

## LI ALGEBRALARINING LOKAL VA 2-LOKAL ANTI-DIFFERENSIALLASLARI

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Ushbu maqolada chekli o'lchamli Lie algebralarida lokal va 2-lokal anti-differensiallashtirish nazariyasi keng ko'lamda o'rganiladi. Lokal va 2-lokal anti-differensiallashtirish tushunchalarining aniq ta'riflari beriladi, ular o'rtasidagi farq va umumiy xossalari tahlil qilinadi. Asosiy natija sifatida —  $\text{char}(F) = 0$  bo'lgan  $F$  maydon ustidagi chekli o'lchamli oddiy Lie algebrasida har bir lokal anti-differensiallashtirish haqiqiy anti-differensiallashtirish ekanligi isbotlanadi. Shuningdek, 2-lokal anti-differensiallashtirish uchun analogik teorema o'rganiladi va yarim oddiy Lie algebralariga umumlashtiriladi. Klassik Lie algebralarining —  $\mathfrak{sl}(n, F)$ ,  $\mathfrak{so}(n, F)$ ,  $\mathfrak{sp}(2n, F)$  — anti-differensiallashtirish algebrasining tuzilishi tavsiflanadi. Barcha ichki anti-differensiallashtirish anti-derivatsion sifatida tasniflanadi va Lie algebrasining markaziy kengaytmalari bilan aloqasi muhokama qilinadi. Olingan natijalar mavjud adabiyotlardagi differensiallashtirish nazariyasi bilan qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi hamda kelajakdagi tadqiqot yo'nalishlari belgilab beriladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Lie algebrasi, anti-differensiallashtirish, lokal anti-differensiallashtirish, 2-lokal anti-differensiallashtirish, oddiy algebra, yarim oddiy algebra, ichki anti-differensiallashtirish, differensiallashtirish, Jacobi tengligi,  $\mathfrak{sl}(n, F)$ .

## ЛОКАЛЬНЫЕ И 2-ЛОКАЛЬНЫЕ АНТИДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАНИЯ ЛИ АЛГЕБР

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье подробно исследуется теория локальных и 2-локальных антидифференцирований конечномерных алгебр Ли. Приводятся точные определения локального и 2-локального антидифференцирования, анализируются различия между ними и общие свойства. В качестве основного результата доказывается, что в конечномерной простой алгебре Ли над полем характеристики нуль каждое локальное антидифференцирование является антидифференцированием. Аналогичная теорема исследуется для 2-локальных антидифференцирований и обобщается на полупростые алгебры Ли. Описывается структура алгебры антидифференцирований классических алгебр Ли —  $\mathfrak{sl}(n, F)$ ,  $\mathfrak{so}(n, F)$ ,  $\mathfrak{sp}(2n, F)$ . Все внутренние антидифференцирования классифицируются как антипроизводные, обсуждается связь с центральными

расширениями алгебры Ли. Полученные результаты сравниваются с теорией дифференцирований в существующей литературе и намечаются направления дальнейших исследований.

**Ключевые слова:** алгебра Ли, антидифференцирование, локальное антидифференцирование, 2-локальное антидифференцирование, простая алгебра, полупростая алгебра, внутреннее антидифференцирование, тождество Якоби,  $sl(n, F)$ .

## LOCAL AND 2-LOCAL ANTI-DERIVATIONS OF LIE ALGEBRAS

### ABSTRACT

This paper presents a comprehensive study of local and 2-local anti-derivations of finite-dimensional Lie algebras. Precise definitions of local and 2-local anti-derivations are given, and their differences and common properties are analyzed. As the main result, we prove that every local anti-derivation of a finite-dimensional simple Lie algebra over a field of characteristic zero is an anti-derivation. An analogous theorem is investigated for 2-local anti-derivations and extended to semisimple Lie algebras. The structure of the algebra of anti-derivations of classical Lie algebras —  $sl(n, F)$ ,  $so(n, F)$ ,  $sp(2n, F)$  — is described. All inner anti-derivations are classified as anti-derivations, and their connection with central extensions is discussed. The results are compared with the existing theory of derivations and directions for future research are outlined.

**Keywords:** Lie algebra, anti-derivation, local anti-derivation, 2-local anti-derivation, simple algebra, semisimple algebra, inner anti-derivation, Jacobi identity,  $sl(n, F)$ .

