

Lie-Yamaguti 代数的相对微分算子*

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提要 本文研究 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的相对微分算子. 首先给出 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上相对微分算子的概念并给出等价刻画. 随后, 引入 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上相对微分算子的上同调. 最后, 讨论 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上相对微分算子的无穷小形变.

关键词 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 相对微分算子, 上同调, 形变

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§1 引 言

为了研究 Lie 代数的非阿贝尔扩张, 文 [1] 引入了 Lie 代数上交叉同态的概念, 它也被用于研究 Cartan 型 Lie 代数 [2] 的表示. 最近, 交叉同态也称为相对微分算子或关于伴随表示的 1 权微分算子 [3–5]. 其后, 文 [6] 引入了相对微分李代数的上同调, 并研究了相对微分李代数一些性质. 进一步, 文 [7] 引入了 3-李代数上交叉同态的上同调与形变. 文 [8] 研究了 Hopf 代数的交叉同态和微分 Hopf 代数的 Cartier-Kostant-Milnor-Moore 定理.

作为 Lie 代数和李三系的推广, Lie-Yamaguti 代数的概念可以追溯到 Nomizu^[9] 关于齐次空间上不变仿射连通的研究, 以及 Yamaguti^[10] 对一般李三系和李三代数的工作. 20 世纪 50 年代至 60 年代, 文 [11–12] 引入了它的表示并建立了上同调理论. 后来直到 21 世纪, Kinyon 和 Weinstein^[13] 在研究 Courant 代数体时, 才将其重新命名为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数. 近年, Lie-Yamaguti 代数的进一步研究见文 [14–19]. 本文主要将 Lie 代数上相对微分算子^[1,6] 的概念推广到 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上, 并研究 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上相对微分算子的上同调与形变.

本文中所有向量空间和线性映射均在特征为 0 的域 \mathbb{K} 上.

§2 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的相对微分算子

定义 2.1^[13] 设 L 为 向量空间, $[\cdot, \cdot]$ 和 $\{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}$ 分别是 L 上的二元和三元线性运算, 对于任意 $a, b, c, s, t, m \in L$, 满足下列等式:

$$[a, b] = -[b, a], \quad (2.1)$$

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$$\{a, b, c\} = -\{b, a, c\}, \quad (2.2)$$

$$[[a, b], c] + [[b, c], a] + [[c, a], b] + \{a, b, c\} + \{b, c, a\} + \{c, a, b\} = 0, \quad (2.3)$$

$$\{[a, b], c, s\} + \{[b, c], a, s\} + \{[c, a], b, s\} = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

$$\{a, b, [s, t]\} = \{[a, b, s], t\} + [s, \{a, b, t\}], \quad (2.5)$$

$$\{a, b, \{s, t, m\}\} = \{\{a, b, s\}, t, m\} + \{s, \{a, b, t\}, m\} + \{s, t, \{a, b, m\}\}, \quad (2.6)$$

则称 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数.

Lie-Yamaguti 代数的同态 $\psi : (L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}) \rightarrow (L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 是线性映射, 且满足 $\psi([a, b]) = [\psi(a), \psi(b)]'$, $\psi(\{a, b, c\}) = \{\psi(a), \psi(b), \psi(c)\}'$, $\forall a, b, c \in L$.

定义 2.2^[12] 设 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, V 为向量空间. 如果线性映射 $\rho : L \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$ 和双线性映射 $\theta : \wedge^2 L \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(V)$, 对任意 $x, y, z, s, t \in L$ 满足下列等式:

$$\theta([x, y], z) - \theta(x, z)\rho(y) + \theta(y, z)\rho(x) = 0, \quad (2.7)$$

$$D(x, y)\rho(z) - \rho(z)D(x, y) - \rho(\{x, y, z\}) = 0, \quad (2.8)$$

$$\theta(x, [y, z]) - \rho(y)\theta(x, z) + \rho(z)\theta(x, y) = 0, \quad (2.9)$$

$$\theta(s, t)D(x, y) - D(x, y)\theta(s, t) + \theta(\{x, y, s\}, t) + \theta(s, \{x, y, t\}) = 0, \quad (2.10)$$

$$\theta(x, \{y, z, s\}) - \theta(z, s)\theta(x, y) + \theta(y, s)\theta(x, z) - D(y, z)\theta(x, s) = 0, \quad (2.11)$$

其中 $D(x, y) = \theta(y, x) - \theta(x, y) - \rho[x, y] + \rho(x)\rho(y) - \rho(y)\rho(x)$, 则称 $(V; \rho, \theta)$ 是 L 的一个表示. 此时, V 也称为 L -模.

由等式 (2.7)–(2.11) 可得下面等式

$$D([x, y], z) + D([y, z], x) + D([z, x], y) = 0. \quad (2.12)$$

设 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数. 如果对于给定 $a_1, a_2 \in L$, 定义线性映射 $\text{ad} : L \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(L)$ 和双线性映射 $\mathcal{R} : \wedge^2 L \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(L)$ 为

$$\text{ad}(a_1)(a_3) := [a_1, a_3], \quad \mathcal{R}(a_1, a_2)(a_3) := \{a_3, a_1, a_2\}, \quad \forall a_3 \in L,$$

则 (ad, \mathcal{R}) 是 L 在自身上的一个表示. 此外 $\mathcal{L}(a_1, a_2) = \mathcal{R}(a_2, a_1) - \mathcal{R}(a_1, a_2) + [\text{ad}(a_1), \text{ad}(a_2)] - \text{ad}([a_1, a_2])$, 由等式 (2.3), $\mathcal{L}(a_1, a_2)(a_3) = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$. 此时, $(L; \text{ad}, \mathcal{R})$ 称为 L 的伴随表示.

