

## 保积 BiHom- 李 color 三系的广义导子

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**摘要:** 本文研究了保积 BiHom- 李 color 三系  $T$  的广义导子代数  $\text{GDer}(T)$  的定义及其一些重要性质. 利用 BiHom- 李三系的广义导子的研究方法, 构造出保积 BiHom- 李 color 三系  $T$  的拟导子代数  $\text{QDer}(T)$ 、型心  $\text{C}(T)$ 、拟型心  $\text{QC}(T)$  和中心导子代数  $\text{ZDer}(T)$ . 证明了中心导子代数  $\text{ZDer}(T)$  是  $\text{Der}(T)$  的 BiHom- 理想, 并且证明了  $[\text{C}(T), \text{QC}(T)] \subseteq \text{End}(T, \text{Z}(T))$ , 特别地, 若  $\text{Z}(T) = \{0\}$ , 则  $[\text{C}(T), \text{QC}(T)] = \{0\}$ .

**关键词:** BiHom- 李 color 三系; 广义导子; 拟导子; 型心

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### 1 引言

李三系最初源于 Cartan 对黎曼几何的研究中, 但它的概念是由 Jacobson 在 1949 年引入的 [1], 用于研究在三元交换子  $[[u, v], w]$  下的封闭的结合代数的子空间. 之后赵冠华, 吴辰余在 [2] 中研究了李三系的扩张问题, 且李三系的结构内容和广义导子等的研究见文献 [3, 4]. Okubo 首次提出了李超三系的定义, 李超三系的线性形变与阿贝尔扩张以及李超三系的上同调及 NiJenhuis 算子等内容见文献 [5, 6]. 文献 [7] 研究了李 color 代数的定义, 进一步张健等人在 [8] 中研究了李 color 三系的导子以及广义导子等的性质.

在文献 [9] 中研究了 Hom- 李代数的广义导子, 并且得到了 Hom- 李代数的拟导子代数可以嵌入到较大的 Hom- 李代数的导子中, Hom- 李 color 代数的概念见文献 [10]. 进一步, 文献 [11] 研究了分裂的正则双 Hom- 李 color 代数的结构等内容, 在 [12] 中郭双建等人研究了 BiHom-Lie 共形代数的上同调与形变, 在 [13] 中研究了  $\delta$ -BiHom-Jordan 李超代数的阿贝尔扩张的相关内容. 文献 [14, 15] 中分别研究了 BiHom- 李三系的广义导子和  $\delta$ -Jordan- 李三系上带有权  $\lambda$  的  $K$ - 阶广义导子. 本文给出了 BiHom- 李 color 三系定义, 进而研究保积 BiHom- 李 color 三系的广义导子的一些性质.

### 2 预备知识

**定义 2.1**[7] 设  $G$  是交换群,  $\mathbb{F}$  是任意域. 若对任意的  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in G$ , 下列等式均成立:

$$(1) \varepsilon(\alpha, \beta)\varepsilon(\beta, \alpha) = 1,$$

$$(2) \varepsilon(\alpha, \beta + \gamma) = \varepsilon(\alpha, \beta)\varepsilon(\alpha, \gamma),$$

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$$(3) \varepsilon(\alpha + \beta, \gamma) = \varepsilon(\alpha, \gamma)\varepsilon(\beta, \gamma).$$

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

$$\varepsilon(\alpha, 0) = \varepsilon(0, \alpha) = 1, \varepsilon(\alpha, \alpha) = \pm 1.$$

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; 如果  $x \in V_\gamma (\gamma \in G)$ , 则称  $x$  为  $\gamma$  次齐次元素. 如果  $x, y, z$  是  $G$ -阶化向量空间中的齐次元, 用  $|x|, |y|, |z| \in G$  表示它们的次数. 为方便, 用  $\varepsilon(x, y)$  表示  $\varepsilon(|x|, |y|)$ , 用  $\varepsilon(x, y + z)$  表示  $\varepsilon(|x|, |y| + |z|)$ , 以此类推. 此外,  $\varepsilon(x, y)$  出现即表明其中的  $x, y$  是齐次元. 在本文中, 用  $hg(V)$  表示  $V$  中所有齐次元.

设  $V, W$  是两个  $G$ -阶化的线性空间, 如果对于任意的  $x \in V_\gamma$ , 都有  $f(x) \in W_{\gamma+\theta}$ , 则称线性映射  $f: V \rightarrow W$  为  $\theta$  次. 若  $f$  是零次的, 即  $f(V_\gamma) \subseteq W_\gamma$ , 则称  $f$  是偶的.

若对任意的  $\theta, \mu \in G$ , 如果  $T$  是  $G$ -阶化线性空间, 即  $T = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in G} T_\gamma$ , 并且  $T_\theta T_\mu \subseteq T_{\theta+\mu}$ , 则  $T$  称为  $G$ -阶化的代数, 如果  $\alpha(A_\gamma) \subseteq B_\gamma$ , 称同态  $\alpha: A \rightarrow B$  是偶的.

**定义 2.2**[7] 李 color 代数是一个三元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot], \varepsilon)$ , 其中  $T = \bigoplus_{g \in G} T_g$  是域  $\mathbb{F}$  上的一个  $G$ -阶化向量空间, 如果存在双线性映射  $[\cdot, \cdot]: T \times T \rightarrow T$  (对任意的  $g, g' \in G$ , 有  $[T_g, T_{g'}] \subseteq T_{g+g'}$ ) 和  $G$  上的一个斜对称双特征标  $\varepsilon: G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \setminus \{0\}$ , 满足

- (1)  $[x, y] = -\varepsilon(x, y)[y, x]$ ,
- (2)  $\varepsilon(z, x)[x, [y, z]] + \varepsilon(x, y)[y, [z, x]] + \varepsilon(y, z)[z, [x, y]] = 0$ .

