

## 李 color 三系的上同调和 Nijenhuis 算子

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**摘要:** 本文研究了李 color 三系的上同调结构和 Nijenhuis 算子的问题. 利用李三系的上同调和 Nijenhuis 算子的研究方法, 构造出李 color 三系的上边界算子, 获得了李 color 三系的单参数形式形变. 推广了线性映射生成无穷小形变的充分必要条件, 同时证明了由一个李 color 三系的 Nijenhuis 算子产生的形变是平凡的.

**关键词:** 李 color 三系; 表示; 上同调; 形变; Nijenhuis 算子

MR(2010) 主题分类号: 17B75; 17A60; 17B10; 17B56 中图分类号: O152.5

文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0255-7797(2023)01-0057-14

### 1 引言

作为李三系和李超三系的推广, 李 color 三系的性质得到了广泛研究. 2007 年, 文献 [1] 给出李 color 三系的概念. 文献 [2] 研究了李 color 三系的幂零理想. 文献 [3] 探究了李 color 三系的 Frattini 子系的定义和性质. 文献 [4] 讨论了李 color 三系的型心. 文献 [5, 6] 探讨了李 color 三系的导子、广义导子和拟导子. 文献 [7] 研究了分裂李 color 三系.

Yamaguti 在文献 [8] 中提出了李三系的表示与上同调理论. 文献 [9] 利用上同调研究了李三系的形变和扩张理论. 目前, 文献 [10, 11] 讨论了  $\delta$ -Jordan 李三系的上同调和 Hom- 李三系的 Nijenhuis 算子. 文献 [12] 刻画了李超三系的上同调和 Nijenhuis 算子. 文献 [13] 探究了 Hom- 李超三系的上同调和形变. 于是想到将上同调理论推广到李 color 三系上. 本文研究李 color 三系的上同调和 Nijenhuis 算子, 并讨论其形变.

### 2 李 color 三系的上同调

**定义 2.1**[1] 设  $G$  是交换群,  $\mathbb{K}$  是任意域. 若  $\forall \alpha, \beta, \gamma \in G$ , 下列等式均成立:

$$\varepsilon(\alpha, \beta)\varepsilon(\beta, \alpha) = 1, \quad \varepsilon(\alpha, \beta + \gamma) = \varepsilon(\alpha, \beta)\varepsilon(\alpha, \gamma), \quad \varepsilon(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = \varepsilon(\alpha, \gamma)\varepsilon(\beta, \gamma),$$

则称映射  $\varepsilon: G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \setminus \{0\}$  为  $G$  的斜对称双特征标 (或交换因子).

如果存在  $V$  的一簇子空间  $\{V_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in G}$ , 满足  $V = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in G} V_\gamma$ , 则称线性空间  $V$  为  $G$ -阶化的. 对于  $G$ -阶化向量空间中的齐次元素  $a, b, c$ , 用  $|a|, |b|, |c| \in G$  表示它们的次数. 为简便, 用  $\varepsilon(a, b)$  代表  $\varepsilon(|a|, |b|)$ , 用  $\varepsilon(a, b + c)$  代表  $\varepsilon(|a|, |b| + |c|)$ , 以此类推. 此外, 符号  $\varepsilon(a, b)$  若出现均默认  $a, b$  是  $V$  的齐次元素.

\*收稿日期: 2021-10-28 接收日期: 2021-12-21

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助 (11801121); 黑龙江省自然科学基金资助 (QC2018006); 黑龙江省普通高校基本科研业务费资助 (LGYC2018JC002).

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**定义 2.2**[1] 设  $T = \bigoplus_{g \in G} T_g$  是域  $\mathbb{K}$  上的一个  $G$ -阶化向量空间. 若  $T$  上有三元运算  $[\cdot, \cdot, \cdot] : T \times T \times T \rightarrow T$  满足:

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

$$\varepsilon(c, a)[a, b, c] + \varepsilon(a, b)[b, c, a] + \varepsilon(b, c)[c, a, b] = 0, \quad (2.2)$$

$$[a, b, [c, d, e]] = [[a, b, c], d, e] + \varepsilon(a + b, c)[c, [a, b, d], e] + \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)[c, d, [a, b, e]], \quad (2.3)$$

$\forall a, b, c, d, e \in T$ , 则称  $T$  是李 color 三系.

如果三线性映射  $f : (T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot]) \rightarrow (T', [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot]')$  是  $G$ -阶化向量空间上的映射, 且满足  $f([a, b, c]) = [f(a), f(b), f(c)]'$ , 则称  $f$  是李 color 三系的同态.

**定义 2.3** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系,  $V$  为域  $\mathbb{K}$  上的  $G$ -阶化向量空间. 若有双线性映射  $\theta : T \otimes T \rightarrow \text{End}(V)$ ,  $\forall a, b, c, d \in T$  满足:

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)\theta(c, d)\theta(a, b) - \varepsilon(a, b)\varepsilon(a + c, d)\theta(b, d)\theta(a, c) \\ & - \theta(a, [b, c, d]) + \varepsilon(a, b + c)D(b, c)\theta(a, d) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)\theta(c, d)D(a, b) - D(a, b)\theta(c, d) \\ & + \theta([a, b, c], d) + \varepsilon(a + b, c)\theta(c, [a, b, d]) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & D([a, b, c], d) + \varepsilon(a + b, c)D(c, [a, b, d]) - D(a, b)D(c, d) \\ & + \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)D(c, d)D(a, b) = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (2.6)$$

其中  $D(a, b) = \varepsilon(a, b)\theta(b, a) - \theta(a, b)$ , 则称  $(V, \theta)$  是  $T$  的表示,  $V$  为  $T$ -模.

**例 2.4** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系. 定义  $\theta : T \otimes T \rightarrow \text{End}(T)$  为

$$\theta(a, b)(x) = \varepsilon(a + b, x)[x, a, b], \quad D(a, b) = \varepsilon(a, b)\theta(b, a) - \theta(a, b),$$

易证  $D(a, b)(x) = [a, b, x]$ ,  $T$  为  $T$ -模, 称  $(T, \theta)$  是  $T$  的伴随表示.

**命题 2.5** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系,  $(V, \theta)$  是  $T$  的一个表示. 则  $T \oplus V$  是李 color 三系.