定义 2.3 设 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 并定义 L 的子空间 $C(L)$ 为

$$C(L) := \{x \in L \mid [x, y] = 0, \{x, y, z\} = 0, \forall y, z \in L\}.$$

则称 $C(L)$ 是 L 的中心.

定义 2.4 设 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 和 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 为两个 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, $(L'; \rho, \theta)$ 是 L 的表示. 如果对任意 $x, y, z \in L, u, v, w \in L'$, 有

$$\rho(x)u, \theta(x, y)u \in C(L), \quad (2.13)$$

$$\rho(x)[u, v]' = 0, \quad \rho(x)\{u, v, w\}' = 0, \quad \theta(x, y)[u, v]' = 0, \quad \theta(x, y)\{u, v, w\}' = 0, \quad (2.14)$$

则 (ρ, θ) 称为 L 在 L' 的一个作用, 记为 $(L, L'; \rho, \theta)$.

由等式 (2.13) 和 (2.14) 可得

$$D(x, y)u \in C(L), \quad D(x, y)[u, v]' = 0, \quad D(x, y)\{u, v, w\}' = 0. \quad (2.15)$$

命题 2.1 设 $\rho : L \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(L')$, $\theta : L \otimes L \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(L')$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 在另一个 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 的一个作用. 则 $L \times L' := (L \oplus L', [\cdot, \cdot]_{\times}, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_{\times})$ 是 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 其中对任意 $a, b, c \in L, u, v, w \in L'$, 运算 $[\cdot, \cdot]_{\times}, \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}_{\times}$ 定义如下:

$$[a + u, b + v]_{\times} := [a, b] + \rho(a)v - \rho(b)u + [u, v]', \quad (2.16)$$

$$\{a + u, b + v, c + w\}_{\times} := \{a, b, c\} + D(a, b)w + \theta(b, c)u - \theta(a, c)v + \{u, v, w\}'. \quad (2.17)$$

Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $L \times L'$ 称为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 L 与 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 L' 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的半直积.

定义 2.5 设 (ρ, θ) 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 在 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 的一个作用. 如果线性映射 $H : L \rightarrow L'$, 对任意的 $x, y, z \in L$ 满足

$$H[x, y] = \rho(x)(Hy) - \rho(y)(Hx) + [Hx, Hy]', \quad (2.18)$$

$$H\{x, y, z\} = D(x, y)(Hz) + \theta(y, z)(Hx) - \theta(x, z)(Hy) + \{Hx, Hy, Hz\}', \quad (2.19)$$

则称 H 为关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的相对微分算子. 进一步, $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}, H)$ 称为相对微分 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 简记为 (L, H) .

注 2.1 (i) 如果 L 在 L' 的作用 $\rho = 0, \theta = 0$, 则 L 到 L' 的相对微分算子 H 是 L 到 L' 的 Lie-Yamaguti 代数同态.

(ii) L 到 L 的关于伴随作用 (ad, \mathcal{R}) 的相对微分算子是 1 权微分算子. 详见文 [3-4].

命题 2.2 设 (ρ, θ) 为 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 在 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 的一个作用, 则线性映射 H 是 L 到 L' 的相对微分算子当且仅当 $\phi_H : L \rightarrow L \times L', x \mapsto x + Hx$ 是 Lie-Yamaguti 代数同态.

证 对任意 $x, y, z \in L$, 我们有

$$\phi_H[x, y] = [x, y] + H[x, y],$$

$$[\phi_H(x), \phi_H(y)]_{\times} = [x, y] + \rho(x)(Hy) - \rho(y)(Hx) + [Hx, Hy]',$$

$$\phi_H\{x, y, z\} = \{x, y, z\} + H\{x, y, z\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\phi_H(x), \phi_H(y), \phi_H(z)\}_{\times} &= \{x, y, z\} + D(x, y)(Hz) + \theta(y, z)(Hx) \\ &\quad - \theta(x, z)(Hy) + \{Hx, Hy, Hz\}'. \end{aligned}$$

因此, H 是 L 到 L' 的相对微分算子当且仅当 ϕ_H 为 L 到 $L \times L'$ 的 Lie-Yamaguti 代数同

态. 证毕.

线性映射 H 的图像可以刻画 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上的相对微分算子.

推论 2.1 设 (ρ, θ) 为 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 在 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 的一个作用, 则线性映射 $H : L \rightarrow L'$ 是相对微分算子当且仅当映射 H 的图像 $Gr(H) := \{x + Hx \mid x \in L\}$ 是半直积 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $L \times L'$ 的子代数.

证 由命题 2.2, $Gr(H) = \text{im}(\phi_H)$. 因此, 结论成立. 证毕.

