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On ideals and contraideals in Leibniz algebras

Presented by Corresponding Member of the NAS of Ukraine V.P. Motornyi

A subalgebra S of a Leibniz algebra L is called a contraideal, if an ideal, generated by S coincides with L. We study the Leibniz algebras, whose subalgebras are either an ideal or a contraideal.

Let L be an algebra over a field F with the binary operations + and $[\,\,]$. Then L is called a Leibniz algebra (more precisely, a left Leibniz algebra), if it satisfies the following identity: [[a,b],c]=[a,[b,c]]-[b,[a,c]] for all a, b, $c\in L$. We will also use another form of this identity: [a,[b,c]]=[[a,b],c]+[b,[a,c]]. Leibniz algebras are generalizations of Lie algebras. As usual, a subspace A of a Leibniz algebra L is called a subalgebra, if $[x,y]\in A$ for all elements $x,y\in A$. A subalgebra A is called a left (respectively right) ideal of L, if $[y,x]\in A$ (respectively, $[x,y]\in A$) for every $x\in A$, $y\in L$. In other words, if A is a left (respectively, right) ideal, then $[L,A]\leqslant A$ (respectively, $[A,L]\leqslant A$). A subalgebra A of L is called an ideal of L (more precisely, a two-sided ideal), if it is both a left ideal and a right ideal, that is, $[y,x],[x,y]\in A$ for every $x\in A$, $y\in L$. A subalgebra A of L is called an contraideal of L, if $A^L=L$.

The theory of Leibniz algebras has been developed quite intensively, but very uneven. However, there are problems natural for any algebraic structure that were not previously considered for Leibniz algebras.

We have received a complete description of the Leibniz algebras, which are not Lie algebras, whose subalgebras are an ideal or a contraideal. We also obtain a description of Lie algebras, whose subalgebras are ideals or contraideals up to simple Lie algebras.

Keywords: Leibniz algebra, Lie algebra, ideal, contraideal, subalgebra, factor-algebra, Leibniz kernel, quasisimple Leibniz algebra, extraspecial Leibniz algebra.

Let *L* be an algebra over a field *F* with the binary operations + and [,]. Then *L* is called a *Leib-niz algebra* (more precisely, a *left Leibniz algebra*), if it satisfies the (*left*) Leibniz identity

$$[a, [b, c]] = [[a, b], c] + [b, [a, c]]$$
 for all $a, b, c \in L$.

If L is a Lie algebra, then L is a Leibniz algebra. Conversely, if L is a Leibniz algebra such that [a, a] = 0 for each element $a \in L$, then L is a Lie algebra. Therefore, Lie algebras can be characterized as the Leibniz algebras in which [a, a] = 0 for every element a.

Leibniz algebras appeared first in the papers by A.M. Bloh [1-3], in which he called them the *D*-algebras. However, in that time, these works were not in demand, and they have not been

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properly developed. Only after two decades, a real interest in Leibniz algebras rose. It happened thanks to the work by J.-L. Loday [4] (see also [5, Section 10.6]), who "rediscovered" these algebras and used the term *Leibniz algebras*, since it was Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz who discovered and proved the *Leibniz rule* for the differentiation of functions.

The Leibniz algebras naturally relate to several topics such as differential geometry, homological algebra, classical algebraic topology, algebraic K-theory, loop spaces, noncommutative geometry, and so on. They found some applications in physics [6, 7]. The theory of Leibniz algebras has been developed quite intensively, but very uneven.

As usual, a subspace A of a Leibniz algebra L is called a *subalgebra*, if $[x,y] \in A$ for all elements $x, y \in A$.

A subalgebra A is called a *left* (respectively, *right*) *ideal* of L, if $[y, x] \in A$ (respectively, $[x,y] \in A$) for every $x \in A$, $y \in L$. In other words, if A is a left (respectively, right) ideal, then $[L, A] \leq A$ (respectively, $[A, L] \leq A$).

A subalgebra A of L is called an *ideal* of L (more precisely, *two-sided ideal*), if it is both a left ideal and a right ideal, that is, [y,x], $[x,y] \in A$ for every $x \in A$, $y \in L$.

If A is an ideal of L, we can consider a *factor-algebra* L/A. It is not hard to see that this factor-algebra is a Leibniz algebra too.

A Leibniz algebra which is not a Lie algebra has one specific ideal. Denote, by Leib(L), the subspace generated by the elements [a, a], $a \in L$. It is possible to prove that Leib(L) is an ideal of L. Moreover, L/Leib(L) is a Lie algebra. Conversely, if H is an ideal of L such that L/H is a Lie algebra, then Leib(L) $\leq H$.

