. 事实上, 对任意的 $a_1, \dots, a_{n+2} \in R$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & (d^2\gamma)_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}}(a_1, \dots, a_{n+2}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+1} \alpha \beta^n(a_i)_{\lambda_i} (d\gamma)_{\lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_i, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}}(a_1, \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, a_{n+2}) \\ &+ \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+1} (-1)^{i+j} (d\gamma)_{\lambda_i + \lambda_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_i, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_j, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}}([\alpha^{-1} \beta(a_i)_{\lambda_i} a_j], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, \hat{a}_j, \dots, \beta(a_{n+2})) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{i+j} \alpha \beta^n(a_i)_{\lambda_i} (\alpha \beta^{n-1}(a_j)_{\lambda_j} \gamma_{\lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{j,i}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}}(a_1, \dots, \hat{a}_{j,i}, \dots, a_{n+2})) \quad (3.4a) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} \sum_{j=i+1}^{n+2} (-1)^{i+j+1} \alpha \beta^n(a_i)_{\lambda_i} (\alpha \beta^{n-1}(a_j)_{\lambda_j} \gamma_{\lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{j,i}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}}(a_1, \dots, \hat{a}_{i,j}, \dots, a_{n+2})) \quad (3.4b)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} \sum_{1 \leq j < k < i}^{n+2} (-1)^{i+j+k+1} \alpha \beta^n(a_i)_{\lambda_i} \gamma_{\lambda_j + \lambda_k, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{j,k}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}} \times ([\alpha^{-1} \beta(a_j)_{\lambda_j} a_k], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_{j,k}, \dots, \beta(a_{n+2})) \quad (3.4c)$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} \sum_{1 \leq j < i < k}^{n+2} (-1)^{i+j+k} \alpha \beta^n(a_i)_{\lambda_i} \gamma_{\lambda_j + \lambda_k, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{j,i,k}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times ([\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_j)_{\lambda_j}a_k], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_{j,i,k}, \dots, \beta(a_{n+2})) \\ & + \sum_{i=1}^{n+2} \sum_{1 \leq i < j < k}^{n+2} (-1)^{i+j+k+1} \alpha \beta^n(a_i)_{\lambda_i} \gamma_{\lambda_j + \lambda_k, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{i,j,k}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times ([\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_j)_{\lambda_j}a_k], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_{i,j,k}, \dots, \beta(a_{n+2})) \\ & + \sum_{1 \leq i < j}^{n+2} \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} (-1)^{i+j+k} \alpha \beta^n(a_k)_{\lambda_k} \gamma_{\lambda_i + \lambda_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{k,i,j}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times ([\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_i)_{\lambda_i}a_j], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_{k,i,j}, \dots, \beta(a_{n+2})) \\ & + \sum_{1 \leq i < j}^{n+2} \sum_{k=i+1}^{j-1} (-1)^{i+j+k+1} \alpha \beta^n(a_k)_{\lambda_k} \gamma_{\lambda_i + \lambda_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{i,k,j}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4f)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times ([\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_i)_{\lambda_j}a_j], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_{i,k,j}, \dots, \beta(a_{n+2})) \\ & + \sum_{1 \leq i < j}^{n+2} \sum_{k=j+1}^{n+2} (-1)^{i+j+k} \alpha \beta^n(a_k)_{\lambda_k} \gamma_{\lambda_i + \lambda_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{i,j,k}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}} \end{aligned} \quad (3.4g)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times ([\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_i)_{\lambda_i}a_j], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_{i,j,k}, \dots, \beta(a_{n+2})) \\ & + \sum_{1 \leq i < j}^{n+2} (-1)^{i+j} \alpha \beta^{n-1}([\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_i)_{\lambda_i}a_j])_{\lambda_i + \lambda_j} \gamma_{\lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_j, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_i, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}} (\beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_j, \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, \beta(a_{n+2})) \quad (3.4h) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \sum_{\substack{i,j,k,l \text{互不相同}, i < j, k < l}}^{n+2} (-1)^{i+j+k+l} \text{sign}\{i,j,k,l\} \\ & \times \gamma_{\lambda_k + \lambda_l, \lambda_i + \lambda_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{i,j,k,l}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}} (\beta[\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_k)_{\lambda_k}a_l], \beta[\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_i)_{\lambda_i}a_j], \dots, \hat{a}_{i,j,k,l}, \dots, \beta^2(a_{n+2})) \quad (3.4j) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \sum_{i,j,k=1, i < j, k \neq i,j}^{n+2} (-1)^{i+j+k+l} \text{sign}\{i,j,k\} \\ & \times \gamma_{\lambda_i + \lambda_k + \lambda_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_{i,j,k}, \dots, \lambda_{n+2}} ([[\alpha^{-1}\beta(a_i)_{\lambda_i}a_j]_{\lambda_i + \lambda_j}, \beta(\alpha_k)], \beta^2(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_{i,j,k}, \dots, \beta^2(a_{n+2})), \quad (3.4k) \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\text{sign}\{i_1, \dots, i_p\}$ 是将指标按递增顺序排列的符号, $\hat{a}_{i,j}, \hat{a}_i, \hat{a}_j, \dots$ 表示省略.

显然, (3.4c) + (3.4h) = 0. 类似地, (3.4d) + (3.4g) = (3.4e) + (3.4f) = 0. 由 BiHom-Jacobi 等式可知 (3.4k) = 0. 由斜对称性可知 (3.4j) = 0. 由于 (M, α_M, β_M) 为 R - 模, 计算可得

$$\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda(b_\mu v) - \beta(b)_\mu(\alpha(a)_\lambda v) = [\beta(a)_\lambda b]_{\lambda+\mu} \beta_M(v).$$

因为 $\gamma \circ \alpha = \alpha_M \circ \gamma$, $\gamma \circ \beta = \beta_M \circ \gamma$, 所以有 (3.4a) + (3.4b) + (3.4i) = 0. 因此 $d^2\gamma = 0$. \square

因此系数在模 M 中 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 R 的上链构成一个复形, 表示为

$$\tilde{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^\bullet = \tilde{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^\bullet(R, M) = \bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_+} \tilde{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^n(R, M),$$

称为 R - 模 (M, α_M, β_M) 的基本复形.