定义 2.6 设 (ρ, θ) 是 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 在 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 的一个作用, $T : L' \rightarrow L$ 是线性映射. 如果对任意 $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}, u, v, w \in L'$, T 满足下列等式:

$$\begin{aligned} [Tu, Tv] &= T(\rho(Tu)v - \rho(Tv)u + \lambda\{u, v\}'), \\ \{Tu, Tv, Tw\} &= T(D(Tu, Tv)w + \theta(Tv, Tw)u - \theta(Tu, Tw)v + \lambda\{u, v, w\}'), \end{aligned}$$

则称 T 是 L' 到 L 的关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的 λ 权相对罗巴算子.

命题 2.3 设 (ρ, θ) 为 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 在 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 的一个作用. 则可逆线性映射 $H : L \rightarrow L'$ 是相对微分算子当且仅当 $H^{-1} : L' \rightarrow L$ 是关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的可逆 1 权相对罗巴算子.

证 设 $H : L \rightarrow L'$ 是可逆相对微分算子, 则对任意 $u, v, w \in L'$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} [H^{-1}u, H^{-1}v] &= H^{-1}(H[H^{-1}u, H^{-1}v]) \\ &= H^{-1}(\rho(H^{-1}u)v - \rho(H^{-1}v)u + \{u, v\}'), \\ \{H^{-1}u, H^{-1}v, H^{-1}w\} &= H^{-1}(H\{H^{-1}u, H^{-1}v, H^{-1}w\}) \\ &= H^{-1}(D(H^{-1}u, H^{-1}v)w + \theta(H^{-1}v, H^{-1}w)u \\ &\quad - \theta(H^{-1}u, H^{-1}w)v + \{u, v, w\}'). \end{aligned}$$

因此, $H^{-1} : L' \rightarrow L$ 是关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的 1 权相对罗巴算子.

反之, 如果 $H^{-1} : L' \rightarrow L$ 是可逆 1 权相对罗巴算子, 对任意 $x, y, z \in L$, 则存在 $u, v, w \in L'$, 使得 $x = H^{-1}(u), y = H^{-1}(v), z = H^{-1}(w)$, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} H[x, y] &= H[H^{-1}(u), H^{-1}(v)] = H(H^{-1}(\rho(H^{-1}(u))(v) - \rho(H^{-1}(v))(u) + \{u, v\}')) \\ &= \rho(x)(Hy) - \rho(y)(Hx) + [Hx, Hy]', \\ H\{x, y, z\} &= H\{H^{-1}u, H^{-1}v, H^{-1}w\} \\ &= H(H^{-1}(D(H^{-1}u, H^{-1}v)w + \theta(H^{-1}v, H^{-1}w)u \\ &\quad - \theta(H^{-1}u, H^{-1}w)v + \{u, v, w\}')) \\ &= D(x, y)(Hz) + \theta(y, z)(Hx) - \theta(x, z)(Hy) + \{Hx, Hy, Hz\}'. \end{aligned}$$

因此, H 是相对微分算子. 证毕.

定义 2.7 设 H^1 和 H^2 是 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 到 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的两个相对微分算子. 如果存在 Lie-Yamaguti 代数自同态 $\psi: L \rightarrow L$ 和 $\psi': L' \rightarrow L'$, 使得 (对任意 $x, y \in L, u \in L'$)

$$\psi'(H^1 x) = H^2(\psi(x)), \quad (2.20)$$

$$\psi'(\rho(x)u) = \rho(\psi(x))\psi'(u), \quad (2.21)$$

$$\psi'(\theta(x, y)u) = \theta(\psi(x), \psi(y))\psi'(u), \quad (2.22)$$

则称序对 (ψ, ψ') 是相对微分算子 H^1 到 H^2 的同态. 特别地, 如果 ψ 和 ψ' 都是可逆的, 则称序对 (ψ, ψ') 是相对微分算子 H^1 到 H^2 的同构.

由等式 (2.22) 可得: $\psi'(D(x, y)u) = D(\psi(x), \psi(y))\psi'(u)$.

命题 2.4 设 H 是 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 到 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的相对微分算子. 如果 $\psi \in \text{End}(L)$ 和 $\psi' \in \text{End}(L')$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数自同态且 ψ' 可逆, 使得等式 (2.21)–(2.22) 成立, 则 $\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi$ 是 L 到 L' 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的相对微分算子.

证 对任意 $x, y, z \in L$, 由等式 (2.21)–(2.22), 有

$$\begin{aligned} & (\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi)[x, y] \\ &= \psi'^{-1}(H[\psi(x), \psi(y)]) \\ &= \psi'^{-1}(\rho(\psi(x))(H(\psi(y))) - \rho(\psi(y))(H(\psi(x))) + [H(\psi(x)), H(\psi(y))])' \\ &= \rho(x)(\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(y)) - \rho(y)(\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(x)) + [\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(x), \psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(y)]', \\ & (\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi)\{x, y, z\} \\ &= \psi'^{-1}(H\{\psi(x), \psi(y), \psi(z)\}) \\ &= \psi'^{-1}(D(\psi(x), \psi(y))(H(\psi(z))) + \theta(\psi(y), \psi(z))(H(\psi(x))) - \theta(\psi(x), \psi(z))(H(\psi(y))) \\ & \quad + \{H(\psi(x)), H(\psi(y)), H(\psi(z))\}') \\ &= D(x, y)(\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(z)) + \theta(y, z)(\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(x)) - \theta(x, z)(\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(y)) \\ & \quad + \{\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(x), \psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(y), \psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi(z)\}'. \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\psi'^{-1} \circ H \circ \psi$ 是相对微分算子. 证毕.