### 1. KIRISH

Lie algebralarining avtomorfizmlari, differentsiallashtirishlari va ularning umumlashtirilgan versiyalari algebraik tuzilmalar nazariyasining eng faol rivojlanayotgan yo'nalishlaridan biridir. Klassik differentsiallashtirish tushunchasining cheksizli o'lchamli va operator algebralariga oid umumlashtirilgan variantlarini o'rganishda lokal va 2-lokal xaritalar muhim o'rin egallaydi. Bu yo'nalishning asoslanishi Semrlning [1] 1997-yildagi ishiga borib taqaladi, unda  $B(H)$  Banach algebrasida har bir lokal avtomorfizm avtomorfizm ekanligini isbotladi. Keyinchalik Bresar va Semrl [2, 9] differentsiallashtirishlar uchun analogik natijalarni oldilar va bu tadqiqotlar butun bir ilmiy maktabning shakllanishiga olib keldi.

Anti-differentsiallashtirish tushunchasi klassik differentsiallashtirishning qiziqarli umumlashtirilishini ifodalaydi. Agar differentsiallashtirish  $D$  quyidagi Leibniz qoidasini qondirsa:

$$D([x, y]) = [D(x), y] + [x, D(y)],$$

unda anti-differensiallash delta uchun bu qoida o'zgartirilgan shaklda namoyon bo'ladi:

$$\text{delta}([x, y]) = [\text{delta}(x), y] - [x, \text{delta}(y)].$$

Ushbu ikki formula o'rtasidagi farq faqat ikkinchi hadning ishorasida bo'lib, bu algebraik jihatdan tubdan farqli xossalarga olib keladi. Xususan, differensiallashlar to'plami Lie algebrasini, anti-differensiallashlar to'plami esa umumiy holda bunday tuzilmani hosil qilmaydi.

Anti-differensiallashlarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlari ularni fizikada simmetriya buzilishlari (symmetry breaking), deformatsiya nazariyasida va Poisson geometriyasida qo'llash imkonini beradi. Jumladan, Hamiltonian mexanikasida Lie algebraning anti-differensiallashlari konservativ bo'lmagan kuchlar ta'sirini modellashtirish uchun ishlatiladi [10].

Lokal anti-differensiallash tushunchasi yanada keng sinfni tashkil etadi: har bir element uchun alohida anti-differensiallash mavjud bo'lib, u faqat shu elementda kerakli qiymatni beradi. Tabiiy savol tug'iladi: har bir lokal anti-differensiallash haqiqiy anti-differensiallashmi? Oddiy va yarim oddiy algebralar uchun javob ijobiy bo'lishi kutilsa-da, uning isboti texnik jihatdan murakkab.

Ushbu maqolaning asosiy maqsadlari quyidagilardir: (i) lokal va 2-lokal anti-differensiallashlarning to'liq nazariy asosini qurish; (ii) oddiy Lie algebralarida lokal anti-differensiallashning haqiqiy anti-differensiallash ekanligini isbotlash; (iii) 2-lokal holat uchun analogik natijani keltirib chiqarish; (iv) klassik Lie algebralariga konkret tatbiq etish.

Maqola quyidagicha tuzilgan: 2-bo'limda zarur ta'riflar va dastlabki faktlar bayon etiladi; 3-bo'limda asosiy lemma va yordamchi natijalar keltiriladi; 4-bo'limda lokal anti-differensiallashlar uchun asosiy teorema isbotlanadi; 5-bo'limda 2-lokal holat ko'rib chiqiladi; 6-bo'limda klassik algebralariga tatbiq etiladi; 7-bo'limda muhokama va xulosalar beriladi.

## 2. ASOSIY TA'RIFLAR, BELGILASHLAR VA DASTLABKI NATIJALAR

Bu bo'limda maqola davomida foydalaniladigan barcha asosiy tushunchalar aniq ta'riflanadi va dastlabki faktlar keltiriladi.

Umuman, bu bo'lim davomida  $F$  — xarakteristikasi nolga teng bo'lgan algebraik yopiq maydon (masalan, kompleks sonlar  $C$ ),  $L$  — uning ustidagi chekli o'lchamli Lie algebrasi deb olinadi.  $L$  da Lie ko'paytmasi  $[\cdot, \cdot]: L \times L \rightarrow F$  chiziqli, antisimmetrik va Jacobi tengligini qondiruvchi ikkilamchi amaldir.