**证** 定义三线性积  $[\cdot, \cdot, \cdot] : (T \oplus V) \otimes (T \oplus V) \otimes (T \oplus V) \rightarrow T \oplus V$  为

$$[(a, u), (b, v), (c, w)] = ([a, b, c], \varepsilon(a, b + c)\theta(b, c)(u) - \varepsilon(b, c)\theta(a, c)(v) + D(a, b)(w)),$$

$\forall (a, u), (b, v), (c, w) \in T \oplus V$ , 其中  $|(a, 0)| = |a|$ ,  $|(0, u)| = |u|$ ,  $D(a, b) = \varepsilon(a, b)\theta(b, a) - \theta(a, b)$ .

由于  $T$  是李 color 三系, 易证 (2.1) 式成立.  $\forall (a, u), (b, v), (c, w) \in T \oplus V$ , 有如下计算

$$\begin{aligned} & -\varepsilon(a, b)[(b, v), (a, u), (c, w)] \\ & = -\varepsilon(a, b)([b, a, c], \varepsilon(b, a + c)\theta(a, c)(v) - \varepsilon(a, c)\theta(b, c)(u) + D(b, a)(w)) \\ & = (-\varepsilon(a, b)[b, a, c], -\varepsilon(b, c)\theta(a, c)(v) + \varepsilon(a, b + c)\theta(b, c)(u) - \varepsilon(a, b)D(b, a)(w)) \\ & = ([a, b, c], \varepsilon(a, b + c)\theta(b, c)(u) - \varepsilon(b, c)\theta(a, c)(v) + D(a, b)(w)) \\ & = [(a, u), (b, v), (c, w)], \end{aligned}$$

所以 (2.1) 式成立.

利用 (2.2) 式, 有以下计算

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(c, a)[(a, u), (b, v), (c, w)] + \varepsilon(a, b)[(b, v), (c, w), (a, u)] + \varepsilon(b, c)[(c, w), (a, u), (b, v)] \\ = & (\varepsilon(c, a)[a, b, c] + \varepsilon(a, b)[b, c, a] + \varepsilon(b, c)[c, a, b], \Omega), \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega &= \varepsilon(a, b)\theta(b, c)(u) - \varepsilon(c, a)\varepsilon(b, c)\theta(a, c)(v) + \varepsilon(c, a)D(a, b)(w) \\ &+ \varepsilon(b, c)\theta(c, a)(v) - \varepsilon(a, b)\varepsilon(c, a)\theta(b, a)(w) + \varepsilon(a, b)D(b, c)(u) \\ &+ \varepsilon(c, a)\theta(a, b)(w) - \varepsilon(b, c)\varepsilon(a, b)\theta(c, b)(u) + \varepsilon(b, c)D(c, a)(v) \\ = & \varepsilon(a, b)\theta(b, c)(u) + (\varepsilon(a, b)D(b, c)(u) - \varepsilon(b, c)\varepsilon(a, b)\theta(c, b)(u)) \\ &+ \varepsilon(b, c)\theta(c, a)(v) + (\varepsilon(b, c)D(c, a)(v) - \varepsilon(c, a)\varepsilon(b, c)\theta(a, c)(v)) \\ &+ \varepsilon(c, a)\theta(a, b)(w) + (\varepsilon(c, a)D(a, b)(w) - \varepsilon(a, b)\varepsilon(c, a)\theta(b, a)(w)) \\ = & \varepsilon(a, b)\theta(b, c)(u) - \varepsilon(a, b)\theta(b, c)(u) + \varepsilon(b, c)\theta(c, a)(v) - \varepsilon(b, c)\theta(c, a)(v) \\ &+ \varepsilon(c, a)\theta(a, b)(w) - \varepsilon(c, a)\theta(a, b)(w) \\ = & 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(c, a)[(a, u), (b, v), (c, w)] + \varepsilon(a, b)[(b, v), (c, w), (a, u)] + \varepsilon(b, c)[(c, w), (a, u), (b, v)] \\ = & (0, 0). \end{aligned}$$

利用 (2.3) 式,  $\forall (a, u), (b, v), (c, w), (d, m), (e, n) \in T \oplus V$ . 计算如下

$$\begin{aligned} & [[(a, u), (b, v), (c, w)], (d, m), (e, n)] + \varepsilon(a + b, c)[(c, w), [(a, u), (b, v), (d, m)], (e, n)] \\ & + \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)[(c, w), (d, m), [(a, u), (b, v), (e, n)]] \\ = & ([[a, b, c], d, e] + \varepsilon(a + b, c)[c, [a, b, d], e] + \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)[c, d, [a, b, e]], \Pi_1 + \Pi_2 + \Pi_3) \\ = & ([a, b, [c, d, e]], \Pi_4) = [(a, u), (b, v), [(c, w), (d, m), (e, n)]]. \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_1 &= \varepsilon(a + b + c, d + e)\varepsilon(a, b + c)\theta(d, e)\theta(b, c)(u) - \varepsilon(a + b + c, d + e)\varepsilon(b, c)\theta(d, e)\theta(a, c)(v) \\ &+ \varepsilon(a + b + c, d + e)\theta(d, e)D(a, b)(w) - \varepsilon(d, e)\theta([a, b, c], e)(m) + D([a, b, c], d)(n); \\ \Pi_2 &= -\varepsilon(a + b + d, e)\varepsilon(a, b + d)\varepsilon(a + b, c)\theta(c, e)\theta(b, d)(u) \\ &+ \varepsilon(a + b + d, e)\varepsilon(b, d)\varepsilon(a + b, c)\theta(c, e)\theta(a, d)(v) \\ &+ \varepsilon(c, a + b + d + e)\varepsilon(a + b, c)\theta([a, b, d], e)(w) \\ &- \varepsilon(a + b + d, e)\varepsilon(a + b, c)\theta(c, e)D(a, b)(m) + \varepsilon(a + b, c)D(c, [a, b, d])(n); \\ \Pi_3 &= \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)\varepsilon(a, b + e)D(c, d)\theta(b, e)(u) - \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)\varepsilon(b, e)D(c, d)\theta(a, e)(v) \\ &+ \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)\varepsilon(c, a + b + d + e)\theta(d, [a, b, e])(w) \\ &- \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)\varepsilon(d, a + b + e)\theta(c, [a, b, e])(m) + \varepsilon(a + b, c + d)D(c, d)D(a, b)(n); \\ \Pi_4 &= \varepsilon(a, b + c + d + e)\theta(b, [c, d, e])(u) - \varepsilon(b, c + d + e)\theta(a, [c, d, e])(v) \\ &+ \varepsilon(c, d + e)D(a, b)\theta(d, e)(w) - \varepsilon(d, e)D(a, b)\theta(c, e)(m) + D(a, b)D(c, d)(n). \end{aligned}$$