The ideal Leib(L) is called the *Leibniz kernel* of the algebra L.

In general, the subalgebras of Leibniz algebras may have a very diverse set of properties. The more such properties, the structure of algebra will be more complex. Therefore, it is natural to begin the study of Leibniz algebras with those algebras, all subalgebras of which possess some small set of natural properties. The approach, which aims to study the structure of algebras with natural restrictions on the system of subalgebras, turned out to be very productive for Lie algebras. In the theory of Leibniz algebras, it begins to be used only now. So, in [8], the Leibniz algebras, whose subalgebras are Lie algebras, and Leibniz algebras, whose subalgebras are Abelian were studied. In paper [9], the Leibniz algebras, whose subalgebras are ideals, have been investigated.

With each subalgebra A of a Leibniz algebra L, two ideals are naturally associated: the ideal A^L , the intersection of all ideals, including A, that is, generated by A; and the ideal $Core_L(A)$, the sum of all ideals contained in A. A subalgebra A of L is called an *contraideal* of L, if $A^L = L$. As can be seen from the definition itself, the contraideals are natural antipodes of the concepts of ideals. Therefore, it is a natural task for us to consider the Leibniz algebras whose subalgebras are either ideals or contraideals. The main results of this work give a description of such Leibniz algebras. In this description, two cases are naturally highlighted. As usual, an algebra A over a field E is called E is called E if it has only two ideals: A and E is a simple algebra, then every its non-trivial subalgebra is a contraideal.

We mentioned above that a Leibniz algebra, which is not a Lie algebra, always has a non-trivial ideal, its Leibniz kernel. Thus, a simple Leibniz algebra always is a Lie algebra.

The *center* $\zeta(L)$ of L is defined by the rule:

$$\zeta(L) = \{x \in L \mid [x, y] = 0 = [y, x] \text{ for each element } y \in L\}.$$

The center is an ideal of L.

A Leibniz algebra L is called *quasisimple*, if a central factor-algebra $L/\zeta(L)$ is simple and L = [L, L].

Let L be a *quasisimple* Leibniz algebra and A be a non-trivial subalgebra of L. If $\zeta(L)$ does not include A, then $(A + \zeta(L))/\zeta(L)$ is non-trivial. The fact that a factor-algebra $L/\zeta(L)$ is simple implies that

$$((A + \zeta(L))/\zeta(L))^{L/\zeta(L)} = (A + \zeta(L))^{L}/\zeta(L) = (A^{L} + \zeta(L))/\zeta(L) = L/\zeta(L),$$

that is, $A^L + \zeta(L) = L$. If we suppose that $A^L \neq L$, then an isomorphism

$$L/A^{L} = (A^{L} + \zeta(L))/A^{L} \cong \zeta(L)/(A^{L} \cap \zeta(L))$$

shows that L/A^L is Abelian, what is impossible. Hence, $A^L = L$. Thus, every subalgebra of a quasisimple Leibniz algebra either is an ideal or contraideal.

Recall that a Leibniz algebra L is said to be soluble, if it has a finite series

$$\langle 0 \rangle = L_0 \leqslant L_1 \leqslant \ldots \leqslant L_{n-1} \leqslant L_n = L$$

of ideals, whose factors are Abelian.

Theorem A. Let L be a Leibniz algebra, whose subalgebras are either ideals or contraideals. If L is not soluble, then L is a simple Lie algebra or a quasisimple Leibniz algebra.

A Leibniz algebra *L* is called *extraspecial*, if $[L, L] = \zeta(L)$ has dimension 1.

Theorem B. Let L be a soluble Leibniz algebra, whose subalgebras either are ideals or contraideal. Then L is an algebra of one of the following types:

- (i) L is Abelian;
- (ii) $L = E \oplus Z$, where E is an extraspecial subalgebra such that $[e, e] \neq 0$ for each element $e \notin \zeta(E)$ and $Z \notin \zeta(L)$;
- (iii) $L = D \oplus Fb$, where [y, y] = 0 = [b, b], [b, y] = y = -[y, b] for every $y \in D$, in particular, L is a Lie algebra;
- (iv) $L = D \oplus Fb$, where [y, y] = [y, b] = 0 = [b, b], [b, y] = y for every $y \in D$, in particular, D = [L, L] = Leib(L);
- (v) $L = B \oplus A$, where $A = Fa_1 \oplus Fc_1$, $[a_1, a_1] = c_1$, $[c_1, a_1] = 0$, $[a_1, c_1] = c_1$ and $[b, b] = [b, a_1] = [b, c_1] = [c_1, b] = 0$, $[a_1, b] = b$ for every $b \in B$, in particular, $B \oplus Fc_1 = [L, L] = \text{Leib}(L)$.
- (vi) $\operatorname{char}(F) = 2$, $L = D \oplus Fa$, where D has a basis $\{z, b_{\lambda} \mid \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ such that $[a, a] = \alpha z$, $[a, b_{\lambda}] = b_{\lambda} = [b_{\lambda}, a]$, [a, z] = [z, a] = 0, $[z, b_{\lambda}] = [b_{\lambda}, z] = 0$ and $0 \neq [b_{\lambda}, b_{\lambda}] \in Fz$, $\lambda \in \Lambda$, $[b_{\lambda}, b_{\mu}] = 0$ for all λ , $\mu \in \Lambda$, $\lambda \neq \mu$, in particular, D = [L, L], $Fz = \operatorname{Leib}(L)$.

