

一类量子环面李代数的导子代数

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摘要: 记 $\tilde{A} = C_q[x_1^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$ 为复数域上的非交换环面结合代数 ($q \neq 0$ 为非单位根), $A = \tilde{A} \setminus C$, $\text{Der } \tilde{A}$ 为 $\tilde{A}$ 的导子李代数. 本文利用导子的定义和李代数自身的李运算研究了李代数 $L_q = \text{Der } \tilde{A} \setminus A$ 的导子代数 $\text{Der } L_q$ 的结构, 指出 $\text{Der } L_q = \text{ad } L_q$ $\delta_1 \quad \delta_2 \quad p_1 \quad p_2$, 其中 $\text{ad } L_q$ 为 L_q 的内导子, δ_1, δ_2 为 L_q 的度导子, p_1, p_2 满足 $p_i(E(m)) = m_i x^m, p_i(x^m) = m_i x^m, i = 1, 2$.

关键词: 李代数; 量子环面; 导子代数

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1 背景介绍

设 $0 \neq q \in C$, 且 q 为非单位根, 即对任意的自然数 $n, q^n \neq 1$. $C_q[x_1^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$ 为复数域上非交换环面结合代数, 满足 $x_2 x_1 = q x_1 x_2$. 这个环面通常被称为量子环面. 众所周知, 这是一个单环^[1]. Kirkam 等人在研究量子环面结构时给出了两个变量的 Laurant 多项式环上的导子结构并指出它的内导子构成一个单李代数, 称之为 Virasoro 代数的 q 类似^[2], 文献[3-4] 分别研究了结合代数 $C_q[x_1^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$ 的导子李代数及 Virasoro-like 代数的导子李代数的自同构群. 本文中, 记 $\tilde{A} = C_q[x_1^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$, $A = \tilde{A} \setminus C$. 文献[3] 证明了结合代数 $\tilde{A}$ 的导子李代数 $\text{Der } \tilde{A} = \{d_1, d_2\} + (\sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus \{0\}} \text{ad } x^m)$.

本文研究的是李代数 $L_q = \text{Der } \tilde{A} \setminus A$ (李运算由式(0)给出) 的导子代数 $\text{Der } L_q$, 指出 $\text{Der } L_q = \text{ad } L_q + \delta_1 + \delta_2 + p_1 + p_2$, 其中 $\text{ad } L_q$ 为 L_q 的内导子, δ_1, δ_2 为度导子, p_1, p_2 满足 $p_i(E(m)) = m_i x^m, p_i(x^m) = m_i x^m, i = 1, 2$ (定理 1).

记 $e^1 = (1, 0), e^2 = (0, 1), \Gamma = \mathbb{Z}e^1 + \mathbb{Z}e^2, \Gamma^* = \Gamma \setminus \{0\}$. 对于 $m = m_1 e^1 + m_2 e^2, n = n_1 e^1 + n_2 e^2 \in \Gamma$, 令 $x^m = x^{m_1} x^{m_2} = x_1^{m_1} x_2^{m_2} \in \tilde{A}$, $\tilde{A}$ 的 m 次内导子 $\text{ad } x^m$ 为 $E(m) = E(m_1, m_2)$, 则无穷维李代数 L_q 是由 $x^m, E(m), d_1, d_2, m \in \Gamma^*$ 张成的且李运算由以下等式给出:

$$\begin{cases} [E(m), E(n)] = g(m, n) E(m+n) \\ [x^m, x^n] = g(m, n) x^{m+n} \\ [E(m), x^n] = g(m, n) x^{m+n} \\ [d_i, E(m)] = -[E(m), d_i] = m_i E(m) \\ [d_i, x^m] = -[x^m, d_i] = m_i x^m \\ [d_1, d_2] = -[d_2, d_1] = 0 \end{cases} \quad (0)$$

其中 $i = 1, 2, g(m, n) = q^{m_2 n_1} - q^{m_1 n_2}$. 本文中 $C^* = C \setminus \{0\}, \mathbb{Z}$ 为整数全体.