**定义 2.6** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系,  $V$  为  $T$ -模. 若  $n$ -线性映射  $f: T \times T \times \cdots \times T \rightarrow T$  满足:

$$(1) \quad f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x, y, \cdots, x_n) = -\varepsilon(x, y)f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, y, x, \cdots, x_n),$$

$$(2) \quad \varepsilon(z, x)f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-3}, x, y, z) + \varepsilon(x, y)f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-3}, y, z, x) + \varepsilon(y, z)f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_{n-3}, z, x, y) = 0,$$

则称  $f$  为  $T$  的  $n$ -上链. 记  $C^n(T, V)$  是全体  $n$ -上链的集合,  $\forall n \geq 1$ .

**定义 2.7** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系,  $V$  为  $T$ -模. 对于  $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$ , 上边界算子  $d^n: C^n(T, V) \rightarrow C^{n+2}(T, V)$  的定义如下:

- 如果  $f \in C^1(T, V)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & d^1 f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ &= \varepsilon(f + x_1, x_2 + x_3)\theta(x_2, x_3)f(x_1) - f([x_1, x_2, x_3]) \\ & \quad - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_3)\varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\theta(x_1, x_3)f(x_2) + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)f(x_3). \end{aligned}$$

- 如果  $f \in C^2(T, V)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & d^2 f(y, x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ &= \varepsilon(f + y + x_1, x_2 + x_3)\theta(x_2, x_3)f(y, x_1) - f(y, [x_1, x_2, x_3]) \\ & \quad - \varepsilon(f + y, x_1 + x_3)\varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\theta(x_1, x_3)f(y, x_2) + \varepsilon(f + y, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)f(y, x_3). \end{aligned}$$

- 如果  $f \in C^3(T, V)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & d^3 f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ &= \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)f(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ & \quad - \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)f(x_1, x_2, x_4) \\ & \quad - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)f(x_3, x_4, x_5) + \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)f(x_1, x_2, x_5) \\ & \quad + f([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5) - f(x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)f(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5) \\ & \quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)f(x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]). \end{aligned}$$

- 如果  $f \in C^4(T, V)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & d^4 f(y, x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ &= \varepsilon(f + y + x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)f(y, x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ & \quad - \varepsilon(f + y + x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)f(y, x_1, x_2, x_4) \\ & \quad - \varepsilon(f + y, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)f(y, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ & \quad + \varepsilon(f + y + x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)f(y, x_1, x_2, x_5) + f(y, [x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5) \\ & \quad - f(y, x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)f(y, x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5) \\ & \quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)f(y, x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]). \end{aligned}$$

**定理 2.8** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系,  $V$  为  $T$ -模. 则上边界算子  $d^n$  满足  $d^{n+2}d^n = 0$ ,  $n = 1, 2$ .

证 由上边界算子的定义知,  $d^3d^1 = 0$  可得到  $d^4d^2 = 0$ . 于是只需验证  $d^3d^1 = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
& d^3(d^1f)(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\
= & \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)(d^1f)(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\
& - \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)(d^1f)(x_1, x_2, x_4) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)(d^1f)(x_3, x_4, x_5) \\
& + \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)(d^1f)(x_1, x_2, x_5) + (d^1f)([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5) \\
& - (d^1f)(x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)(d^1f)(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5) \\
& + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)(d^1f)(x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]) \\
= & \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)(\varepsilon(f + x_1, x_2 + x_3)\theta(x_2, x_3)f(x_1) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_3)\varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\theta(x_1, x_3)f(x_2) + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)f(x_3) - f([x_1, x_2, x_3])) \\
& - \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)(\varepsilon(f + x_1, x_2 + x_4)\theta(x_2, x_4)f(x_1) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_4)\varepsilon(x_2, x_4)\theta(x_1, x_4)f(x_2) + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)f(x_4) - f([x_1, x_2, x_4])) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)(\varepsilon(f + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)f(x_3) - f([x_3, x_4, x_5])) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)f(x_4) + \varepsilon(f, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)f(x_5) \\
& + \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)(\varepsilon(f + x_1, x_2 + x_5)\theta(x_2, x_5)f(x_1) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_2, x_5)\theta(x_1, x_5)f(x_2) - f([x_1, x_2, x_5]) + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)f(x_5)) \\
& + \varepsilon(f + x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)f([x_1, x_2, x_3]) - f([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_5)\theta([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_5)f(x_4) \\
& + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)D([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4)f(x_5) - (-f([x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]])) \\
& + \varepsilon(f + x_1, x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5])f(x_1) + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2)D(x_1, x_2)f([x_3, x_4, x_5]) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_2, x_3 + x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_1, [x_3, x_4, x_5])f(x_2) \\
& + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)(\varepsilon(f + x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_4 + x_5)\theta([x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5)f(x_3) - f([x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5])) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_1 + x_2 + x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)f([x_1, x_2, x_4]) \\
& + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4])f(x_5) \\
& + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)(\varepsilon(f + x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5])f(x_3) \\
& - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_1 + x_2 + x_5)\theta(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_5])f(x_4) \\
& + \varepsilon(f, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)f([x_1, x_2, x_5]) - f([x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]])) \\
= & \varepsilon(f + x_1, x_2 + x_3 + x_4 + x_5)\Lambda_1f(x_1) - \varepsilon(f + x_2, x_3 + x_4 + x_5)\varepsilon(f, x_1)\Lambda_2f(x_2) \\
& + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2 + x_4 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_3, x_4 + x_5)\Lambda_3f(x_3) - \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_5)\Lambda_4f(x_4) \\
& + \varepsilon(f, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4)\Lambda_5f(x_5).
\end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_1 = & \varepsilon(x_2 + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)\theta(x_2, x_3) - \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\varepsilon(x_2 + x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)\theta(x_2, x_4) \\
& - \theta(x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]) + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)\theta(x_2, x_5) = 0;
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Lambda_2 &= \varepsilon(x_1 + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)\theta(x_1, x_3) - \varepsilon(x_1, x_3)\varepsilon(x_1 + x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)\theta(x_1, x_4) \\
&\quad - \theta(x_1, [x_3, x_4, x_5]) + \varepsilon(x_1, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)\theta(x_1, x_5) = 0; \\
\Lambda_3 &= \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)D(x_1, x_2) - D(x_1, x_2)\theta(x_4, x_5) \\
&\quad + \theta([x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_4)\theta(x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]) = 0; \\
\Lambda_4 &= \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)D(x_1, x_2) - D(x_1, x_2)\theta(x_3, x_5) \\
&\quad + \theta([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)\theta(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_5]) = 0; \\
\Lambda_5 &= D([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)D(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4]) \\
&\quad - D(x_1, x_2)D(x_3, x_4) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)D(x_1, x_2) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