Corollary. Let L be a Lie algebra, whose subalgebras either are ideals or contraideals. Then L is an algebra of one of the following types:

- (i) L is simple;
- (ii) L is quasisimple;
- (iii) L is Abelian;
- (iv) $L = D \oplus Fb$, where [y, y] = 0 = [b, b], [b, y] = y = -[y, b] for every $y \in D$.

So, we have received a complete description of the Leibniz algebras, which are not Lie algebras, whose subalgebras are an ideal or a contraideal. We also obtain a description of Lie algebras, whose subalgebras are ideals or contraideals up to simple Lie algebras.

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ПРО ІДЕАЛИ ТА КОНТРАІДЕАЛИ В АЛГЕБРАХ ЛЕЙБНІЦА

Теорія алгебр Лейбніца розвивається досить інтенсивно, проте дуже нерівномірно. Однак існують природні для будь-яких алгебраїчних структур задачі, що раніше не розглядалися для алгебр Лейбніца.

Отримано повний опис алгебр Лейбніца, які не ε алгебрами Лі, підалгебри яких ε ідеалом або контраідеалом. Також отримано опис алгебр Лі, всі підалгебри яких ε ідеалами або контраідеалами, з точністю до простих алгебр Лі.

Ключові слова: алгебра Лейбніца, алгебра Лі, ідеал, контраїдеал, підалгебра, фактор-алгебра, ядро Лейбніца, квазіпроста алгебра Лейбніца, екстраспеціальна алгебра Лейбніца.

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ОБ ИДЕАЛАХ И КОНТРАИДЕАЛАХ В АЛГЕБРАХ ЛЕЙБНИЦА

Подалгебра S алгебры Лейбница L называется контраидеалом, если идеал, порожденный S, совпадает с L. Изучены алгебры Лейбница, подалгебры которых являются либо идеалом, либо контраидеалом. Пусть L — алгебра над полем F з бинарными операциями + i [,]. Тогда L называется алгеброй Лейбница (точнее, левой алгеброй Лейбница), если она удовлетворяет тождеству [[a,b],c]=[a,[b,c]]-[b,[a,c]] для всех $a,b,c\in L$. Также использована другая форма этого тождества: [a,[b,c]]=[[a,b],c]+[b,[a,c]]. Алгебры Лейбница являются обобщением алгебры Ли. Подпространство A алгебры Лейбница L называется подалгеброй, если $[x,y]\in A$ для всех элементов $x,y\in A$. Подалгебра A называется левым (соответственно правым) идеалом L, если $[y,x]\in A$ (соответственно $[x,y]\in A$) для всех $x\in A,y\in L$. Другими словами, если A является левым (соответственно правым) идеалом, то $[L,A]\leqslant A$ (соответственно $[A,L]\leqslant A$). Подалгебра A с L называется идеалом L (точнее, двусторонним идеалом), если она одновременно является левым и правым идеалом так, что $[x,y],[y,x]\in A$ для всех $x\in A,y\in L$. Подалгебра A с L называется контраидеалом L, если $A^L=L$.

Теория алгебр Лейбница развивается достаточно интенсивно, но очень неравномерно. Тем не менее существуют естественные для любых алгебраических структур задачи, которые раньше не рассматривались для алгебр Лейбница.

Получено полное описание алгебр Лейбница, которые не являются алгебрами Ли, подалгебры которых являются либо идеалом, либо контраидеалом. Также получено описание алгебры Ли, все подалгебры которых являются идеалами или контраидеалами, с точностью до простых алгебр Ли.

Ключевые слова: алгебра Лейбница, алгебра Ли, идеал, контраидеал, подалгебра, фактор-алгебра, ядро Лейбница, квазипростая алгебра Лейбница экстраспециальная алгебра Лейбница.