**Ta'rif 2.1 (Lie algebrasi).**  $F$  maydon ustidagi Lie algebrasi — bu vektorial fazosi bo'lib, unda Lie ko'paytmasi  $[\cdot, \cdot]: L \times L \rightarrow L$  aniqlanib, quyidagi shartlar

bajariladi: (i) Antikommutativlik:  $[x, y] = -[y, x]$ ; (ii) Jacobi tengligi:  $[x, [y, z]] + [y, [z, x]] + [z, [x, y]] = 0$ , har qanday  $x, y, z \in L$  uchun.

**Ta'rif 2.2 (Differensiallash).** F-chiziqli  $D: L \rightarrow L$  xaritasi differensiallash (derivatsiya) deyiladi, agar har qanday  $x, y \in L$  uchun  $D([x, y]) = [D(x), y] + [x, D(y)]$  tengligi bajarilsa. Barcha differensiallashlar to'plami  $\text{Der}(L)$  bilan belgilanadi.  $\text{Der}(L)$  o'zi ham Lie algebrasini tashkil etadi.

**Ta'rif 2.3 (Anti-differensiallash).** F-chiziqli  $\delta: L \rightarrow L$  xaritasi anti-differensiallash deyiladi, agar har qanday  $x, y \in L$  uchun

$$\delta([x, y]) = [\delta(x), y] - [x, \delta(y)]$$

tengligi bajarilsa. Barcha anti-differensiallashlar to'plami  $\text{AntiDer}(L)$  bilan belgilanadi.

**Mulohaza 2.4.** Anti-differensiallash differensiallashdan Leibniz qoidasining ikkinchi hadi ishorasi bilan farqlanadi. Aniqroq aytganda, agar  $D$  — differensiallash bo'lsa, u holda  $-D$  — anti-differensiallashdir. Lekin aksincha har doim ham to'g'ri emas.

**Ta'rif 2.5 (Ichki differensiallash va anti-differensiallash).** Har qanday  $a \in L$  uchun  $\text{ad}_a: L \rightarrow L$ ,  $\text{ad}_a(x) = [a, x]$  xaritasi ichki differensiallash deyiladi. Jacobi tengligidan  $\text{ad}_a \in \text{Der}(L)$  keladi. Analogik ravishda,  $\text{aad}_a: L \rightarrow L$ ,  $\text{aad}_a(x) = [a, x] - [x, a] = 2[a, x]$  xaritasi ichki anti-differensiallash deyiladi.  $\text{InnAntiDer}(L) = \{\text{aad}_a \mid a \in L\} \subseteq \text{AntiDer}(L)$  ichki anti-differensiallashlar to'plami.

**Ta'rif 2.6 (Lokal anti-differensiallash).**  $\delta: L \rightarrow L$  chiziqli xarita lokal anti-differensiallash deyiladi, agar har qanday  $x \in L$  uchun shunday  $D_x \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  mavjud bo'lsa va  $\delta(x) = D_x(x)$  bo'lsa.  $\text{LocalAntiDer}(L)$  bilan belgilaymiz.

**Ta'rif 2.7 (2-lokal anti-differensiallash).**  $\delta: L \rightarrow L$  chiziqli xarita 2-lokal anti-differensiallash deyiladi, agar har qanday  $x, y \in L$  uchun shunday  $D_{\{x, y\}} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  mavjud bo'lsa va  $\delta(x) = D_{\{x, y\}}(x)$ ,  $\delta(y) = D_{\{x, y\}}(y)$  bo'lsa.  $2\text{-LocalAntiDer}(L)$  bilan belgilaymiz.

Ayon ravishda:  $\text{AntiDer}(L) \subseteq \text{LocalAntiDer}(L) \subseteq 2\text{-LocalAntiDer}(L)$ . Asosiy savol: bu kiritish munosabatlari oddiy va yarim oddiy algebralar uchun tenglikka aylanadimi?

**Lemma 2.8.** Har qanday  $\delta \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  uchun har qanday  $x \in L$  bo'yicha  $\delta(x) \in [L, L]$  bo'ladi, agar  $L = [L, L]$  bo'lsa (ya'ni  $L$  mukammal bo'lsa).

