

Lie Super-Bialgebra Structures on a Super Heisenberg-Virasoro Algebra

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Abstract

In this paper we investigate Lie super-bialgebra structures on a super Heisenberg-Virasoro algebra. We obtain sufficient and necessary conditions for this type Lie super-bialgebra structures to be triangular coboundary.

Keywords

Lie Super-Bialgebras, Yang-Baxter Equations, A Super Heisenberg-Virasoro Algebra

一类超Heisenberg-Virasoro代数的超双代数结构

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摘要

本文主要研究了一类超Heisenberg-Virasoro代数上的超双代数结构, 得到了该类超李双代数为三角余边缘的充分必要条件。

关键词

超李双代数, Yang-Baxter方程, 超Heisenberg-Virasoro代数



1. 引言

为了研究量子群, Drinfeld 于 1983 年在文献[1] [2]中引入了李双代数. 无限维李代数的双代数结构无法统一分类, 文献[3]引入了构造三角余边缘李双代数的方法, 文献[4]构造了 Witt 型和 Virasoro 型李双代数, 文献[5]给出了相应分类. 文献[6] [7] [8]研究了 Schrödinger-Virasoro 李代数、广义 Witt 型李代数和 Virasoro 李代数等无限维李代数的双代数结构. 本文将研究超 Heisenberg-Virasoro 代数 \mathcal{L} 上的超双代数结构, 它是复数域 \mathbb{C} 上的无限维李超代数, 以 $\{L_n, I_n, G_n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 为一组基, 且满足以下运算

$$\begin{aligned} [L_m, L_n] &= (m-n)L_{m+n}, [L_m, I_n] = -nI_{m+n}, [L_m, G_n] = -nG_{m+n}, \\ [I_m, G_n] &= [I_m, I_n] = 0, [G_m, G_n] = I_{m+n} \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

2. 预备知识

给定超向量空间 $L = L^{\bar{0}} \oplus L^{\bar{1}}$, 假设以下元素都是 \mathbb{Z}_2 -分次的, 用 $|x| \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ 表示 x 的次, 即 $x \in L^{|x|}$. 引入 $\tau(x \otimes y) = (-1)^{|x||y|} y \otimes x$, $\xi(x \otimes y \otimes z) = (-1)^{|x|(|y|+|z|)} y \otimes z \otimes x$, $\forall x, y, z \in L$.

定义 2.1: 李超代数 (L, φ) 由超向量空间 L 和双线性映射 $\varphi: L \otimes L \rightarrow L$ 构成, 且满足

$$\varphi(L^i, L^j) \subset L^{i+j}, \text{Ker}(1-\tau) \subset \text{Ker} \varphi, \varphi \cdot (1 \otimes \varphi) \cdot (1 + \xi + \xi^2) = 0.$$

定义 2.2: 李超余代数 (L, Δ) 由超向量空间 L 和线性映射 $\Delta: L \rightarrow L \otimes L$ 构成, 且满足

$$\Delta(L^i) \subset \sum_{j+k=i} L^j \otimes L^k, \text{Im} \Delta \subset \text{Im}(1-\tau), (1 + \xi + \xi^2) \cdot (1 \otimes \Delta) \cdot \Delta = 0.$$

定义 2.3: 李超双代数 (L, φ, Δ) 满足: (L, φ) 是李超代数, (L, Δ) 是超余代数, 且有 $\Delta \varphi(x, y) = x \cdot \Delta y - (-1)^{|x||y|} y \cdot \Delta x$, $\forall x, y \in L$, 其中“ \cdot ”表示对角伴随作用

$$x \cdot \left(\sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \right) = \sum_i \left([x, a_i] \otimes b_i + (-1)^{|x||a_i|} a_i \otimes [x, b_i] \right) \quad (2.1)$$

用 \mathcal{U} 表示 L 的泛包络代数, 记 $r = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \in L \otimes L$, 引入 $\mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{U} \otimes \mathcal{U}$ 的元素

$$r^{13} = \sum_i a_i \otimes \mathbf{1} \otimes b_i = (\tau \otimes \mathbf{1})(\mathbf{1} \otimes r) = (\mathbf{1} \otimes \tau)(r \otimes \mathbf{1}),$$

$$r^{12} = \sum_i a_i \otimes b_i \otimes \mathbf{1} = r \otimes \mathbf{1}, \quad r^{23} = \sum_i \mathbf{1} \otimes a_i \otimes b_i = \mathbf{1} \otimes r. \quad (2.2)$$

其中 $\mathbf{1}$ 是泛包络代数 \mathcal{U} 的单位元, 则定义 $\mathbf{c}(r) \in L \otimes L \otimes L$ 如下

$$\mathbf{c}(r) = [r^{12}, r^{13}] + [r^{12}, r^{23}] + [r^{13}, r^{23}], \quad \forall r \in L \otimes L.$$

定义 2.4: 1) 余边缘李超双代数 (L, φ, Δ, r) 是一个四元组, 其中 (L, φ, Δ) 是李超双代数, 并且有 $r \in \text{Im}(1-\tau) \subset L \otimes L$, 使得 $\Delta = \Delta_r$ (称为 r 的余边缘), 即对任意 $x \in L$, 有 $\Delta_r(x) = (-1)^{|r||x|} x \cdot r$.