由此可得  $d^3(d^1 f)(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = 0$ , 即  $d^3 d^1 = 0$ .

若  $d^n f = 0, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , 则称  $f \in C^n(T, V)$  为  $n$ -余循环, 记  $Z^n(T, V)$  是  $n$ -余循环构成的子空间,  $B^n(T, V) = d^{n-2}C^{n-2}(T, V)$ , 其中  $n \geq 3$ . 由  $d^{n+2}d^n = 0$  知,  $B^n(T, V)$  是  $Z^n(T, V)$  的子空间, 于是可定义李 color 三系  $T$  的  $n$ -阶上同调为  $H^n(T, V) = Z^n(T, V)/B^n(T, V)$ .

### 3 李 color 三系的单参数形式形变

设  $T$  是李 color 三系,  $\mathbb{K}[[t]]$  是以  $t$  为变量的形式幂级数环. 假设  $T[[t]]$  是  $T$  上的一组形式级数.

**定义 3.1** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系, 则  $T$  的单参数形式形变是一组幂级数  $f_t : T \times T \times T \rightarrow T[[t]]$  为

$$f_t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \sum_{i \geq 0} F_i(x_1, x_2, x_3)t^i = F_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) + F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3)t + F_2(x_1, x_2, x_3)t^2 + \dots,$$

其中每个  $F_i$  是  $\mathbb{K}$ -三线性映射,  $F_i : T \times T \times T \rightarrow T, F_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) = [x_1, x_2, x_3]$ , 满足以下条件:

$$f_t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)f_t(x_2, x_1, x_3), \quad (3.1)$$

$$\varepsilon(x_3, x_1)f_t(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)f_t(x_2, x_3, x_1) + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)f_t(x_3, x_1, x_2) = 0, \quad (3.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f_t(x_1, x_2, f_t(x_3, x_4, x_5)) &= f_t(f_t(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)f_t(x_3, f_t(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)f_t(x_3, x_4, f_t(x_1, x_2, x_5)).
\end{aligned} \quad (3.3)$$

注 式 (3.1) - (3.3) 等价于 ( $i, j \leq n, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ )

$$F_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)F_i(x_2, x_1, x_3), \quad (3.4)$$

$$\varepsilon(x_3, x_1)F_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)F_i(x_2, x_3, x_1) + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)F_i(x_3, x_1, x_2) = 0, \quad (3.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{i+j=n} F_i(x_1, x_2, F_j(x_3, x_4, x_5)) &= \sum_{i+j=n} (F_i(F_j(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)F_i(x_3, F_j(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)F_i(x_3, x_4, F_j(x_1, x_2, x_5))).
\end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

进一步, 式 (3.6) 等价于  $\sum_{i+j=n} F_i F_j = 0$ , 其中

$$\begin{aligned} & F_i F_j(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ = & -F_i(x_1, x_2, F_j(x_3, x_4, x_5)) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3) F_i(x_3, F_j(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5) \\ & + F_i(F_j(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4) F_i(x_3, x_4, F_j(x_1, x_2, x_5)). \end{aligned}$$

当  $n = 1$ , 式 (3.6) 等价于  $F_0 F_1 + F_1 F_0 = 0$ ;

当  $n \geq 2$ , 式 (3.6) 等价于  $-(F_0 F_n + F_n F_0) = F_1 F_{n-1} + F_2 F_{n-2} + \cdots + F_{n-1} F_1$ .

由  $F_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) = [x_1, x_2, x_3]$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & F_0 F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ = & -F_0(x_1, x_2, F_1(x_3, x_4, x_5)) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3) F_0(x_3, F_1(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5) \\ & + F_0(F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4) F_0(x_3, x_4, F_1(x_1, x_2, x_5)) \\ = & -[x_1, x_2, F_1(x_3, x_4, x_5)] + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)[x_3, F_1(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5] \\ & + [F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5] + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)[x_3, x_4, F_1(x_1, x_2, x_5)] \\ = & -D(x_1, x_2) F_1(x_3, x_4, x_5) - \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4) \varepsilon(x_4, x_5) \theta(x_3, x_5) F_1(x_1, x_2, x_4) \\ & + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_4 + x_5) \theta(x_4, x_5) F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ & + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4) D(x_3, x_4) F_1(x_1, x_2, x_5). \end{aligned}$$

同理, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & F_1 F_0(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) \\ = & -F_1(x_1, x_2, F_0(x_3, x_4, x_5)) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3) F_1(x_3, F_0(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5) \\ & + F_1(F_0(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4) F_1(x_3, x_4, F_0(x_1, x_2, x_5)) \\ = & -F_1(x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3) F_1(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5) \\ & + F_1([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4) F_1(x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]). \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$(F_0 F_1 + F_1 F_0)(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5) = d^3 F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5).$$

由  $F_0 F_1 + F_1 F_0 = 0$  可得  $d^3 F_1 = 0$ , 也可得  $-d^3 F_n = F_1 F_{n-1} + F_2 F_{n-2} + \cdots + F_{n-1} F_1$ . 此时称  $F_1$  为  $f_t$  的无穷小形变.