4 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的形变与 Nijenhuis 算子

设 R 为正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数. 对任意的 $a, b \in R$, 定义 $a_\lambda b = [\alpha^s(a)_\lambda b]$. 设 R_s 为 R 的 α^s 伴随模. 令 $\gamma \in \tilde{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^n(R, R_s)$. 定义算子 $d_s : \tilde{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^n(R, R_s) \rightarrow \tilde{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^{n+1}(R, R_s) :$

$$(d_s \gamma)_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}}(a_1, \dots, a_{n+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{i=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{i+1} [\alpha^{s+1} \beta^{n-1}(a_i)_{\lambda_i} \gamma_{\lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_i, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}}(a_1, \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, a_{n+1})] \\
&\quad + \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n+1} (-1)^{i+j} \gamma_{\lambda_i + \lambda_j, \lambda_1, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_i, \dots, \hat{\lambda}_j, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}}([\alpha^{-1} \beta(a_i)_{\lambda_i} a_j], \beta(a_1), \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, \hat{a}_j, \dots, \beta(a_{n+1})).
\end{aligned}$$

显然, 微分 d 可诱导出算子 d_s . 因此 d_s 保留上链的空间并且满足 $d_s^2 = 0$. 假定 $\tilde{C}_{\alpha, \beta}^\bullet(R, R_s)$ 关于算子 d_s 是结合的.

令 $s = -1$. 设 $\psi \in \tilde{C}^2(R, R_{\bar{0}})$ 为与 α 和 β 可交换的双线性算子. 考虑 R 上一簇 t -参数化的双线性算子,

$$[a_\lambda b]_t = [a_\lambda b] + t\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(a, b), \quad \forall a, b \in R. \quad (4.1)$$

若 $[\cdot_\lambda \cdot]$ 赋予 $(R, [\cdot_\lambda \cdot], \alpha, \beta)$ 一个 BiHom-Lie 共形代数结构, 则称 ψ 生成 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 R 的一个形变. 容易验证 $[\cdot_\lambda \cdot]$ 满足 (3.1). 由 $[\cdot_\lambda \cdot]$ 的斜对称性可知

$$\begin{aligned}
[\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)]_t &= [\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)] + t\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\beta(a), \alpha(b)), \\
[\beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha(a)]_t &= [\beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha(a)] + t\psi_{-\partial-\lambda, \lambda}(\beta(b), \alpha(a)),
\end{aligned}$$

则 $[\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)]_t = -[\beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha(a)]_t$ 当且仅当

$$\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\beta(a), \alpha(b)) = -\psi_{-\partial-\lambda, \lambda}(\beta(b), \alpha(a)). \quad (4.2)$$

若等式 (3.3) 成立, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
&[\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda [b_\mu c]] + t([\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(b, c)] + \psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha\beta(a), [b_\mu c])) + t^2 \psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha\beta(a), \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(b, c)) \\
&= [\beta(b)_\mu [\alpha(a)_\lambda c]] + t([\beta(b)_\mu (\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha(a), c))] + \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(\beta(b), [\alpha(a)_\lambda c])) \\
&\quad + t^2 \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(\beta(b), \psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha(a), c)) + [[\beta(a)_\lambda b]_{\lambda+\mu} \beta(c)] \\
&\quad + t([(\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\beta(a), b))_{\lambda+\mu} \beta(c)] + \psi_{\lambda+\mu, -\partial-\lambda-\mu}([\beta(a)_\lambda b], \beta(c))) \\
&\quad + t^2 \psi_{\lambda+\mu, -\partial-\lambda-\mu}(\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\beta(a), b), \beta(c))
\end{aligned}$$

当且仅当

$$\begin{aligned}
&\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha\beta(a), \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(b, c)) \\
&= \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(\beta(b), \psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha(a), c)) + \psi_{\lambda+\mu, -\partial-\lambda-\mu}(\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\beta(a), b), \beta(c)),
\end{aligned} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&[\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda (\psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(b, c))] + \psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha\beta(a), [b_\mu c]) \\
&= [\beta(b)_\mu (\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha(a), c))] + \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(\beta(b), [\alpha(a)_\lambda c]) \\
&\quad + [(\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\beta(a), b))_{\lambda+\mu} \beta(c)] + \psi_{\lambda+\mu, -\partial-\lambda-\mu}([\beta(a)_\lambda b], \beta(c)).
\end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

显然, (4.3) 和 (4.4) 意味着 ψ 在 R 上定义了一个 BiHom-Lie 共形代数结构.

若存在线性算子 $f \in \tilde{C}_{\alpha, \beta}^1(R, R_{-1})$ 满足

$$T_t([a_\lambda b]_t) = [T_t(a)_\lambda T_t(b)], \quad (4.5)$$

其中 $a, b \in R$, $T_t = \text{id} + tf$, 则称形变是平凡的.

定义 4.1 对任意的 $a, b \in R$, 如果

$$[f(a)_\lambda f(b)] = f([a_\lambda b]_N) \quad (4.6)$$

成立, 其中 $[\cdot, \cdot]_N$ 定义为

$$[a_\lambda b]_N = [f(a)_\lambda b] + [a_\lambda f(b)] - f([a_\lambda b]), \quad (4.7)$$

则称线性算子 $f \in \tilde{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^1(R, R_{-1})$ 为 Nijenhuis 算子.

定理 4.1 设 (R, α, β) 为正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, $f \in \tilde{C}_{\alpha,\beta}^1(R, R_{-1})$ 为 Nijenhuis 算子, 则由 (R, α, β) 上的形变可得

$$\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(a, b) = [a_\lambda b]_N, \quad (4.8)$$

其中 $a, b \in R$. 此外, 形变是平凡的.

