

# DERIVATIONS OF LIE ALGEBRAS<sup>1</sup>

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1. It is known as a theorem of E. Schenkman and N. Jacobson that every nilpotent Lie algebra over a field of arbitrary characteristic has an outer derivation (see [1]). In connection with this theorem, we know the following two types of results, one showing a wider class of Lie algebras which have outer derivations and the other showing the existence of outer derivations in proper ideals of the derivation algebras. Namely, G. Leger [2] has shown that, if a Lie algebra over a field of characteristic 0 whose center is  $\neq (0)$  has no outer derivations, it is not solvable and its radical is nilpotent. On the other hand, T. Satô [3] has shown that every nilpotent Lie algebra over a field of characteristic 0 has an outer derivation in the radical of its derivation algebra. We shall generalize and sharpen these results and give more detailed results on outer derivations of Lie algebras over a field of arbitrary characteristic.

2. We denote by  $Z(H)$  the center of a Lie algebra  $H$ . Then we have

**THEOREM 1.** *Every Lie algebra  $L$  over a field  $\Phi$  of arbitrary characteristic such that  $L \neq L^2$  and  $Z(L) \neq (0)$  has an outer derivation. More precisely, such a Lie algebra  $L$  has a nilpotent outer derivation  $D$  such that  $D^2 = 0$ , unless  $L$  is either 1-dimensional or the direct sum of a 1-dimensional ideal and of an ideal  $L_1$  such that  $L_1 = L_1^2$  and  $Z(L_1) = (0)$ .*

In the case where  $L$  is not abelian and has no abelian direct summands, take a subspace  $M$  of  $L$  of codimension 1 containing  $L^2$ . Then  $M$  is an ideal of  $L$  and  $[L, Z(M)] \neq Z(M)$ . Choose an element  $e$  of  $L$  such that  $L = \Phi e + M$  and an element  $z$  of  $Z(M)$  which is not in  $[L, Z(M)]$ . Then the endomorphism  $D$  of  $L$  defined in such a way that  $De = z$  and  $DM = (0)$  is an outer derivation of  $L$  such that  $D^2 = 0$ .

**COROLLARY.** *Let  $L$  be a Lie algebra over a field of characteristic 0 such that  $Z(L) \neq (0)$  and  $R$  be the radical of  $L$ . If  $L$  has no outer derivations,  $L$  is not solvable and  $R = [L, R]$ .*

There is another class of nonsolvable Lie algebras which have outer derivations. Namely:

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