**定义 3.2** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系, 若存在  $\mathbb{K}[[t]]$ - 模形式同构

$$\phi_t(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \phi_i(x) t^i : (T[[t]], f_t) \rightarrow (T[[t]], f'_t),$$

其中  $\phi_0 = \text{id}_T$ ,  $\phi_i : T \rightarrow T$  为  $\mathbb{K}$ - 线性映射, 满足

$$\phi_t f_t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = f'_t(\phi_t(x_1), \phi_t(x_2), \phi_t(x_3)), \forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in T,$$

则称  $T$  的两个单参数形式形变  $f_t$  和  $f'_t$  是等价的, 记为  $f_t \sim f'_t$ .

特别地, 如果  $F_1 = F_2 = \cdots = 0$ , 则称  $f_t = F_0$  为零形变. 如果  $f_t \sim F_0$ , 则称  $f_t$  为微小形变. 如果每一个单参数形式形变  $f_t$  均为微小的, 则称  $T$  为解析刚性李 color 三系.

**定理 3.3** 设  $f_t = \sum_{i \geq 0} F_i(x_1, x_2, x_3)t^i$  与  $f'_t = \sum_{i \geq 0} F'_i(x_1, x_2, x_3)t^i$  为  $T$  的两个等价的单参数形式形变. 则微小形变  $F_1$  和  $F'_1$  属于同一个上同调  $H^3(T, T)$ .

**证** 假设  $F_1$  和  $F'_1$  等价, 则存在  $\mathbb{K}[[t]]$ -模同构  $\phi_t(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \phi_i(x)t^i$  使得

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} \phi_i \left( \sum_{j \geq 0} F_j(x_1, x_2, x_3)t^j \right) t^i = \sum_{i \geq 0} F'_i \left( \sum_{k \geq 0} \phi_k(x_1)t^k, \sum_{l \geq 0} \phi_l(x_2)t^l, \sum_{m \geq 0} \phi_m(x_3)t^m \right) t^i,$$

进一步, 有

$$\sum_{i+j=n} \phi_i(F_j(x_1, x_2, x_3))t^{i+j} = \sum_{i+k+l+m=n} F'_i(\phi_k(x_1), \phi_l(x_2), \phi_m(x_3))t^{i+k+l+m}.$$

特别地

$$\sum_{i+j=1} \phi_i(F_j(x_1, x_2, x_3))t = \sum_{i+k+l+m=1} F'_i(\phi_k(x_1), \phi_l(x_2), \phi_m(x_3))t.$$

比较上式两边的系数得

$$\begin{aligned} & F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \phi_1([x_1, x_2, x_3]) \\ &= F'_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) + [\phi_1(x_1), x_2, x_3] + [x_1, \phi_1(x_2), x_3] + [x_1, x_2, \phi_1(x_3)], \end{aligned}$$

整理得

$$\begin{aligned} & F_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) - F'_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\ &= [\phi_1(x_1), x_2, x_3] + [x_1, \phi_1(x_2), x_3] + [x_1, x_2, \phi_1(x_3)] - \phi_1([x_1, x_2, x_3]) \\ &= \varepsilon(x_1, x_2 + x_3)\theta(x_2, x_3)\phi_1(x_1) - \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\theta(x_1, x_3)\phi_1(x_2) + D(x_1, x_2)\phi_1(x_3) - \phi_1([x_1, x_2, x_3]) \\ &= d^1\phi_1(x_1, x_2, x_3). \end{aligned}$$

因此  $F_1 - F'_1 = d^1\phi_1 \in B^3(T, T)$ .

**定理 3.4** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系, 若  $H^3(T, T) = 0$ , 则  $T$  是解析刚性的.

**证** 设  $f_t$  是  $T$  的单参数形变, 假设  $f_t = F_0 + \sum_{i \geq 1} F_i t^i$ . 则  $-d^3 F_n = F_1 F_{n-1} + F_2 F_{n-2} + \cdots + F_{n-1} F_1 = 0$ . 由  $H^3(T, T) = 0$  知,  $F_n \in Z^3(T, T) = B^3(T, T)$ , 即存在  $g_n \in C^1(T, T)$  使得  $F_n = d^1 g_n$ .

令  $\phi_t = \text{id}_T - g_n t^n$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \phi_t(\text{id}_T + g_n t^n + g_n^2 t^{2n} + g_n^3 t^{3n} + \cdots) \\ &= (\text{id}_T - g_n t^n)(\text{id}_T + g_n t^n + g_n^2 t^{2n} + g_n^3 t^{3n} + \cdots) \\ &= (\text{id}_T + g_n t^n + g_n^2 t^{2n} + g_n^3 t^{3n} + \cdots) - (g_n t^n + g_n^2 t^{2n} + g_n^3 t^{3n} + \cdots) \\ &= \text{id}_T. \end{aligned}$$

同理可证  $(\text{id}_T + g_n t^n + g_n^2 t^{2n} + g_n^3 t^{3n} + \cdots)\phi_t = \text{id}_T$ . 因此  $\phi_t : (T[[t]], f_t) \rightarrow (T[[t]], f'_t)$  是线性同构. 考虑另一个单参数形变

$$f'_t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \phi_t^{-1} f_t(\phi_t(x_1), \phi_t(x_2), \phi_t(x_3)).$$

显然,  $f_t \sim f'_t$ . 假设  $f'_t = \sum_{i \geq 0} F'_i t^i$ . 则

$$(\text{id}_T - g_n t^n) \left( \sum_{i \geq 0} F'_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) t^i \right) = \left( F_0 + \sum_{i \geq n} F_i t^i \right) (x_1 - g_n(x_1) t^n, x_2 - g_n(x_2) t^n, x_3 - g_n(x_3) t^n),$$

