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李代数是重要的非结合代数, 对于代数结构的刻划, 使用较多的是算子李代数结构, 这也是李代数理论的重要组成部分. 本文针对顶点算子代数的研究, 提出一种基于算子李代数的子代数结构, 由 $L_1[\sigma]$ 、 $L_2[\sigma]$ 两类子代数构造算子李代数 $g(G,M)[\sigma]$, 论述了向量空间的生成, 并根据两类子代数的定理与结构证明, 为顶点算子代数的研究工作提供理论基础.

李代数; 代数结构; 算子李代数; 子代数

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Study on the Sub-algebra Structure Based on Operator Lie Algebra

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Abstract:The Lie algebra is important non-associative algebra, its algebraic structure to be used more is the operator Lie algebra, it is an important part of the theory of lie algebra. According to the research of vertex operator algebra, this paper put forward a kind of sub-algebra structure based on operator Lie algebra structure, $L_1[\sigma]$ 、 $L_2[\sigma]$ two kinds of sub-algebra structure made of operator Lie algebra $g(G,M)[\sigma]$ to discuss the generation of vector space and take the theorem and structure of two classes of sub-algebra as the proof to provide the theoretical basis for the research work of vertex operator algebra.

Keywords: Lie algebra; algebraic structure; operator lie algebra; sub-algebra

作为非结合代数的重要理论, 李代数被广泛研究及应用, 而算子构成的李代数, 则是该领域使用较多的代数结构, 因此对算子李代数的代数结构进行探讨研究, 有着一定的实践意义. 当前研究较多的算子李代数结构是 $g(G,M)$ 与 $g(G,M)[\sigma]$, 例如 Andrea、Ando 等人使用算子李代数 $g(G,M)$ 对无扭量子环面李代数进行刻划^[1,2], Gordina 等人使用算子李代数 $g(G,M)$ 刻划了部分无限维李代数的顶点算子^[3], 也有学者对算子李代数 $g(G,M)[\sigma]$ 进行构造^[4,5]. 此次研究提出了基于算子李代数 $g(G,M)[\sigma]$ 的子代数构造, 分别为 $L_1[\sigma]$ 和 $L_2[\sigma]$ 两类子代数, 并采用实例深入探讨了算子李代数 $g(G,M)[\sigma]$ 的子代数结构, 从而为顶点算子代数的研究工作提供理论基础.

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向量空间的计算是研究顶点算子代数的基本步骤, 此处假设 M 为一个正整数集, C^∞ 的允许子群为 G , 顶点算子代数的向量空间为 V , 根据李代数理论, 可得以下方程:

$$X_{ij}^\sigma(a, b, z) = X_{ij}^\sigma(a^{-1}b, a, z) = \sum_{k \in z} x_{ij}(k, a, b)z^{-k-1} \quad (1)$$

式 (1) 中, $a, b \in G, i, j \in M$, 形式变量为 z , $x_{ij}(k, a, b) \in \text{End}V$.

设顶点算子代数的向量空间为算子李代数 $g(G,M)[\sigma]$, 该向量空间由 1 和顶点算子的系数构成, 其中顶点算子的系数表达式为: $X_{ij}^\sigma(a, b, z)$, $1 \leq i, j \leq M, a, b \in G$, 根据文献 X 可知, 算子李代数结构之一为 $g(G,M)[\sigma]$.

若 $a_1 a_2 \neq b_1 b_2$, 可以得出下式:

$$\begin{aligned} [X_{ij}^\sigma(a_1, b_1, z_1), X_{kl}^\sigma(a_2, b_2, z_2)] &= (b_1 z_1)^{-1} X_{il}^\sigma(a_1, \frac{b_1 b_2}{a_2}, z_1) \delta_{jk} \delta(\frac{a_2 z_2}{b_1 z_1}) \\ &- (b_2 z_2)^{-1} X_{kj}^\sigma(a_2, \frac{b_1 b_2}{a_1}, z_2) \delta_{il} \delta(\frac{a_1 z_1}{b_2 z_2}) + \frac{a_1 a_2 + 2(a_1 a_2 b_1 b_2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - b_1 b_2}{2(a_1 a_2 - b_1 b_2) a_1 a_2} (z_2 z_2)^{-1} \delta_{il} \delta_{jk} \left[\delta(\frac{a_2 z_2}{b_1 z_1}) - \delta(\frac{a_1 z_1}{b_1 z_2}) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

若 $a_1 a_2 = b_1 b_2$, 可以得出下式:

$$\begin{aligned} [X_{ij}^\sigma(a_1, b_1, z_1), X_{kl}^\sigma(a_2, b_2, z_2)] &= (b_1 z_1)^{-1} X_{il}^\sigma(a_1, \frac{b_1 b_2}{a_2}, z_1) \delta_{jk} \delta(\frac{a_2 z_2}{b_1 z_1}) \\ &- (b_2 z_2)^{-1} X_{kj}^\sigma(a_2, \frac{b_1 b_2}{a_1}, z_2) \delta_{il} \delta(\frac{a_1 z_1}{b_2 z_2}) + \delta_{il} \delta_{jk} (z_1 z_2)^{-1} a_1^{-1} a_2^{-1} (D \delta)(\frac{a_2 z_2}{b_1 z_1}) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