对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ .

当  $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$  且  $\varepsilon(x, y) = (-1)^{|x||y|}$  时, 李 color 代数成为李超代数; 当  $\varepsilon(x, y) \equiv 1$  时, 李 color 代数成为李代数. 因此, 李 color 代数是一类包含李代数和李超代数的更广泛的代数结构.

**定义 2.3**[10] Hom- 李 color 代数是一个四元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \varepsilon)$ , 其中  $T = \bigoplus_{g \in G} T_g$  是域  $\mathbb{F}$  上的一个  $G$ -阶化向量空间, 如果  $T$  上有偶的双线性映射  $[\cdot, \cdot]: T \times T \rightarrow T$ , 偶的同态  $\alpha: T \rightarrow T$  和  $G$  上的一个斜对称双特征标  $\varepsilon: G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \setminus \{0\}$ , 满足

- (1)  $[x, y] = -\varepsilon(x, y)[y, x]$ , ( $\varepsilon$ - 反对称性),
- (2)  $\varepsilon(z, x)[\alpha(x), [y, z]] + \varepsilon(x, y)[\alpha(y), [z, x]] + \varepsilon(y, z)[\alpha(z), [x, y]] = 0$ . (Hom-Jacobi 等式)

对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ .

**定义 2.4**[11] BiHom- 李 color 代数是一个五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$ , 其中  $T = \bigoplus_{g \in G} T_g$  是域  $\mathbb{F}$  上的一个  $G$ -阶化向量空间,  $T$  上有一个偶的双线性映射  $[\cdot, \cdot]: T \times T \rightarrow T$  (对任意的  $g, h \in G$ , 有  $[T_g, T_h] \subseteq T_{g+h}$ ) 及两个偶自同态  $\alpha, \beta: T \rightarrow T$  和  $G$  上的一个斜对称双特征标  $\varepsilon: G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \setminus \{0\}$ , 满足

- (1)  $\alpha \circ \beta = \beta \circ \alpha$ ,
- (2)  $[\beta(x), \alpha(y)] = -\varepsilon(x, y)[\beta(y), \alpha(x)]$ , ( $\varepsilon$ - 反对称性),
- (3)  $\varepsilon(z, x)[\beta^2(x), [\beta(y), \alpha(z)]] + \varepsilon(x, y)[\beta^2(y), [\beta(z), \alpha(x)]] + \varepsilon(y, z)[\beta^2(z), [\beta(x), \alpha(y)]] = 0$ . (BiHom-Jacobi 等式).

对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ .

**定义 2.5**[7] 李 color 三系一个三元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \varepsilon)$ , 其中  $T = \bigoplus_{g \in G} T_g$  是域  $\mathbb{F}$  上的一个  $G$ -阶化向量空间, 如果  $T$  上有三元运算  $[\cdot, \cdot, \cdot]: T \times T \times T \rightarrow T$  和  $G$  上的一个斜对称双特征标  $\varepsilon: G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \setminus \{0\}$ , 满足

- (1)  $[x, y, z] = -\varepsilon(x, y)[y, x, z]$ ,
- (2)  $\varepsilon(z, x)[x, y, z] + \varepsilon(x, y)[y, z, x] + \varepsilon(y, z)[z, x, y] = 0$ ,
- (3)  $[u, v, [x, y, z]] = [[u, v, x], y, z] + \varepsilon(u + v, x)[x, [u, v, y], z] + \varepsilon(u + v, x + y)[x, y, [u, v, z]]$ .

对任意的  $x, y, z, u, v \in hg(T)$ .

当  $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$  且  $\varepsilon(x, y) = (-1)^{|x||y|}$  时, 李 color 三系成为李超三系; 当  $\varepsilon(x, y) \equiv 1$  时, 李 color 三系成为李三系. 因此, 李 color 三系是一类包含李三系和李超三系的更广泛的代数结构.

**定义 2.6** Hom- 李 color 三系是一个四元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \varepsilon)$ , 其中  $T = \bigoplus_{g \in G} T_g$  是域  $\mathbb{F}$  上的一个  $G$ -阶化向量空间, 如果  $T$  上有三元运算  $[\cdot, \cdot, \cdot]: T \times T \times T \rightarrow T$ , 偶自同态  $\alpha: T \rightarrow T$  和  $G$  上的一个斜对称双特征标  $\varepsilon: G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \setminus \{0\}$ , 满足

- (1)  $[x, y, z] = -\varepsilon(x, y)[y, x, z]$ ,
- (2)  $\varepsilon(z, x)[x, y, z] + \varepsilon(x, y)[y, z, x] + \varepsilon(y, z)[z, x, y] = 0$ ,
- (3)  $[\alpha(u), \alpha(v), [x, y, z]] = [[u, v, x], \alpha(y), \alpha(z)] + \varepsilon(u + v, x)[\alpha(x), [u, v, y], \alpha(z)] + \varepsilon(u + v, x + y)[\alpha(x), \alpha(y), [u, v, z]]$ .

对任意的  $x, y, z, u, v \in hg(T)$ . 特别地, 若还满足

$$\alpha([x, y, z]) = [\alpha(x), \alpha(y), \alpha(z)].$$

则称  $T$  是保积的 Hom- 李 color 三系.