即

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i \geq 0} F'_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) t^i - \sum_{i \geq 0} g_n F'_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) t^{i+n} \\ = & F_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \{F_0(g_n(x_1), x_2, x_3) + F_0(x_1, g_n(x_2), x_3) + F_0(x_1, x_2, g_n(x_3))\} t^n \\ & + \{F_0(g_n(x_1), g_n(x_2), x_3) + F_0(x_1, g_n(x_2), g_n(x_3)) + F_0(g_n(x_1), x_2, g_n(x_3))\} t^{2n} \\ & + F_0(g_n(x_1), g_n(x_2), g_n(x_3)) t^{3n} + \sum_{i \geq n} F_i(x_1, x_2, x_3) t^i \\ & - \sum_{i \geq n} \{F_i(g_n(x_1), x_2, x_3) + F_i(x_1, g_n(x_2), x_3) + F_i(x_1, x_2, g_n(x_3))\} t^{i+n} \\ & + \sum_{i \geq n} \{F_i(g_n(x_1), g_n(x_2), x_3) + F_i(x_1, g_n(x_2), g_n(x_3)) + F_i(g_n(x_1), x_2, g_n(x_3))\} t^{i+2n} \\ & - \sum_{i \geq n} F_i(g_n(x_1), g_n(x_2), g_n(x_3)) t^{i+3n}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} F'_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= F_0(x_1, x_2, x_3) = [x_1, x_2, x_3], \\ F'_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) &= F'_2(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \cdots = F'_{n-1}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & F'_n(x_1, x_2, x_3) - g_n([x_1, x_2, x_3]) \\ = & F_n(x_1, x_2, x_3) - [g_n(x_1), x_2, x_3] - [x_1, g_n(x_2), x_3] - [x_1, x_2, g_n(x_3)] \\ = & F_n(x_1, x_2, x_3) - \varepsilon(x_1, x_2 + x_3) \theta(x_2, x_3) g_n(x_1) + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3) \theta(x_1, x_3) g_n(x_2) - D(x_1, x_2) g_n(x_3). \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$F'_n(x_1, x_2, x_3) = F_n(x_1, x_2, x_3) - d^1 g_n(x_1, x_2, x_3) = 0.$$

可得  $f'_t = F_0 + \sum_{i \geq n+1} F'_i t^i$ . 由归纳法, 有  $f_t \sim F_0$ , 故  $T$  是解析刚性的.

#### 4 李 color 三系的 Nijenhuis 算子

设  $T$  是李 color 三系,  $\psi : T \times T \times T \rightarrow T$  是三线性映射. 考虑线性算子的  $\lambda$ -参数簇:

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3]_\lambda = [x_1, x_2, x_3] + \lambda \psi(x_1, x_2, x_3), \quad (4.1)$$

其中  $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in T$ ,  $\lambda$  为变量.

若  $T$  对式 (4.1) 定义的运算  $[\cdot, \cdot, \cdot]_\lambda$  构成李 color 三系, 记为  $T_\lambda$ , 则称  $\psi$  生成  $\lambda$ -参数李 color 三系  $T$  的无穷小形变.

**定理 4.1** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系, 则  $T_\lambda$  是李 color 三系当且仅当

- (1)  $\psi$  在  $T$  上定义李 color 三系;
- (2)  $\psi$  是  $T$  的 3- 余循环.

**证** ( $\Rightarrow$ ) 若  $T_\lambda$  是李 color 三系, 则  $\forall x_1, x_2, x_3 \in T$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} [x_1, x_2, x_3]_\lambda &= [x_1, x_2, x_3] + \lambda\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)[x_2, x_1, x_3] + \lambda\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3), \\ [x_1, x_2, x_3]_\lambda &= -\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)[x_2, x_1, x_3]_\lambda = -\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)[x_2, x_1, x_3] - \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)\lambda\psi(x_2, x_1, x_3). \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -\varepsilon(x_1, x_2)\psi(x_2, x_1, x_3). \quad (4.2)$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \varepsilon(x_3, x_1)[x_1, x_2, x_3]_\lambda + \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)[x_2, x_3, x_1]_\lambda + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)[x_3, x_1, x_2]_\lambda \\ &= \varepsilon(x_3, x_1)[x_1, x_2, x_3] + \varepsilon(x_3, x_1)\lambda\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)[x_2, x_3, x_1] + \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)\lambda\psi(x_2, x_3, x_1) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)[x_3, x_1, x_2] + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\lambda\psi(x_3, x_1, x_2) \\ &= \varepsilon(x_3, x_1)[x_1, x_2, x_3] + \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)[x_2, x_3, x_1] + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)[x_3, x_1, x_2] \\ &\quad + \lambda(\varepsilon(x_3, x_1)\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)\psi(x_2, x_3, x_1) + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\psi(x_3, x_1, x_2)), \end{aligned}$$

可得

$$\varepsilon(x_3, x_1)\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \varepsilon(x_1, x_2)\psi(x_2, x_3, x_1) + \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\psi(x_3, x_1, x_2) = 0. \quad (4.3)$$

令  $x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5 \in T$ , 考虑下面等式

$$\begin{aligned} [x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]_\lambda]_\lambda &= [[x_1, x_2, x_3]_\lambda, x_4, x_5]_\lambda + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)[x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4]_\lambda, x_5]_\lambda \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)[x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]_\lambda]_\lambda, \end{aligned} \quad (4.4)$$

式 (4.4) 左端等价于

$$\begin{aligned} &[x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5] + \lambda\psi(x_3, x_4, x_5)]_\lambda \\ &= [x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5] + \lambda\psi(x_3, x_4, x_5)] + \lambda\psi(x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5] + \lambda\psi(x_3, x_4, x_5)) \\ &= [x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]] + \lambda([x_1, x_2, \psi(x_3, x_4, x_5)] + \psi(x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5])) \\ &\quad + \lambda^2\psi(x_1, x_2, \psi(x_3, x_4, x_5)), \end{aligned}$$

式 (4.4) 右端等价于

$$\begin{aligned} &[[x_1, x_2, x_3] + \lambda\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5]_\lambda + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)[x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4] + \lambda\psi(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5]_\lambda \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)[x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5] + \lambda\psi(x_1, x_2, x_5)]_\lambda \\ &= [[x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5] + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)[x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)[x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]] \\ &\quad + \lambda\{[\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5] + \psi([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)[x_3, \psi(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)\psi(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)[x_3, x_4, \psi(x_1, x_2, x_5)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)\psi(x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5])\} + \lambda^2\{\psi(\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)\psi(x_3, \psi(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)\psi(x_3, x_4, \psi(x_1, x_2, x_5))\}. \end{aligned}$$

于是, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
& [x_1, x_2, \psi(x_3, x_4, x_5)] + \psi(x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]) \\
&= [\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5] + \psi([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)[x_3, \psi(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5] \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)\psi(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)[x_3, x_4, \psi(x_1, x_2, x_5)] \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)\psi(x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]),
\end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
& \psi(x_1, x_2, \psi(x_3, x_4, x_5)) \\
&= \psi(\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3), x_4, x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)\psi(x_3, \psi(x_1, x_2, x_4), x_5) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)\psi(x_3, x_4, \psi(x_1, x_2, x_5)).
\end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

由式 (4.2), 式 (4.3) 和式 (4.6) 知  $\psi$  在  $T$  上定义李 color 三系.