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当 $M, N(\geq 2)$ 为整数时, $G = \langle \zeta, q \rangle$ 为 C^* 的允许子群, 其生成条件有 2 个: (1) 非单位根 $q (\neq 0)$; (2) N 次本原单位根 ζ . 文献 X 对算子李代数 $g(G, M)[\sigma]$ 的代数结构进行了深入讨论, 此次研究基于前人的理论, 提出 $g(G, M)[\sigma]$ 子代数的结构推断.

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取 $a, b \in G = \langle \zeta, q \rangle$, 设: $Y^\sigma = (a, b, z) = \sum_{k=1}^M X_{kk}^\sigma(a, b, z)$ (4)

式 (4) 也可记为: $Y^\sigma = (a, b, z) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} (m, a, b) z^{-m-1}$

定义 1: 根据 $Y^\sigma = (a, b, z), a, b \in G$ 的系数生成的算子李代数 $g(G, M)[\sigma]$ 的子代数称为 $L_1[\sigma]$.

定理 1: 子代数 $L_1[\sigma]$ 的代数结构如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\overline{Y^\sigma}(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1), \overline{Y^\sigma}(\xi^{j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^s, z_2) \right] &= (q^r z_1)^{-1} \overline{Y^\sigma}(\xi^{i+j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, \xi^j z_1) \delta\left(\frac{\xi^i z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) \\ &+ (z_1 z_2)^{-1} \overline{\delta_{i+j}}, 0, \delta_{r+s}, 0 M(D\delta)\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

证明: 由以下公式推导: $Y^\sigma(\xi^i q^r, \xi^j q^s, z) = Y^\sigma(\xi^{i-j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{s-r}, \xi^{j+1}q^r z)$

则算子李代数 $g(G, M)[\sigma]$ 的子代数 $L_1[\sigma]$ 是由顶点算子代数的系数生成的, 系数表达式为:

$$Y^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z), r \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq i \leq N-1$$

由式 (1) 和式 (2) 可知:

(1) 若 $r+s \neq 0$, 或者 $i+j \neq 0 \pmod N$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[Y^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1), Y^\sigma(\xi^{j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^s, z_2) \right] &= \sum_{k=1}^M \left[X_{kk}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1), X_{kk}^\sigma(\xi^{j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^s, z_2) \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^M \left[\xi q^{-r} z_1^{-1} X_{kk}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1-j}q^{r+s}, z_1) \delta\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) - X_{kk}^\sigma(\xi^{j-1}, \xi^{-i-1}q^{r+s}, z_2) \xi q^{-s} z_2^{-1} \delta\left(\frac{\xi^i z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) + \frac{\xi^{i+j} + 2\xi^{\frac{i+j}{2}} q^{\frac{r+s}{2}} - q^{r+s}}{2(\xi^{i+j} - q^{r+s}) \xi^{i+j-2} z_1 z_2} \left(\delta\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) - \delta\left(\frac{\xi^i z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) \right) \right] \\ &= \xi q^{-r} z_1^{-1} Y^\sigma(\xi^{i+j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, z_1) \delta\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) - Y^\sigma(\xi^{i+j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, \xi^{-i} z_2) \xi q^{-s} z_2^{-1} \delta\left(\frac{\xi^i z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) \\ &+ M \frac{\xi^{i+j} + 2\xi^{\frac{i+j}{2}} q^{\frac{r+s}{2}} - q^{r+s}}{2(\xi^{i+j} - q^{r+s}) \xi^{i+j-2} z_1 z_2} \left[\delta\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) - \delta\left(\frac{\xi^i z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) \right] \end{aligned}$$

(2) 若 $r+s=0$, 且 $i+j = 0 \pmod N$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[Y^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1), Y^\sigma(\xi^{j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^s, z_2) \right] &= \sum_{k=1}^M \left[X_{kk}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1), X_{kk}^\sigma(\xi^{j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^s, z_2) \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^M \left[\xi q^{-r} z_1^{-1} X_{kk}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1-j}q^{r+s}, z_1) \delta\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) - X_{kk}^\sigma(\xi^{j-1}, \xi^{-i-1}q^{r+s}, z_2) \xi q^{-s} z_2^{-1} \delta\left(\frac{\xi^i z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\xi^{i+j-2} z_1 z_2)^{-1} (D\delta)\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) \right] \\ &= \xi q^{-r} z_1^{-1} Y^\sigma(\xi^{i+j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, z_1) \delta\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) - Y^\sigma(\xi^{i+j-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, \xi^{-i} z_2) \xi q^{-s} z_2^{-1} \delta\left(\frac{\xi^i z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) \\ &+ M (\xi^{i+j-2} z_1 z_2)^{-1} (D\delta)\left(\frac{\xi^j z_2}{q^r z_1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

根据以上推算, 设:

$$\overline{Y^\sigma}(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1) = \begin{cases} \xi^{i-1} q^r Y^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1) + M \frac{\xi^i q^r + 2\xi^{\frac{i}{2}} q^{\frac{3}{2}r} - q^{2r}}{2z(\xi^i - q^r)} & \text{if } i \neq 0 \text{ and } r \neq 0 \\ \xi^{-1} Y^\sigma(\xi^{-1}, \xi^{-1}, z) & \text{if } i = 0 \text{ and } r = 0 \end{cases}$$

由此可知, 定理 1 成立.