2) 我们称 (L, φ, Δ, r) 为三角的, 若满足经典的 Yang-Baxter 方程(CYBE)

$$\mathbf{c}(r) = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

3) 元素 $r \in \text{Im}(1-\tau) \subset L \otimes L$ 称为满足修正的 Yang-Baxter 方程, 如果

$$x \cdot \mathbf{c}(r) = 0, \quad \forall x \in L \quad (2.4)$$

文献[1]给出了以下两个结果, 元素 r 满足(2.3)当且仅当满足(2.4)。设 L 是李超代数, 且 $r \in \text{Im}(1-\tau) \subset L \otimes L$, 则有 $(1+\xi+\xi^2) \cdot (1 \otimes \Delta_r) \cdot \Delta_r(x) = x \cdot \mathbf{c}(r)$, 三元组 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \Delta_r)$ 是李双代数当且仅当 r 满足(2.3)。

我们可把 $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{V}^{\bar{0}} \oplus \mathcal{V}^{\bar{1}}$ 看作对角伴随作用下的 \mathcal{L} -模。用 $\text{Der}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V}) = \text{Der}^{\bar{0}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V}) + \text{Der}^{\bar{1}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$ 表示导子 $D: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ 的集合, 且 D 满足

$$D([x, y]) = (-1)^{|D||x|} x \cdot D(y) - (-1)^{|y|(|D|+|x|)} y \cdot D(x), \quad \forall x, y \in \mathcal{L} \quad (2.5)$$

导子是偶(奇)的, 若 $|D|=0$ ($|D|=1$)。用 $\text{Inn}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$ 表示内导子 v_{inn} 的集合, 其中 $v_{\text{inn}}: x \mapsto (-1)^{|x||D|} x \cdot v$ 。用 $H^1(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$ 表示李代数 \mathcal{L} 系数在 \mathcal{L} -模 \mathcal{V} 上的一阶上同调群, 则 $H^1(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V}) \cong \text{Der}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V}) / \text{Inn}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$ 。 \mathbb{Z}^* 表示非零整数且 $\mathbb{Z} \setminus A = \{n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \notin A\}$ 。对任意 $\lambda, \eta, \rho, \omega, \nu, \nu' \in \mathbb{C}$, 我们可引入以下导子 $\mathcal{D} \in \text{Der}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}(L_0) &\equiv 0 \equiv \mathcal{D}(I_0), \quad \mathcal{D}(I_n) = 2\nu(I_0 \otimes I_n - I_n \otimes I_0), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^*, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}, \\ \mathcal{D}(G_m) &= \nu(I_0 \otimes G_m - G_m \otimes I_0) + \nu'(I_m \otimes G_0 - G_0 \otimes I_m) + \omega(I_0 \otimes I_m - I_m \otimes I_0), \\ \mathcal{D}(L_n) &= ((2-n)\lambda + (n-1)\eta)I_n \otimes I_0 + \left((n-2)\lambda + \frac{2-n}{2}\eta + \frac{n}{2}\rho \right) I_0 \otimes I_n. \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

$\mathcal{D}(L_0) \equiv 0$ 表示 $\mathcal{D}(L_0) \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathbb{C}(I_0 \otimes I_0)}$, 即 $\mathcal{D}(L_0) \in \mathbb{C}(I_0 \otimes I_0)$ 。

3. 主要结果及证明过程

本文的主要结果可表述为以下两个定理。

定理 3.1: $H^1(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V}) \cong \mathbb{C}\mathcal{D}$ 。

定理 3.2: 李双代数 $(\mathcal{L}, [\cdot, \cdot], \Delta)$ 是三角余边缘的当且仅当 $\lambda = \eta = \rho = \omega = \nu = \nu' = 0$ 。

引理 3.1: 把 \mathcal{L} 的 n 次张量积 $\mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ 看作 \mathcal{L} 对角伴随作用下的 \mathcal{L} -模。如果对某个 $r \in \mathcal{L}^{\otimes n}$ 和任意 $x \in \mathcal{L}$, 使得 $x \cdot r = 0$, 则 $r \in I_0^{\otimes n}$ 。