利用  $\theta(a, b)(x) = \varepsilon(a + b, x)[x, a, b]$  和  $D(a, b)(x) = [a, b, x]$ , 式 (4.5) 可写为

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &= -D(x_1, x_2)\psi(x_3, x_4, x_5) - \psi(x_1, x_2, [x_3, x_4, x_5]) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x_4 + x_5)\theta(x_4, x_5)\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) + \psi([x_1, x_2, x_3], x_4, x_5) \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_5)\varepsilon(x_4, x_5)\theta(x_3, x_5)\psi(x_1, x_2, x_4) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3)\psi(x_3, [x_1, x_2, x_4], x_5) \\
&\quad + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)D(x_3, x_4)\psi(x_1, x_2, x_5) + \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, x_3 + x_4)\psi(x_3, x_4, [x_1, x_2, x_5]) \\
&= d^3\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5).
\end{aligned}$$

因此  $d^3\psi = 0$ .

( $\Leftarrow$ ) 若  $\psi$  满足条件 (1) 和 (2), 易证  $T_\lambda$  是李 color 三系.

**定义 4.2** 设  $T$  是李 color 三系, 若存在线性映射  $N : T \rightarrow T$ , 使得  $\varphi_\lambda = \text{id} + \lambda N : T_\lambda \rightarrow T$  满足

$$\varphi_\lambda[x_1, x_2, x_3]_\lambda = [\varphi_\lambda x_1, \varphi_\lambda x_2, \varphi_\lambda x_3], \tag{4.7}$$

则称形变  $N$  是平凡的. 其中  $x_1, x_2, x_3 \in T$ ,  $\lambda$  为变量.

易知, 等式 (4.7) 左端等价于

$$[x_1, x_2, x_3] + \lambda\{\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) + N[x_1, x_2, x_3]\} + \lambda^2 N\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3),$$

等式 (4.7) 右端等价于

$$\begin{aligned}
& [x_1, x_2, x_3] + \lambda\{[Nx_1, x_2, x_3] + [x_1, Nx_2, x_3] + [x_1, x_2, Nx_3]\} \\
& + \lambda^2\{[Nx_1, Nx_2, x_3] + [x_1, Nx_2, Nx_3] + [Nx_1, x_2, Nx_3]\} + \lambda^3[Nx_1, Nx_2, Nx_3],
\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
& \psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) \\
&= [Nx_1, x_2, x_3] + [x_1, Nx_2, x_3] + [x_1, x_2, Nx_3] - N[x_1, x_2, x_3] \\
&= \varepsilon(x_1, x_2 + x_3)\theta(x_2, x_3)Nx_1 - \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\theta(x_1, x_3)Nx_2 + D(x_1, x_2)Nx_3 - N[x_1, x_2, x_3] \\
&= d^1 N(x_1, x_2, x_3),
\end{aligned} \tag{4.8}$$

$$N\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = [Nx_1, Nx_2, x_3] + [x_1, Nx_2, Nx_3] + [Nx_1, x_2, Nx_3], \quad (4.9)$$

$$[Nx_1, Nx_2, Nx_3] = 0. \quad (4.10)$$

由式 (4.8) 和式 (4.9), 可得

$$\begin{aligned} N^2[x_1, x_2, x_3] &= N[Nx_1, x_2, x_3] + N[x_1, Nx_2, x_3] + N[x_1, x_2, Nx_3] \\ &\quad - [Nx_1, Nx_2, x_3] - [x_1, Nx_2, Nx_3] - [Nx_1, x_2, Nx_3]. \end{aligned} \quad (4.11)$$

记

$$\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = [x_1, x_2, x_3]_N, \quad (4.12)$$

则式 (4.9) 等价于

$$N[x_1, x_2, x_3]_N = [Nx_1, Nx_2, x_3] + [x_1, Nx_2, Nx_3] + [Nx_1, x_2, Nx_3]. \quad (4.13)$$

**定义 4.3** 若式 (4.10) 和式 (4.11) 成立, 则称线性算子  $N : T \rightarrow T$  为 Nijenhuis 算子.

**定理 4.4** 设  $N$  是  $T$  的 Nijenhuis 算子, 则  $T$  的形变可由以下定义得到

$$\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \varepsilon(x_1, x_2 + x_3)\theta(x_2, x_3)Nx_1 - \varepsilon(x_2, x_3)\theta(x_1, x_3)Nx_2 + D(x_1, x_2)Nx_3 - N[x_1, x_2, x_3].$$

并且, 该形变是平凡的.

**证** 显然  $\psi = dN$  且  $d\psi = d^2N = 0$ , 因此  $\psi$  是  $T$  的 3- 余循环. 下面证明式 (2.3) 成立. 考虑式 (4.8), 式 (4.12) 和式 (4.13), 推得