设 $g(\langle q \rangle, M)[\sigma] = \text{span}\{1 \text{ and } x_{ij}(m, 1, q^r) | m, r \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq i, j \leq M\}$

定义 2: $L_2[\sigma] = \text{span}\{1, x_{ij}(Nm, 1, q^r) | m, r \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq i, j \leq M\}$

定理 2: $L_2[\sigma]$ 作为算子李代数 $g(\langle q \rangle, M)[\sigma]$ 的子代数, 并且与算子李代数 $g(\langle q \rangle, M)[\sigma]$ 同构, 根据相同结构的映射:

$$x_{ij}(m, 1, q^r) \rightarrow x_{ij}(Nm, 1, q^r), 1 \rightarrow N$$

定理 3: 设 $m, n, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}, i \neq 0 \pmod N, 1 \leq k \neq l \leq M$, 可得出下式:

$$[y(m, \xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r), x_{kl}(Nm, 1, q^s)] = (q^{rNn} - q^{sm})x_{kl}(m + Nn, \xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s})$$

证明: 由式 (1) 和式 (2) 可知:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [Y^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1), X_{kk}^\sigma(1, q^s, z_2)] = \left[\sum_{k=1}^M X_{ij}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r, z_1), X_{kl}^\sigma(1, q^s, z_2) \right] \\
& = \sum_{j=1}^M \left\{ \xi q^{-r} z_1^{-1} X_{jl}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, z_1) \delta_{jk} \delta\left(\frac{z_2}{\xi^{-1}q^r z_1}\right) - (q^s z_2)^{-1} X_{kl}^\sigma(1, \xi^{-i}q^{r+s}, z_2) \delta\left(\frac{\xi^{i-1}z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) \right\} \\
& = \xi q^{-r} z_1^{-1} X_{kl}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, z_1) \delta\left(\frac{z_2}{\xi^{-1}q^{r+s} z_1}\right) - (q^s z_2)^{-1} X_{kl}^\sigma(1, \xi^{-i}q^{r+s}, z_2) \delta\left(\frac{\xi^{i-1}z_1}{q^s z_2}\right) \\
& = \xi (q^r z_1)^{-1} X_{kl}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, z_1) \delta\left(\frac{z_2}{\xi^{-1}q^r z_1}\right) - \xi^{1-i} z_1^{-1} X_{jl}^\sigma(\xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s}, z_1) \delta\left(\frac{\xi^{i-1}z_1}{q^s z_2}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

所以: $[y(m, \xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^r), x_{kl}(n, 1, q^s)] = \xi^{-n} (q^{rn} - q^{sm}) x_{kl}(m + n, \xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}q^{r+s})$

根据以上推断, 定理 3 成立, 令:

$$g_1[\sigma] = \text{span}\{1, y(m, \xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}) | m \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq i \leq N-1\}$$

$$g_2[\sigma] = \text{span}\{1, x_{ij}(Nm, 1, 1) | m \in \mathbb{Z}, 1 \leq i, j \leq M\}$$

则: $g_1[\sigma] \in L_i[\sigma] \in g(\langle \xi, q \rangle, M)[\sigma], i=1, 2$

定理 4: 算子李代数 $g(\langle \xi, q \rangle, M)[\sigma]$ 的子代数 $g_1[\sigma]$ 和 $g_2[\sigma]$ 分别表示 level M、level N 的扭仿射李代数 $\hat{gl}_N(C)[\sigma]$ 和 $\hat{gl}_M(C)[\sigma]$.

证明: 令:

$$\varphi_1: F^i E^k \oplus t_0^{\frac{1}{2}+k} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \xi^{i-1} y(k, \xi^{i-1}, \xi^{-1}) + M \delta_{ko} \frac{\xi^i + 2\xi^{\frac{i}{2}} - 1}{2\xi^i - 1} & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq N-1 \\ \xi^{-1} Y(k, \xi^{-1}, \xi^{-1}) & \text{if } i = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$c_0 \rightarrow \frac{M}{N}$$

$$\varphi_2: E_{ij} \oplus t_0^{\frac{1}{2}+k} \rightarrow x_{ij}(N_k, 1, 1) \quad 1 \leq i, \quad j \leq M$$

$$c_0 \rightarrow N$$

根据文献 6 的推论 1,2^[6], 可知定理 4 成立.

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