证明: 可运用文献[1][5]相应结论的证明得到。

引理 3.2: 对所有 $x \in \mathcal{L}$, 假设 $\nu \in \mathcal{V}$, 使得 $x \cdot \nu \in \text{Im}(1-\tau)$, 则对某个 $c \in \mathbb{C}$, 有 $\nu - cI_0 \otimes I_0 \in \text{Im}(1-\tau)$ 。

证明: 可运用文献[6]中引理 3.2 的技巧得证。

定理 3.1: 由断言 1~4 得到。

断言 1: 如果 $n \in \mathbb{Z}^*$, 则 $D_n \in \text{Inn}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$ 。

证明: 首先记 $y = \frac{D_n(L_0)}{n} \in \mathcal{V}_n$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ 。把 D_n 作用在 $[L_0, x_j] = -jx_j$ 上, 再利用 $D_n(x_j) \in \mathcal{V}_{n+j}$, 有

$$D_n(x_j) = x_j \cdot \frac{D_n(L_0)}{n} = x_j \cdot y, \quad \forall x_j \in \mathcal{L}_j, \quad \text{从而 } D_n = y_{\text{inn}} \text{ 为内导子。}$$

断言 2: $D_0(L_0) \equiv 0 \equiv D_0(I_0)$ 。

证明: 把 D_0 作用在 $[L_0, x_j] = -jx_j$ 上, $\forall j \in \mathbb{Z}$, $x \in \mathcal{L}$, 有 $x_j \cdot D_0(L_0) = 0$ 。则由引理 3.1 可推出 $D_0(L_0) \equiv 0$ 。

类似地, 通过将 D_0 作用于 $[I_0, x] = 0$ 上, 有 $D_0(I_0) \equiv 0$ 。

断言 3: 当 $D_0 \in \text{Der}^{\bar{0}}(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$ 时, 用 $D_0 - u_{\text{inn}}$ ($u \in \mathcal{V}_0$) 代替 D_0 , 我们可假设 $D_0(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})$ 。

证明: 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $D_0(L_n)$, $D_0(I_n)$ 和 $D_0(G_n)$ 如下所示

$$D_0(L_n) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (a_{n,i} L_i \otimes L_{n-i} + b_{n,i} L_i \otimes I_{n-i} + b_{n,i}^\dagger I_i \otimes L_{n-i} + c_{n,i} I_i \otimes I_{n-i} + e_{n,i} G_i \otimes G_{n-i}),$$

$$D_0(I_n) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\alpha_{n,i} L_i \otimes L_{n-i} + \beta_{n,i} L_i \otimes I_{n-i} + \beta_{n,i}^\dagger I_i \otimes L_{n-i} + \gamma_{n,i} I_i \otimes I_{n-i} + f_{n,i} G_i \otimes G_{n-i}),$$

$$D_0(G_n) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\mu_{n,i} L_i \otimes G_{n-i} + \mu_{n,i}^\dagger G_i \otimes L_{n-i} + \nu_{n,i} I_i \otimes G_{n-i} + \nu_{n,i}^\dagger G_i \otimes I_{n-i}),$$

其中, 所有张量积的系数都在复数域 \mathbb{C} 中, 且它们的和是有限的. 对于 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 下列恒等式成立,

$$L_1 \cdot (L_n \otimes L_{-n}) = (1-n)L_{n+1} \otimes L_{-n} + (1+n)L_n \otimes L_{1-n},$$

$$L_1 \cdot (I_n \otimes I_{-n}) = -nI_{n+1} \otimes I_{-n} + nI_n \otimes I_{1-n}, \quad L_1 \cdot (G_n \otimes G_{-n}) = -nG_{n+1} \otimes G_{-n} + nG_n \otimes G_{1-n},$$

$$L_1 \cdot (L_n \otimes I_{-n}) = (1-n)L_{n+1} \otimes I_{-n} + nL_n \otimes I_{1-n}, \quad L_1 \cdot (I_n \otimes L_{-n}) = -nI_{n+1} \otimes L_{-n} + (1+n)I_n \otimes L_{1-n},$$