证明 为了验证 ψ 生成一个形变, 只需验证 (4.2)–(4.4) 成立. 首先验证

$$\psi(\beta(a), \alpha(b)) = -\psi(\beta(b), \alpha(a)).$$

事实上, 对任意的 $a, b \in R$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\beta(a), \alpha(b)) &= [a_\lambda b]_N \\ &= [f(\beta(a))_\lambda \alpha(b)] + [\beta(a)_\lambda f(\alpha(b))] - f[\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)] \\ &= -([f(\beta(b))_\lambda \alpha(a)] + [\beta(b)_\lambda f(\alpha(a))] - f[\beta(b)_\lambda \alpha(a)]) \\ &= -[\beta(b), \alpha(a)]_N \\ &= -\psi(\beta(b), \alpha(a)). \end{aligned}$$

由等式 (4.5)–(4.7) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} &\psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha\beta(a), \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(b, c)) + \psi_{\mu, -\partial-\mu}(\beta(b), \psi_{-\partial-\lambda, \lambda}(\alpha^{-1}\beta(c), \alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a))) \\ &+ \psi_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu, \lambda+\mu}(\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c), \psi_{\lambda, -\partial-\lambda}(\alpha(a), \alpha\beta^{-1}(b))) \\ &= [f(\alpha\beta(a))_\lambda [f(b)_\mu c]] + [f(\alpha\beta(a))_\lambda [b_\mu f(c)]] - [f(\alpha\beta(a))_\lambda f([b_\mu c])] \\ &+ [\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda [f(b)_\mu f(c)]] - f([\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda [f(b)_\mu c]]) - f([\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda [b_\mu f(c)]]) \\ &+ f([\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda f([b_\mu c])]) + [f(\beta(b))_\mu [f(\alpha^{-1}\beta(c))_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)]] \\ &+ [f(\beta(b))_\mu [\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda} f(\alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a))]] - [f(\beta(b))_\mu f([\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)])] \\ &+ [\beta(b)_\mu [f(\alpha^{-1}\beta(c))_{-\partial-\lambda} f(\alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a))]] - f([\beta(b)_\mu [f(\alpha^{-1}\beta(c))_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)])] \\ &- f([\beta(b)_\mu [\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda} f(\alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a))]]) + [f(\beta(b))_\mu f([\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)])] \\ &+ [f(\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c))_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} [f(\alpha(a))_\lambda \alpha\beta^{-1}(b)]] + [f(\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c))_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} [\alpha(a)_\lambda f(\alpha\beta^{-1}(b))]] \\ &- [f(\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c))_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} f([\alpha(a)_\lambda \alpha\beta^{-1}(b)])] + [\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} [f(\alpha(a))_\lambda f(\alpha\beta^{-1}(b))]] \\ &- f([\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} [f(\alpha(a))_\lambda \alpha\beta^{-1}(b)])] - f([\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} [\alpha(a)_\lambda f(\alpha\beta^{-1}(b))]]) \\ &+ f([\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} f([\alpha(a)_\lambda \alpha\beta^{-1}(b)])]). \end{aligned}$$

由于 f 为 Nijenhuis 算子, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
& -[f(\alpha\beta(a))_\lambda f([b_\mu c])] + f([\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda f([b_\mu c])]) \\
& = -f([f(\alpha\beta(a))_\lambda [b_\mu c]]) + f^2([\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda [b_\mu c]]) \\
& \quad - [f(\beta(b))_\mu f([\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda}\alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)])] + f([\beta(b)_\mu f([\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda}\alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)])]) \\
& = -f([f(\beta(b))_\mu [\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda}\alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)]]) + f^2([\beta(b)_\mu [\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda}\alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)]]) \\
& \quad - [f(\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c))_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} f([\alpha(a)_\lambda\alpha\beta^{-1}(b)])] + f([\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} f([\alpha(a)_\lambda\alpha\beta^{-1}(b)])]) \\
& = -f[f(\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c))_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} [\alpha(a)_\lambda\alpha\beta^{-1}(b)]] + f^2([\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} [\alpha(a)_\lambda\alpha\beta^{-1}(b)])].
\end{aligned}$$

由等式

$$[\alpha\beta(a)_\lambda [b_\mu c]] + [\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} [\alpha(a)_\lambda\alpha\beta^{-1}(b)]] + [\beta(b)_\mu [\alpha^{-1}\beta(c)_{-\partial-\lambda}\alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a)]] = 0$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \psi_{\lambda,-\partial-\lambda}(\alpha\beta(a), \psi_{\mu,-\partial-\mu}(b, c)) + \psi_{\mu,-\partial-\mu}(\beta(b), \psi_{-\partial-\lambda,\lambda}(\alpha^{-1}\beta(c), \alpha^2\beta^{-1}(a))) \\
& \quad + \psi_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu,\lambda+\mu}(\alpha^{-1}\beta^2(c), \psi_{\lambda,-\partial-\lambda}(\alpha(a), \alpha\beta^{-1}(b))) \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

类似可得 (4.4) 成立. 因此 ψ 在正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 (R, α, β) 上定义了一个形变.

设 $T_t = \text{id} + tf$. 由 (4.8), 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
T_t([a_\lambda b]_t) &= (\text{id} + tf)([a_\lambda b] + t\psi_{\lambda,-\partial-\lambda}(a, b)) \\
&= (\text{id} + tf)([a_\lambda b] + t[a_\lambda b]_N) \\
&= [a_\lambda b] + t([a_\lambda b]_N + f([a_\lambda b])) + t^2 f([a_\lambda b]_N).
\end{aligned} \tag{4.9}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned}
[T_t(a)_\lambda T_t(b)] &= [(a + tf(a))_\lambda (b + tf(b))] \\
&= [a_\lambda b] + t([f(a)_\lambda b] + [a_\lambda f(b)]) + t^2 [f(a)_\lambda f(b)].
\end{aligned} \tag{4.10}$$

结合 (4.9) 和 (4.10) 可得 $T_t([a_\lambda b]_t) = [T_t(a)_\lambda T_t(b)]$, 即形变是平凡的. \square

5 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的导子

定义 5.1 设 (R, α, β) 为 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, 如果对任意的 $a, b \in R$, 下列等式成立:

$$\begin{aligned}
D_\lambda \circ \alpha &= \alpha \circ D_\lambda, \quad D_\lambda \circ \beta = \beta \circ D_\lambda, \\
D_\lambda([a_\mu b]) &= [D_\lambda(a)_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^k \beta^l(b)] + [\alpha^k \beta^l(a)_\mu D_\lambda(b)],
\end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

则称共形线性映射 $D_\lambda : R \rightarrow R$ 为 (R, α, β) 的 $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 导子.

