

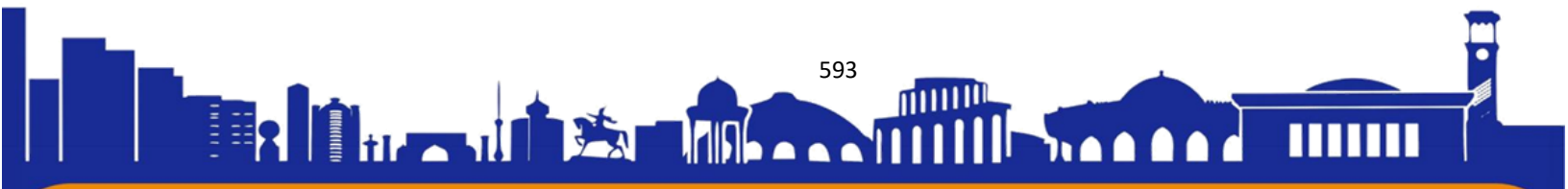


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**SIMMETRIK LEYBNITS ALGEBRALARI VA ULARNING LI
ALGEBRALARI BILAN BOG'LANISHI****Abdurashidov Nuriddin G'iyoziddin o'g'li, Eshtemirov Eshtemir Salim o'g'li****Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti.****Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti.****Surxondaryo, O'zbekiston****abdurashidovnuriddin9550@gmail.com. eshtemireshtemirov577@gmail.com****SYMMETRIC LEIBNIZ ALGEBRAS AND THEIR RELATION WITH LIE
ALGEBRAS****Abdurashidov Nuriddin G'iyoziddin o'g'li ^{1,a}, Eshtemirov Eshtemir Salim o'g'li ^{2,b}****Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti.****Denov tadbirkorlik va pedagogika instituti.****Surxondaryo, O'zbekiston****abdurashidovnuriddin9550@gmail.com. eshtemireshtemirov577@gmail.com****СИММЕТРИЧНЫЕ АЛГЕБРЫ ЛЕЙБНИЦА И ИХ СВЯЗЬ С АЛГЕБРАМИ
ЛИ****Деновский институт предпринимательства и педагогики****Деновский институт предпринимательства и педагогики.****Сурхандарьинская, Джизакская, Узбекистан****abdurashidovnuriddin9550@gmail.com. eshtemireshtemirov577@gmail.com****ANNOTATSIYA**

Zamonaviy algebra da noassotsiativ algebra larni, ularning xususiyatlarini va strukturasi ni o'rganish muhim masalalardan biri hisoblanadi. Ma'lumki, Li algebra lari noassotsiativ algebra larning muhim sinflaridan hisoblanib, Leybnits algebra lari Li algebra larining antisimmetrik analogi umumlashmasi hisoblanadi.

Ushbu ishda Leybnits algebra laridagi Leybnits ayniyati isbotlari keltirilgan. Har qanday mukammal simmetrik Leybnits algebra si Li algebra si bo'lishi keltirilgan. Simmetrik $\sum \mu$ – algebra sida ayniyatlar keltirilgan. Leybnits algebra larining markaziy kengaytmasi va Li $\sum \mu$ – algebra larining markaziy kengaytmasiga ega ekanligi isbotlangan.



**ANNOTATION**

In modern algebra, the study of non-associative algebras, their properties and structure is one of the important issues. It is known that Lie algebras are one of the important classes of non-associative algebras, and Leibniz algebras are generalizations of the antisymmetric analogue of Lie algebras.

In this work, proofs of the Leibniz theorem in Leibniz algebras are given. It is shown that any perfectly symmetric Leibniz algebra is a Lie algebra. In the symmetric μ – algebra, the properties are given. It is proved that Leibniz algebras have a central extension and Lie μ – algebras have a central extension.

АННОТАЦИЯ

В современной алгебре изучение неассоциативных алгебр, их свойств и строения является одним из важных вопросов. Известно, что алгебры Ли — один из важных классов неассоциативных алгебр, а алгебры Лейбница — обобщения антисимметричного аналога алгебр Ли.

В этой работе даются доказательства теоремы Лейбница в алгебрах Лейбница. Показано, что любая совершенно симметричная алгебра Лейбница является алгеброй Ли. В симметричной μ – алгебре свойства заданы. Доказано, что алгебры Лейбница имеют центральное расширение, а μ – алгебры Ли имеют центральное расширение.

Kalit so'zlar: Lie algebralari, Leybnits algebralari, Simmetrik Leybnits algebra, Lie guruhlari.