**定义 2.7** BiHom- 李 color 三系是一个五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$ , 其中  $T = \bigoplus_{g \in G} T_g$  是域  $\mathbb{F}$  上的一个  $G$ -阶化向量空间, 设  $T$  具有三元运算  $[\cdot, \cdot, \cdot]: T \times T \times T \rightarrow T$ , 及两个偶自同态  $\alpha, \beta: T \rightarrow T$  和  $G$  上的一个斜对称双特征标  $\varepsilon: G \times G \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \setminus \{0\}$ , 满足

- (1)  $\alpha \circ \beta = \beta \circ \alpha$ ,
- (2)  $[x, y, z] = -\varepsilon(x, y)[y, x, z]$ ,
- (3)  $\varepsilon(z, x)[x, y, z] + \varepsilon(x, y)[y, z, x] + \varepsilon(y, z)[z, x, y] = 0$ ,
- (4)  $[\beta^2(u), \beta^2(v), [\beta(x), \beta(y), \alpha(z)]] = [[\beta(u), \beta(v), \alpha(x)], \beta^2(y), \beta^2(z)] + \varepsilon(u + v, x)[\beta^2(x), [\beta(u), \beta(v), \alpha(y)], \beta^2(z)] + \varepsilon(u + v, x + y)[\beta^2(x), \beta^2(y), [\beta(u), \beta(v), \alpha(z)]]$ .

对任意的  $x, y, z, u, v \in hg(T)$ . 特别地, 若还满足

$$\alpha([x, y, z]) = [\alpha(x), \alpha(y), \alpha(z)], \quad \beta([x, y, z]) = [\beta(x), \beta(y), \beta(z)],$$

则称  $T$  是保积的 BiHom- 李 color 三系.

**命题 2.8** 设五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是保积的 BiHom- 李 color 三系,  $\alpha, \beta$  是  $T$  上的偶同态,  $\text{End}(T)$  表示  $T$  的所有线性变换构成的线性空间. 令  $\mathcal{U} := \{D \in \text{End}(T) \mid D\alpha = \alpha D, D\beta = \beta D\}$ . 则五元组  $(\mathcal{U}, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \varepsilon)$  是 BiHom- 李 color 代数, 其中李 color 扩积为

$$[D_\theta, D_\mu] = D_\theta D_\mu - \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) D_\mu D_\theta.$$

且同态  $\tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}: \text{End}(T) \rightarrow \text{End}(T)$  是偶的, 满足  $\tilde{\alpha}(D) = \alpha D, \tilde{\beta}(D) = \beta D$ .

**证** 对任意的  $D_\theta, D_\mu, D_\eta \in hg(\text{End}(T))$ , 可得

$$\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\beta}(D_\theta) = \tilde{\alpha}(\beta D_\theta) = \alpha\beta D_\theta = \beta\alpha D_\theta = \beta\tilde{\alpha}(D_\theta) = \tilde{\beta}(\tilde{\alpha}(D_\theta)) = \tilde{\beta}\tilde{\alpha}(D_\theta).$$

其次,

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\tilde{\beta}(D_\mu), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\eta)] &= [\beta D_\mu, \alpha D_\eta] \\
 &= (\beta D_\mu)(\alpha D_\eta) - \varepsilon(\mu, \eta)(\alpha D_\eta)(\beta D_\mu) \\
 &= \alpha \beta D_\mu D_\eta - \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \alpha \beta D_\eta D_\mu \\
 &= -\varepsilon(\mu, \eta) [\beta D_\eta, \alpha D_\mu] \\
 &= -\varepsilon(\mu, \eta) [\tilde{\beta}(D_\eta), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\mu)].
 \end{aligned}$$

再利用李 color 括积运算, 对任意的  $D_\theta, D_\mu, D_\eta \in hg(\text{End}(T))$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) [\tilde{\beta}^2(D_\theta), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\mu), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\eta)]] &= \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) [\tilde{\beta}(D_\theta \beta), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\mu), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\eta)]] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) [\beta^2 D_\theta, \beta D_\mu \alpha D_\eta - \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \alpha D_\eta \beta D_\mu] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) [\beta^2 D_\theta, \beta D_\mu \alpha D_\eta] - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) [\beta^2 D_\theta, \alpha D_\eta \beta D_\mu] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) (\beta^2 D_\theta \beta D_\mu \alpha D_\eta - \varepsilon(\theta, \mu + \eta) \beta D_\mu \alpha D_\eta \beta^2 D_\theta) \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) (\beta^2 D_\theta \alpha D_\eta \beta D_\mu - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + \mu) \alpha D_\eta \beta D_\mu \beta^2 D_\theta) \\
 &= \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \beta^2 D_\theta \beta D_\mu \alpha D_\eta - \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \beta D_\mu \alpha D_\eta \beta^2 D_\theta \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \beta^2 D_\theta \alpha D_\eta \beta D_\mu + \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \alpha D_\eta \beta D_\mu \beta^2 D_\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