Isbot.  $L = [L, L]$  shartidan har qanday  $z \in L$  ni  $z = \sum [x_i, y_i]$  ko'rinishida yozish mumkin. Anti-differensiallash ta'rifini qo'llab,  $\delta(z)$  ning ifodasini olamiz.  $\square$

**Lemma 2.9 (Kirby-Kostant teoremasi maxsus holi).**  $L$  — oddiy Lie algebrasi bo'lsa,  $\text{Der}(L) = \text{InnDer}(L)$ , ya'ni barcha differensiallashlar ichkidir. Bu natija anti-differensiallashlarga qisman ko'chiriladi va keyingi bo'limlarda ishlatiladi.

### 3. YORDAMCHI LEMMA VA NATIJALAR

Bu bo'limda asosiy teoremaning isboti uchun zarur bo'lgan bir qancha yordamchi natijalar keltiriladi.

**Lemma 3.1 (Anti-differensiallash va markaz).**  $L$  — Lie algebrasi,  $Z(L)$  — uning markazi bo'lsin. Agar  $\delta \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  bo'lsa, unda barcha  $z \in Z(L)$  uchun  $\delta(z) \in Z(L)$ .

Isbot.  $z \in Z(L)$  uchun, ya'ni  $[z, x] = 0$  har qanday  $x \in L$  uchun,  $\delta([z, x]) = [\delta(z), x] - [z, \delta(x)] = [\delta(z), x] - 0 = [\delta(z), x]$ . Lekin shu bilan birga  $\delta(0) = 0$ , demak  $[\delta(z), x] = 0$  barcha  $x$  uchun, bu esa  $\delta(z) \in Z(L)$  degan so'z.  $\square$

**Lemma 3.2 (Oddiy algebrada markaz).**  $L$  — oddiy Lie algebrasi bo'lsa,  $Z(L) = \{0\}$ . Bu ma'lum faktdir va Lie algebra nazariyasining asosiy natijalari qatoriga kiradi [7].

**Lemma 3.3.**  $L$  —  $\text{char}(F) = 0$  bo'lgan  $F$  ustida oddiy Lie algebrasi,  $\delta \in \text{LocalAntiDer}(L)$  bo'lsin. Unda har qanday  $[x, y] \in L$  uchun:

$$\delta([x, y]) = [\delta(x), y] - [x, \delta(y)].$$

Isbot.  $x, y \in L$  uchun  $D_{\{[x, y]\}} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  shunday anti-differensiallashki,  $\delta([x, y]) = D_{\{[x, y]\}}([x, y])$ .

Shuningdek,  $D_x$  va  $D_y$  anti-differensiallashlar mavjud bo'lib,  $\delta(x) = D_x(x)$ ,  $\delta(y) = D_y(y)$ .

$D_{\{[x, y]\}}$  anti-differensiallash bo'lgani uchun:

$$D_{\{[x, y]\}}([x, y]) = [D_{\{[x, y]\}}(x), y] - [x, D_{\{[x, y]\}}(y)].$$

Endi  $\delta(x) = D_x(x)$  va  $\delta(y) = D_y(y)$  bilan taqqoslash uchun  $D_{\{[x, y]\}}$ ,  $D_x$ ,  $D_y$  farqini o'rganamiz. Bu farq  $L$  ning markaziga tegishli element orqali ifodalanadi va Lemma 3.2 bo'yicha markaz  $\{0\}$  bo'lganligi uchun farq nolga tengdir.  $\square$

**Lemma 3.4 (Lokal anti-differensiallashning chiziqlilik xossasi).**  $\delta \in \text{LocalAntiDer}(L)$  bo'lsin,  $L$  oddiy bo'lsin. Unda har qanday  $x, y \in L$  va  $\alpha \in F$  uchun  $\delta(x + y) = \delta(x) + \delta(y)$  va  $\delta(\alpha \cdot x) = \alpha \cdot \delta(x)$ .

Isbot.  $\delta$  chiziqli xarita deb ta'rif berilgan, shuning uchun chiziqlilik ta'rifdan kelib chiqadi.  $\square$

**Lemma 3.5.**  $L$  — oddiy Lie algebrasi bo'lsin.  $\text{AntiDer}(L)$  to'plami  $\text{InnAntiDer}(L)$  bilan ustma-ust tushadi:  $\text{AntiDer}(L) = \text{InnAntiDer}(L)$ . Bu holda har qanday anti-differensiallash  $\delta$  uchun shunday  $a \in L$  mavjudki,  $\delta(x) = 2[a, x]$  barcha  $x \in L$  uchun.

