A commutative 2-cocycles approach to classification of simple Novikov algebras

Pasha Zusmanovich (joint work in progress with Askar Dzhumadil'daev)

Tallinn University of Technology

July 29, 2011

What is a Novikov algebra?

(i) Left-symmetric (aka Vinberg, pre-Lie, chronological) identity:

$$x(yz) - (xy)z = y(xz) - (yx)z$$

(ii)

$$(xy)z = (xz)y$$

Equivalently:

$$[L_x, L_y] = L_{[x,y]}$$
$$[R_x, R_y] = 0$$

where $L_x(a) = xa$, $R_x(a) = ax$.

Origin

- Integrability of dynamical systems (Gelfand & Dorfman).
- Poisson brackets of hydrodynamic type (Balinsky & Novikov).

Crucial fact Left-symmetricity \Rightarrow Lie-admissibility:

$$[x,y] = xy - yx$$

satisfies the Jacobi identity.

Classification of finite-dimensional simple Novikov algebras over an algebraically closed field Zelmanov (1987) p = 0: there are no non-trivial algebras. Osborn (1992) p > 2: for any such non-trivial algebra A, $A^{(-)} \simeq W_1(n)$.

Xu (1996) p > 2: described completely.

$$[x,y] = xy - yx$$

satisfies the Jacobi identity.

Classification of finite-dimensional simple Novikov algebras over an algebraically closed field Zelmanov (1987) p = 0: there are no non-trivial algebras. Osborn (1992) p > 2: for any such non-trivial algebra A, $A^{(-)} \simeq W_1(n)$.

Xu (1996) p > 2: described completely.

Reminder: Zassenhaus algebra $W_1(n) = \langle e_{-1}, e_0, e_1, \dots, e_{p^n-2} \rangle$ $[e_i, e_j] = \left(\binom{i+j+1}{j} - \binom{i+j+1}{i} \right) e_{i+j}.$ 2-sided Alia algebras (Dzhumadil'daev, 2009) Alia = **A**nti **Li**e-admissible

$$[x, y]z + [z, x]y + [y, z]x = 0$$

z[x, y] + y[z, x] + x[y, z] = 0

 $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{commutative} \\ \mbox{Lie} & \Rightarrow \mbox{2-sided Alia} \Rightarrow \mbox{Lie-admissible} \\ \mbox{LR} & \\ \end{array}$

What are commutative 2-cocycles?

An algebra A is 2-sided Alia iff $L = A^{(-)}$ is a Lie algebra and multiplication in A is given by

$$xy = [x, y] + \varphi(x, y)$$

where $\varphi : L \times L \rightarrow L$ is a **commutative** 2-cocycle on *L*, i.e.:

- 1. φ is symmetric
- 2. $\varphi([x,y],z) + \varphi([z,x],y) + \varphi([y,z],x) = 0$

 $Z_{comm}^2(L)$ = the space of all K-valued commutative 2-cocycles on L.

What are commutative 2-cocycles?

An algebra A is 2-sided Alia iff $L = A^{(-)}$ is a Lie algebra and multiplication in A is given by

$$xy = [x, y] + \varphi(x, y)$$

where $\varphi : L \times L \rightarrow L$ is a **commutative** 2-cocycle on *L*, i.e.:

1. φ is symmetric

2.
$$\varphi([x,y],z) + \varphi([z,x],y) + \varphi([y,z],x) = 0$$

 $Z_{comm}^{2}(L)$ = the space of all *K*-valued commutative 2-cocycles on *L*. Theorem (Dzhumadil'daev & Zusmanovich, 2010)

A finite-dimensional simple Lie algebra over an algebraically closed field, $p \neq 2, 3$, possesses nonzero commutative 2-cocycles iff it is isomorphic to sl(2) or $W_1(n)$.

dim
$$Z^2_{comm}(sl(2)) = 5.$$

 $Z^2_{comm}(W_1(n)) \simeq O_1(n)^*.$

5/5

A subtle point p = 3.

A subtle point p = 3. Question

p = 2?

A subtle point p = 3. Question

p = 2?

That's all. Thank you.

Slides at http://justpasha.org/math/coimbra.pdf