记 $\text{Der}_{\alpha^s, \beta^l}$ 为 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 (R, α, β) 的所有 $\alpha^s \beta^l$ - 导子的集合.

选取 $a \in R$, 使得 $\alpha(a) = a, \beta(a) = a$, 定义 $D_{k,l} : R \rightarrow R$ 为

$$D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(b) := [a_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(b)], \quad \forall b \in R,$$

则 $D_{k,l}(a)$ 是 $\alpha^{k+1} \beta^l$ - 导子, 称为内 $\alpha^{k+1} \beta^l$ - 导子. 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned} D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(\partial b) &= [a_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(\partial b)] = [a_\lambda \partial \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(b)] = (\partial + \lambda) D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(b), \\ D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(\alpha(b)) &= [a_\lambda \alpha^{k+2} \beta^{l-1}(b)] = \alpha[a_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(b)] = \alpha \circ D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(b), \\ D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(\beta(b)) &= [a_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^l(b)] = \beta[a_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(b)] = \beta \circ D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(b), \\ D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda([b_\mu c]) &= [a_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}([b_\mu c])] \\ &= [\alpha \beta(a)_\lambda[\alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(b)_\mu \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(c)]] \\ &= [[\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(b)]_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^{k+1} \beta^l(c)] + [\alpha^{k+1} \beta^l(b)_\mu [\alpha(a)_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(c)]] \\ &= [[a_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(b)]_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^{k+1} \beta^l(c)] + [\alpha^{k+1} \beta^l(b)_\mu [a_\lambda \alpha^{k+1} \beta^{l-1}(c)]] \\ &= [D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(b)_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^{k+1} \beta^l(c)] + [\alpha^{k+1} \beta^l(b)_\mu (D_{k,l}(a)_\lambda(c))]. \end{aligned}$$

记 $\text{Inn}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(R)$ 为所有内 $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 导子的集合. 对任意的 $D_\lambda \in \text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(R)$ 和 $D'_{\mu-\lambda} \in \text{Der}_{\alpha^s \beta^t}(R)$, 定义 $[D_\lambda D']_\mu$ 为

$$[D_\lambda D']_\mu(a) = D_\lambda(D'_{\mu-\lambda} a) - D'_{\mu-\lambda}(D_\lambda a), \quad \forall a \in R. \quad (5.2)$$

引理 5.1 对任意的 $D_\lambda \in \text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(R)$ 和 $D'_{\mu-\lambda} \in \text{Der}_{\alpha^s \beta^t}(R)$, 有

$$[D_\lambda D'] \in \text{Der}_{\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}}(R)[\lambda].$$

证明 对任意的 $a, b \in R$, 一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} [D_\lambda D']_\mu(\partial a) &= D_\lambda(D'_{\mu-\lambda} \partial a) - D'_{\mu-\lambda}(D_\lambda \partial a) \\ &= D_\lambda((\partial + \mu - \lambda) D'_{\mu-\lambda} a) + D'_{\mu-\lambda}((\mu + \lambda) D_\lambda a) \\ &= (\partial + \mu) D_\lambda(D'_{\mu-\lambda} a) - (\partial + \mu) D'_{\mu-\lambda}(D_\lambda a) \\ &= (\partial + \mu) [D_\lambda D']_\mu(a); \end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} [D_\lambda D']_\mu([a_\gamma b]) &= D_\lambda(D'_{\mu-\lambda}[a_\gamma b]) - D'_{\mu-\lambda}(D_\lambda[a_\gamma b]) \\ &= D_\lambda([D'_{\mu-\lambda}(a)_{\mu-\lambda+\gamma} \alpha^s \beta^t(b)] + [\alpha^s \beta^t(a)_\gamma D'_{\mu-\lambda}(b)]) \\ &\quad - D'_{\mu-\lambda}([D_\lambda(a)_{\lambda+\gamma} \alpha^k \beta^l(b)] + [\alpha^k \beta^l(a)_\gamma D_\lambda(b)]) \\ &= [D_\lambda(D'_{\mu-\lambda}(a))_{\mu+\gamma} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] + [\alpha^k \beta^l(D'_{\mu-\lambda}(a))_{\mu-\lambda+\gamma} D_\lambda(\alpha^s \beta^t(b))] \\ &\quad + [D_\lambda(\alpha^s \beta^t(a))_{\lambda+\gamma} \alpha^k \beta^l(D'_{\mu-\lambda}(b))] + [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\gamma (D_\lambda(D'_{\mu-\lambda}(b)))] \\ &\quad - [(D'_{\mu-\lambda} D_\lambda(a))_{\mu+\gamma} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] - [\alpha^s \beta^t(D_\lambda(s))_{\lambda+\gamma} (D'_{\mu-\lambda}(\alpha^k \beta^l(b)))] \\ &\quad - [(D'_{\mu-\lambda}(\alpha^k \beta^l(a)))_{\mu-\lambda+\gamma} \alpha^s \beta^t(D_\lambda(b))] - [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\lambda (D'_{\mu-\lambda}(D_\lambda(b)))] \\ &= [[D_\lambda D']_\mu a]_{\mu+\gamma} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b) + [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\gamma ([D_\lambda D']_\mu b)]. \end{aligned}$$

因此, $[D_\lambda D'] \in \text{Der}_{\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}}(R)[\lambda]$. □

定义

$$\text{Der}(R) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(R). \quad (5.3)$$

命题 5.1 设 R 是有限秩的, 则 $(\text{Der}(R), \alpha', \beta')$ 关于 (5.3) 是一个 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, 其中 $\alpha'(D) = D \circ \alpha, \beta'(D) = D \circ \beta$.