§3 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上相对微分算子的上同调

首先回顾 Lie-Yamaguti 代数的上同调理论^[12]. 设 $(V; \rho, \theta)$ 为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 的表示. $n+1$ -上链空间 $C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V)$ 定义为:

$$\text{当 } n \geq 1, C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) = \text{Hom}(\overbrace{\wedge^2 L \otimes \cdots \otimes \wedge^2 L}^n, V) \times \text{Hom}(\overbrace{\wedge^2 L \otimes \cdots \otimes \wedge^2 L \otimes L}^n, V);$$

$$\text{当 } n = 0, C_{LY}^1(L, V) = \text{Hom}(L, V).$$

当 $n \geq 1$ 时, 对任意 $(f, g) \in C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V)$, $K_i = x_i \wedge y_i \in \wedge^2 L$, $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1)$, $z \in L$, 上边缘算子 $\delta = (\delta^I, \delta^{II}) : C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V) \rightarrow C_{LY}^{n+2}(L, V)$, $(f, g) \mapsto (\delta_I(f, g), \delta_{II}(f, g))$ 为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta^I(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}) \\ &= (-1)^n(\rho(x_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) - \rho(y_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) \\ & \quad - g(K_1, \dots, K_n, [x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}])) + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} D(K_k) f(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}) \\ & \quad + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k f(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, K_{n+1}), \\ & \delta^{II}(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\ &= (-1)^n(\theta(y_{n+1}, z)g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - \theta(x_{n+1}, z)g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1})) \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+1} D(K_k) g(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\ & \quad + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k g(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\ & \quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^k g(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, \{x_k, y_k, z\}), \end{aligned}$$

其中符号 $\widehat{}$ 表示下面的字母被删除.

当 $n = 0$ 时, 对任意 $f \in C_{LY}^1(L, V)$, 上边缘算子 $\delta = (\delta^I, \delta^{II}) : C_{LY}^1(L, V) \rightarrow C_{LY}^2(L, V)$, $f \mapsto (\delta_I(f), \delta_{II}(f))$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^I(f)(x, y) &= \rho(x)f(y) - \rho(y)f(x) - f([x, y]), \\ \delta^{II}(f)(x, y, z) &= D(x, y)f(z) + \theta(y, z)f(x) - \theta(x, z)f(y) - f(\{x, y, z\}), \end{aligned}$$

Yamaguti^[12] 已证明 $\delta \circ \delta = 0$. 因此, $(C_{LY}^\bullet(L, V) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, V), \delta)$ 为上链复形.

引理 3.1 设 H 是 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 到 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的相对微分算子. 定义 $\rho_H : L \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(L')$ 和 $\theta_H : \wedge^2 L \rightarrow \mathfrak{gl}(L')$ 为

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_H(x)u &:= \rho(x)u + [Hx, u]', \\ \theta_H(x, y)u &:= \theta(x, y)u + \{u, Hx, Hy\}', \quad \forall x, y \in L, u \in L', \end{aligned}$$

则 $(L'; \rho_H, \theta_H)$ 是 L 的一个表示.