Keywords: Lie algebras, Leibniz algebras, Symmetric Leibniz algebra Lie groups,

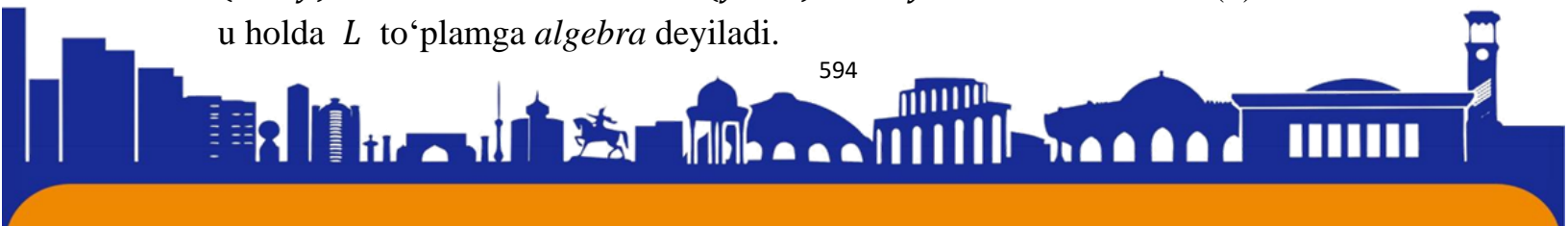
Ключевые слова: Алгебры Ли, алгебры Лейбница, симметричные алгебры Лейбница, группы Ли.

Leybnits algebralari sinfi jadal suratda o'rganilmoqda. Leybnits algebralari Li algebralarning umumlashmasi, ushbu algebralarning Li algebralarning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini saqlaydi. Li algebralari nazariyasining ko'plab klassik natijalari Leybnits algebralari misolida ham tarqaladi.

Ta'rif.1. Agar L to'plamda bichiziqli $*$ amal aniqlangan bo'lib quyidagi munosabatlar o'rinli bo'lsa:

$$(x + y) \cdot z = x \cdot z + x \cdot z \text{ va } x \cdot (y + z) = x \cdot y + x \cdot z \quad (1)$$

u holda L to'plamga *algebra* deyiladi.





Ta’rif.2. Agar L algebrada $\forall x, y, z \in L (x \cdot y) \cdot z = x \cdot (y \cdot z)$ bajarilsa, u holda bu algebra assosiativ algebra deyiladi.

Ta’rif.3. F maydonda L vektor fazo berilgan bo‘lib, F maydonda Li algebrasi deb quyidagi aksiomalar bajariluvchi algebraga aytiladi:

- (L_1) $[x, y] = -[y, x]$ tenglik barcha $x, y \in L$ da aniqlangan bichiziqli amal;
- (L_2) $[x, x] = 0$ tenglik barcha $x \in L$ uchun o‘rinli;
- (L_3) $[[x, y], z] + [[y, z], x] + [[z, x], y] = 0$ ($x, y, z \in L$). (2)

Ushbu (2) aksioma Yakobiy ayniyati deb ataladi.

Shuni ta’kidlash joizki, $[x + y, x + y]$ ko‘paytmaga (L_1) va (L_2) aksiomalarni qo‘llash orqali quyidagi munosabat kelib chiqadi:

$$(L_2)' \quad [x, y] = -[y, x].$$

(va aksincha, agar char $F \neq 2$ bo‘lsa, u holda $(L_2)'$ tengsizlikdan (L_2) kelib chiqadi. $(L_2)'$ tenglik esa antikommutativlik ayniyati deb ataladi.

Ta’rif.4. F maydon ustida aniqlangan \mathcal{L} algebraning ixtiyoriy x, y, z elementlari uchun quyidagi Leybnits ayniyati bajarilsa,

$$[x, [y, z]] = [[x, y], z] - [[x, z], y] \tag{3}$$

u holda \mathcal{L} algebra o‘ng Leybnits algebrasi deyiladi, bu yerda $[-, -]$ \mathcal{L} algebrada aniqlangan ko‘paytirish amali.

Leybnits algebralari toifasini \mathcal{LB} bilan belgilaymiz. Eslatib o‘tamiz, har qanday Leybnitsda algebra o‘ziga xos xususiyatlarga ega

$$[x, [y, y]] = 0, [x, [y, z]] + [x, [z, y]] = 0 \tag{4}$$

Bu Leybnitsning to‘g‘ri shaxsiyatining bevosita oqibatlarini (1).