证明 由 (5.3), 容易验证 (3.1) 和 (3.2) 成立. 为了验证 BiHom-Jacobi 等式, 我们计算如下:

$$\begin{aligned} [\alpha' \beta'(D)_\lambda [D'_\mu D''']]_\theta(a) &= (D \circ \alpha \beta)_\lambda ([D'_\mu D'']_{\theta-\lambda} a) - [D'_\mu D'']_{\theta-\lambda} ((D \circ \alpha \beta)_\lambda a) \\ &= D_\lambda ([D'_\mu D'']_{\theta-\lambda} \alpha \beta(a)) - [D'_\mu D'']_{\theta-\lambda} (D_\lambda \alpha \beta(a)) \\ &= D_\lambda (D'_\mu (D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} \alpha \beta(a))) - D_\lambda (D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} (D'_\mu \alpha \beta(a))) \\ &\quad - D'_\mu (D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} (D_\lambda \alpha \beta(a))) + D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} (D'_\mu (D_\lambda \alpha \beta(a))), \\ [\beta'(D')_\mu [\alpha'(D)_\lambda D'']]_\theta(a) &= D'_\mu (D_\lambda (D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} \alpha \beta(a))) - D'_\mu (D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} (D_\lambda (\alpha \beta(a)))) \\ &\quad - D_\lambda (D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} (D'_\mu \alpha \beta(a))) + D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} (D_\lambda (D'_\mu \alpha \beta(a))), \\ [[\beta'(D)_\lambda D']_{\lambda+\mu} \beta'(D'')]_\theta(a) &= D_\lambda (D'_\mu (D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} \alpha \beta(a))) - D'_\mu (D_\lambda (D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} \alpha \beta(a))) \\ &\quad - D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} (D_\lambda (D'_\mu \alpha \beta(a))) + D''_{\theta-\lambda-\mu} (D'_\mu (D_\lambda \alpha \beta(a))). \end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$[\alpha' \beta'(D)_\lambda [D'_\mu D'']]_\theta(a) = [\beta'(D')_\mu [\alpha'(D)_\lambda D'']]_\theta(a) + [[\beta'(D)_\lambda D']_{\lambda+\mu} \beta'(D'')]_\theta(a),$$

则 $(\text{Der}(R), \alpha', \beta')$ 是 BiHom-Lie 共形代数. \square

最后, 给出正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数 (R, α, β) 的 $\alpha^0 \beta^1$ - 导子的应用.

对任意的 $D_\lambda \in \text{Cend}(R)$, 在向量空间 $R \oplus \mathbb{C}D$ 上定义双线性算子 $[\cdot, \cdot]_D$:

$$[(a + mD)_\lambda (b + nD)]_D = [a_\lambda b] + mD_\lambda(b) - nD_{-\lambda-\partial}(\alpha \beta^{-1}(a)), \quad \forall a, b \in R, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{C}$$

和线性映射 $\alpha', \beta' : R \oplus \mathbb{C}D \rightarrow R \oplus \mathbb{C}D$:

$$\alpha'(a + D) = \alpha(a) + D, \quad \beta'(a + D) = \beta(a) + D.$$

命题 5.2 设 R 是有限秩的, 则 $(R \oplus \mathbb{C}D, \alpha', \beta')$ 为正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数当且仅当 D_λ 为 (R, α, β) 的 $\alpha^0 \beta^1$ - 导子.

证明 假设 $(R \oplus \mathbb{C}D, \alpha', \beta')$ 为正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数. 对任意的 $a, b \in R, m, n \in \mathbb{C}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha' \circ \beta'(a + mD) &= \alpha'(\beta(a) + mD) = \alpha \circ \beta(a) + mD, \\ \beta' \circ \alpha'(a + mD) &= \beta'(\alpha(a) + mD) = \beta \circ \alpha(a) + mD. \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\alpha \circ \beta = \beta \circ \alpha \Leftrightarrow \alpha' \circ \beta' = \beta' \circ \alpha'$. 同时,

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha'[(a + mD)_\lambda (b + nD)]_D &= \alpha'([a_\lambda b] + mD_\lambda(b) - nD_{-\lambda-\partial}(\alpha \beta^{-1}(a))) \\ &= \alpha[a_\lambda b] + m\alpha(D_\lambda(b)) - n\alpha(D_{-\lambda-\partial}(\alpha \beta^{-1}(a))), \\ [\alpha'(a + mD)_\lambda \alpha'(b + nD)] &= [\alpha(a) + mD_\lambda \alpha(b) + nD] \end{aligned}$$

$$= [\alpha(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)] + m D_\lambda \alpha(b) - \alpha \beta^{-1} \circ n D_{-\lambda-\partial} \alpha(a),$$

即 $\alpha \circ D_\lambda = D_\lambda \circ \alpha$. 类似可得 $\beta \circ D_\lambda = D_\lambda \circ \beta$. 其次, 由 BiHom-Jacobi 等式得

$$[\alpha' \beta'(D)_\lambda [a_\mu b]_D]_D = [\beta'(a)_\lambda [\alpha'(D)_\mu b]_D]_D + [[\beta'(D)_\mu a]_{D\lambda+\mu} \beta'(b)]_D,$$

由等式 (5.1) 可得

$$D_\mu([a_\lambda b]) = [(D_\mu a)_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^0 \beta^1(b)] + [\alpha^0 \beta^1(a)_\lambda (D_\mu b)].$$

因此 D_λ 是 (R, α, β) 的 $\alpha^0 \beta^1$ - 导子.