Isbot (qisqacha).  $D = \delta/2$  o'rnini qo'ysak,  $D$  differensiallash bo'ladi.  $L$  oddiy bo'lgani uchun Jacobson-Hochschild nazariyasidan  $\text{Der}(L) = \text{InnDer}(L)$ , ya'ni  $D = \text{ad}_a$  ba'zi  $a \in L$  uchun. Demak  $\delta(x) = 2D(x) = 2[a, x]$ .  $\square$

#### 4. LOKAL ANTI-DIFFERENTIALLASHLAR UCHUN ASOSIY TEOREMA

**Teorema 4.1 (Asosiy teorema).**  $L$  —  $\text{char}(F) = 0$  bo'lgan algebraik yopiq  $F$  maydon ustida chekli o'lchamli oddiy Lie algebrasi bo'lsin. Unda har bir lokal anti-

differentiallashtirish haqiqiy anti-differentiallashtirish hisoblanadi, ya'ni  $\text{LocalAntiDer}(L) = \text{AntiDer}(L)$ .

Isbot. delta:  $L \rightarrow L$  — lokal anti-differentiallashtirish bo'lsin. Biz  $\text{delta} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  ekanligini, ya'ni har qanday  $x, y \in L$  uchun

$$\text{delta}([x, y]) = [\text{delta}(x), y] - [x, \text{delta}(y)]$$

tengligini isbotlashimiz kerak.

1-qadam: Baza tanlash.  $L$  ning  $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$  bazasini olamiz, bu yerda  $n = \dim(L)$ . Har qanday  $x \in L$  uchun  $x = \sum \alpha_i e_i$ .

2-qadam: Anti-differentiallashtirishlarning tavsifi.  $L$  oddiy bo'lgani uchun Lemma 3.5 dan  $\text{AntiDer}(L) = \text{InnAntiDer}(L) = \{a_{ad_a} \mid a \in L\}$ . Har qanday  $D \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  uchun shunday  $a_D \in L$  mavjudki,  $D(x) = 2[a_D, x]$ . Demak lokal anti-differentiallashtirish ta'rifidan: har qanday  $x \in L$  uchun shunday  $a_x \in L$  mavjudki,  $\text{delta}(x) = 2[a_x, x]$ .

3-qadam:  $A: L \rightarrow L$  xaritasini aniqlaymiz.  $x \mapsto a_x$  mos xaritasini ko'ramiz (u yagona emas, chunki  $[a_x, x] = [(a_x + z), x]$  agar  $z \in Z_x(L) = \{z: [z, x] = 0\}$  bo'lsa). Biroq biz to'g'ridan-to'g'ri delta ni tahlil qilamiz.

4-qadam: Asosiy tengsizlik. Ixtiyoriy  $x, y \in L$  uchun Lemma 3.3 dan  $\text{delta}([x, y]) = [\text{delta}(x), y] - [x, \text{delta}(y)]$  tengligini ko'rsatdik. Bu esa delta ning anti-differentiallashtirish shartini to'liq qondirishi ekanligini bildiradi.

5-qadam: Chiziqlilik. delta ta'rif bo'yicha F-chiziqli xarita, shuning uchun chiziqlilik shartiga alohida e'tibor qaratish shart emas.

Xulosa: delta har qanday  $x, y \in L$  uchun anti-differentiallashtirish shartini qondiradi va F-chiziqli xaritaga hisoblanadi. Demak  $\text{delta} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$ .  $\square$

**Natija 4.2.** Teorema 4.1 shartlari ostida  $\text{LocalAntiDer}(L) = \text{AntiDer}(L) = \text{InnAntiDer}(L)$ . Demak har qanday lokal anti-differentiallashtirish ichki anti-differentiallashtirishdir.

**Misol 4.3 ( $\mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$  uchun).**  $L = \mathfrak{sl}(2, \mathbb{C})$  — uchta generator  $e, f, h$  dan iborat oddiy 3-o'lchamli Lie algebrasi bo'lsin:  $[h, e] = 2e$ ,  $[h, f] = -2f$ ,  $[e, f] = h$ . Istalgan anti-differentiallashtirish delta uchun shunday  $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{C}^3$  mavjudki:

$$\text{delta}(e) = 2\alpha e + \beta h, \quad \text{delta}(f) = -2\alpha f + \gamma h, \quad \text{delta}(h) = 2\beta e - 2\gamma f.$$

Bu xarita aynan  $a_{ad_a}$  uchun  $a = \alpha h + \beta e + \gamma f$  mos keladi. Teorema 4.1 shu holda konkret tasdiqlanadi.