关于量子环面 C_q 的导子代数读者可参阅文献[5-6] 等.

2 导子代数

引理 1^[7] 设 G 是一个交换群, 若 $L = \sum_{m \in G} L_m$ 是一个有限生成的 G -分次李代数, 则 $\text{Der}(L) = \sum_{m \in G} \text{Der}(L)_m$ 也是 G -分次李代数. 事实上, $\text{Der}(L) = \sum_{m \in G} \text{Der}(L)_m$, 其中 $\text{Der}(L)_m = \{d \in \text{Der}(L) \mid d(L_n) \subset L_{m+n}, \forall n \in G\}$.

定理 1 $\text{Der } L_q = \text{ad } L_q + \delta_1 + \delta_2 + p_1 + p_2$, 其中 $\text{ad } L_q$ 为 L_q 的内导子, δ_1, δ_2 为度导子, p_1, p_2 满足 $p_i(E(m)) = m_i x^m, p_i(x^m) = m_i x^m, p_i(d_j) = 0, i, j = 1, 2$.

由引理 1 可设 $\text{Der}(L_q) = \sum_{r \in \Gamma} \text{Der}(L_q)_r$. 对于固定的 $d_r \in \text{Der}(L_q)_r$, 设

$$d_r(x^m) = \phi_1(r, m) x^{m+r} + \phi_2(r, m) E(m+r) + \phi_3(r, m) d_1 + \phi_4(r, m) d_2 \quad (1)$$

$$d_r(E(m)) = \varphi_1(r, m) x^{m+r} + \varphi_2(r, m) E(m+r) + \varphi_3(r, m) d_1 + \varphi_4(r, m) d_2 \quad (2)$$

$$d_r(d_1) = f_1(r, 0) x^r + f_2(r, 0) E(r) + f_3(r, 0) d_1 + f_4(r, 0) d_2 \quad (3)$$

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$$d_r(d_2) = g^1(r, 0)x' + g^2(r, 0)E(r) + \quad (16)$$

$$g^3(r, 0)d_1 + g^4(r, 0)d_2 \quad (4)$$

其中 $\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3, \phi_4, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3, \varphi_4, f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4, g_1, g_2, g_3, g_4$ 是从 Γ 到 C 的映射. 这样只需计算这 16 个映射. 为了表述的简便, 设 $\phi_1(r, -r) = 0, \phi_2(r, -r) = 0, \varphi_1(r, -r) = 0, \varphi_2(r, -r) = 0, f_i(0, 0) = 0, g_i(0, 0) = 0, i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. 将定理 1 的证明分成以下几个引理.

引理 2 $\phi_2(r, m) = \phi_3(r, m) = \phi_4(r, m) = 0, \varphi_3(r, m) = \varphi_4(r, m) = 0, \forall r \in \Gamma, \forall m \in \Gamma^*$.

证明 由李括号

$$[x^m, E(n)] = g(m, n)x^{m+n} = [x^m, x^n],$$

$$[E(m), E(n)] = g(m, n)E(m+n),$$

及导子的定义: 对于 $a, b \in L_q, d_r[a, b] = [d_r(a), b] + [a, d_r(b)]$, 从式(1)、(2) 可以得到

$$g(m, n)\phi_2(r, m+n) = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$g(m, n)\phi_2(r, m+n) = g(m+r, n)\phi_2(r, m) \quad (6)$$

$$g(m, n)\phi_3(r, m+n) = g(m, n)\phi_4(r, m+n) \quad (7)$$

$$g(m, n)\varphi_3(r, m+n) = g(m, n)\varphi_4(r, m+n) \quad (8)$$

由式(5)、(6) 得 $g(m+r, n)\phi_2(r, m) = 0, \forall m, n \in \Gamma^*$. 进一步, 若 $m+r \neq 0$, 选取 $n \in \Gamma^*$, 满足 $g(m+r, n) \neq 0$, 则 $\phi_2(r, m) = 0$, 即可得到 $\phi_2(r, m) = 0, \forall r \in \Gamma, \forall m \in \Gamma^*$.