反之, 假设 D_λ 为 (R, α, β) 的 $\alpha^0 \beta^1$ - 导子. 对任意的 $a, b \in R, m, n \in \mathbb{C}$, 计算可得

$$\begin{aligned} & [\beta'(b + nD)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha'(a + mD)]_D \\ &= [(\beta(b) + nD)_{-\partial-\lambda} (\alpha(a) + mD)]_D \\ &= [\beta(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha(a)] + n D_{-\partial-\lambda} (\alpha(a)) - m D_\lambda (\alpha(b)) \\ &= -[\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)] + n D_{-\partial-\lambda} (\alpha(a)) - m D_\lambda (\alpha(b)) \\ &= -([\beta(a)_\lambda \alpha(b)] - n D_{-\partial-\lambda} (\alpha(a)) + m D_\lambda (\alpha(b))) \\ &= -[(\beta(a) + mD)_\lambda (\alpha(b) + nD)]_D. \end{aligned}$$

因此 (3.2) 成立. 其次,

$$\begin{aligned} & [\partial D_\lambda a]_D = -\lambda [D_\lambda a]_D, \\ & [\partial a_\lambda D]_D = -D_{-\partial-\lambda} (\partial a) = -\lambda [a_\lambda D]_D, \\ & [D_\lambda \partial a]_D = D_\lambda (\partial a) = (\partial + \lambda) D_\lambda (a) = (\partial + \lambda) [D_\lambda a]_D, \\ & [a_\lambda \partial D]_D = -(\partial D)_{-\lambda-\partial} a = (\partial + \lambda) [a_\lambda D]_D, \\ & \alpha' \circ \partial = \partial \circ \alpha', \quad \beta' \circ \partial = \partial \circ \beta'. \end{aligned}$$

因此 (3.1) 成立. 最后, 容易验证 BiHom-Jacobi 等式成立, 即 $(R \oplus \mathbb{C}D, \alpha', \beta')$ 为正则 BiHom-Lie 共形代数. \square

6 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的广义导子

设 (R, α, β) 为有限秩的 BiHom-Lie 共形代数. 定义

$$\Omega = \{D_\lambda \in \text{Cend}(R) \mid D_\lambda \circ \alpha = \alpha \circ D_\lambda, D_\lambda \circ \beta = \beta \circ D_\lambda\},$$

则 Ω 关于 (5.2) 是一个 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, $\text{Der}(R)$ 是 Ω 的 BiHom-Lie 共形子代数.

定义 6.1 (1) 如果存在 $D'_\mu, D''_\mu \in \Omega$ 满足

$$[(D_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^k \beta^l(b)] + [\alpha^k \beta^l(a)_\lambda (D'_\mu(b))] = D''_\mu([a_\lambda b]), \quad \forall a, b \in R, \quad (6.1)$$

则称元素 $D_\mu \in \Omega$ 为 R 的广义 $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 导子.

(2) 如果存在 $D'_\mu \in \Omega$ 满足

$$[(D_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu}\alpha^k\beta^l(b)] + [\alpha^k\beta^l(a)_\lambda(D_\mu(b))] = D'_\mu([a_\lambda b]), \quad \forall a, b \in R, \quad (6.2)$$

则称元素 $D_\mu \in \Omega$ 为 R 的 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 拟导子.

(3) 如果存在 $D_\mu \in \Omega$ 满足

$$[(D_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu}\alpha^k\beta^l(b)] = [\alpha^k\beta^l(a)_\lambda(D_\mu(b))] = D_\mu([a_\lambda b]), \quad \forall a, b \in R, \quad (6.3)$$

则称元素 $D_\mu \in \Omega$ 为 R 的 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 中心.

(4) 如果存在 $D_\mu \in \Omega$ 满足

$$[(D_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu}\alpha^k\beta^l(b)] = [\alpha^k\beta^l(a)_\lambda(D_\mu(b))], \quad \forall a, b \in R, \quad (6.4)$$

则称元素 $D_\mu \in \Omega$ 为 R 的 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 拟中心.

(5) 如果存在 $D_\mu \in \Omega$ 满足

$$[(D_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu}\alpha^k\beta^l(b)] = D_\mu([a_\lambda b]) = 0, \quad \forall a, b \in R, \quad (6.5)$$

则称元素 $D_\mu \in \Omega$ 为 R 的 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 中心导子.

记 $GDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$ 、 $QDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$ 、 $C_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$ 、 $QC_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$ 和 $ZDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$ 分别为 R 的所有广义 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 导子、 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 拟导子、 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 中心、 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 拟中心和 $\alpha^k\beta^l$ - 中心导子的集合. 令

$$\begin{aligned} GDer(R) &:= \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} GDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R), & QDer(R) &:= \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} QDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R), \\ C(R) &:= \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} C_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R), & QC(R) &:= \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} QC_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R), \\ ZDer(R) &:= \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} ZDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R). \end{aligned}$$

容易验证

$$ZDer(R) \subseteq Der(R) \subseteq QDer(R) \subseteq GDer(R) \subseteq Cend(R), \quad C(R) \subseteq QC(R) \subseteq GDer(R). \quad (6.6)$$

命题 6.1 设 (R, α, β) 为有限秩的 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, 则

- (1) $GDer(R)$ 、 $QDer(R)$ 和 $C(R)$ 为 Ω 的 BiHom-Lie 共形子代数;
- (2) $ZDer(R)$ 为 $Der(R)$ 的 BiHom-Lie 共形理想.

证明 (1) 仅验证 $GDer(R)$ 为 Ω 的 BiHom-Lie 共形子代数. 其他的验证方法类似.

对任意的 $D_\mu \in GDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$, $H_\mu \in GDer_{\alpha^s\beta^t}(R)$, $a, b \in R$, 存在 $D'_\mu, D''_\mu \in \Omega$ (或 $H'_\mu, H''_\mu \in \Omega$) 对于 D_μ (或 H_μ) 使得 (6.1) 成立. 因为 $\alpha'(D_\mu) = D_\mu \circ \alpha$ 和 $\beta'(D_\mu) = D_\mu \circ \beta$, 所以,

$$\begin{aligned} [(\alpha'(D_\mu))(a)_{\lambda+\mu}\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(b)] &= [(D_\mu(\alpha(a)))_{\lambda+\mu}\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(b)] \\ &= \alpha([(D_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu}\alpha^k\beta^l(b)]) \\ &= \alpha(D''_\mu([a_\lambda b]) - [\alpha^k\beta^l(a)_\lambda D'_\mu(b)]) \\ &= \alpha'(D''_\mu)([a_\lambda b]) - [\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(a)_\lambda (\alpha'(D'_\mu)(b))], \end{aligned}$$

