

## *Chain Conditions for Abelian, Nilpotent and Soluble Ideals in Lie Algebras*

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### 1. Introduction

Let  $\mathfrak{X}$  be a class of Lie algebras over a field  $\mathfrak{f}$ , and let  $\text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{X}$  (resp.  $\text{Min-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{X}$ ) be the class of Lie algebras which satisfy the maximal (resp. minimal) condition for  $\mathfrak{X}$ -ideals. Amayo and Stewart have asked the following among "Some open questions" in [1]: *Are there any inclusions between  $\text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{A}$ ,  $\text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{N}$ ,  $\text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{A}$ ;  $\text{Min-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{A}$ ,  $\text{Min-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{N}$ ,  $\text{Min-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{A}$ ?*

Recently it was shown by Kubo [2] that  $\text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{N}$  (resp.  $\text{Min-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\text{Min-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{N}$ ) do not necessarily coincide with each other. He showed these facts by considering a certain Lie algebra over the rational number field.

The purpose of this paper is to show the following theorems.

**THEOREM 1.** *Over any field*

$$\text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{N} \not\supseteq \text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{A} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Min-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{N} \not\supseteq \text{Min-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{E}\mathfrak{A}.$$

**THEOREM 2.** *Over any field*

$$\text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{A} \not\supseteq \text{Max-}\triangleleft\mathfrak{N}.$$

Throughout the paper, we shall employ the notations and terminology in [1].

### 2. Proof of Theorem 1

Let  $\mathfrak{f}$  be an arbitrary field and  $A$  an infinite extension field of  $\mathfrak{f}$ . Let  $\rho$  be the regular representation of  $A$ . Consider  $A$  as an abelian Lie algebra over  $\mathfrak{f}$ , so that  $\rho$  becomes a Lie homomorphism of  $A$  into  $\text{Der}(A)$ . Thus we can form the split extension

$$L = A \dot{+} \rho(A),$$

where  $A \triangleleft L$  and  $[a, \rho(b)] = ab$  for any  $a, b \in A$ .

We first show that any non-zero ideal of  $L$  contains  $A$ . Suppose  $0 \neq I \triangleleft L$ . Then  $0 \neq I \cap A \triangleleft L$ . In fact, if  $I \cap A = 0$ , then there exist  $a, b \in A$  with  $b \neq 0$  such