Aniq ketma-ketlik

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_1 \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{L} \xrightarrow{p} \mathcal{L}_2 \rightarrow 0$$

Agar \mathcal{L}_1 abelian Leybnits algebrasi bo‘lsa, Leybnits algebralari va Leybnits algebra gomomorfizmlari abelian deyiladi. Agar \mathcal{L} ning markaziy subalgebrasi $Im(i)$ bo‘lsa, u holda markaziy deyiladi, ya’ni

$$[i(a), x] = 0 = [x, i(a)]$$

barcha $x \in \mathcal{L}$ va $a \in \mathcal{L}_1$ uchun.

\mathcal{L} Leybnits algebrasi bo‘lsin. $[x, x], x \in \mathcal{L}$ ko‘rinishidagi elementlar orqali hosil qilingan \mathcal{L} ning submoduli \mathcal{L}^{ann} bilan belgilanadi. Bu \mathcal{L} ning ikki tomonlama idealidir.

$\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{L}^{ann}$ Lie algebraning qismi \mathcal{L}_{Lie} bilan belgilanadi va \mathcal{L} ning Lizatsiyasi deb ataladi.





$\mathcal{L} \mapsto \mathcal{L}_{Lie}$ funktsiyasi $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{E} \subset \mathcal{L}\mathfrak{B}$ qo‘shilishining chap birikmasi. $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{D} \subset \mathcal{L}\mathfrak{B}$ ning kiritilishi shuningdek, $\mathcal{L} \mapsto \mathcal{L}_{ab} := \mathcal{L}/[\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}]$ tomonidan berilgan chap qo‘shimcha funktorga ega. \mathcal{L}_{ab} moduli \mathcal{L} ning ablizatsiyasi deb nomlanadi.

Lemma.1. \mathcal{L} chap Leybnits ayniyatini qanoatlantiradigan Leybnits algebrasi bo‘lsin:

$$[[x, y], z] = [x, [y, z]] - [y, [x, z]]. \tag{5}$$

U holda quyidagi xossalar o‘rinli:

- i) $[[x, x], y] = 0,$
- ii) $[[x, y], z] + [[y, x], z] = 0,$
- iii) $[[x, y], z] + [z, [x, y]] = 0,$
- iv) $[[y, z], x] = [[x, z], y] - [[x, y], z],$
- v) $[[[a, b], c], d] = [[[d, c], a], b] - [[d, c], b], a] - [[[d, a], b], c] + [[[d, b], a], c],$
- vi) $2[[x, y], [x, y]] = 0.$

Isbot i) xossani olish uchun (5) tenglikda $x = y$ ni olamiz.

ii) identifikator bu i) ning rasmiy natijasidir.

iii) munosabati (3) va (5) identifikatorlarni qo‘shish orqali olinishi mumkin.

$$+ \begin{cases} [x, [y, z]] = [[x, y], z] - [[x, z], y] \\ [[x, y], z] = [x, [y, z]] - [y, [x, z]] \end{cases}$$

$$[x, [y, z]] + [[x, y], z] = [[x, y], z] - [[x, z], y] + [x, [y, z]] - [y, [x, z]],$$

$$[x, [y, z]] - [x, [y, z]] + [[x, y], z] - [[x, y], z] = - [[x, z], y] - [y, [x, z]],$$

$$0 = - [[x, z], y] - [y, [x, z]] = [[x, y], z] + [z, [x, y]] = 0.$$

iv) ni hosil qilish uchun iii) va (3.1.1) tenglik ishlatiladi:

$$[[y, z], x] = - [[x, [y, z]] = [[x, y], z] - [[x, y], z].$$

v) munosabatni iv) dan chiqarish mumkin, agar $y = [a, b], z = c, x = d$ qo‘yilib, (1) tenglikdan foydalanamiz:

$$\begin{aligned} [[[a, b], c], d] &= [[d, c], [a, b]] - [[d, [a, b]], c] \\ &= [[[d, c], a], b] - [[[d, c], b], a] - [[[d, a], b], c] + [[[d, b], a], c]. \end{aligned}$$

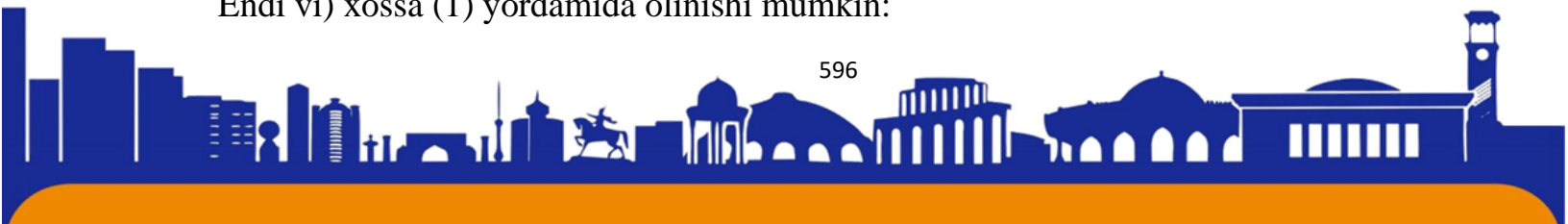
vi) ni isbotlash uchun v) tenglikda $a = d = x$ va $b = c = y$ ni olamiz:

