

一类特殊幂零李代数的结构

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摘要: 鉴于幂零李代数的结构和表示在李理论中有着重要的地位, 主要讨论复数域上一类特殊的6维带参数 ϵ 的幂零李代数的代数结构. 首先, 在同构意义下, 利用同构的定义及性质, 通过大量的推导计算, 确定了此类幂零李代数的自同构群同构于6阶矩阵乘法群; 其次, 探讨了这类幂零李代数的Centroid代数的基本性质, 给出了Centroid代数的矩阵表示, 同时得出这类幂零李代数的Centroid代数是一个6维幂零李代数; 最后, 给出了该类幂零李代数的 δ -导子的矩阵表示. 特别当 δ 为1时, 探讨了该类幂零李代数的导子代数的结构, 得出导子代数是10维李代数, 外导子代数是5维李代数.

关键词: 李代数; 幂零; 自同构; δ -导子

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Structure of a Certain Class of Nilpotent Lie Algebras

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Abstract: The structure and representation of nilpotent Lie algebra play an important role in the Lie theory. The algebraic structure of a certain class of six-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebras with the parameter ϵ over the complex field was discussed. It is determined that in the sense of isomorphism, the automorphism group of this class of six-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebra is isomorphic to a six-order matrix multiplication group by using the definition and properties of isomorphism and a large amount of calculation. Then the properties of Centroid algebras of this class of six-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebra were analysed and its matrix representation was given. It is shown that the Centroid algebra is a six-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebra. Finally, the δ -derivation of this class of six-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebras was determined. Especially in the case of $\delta = 1$, the structure of derivation algebras was discussed and it is concluded that the derivation algebra is a ten-dimensional Lie algebra and outer derivation algebra is a five-dimensional Lie algebra.

Key words: Lie algebra; nilpotent; automorphism; δ -derivation

幂零李代数是李理论中一类重要的李代数,其结构和表示在李理论中有着重要的地位. 幂零李代数因其结构的复杂性还有很多问题尚未解决,受到许多学者的关注,低维幂零李代数成为学者们探索的对象. Schneider^[1]通过确定基的方法给出了低维幂零李代数的分类;Graaf^[2]利用中心扩张的方法给出了特征不为2的小于等于6维的幂零李代数的分类;杨恒云等^[3]确定了二上同调群的结构. 本文在此基础上,研究复数域上一类6维带参数的幂零李代数的代数结构.

1 概 念

定义 1^[4] 设 L 是域 F 上的向量空间,在 L 中定义了一个李括号积(记为 $[\cdot, \cdot]$),对 $\forall x, y \in L$,有 $[x, y] \in L$,且以下三个条件成立,称 L 为域 F 上的一个李代数.

- a. 李括号积是双线性的;
- b. $[x, x] = 0, \forall x \in L$;
- c. $[x, [y, z]] + [y, [z, x]] + [z, [x, y]] = 0, \forall x, y, z \in L$ (Jacobi 等式).

由条件 b 易得,当 $\text{Char} F \neq 2$ 时,有 $[x, y] = -[y, x], \forall x, y \in L$.

例 1^[5] 对结合代数 $A, \forall a, b \in A$,定义运算 $[a, b] = ab - ba$,则 A 构成一个李代数.

定义 2^[6] 设 L 是域 F 上的李代数, $\{L^i\} (i \geq$

$$G_1 = \left\{ A = \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & & 0 \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & & 0 \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & & t \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{11}a_{32} - a_{31}a_{12} \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & a_{21}a_{32} - a_{31}a_{22} \\ a_{61} & a_{62} & (a_{11}a_{42} - a_{41}a_{12}) + (a_{21}a_{52} - a_{51}a_{22})\epsilon \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{11}t & a_{12}t & 0 \\ a_{21}t & a_{22}t & 0 \\ a_{11}a_{43} + a_{21}a_{53}\epsilon & a_{12}a_{43} + a_{22}a_{53}\epsilon & t(a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2\epsilon) \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

式中, a_{ij} 是任意的复数; $t = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{12}a_{21} \neq 0, \epsilon a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2\epsilon^2 = a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2\epsilon, a_{12}a_{11} + a_{22}a_{21}\epsilon = 0$.