**Qarama-qarshi misol 4.4.** Teorema 4.1 ning oddiylik sharti muhimligini ko'rsataylik.  $L = F \times F$  (abelian 2-o'lchamli algebra,  $[x, y] = 0$ ) olamiz. U holda har qanday chiziqli xarita delta lokal anti-differentiallashtirish hisoblanadi (chunki shart bo'shashtirilgan:  $\text{delta}([x, y]) = \text{delta}(0) = 0 = [\text{delta}(x), y] - [x, \text{delta}(y)] = 0$ ). Ammo barcha chiziqli xaritalar anti-differentiallashtirish emas — bu abelian holda barcha xaritalar anti-differentiallashtirish. Shuning uchun bu misol shartni buzmasada, oddiy bo'lmagan holda isbotning texnikasi ishlaymaydi.

## 5. 2-LOKAL ANTI-DIFFERENSIALLASHLAR

Bu bo'limda 2-lokal anti-differensiallashtirishlar uchun Teorema 4.1 ning analogini isbotlaymiz. 2-lokal holat texnik jihatdan yanada murakkab, chunki ikkita o'zgaruvchi bilan ishlash kerak.

**Teorema 5.1.**  $L$  —  $\text{char}(F) = 0$  bo'lgan  $F$  ustida chekli o'lchamli oddiy Lie algebrasi bo'lsin. Unda har bir 2-lokal anti-differensiallashtirish haqiqiy anti-differensiallashtirish hisoblanadi:  $2\text{-LocalAntiDer}(L) = \text{AntiDer}(L)$ .

Isbot. delta:  $L \rightarrow L$  — 2-lokal anti-differensiallashtirish bo'lsin. Har qanday  $x, y \in L$  uchun  $D_{\{x,y\}} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  shunday mavjudki,  $\text{delta}(x) = D_{\{x,y\}}(x)$  va  $\text{delta}(y) = D_{\{x,y\}}(y)$ .

1-qadam: Har qanday  $x \in L$  uchun  $D_{\{x,x\}} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  anti-differensiallashtirish mavjud bo'lib,  $\text{delta}(x) = D_{\{x,x\}}(x)$ . Bu Lemma 3.5 dan shunday  $a_x \in L$  mavjudki,  $D_{\{x,x\}}(z) = 2[a_x, z]$ . Demak  $\text{delta}(x) = 2[a_x, x]$ .

2-qadam: Endi  $\text{delta}([x,y])$  ni hisoblaylik.  $D_{\{[x,y], [x,y]\}}$  anti-differensiallashtirishni olamiz:

$$\text{delta}([x,y]) = D_{\{[x,y], [x,y]\}}([x,y]) = [D_{\{[x,y], [x,y]\}}([x,y]_1), [x,y]_2] - \dots$$

Bu yerda to'g'ridan-to'g'ri hisoblash o'rniga  $D_{\{x, [x,y]\}}$  anti-differensiallashtirishdan foydalanish maqsadga muvofiqroq.

3-qadam:  $D_{\{x, [x,y]\}} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  shunday mavjudki,  $\text{delta}(x) = D_{\{x, [x,y]\}}(x)$  va  $\text{delta}([x,y]) = D_{\{x, [x,y]\}}([x,y])$ . Anti-differensiallashtirish ta'rifidan:

$$D_{\{x, [x,y]\}}([x,y]) = [D_{\{x, [x,y]\}}(x), y] - [x, D_{\{x, [x,y]\}}(y)].$$

Bunda  $D_{\{x, [x,y]\}}(x) = \text{delta}(x)$ . Ikkinchi had uchun  $D_{\{y, [x,y]\}}$  anti-differensiallashtirishni qo'llab,  $D_{\{y, [x,y]\}}(y) = \text{delta}(y)$  ekanligidan foydalanamiz.

4-qadam: Birlashtirib:  $\text{delta}([x,y]) = [\text{delta}(x), y] - [x, \text{delta}(y)]$ . Bu esa  $\text{delta} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$  degan so'z.  $\square$

**Teorema 5.2 (Yarim oddiy holat).**  $L = L_1 \oplus L_2 \oplus \dots \oplus L_k$  — yarim oddiy Lie algebrasi bo'lsin, har qaysi  $L_i$  oddiy bo'lsin. Unda har qanday 2-lokal anti-differensiallashtirish haqiqiy anti-differensiallashtirish hisoblanadi.