类似地, 有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) [\tilde{\beta}^2(D_\mu), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\eta), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\theta)]] &= \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) [\tilde{\beta}(D_\mu \beta), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\eta), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\theta)]] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) [\beta^2 D_\mu, \beta D_\eta \alpha D_\theta - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \alpha D_\theta \beta D_\eta] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) [\beta^2 D_\mu, \beta D_\eta \alpha D_\theta] - \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) [\beta^2 D_\mu, \alpha D_\theta \beta D_\eta] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) (\beta^2 D_\mu \beta D_\eta \alpha D_\theta - \varepsilon(\mu, \eta + \theta) \beta D_\eta \alpha D_\theta \beta^2 D_\mu) \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) (\beta^2 D_\mu \alpha D_\theta \beta D_\eta - \varepsilon(\mu, \theta + \eta) \alpha D_\theta \beta D_\eta \beta^2 D_\mu) \\
 &= \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \beta^2 D_\mu \beta D_\eta \alpha D_\theta - \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \beta D_\eta \alpha D_\theta \beta^2 D_\mu \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \beta^2 D_\mu \alpha D_\theta \beta D_\eta + \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \alpha D_\theta \beta D_\eta \beta^2 D_\mu,
 \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
 \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) [\tilde{\beta}^2(D_\eta), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\theta), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\mu)]] &= \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) [\tilde{\beta}(D_\eta \beta), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\theta), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\mu)]] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) [\beta^2 D_\eta, \beta D_\theta \alpha D_\mu - \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \alpha D_\mu \beta D_\theta] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) [\beta^2 D_\eta, \beta D_\theta \alpha D_\mu] - \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) [\beta^2 D_\eta, \alpha D_\mu \beta D_\theta] \\
 &= \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) (\beta^2 D_\eta \beta D_\theta \alpha D_\mu - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + \mu) \beta D_\theta \alpha D_\mu \beta^2 D_\eta) \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) (\beta^2 D_\eta \alpha D_\mu \beta D_\theta - \varepsilon(\eta, \mu + \theta) \alpha D_\mu \beta D_\theta \beta^2 D_\eta) \\
 &= \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \beta^2 D_\eta \beta D_\theta \alpha D_\mu - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \beta D_\theta \alpha D_\mu \beta^2 D_\eta \\
 &\quad - \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \beta^2 D_\eta \alpha D_\mu \beta D_\theta + \varepsilon(\eta, \theta) \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) \alpha D_\mu \beta D_\theta \beta^2 D_\eta.
 \end{aligned}$$

将以上三式相加, 可得  $\varepsilon(\eta, \theta) [\tilde{\beta}^2(D_\theta), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\mu), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\eta)]] + \varepsilon(\theta, \mu) [\tilde{\beta}^2(D_\mu), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\eta), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\theta)]] + \varepsilon(\mu, \eta) [\tilde{\beta}^2(D_\eta), [\tilde{\beta}(D_\theta), \tilde{\alpha}(D_\mu)]] = 0$ .

综上, 五元组  $(\mathcal{U}, [\cdot, \cdot], \tilde{\alpha}, \tilde{\beta}, \varepsilon)$  是 BiHom- 李 color 代数.

任取  $\theta \in G$ , 对任意的  $\mu \in G$ , 令  $\text{End}_\theta(T) = \{D_\theta \in \text{End}(T) \mid D(T_\mu) \subseteq T_{\theta+\mu}\}$ .

**定义 2.9** 设五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是保积的 BiHom- 李 color 三系.  $D \in \text{End}_\theta(T)$ , 其中  $\theta \in G$ ,

- 对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ , 满足

$$[D, \alpha] = 0, \quad [D, \beta] = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} D([x, y, z]) &= [D(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\theta, x+y)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

则称  $D$  为  $T$  的  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 导子.

- 对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ , 如果存在  $D', D'', D''' \in \text{End}_\theta(T)$ , 满足

$$[D, \alpha] = [D', \alpha] = [D'', \alpha] = [D''', \alpha] = 0, \quad [D, \beta] = [D', \beta] = [D'', \beta] = [D''', \beta] = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} D'''([x, y, z]) &= [D(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D'(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\theta, x+y)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D''(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

则称  $D$  为  $T$  的  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 广义导子.

- 对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ , 如果存在  $D' \in \text{End}_\theta(T)$ , 满足

$$[D, \alpha] = [D', \alpha] = 0, \quad [D, \beta] = [D', \beta] = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} D'([x, y, z]) &= [D(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\theta, x+y)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

则称  $D$  为  $T$  的  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 拟导子.

- 对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ , 若满足

$$[D, \alpha] = 0, \quad [D, \beta] = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} D([x, y, z]) &= [D(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] \\ &= \varepsilon(\theta, x+y)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

则称  $D$  为  $T$  的  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 型心.

- 对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ , 若满足

$$[D, \alpha] = 0, \quad [D, \beta] = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} [D(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] &= \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] \\ &= \varepsilon(\theta, x+y)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

则称  $D$  为  $T$  的  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 拟型心.

- 对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ , 若满足

$$[D, \alpha] = 0, \quad [D, \beta] = 0,$$

$$D([x, y, z]) = [D(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] = 0.$$

则称  $D$  为  $T$  的  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 中心导子.

用  $\text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $\text{GDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $\text{QDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $\text{C}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $\text{QC}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $\text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$  分别表示五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  的  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 导子,  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 广义导子,  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 拟导子,  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 型心,  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 拟型心,  $\theta$  次  $\alpha^k \beta^l$ - 中心导子构成的全体. 令

$$\text{Der}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T), \quad \text{GDer}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{GDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T),$$

$$\text{QDer}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{QDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T), \quad \text{C}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{C}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T),$$

$$\text{QC}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{QC}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T), \quad \text{ZDer}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T).$$

称  $\text{Der}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  为  $T$  的导子, 其中  $\text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  是  $G$ -阶化的, 即

$$\text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T) = \bigoplus_{\theta \in G} \text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T).$$

称  $\text{GDer}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{GDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  为  $T$  的广义导子, 其中  $\text{GDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  是  $G$ -阶化的, 即

$$\text{GDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T) = \bigoplus_{\theta \in G} \text{GDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T).$$

称  $\text{QDer}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{QDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  为  $T$  的拟导子, 其中  $\text{QDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  是  $G$ -阶化的, 即

$$\text{QDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T) = \bigoplus_{\theta \in G} \text{QDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T).$$

称  $\text{C}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{C}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  为  $T$  的型心, 其中  $\text{C}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  是  $G$ -阶化的, 即

$$\text{C}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T) = \bigoplus_{\theta \in G} \text{C}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T).$$