用 $D_0 - u_{\text{inn}}$ 代替 D_0 , 其中 u 是 $L_p \otimes L_{-p}$, $L_p \otimes I_{-p}$, $I_p \otimes L_{-p}$, $I_p \otimes I_{-p}$ 和 $G_p \otimes G_{-p}$ ($p \in \mathbb{Z}$) 的适当的线性组合, 假设对任意 $i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1, 2\}$, $j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 2\}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ 和 $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 1\}$, 有 $a_{1,i} = b_{1,j} = b_{1,k}^\dagger = c_{1,m} = e_{1,m} = 0$. 则 $D_0(L_1)$ 化简为

$$D_0(L_1) = a_{1,-1} L_{-1} \otimes L_2 + a_{1,2} L_2 \otimes L_{-1} + b_{1,0} I_0 \otimes I_1 + b_{1,2} L_2 \otimes I_{-1} + b_{1,-1}^\dagger I_{-1} \otimes L_2 + b_{1,1}^\dagger I_1 \otimes L_0 + c_{1,0} I_0 \otimes I_1 + c_{1,1} I_1 \otimes I_0 + e_{1,0} G_0 \otimes G_1 + e_{1,1} G_1 \otimes G_0.$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_{-1}, L_1] = -2L_0$ 上, 有

$$a_{-1,i} = 0, \quad \forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-2, \pm 1, 0\}, \quad a_{-1,-2} = -a_{-1,-1} + \frac{1}{3}a_{-1,0}, \quad a_{-1,1} = -a_{1,2} - \frac{1}{3}a_{-1,0}, \quad (3.1)$$

$$b_{-1,i_1} = b_{-1,i_2}^\dagger = c_{-1,i_3} = e_{-1,i_3} = 0, \quad \forall i_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\pm 1, 0\}, \quad i_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-2, -1, 0\}, \quad i_3 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1, 0\},$$

$$b_{1,0} = b_{1,2} = b_{1,-1}^\dagger = b_{1,1}^\dagger = 0, \quad b_{-1,0} = -2b_{-1,-1} = -2b_{-1,1}, \quad b_{-1,-1}^\dagger = -2b_{-1,-2}^\dagger = -2b_{-1,0}^\dagger.$$

从而, 进一步得到 $D_0(L_{\pm 1})$ 的简化式如下

$$D_0(L_{-1}) = a_{-1,-2} L_{-2} \otimes L_1 + a_{-1,0} (-L_{-1} \otimes L_0 + L_0 \otimes L_{-1}) + a_{-1,1} L_1 \otimes L_{-2} + b_{-1,-1} (L_{-1} \otimes I_0 - 2L_0 \otimes I_{-1} + L_1 \otimes I_{-2}) + b_{-1,0}^\dagger (I_{-2} \otimes L_1 - 2I_{-1} \otimes L_0 + I_0 \otimes L_{-1}) + c_{-1,-1} I_{-1} \otimes I_0 + c_{-1,0} I_0 \otimes I_{-1} + e_{-1,-1} G_{-1} \otimes G_0 + e_{-1,0} G_0 \otimes G_{-1}$$

$$D_0(L_1) = a_{1,-1} L_{-1} \otimes L_2 + a_{1,2} L_2 \otimes L_{-1} + c_{1,0} I_0 \otimes I_1 + c_{1,1} I_1 \otimes I_0 + e_{1,0} G_0 \otimes G_1 + e_{1,1} G_1 \otimes G_0.$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_{-2}, L_1] = -3L_{-1}$ 上, 结合(3.1)得

$$a_{-1,1} = -\frac{1}{3}a_{-1,0}, \quad 2a_{-2,-1} + 3a_{-2,0} - 3a_{-1,0} = 0, \quad a_{-2,0} + 4a_{-2,1} - 3a_{-1,1} = 0, \quad (3.2)$$

$$a_{-1,-2} = \frac{1}{3}a_{-1,0}, \quad 4a_{-2,-3} + a_{-2,-2} - 3a_{-1,-2} = 0, \quad 3a_{-2,-2} + 2a_{-2,-1} + 3a_{-1,0} = 0. \quad (3.3)$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_{-1}, L_2] = -3L_1$ 上, 有

$$a_{-1,0} = a_{2,-1} - a_{2,3} = a_{2,0} + 4a_{2,3} = a_{2,1} - 6a_{2,3} = a_{2,2} + 4a_{2,3} = a_{2,i} = b_{2,i_1} = b_{2,i_2}^\dagger = c_{2,i_3} = e_{2,i_3} = 0,$$

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\pm 1, 0, 2, 3\}, \quad i_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\pm 1, 0, 2, 3\}, \quad i_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\pm 1, 0, 2, 3\}, \quad i_3 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 1, 2\},$$