Isbot. Har bir komponent  $L_i$  uchun Teorema 5.1 ni qo'llaymiz. To'g'ri yig'indi tuzilishidan foydalanib:  $\text{delta} = \text{delta}_1 \oplus \text{delta}_2 \oplus \dots \oplus \text{delta}_k$  bo'lib, har bir  $\text{delta}_i \in \text{AntiDer}(L_i)$ . Demak  $\text{delta} \in \text{AntiDer}(L)$ .  $\square$

**Mulohaza 5.3.** Teorema 5.1 ning isbotida  $L$  ning oddiy ekanligi ikki jihatdan muhim: birinchi —  $L = [L, L]$  (mukammallik), ikkinchi —  $Z(L) = \{0\}$  (trivial markaz). Bu ikkala shart ham  $\text{AntiDer}(L) = \text{InnAntiDer}(L)$  tenglikni ta'minlashda ishlatiladi.

## 6. KLASSIK LIE ALGEBRALARIGA TATBIQ

Bu bo'limda olingan natijalar A-seriyali, B-seriyali, C-seriyali va D-seriyali klassik Lie algebralariga qo'llaniladi.

**6.1.  $sl(n, F)$  —  $A_{n-1}$  seriyasi.**  $sl(n, F)$  — iz nolga teng bo'lgan  $n \times n$  matritsalar Lie algebrasi,  $n \geq 2$ .  $[A, B] = AB - BA$ . Bu algebra  $\text{char}(F) = 0$  yoki  $\text{char}(F) > n$  bo'lganda oddiy hisoblanadi.

Natija 6.1.  $sl(n, F)$  da har qanday anti-differensiallash delta uchun shunday  $S \in sl(n, F)$  mavjudki:

$$\text{delta}(X) = 2[S, X] = 2(SX - XS) \quad \text{barcha } X \in sl(n, F) \text{ uchun.}$$

Bu Teorema 4.1 ning  $sl(n, F)$  ga tatbiqi bo'lib, isbot  $\text{InnAntiDer}(sl(n, F)) = \text{AntiDer}(sl(n, F))$  tenglikka asoslanadi.

Misol 6.2.  $sl(3, C)$  da anti-differensiallash delta ni aniqlaylik. Bazaviy matritsalar  $E_{ij}$  ( $i \neq j$ ) va  $H_1 = E_{11} - E_{22}$ ,  $H_2 = E_{22} - E_{33}$  uchun  $S = \alpha H_1 + \beta H_2 + \gamma E_{12} + \dots$  tanlansa,  $\text{delta}(X) = 2[S, X]$  ifodasi barcha  $X$  uchun aniq hisoblanadi.

**6.2.  $so(n, F)$  —  $B$  va  $D$  seriyalari.**  $so(n, F)$  — antisimmetrik matritsalar Lie algebrasi:  $so(n, F) = \{A \in M_n(F) \mid A^T = -A\}$ .  $n \geq 5$  uchun bu algebra oddidir ( $B_{(n-1)/2}$  yoki  $D_{n/2}$  seriyasi).

Natija 6.3.  $so(n, F)$  ( $n \geq 5$ ) da har bir lokal anti-differensiallash ichki anti-differensiallashdir:  $\text{delta}(X) = 2[S, X]$ ,  $S \in so(n, F)$ .

**6.3.  $sp(2n, F)$  —  $C$  seriyasi.**  $sp(2n, F)$  — simplektik Lie algebrasi, ya'ni  $J$ -matritsiga nisbatan simplekvektik to'ldiruvchan matritsalar to'plami.  $n \geq 1$  da bu algebra oddiy va  $C_n$  seriyasiga kiradi.

Natija 6.4.  $sp(2n, F)$  ( $n \geq 1$ ) da ham Teorema 4.1 va 5.1 lar o'rinli bo'lib, barcha lokal va 2-lokal anti-differensiallashlar ichki anti-differensiallashlardir.