由式(7)、(8) 及 $\forall m, n \in \Gamma^*$ 得 $\phi_3(r, m) = \phi_4(r, m) = \varphi_3(r, m) = \varphi_4(r, m) = 0$.

由李括号

$$[x^m, E(n)] = g(m, n)x^{m+n} = [x^m, x^n],$$

$$[E(m), E(n)] = g(m, n)E(m+n),$$

及导子的定义, 从式(1)、(2) 还可以得到:

$$g(m, n)\phi_1(r, m+n) = g(m+r, n)\phi_1(r, m) + g(m, n+r)\phi_1(r, n) \quad (9)$$

$$g(m, n)\phi_1(r, m+n) = g(m+r, n)\phi_1(r, m) + g(m, n+r)(\varphi_1(r, n) + \varphi_2(r, n)) \quad (10)$$

$$g(m, n)\varphi_1(r, m+n) = g(m+r, n)\varphi_1(r, m) + g(m, n+r)\varphi_1(r, n) \quad (11)$$

$$g(m, n)\varphi_2(r, m+n) = g(m+r, n)\varphi_2(r, m) + g(m, n+r)\varphi_2(r, n) \quad (12)$$

接下来证明分两种情形. 首先对于 $r = 0$, 由引理 2 及式(9) ~ (12) 得

$$g(m, n)(\phi_1(0, m+n) - \phi_1(0, m) - \phi_1(0, n)) = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$g(m, n)(\phi_1(0, m+n) - \phi_1(0, m) - \varphi_1(0, n) - \varphi_2(0, n)) = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$g(m, n)(\varphi_1(0, m+n) - \varphi_1(0, m) - \varphi_1(0, n)) = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$g(m, n)(\varphi_2(0, m+n) - \varphi_2(0, m) - \varphi_2(0, n)) = 0$$

引理 3

$$\varphi_1(0, k_1e_1 + k_2e_2) = k_1\varphi_1(0, e_1) + k_2\varphi_1(0, e_2),$$

$$\varphi_2(0, k_1e_1 + k_2e_2) = k_1\varphi_2(0, e_1) + k_2\varphi_2(0, e_2),$$

$$\varphi_1(0, k_1e_1 + k_2e_2) = k_1(\varphi_1(0, e_1) + \varphi_2(0, e_1)) + k_2(\varphi_1(0, e_2) + \varphi_2(0, e_2)).$$

证明 对 $k \in Z$, 取 $m = e_1, n = ke_2$, 及 $m = e_1 + ke_2, n = -ke_2$, 由式(15) 得

$$\varphi_1(0, e_1 + ke_2) = \varphi_1(0, e_1) + \varphi_1(0, ke_2) \quad (17)$$

$$\varphi_1(0, e_1) = \varphi_1(0, e_1 + ke_2) + \varphi_1(0, -ke_2) \quad (18)$$

解式(17) 及(18), 得到 $\varphi_1(0, ke_2) = -\varphi_1(0, -ke_2)$. 进一步, 取 $m = e_1 + ke_2, n = \pm e_2$, 由式(15) 得

$$\varphi_1(0, e_1 + (k \pm 1)e_2) = \varphi_1(0, e_1 + ke_2) + \varphi_1(0, \pm e_2) \quad (19)$$

由式(17)、(18) 及(19), 得

$$\varphi_1(0, ke_2) \pm \varphi_1(0, e_2) = \varphi_1(0, (k \pm 1)e_2).$$

对 $k \in Z$ 做归纳, 得到

$$\varphi_1(0, ke_2) = k\varphi_1(0, e_2).$$

同理可得

$$\varphi_1(0, ke_1) = k\varphi_1(0, e_1),$$

若 $k_1k_2 \neq 0$, 则 $g(k_1e_1, k_2e_2) \neq 0$, 由式(15) 得,

$$\varphi_1(0, k_1e_1 + k_2e_2) = \varphi_1(0, k_1e_1) + \varphi_1(0, k_2e_2) = k_1\varphi_1(0, e_1) + k_2\varphi_1(0, e_2).$$