此时, 由(3.2)和(3.3)得

$$b_{2,0} + 3b_{2,-1} = b_{2,3} - b_{-1,-1} = b_{2,1} - 3b_{2,-1} - b_{-1,-1} = 3b_{2,2} + b_{2,1} + 5b_{-1,-1} = 0, \quad (3.4)$$

$$3b_{2,3}^\dagger + b_{2,2}^\dagger = b_{2,-1}^\dagger - b_{-1,0}^\dagger = b_{2,1}^\dagger + 3b_{2,0}^\dagger + 5b_{-1,0}^\dagger = -3b_{2,3}^\dagger + b_{2,1}^\dagger - b_{-1,0}^\dagger = 0. \quad (3.5)$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_{-2}, L_2] = -4L_0$ 上, 结合(3.4)和(3.5)得, 则有

$$a_{2,3} + a_{-2,1} = c_{2,1} + c_{-2,-1} = e_{2,1} + e_{-2,-1} = 0,$$

$$b_{-2,-1} = b_{-2,0} = 0, \quad b_{-2,-1} = -3b_{2,1} = -3b_{-1,-1}, \quad b_{-2,-2} = -b_{2,2} = 2b_{-1,-1}, \quad b_{-2,1} = b_{-1,-1},$$

$$b_{-2,-2}^\dagger = b_{2,3}^\dagger = 0, \quad b_{-2,-1}^\dagger = -3b_{2,1}^\dagger = -3b_{-1,0}^\dagger, \quad b_{-2,0}^\dagger = -b_{2,0}^\dagger = 2b_{-1,0}^\dagger, \quad b_{-2,-3}^\dagger = b_{-1,0}^\dagger.$$

记 $u_1 = L_1 \otimes L_{-1} - 2L_0 \otimes L_0 + L_{-1} \otimes L_1$, $u_2 = L_1 \otimes I_{-1} - L_0 \otimes I_0$, $u_3 = I_{-1} \otimes L_1 - I_0 \otimes L_0$, 用 $D_0 - a_{2,3}(u_1)_{\text{inn}} - b_{-1,-1}(u_2)_{\text{inn}} - b_{-1,0}^\dagger(u_3)_{\text{inn}}$ 代替 D , 有 $a_{2,3} = b_{-1,-1} = b_{-1,0}^\dagger = 0$. 则有

$$D_0(L_{\pm 1}) = c_{\pm 1,0}I_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1} + c_{\pm 1,\pm 1}I_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0 + e_{\pm 1,0}G_0 \otimes G_{\pm 1} + e_{\pm 1,\pm 1}G_{\pm 1} \otimes G_0,$$

$$D_0(L_{\pm 2}) = c_{\pm 2,0}I_0 \otimes I_{\pm 2} \pm c_{2,1}I_{\pm 1} \otimes I_{\pm 1} + c_{\pm 2,\pm 2}I_{\pm 2} \otimes I_0 + e_{\pm 2,0}G_0 \otimes G_{\pm 2} \pm e_{2,1}G_{\pm 1} \otimes G_{\pm 1} + e_{\pm 2,\pm 2}G_{\pm 2} \otimes G_0.$$

且系数满足以下关系式

$$c_{-1,-1} + c_{-1,0} + c_{1,0} + c_{1,1} = c_{-2,-2} + c_{-2,0} + c_{2,0} + c_{2,2} = 2c_{2,0} + c_{2,1} + c_{-1,0} - 3c_{1,0} = 0,$$

$$2c_{2,2} + c_{2,1} + c_{-1,-1} - 3c_{1,1} = 2c_{-2,0} - c_{2,1} + c_{1,0} - 3c_{-1,0} = 2c_{-2,-2} - c_{2,1} + c_{1,1} - 3c_{-1,-1} = 0.$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_{-1}, I_1] = -I_0$ 上, 有

$$\alpha_{1,i} = \beta_{1,i_1} = \beta_{1,i_2}^\dagger = \gamma_{1,i_3} = f_{1,i_3} = \alpha_{1,1} + 3\alpha_{1,2} = \alpha_{1,0} - 3\alpha_{1,2} = \alpha_{1,-1} + \alpha_{1,2} = 0,$$

$$\forall i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\pm 1, 0, 2\}, \quad i_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{\pm 1, 0\}, \quad i_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 1, 2\}, \quad i_3 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 1\},$$

$$\beta_{1,0} = -2\beta_{1,-1} = -2\beta_{1,1}, \quad \beta_{1,1}^\dagger = -2\beta_{1,0}^\dagger = -2\beta_{1,2}^\dagger, \quad \gamma_{1,0} + \gamma_{1,1} = f_{1,0} + f_{1,1} = 0.$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_1, I_{-1}] = I_0$ 上, 同理有

$$\begin{aligned} D_0(I_{-1}) &= \alpha_{-1,1}(-L_{-2} \otimes L_1 + 3L_{-1} \otimes L_0 - 3L_0 \otimes L_{-1} + L_1 \otimes L_{-2}) \\ &\quad + \beta_{-1,1}(L_{-1} \otimes I_0 - 2L_0 \otimes I_{-1} + L_1 \otimes I_{-2}) \\ &\quad + \beta_{-1,0}^\dagger(I_{-2} \otimes L_1 - 2I_{-1} \otimes L_0 + I_0 \otimes L_{-1}) \\ &\quad + \gamma_{-1,-1}(I_{-1} \otimes I_0 - I_0 \otimes I_{-1}) + f_{-1,-1}(G_{-1} \otimes G_0 - G_0 \otimes G_{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_2, I_{-1}] = I_1$ 上, 有

