

Extensions of Poisson algebras by derivations

Dedicated to the memory of Professor Shigeaki Tôgô

Fujio KUBO and Fumitake MIMURA*

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Introduction

The alternating Schouten product was studied in a totally algebraic way in Bhaskara and Viswanath [3]. In this paper we shall be first concerned with this product and show that $[P, \hat{Q}] = 0$ if and only if $[P, Q] = 0$ and $(p-1) \text{Alt}(P \otimes Q) = 0$ for alternating multiderivations P and Q of degree p and $q-1$ respectively, where $\hat{Q} = \text{Alt}(qQ)$ is an alternating multilinear map of degree q (Theorem 2).

We shall then study an extension of a Poisson algebra by an derivation which is the abstract concept of a generalized Poisson algebra introduced by Berezin [2], while Kubo and Mimura [4] and Kubo [5] worked on abstract Poisson algebras, especially Poisson Lie structures on some polynomial algebras and their factor algebras. Let F be a Poisson algebra with bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]$ and D a derivation of the associative algebra F . We define a D -extension (F, \langle, \rangle) of F whose bracket \langle, \rangle on F is given by $\langle a, b \rangle = [a, b] + D(a)b - aD(b)$ for $a, b \in F$. By using Theorem 2 we give an equivalent condition to that an algebra (F, \langle, \rangle) is a Lie algebra. Then we consider an extension of a Poisson algebra constructed from the three dimensional split simple Lie algebra.

Throughout this paper let \mathfrak{f} be a field of characteristic zero and F a commutative associative algebra over \mathfrak{f} with unit.

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Alternating Schouten products of multiderivations

Notations and terminology are based on Bhaskara and Viswanath [3]. For the sake of convenience we list the terms that we use here.

For $p \geq 1$, we denote by $L_p(F)$ the set of all multilinear maps of F into itself of degree p . We define $L_0(F) = F$ and $L_{-1}(F) = 0$.

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