$$[[[x, y], y], x] = [[x, y], x], y] - [[x, y], y], x] - [[[x, x], y], y] + [[[x, y], x], y].$$

o‘ziga xoslik bo‘yicha i) uchinchi yig‘indi yo‘qoladi va quyidagilar mavjud

$$2[[[x, y], y], x] = 2[[[x, y], x], y].$$

Endi vi) xossa (1) yordamida olinishi mumkin:





$$2[[x, y], [x, y]] = 2[[[x, y], x], y] - 2[[[x, y], y], x] = 0.$$

Ta’rif.5. A Leybnits algebrasi simmetrikdir, agar u (5) chap Leybnits ayniyatini qanoatlantirsa va

$$[[x, y], [x, y]] = 0. \tag{6}$$

Ta’rifga ko’ra, Lemma-(1) da aniqlangan barcha o’ziga xosliklarga egamiz. U holda, xuddi shu Lemmaning vi) ga ko’ra, agar \mathcal{L} dagi ikki burilish nolga teng bo’lsa, (5)-ta’rifdagi (6) shart ortiqcha bo’ladi.

Leybnits algebralarining simmetrik toifasi $\mathfrak{S}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{B}$ bo’lsin. Ko’rinib turibdiki, Li algebralari aynan simmetrik Leybnits algebralari bo’lib, ular uchun $[x, x] = 0$ xossa o’rinlidir. Xususan, quyidagi $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{E} \subset \mathfrak{S}\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{B} \subset \mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{B}$ ketma-ketliklar mavjud.

\mathcal{L} simmetrik Leybnits algebrasi bo’lsin. U holda Lemma-(3.1.1) bo’yicha

$$[\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}^{ann}] = 0 = [\mathcal{L}^{ann}, \mathcal{L}].$$

tenglikka ega bo’lamiz.

Shunday qilib, Leybnits algebralarining markaziy kengaytmasi mavjud

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{ann} \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{Lie} \rightarrow 0.$$

Bizga V modulning ikkinchi bo’linish darajasi $\Gamma^2 V$ kerak bo’ladi. Eslatib o’tamiz, $\Gamma^2 V$ modul sifatida quyidagi $x^{[2]}, x \in V$ elementlar orqali hosil qilinadi. Ushbu hosil qilingan quyidagi munosabatlarni qanoatlantirishi kerak.

$$(x + y + z)^{[2]} - (x + y)^{[2]} - (x + z)^{[2]} - (y + z)^{[2]} + x^{[2]} + y^{[2]} + z^{[2]} = 0,$$

$$(kx)^{[2]} = k^2 x^{[2]}.$$

Bu yerda $k \in K$ va $x, y, z \in V$.

Quyidagini keltiramiz:

$$x \cdot y = (x + y)^{[2]} - x^{[2]} - y^{[2]}.$$

Quyidagi belgilanishni keltiramiz:

$$x \cdot x = 2 x^{[2]}.$$

Ta’rifdan kelib chiqadiki, $x \cdot y$ teng chiziqli, x va y da simmetrikdir. Agar \mathcal{V} ozod modul bo’lsa, u holda $\Gamma^2 V$ qisqa aniq ketma-ketlikka mos keladi

$$0 \rightarrow \Gamma^2 V \xrightarrow{i} V \otimes V \rightarrow \Lambda^2 V \rightarrow 0, \tag{7}$$

u holda $i(x^{[2]}) = x \otimes x$, $i(x \cdot y) = x \otimes y + y \otimes x$ ekanligiga e’tibor beramiz.





Eslatib o‘tamiz, agar ikki K da teskari bo‘lsa, u holda $x \otimes y \rightarrow x \cdot y$ bilan berilgan $V^{\otimes 2} \rightarrow \Gamma^2 V$ akslantirish $\text{Sym}^2(V) \cong \Gamma^2 V$ izomorfizmni beradi. Bu yerda va boshqa joylarda Sym^2 ikkinchi simmetrik darajani bildiradi.

