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On simple Filippov superalgebras of type  $A(n, n)$   
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*Review text:*

An n-ary Leibniz algebra over a field  $k$  is a vector space  $L$  over  $k$  with an n-ary multilinear operation  $(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$  satisfying that for every  $y_2, \dots, y_n \in L$  the operator of left multiplication  $L_{(y_2, \dots, y_n)} : L \rightarrow L$  defined by  $xL_{(y_2, \dots, y_n)} = (x, y_2, \dots, y_n)$  verifies the identity:

$$(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)L_{(y_2, \dots, y_n)} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_1, \dots, x_i L_{(y_2, \dots, y_n)}, \dots, x_n)$$

If this n-ary operation is anti-commutative, it is said that  $L$  is a Filippov (n-Lie) algebra over  $k$ . In [Communications in Algebra, 31 No. 1 (2003) 197-215], A. P. Pojidaev studied finite-dimensional commutative n-ary Leibniz algebras over a field of characteristic 0 and showed that there exist no simple ones. Furthermore, the finite-dimensional simple Filippov algebras over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 have been classified in [PhD thesis, Siegen University, 1993] by L. Wuxue. Both types of algebras, commutative and anti-commutative n-ary Leibniz algebras, are particular cases of n-ary Filippov superalgebras: a  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -graded n-ary algebra  $L = L_0 \oplus L_1$  over a field  $k$  with an n-ary multilinear  $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -graded operation  $[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$  that for every family of homogeneous elements  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in L$  satisfies the super-anticommutativity property:

$$[x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_i, \dots, x_n] = (-1)^{p(i-1)p(i)} [x_1, \dots, x_i, x_{i-1}, \dots, x_n]$$

where  $p(x_i) = \alpha$  means that  $x_i \in L_\alpha$  and the super generalized Jacobi identity: For every  $y_2, \dots, y_n \in L$ ,

$$[[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n], y_2, \dots, y_n] = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{pq_i} [x_1, \dots, [x_i, y_2, \dots, y_n], \dots, x_n]$$

where  $p = \sum_{i=1}^n p(y_i)$  and  $q_i = \sum_{j=i+1}^n p(x_j)$ .

In [Algebra Logika, 47 No. 2 (2008) 2610-2611] A. P. Pojidaev, studied Filippov superalgebras of type  $B(n, m)$  (a Filippov superalgebra  $L$  is of type  $G$  if  $\text{Inder}(L) \cong G$  for  $G$  a Lie superalgebra where  $\text{Inder}(L)$  denotes the linear space generated by the strictly inner derivations of  $L$ ). In the paper under review the authors prove that there exist no simple finite dimensional Filippov superalgebras of type  $A(n, n)$ .