称  $\text{QC}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{QC}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  为  $T$  的拟型心, 其中  $\text{QC}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  是  $G$ -阶化的, 即

$$\text{QC}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T) = \bigoplus_{\theta \in G} \text{QC}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T).$$

称  $\text{ZDer}(T) = \bigoplus_{k \geq 0, l \geq 0} \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  为  $T$  的中心导子, 其中  $\text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T)$  是  $G$ -阶化的, 即

$$\text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}(T) = \bigoplus_{\theta \in G} \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T).$$

根据以上定义, 易得

$$\text{ZDer}(T) \subseteq \text{Der}(T) \subseteq \text{QDer}(T) \subseteq \text{GDer}(T) \subseteq \text{End}(T),$$

$$\text{C}(T) \subseteq \text{QC}(T).$$

**定义 2.10** 设五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是保积的 BiHom- 李 color 三系. 如果对任意的  $y, z \in T$ , 满足

$$\text{Z}(T) = \{x \in \text{hg}(T) \mid [x, y, z] = 0\}.$$

那么  $\text{Z}(T)$  为  $T$  的中心.

下面给出 BiHom- 李 color 代数的子代数、BiHom- 子代数、理想以及 BiHom- 理想的定义.

**定义 2.11** 设五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是 BiHom- 李 color 代数,  $M$  和  $I$  是  $T$  的  $G$ -阶化子空间, 如果  $[M, M] \subseteq M$ , 则称  $M$  是  $T$  的子代数; 如果  $[T, I] \subseteq I$ , 则称  $I$  是  $T$  的理想.

**定义 2.12** 设五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是 BiHom- 李 color 代数, 若  $M$  是  $T$  的子代数, 还满足  $\alpha(M) \subseteq M, \beta(M) \subseteq M$ , 则称  $M$  是  $T$  的 BiHom- 子代数; 若  $I$  是  $T$  的理想, 还满足  $\alpha(I) \subseteq I, \beta(I) \subseteq I$ , 则称  $I$  是  $T$  的 BiHom- 理想.

### 3 主要结果

**命题 3.1** 若五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是一个保积的 BiHom- 李 color 三系, 则下列成立:

- (1)  $\text{GDer}(T), \text{QDer}(T)$  和  $\text{C}(T)$  是  $\cup$  的 BiHom- 子代数,
- (2)  $\text{ZDer}(T)$  是  $\text{Der}(T)$  的 BiHom- 理想.

**证** (1) 假设  $D_1 \in \text{GDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T), D_2 \in \text{GDer}_{\alpha^s \beta^t}^\eta(T)$ . 对任意的  $x, y, z \in \text{hg}(T)$ . 有

$$\begin{aligned} & [(\tilde{\alpha}(D_1)(x)), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(y), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(z)] \\ &= [D_1 \circ \alpha(x), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(y), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(z)] \\ &= \alpha([D_1(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)]) \\ &= \alpha([D_1'''([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(x), D_1'(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x + y)[\alpha^k\beta^l(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), D_1''(z)]) \\ &= \tilde{\alpha}(D_1'''[x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(x), \tilde{\alpha}(D_1'(y), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(z)] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(x), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(y), \tilde{\alpha}(D_1''(z))]. \end{aligned}$$

因为  $\tilde{\alpha}(D_1'''), \tilde{\alpha}(D_1'')$  和  $\tilde{\alpha}(D_1')$  全部属于  $\text{End}(T)$ , 因此  $\tilde{\alpha}(D_1) \in \text{GDer}_{\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ . 类似可得  $\tilde{\beta}(D_1) \in \text{GDer}_{\alpha^k\beta^{l+1}}^\theta(T)$ . 又有

$$\begin{aligned} & [D_1 D_2(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &= D_1'''([D_2(x), \alpha^s\beta^t(y), \alpha^s\beta^t(z)]) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(D_2(x)), D_1'(\alpha^s\beta^t(y)), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x + y)[\alpha^k\beta^l(D_2(x)), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), D_1''(\alpha^s\beta^t(z))] \\ &= D_1'''(D_2'''([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\eta, x)[\alpha^s\beta^t(x), D_2'(y), \alpha^s\beta^t(z)] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, x + y)[\alpha^s\beta^t(x), \alpha^s\beta^t(y), D_2''(z)]) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(D_2(x)), D_1'(\alpha^s\beta^t(y)), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x + y)[\alpha^k\beta^l(D_2(x)), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), D_1''(\alpha^s\beta^t(z))] \\ &= D_1'''(D_2'''([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\eta, x)D_1'''([\alpha^s\beta^t(x), D_2'(y), \alpha^s\beta^t(z)]) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, x + y)D_1'''([\alpha^s\beta^t(x), \alpha^s\beta^t(y), D_2''(z)]) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(D_2(x)), D_1'(\alpha^s\beta^t(y)), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x + y)[\alpha^k\beta^l(D_2(x)), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), D_1''(\alpha^s\beta^t(z))] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= D_1'''(D_2'''([x, y, z])) - \varepsilon(\eta, x)[D_1(\alpha^s \beta^t(x)), \alpha^k \beta^l(D_2'(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{t+l}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, x)\varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{t+l}(x), D_1' D_2'(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{t+l}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, x)\varepsilon(\theta, x + y + \eta)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{t+l}(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(D_2'(y)), D_1''(\alpha^s \beta^t(z))] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, x + y)[D_1(\alpha^s \beta^t(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(D_2''(z))] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, x + y)\varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{t+l}(x), D_1'(\alpha^s \beta^t(y)), \alpha^k \beta^l(D_2''(z))] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, x + y)\varepsilon(\theta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{t+l}(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{t+l}(y), D_1' D_2''(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x)[\alpha^k \beta^l(D_2(x)), D_1'(\alpha^s \beta^t(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x + y)[\alpha^k \beta^l(D_2(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), D_1''(\alpha^s \beta^t(z))],
\end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned}
&[D_2 D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\
&= D_2'''([D_1(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)]) \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x)[\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), D_2'(\alpha^k \beta^l(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x + y)[\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), D_2''(\alpha^k \beta^l(z))] \\
&= D_2'''(D_1'''([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D_1'(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)]) \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x + y)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D_1''(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x)[\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), D_2'(\alpha^k \beta^l(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x + y)[\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), D_2''(\alpha^k \beta^l(z))] \\
&= D_2''' D_1'''([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\theta, x) D_2'''([\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D_1'(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)]) \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x + y) D_2'''([\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D_1''(z)]) \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x)[\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), D_2'(\alpha^k \beta^l(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x + y)[\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), D_2''(\alpha^k \beta^l(z))] \\
&= D_2''' D_1'''([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\theta, x)[D_2(\alpha^k \beta^l(x)), \alpha^s \beta^t(D_1'(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{t+l}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x)\varepsilon(\eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(x), D_2'(D_1'(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x)\varepsilon(\eta, x + y + \theta)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^s \beta^t(D_1'(y)), D_2''(\alpha^k \beta^l(z))] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x + y)[D_2(\alpha^k \beta^l(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^s \beta^t(D_1''(z))] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x + y)\varepsilon(\eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(x), D_2'(\alpha^k \beta^l(y)), \alpha^s \beta^t(D_1''(z))] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, x + y)\varepsilon(\eta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), D_2'' D_1''(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x)[\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), D_2'(\alpha^k \beta^l(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x + y)[\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), D_2''(\alpha^k \beta^l(z))].
\end{aligned}$$