Lemma.2. i) \mathcal{L} simmetrik Leybnits algebrasi bo‘lsin. U holda aniq belgilangan chiziqli akslantirish $\sigma : \Gamma^2 \mathcal{L}_{ab} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ tomonidan berilgan bo‘lsin:

$$\sigma(\bar{x}^{[2]}) = [x, x].$$

ii) Leybnits algebralari va Leybnits algebra gomomorfizmlarining

$$\Gamma^2(\mathcal{L}_{ab}) \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{Lie} \rightarrow 0$$

aniq ketma-ketligi bor, bu yerda $\Gamma^2(\mathcal{L}_{ab})$ abelian Leybnits algebrasi deb qaraladi. Bundan tashqari $\text{Im}(\sigma) - \mathcal{L}$ ning markaziy subalgebrasi.

Isbot. i) har qanday $x, y, z \in \mathcal{L}$ uchun quyidagilar mavjud:

$$[x + [y, z], x + [y, z]] = [x, x] + [x, [y, z]] + [[y, z], x] + [[y, z], [y, z]] = [x, x].$$

Bu yerda (1)-Lemmaning iii) va vi) xossalaridan foydalandik. Shunday qilib σ aniq belgilangan.

ii) Ta’riflarni taqqoslab ko‘rsak, $\text{Im}(\sigma) = \mathcal{L}^{ann}$ ekanligini ko‘ramiz.

Eslatib o‘tamiz, agar $\mathcal{L} = [\mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}]$ bo‘lsa, \mathcal{L} Leybnits algebrasi mukammal hisoblanadi.

Xulosa.1. Har qanday mukammal simmetrik Leybnits algebrasi Li algebrasidir.

Isbot. Bu holda $\mathcal{L}_{ab} = 0$ bo‘ladi. Demak, $\mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{Lie}$ (2)-Lemmaning ii) qismi tufayli izomorfizmdir.

Esda tutamizki, V ozod modul tomonidan yaratilgan Li algebrasi $Lie(V)$ tabiiy baholashga ega

$$Lie(V) = Lie_1(V) \oplus Lie_2(V) \oplus Lie_2(V) \oplus Lie_3(V) \oplus \dots,$$

bu yerda $Lie_n(V)$, V elementlarining barcha n –qatlamli kommutatorlarini qamrab oladi. $n = 1$ va $n = 2$ uchun quyidagilar: $Lie_1(V) = V$ va $Lie_2(V) = \wedge^2 V$ mavjud.

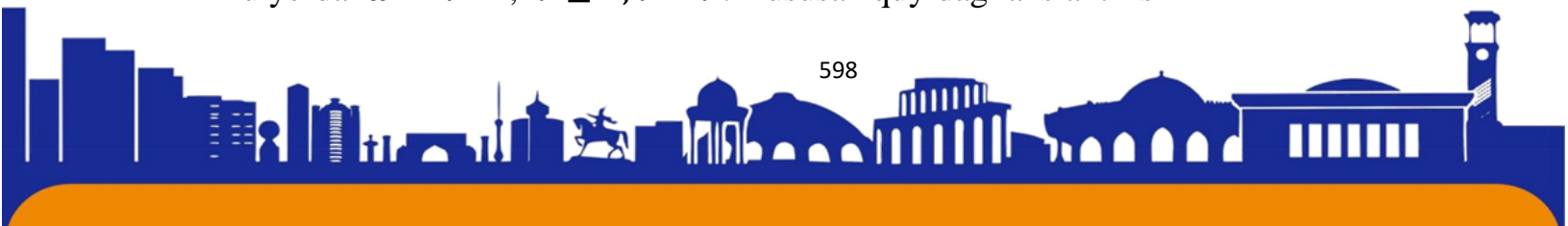
Shuningdek, [6] V moduli tomonidan yaratilgan ozod Leybnits algebrasi $Leib(V)$ ham quyidagicha baholanadi:

$$Leib(V) = V \oplus V^{\otimes 2} \oplus V^{\otimes 3} \oplus \dots,$$

u holda $Leib(V)$ dagi qavs yagona qoida bo‘yicha aniqlanadi:

$$[\omega, v] = \omega \otimes v.$$

Bu yerda $\omega \in V^{\otimes n}$, $n \geq 1, v \in V$. Xususan quyidagi akslantirish





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$$\pi_n: V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow Lie_n(V)$$

orqali berilgan

$$v_1 \otimes \dots \otimes v_n \mapsto [[v_1, v_2], \dots, v_{n-1}], v_n]$$

Leybnits algebralarining sur'ektiv darajali gomomorfizmini belgilaydi

$$\pi : Leib(V) \rightarrow Lie(V),$$

Bu esa aniq $(Leib(V))_{Lie} \cong Lie(V)$ izomorfizmini keltirib chiqaradi. U holda π akslantirish birinchi darajali izomorfizm ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Bizning keyingi maqsadimiz V tomonidan yaratilgan erkin simmetrik Leybnits algebra $SymLeib(V)$ ni tasvirlashdir. Shubhasiz, π gomomorfizm quyidagi ketma-ketlikka ega

$$Leib(V) \xrightarrow{\omega^1} SymLeib(V) \xrightarrow{\omega^2} Lie(V),$$

bu yerda ω^1 va ω^2 sur'ektiv Leybnits algebrasi gomomorfizmlari.