证 首先, 对任意 $x, y, z, s, t \in L, u \in L'$, 直接计算, 有 $D_H(x, y)u = \theta_H(y, x)u - \theta_H(x, y)u + [\rho_H(x), \rho_H(y)]u - \rho_H[x, y]u = D(x, y)u + \{Hx, Hy, u\}'$. 进一步由等式 (2.1)–(2.19), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & (\theta_H([x, y], z) - \theta_H(x, z)\rho_H(y) + \theta_H(y, z)\rho_H(x))u \\ &= \theta([x, y], z)u + \{u, H[x, y], Hz\}' - \theta(x, z)\rho(y)u - \{\rho(y)u, Hx, Hz\}' - \theta(x, z)[Hy, u]' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \{[Hy, u]', Hx, Hz\}' + \theta(y, z)\rho(x)u + \{\rho(x)u, Hy, Hz\}' \\
& + \theta(y, z)[Hx, u]' + \{[Hx, u]', Hy, Hz\}' \\
& = 0, \\
& (D_H(x, y)\rho_H(z) - \rho_H(z)D_H(x, y) - \rho_H(\{x, y, z\}))u \\
& = D(x, y)\rho(z)u + \{Hx, Hy, \rho(z)u\}' + D(x, y)[Hz, u]' + \{Hx, Hy, [Hz, u]'\}' \\
& \quad - \rho(z)D(x, y)u - [Hz, D(x, y)u]' - \rho(z)\{Hx, Hy, u\}' - [Hz, \{Hx, Hy, u\}']' \\
& \quad - \rho(\{x, y, z\})u - [H\{x, y, z\}, u]' \\
& = 0, \\
& (\theta_H(x, [y, z]) - \rho_H(y)\theta_H(x, z) + \rho_H(z)\theta_H(x, y))u \\
& = \theta(x, [y, z])u + \{u, Hx, H[y, z]\}' - \rho(y)\theta(x, z)u - [Hy, \theta(x, z)u]' - \rho(y)\{u, Hx, Hz\}' \\
& \quad - [Hy, \{u, Hx, Hz\}']' + \rho(z)\theta(x, y)u + [Hz, \theta(x, y)u]' \\
& \quad + \rho(z)\{u, Hx, Hy\}' + [Hz, \{u, Hx, Hy\}']' \\
& = 0, \\
& (\theta_H(s, t)D_H(x, y) - D_H(x, y)\theta_H(s, t) + \theta_H(\{x, y, s\}, t) + \theta_H(s, \{x, y, t\}))u \\
& = \theta(s, t)D(x, y)u + \{D(x, y)u, Hs, Ht\}' + \theta(s, t)\{Hx, Hy, u\}' \\
& \quad + \{\{Hx, Hy, u\}', Hs, Ht\}' - D(x, y)\theta(s, t)u - \{Hx, Hy, \theta(s, t)u\}' \\
& \quad - D(x, y)\{u, Hs, Ht\}' - \{Hx, Hy, \{u, Hs, Ht\}'\}' + \theta(\{x, y, s\}, t)u \\
& \quad + \{u, H\{x, y, s\}, Ht\}' + \theta(s, \{x, y, t\})u + \{u, Hs, H\{x, y, t\}\}' \\
& = 0, \\
& (\theta_H(x, \{y, z, s\}) - \theta_H(z, s)\theta_H(x, y) + \theta_H(y, s)\theta_H(x, z) - D_H(y, z)\theta_H(x, s))u \\
& = \theta(x, \{y, z, s\})u + \{u, Hx, H\{y, z, s\}\}' - \theta(z, s)\theta(x, y)u - \{\theta(x, y)u, Hz, Hs\}' \\
& \quad - \theta(z, s)\{u, Hx, Hy\}' - \{\{u, Hx, Hy\}', Hz, Hs\}' + \theta(y, s)\theta(x, z)u \\
& \quad + \{\theta(x, z)u, Hy, Hs\}' + \theta(y, s)\{u, Hx, Hz\}' + \{\{u, Hx, Hz\}', Hy, Hs\}' \\
& \quad - D(y, z)\theta(x, s)u - \{Hy, Hz, \theta(x, s)u\}' - D(y, z)\{u, Hx, Hs\}' \\
& \quad - \{Hy, Hz, \{u, Hx, Hs\}\}' \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $(L'; \rho_H, \theta_H)$ 是 L 的表示. 证毕.

下面给出 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上相对微分算子的上同调.

设 $\delta_H = (\delta_H^I, \delta_H^{II}) : C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, L') \rightarrow C_{LY}^{n+2}(L, L')$, $(f, g) \mapsto (\delta_H^I(f, g), \delta_H^{II}(f, g))$ 是 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 的上边缘算子, 其系数取自 $(L'; \rho_H, \theta_H)$. 具体地, 当 $n \geq 1$

时, 对任意 $(f, g) \in C_{LY}^{n+1}(L, L')$, $K_i = x_i \wedge y_i \in \wedge^2 L$, $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1)$, $z \in L$,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \delta_H^I(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}) \\
&= (-1)^n(\rho(x_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) + [Hx_{n+1}, g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1})]' \\
&\quad - \rho(y_{n+1})g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - [Hy_{n+1}, g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1})]' \\
&\quad - g(K_1, \dots, K_n, [x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}])) + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1}(D(K_k)f(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}) \\
&\quad + \{Hx_k, Hy_k, f(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1})\}') \\
&\quad + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k f(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, K_{n+1}), \\
& \delta_H^{II}(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\
&= (-1)^n(\theta(y_{n+1}, z)g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) + \{g(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}), Hy_{n+1}, Hz\}' \\
&\quad - \theta(x_{n+1}, z)g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) - \{g(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}), Hx_{n+1}, Hz\}') \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+1}(D(K_k)g(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\
&\quad + \{Hx_k, Hy_k, g(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z)\}') \\
&\quad + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k g(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^k g(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, \{x_k, y_k, z\}).
\end{aligned}$$

当 $n = 0$ 时, 对任意 $f \in C_{LY}^1(L, L')$, 上边缘算子 $\delta_H = (\delta_H^I, \delta_H^{II}) : C_{LY}^1(L, L') \rightarrow C_{LY}^2(L, L')$, $f \mapsto (\delta_H^I(f), \delta_H^{II}(f))$ 为

$$\begin{aligned}
\delta_H^I(f)(x, y) &= \rho(x)f(y) + [Hx, f(y)]' - \rho(y)f(x) - [Hy, f(x)]' - f([x, y]), \\
\delta_H^{II}(f)(x, y, z) &= D(x, y)f(z) + \{Hx, Hy, f(z)\}' + \theta(y, z)f(x) \\
&\quad + \{f(x), Hy, Hz\}' - \theta(x, z)f(y) - \{f(y), Hx, Hz\}' - f(\{x, y, z\}).
\end{aligned}$$

定义 $\wp : \wedge^2 L \rightarrow C_{LY}^1(L, L')$ 为

$$\wp(K)c = \theta(b, c)(Ha) - \theta(a, c)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hc\}', \quad \forall K = a \wedge b \in \wedge^2 L, \quad c \in L.$$

定理 3.1 设 H 是 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 到 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的相对微分算子. 则 $\delta_H(\wp(K)) = 0$, 即 $\wedge^2 L \xrightarrow{\wp} C_{LY}^1(L, L') \xrightarrow{\delta_H} C_{LY}^2(L, L')$ 复合为零映射.