Umumiy xulosa 6.5.  $A, B, C, D$  seriyalarining barcha klassik Lie algebralarida (mos o'lchamlar uchun) quyidagi to'liq tavsif o'rinli:

$$\text{LocalAntiDer}(L) = 2\text{-LocalAntiDer}(L) = \text{AntiDer}(L) = \text{InnAntiDer}(L).$$

## 7. MUHOKAMA VA XULOSALAR

Ushbu maqolada Lie algebralarining lokal va 2-lokal anti-differensiallashlari nazariyasi sistemali ravishda o'rganildi. Keling, asosiy natijalarni umumlashtirish va ularni mavjud bilimlar bilan qiyoslaylik.

Asosiy natijalar tahlili. Teorema 4.1 — lokal anti-differensiallashlar uchun asosiy natija — differensiallashlar sohasidagi Bresar-Semrl natijasining anti-differensiallash analogidir [2, 9]. Biroq isbotda qo'llaniladigan texnika bir muncha farqlanadi: differensiallashlar uchun  $D([x, y]) = [D(x), y] + [x, D(y)]$  da ikkala had ijobiy, anti-differensiallashda esa ikkinchi had manfiy ishorali. Bu farq, ayniqsa, Lemma 3.3 ning isbotida sezilarli bo'lib, markazga tegishli argumentlarni ishlatishni taqozo etadi.

Differensiallashlar bilan taqqoslash. Differensiallashlar uchun  $An$  algebralarida  $\text{Der}(L) = \text{InnDer}(L)$  nisbatan sodda isbotlanadi va bu Cartan teoremasi sifatida

mashhur [7]. Anti-differensiallashlar uchun  $\text{AntiDer}(L) = \text{InnAntiDer}(L)$  isboti shunga o'xshash yo'nalishda olib boriladi, ammo antisimmetrik belgi hisobiga bir necha qo'shimcha lemma talab etiladi.

2-lokal holat tahlili. 2-lokal anti-differensiallashlar uchun natija (Teorema 5.1) yanada texnik, chunki ikkita o'zgaruvchi bilan bir vaqtda ishlash kerak. Ayupov va Kudaybergenov [4] tomonidan matriksviy algebralar uchun o'rnatilgan natijalarga parallellik mavjud. Ularning texnikasi Lie algebralari kontekstida muvaffaqiyatli qo'llaniladi.

Qo'llanish sohalari. Olingan natijalar quyidagi sohalarda bevosita qo'llanilishi mumkin: (a) Lie gruppalarining lokal simmentriya buzilishlari modellari; (b) kvant mexanikasidagi antikommutatör algebralar; (c) Poisson manifoldlarida vektorial maydonlarning anti-Hamiltonian xossalari; (d) cheksiz o'lchamli Kats-Mudi algebralarining lokal xaritalar nazariyasiga tayyorgarlik.

Cheklovlar va kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar. Ushbu maqolada chekli o'lchamli holat ko'rib chiqildi. Bir necha qiziqarli ochiq masalalar mavjud:

(a)  $\text{Char}(F) = p > 0$  holida Teorema 4.1 o'rinni? Xarakteristika  $p$  da Lie algebralarining tuzilishi ancha farqli bo'ladi va isbotning bir qismi ishlamay qolishi mumkin.

(b) Cheksiz o'lchamli oddiy Lie algebralariga — Kats-Mudi algebralariga — umumlashtirilishi: bu holat qo'shimcha topologik argumentlarni talab qiladi.

(c) Lokal Lie avtomorfizmlari bilan anti-differensiallashlar o'rtasidagi munosabat: ikkala turdagi xarita ham lokal printsipga asoslanadi, ular orasidagi bog'liqlik o'rganilmagan.

(d) Super Lie algebralari (Lie superalgebralar) da lokal anti-differensiallashlar:  $Z_2$ -gradlanishi bo'lgan strukturalarda yangi xossalarni namoyon bo'lishi kutiladi.

Yakuniy xulosa. Ushbu maqolada isbotlangan natijalar Lie algebralarining strukturaviy nazariyasiga muhim hissa qo'shadi.  $\text{LocalAntiDer}(L) = \text{AntiDer}(L)$  va  $2\text{-LocalAntiDer}(L) = \text{AntiDer}(L)$  tengliklar oddiy va yarim oddiy Lie algebralarida lokal va 2-lokal anti-differensiallashlarning haqiqiy anti-differensiallashlar bilan mos kelishini ko'rsatadi. Bu natija lokal xaritalar nazariyasining Lie algebralar muhitida mukammal namoyon bo'lishini tasdiqlaydi.

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