Tasdiq.1. V erkin modul bo'lsin. U holda $\mathcal{L} = SymLeib(V)$ uchun Leybnits algebralarining markaziy kengaytmasi mavjud.

$$0 \rightarrow \Gamma^2(\mathcal{L}_{ab}) \xrightarrow{\sigma} \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_{Lie} \rightarrow 0.$$

Isbot. Leybnits va simmetrik Leybnits algebralarini aniqlovchi munosabatlar 3 darajali bo'lganligi sababli erkin Leybnits va simmetrik Leybnits algebralari birinchi va ikkinchi darajalarda bir xil komponentlarga ega bo'lib, ular mos ravishda $V = (\mathcal{L}_{ab})$ va $V^{\otimes 2}$ ga ega. U holda σ ning inektivligi (7) ketma-ketlikdan kelib chiqadi. Qolganlari Lemma-(2) dan kelib chiqadi.

Xulosa.2. $SymLeib(V)$ erkin simmetrik Leybnits algebrasi

$$SymLeib(V) = \bigoplus_{n \geq 0} SymLeib_n(V)$$

darajalangan moduldir.

U holda quyidagi akslantirish

$$\omega^1_n: V^{\otimes n} \rightarrow SymLeib_n(V)$$

$n = 1, 2$ bo'lganda izomorfizmdir,

$$\omega^2_n: SymLeib_n(V) \rightarrow Lie_n(V)$$

yuqoridagi akslantirishda esa $n \geq 3$ bo'lsa izomorfizmdir. U holda quyidagiga egamiz $SymLeib(V) = V \oplus V^{\otimes 2} \oplus Lie_3(V) \oplus Lie_4(V) \dots$.

Endi biz simmetrik Li μ – algebra tushunchasini, qisqacha Li $\sum \mu$ – algebra tushunchasini kiritamiz. Simmetrik μ – algebrasi uning alohida qismi bo'lgan Li μ – algebrasini o'rganishni maqsad qilish orqali asoslanadi.





Ta’rif.6. Agar $(L, [-, -])$ Li algebrasida $\mu: L \otimes L \rightarrow L$ ko‘paytma aniqlangan bo‘lib, quyidagi ayniyatlar o‘rinli bo‘lsa, u holda (L, μ) juftlikka Simmetrik $\sum \mu$ –algebrasi deyiladi. Quyidagi ayniyatlar bajariladi:

- i) $\mu(x, y) = \mu(y, x)$,
- ii) $\mu(x, \mu(y, z)) = 0 = \mu(\mu(x, y), z)$,
- iii) $\mu(x, [y, z]) = 0$,
- iv) $[\mu(x, y), z] = 0$.

U holda $\{-, -\}$ ko‘paytma m va $xy = \mu(x \otimes y)$ lardagi Li qavsini bildiradi.

Birinchi ikkita identifikator shuni ko‘rsatadiki (m, μ) juftlik ikkinchi sinfnig kommutativ, assotsiativ nilpotent algebrasidir. Aksincha, har qanday bunday algebrani trivial qavsli Li $\sum \mu$ –algebrasi sifatida qarash mumkin.

Har qanday Li algebrasini $xy = 0$ ko‘paytma nolga teng bo‘lgan Li $\sum \mu$ –algebra deb hisoblash mumkin.

Xususan, har qanday modul, trivial qavs va trivial ko‘paytmali Li $\sum \mu$ –algebraning tuzilishiga ega. Bunday Li $\sum \mu$ –algebralari abelian Li $\sum \mu$ –algebralari deyiladi.

Li $\sum \mu$ –algebraning m Li $\sum \mu$ –ideali, a submodule bo‘lib, $[m, a] \subset a$ va $ma \subset a$ bo‘ladi. Bundan tashqari, agar a markaziy $\sum \mu$ –ideal bo‘lsa, $[m, a] = 0 = ma$ bo‘ladi.

(2)-ta’rifning iv) bandidan $Im(\mu)$ submodule m ning markaziy ideali ekanligi kelib chiqadi. Qism algebra $g = m_{Lie}$ bilan belgilanadi va m ning Lizatsiyasi deyiladi.