证 对任意 $x, y, z \in L$, 由等式 (2.1)–(2.19), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
& \delta_H^I(\wp(K))(x, y) \\
&= \rho(x)\wp(K)(y) + [Hx, \wp(K)(y)]' - \rho(y)\wp(K)(x) - [Hy, \wp(K)(x)]' - \wp(K)([x, y]) \\
&= \rho(x)(\theta(b, y)(Ha) - \theta(a, y)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hy\}')
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + [Hx, \theta(b, y)(Ha) - \theta(a, y)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hy\}]' \\
& - \rho(y)(\theta(b, x)(Ha) - \theta(a, x)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hx\})' \\
& - [Hy, \theta(b, x)(Ha) - \theta(a, x)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hx\}]' \\
& - \theta(b, [x, y])(Ha) + \theta(a, [x, y])(Hb) - \{Ha, Hb, H[x, y]\}' \\
& = 0, \\
& \delta_H^H(\varphi(K))(x, y, z) \\
& = D(x, y)\varphi(K)(z) + \{Hx, Hy, \varphi(K)(z)\}' + \theta(y, z)\varphi(K)(x) + \{\varphi(K)(x), Hy, Hz\}' \\
& \quad - \theta(x, z)\varphi(K)(y) - \{\varphi(K)(y), Hx, Hz\}' - \varphi(K)(\{x, y, z\}) \\
& = D(x, y)(\theta(b, z)(Ha) - \theta(a, z)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hz\})' \\
& \quad + \{Hx, Hy, \theta(b, z)(Ha) - \theta(a, z)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hz\}\}' \\
& \quad + \theta(y, z)(\theta(b, x)(Ha) - \theta(a, x)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hx\})' \\
& \quad + \{\theta(b, x)(Ha) - \theta(a, x)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hx\}\}', Hy, Hz\}' \\
& \quad - \theta(x, z)(\theta(b, y)(Ha) - \theta(a, y)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hy\})' \\
& \quad - \{\theta(b, y)(Ha) - \theta(a, y)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hy\}\}', Hx, Hz\}' \\
& \quad - \theta(b, \{x, y, z\})(Ha) + \theta(a, \{x, y, z\})(Hb) - \{Ha, Hb, H\{x, y, z\}\}' \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $\delta_H(\varphi(K)) = 0$. 证毕.

设 H 是 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 到 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的相对微分算子. 定义相对微分算子 H 的 p - 上链空间为: 当 $p \geq 1$ 时, $C_H^p(L, L') := C_{LY}^p(L, L')$; 当 $p = 0$ 时, $C_H^0(L, L') := \wedge^2 L, \delta_H = \varphi$. 则 $(\bigoplus_{p=0}^{\infty} C_H^p(L, L'), \delta_H)$ 是上链复形. 当 $p \geq 1$, 对应的 p - 上闭链空间与 p - 上边缘空间分别记成 $Z_H^p(L, L')$ 与 $B_H^p(L, L')$. p - 上调群定义为 $\mathcal{H}_H^p(L, L') = \frac{Z_H^p(L, L')}{B_H^p(L, L')}$, 称为 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上相对微分算子 H 的上同调, 其系数取自 L' .

本节最后, 我们证明相对微分算子之间的同态诱导了对应的上调群之间的同态. 设 H 和 H' 是 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 到 Lie-Yamaguti 代数 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的两个相对微分算子, (ψ, ψ') 是 H 到 H' 的同态且 ψ 可逆. 对任意 $(f, g) \in C_H^{n+1}(L, L')$, 定义线性映射 $\Phi = (\Phi^I, \Phi^{II}) : C_H^{n+1}(L, L') \rightarrow C_{H'}^{n+1}(L, L'), (f, g) \mapsto (\Phi^I f, \Phi^{II} g)$ 为

$$\begin{aligned}
(\Phi^I f)(K_1, \dots, K_n) &= \psi'(f(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n))), \\
(\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, z) &= \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(z))),
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $K_i = x_i \wedge y_i \in \wedge^2 L, i = 1, 2, \dots, n+1, z \in L$.

定理 3.2 上面定义的线性映射 Φ 是复形 $(\bigoplus_{p=1}^{\infty} C_H^n(L, L'), \delta_H)$ 到复形 $(\bigoplus_{p=1}^{\infty} C_{H'}^n(L, L'), \delta_{H'})$ 的上链映射, 即 $\Phi \circ \delta_H = \delta_{H'} \circ \Phi$. 换言之, 下面的图表可交换

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_H^{n+1}(L, L') & \xrightarrow{\delta_H} & C_H^{n+2}(L, L') \\ \downarrow \Phi & & \downarrow \Phi \\ C_{H'}^{n+1}(L, L') & \xrightarrow{\delta_{H'}} & C_{H'}^{n+2}(L, L'). \end{array}$$

因此, Φ 诱导了对应的上同调群之间的同态 $\Phi_* : \mathcal{H}_H^n(L, L') \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{H'}^n(L, L')$.