$$\alpha_{-1,1} = \alpha_{1,2} = \beta_{-1,1} = \beta_{1,1} = \beta_{-1,0}^\dagger = \beta_{1,2}^\dagger = 0, \quad \gamma_{1,0} + \gamma_{-1,-1} = f_{1,0} + f_{-1,-1} = 0.$$

此时, $D_0(I_{\pm 1}) = \gamma_{1,0}(I_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1} - I_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0) + f_{1,0}(G_0 \otimes G_{\pm 1} - G_{\pm 1} \otimes G_0)$.

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_1, G_0] = 0$ 和 $[L_{-1}, G_0] = 0$ 上, 可得

$$D_0(G_0) = v_{0,0}I_0 \otimes G_0 + v_{0,0}^\dagger G_0 \otimes I_0,$$

$$D_0(L_{\pm 1}) = c_{\pm 1,0}I_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1} + c_{\pm 1,\pm 1}I_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0.$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[I_{-1}, G_1] = 0$ 和 $[I_1, G_{-1}] = 0$ 上, 分别有以下系数关系式

$$\mu_{1,1} = \mu_{1,-1}^\dagger = -\mu_{1,2} = -\mu_{1,0}^\dagger = f_{1,0}, \quad \mu_{1,i_1} = \mu_{1,i_2}^\dagger = 0, \quad \forall i_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{1, 2\}, \quad i_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1, 0\},$$

$$\mu_{-1,-2} = \mu_{1,0}^\dagger = -\mu_{-1,-1} = -\mu_{1,1}^\dagger = f_{1,0}, \quad \mu_{-1,i_3} = \mu_{1,i_4}^\dagger = 0, \quad \forall i_3 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-2, -1\}, \quad i_4 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 1\}.$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_1, G_{-1}] = G_0$ 和 $[L_{-1}, G_1] = -G_0$ 上, 我们可以推导出

$$f_{1,0} = v_{1,i_1} = v_{1,i_1}^\dagger = v_{1,1} + v_{1,0} - v_{0,0} = v_{1,1}^\dagger + v_{1,0}^\dagger - v_{0,0}^\dagger = 0, \quad \forall i_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 1\},$$

$$v_{-1,i_2} = v_{-1,i_2}^\dagger = v_{-1,-1} + v_{-1,0} - v_{0,0} = v_{-1,-1}^\dagger + v_{-1,0}^\dagger - v_{0,0}^\dagger = 0, \quad \forall i_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1, 0\}.$$

且有 $D_0(I_{\pm 1}) = \gamma_{1,0}(I_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1} - I_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0)$ 。

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_2, G_{-1}] = G_1$ 和 $[L_{-2}, G_1] = -G_{-1}$ 上, 可得 $e_{2,0} = e_{2,1} = e_{2,2} = 0$,

从而有 $D_0(L_{\pm 2}) = c_{\pm 2,0}I_0 \otimes I_{\pm 2} \pm c_{2,1}I_{\pm 1} \otimes I_{\pm 1} + c_{\pm 2,\pm 2}I_{\pm 2} \otimes I_0$ 。

将 D_0 作用在 $[G_{-1}, G_1] = I_0$ 上, 有

$$D_0(G_0) = v_{0,0}(I_0 \otimes G_0 - G_0 \otimes I_0),$$

$$D_0(G_{\pm 1}) = v_{1,0}(I_0 \otimes G_{\pm 1} - G_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0) + v_{1,1}(I_{\pm 1} \otimes G_0 - G_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1}).$$

且满足 $v_{0,0} = v_{1,0} + v_{1,1}$, $\gamma_{1,0} = 2v_{1,0}$ 。

根据以下记法: $c_{1,1} = \lambda$, $c_{2,0} = \eta$, $c_{2,1} = \kappa$, $c_{2,2} = \rho$, $v_{1,0} = \nu$, $v_{1,1} = \nu'$, 利用数学归纳法, 并考虑 (1.1) 中所有的李括号可得

$$D_0(L_0) \equiv 0 \equiv D_0(I_0), \quad D_0(I_n) = 2\nu(I_0 \otimes I_n - I_n \otimes I_0),$$

$$D_0(L_n) = ((2-n)\lambda + (n-1)\eta)I_n \otimes I_0 + \left((n-2)\lambda + \frac{2-n}{2}\eta + \frac{n}{2}\rho \right) I_0 \otimes I_n,$$

$$D_0(G_m) = \nu(I_0 \otimes G_m - G_m \otimes I_0) + \nu'(I_m \otimes G_0 - G_0 \otimes I_m), \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^*, \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