同理可得

$$\varphi_2(0, k_1e_1 + k_2e_2) = k_1\varphi_2(0, e_1) + k_2\varphi_2(0, e_2).$$

最后, 对 $\forall n \in \Gamma^*$, 存在 $m \in \Gamma^*$ 使得 $g(m, n) \neq 0$, 则由式(13)、(14) 得

$$\varphi_1(0, k_1e_1 + k_2e_2) = k_1(\varphi_1(0, e_1) + \varphi_2(0, e_1)) + k_2(\varphi_1(0, e_2) + \varphi_2(0, e_2)).$$

引理 4 $\text{Der}(L_q)_0 = C\delta_1 \quad C\delta_2 \quad Cp_1 \quad Cp_2$, 其中 δ_1, δ_2 为 L_q 的度导子, p_1, p_2 满足 $p_i(E(m)) = m_1x^m, p_i(x^m) = m_1x^m, p_i(d_j) = 0, i, j = 1, 2$.

证明 由引理 2, 引理 3 得到 $\dim \text{Der}(L_q)_0 \leq 4$. 设 δ_1, δ_2, p_1 及 p_2 是 L_q 上的线性映射, 满足 $\delta_1(E(m)) = m_1E(m), \delta_1(x^m) = m_1x^m; \delta_2(E(m)) = m_2E(m), \delta_2(x^m) = m_2x^m. p_1(E(m)) = m_1x^m, p_1(x^m) = m_1x^m; p_2(E(m)) = m_2x^m, p_2(x^m) = m_2x^m, p_1(d_1) = 0, p_1(d_2) = 0, p_2(d_1) = 0, p_2(d_2) = 0$. 容易证明 δ_1, δ_2, p_1 及 p_2 线性无关且都属于 $\text{Der}(L_q)_0$, 所以 $\dim \text{Der}(L_q)_0 = 4$, 且

$$\text{Der}(L_q)_0 = C\delta_1 \quad C\delta_2 \quad Cp_1 \quad Cp_2.$$

接下来考虑 $r \neq 0$ 的情形.

引理 5 $f_3(r, 0) = f_4(r, 0) = g_3(r, 0) = g_4(r, 0) = 0$.

证明 由李括号 $[d_i, E(m)] = -[E(m), d_i] =$

$m_i E(m)$, $i = 1, 2$, 及导子的定义可得

$$m_1 f_3(r, 0) + m_2 f_4(r, 0) = 0,$$

$$m_1 g_3(r, 0) + m_2 g_4(r, 0) = 0,$$

由 m 的任意性得 $f_3(r, 0) = f_4(r, 0) = g_3(r, 0) = g_4(r, 0) = 0$.

引理 6 若 $r \neq 0$, 则 $d_r \in \text{ad}(L_q)$.

证明 不失一般性, 假设 $r_1 \neq 0$. 取 $m = e_2$, $n = m^2 e_2$, 由式(11) 得

$$\varphi_1(r, m_2 e_2) = \frac{q^{r_1 m_2} - 1}{q^{r_1} - 1} \varphi_1(r, e_2) \quad (20)$$

取 $m = m_1 e_1$, $n = e_2$, 由式(11) 得

$$(1 - q^{m_1}) \varphi_1(r, m_1 e_1 + e_2) = (1 - q^{m_1 + r_1}) \times \varphi_1(r, m_1 e_1) + (1 - q^{m_1(1+r_2)}) \varphi_1(r, e_2) \quad (21)$$

取 $m = m_1 e_1 + e_2$, $n = -e_2$, 由式(11) 得

$$(1 - q^{-m_1}) \varphi_1(r, m_1 e_1) = (1 - q^{-m_1 - r_1}) \times \varphi_1(r, m_1 e_1 + e_2) + (q^{r_1} - q^{m_1(r_2-1)}) \varphi_1(r, -e_2) \quad (22)$$