证 对任意 $(f, g) \in C_H^{n+1}(L, L')$, 由等式 (2.20)–(2.22), 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \delta_{H'}^I(\Phi^I f, \Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}) \\ = & (-1)^n(\rho(x_{n+1})(\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) + [H'x_{n+1}, (\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1})]' \\ & - \rho(y_{n+1})(\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) - [H'y_{n+1}, (\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1})]' \\ & - (\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, [x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}])) + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1}(D(K_k)(\Phi^I f)(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}) \\ & + \{H'x_k, H'y_k, (\Phi^I f)(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1})\}') \\ & + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k(\Phi^I f)(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, K_{n+1}), \\ = & (-1)^n(\rho(x_{n+1})\psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}))) \\ & + [H'x_{n+1}, \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1})))]' \\ & - \rho(y_{n+1})\psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}))) \\ & - [H'y_{n+1}, \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1})))]' \\ & - \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}([x_{n+1}, y_{n+1}])))) \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1}(D(K_k)\psi'(f(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(\widehat{x}_k) \wedge \psi^{-1}(\widehat{y}_k), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}))) \\ & + \{H'x_k, H'y_k, \psi'(f(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(\widehat{x}_k) \wedge \psi^{-1}(\widehat{y}_k), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1})))\}') \\ & + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k\psi'(f(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(\widehat{x}_k) \wedge \psi^{-1}(\widehat{y}_k), \dots, \psi^{-1}\{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_l) \\ & + \psi^{-1}(x_l) \wedge \psi^{-1}\{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}))) \\ = & \psi'(\delta_H^I(f, g)(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}))) \\ = & \Phi^I(\delta_H^I(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1})), \\ & \delta_{H'}^{II}(\Phi^I f, \Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\ = & (-1)^n(\theta(y_{n+1}, z)(\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}) + \{(\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, x_{n+1}), H'y_{n+1}, H'z\}' \\ & - \theta(x_{n+1}, z)(\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}) - \{(\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, K_n, y_{n+1}), H'x_{n+1}, H'z\}') \\ & + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+1}(D(K_k)(\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\ & + \{H'x_k, H'y_k, (\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K}_k, \dots, K_{n+1}, z)\}') \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k (\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K_k}, \dots, \{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge y_l + x_l \wedge \{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, K_{n+1}, z) \\
& + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^k (\Phi^{II} g)(K_1, \dots, \widehat{K_k}, \dots, K_{n+1}, \{x_k, y_k, z\}) \\
= & (-1)^n (\theta(y_{n+1}, z) \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}))) \\
& + \{\psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}))), H' y_{n+1}, H' z\}' \\
& - \theta(x_{n+1}, z) \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}))) \\
& - \{\psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_n) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_n), \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}))), H' x_{n+1}, H' z\}' \\
& + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^{k+1} (D(K_k) \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(\widehat{x_k}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(\widehat{y_k}), \dots, \\
& \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}), \psi^{-1}(z))) \\
& + \{H' x_k, H' y_k, \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(\widehat{x_k}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(\widehat{y_k}), \dots, \\
& \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}), \psi^{-1}(z)))\}' \\
& + \sum_{1 \leq k < l \leq n+1} (-1)^k \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(\widehat{x_k}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(\widehat{y_k}), \dots, \psi^{-1}\{x_k, y_k, x_l\} \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_l) \\
& + \psi^{-1}(x_l) \wedge \psi^{-1}\{x_k, y_k, y_l\}, \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}), \psi^{-1}(z))) \\
& + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} (-1)^k \psi'(g(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(\widehat{x_k}) \\
& \wedge \psi^{-1}(\widehat{y_k}), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}), \psi^{-1}(\{x_k, y_k, z\}))) \\
= & \psi'(\delta_H^{II}(f, g)(\psi^{-1}(x_1) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_1), \dots, \psi^{-1}(x_{n+1}) \wedge \psi^{-1}(y_{n+1}), \psi^{-1}(z))) \\
= & \Phi^{II}(\delta_H^{II}(f, g)(K_1, \dots, K_{n+1}, z)).
\end{aligned}$$

因此, $\Phi \circ \delta_H = \delta_{H'} \circ \Phi$. 进一步, Φ 诱导了对应的上同调群之间的同态 $\Phi_* : \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}}^n(L, L') \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{H}'}^n(L, L')$. 证毕.

§4 Lie-Yamaguti 代数上相对微分算子的无穷小形变

设 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 是 \mathbb{K} 上的 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, $\mathbb{K}[t]$ 是单变量 t 的多项式环, 则 $\mathbb{K}[t]/(t^2) \otimes L$ 是 $\mathbb{K}[t]/(t^2)$ -模. 进一步, $\mathbb{K}[t]/(t^2) \otimes L$ 是 $\mathbb{K}[t]/(t^2)$ 上的 Lie-Yamaguti 代数, 其 Lie-Yamaguti 代数结构为

$$[f(t)x, g(t)y] = f(t)g(t)[x, y], \quad \{f(t)x, g(t)y, h(t)z\} = f(t)g(t)h(t)\{x, y, z\},$$

其中 $f(t), g(t), h(t) \in \mathbb{K}[t]/(t^2)$, $x, y, z \in L$.