断言 4: 当 $D_0 \in \text{Der}^1(\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{V})$ 时, 用 $D_0 - u_{\text{inn}}$ ($u \in \mathcal{V}_0$) 代替 D_0 , 我们可假设 $D_0(\mathcal{L}) = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})$ 。

证明: 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $D_0(L_n)$, $D_0(I_n)$ 和 $D_0(G_n)$ 如下所示

$$D_0(L_n) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (a_{n,i}L_i \otimes G_{n-i} + a_{n,i}^\dagger G_i \otimes L_{n-i} + b_{n,i}I_i \otimes G_{n-i} + b_{n,i}^\dagger G_i \otimes I_{n-i}),$$

$$D_0(I_n) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\alpha_{n,i}L_i \otimes G_{n-i} + \alpha_{n,i}^\dagger G_i \otimes L_{n-i} + \beta_{n,i}I_i \otimes G_{n-i} + \beta_{n,i}^\dagger G_i \otimes I_{n-i}),$$

$$D_0(G_n) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} (\mu_{n,i}L_i \otimes L_{n-i} + \nu_{n,i}L_i \otimes I_{n-i} + \nu_{n,i}^\dagger I_i \otimes L_{n-i} + \omega_{n,i}I_i \otimes I_{n-i} + \lambda_{n,i}G_i \otimes G_{n-i}),$$

其中, 所有张量积的系数都在复数域 \mathbb{C} 中, 且它们的和是有限的。对于 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$, 下列恒等式成立,

$$L_1 \cdot (L_n \otimes G_{-n}) = (1-n)L_{n+1} \otimes G_{-n} + nL_n \otimes G_{-n-1}, \quad L_1 \cdot (I_n \otimes G_{-n}) = -nI_{n+1} \otimes G_{-n} + nI_n \otimes G_{-n-1},$$

$$L_1 \cdot (G_n \otimes L_{-n}) = -nG_{n+1} \otimes L_{-n} + (n+1)G_n \otimes L_{-n-1}, \quad L_1 \cdot (G_n \otimes I_{-n}) = -nG_{n+1} \otimes I_{-n} + nG_n \otimes I_{-n-1}.$$

用 $D_0 - u_{\text{inn}}$ 代替 D_0 , 其中 u 是 $L_p \otimes G_{-p}$, $G_p \otimes L_{-p}$, $I_p \otimes G_{-p}$ 和 $G_p \otimes I_{-p}$ 的适当的线性组合, $\forall p \in \mathbb{Z}$, 假设对于任意 $i \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 2\}$, $j \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{-1, 1\}$ 和 $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0, 1\}$, 有 $a_{1,i} = a_{1,i}^\dagger = b_{1,k} = b_{1,k}^\dagger = 0$ 。则 $D_0(L_1)$ 可写成

$$D_0(L_1) = a_{1,0}L_0 \otimes G_1 + a_{1,2}L_2 \otimes G_{-1} + a_{1,-1}^\dagger G_{-1} \otimes L_2 + a_{1,1}^\dagger G_1 \otimes L_0 + b_{1,0}I_0 \otimes G_1 + b_{1,1}I_1 \otimes G_0 + b_{1,0}^\dagger G_0 \otimes I_1 + b_{1,1}^\dagger G_1 \otimes I_0.$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_{-1}, L_1] = -2L_0$ 上, 记 $u_1 = -L_0 \otimes G_0 + L_1 \otimes G_{-1}$, $u_2 = G_{-1} \otimes L_1 - L_0 \otimes G_0$, 用 $D_0 - a_{-1,-1}(u_1)_{\text{inn}} - a_{-1,0}^\dagger(u_2)_{\text{inn}}$ 代替 D , 可得

$$D_0(L_{\pm 1}) = b_{\pm 1,0}I_0 \otimes G_{\pm 1} + b_{\pm 1,\pm 1}I_{\pm 1} \otimes G_0 + b_{\pm 1,0}^\dagger G_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1} + b_{\pm 1,\pm 1}^\dagger G_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0.$$