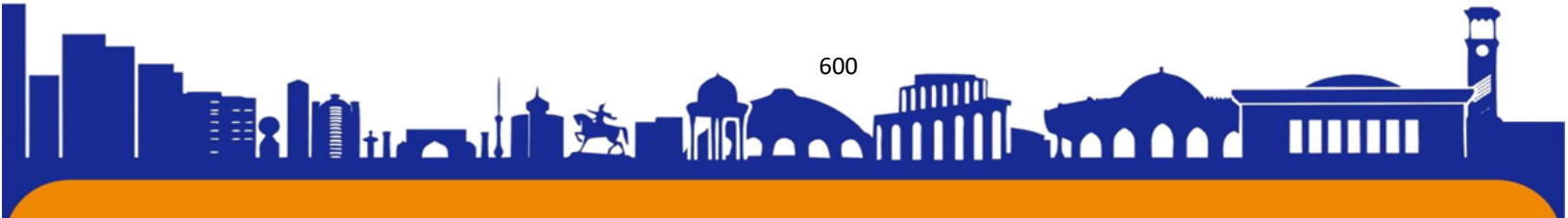
Li $\sum \mu$ –algebrasining ablizatsiyasi m moduli g_{ab} bo‘lib, uni asosiy Li algebrasining ablizatsiyasi bo‘lgan m_{ab} dan farqlash uchun m_{AB} bilan belgilanadi. Oxirgi ob’ekt ikkinchi sinfnig kommutativ, assotsiativ nilpotent algebrasining kanonik tuzilishiga ega, chunki iii) xossa bo‘yicha Li kommutatori $[m, m]$ asosiy kommutativ algebraning idealidir.

Lemma.3. $\sum \mu$ –algebra m uchun $Sym^2(m_{AB})$ orqali $\mu: m \otimes m \rightarrow m$ ko‘paytma $\sum \mu$ –algebralarning aniq ketma-ketligini hosil qiladi

$$Sym^2(m_{AB}) \xrightarrow{\mu'} m \rightarrow g \rightarrow 0,$$

bu yerda $g = m_{Lie}$, $\mu'(\bar{x} \odot \bar{y}) = xy$ va $Sym^2(m_{AB})$ abelian Li $\sum \mu$ –algebra sifatida qabul qilinadi. Bu yerda m_{AB} ichidagi $\bar{x}, x \in m$ sinfini bildiradi. Bundan tashqari $Im(\mu')$ m ning markaziy $\sum \mu$ –idealidir.

Isbot. Bizning tuzishimiz bo‘yicha biz aniq ketma-ketlikka egamiz:





$$m \otimes m \xrightarrow{\mu} m \rightarrow g \rightarrow 0.$$

i) identifikatoriga ko‘ra μ akslantirish, $Sym^2(m)$ orqali ta’sir qiladi. Keyingi, ii) identifikatoriga ko‘ra $Sym^2(m_{Lie})$ orqali qo‘shimcha. iii) identifikatorlaridan kelib chiqadiki, bu akslantirish m_{AB} ning ikkinchi simmetrik darajasiga ta’sir qiladi va natijani beradi.

Li algebra g , agar undagi yagona $\sum \mu$ –algebra tuzilishi trivial bo‘lsa, $\sum \mu$ –qattiq deb ataladi: $xy = 0, x, y \in g$.

Xulosa.3. m Lie algebra, m ning markazi \mathfrak{z} va $h = m/[m, m]$ bo‘lsin.

- i) m ustidagi har qanday $\sum \mu$ – algebra tuzilishi $\bar{x} \odot \bar{y} \mapsto xy, x, y \in m$ bilan berilgan $Sym^2(\eta) \rightarrow \mathfrak{z}$, chiziqli akslantirish bilan aniqlanadi.
- ii) $\Phi : Sym^2(\eta) \rightarrow \mathfrak{z}$ chiziqli akslantirishdan boshlab, $xy := \Phi(\bar{x} \odot \bar{y}), x, y \in m$ ni aniqlaymiz. Ushbu m ga ko‘paytirish ii) dan tashqari (3.1.2.)-ta’rifning barcha shartlarini qanoatlantiradi. Agar qo‘shimcha ravishda $\mathfrak{z} \in [m, m]$ bo‘lsa, bu ko‘paytma m dagi $\sum \mu$ –algebra tuzilishini aniqlaydi.
- iii) m Lie algebra, agar m mukammal yoki m ning markazi trivial bo‘lsa, $\sum \mu$ –qattiq bo‘ladi.