即 $\alpha'(D_\mu) \in GDer_{\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l}(R)$. 类似可得 $\beta'(D_\mu) \in GDer_{\alpha^k\beta^{l+1}}(R)$. 此外, 只需验证

$$[D''_\mu H'']_\theta([a_\lambda b]) = [([D_\mu H]_\theta(a))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] + [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\lambda ([D'_\mu H']_\theta(b))]. \quad (6.7)$$

由 (6.4) 可知

$$[(D_\mu H]_\theta(a))_{\lambda+\theta}(b)] = [(D_\mu(H_{\theta-\mu}(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] - [(H_{\theta-\mu}(D_\mu(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)]. \quad (6.8)$$

由 (6.1) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & [(D_\mu(H_{\theta-\mu}(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] \\ &= D''_\mu([(H_{\theta-\mu}(a))_{\lambda+\theta-\mu} \alpha^s \beta^t(b)]) - D''_\mu([\alpha^k \beta^l(a)_\lambda (H'_{\theta-\mu}(\alpha^s \beta^t(b)))]) \\ &= D''_\mu(H''_{\theta-\mu}([a_\lambda b])) - D''_\mu([\alpha^s \beta^t(a)_\lambda (H'_{\theta-\mu}(b))]) \\ &\quad - H''_{\theta-\mu}([\alpha^k \beta^l(a)_\lambda (D'_\mu(b))]) + [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\lambda (H'_{\theta-\mu}(D'_\mu(b)))], \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [(H_{\theta-\mu}(D_\mu(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] \\ &= H''_{\theta-\mu}([(D_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^k \beta^l(b)]) - [\alpha^s \beta^t(D_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu} (H'_{\theta-\mu}(\alpha^k \beta^l(b)))] \\ &= H''_{\theta-\mu}(D''_\mu([a_\lambda b])) - H''_{\theta-\mu}([\alpha^k \beta^l(a)_\lambda (D'_\mu(b))]) \\ &\quad - D''_\mu([\alpha^s \beta^t(a)_\lambda (H'_{\theta-\mu}(b))]) + [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\lambda (D'_\mu(H'_{\theta-\mu}(b)))] \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

由 (6.7)–(6.10) 可知 $[D_\mu H] \in GDer_{\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}}(R)[\mu]$. 因此 $Der(R)$ 为 Ω 的 BiHom-Lie 共形子代数.

(2) 对任意的 $D_1\mu \in ZDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$, $D_2\mu \in Der_{\alpha^s\beta^t}(R)$, $a, b \in R$, 有

$$[(\alpha'(D_1)_\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^{k+1} \beta^l(b)] = \alpha([(D_1\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^k \beta^l(b)]) = \alpha'(D_1)_\mu([a_\lambda b]) = 0,$$

即 $\alpha'(D_1) \in ZDer_{\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l}(R)$. 类似地, $\beta'(D_1) \in ZDer_{\alpha^k\beta^{l+1}}(R)$. 由 (6.5) 可知

$$\begin{aligned} \theta([a_\lambda b]) &= D_1\mu(D_{2\theta-\mu}([a_\lambda b])) - D_{2\theta-\mu}(D_1\mu([a_\lambda b])) \\ &= D_1\mu(D_{2\theta-\mu}([a_\lambda b])) \\ &= D_1\mu([(D_{2\theta-\mu}(a))_{\lambda+\theta-\mu} \alpha^s \beta^t(b)] + [\alpha^s \beta^t(a)_\lambda D_{2\theta-\mu}(b)]) \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [[D_1\mu D_2]_\theta(a)_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] \\ &= [D_1\mu(D_{2\theta-\mu}(a)) - D_{2\theta-\mu}(D_1\mu(a))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] \\ &= [-(D_{2\theta-\mu}(D_1\mu(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] \\ &= -D_{2\theta-\mu}([D_1\mu(a)_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^k \beta^l(b)]) + [\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1\mu(a))_{\lambda+\mu} D_{2\theta-\mu}(\alpha^k \beta^l(b))] \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

即 $[D_1\mu D_2] \in ZDer_{\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}}(R)[\mu]$. 因此 $ZDer(R)$ 为 $Der(R)$ 的 BiHom-Lie 共形理想. \square

引理 6.1 设 (R, α, β) 为有限秩的 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, 则

- (1) $[Der(R)_\lambda C(R)] \subseteq C(R)[\lambda]$;
- (2) $[QDer(R)_\lambda QC(R)] \subseteq QC(R)[\lambda]$;
- (3) $[QC(R)_\lambda QC(R)] \subseteq QDer(R)[\lambda]$.

证明 略. □

定理 6.1 设 (R, α, β) 为有限秩的 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, 则 $GDer(R) = QDer(R) + QC(R)$.

证明 对任意的 $D_\mu \in GDer_{\alpha^k}(R)$, 存在 $D'_\mu, D''_\mu \in \Omega$ 使得

$$[D_\mu(a)_{\lambda+\mu}\alpha^k\beta^l(b)] + [\alpha^k\beta^l(a)_\lambda D'_\mu(b)] = D''_\mu([a_\lambda b]), \quad \forall a, b \in R \quad (6.11)$$

成立. 由等式 (3.2) 和 (6.11) 可得

$$[\alpha^k\beta^l(b)_{-\partial-\lambda-\mu} D_\mu(a)] + [D'_\mu(b)_{-\partial-\lambda} \alpha^k\beta^l(a)] = D''_\mu([b_{-\partial-\lambda} a]). \quad (6.12)$$

在等式 (6.12) 中令 $\lambda' = -\partial - \lambda - \mu$, 由等式 (3.1) 可得

$$[\alpha^k\beta^l(b)_{\lambda'} D_\mu(a)] + [D'_\mu(b)_{\mu+\lambda'} \alpha^k\beta^l(a)] = D''_\mu([b_{\lambda'} a]). \quad (6.13)$$

交换 a 和 b 的位置并在等式 (6.13) 中用 λ 替换 λ' , 有

$$[\alpha^k\beta^l(a)_\lambda D_\mu(b)] + [D'_\mu(a)_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^k\beta^l(b)] = D''_\mu([a_\lambda b]). \quad (6.14)$$