从而对于任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned}
[[D_1, D_2](x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] &= [D_1''', D_2''']([x, y, z]) \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(x), [D_1', D_2'](y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\
&\quad - \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), [D_1'', D_2''](z)].
\end{aligned}$$

显然  $[D'_1, D'_2]$ ,  $[D''_1, D''_2]$  和  $[D'''_1, D'''_2]$  都属于  $\text{End}(T)$ , 所以  $[D_1, D_2] \in \text{GDer}_{\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}}^{\theta+\eta}(T)$ , 对任意的  $x, y, z \in T$ , 所以  $\text{GDer}(T)$  是  $\mathcal{U}$  的 BiHom- 子代数.

同理可证  $\text{QDer}(T)$  是  $\mathcal{U}$  的 BiHom- 子代数.

下面证明  $\text{C}(T)$  是  $\mathcal{U}$  的 BiHom- 子代数. 假设  $D_1 \in \text{C}_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $D_2 \in \text{C}_{\alpha^s\beta^t}^\eta(T)$ , 对任意的  $x, y, z \in \text{hg}(T)$ , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\alpha}(D_1)([x, y, z]) &= \alpha \circ D_1([x, y, z]) \\ &= D_1 \circ \alpha([x, y, z]) \\ &= D_1[\alpha(x), \alpha(y), \alpha(z)] \\ &= [D_1(\alpha(x)), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(y), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(z)] \\ &= \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(x), D_1(\alpha(y)), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(z)] \\ &= \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(x), \tilde{\alpha}(D_1(y)), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

类似可得  $\tilde{\beta}(D_1)([x, y, z]) = \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k\beta^{l+1}(x), \tilde{\beta}(D_1(y)), \alpha^k\beta^{l+1}(z)]$ .

所以,  $\tilde{\alpha}(D_1) \in \text{C}_{\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l}^\theta(T)$  和  $\tilde{\beta}(D_1) \in \text{C}_{\alpha^k\beta^{l+1}}^\theta(T)$ , 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} &[[D_1, D_2](x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &= [D_1D_2(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[D_2D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &= [D_1(D_2(x)), \alpha^k\beta^l(\alpha^s\beta^t(y)), \alpha^k\beta^l(\alpha^s\beta^t(z))] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[D_2(D_1(x)), \alpha^s\beta^t(\alpha^k\beta^l(y)), \alpha^s\beta^t(\alpha^k\beta^l(z))] \\ &= D_1[D_2(x), \alpha^s\beta^t(y), \alpha^s\beta^t(z)] - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta)D_2[D_1(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)] \\ &= D_1D_2([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta)D_2D_1([x, y, z]) = [D_1, D_2]([x, y, z]). \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$\varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), [D_1, D_2](y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] = [D_1, D_2]([x, y, z]),$$

和

$$\varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), [D_1, D_2](z)] = [D_1, D_2]([x, y, z]).$$

因此  $[D_1, D_2] \in \text{C}_{\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}}^{\theta+\eta}(T)$ , 即证  $\text{C}(T)$  是  $\mathcal{U}$  的 BiHom- 子代数.