$$\begin{aligned} &\psi(x_1, x_2, \psi(y_1, y_2, y_3)) \\ &= [x_1, x_2, [Ny_1, y_2, y_3] + [y_1, Ny_2, y_3] + [y_1, y_2, Ny_3] - N[y_1, y_2, y_3]]_N \\ &= [x_1, x_2, [Ny_1, y_2, y_3]]_N + [x_1, x_2, [y_1, Ny_2, y_3]]_N + [x_1, x_2, [y_1, y_2, Ny_3]]_N \\ &\quad - [x_1, x_2, N[y_1, y_2, y_3]]_N \\ &= [Nx_1, x_2, [Ny_1, y_2, y_3]] + [x_1, Nx_2, [Ny_1, y_2, y_3]] + [x_1, x_2, N[Ny_1, y_2, y_3]] \\ &\quad - N[x_1, x_2, [Ny_1, y_2, y_3]] + [Nx_1, x_2, [y_1, Ny_2, y_3]] + [x_1, Nx_2, [y_1, Ny_2, y_3]] \\ &\quad + [x_1, x_2, N[y_1, Ny_2, y_3]] - N[x_1, x_2, [y_1, Ny_2, y_3]] + [Nx_1, x_2, [y_1, y_2, Ny_3]] \\ &\quad + [x_1, Nx_2, [y_1, y_2, Ny_3]] + [x_1, x_2, N[y_1, y_2, Ny_3]] - N[x_1, x_2, [y_1, y_2, Ny_3]] \\ &\quad - [Nx_1, x_2, N[y_1, y_2, y_3]] - [x_1, Nx_2, N[y_1, y_2, y_3]] - [x_1, x_2, N^2[y_1, y_2, y_3]] \\ &\quad + N[x_1, x_2, N[y_1, y_2, y_3]] \\ &= [Nx_1, x_2, [Ny_1, y_2, y_3]] + [x_1, Nx_2, [Ny_1, y_2, y_3]] - N[x_1, x_2, [Ny_1, y_2, y_3]] \\ &\quad + [Nx_1, x_2, [y_1, Ny_2, y_3]] + [x_1, Nx_2, [y_1, Ny_2, y_3]] - N[x_1, x_2, [y_1, Ny_2, y_3]] \\ &\quad + [Nx_1, x_2, [y_1, y_2, Ny_3]] + [x_1, Nx_2, [y_1, y_2, Ny_3]] - N[x_1, x_2, [y_1, y_2, Ny_3]] \\ &\quad - [Nx_1, x_2, N[y_1, y_2, y_3]] - [x_1, Nx_2, N[y_1, y_2, y_3]] + N[x_1, x_2, N[y_1, y_2, y_3]] \\ &\quad + [x_1, x_2, [Ny_1, Ny_2, y_3]] + [x_1, x_2, [Ny_1, y_2, Ny_3]] + [x_1, x_2, [y_1, Ny_2, Ny_3]], \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi(\psi(x_1, x_2, y_1), y_2, y_3) \\ = & [[Nx_1, x_2, y_1], Ny_2, y_3] + [[Nx_1, x_2, y_1], y_2, Ny_3] - N[[Nx_1, x_2, y_1], y_2, y_3] \\ & + [[x_1, Nx_2, y_1], Ny_2, y_3] + [[x_1, Nx_2, y_1], y_2, Ny_3] - N[[x_1, Nx_2, y_1], y_2, y_3] \\ & + [[x_1, x_2, Ny_1], Ny_2, y_3] + [[x_1, x_2, Ny_1], y_2, Ny_3] - N[[x_1, x_2, Ny_1], y_2, y_3] \\ & - [N[x_1, x_2, y_1], Ny_2, y_3] - [N[x_1, x_2, y_1], y_2, Ny_3] + N[N[x_1, x_2, y_1], y_2, y_3] \\ & + [[Nx_1, Nx_2, y_1], y_2, y_3] + [[Nx_1, x_2, Ny_1], y_2, y_3] + [[x_1, Nx_2, Ny_1], y_2, y_3], \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi(y_1, \psi(x_1, x_2, y_2), y_3) \\ = & [Ny_1, [Nx_1, x_2, y_2], y_3] + [y_1, [Nx_1, x_2, y_2], Ny_3] - N[y_1, [Nx_1, x_2, y_2], y_3] \\ & + [Ny_1, [x_1, Nx_2, y_2], y_3] + [y_1, [x_1, Nx_2, y_2], Ny_3] - N[y_1, [x_1, Nx_2, y_2], y_3] \\ & + [Ny_1, [x_1, x_2, Ny_2], y_3] + [y_1, [x_1, x_2, Ny_2], Ny_3] - N[y_1, [x_1, x_2, Ny_2], y_3] \\ & - [Ny_1, N[x_1, x_2, y_2], y_3] - [y_1, N[x_1, x_2, y_2], Ny_3] + N[y_1, N[x_1, x_2, y_2], y_3] \\ & + [y_1, [Nx_1, Nx_2, y_2], y_3] + [y_1, [Nx_1, x_2, Ny_2], y_3] + [y_1, [x_1, Nx_2, Ny_2], y_3], \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi(y_1, y_2, \psi(x_1, x_2, y_3)) \\ = & [Ny_1, y_2, [Nx_1, x_2, y_3]] + [y_1, Ny_2, [Nx_1, x_2, y_3]] - N[y_1, y_2, [Nx_1, x_2, y_3]] \\ & + [Ny_1, y_2, [x_1, Nx_2, y_3]] + [y_1, Ny_2, [x_1, Nx_2, y_3]] - N[y_1, y_2, [x_1, Nx_2, y_3]] \\ & + [Ny_1, y_2, [x_1, x_2, Ny_3]] + [y_1, Ny_2, [x_1, x_2, Ny_3]] - N[y_1, y_2, [x_1, x_2, Ny_3]] \\ & - [Ny_1, y_2, N[x_1, x_2, y_3]] - [y_1, Ny_2, N[x_1, x_2, y_3]] + N[y_1, y_2, N[x_1, x_2, y_3]] \\ & + [y_1, y_2, [Nx_1, Nx_2, y_3]] + [y_1, y_2, [Nx_1, x_2, Ny_3]] + [y_1, y_2, [x_1, Nx_2, Ny_3]], \end{aligned}$$

易知  $N \in C^1(T)$ , 由式 (2.3), 式 (4.13) 和定理 4.1 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi(x_1, x_2, \psi(y_1, y_2, y_3)) - \psi(\psi(x_1, x_2, y_1), y_2, y_3) \\ & - \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, y_1)\psi(y_1, \psi(x_1, x_2, y_2), y_3) - \varepsilon(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2)\psi(y_1, y_2, \psi(x_1, x_2, y_3)) \\ = & 0. \end{aligned}$$

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## COHOMOLOGY AND NIJENHUIS OPERATORS OF LIE COLOR SYSTEMS

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we study the cohomology structure and the Nijenhuis operator of the Lie color triple systems. Using the cohomology of the Lie triple systems and the study of the Nijenhuis operator, the upper boundary operator of the Lie color triple systems is constructed, and the one-parameter formal deformation of the Lie color triple systems is given. The sufficient and necessary conditions for linear maps to generate infinitesimal transformations are generalized, while the deformation produced by the Nijenhuis operator of a Lie color triple systems is proved to be trivial.

**Keywords:** Lie color triple system; representation; cohomology; deformation; Nijenhuis operator

**2010 MR Subject Classification:** 17B75; 17A60; 17B10; 17B56