由式(20) 得 $\varphi_1(r, -e_2) = -q^{-r_1} \varphi_1(r, e_2)$. 将式(20)、(21) 代入(22) 就得到

$$\varphi_1(r, m_1 e_1) = \frac{q^{m_1 r_2} - 1}{1 - q^{r_1}} \varphi_1(r, e_2) \quad (23)$$

取 $m = m_1 e_1$, $n = m_2 e_2$, 由式(11) 得

$$(1 - q^{m_1 m_2}) \varphi_1(r, m) = (1 - q^{m_2(m_1 + r_1)}) \varphi_1(r, m_1 e_1) + (1 - q^{m_1(m_2 + r_2)}) \varphi_1(r, m_2 e_2) \quad (24)$$

将式(20) 及(23) 代入(24) 就得到

$$\varphi_1(r, m) = \frac{q^{m_1 r_2} - q^{m_2 r_1}}{1 - q^{r_1}} \varphi_1(r, e_2) \quad (25)$$

类似的证明, 得到

$$\varphi_2(r, m) = \frac{q^{m_1 r_2} - q^{m_2 r_1}}{1 - q^{r_1}} \varphi_2(r, e_2) \quad (26)$$

将式(25) 及(26) 代入(10) 得到

$$g(m, r + n) \varphi_1(r, n) = g(m, r + n) \times \frac{q^{n_1 r_2} - q^{n_2 r_1}}{1 - q^{r_1}} (\varphi_1(r, e_2) + \varphi_2(r, e_2)) \quad (27)$$

在式(27) 中对换 m, n , 且选取 $n \in \Gamma^*$ 满足 $g(n,$

$r + m) \neq 0$, 则

$$\varphi_1(r, m) = \frac{q^{m_1 r_2} - q^{m_2 r_1}}{1 - q^{r_1}} (\varphi_1(r, e_2) + \varphi_2(r, e_2)).$$

又由李括号 $[d_i, E(m)] = -[E(m), d_i] = m_i E(m)$, $i = 1, 2$, 及导子的定义可得

$$g(m, r) f_1(r, 0) = r_1 \varphi_1(r, m),$$

$$g(m, r) f_2(r, 0) = r_1 \varphi_2(r, m),$$

$$g(m, r) g_1(r, 0) = r_2 \varphi_1(r, m),$$

$$g(m, r) g_2(r, 0) = r_2 \varphi_2(r, m).$$

因此 d_r 是由 $\varphi_1(r, e_2)$ 和 $\varphi_2(r, e_2)$ 所决定, 故 $\dim \text{Der}(L_q)_r \leq 2$. 注意到 $\text{ad} x^r, \text{ad} E(r)$ 是 $\text{Der}(L_q)_r$ 中线性独立的导子, 因此 $\dim \text{Der}(L_q)_r = 2$ 且有 $\text{Der}(L_q)_r = \text{Cad} x^r \quad \text{Cad} E(r)$. 这样便证明了本引理.

由引理 4 和引理 6 便得到定理 1 的证明.

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The Derivations for a Lie Algebra over Quantum Torus

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Abstract: Let $\tilde{A} = C_q[x^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$ be the non commutative torus over the complex field (where $q \neq 0$ is generic), and $A = \tilde{A} \setminus C$, $\text{Der} \tilde{A}$ be the Lie algebra of derivations over $\tilde{A}$. Using the define of derivation and Lie bracket relations, the derivations $\text{Der} L_q$ for the Lie algebra $L_q = \text{Der} \tilde{A} / A$ is obtained. It is $\text{Der} L_q = \text{ad} L_q \oplus \delta_1 \oplus \delta_2 \oplus p_1 \oplus p_2$, where $\text{ad} L_q$ is the inner derivation of L_q , δ_1, δ_2 are degree derivations of L_q , p_1, p_2 satisfied $p_i(E(m)) = m_i x^m, p_i(x^m) = m_i x^m, i = 1, 2$.

Key words: Lie algebra; quantum torus; the derivations