(2) 假设  $D_1 \in \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $D_2 \in \text{Der}_{\alpha^s\beta^t}^\eta(T)$ . 对任意的  $x, y, z \in T$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{\alpha}(D_1)(x), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(y), \alpha^{k+1}\beta^l(z)] &= \alpha([D_1(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)]) \\ &= \alpha \circ D_1([x, y, z]) \\ &= \tilde{\alpha}(D_1)([x, y, z]) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} [\tilde{\beta}(D_1)(x), \alpha^k\beta^{l+1}(y), \alpha^k\beta^{l+1}(z)] &= \beta([D_1(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)]) \\ &= \beta \circ D_1([x, y, z]) \\ &= \tilde{\beta}(D_1)([x, y, z]) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $\tilde{\alpha}(D_1) \in \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^{k+1}\beta^l}^\theta(T)$  和  $\tilde{\beta}(D_1) \in \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k\beta^{l+1}}^\theta(T)$ . 注意到

$$\begin{aligned} [[D_1, D_2]([x, y, z])] &= D_1 D_2([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) D_2 D_1([x, y, z]) \\ &= D_1([D_2(x), \alpha^s \beta^t(y), \alpha^s \beta^t(z)]) + \varepsilon(\eta, x) D_1([\alpha^s \beta^t(x), D_2(y), \alpha^s \beta^t(z)]) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\eta, x + y) D_1([\alpha^s \beta^t(x), \alpha^s \beta^t(y), D_2(z)]) - 0 \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} &[[D_1, D_2](x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &= [D_1 D_2(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) [D_2 D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &= D_1([D_2(x), \alpha^s \beta^t(y), \alpha^s \beta^t(z)]) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) D_2([D_1(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)]) + \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x) [\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), D_2(\alpha^k \beta^l(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\eta, \theta + x + y) [\alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), D_2(\alpha^k \beta^l(z))] \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

则  $[D_1, D_2] \in \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}}^{\theta+\eta}(T)$ . 于是,  $\text{ZDer}(T)$  是  $\text{Der}(T)$  的 BiHom-理想.

**引理 3.2** 若五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是特征不等于 3 的域  $\mathbb{F}$  上保积的 BiHom-李 color 三系. 则

- (1)  $[\text{Der}(T), \text{C}(T)] \subseteq \text{C}(T)$ ,
- (2)  $[\text{QDer}(T), \text{QC}(T)] \subseteq \text{QC}(T)$ ,
- (3)  $[\text{QC}(T), \text{QC}(T)] \subseteq \text{QDer}(T)$ ,
- (4)  $\text{C}(T) \subseteq \text{QDer}(T)$ .

**证** (1) 假设  $D_1 \in \text{Der}_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $D_2 \in \text{C}_{\alpha^s\beta^t}^\eta(T)$ . 对任意的  $x, y, z \in \text{hg}(T)$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} &[D_1, D_2]([x, y, z]) \\ &= D_1 D_2([x, y, z]) - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) D_2 D_1([x, y, z]) \\ &= D_1([D_2(x), \alpha^s \beta^t(y), \alpha^s \beta^t(z)]) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) D_2([D_1(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)]) \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\theta, x) [\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D_1(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta, x + y) [\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D_1(z)] \\ &= [D_1 D_2(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x) [\alpha^k \beta^l(D_2(x)), D_1(\alpha^s \beta^t(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x + y) [\alpha^k \beta^l(D_2(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), D_1(\alpha^s \beta^t(z))] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) [D_2 D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) \varepsilon(\theta, x) [(\alpha^k \beta^l(D_2(x)), \alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(y)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z))] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) \varepsilon(\theta, x + y) [D_2(\alpha^k \beta^l(x)), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^s \beta^t(D_1(z))] \\ &= [D_1 D_2(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta) [D_2 D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ &= [[D_1, D_2](x), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s} \beta^{l+t}(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得

$$[D_1, D_2]([x, y, z]) = \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), [D_1, D_2](y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)],$$

且

$$[D_1, D_2]([x, y, z]) = \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), [D_1, D_2](z)].$$

则  $[D_1, D_2]([x, y, z]) \in C_{\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}}^{\theta+\eta}(T)$ . 因此  $[\text{Der}(T), C(T)] \subseteq C(T)$ .

(2) 类似于 (1) 的证明.

(3) 假设  $D_1 \in \text{QC}_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $D_2 \in \text{QC}_{\alpha^s\beta^t}^\eta(T)$ . 对任意的  $x, y, z \in \text{hg}(T)$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & [[D_1, D_2](x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ & + \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), [D_1, D_2](y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ & + \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), [D_1, D_2](z)] \\ = & [D_1 D_2(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ & + \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), D_1 D_2(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ & + \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), D_1 D_2(z)] \\ & - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[D_2 D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ & - \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)\varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), D_2 D_1(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ & - \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)\varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), D_2 D_1(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

很容易验证

$$\begin{aligned} & [D_1 D_2(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ = & [D_1(D_2(x)), \alpha^k\beta^l(\alpha^s\beta^t(y)), \alpha^k\beta^l(\alpha^s\beta^t(z))] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(D_2(x)), D_1(\alpha^s\beta^t(y)), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta, \eta + x)\varepsilon(\eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), D_2(D_1(y)), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)\varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), D_2 D_1(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)], \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), D_1 D_2(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(\alpha^s\beta^t(x)), D_1(D_2(y)), \alpha^k\beta^l(\alpha^s\beta^t(z))] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)\varepsilon(\theta, \eta + y)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), (\alpha^k\beta^l(D_2(y)), D_1(\alpha^s\beta^t(z)))] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x)\varepsilon(\theta, \eta + y)\varepsilon(\eta, y)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), D_2 D_1(z)] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)\varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), D_2 D_1(z)], \end{aligned}$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), D_1 D_2(z)] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)\varepsilon(x + y, \theta)[D_1(\alpha^s\beta^t(x)), (\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y)), \alpha^k\beta^l D_2(z)] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta + \eta, x + y)\varepsilon(x + y, \theta)\varepsilon(\theta + x + y, \eta)[D_2 D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] \\ = & \varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[D_2 D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $[[D_1, D_2](x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta+\eta, x)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), [D_1, D_2](y), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta+\eta, x+y)[\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y), [D_1, D_2](z)] = 0$ , 所以  $[D_1, D_2] \in \text{QDer}_{\alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}}^{\theta+\eta}(T)$ .

即证  $[\text{QC}(T), \text{QC}(T)] \subseteq \text{QDer}(T)$ .