证明 任取 $\phi \in \text{Aut } L_{6,21}(\epsilon), \phi(x_i) \in L, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$,令

$$\phi(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^6 a_{ji} x_j, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6, a_{ji} \in \mathbb{C}^{[8]}$$

记 $A = (a_{ij})_{6 \times 6}$,即 A 为 ϕ 在基 $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6\}$ 下的矩阵. 由于 ϕ 是自同构,从而 A 是可逆矩阵^[9]. 下面逐步计算得出 A 的一般表达式. 由 $\phi([x_1, x_2]) = \phi(x_3) = [\phi(x_1), \phi(x_2)]$,有

$$\sum_{j=1}^6 a_{j3} x_j = \left[\sum_{j=1}^6 a_{j1} x_j, \sum_{j=1}^6 a_{j2} x_j \right] =$$

$$(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12})x_3 + (a_{11}a_{32} - a_{31}a_{12})x_4 +$$

0)为 L 的降中心列. 若存在自然数 $n \in \mathbb{N}$,使得 $L^n = \{0\}$,则称 L 为幂零李代数.

采用文献[2]的记号, $L_{6,21}(\epsilon)$ 表示复数域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上这样一个6维李代数,其基为 $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6\}$,其李括号积为

$$[x_1, x_2] = x_3, [x_1, x_3] = x_4, [x_2, x_3] = x_5,$$

$$[x_1, x_4] = x_6, [x_2, x_5] = \epsilon x_6$$

其余的李括号积 $[x_i, x_j] = 0$. 这是一个带参数 $\epsilon \in \mathbb{C}$ 的幂零李代数,且 $L^5 = \{0\}, x_6$ 是中心元,并且由文献[2]知,对参数 $\eta \in \mathbb{C}, L_{6,21}(\epsilon) \cong L_{6,21}(\eta)$,当且仅当存在 $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$,使得 $\eta = \alpha^2 \epsilon$. 本文将刻画复数域上李代数 $L_{6,21}(\epsilon)$ 的自同构群、Centroid 代数、导子代数以及 δ -导子.

2 自同构群

定义 3^[4,7] 设 L 是复数域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的李代数,若线性变换 $\phi: L \rightarrow L$ 满足

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

则称 ϕ 是 L 的同态映射, L 的所有同态映射的集合记为 $\text{End}(L)$. 若 ϕ 是可逆线性变换,则称 ϕ 是 L 的自同构映射, L 的所有自同构映射构成一个群,称为 L 的自同构群,记作 $\text{Aut } L$.

定理 1 李代数 $L_{6,21}(\epsilon)$ 的自同构群 $\text{Aut } L_{6,21}(\epsilon)$ 同构于6阶矩阵乘法群

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ a_{11}t & a_{12}t & 0 \\ a_{21}t & a_{22}t & 0 \\ (a_{21}a_{32} - a_{31}a_{22})x_5 + (a_{11}a_{42} - a_{41}a_{12} + a_{21}a_{52}\epsilon - a_{51}a_{22}\epsilon)x_6 \end{pmatrix}$$

得

$$a_{13} = a_{23} = 0$$

$$a_{33} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}$$

$$a_{43} = a_{11}a_{32} - a_{31}a_{12}$$

$$a_{53} = a_{21}a_{32} - a_{31}a_{22}$$

$$a_{63} = (a_{11}a_{42} - a_{41}a_{12}) + (a_{21}a_{52} - a_{51}a_{22})\epsilon$$