Isboti. (1)-xulosaga misol tariqasida m ni $2k + 1$ o‘lchamdagi Heisenberg Lie algebrasi sifatida qabul qilishimiz mumkin. Asosi $x_1 \dots x_k, y_1 \dots y_k, z$ bo‘lib, $\{x_i, y_i\} = z$ bo‘lsin, barcha $i = 1, \dots, k$ va boshqa norivial qavslar uchun nolga teng. $I \subset \{1, \dots, k\}$ kichik to‘plamni tanlaymiz va $\sum \mu$ –algebra tuzilishini quyidagicha aniqlaymiz

$$x_i z = z x_i = y_i z = z y_i = z z = 0,$$

$$x_i y_i = y_i x_i = \begin{cases} z \text{ agar } i = I, \\ 0 \text{ agar } i \neq I, \end{cases}$$

$$x_i y_j = y_j x_i = 0, i \neq j.$$

Tasdiq.2. $Lie_{\sum \mu}(V)$ ozod moduli V tomonidan hosil qilingan ozod Li $\sum \mu$ –algebra bo‘lsin. U holda μ' akslantirish Lemma.3. dan inektsion va shuning uchun Li $\sum \mu$ –algebralarining markaziy kengaytmasiga ega:

$$0 \rightarrow Sym^2(V) \xrightarrow{\mu'} Lie_{\sum \mu}(V) \rightarrow Lie(V) \rightarrow 0.$$

Isbot. Biz $m = Lie_{\sum \mu}(V)$ ni belgilaymiz. $\mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{C} \subset \mathfrak{L}\mathfrak{B} \xrightarrow{forget} \mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{D}\mathfrak{D}$ kompozit funktorning chap birikmasi mos keladigan chap qo‘shma funktorlarning





kompozitsiyasi bo'lgani uchun bizda $m_{Lie} = Lie(V)$ mavjud. Shu kabi mulohazalar bilan $m_{AB} \cong V$. Oddiylik uchun biz ushbu modullarni aniqlaymiz. Bizda mavjud bo'lgan μ' akslantirish uchun quyidagilar mavjud

$$\mu'(u \odot v) = uv.$$

Bu yerda $u, v \in V = m_{AB}$ va $u, v \in m$.

Ikkinchi sinfdagi har qanday kommutativ, assotsiativ nilpotent algebrani trivial qavsli Li $\sum \mu$ –algebrasi deb hisoblash mumkin. Xususan, V tomonidan yaratilgan bunday ozod algebrani olishimiz mumkin, ya'ni

$$Com. Ass. Nill_2(V) = V \oplus Sym^2(V),$$

bu yerda $x, y \in V$, $\omega, \omega_1 \in Sym^2(V)$ uchun bitta to'plam mavjud

$$xy := x \odot y \in Sym^2(V), \quad x\omega = 0, \quad \{x, y\} = 0 \quad \{x, \omega\} = 0, \quad \{\omega, \omega_1\} = 0.$$

Ozod Li $\sum \mu$ –algebralarining universal xususiyati bo'yicha Id_V identifikatsiya akslantirishining noyob kengaytmasi mavjud:

$$c: Lie_{\sum \mu}(V) \rightarrow Com. Ass. Nill_2(V).$$

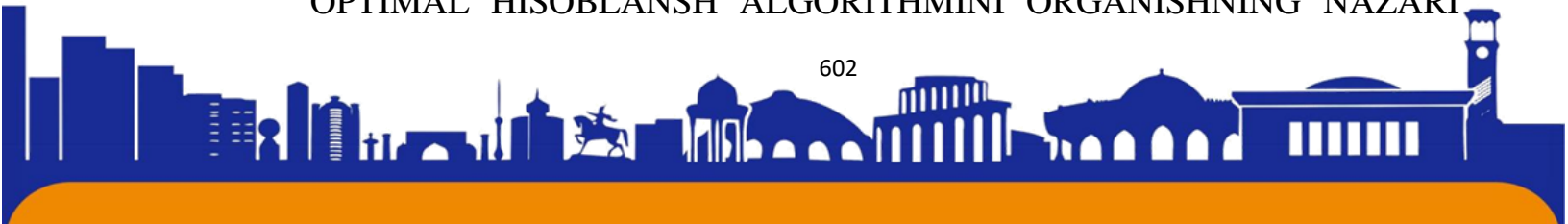
Har qanday $x, v \in V$ uchun quyidagini hosil qilamiz

$$c \circ \mu'(u \odot v) = c(uv) = c(u)c(v) = u \odot v.$$

U holda $c \circ \mu' = Id_{Sym^2(V)}$ bo'ladi va natija chiqadi.

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