

On the structure of infinitesimal automorphisms of linear Poisson manifolds I

Dedicated to Professor Noboru Tanaka on his sixtieth birthday

By

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Introduction

Let M be a smooth manifold. A Poisson structure on M is defined as a Lie algebra structure $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ on $C^\infty(M)$ satisfying Leibniz identity. Let $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ be local coordinates on M . Then as is usual [6], this is equal to giving an antisymmetric contravariant 2-tensor P on M which satisfies Jacobi identity. In the local coordinates expression, P satisfies:

$$(0.1) \quad P = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} P_{ij} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \wedge \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}, \quad \text{with } P_{ij} = -P_{ji},$$

$$(0.2) \quad \sum_{1 \leq \ell \leq n} \left(P_{i\ell} \frac{\partial P_{jk}}{\partial x_\ell} + P_{j\ell} \frac{\partial P_{ki}}{\partial x_\ell} + P_{k\ell} \frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial x_\ell} \right) = 0, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i, j, k \leq n.$$

The corresponding Lie algebra structure on $C^\infty(M)$ is called a Poisson structure on M .

Next we shall define here a linear Poisson manifold, which is one of the most important examples of Poisson manifolds. Let G be a connected Lie group whose Lie algebra is $\mathfrak{g}$. Let $\mathfrak{g}^*$ be the dual space of $\mathfrak{g}$. If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ is a basis of $\mathfrak{g}$ satisfying

$$(0.3) \quad [x_i, x_j] = \sum_{k=1}^n c_{ijk} x_k,$$

then from this bracket operation, we can define the Poisson bracket $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ on $C^\infty(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ as follows:

$$(0.4) \quad \{f, g\} = \sum_{1 \leq i, j, k \leq n} c_{ijk} x_k \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \cdot \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_j},$$

where $C^\infty(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ denotes an algebra of C^∞ -function on $\mathfrak{g}^*$. Note that each x_k is considered as a linear function on $\mathfrak{g}^*$. By this Poisson bracket, $C^\infty(\mathfrak{g}^*)$ becomes a