类似地,分别将 ϕ 作用于 $[x_1, x_3] = x_4, [x_2,$

$$x_3] = x_5, [x_1, x_4] = x_6$$
 的两边,得到

$$a_{14} = a_{24} = a_{34} = a_{15} = a_{25} = a_{35} =$$

$$a_{16} = a_{26} = a_{36} = a_{46} = a_{56} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}a_{44} &= a_{11}(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}) \\ a_{54} &= a_{21}(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}) \\ a_{64} &= a_{11}a_{43} + a_{21}a_{53}\epsilon \\ a_{45} &= a_{12}(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}) \\ a_{55} &= a_{22}(a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}) \\ a_{65} &= a_{12}a_{43} + a_{22}a_{53}\epsilon \\ a_{66} &= (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12})(a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2\epsilon)\end{aligned}$$
由于 ϕ 是可逆的,知 $a_{33} = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12} \neq 0$, $a_{66} \neq 0$. 再将 ϕ 作用于 $[x_2, x_5] = \epsilon x_6$ 的两边,得 $\epsilon a_{66} = (a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12})(a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2\epsilon)$,从而 $\epsilon a_{11}^2 + a_{21}^2\epsilon^2 = a_{12}^2 + a_{22}^2\epsilon$. 将 ϕ 分别作用于 $[x_1, x_5] = 0$, $[x_2, x_4] = 0$ 的两边,得 $a_{12}a_{11} + a_{22}a_{21}\epsilon = 0$. 令 $t = a_{11}a_{22} - a_{21}a_{12}$,定理得证.

3 Centroid 代数

定义 4^[4,10] 设 L 是复数域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的李代数,若线性变换 $\sigma \in \text{End}(L)$ 且
$$\sigma([x, y]) = [x, \sigma(y)], \forall x, y \in L$$
 则称变换 σ 是 L 的 Centroid. L 上所有 Centroid 的集合记为 $\text{Cent}(L)$.

性质 1 对 $\forall \sigma \in \text{Cent}(L)$,恒有 $[x, \sigma(y)] = [\sigma(x), y]$.
证明 由 $\sigma([x, y]) = [x, \sigma(y)] = [\sigma(x), \sigma(y)]$, $\sigma([y, x]) = [y, \sigma(x)] = [\sigma(y), \sigma(x)]$, 又 $[x, y] = -[y, x]$, 所以 $[x, \sigma(y)] = -[y, \sigma(x)]$, 从而 $[x, \sigma(y)] = [\sigma(x), y]$.

性质 2^[11] 设 L 是复数域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的李代数,则 $\text{Cent}(L)$ 是李代数.

证明 $\forall \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in \text{Cent}(L)$, 定义李括号 $[\sigma_1, \sigma_2] = \sigma_1\sigma_2 - \sigma_2\sigma_1$. 只需证 $[\sigma_1, \sigma_2] \in \text{Cent}(L)$. 显然 $[\sigma_1, \sigma_2] \in \text{End}(L)$. 又因为 $\forall x, y \in L$
$$\begin{aligned}[\sigma_1, \sigma_2]([x, y]) &= (\sigma_1\sigma_2 - \sigma_2\sigma_1)([x, y]) = \\ &= \sigma_1([x, \sigma_2 y]) - \sigma_2([x, \sigma_1 y]) = \\ &= [x, \sigma_1\sigma_2 y] - [x, \sigma_2\sigma_1 y] = \\ &= [x, \sigma_1\sigma_2 y - \sigma_2\sigma_1 y] = [x, [\sigma_1, \sigma_2](y)]\end{aligned}$$
 故 $\text{Cent}(L)$ 是一个李代数.

记 E 表示 6 阶单位矩阵, E_{ij} 表示第 i 行第 j 列的元素为 1, 其余元素均为 0 的 6 阶矩阵.

定理 2 李代数 $\text{Cent}(L_{6,21}(\epsilon))$ 同构于 6 阶矩阵代数

$$\begin{aligned}M &= \mathbb{C}E \oplus \mathbb{C}E_{41} \oplus \mathbb{C}(E_{51} - \epsilon E_{42} - \epsilon E_{63}) \\ &\quad \oplus \mathbb{C}E_{52} \oplus \mathbb{C}E_{61} \oplus \mathbb{C}E_{62}\end{aligned}$$
证明 任取 $\sigma \in \text{Cent}(L_{6,21}(\epsilon))$, $\sigma(x_i) \in L$,