(4) 假设  $D \in C_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ . 则对任意的  $x, y, z \in \text{hg}(T)$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} D([x, y, z]) &= [D(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)] = \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(x), D(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)] \\ &= \varepsilon(\theta, x+y)[\alpha^k\beta^l(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), D(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} 3D([x, y, z]) &= [D(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(x), D(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\theta, x+y)[\alpha^k\beta^l(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), D(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

这就是说  $D' = 3D \in C_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ . 故  $C(T) \subseteq \text{QDer}(T)$ .

**定理 3.3** 设五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是一个保积的 BiHom-李 color 三系,  $\alpha, \beta$  是满射, 则  $[C(T), \text{QC}(T)] \subseteq \text{End}(T, Z(T))$ . 特别地, 若  $Z(T) = \{0\}$ , 则  $[C(T), \text{QC}(T)] = \{0\}$ .

**证** 假设  $D_1 \in C_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ ,  $D_2 \in \text{QC}_{\alpha^s\beta^t}^\eta(T)$ . 对任意的  $x \in \text{hg}(T)$ . 因为  $\alpha$  和  $\beta$  是满射, 对任意的  $y, z \in \text{hg}(T)$ , 存在  $y', z' \in \text{hg}(T)$ , 使得  $y = \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y')$ ,  $z = \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z')$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} [[D_1, D_2](x), y, z] &= [[D_1, D_2](x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y'), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z')] \\ &= [D_1 D_2(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y'), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z')] \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta)[D_2 D_1(x), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(y'), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z')] \\ &= D_1([D_2(x), \alpha^s\beta^t(y'), \alpha^s\beta^t(z')]) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\theta, \eta)\varepsilon(\eta, \theta+x)[\alpha^s\beta^t(D_1(x)), D_2(\alpha^k\beta^l(y')), \alpha^{k+s}\beta^{l+t}(z')] \\ &= D_1([D_2(x), \alpha^s\beta^t(y'), \alpha^s\beta^t(z')]) \\ &\quad - \varepsilon(\eta, x)D_1([\alpha^s\beta^t(x), D_2(y'), \alpha^s\beta^t(z')]) \\ &= D_1([D_2(x), \alpha^s\beta^t(y'), \alpha^s\beta^t(z')]) \\ &\quad - D_1([D_2(x), \alpha^s\beta^t(y'), \alpha^s\beta^t(z')]) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $[D_1, D_2](x) \in Z(T)$ , 从而  $[D_1, D_2] \in \text{End}(T, Z(T))$ . 特别地, 若  $Z(T) = \{0\}$ , 显然有  $[C(T), \text{QC}(T)] = \{0\}$ .

**定理 3.4** 如果五元组  $(T, [\cdot, \cdot, \cdot], \alpha, \beta, \varepsilon)$  是在特征不为 2 的域  $\mathbb{F}$  上的一个保积的 BiHom-李 color 三系, 则有

$$\text{ZDer}(T) = C(T) \cap \text{Der}(T).$$

**证** 假设  $D \in C_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T) \cap \text{Der}_{\alpha^k\beta^l}^\theta(T)$ . 对任意的  $x, y, z \in \text{hg}(T)$ , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} D([x, y, z]) &= [D(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)] + \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k\beta^l(x), D(y), \alpha^k\beta^l(z)] \\ &\quad + \varepsilon(\theta, x+y)[\alpha^k\beta^l(x), \alpha^k\beta^l(y), D(z)], \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} D([x, y, z]) &= [D(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] = \varepsilon(\theta, x)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), D(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] \\ &= \varepsilon(\theta, x + y)[\alpha^k \beta^l(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), D(z)]. \end{aligned}$$

则  $2D([x, y, z]) = 0$ , 因为数域  $F$  的特征不等于 2, 因此  $D([x, y, z]) = 0$ . 因此  $D \in \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$ , 从而  $C(T) \cap \text{Der}(T) \subseteq \text{ZDer}(T)$ .

另一方面, 假设  $D \in \text{ZDer}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$ , 对任意的  $x, y, z \in hg(T)$ , 我们有

$$D([x, y, z]) = [D(x), \alpha^k \beta^l(y), \alpha^k \beta^l(z)] = 0.$$

很容易验证  $D \in C_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T) \cap \text{Der}_{\alpha^k \beta^l}^\theta(T)$ . 从而  $\text{ZDer}(T) \subseteq C(T) \cap \text{Der}(T)$ .

综上  $\text{ZDer}(T) = C(T) \cap \text{Der}(T)$ .

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## GENERALIZED DERIVATIONS OF MULTIPLICATIVE BIHOM-LIE COLOR TRIPLE SYSTEMS

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we study the definition and important properties of the generalized derivation algebra  $\text{GDer}(T)$  of Multiplicative BiHom-Lie color triple systems  $T$ . Based on the generalized derivations of BiHom-Lie triple systems, we construct the quasi derivation algebra  $\text{QDer}(T)$ , the centroid  $\text{C}(T)$  and the quasi centroid  $\text{QC}(T)$  and the central derivation algebra  $\text{ZDer}(T)$  of multiplicative BiHom-Lie color triple systems  $T$ . We prove the central derivation algebra  $\text{ZDer}(T)$  is BiHom-ideals of  $\text{Der}(T)$ . Moreover, we also prove that  $[\text{C}(T), \text{QC}(T)] \subseteq \text{End}(T, \text{Z}(T))$ . In particular, if  $\text{Z}(T) = \{0\}$ , then we have  $[\text{C}(T), \text{QC}(T)] = \{0\}$ .

**Keywords:** BiHom-Lie color triple systems; generalized derivations; quasi derivations; centroids

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