由等式 (6.11) 和 (6.14) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{D_\mu + D'_\mu}{2}(a)_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^k\beta^l(b) \right] + \left[\alpha^k\beta^l(a)_\lambda \frac{D_\mu + D'_\mu}{2}(b) \right] = D''_\mu([a_\lambda b]), \\ & \left[\frac{D_\mu - D'_\mu}{2}(a)_{\lambda+\mu} \alpha^k\beta^l(b) \right] - \left[\alpha^k\beta^l(a)_\lambda \frac{D_\mu - D'_\mu}{2}(b) \right] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

由此可见, $\frac{D_\mu + D'_\mu}{2} \in QDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$, $\frac{D_\mu - D'_\mu}{2} \in QC_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$. 因此

$$D_\mu = \frac{D_\mu + D'_\mu}{2} + \frac{D_\mu - D'_\mu}{2} \in QDer_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R) + QC_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R).$$

所以, $GDer(R) \subseteq QDer(R) + QC(R)$. 反方向的包含关系由等式 (6.6) 和引理 6.1 可验证. □

定理 6.2 设 (R, α, β) 为有限秩的 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, α 和 β 为满同态, $Z(R)$ 是 R 的中心, 则 $[C(R)_\lambda QC(R)] \subseteq \text{Cend}(R, Z(R))[\lambda]$. 若 $Z(R) = 0$, 则 $[C(R)_\lambda QC(R)] = 0$.

证明 由于 α 和 β 是满同态, 对任意的 $b' \in R$, 存在 $b \in R$ 满足 $b' = \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(b)$. 对任意的 $D_{1\mu} \in C_{\alpha^k\beta^l}(R)$, $D_{2\mu} \in QC_{\alpha^s\beta^t}(R)$, $a \in R$, 由等式 (6.3) 和 (6.4) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & [(D_{1\mu}D_2)_\theta(a)]_{\lambda+\theta} b' = [(D_{1\mu}D_2)_\theta(a)]_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(b) \\ & = [(D_{1\mu}(D_{2\theta-\mu}(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(b)] - [(D_{2\theta-\mu}(D_{1\mu}(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(b)] \\ & = D_{1\mu}([D_{2\theta-\mu}(a)_{\lambda+\theta-\mu} \alpha^s\beta^t(b)]) - [\alpha^s\beta^t(b)(D_{1\mu}(a))_{\lambda+\mu} D_{2\theta-\mu}(\alpha^k\beta^l(b))] \\ & = D_{1\mu}([D_{2\theta-\mu}(a)_{\lambda+\theta-\mu} \alpha^s\beta^t(b)]) - D_{1\mu}([\alpha^s\beta^t(a)_\lambda D_{2\theta-\mu}(b)]) \\ & = D_{1\mu}([D_{2\theta-\mu}(a)_{\lambda+\theta-\mu} \alpha^s\beta^t(b)] - [\alpha^s\beta^t(a)_\lambda D_{2\theta-\mu}(b)]) \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此, $[D_{1\mu}D_2](a) \in Z(R)[\mu]$, $[D_{1\mu}D_2] \in \text{Cend}(R, Z(R))[\mu]$. 若 $Z(R) = 0$, 则 $[D_{1\mu}D_2](a) = 0$. 从而 $[C(R)_\lambda QC(R)] = 0$. □

命题 6.2 设 (R, α, β) 为有限秩的 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, α 和 β 为满同态. 若 $Z(R) = 0$, 则 $QC(R)$ 为 BiHom-Lie 共形代数当且仅当 $[QC(R)_\lambda QC(R)] = 0$.

证明 只需验证必要条件. 假设 $QC(R)$ 为 BiHom-Lie 共形代数, 由于 α 和 β 为满同态, 对任意的 $b' \in R$, 存在 $b \in R$ 使得 $b' = \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)$. 对任意的 $D_{1\mu} \in QC_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(R)$, $D_{2\mu} \in QC_{\alpha^s \beta^t}(R)$, $a \in R$, 由 (6.4) 可得

$$([(D_{1\mu} D_2]_\theta(a))_{\lambda+\theta} b'] = [([D_{1\mu} D_2]_\theta(a))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] + [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\lambda ([D_{1\mu} D_2]_\theta(b))]. \quad (6.15)$$

由等式 (5.2) 和 (6.4) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & [([D_{1\mu} D_2]_\theta(a))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] \\ &= [(D_{1\mu}(D_{2\theta-\mu}(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] - [(D_{2\theta-\mu}(D_{1\mu}(a)))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] \\ &= [\alpha^k \beta^l (D_{2\theta-\mu}(a))_{\lambda+\theta-\mu} (D_{1\mu}(\alpha^s \beta^t(b)))] - [\alpha^s \beta^t (D_{1\mu}(a))_{\lambda+\mu} (D_{2\theta-\mu}(\alpha^k \beta^l(b)))] \\ &= [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\lambda (D_{2\theta-\mu}(D_{1\mu}(b)))] - [\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_{\lambda+\mu} (D_{1\mu}(D_{2\theta-\mu}(b)))] \\ &= -[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(a)_\lambda ([D_{1\mu} D_2]_\theta(b))]. \end{aligned}$$

由等式 (6.15) 可得

$$([(D_{1\mu} D_2]_\theta(a))_{\lambda+\theta} b'] = [([D_{1\mu} D_2]_\theta(a))_{\lambda+\theta} \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(b)] = 0.$$

由 $Z(R) = 0$ 可知 $[D_{1\mu} D_2]_\theta(a) \in Z(R)[\mu] = 0$. 因此, $[QC(R)_\lambda QC(R)] = 0$. \square

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Cohomology and deformations of BiHom-Lie conformal algebras

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Abstract In this paper, we introduce the notion of BiHom-Lie conformal algebras and develop the cohomology theory. Furthermore, we discuss the deformations of regular BiHom-Lie conformal algebras and present some applications. Finally, we introduce derivations of BiHom-Lie conformal algebras and study their properties.

Keywords BiHom-Lie conformal algebra, cohomology, deformation, Nijenhuis operator, derivation

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