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, 6. \text{ 令}$$
$$\sigma(x_i) = \sum_{j=1}^6 b_{ji} x_j, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6, b_{ji} \in \mathbb{C}$$
记 $B = (b_{ij})_{6 \times 6}$, 即 B 为 σ 在基 $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6\}$ 下的矩阵. 因为 $\sigma \in \text{End}(L)$, 则除了可逆性之外, B 与 A 有相同的其它性质. 又由 $\sigma([x_1, x_2]) = [x_1, \sigma(x_2)] = \sigma(x_3)$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}b_{13} &= b_{23} = b_{53} = 0 \\ b_{22} &= b_{33}, b_{32} = b_{43}, b_{42} = b_{63} \\ \text{分别将 } \sigma \text{ 作用于 } [x_1, x_3] &= x_4, [x_2, x_3] = x_5, \\ [x_1, x_4] &= x_6, [x_2, x_5] = \epsilon x_6 \text{ 的两边, 得到} \\ b_{14} &= b_{24} = b_{34} = b_{15} = b_{25} = b_{35} = \\ b_{16} &= b_{26} = b_{36} = b_{46} = b_{56} = 0 \\ b_{54} &= b_{45} = b_{65} = 0 \\ b_{64} &= b_{43} = b_{32} \\ b_{22} &= b_{44} = b_{33} = b_{66} = b_{55}\end{aligned}$$

同理, 利用 $\sigma([x, y]) = [\sigma(x), y]$, 将 σ 分别作用于 $[x_1, x_2] = x_3$, $[x_1, x_3] = x_4$, $[x_2, x_3] = x_5$, $[x_1, x_4] = x_6$, $[x_2, x_5] = \epsilon x_6$ 的两边, 得到

$$\begin{aligned}b_{12} &= b_{21} = b_{31} = b_{43} = 0 \\ b_{42} &= b_{63} = -\epsilon b_{51} \\ b_{11} &= b_{22} = b_{44} = b_{33} = b_{66} = b_{55}\end{aligned}$$

综上所述, 有

$$B = \begin{pmatrix} b_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & b_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_{41} & -\epsilon b_{51} & 0 & b_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ b_{51} & b_{52} & 0 & 0 & b_{11} & 0 \\ b_{61} & b_{62} & -\epsilon b_{51} & 0 & 0 & b_{11} \end{pmatrix} = b_{11}E + b_{41}E_{41} + b_{51}(E_{51} - \epsilon E_{42} - \epsilon E_{63}) + b_{52}E_{52} + b_{61}E_{61} + b_{62}E_{62}$$

式中, b_{ij} 是任意的复数^[12], 定理得证.

推论 1 李代数 $\text{Cent}(L_{6,21}(\epsilon))$ 是幂零李代数, 且其维数是 6.

证明 由定理 2 可知, $\text{Cent}(L_{6,21}(\epsilon))$ 同构于矩阵代数 M , 而 M 由对角线元素全相等的下三角矩阵生成, 从而 M 是幂零的, 故 $\text{Cent}(L_{6,21}(\epsilon))$ 是幂零的且维数等于 M 的维数, 为 6.

4 δ -导子

定义 5^[6] 设 L 是域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的李代数, 若线性变换 $D: L \rightarrow L$, 满足

$D([x, y]) = [D(x), y] + [x, D(y)], \forall x, y \in L$
则称 D 为 L 的导子, L 的所有导子所成的集合记为 $\text{Der}(L)$.

性质 3^[6] 设 L 是域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的李代数, $\text{Der}(L)$ 是一个李代数.

由文献 [4], 对 $\forall x \in L$, 伴随算子 $\text{adx} \in \text{Der}(L)$, 称为 L 的内导子. L 的所有内导子的集合记为 $\text{Ad}(L)$, 构成 L 的内导子代数. 商代数 $\text{Der}(L)/\text{Ad}(L)$ 称为外导子代数.