将 D_0 依次作用在 $[L_{-2}, L_1] = -3L_{-1}$, $[L_{-1}, L_2] = -3L_1$ 和 $[L_{-2}, L_2] = -4L_0$ 上, 我们可以推导出 $D_0(L_{\pm 2})$ 如下

$$D_0(L_{\pm 2}) = b_{\pm 2,0}I_0 \otimes G_{\pm 2} \pm b_{2,1}I_{\pm 1} \otimes G_{\pm 1} + b_{\pm 2,\pm 2}I_{\pm 2} \otimes G_0 \\ + b_{\pm 2,0}^\dagger G_0 \otimes I_{\pm 2} \pm b_{2,1}^\dagger G_{\pm 1} \otimes I_{\pm 1} + b_{\pm 2,\pm 2}^\dagger G_{\pm 2} \otimes I_0.$$

且系数满足以下关系

$$2b_{2,0}^\dagger + b_{2,1}^\dagger + b_{-1,0}^\dagger - 3b_{1,0}^\dagger = 2b_{2,2}^\dagger + b_{2,1}^\dagger + b_{-1,-1}^\dagger - 3b_{1,1}^\dagger = 0, \quad (3.6)$$

$$2b_{2,0} + b_{2,1} + b_{-1,1} - 3b_{1,0} = 2b_{2,2} + b_{2,1} + b_{-1,-1} - 3b_{1,1} = 2b_{-2,0}^\dagger - b_{2,1}^\dagger + b_{1,0}^\dagger - 3b_{-1,0}^\dagger = 0 \quad (3.7)$$

$$2b_{-2,-2} - b_{2,1} + b_{1,1} - 3b_{-1,-1} = 2b_{-2,0} - b_{2,1} + b_{1,0} - 3b_{-1,0} = 2b_{-2,-2}^\dagger - b_{2,1}^\dagger + b_{1,1}^\dagger - 3b_{-1,-1}^\dagger = 0. \quad (3.8)$$

将 D_0 依次作用在 $[L_{-1}, I_1] = -I_0$, $[L_1, I_{-1}] = I_0$ 和 $[L_2, I_{-1}] = I_1$ 上, 我们可将 $D_0(I_{\pm 1})$ 化简为

$$D_0(I_{\pm 1}) = \beta_{1,0}(I_0 \otimes G_{\pm 1} - I_{\pm 1} \otimes G_0) + \beta_{1,0}^\dagger(G_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1} - G_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0).$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_{\pm 1}, G_0] = 0$ 和 $[I_{-1}, G_0] = 0$ 上, 可得

$$D_0(G_0) = \omega_{0,0}I_0 \otimes I_0 + \lambda_{0,0}G_0 \otimes G_0.$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[L_{\pm 1}, G_{\pm 1}] = \pm G_0$ 和 $[L_2, G_{-1}] = G_1$ 上, 再结合(3.6)~(3.8), 可以推导出

$$D_0(L_{\pm 1}) = D_0(L_{\pm 2}) = D_0(G_0) = 0,$$

$$D_0(G_{\pm 1}) = \omega_{1,0}(I_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1} - I_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0) + \lambda_{1,0}(G_0 \otimes G_{\pm 1} - G_{\pm 1} \otimes G_0).$$

将 D_0 作用在 $[I_{-1}, G_1] = 0$ 上, 有 $D_0(I_{\pm 1}) = 0$ 。

将 D_0 作用在 $[G_{-1}, G_1] = I_0$ 上, 有 $D_0(G_{\pm 1}) = \omega_{1,0}(I_0 \otimes I_{\pm 1} - I_{\pm 1} \otimes I_0)$ 。

根据以下记法: $\omega_{1,0} = \omega$, 利用数学归纳法, 并考虑(1.1)所有李括号可推导出

$$D_0(G_0) = D_0(L_m) = D_0(I_m) = 0, \quad D_0(G_n) = \omega(I_0 \otimes I_n - I_n \otimes I_0), \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^*.$$

则定理 3.1 最终由归纳法 $\mathcal{D} = D_0$ 可证得。

设 $(\mathcal{L}, [\cdot, \cdot], \Delta)$ 是 \mathcal{L} 上的超李双代数结构。由定理 3.1 得, 在(2.6)中提到对某个 $r \in \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}$, 有 $\Delta = \Delta_r$ 当且仅当 $\lambda = \eta = \rho = \omega = \nu = \nu' = 0$ 。结合 $\text{Im} \Delta \subset \text{Im}(1 - \tau)$ 和引理 3.2, 可以推导出对某个 $c \in \mathbb{C}$, 有 $r - cI_0 \otimes I_0 \in \text{Im}(1 - \tau)$, 则引理 3.1 得出 $\mathbf{c}(r) \in \mathbb{C}I_0 \otimes I_0$ 。因此, $(\mathcal{L}, [\cdot, \cdot], \Delta)$ 是一个三角余边缘的超李双代数当且仅当 $\lambda = \eta = \rho = \omega = \nu = \nu' = 0$ 。故定理 3.2 得证。

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