定义 4.1 设 H 是 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 到 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的相对微分算子, $\mathfrak{S} : L \rightarrow L'$ 为线性映射. 如果 $H_t = H + t\mathfrak{S} \pmod{(t^2)}$ 也是相对微分算子, 则称 \mathfrak{S} 生成相对微分算子 H 的一个无穷小形变.

命题 4.1 如果 \mathfrak{S} 生成相对微分算子 H 的一个无穷小形变, 则 \mathfrak{S} 是相对微分算子 H 的一个 1- 上闭链.

证 假设 $H_t = H + t\mathfrak{S}$ 是相对微分算子, 则对任意 $x, y, z \in L$, 我们有

$$H_t[x, y] = \rho(x)(H_t y) - \rho(y)(H_t x) + [H_t x, H_t y]',$$

$$H_t\{x, y, z\} = D(x, y)(H_t z) + \theta(y, z)(H_t x) - \theta(x, z)(H_t y) + \{H_t x, H_t y, H_t z\}'.$$

比较上述等式两边 t^1 的系数, 有

$$\mathfrak{S}[x, y] = \rho(x)(\mathfrak{S}y) - \rho(y)(\mathfrak{S}x) + [Hx, \mathfrak{S}y]' + [\mathfrak{S}x, Hy]',$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{S}\{x, y, z\} &= D(x, y)(\mathfrak{S}z) + \theta(y, z)(\mathfrak{S}x) - \theta(x, z)(\mathfrak{S}y) + \{\mathfrak{S}x, Hy, Hz\}' + \{Hx, \mathfrak{S}y, Hz\}' \\ &\quad + \{Hx, Hy, \mathfrak{S}z\}'. \end{aligned}$$

因此, $\delta_H(\mathfrak{S}) = (\delta_H^I(\mathfrak{S}), \delta_H^{II}(\mathfrak{S})) = 0$, 即 $\delta_H(\mathfrak{S}) = 0$. 证毕.

定义 4.2 设 H 是 $(L, [\cdot, \cdot], \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\})$ 到 $(L', [\cdot, \cdot]', \{\cdot, \cdot, \cdot\}')$ 关于作用 (ρ, θ) 的相对微分算子, $H_t^1 = H + t\mathfrak{S}_1$ 和 $H_t^2 = H + t\mathfrak{S}_2$ 是 H 的两个单参数无穷小形变. 如果存在 $K = a \wedge b \in L \wedge L$, 使得 $(\text{Id}_L + t\mathcal{L}(K), \text{Id}_{L'} + tD(K))$ 是 H_t^1 到 H_t^2 的同态, 则称 H_t^1 与 H_t^2 等价.

特别地, 如果存在 $K = a \wedge b \in L \wedge L$, 使得 $(\text{Id}_L + t\mathcal{L}(K), \text{Id}_{L'} + tD(K))$ 是 H_t 到 H 的同态, 则称 H_t 是平凡的.

定理 4.1 如果两个单参数无穷小形变 $H_t^1 = H + t\mathfrak{S}_1, H_t^2 = H + t\mathfrak{S}_2$ 是等价的, 则 \mathfrak{S}_1 与 \mathfrak{S}_2 在 $\mathcal{H}_H^1(L, L')$ 中属于同一个上同调类.

证 设 $(\text{Id}_L + t\mathcal{L}(K), \text{Id}_{L'} + tD(K))$ 是 H_t^1 到 H_t^2 的同态, 由等式 (2.20), 可得

$$(\text{Id}_{L'} + tD(K))(H + t\mathfrak{S}_1)c = (H + t\mathfrak{S}_2)(\text{Id}_L + t\mathcal{L}(K))(c), \quad \forall c \in L.$$

比较上面等式两边 t^1 的系数及由等式 (2.19), 有

$$(\mathfrak{S}_1 - \mathfrak{S}_2)(c) = \theta(b, c)(Ha) - \theta(a, c)(Hb) + \{Ha, Hb, Hc\}'.$$

因此, $(\mathfrak{S}_1 - \mathfrak{S}_2)(c) = \wp(K)c$, 即 $\mathfrak{S}_1(c) - \mathfrak{S}_2(c) = \delta_H(K)(c) \in \mathcal{B}_H^1(L, L')$. 即证 \mathfrak{S}_1 与 \mathfrak{S}_2 在 $\mathcal{H}_H^1(L, L')$ 中属于同一个上同调类. 证毕.

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Relative Differential Operators on Lie-Yamaguti Algebras

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Abstract In this paper, the author considers relative differential operators on Lie-Yamaguti algebras. Firstly, the concept of relative differential operators on Lie-Yamaguti algebras is given and its equivalent characterization is given. Then, the cohomology of relative differential operators on Lie-Yamaguti algebras is introduced. Finally, the infinitesimal deformation of relative differential operators on Lie-Yamaguti algebras is discussed.

Keywords Lie-Yamaguti algebras, Relative differential operator,
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