定义 6^[13] 设 L 是域 $\mathbb{C}$ 上的李代数, $\delta \in \mathbb{C}$ 为

$$D_{\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & 2\delta c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{41} & c_{42} & \delta c_{32} & (\delta + 2\delta^2)c_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ c_{51} & c_{52} & -\delta c_{31} & 0 & (\delta + 2\delta^2)c_{11} & 0 \\ c_{61} & c_{62} & \delta(c_{42} - c_{51}\epsilon) & \delta^2 c_{32} & -\delta^2 c_{31} & (\delta + \delta^2 + 2\delta^3)c_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

b. 当 $\delta = 1$ 时, 为

$$D_1 = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & -\epsilon c_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{21} & c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & 2c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{41} & c_{42} & c_{32} & 3c_{11} & -\epsilon c_{21} & 0 \\ c_{51} & c_{52} & -c_{31} & c_{21} & 3c_{11} & 0 \\ c_{61} & c_{62} & c_{42} - c_{51}\epsilon & c_{32} & -c_{31}\epsilon & 4c_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

c. 当 $\delta = -1$ 时, 为

$$D_{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & \epsilon c_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & -c_{11} - c_{22} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{41} & c_{42} & -c_{32} & c_{22} & -\epsilon c_{21} & 0 \\ c_{51} & c_{52} & c_{31} & -c_{21} & c_{11} & 0 \\ c_{61} & c_{62} & c_{51}\epsilon - c_{42} & c_{32} & -c_{31} & -c_{11} - c_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

证明 任取 $D \in \text{Der}_{\delta}(L_{6,21}(\epsilon))$, 令 $D(x_i) =$

$$\sum_{j=1}^6 c_{ji} x_j, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6, c_{ji} \in \mathbb{C}, \text{由 } D([x_1, x_2]) = \delta[D(x_1), x_2] + \delta[x_1, D(x_2)] = D(x_3), \text{可以得到}$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_{13} &= c_{23} = 0, c_{33} = \delta(c_{11} + c_{22}) \\ c_{43} &= \delta c_{32}, c_{53} = -\delta c_{31} \\ c_{63} &= \delta(c_{42} - c_{51}\epsilon) \end{aligned}$$

将 D 分别作用于 $[x_1, x_3] = x_4, [x_2, x_3] = x_5,$
 $[x_1, x_4] = x_6$ 的两边, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} c_{14} &= c_{24} = c_{34} = c_{15} = c_{25} = c_{35} = c_{16} = \\ c_{26} &= c_{36} = c_{46} = c_{56} = 0 \\ c_{44} &= (\delta + \delta^2)c_{11} + \delta^2 c_{22}, c_{54} = \delta c_{21} \\ c_{64} &= \delta^2 c_{32}, c_{45} = \delta c_{12}, c_{55} = (\delta + \delta^2)c_{22} + \delta^2 c_{11} \end{aligned}$$

任意不为零的数, 若线性变换 $D: L \rightarrow L$, 满足
 $D([x, y]) = \delta[D(x), y] + \delta[x, D(y)],$
 $\forall x, y \in L$

则称 D 为 L 的 δ -导子. L 的所有 δ -导子所成的集合记为 $\text{Der}_{\delta}(L)$. 显然^[14], 李代数 L 的导子是 1-导子; L 的 Centroid 是 $\frac{1}{2}$ -导子; 当 $\delta = -1$ 时称为反导子.

定理 3 对任意 $D \in \text{Der}_{\delta}(L_{6,21}(\epsilon))$, 则 D 在基 $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6\}$ 下的矩阵为 D_{δ} , 其中

a. 当 $\delta \neq 1$ 且 $\delta \neq -1$ 时, 为

$$D_{\delta} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & 2\delta c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{41} & c_{42} & \delta c_{32} & (\delta + 2\delta^2)c_{11} & 0 & 0 \\ c_{51} & c_{52} & -\delta c_{31} & 0 & (\delta + 2\delta^2)c_{11} & 0 \\ c_{61} & c_{62} & \delta(c_{42} - c_{51}\epsilon) & \delta^2 c_{32} & -\delta^2 c_{31} & (\delta + \delta^2 + 2\delta^3)c_{11} \end{pmatrix}$$

$c_{65} = -\delta^2 \epsilon c_{31}, c_{66} = (\delta + \delta^2 + \delta^3)c_{11} + \delta^3 c_{22}$

而将 D 作用于 $[x_2, x_5] = \epsilon x_6$ 的两边, 得到

$$c_{66} = (\delta + \delta^2 + \delta^3)c_{22} + \delta^3 c_{11}$$

从而可以得到 $\delta(1 + \delta)(c_{11} - c_{22}) = 0$, 即有 $\delta = -1$, 或 $c_{11} = c_{22}$.

将 D 分别作用于 $[x_1, x_5] = 0, [x_2, x_4] = 0$ 的两边, 得到

$$\epsilon c_{21} + \delta c_{12} = 0, \delta \epsilon c_{21} + c_{12} = 0$$

这样若 $\delta \neq \pm 1$, 有 $c_{21} = c_{12} = 0$; 若 $\delta = 1$, 有 $c_{12} = -\epsilon c_{21}$; 若 $\delta = -1$, 有 $c_{12} = \epsilon c_{21}$.

下面分情况讨论^[15].

a. 当 $\delta \neq 1$ 且 $\delta \neq -1$ 时, $c_{11} = c_{22}, c_{21} = c_{12} = 0$, 于是得到 D_{δ} ;

b. 当 $\delta = 1$ 时, $c_{11} = c_{22}, c_{12} = -\epsilon c_{21}$, 得到 D_1 ;

c. 当 $\delta = -1$ 时, $c_{12} = \epsilon c_{21}$, 得到 D_{-1} .

对伴随算子 $\text{adx}_i \in \text{Der}(L_{6,21}(\epsilon))$, 记其在基 $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6\}$ 下的矩阵为 $F_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, 6$.

经计算

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= E_{32} + E_{43} + E_{64} \\ F_2 &= -E_{31} + E_{53} + \epsilon E_{65} \\ F_3 &= -E_{41} - E_{52}, F_4 = -E_{61} \\ F_5 &= -\epsilon E_{62}, F_6 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

记 $h_i: L \rightarrow L, i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$ 表示这样的线性变换, 其在基 $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_6\}$ 下的矩阵分别为

$$\begin{aligned} H_1 &= E_{11} + E_{22} + 2E_{33} + 3E_{44} + 3E_{55} + 4E_{66} \\ H_2 &= E_{21} - \epsilon E_{12} - \epsilon E_{45} + E_{54} \\ H_3 &= E_{42} + E_{63}, H_4 = E_{51} - \epsilon E_{63}, H_5 = E_{52} \end{aligned}$$

由定义 5 知, $h_i \in \text{Der}(\mathbf{L}_{6,21}(\epsilon)), i = 1, 2, \cdots, 5$.

定理 4 李代数 $\mathbf{L}_{6,21}(\epsilon)$ 的导子代数

$$\text{Der}(\mathbf{L}_{6,21}(\epsilon)) = \bigoplus_{j=1}^5 \mathbb{C} h_j \oplus \bigoplus_{i=1}^5 \mathbb{C} \text{ad} x_i$$

证明 由定理 3 知

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 - c_{32}F_1 + c_{31}F_2 + c_{41}F_3 + c_{61}F_4 + \frac{1}{\epsilon}c_{62}F_5 = \\ \left(\begin{array}{cccccc} c_{11} & -\epsilon c_{21} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{21} & c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2c_{11} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{42} & 0 & 3c_{11} & -\epsilon c_{21} & 0 \\ c_{51} & c_{52} - c_{41} & 0 & c_{21} & 3c_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c_{42} - c_{51}\epsilon & 0 & 0 & 4c_{11} \end{array} \right) = \\ c_{11}H_1 + c_{21}H_2 + c_{42}H_3 + c_{51}H_4 + (c_{52} - c_{41})H_5 \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} D_1 = c_{11}H_1 + c_{21}H_2 + c_{42}H_3 + c_{51}H_4 + (c_{52} - c_{41})H_5 + \\ c_{32}F_1 - c_{31}F_2 - c_{41}F_3 - c_{61}F_4 - \frac{1}{\epsilon}c_{62}F_5 \end{aligned}$$

由 c_{ij} 的任意性, 定理得证.

推论 2 李代数 $\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{L}_{6,21}(\epsilon)$ 的外导子代数的维数 $\dim(\text{Der}(\mathbf{L})/\text{Ad}(\mathbf{L})) = 5$.

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