Functional identities and their applications to graded algebras

Matej Brešar, University of Ljubljana, University of Maribor, Slovenia

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R: a ring

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 $\begin{array}{l} R: \text{ a ring} \\ f: R \to R \end{array}$

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$$f(x)y = 0$$
 for all $x, y \in R$

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$$f(x)y = 0$$
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 \Longrightarrow

f = 0

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f = 0 or R "very special"

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 $\begin{array}{l} R: \text{ a ring} \\ f: R \to R \end{array}$

$$f(x)y = 0$$
 for all $x, y \in R$

f=0 or R "very special" (its left annihilator is nonzero: aR=0 with $a\neq 0$)

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R prime (*I*, *J* ideals: $IJ = 0 \implies I = 0$ or J = 0) *f*, *g* : $R \rightarrow R$

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R prime (*I*, *J* ideals:
$$IJ = 0 \implies I = 0$$
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Example 2

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Proof.

$$f(x)(yz)w = -g(yz)xw$$

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$$f(x)(yz)w = -g(yz)xw = f(xw)yz = -g(y)xwz = f(x)ywz \Longrightarrow f(R)R[R, R] = 0$$

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Proof.

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f = g = 0 or (note: $x^2 - tr(x)x \in Z$ on $R = M_2(F)$,

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Proof:

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 for all $x, y \in R$

$$f = g = 0$$
 or (note: $x^2 - tr(x)x \in Z$ on $R = M_2(F)$, hence
 $f(x)y + f(y)x \in Z$ with $f(x) = x - tr(x)$) R embeds in $M_2(F)$

Proof: Algebraic manipulations + structure theory of PI-rings

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 $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n : \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}$ prime

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 $f_1, f_2, \ldots, f_n: \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \to \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}$ prime

 $f_1(x_2,...,x_n)x_1 + f_2(x_1,x_3...,x_n)x_2 + ... + f_n(x_1,...,x_{n-1})x_n \in Z$

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Note: A multilinear PI (polynomial identity) is such an FI with f_i "polynomials".

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Note: A multilinear PI (polynomial identity) is such an FI with f_i "polynomials". FI theory: a **complement** to PI theory.

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 $f,g:R \to R$

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 $f,g:R \to R$

f(x)y = xg(y) for all $x, y \in R$

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 $f,g:R \to R$

$$f(x)y = xg(y)$$
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Expected solution:

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f,g:R o R

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 for all $x, y \in R$

Expected solution: f(x) = xa, g(y) = ay for some $a \in R$.

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f,g:R o R

$$f(x)y = xg(y)$$
 for all $x, y \in R$

Expected solution: f(x) = xa, g(y) = ay for some $a \in R$. If $1 \in R$: a = f(1) = g(1).

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Example 5

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 $f,g: R \rightarrow R$

$$f(x)y = xg(y)$$
 for all $x, y \in R$
Expected solution: $f(x) = xa$, $g(y) = ay$ for some $a \in R$
If $1 \in R$: $a = f(1) = g(1)$.

Without 1?

f,g:R
ightarrow R

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Expected solution: f(x) = xa, g(y) = ay for some $a \in R$. If $1 \in R$: a = f(1) = g(1). Without 1?E.g., R is an ideal of S:

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 $f: R \to R$

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 $f: R \rightarrow R$ additive,

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 $f: R \rightarrow R$ additive, R prime:

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 $f(x) = \lambda x + \mu(x),$

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 for all $x \in R$

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where $\lambda \in C$, the **extended centroid** of *R*,

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 $f:R\times R\to R$

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 $f: R \times R \rightarrow R$ biadditive,

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$$f(x, x) = \lambda x^2 + \mu(x)x + \nu(x),$$

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$$f(x, x)x = xf(x, x)$$
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$$f(x, x) = \lambda x^{2} + \mu(x)x + \nu(x),$$

where $\lambda \in C$, and $\mu, \nu : R \to C$

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$$(x * x)x = x(x * x)$$

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$$(x * x)x = x(x * x)$$

where * is another (nonassociative) product on R.

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X: a subset of a ring Q with center C

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X is a d-free subset of Q if Fl's such as

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Defining *d*-free sets

X: a subset of a ring Q with center C
"Definition" (K. Beidar, M. Chebotar, 2000):
X is a d-free subset of Q if FI's such as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{d} E_i(x_1,\ldots,x_{i-1},x_{i+1},\ldots,x_d)x_i + x_iF_i(x_1,\ldots,x_{i-1},x_{i+1},\ldots,x_d) = 0$$

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Defining *d*-free sets

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have only standard solutions,

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$$E_i = \sum_{j=1\atop j\neq i}^d x_j p_{ij} + \lambda_i,$$

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have only standard solutions, i.e.,

$$E_i = \sum_{j=1 \atop j \neq i}^d x_j p_{ij} + \lambda_i, \quad F_j = -\sum_{i=1 \atop i \neq j}^d p_{ij} x_i - \lambda_j,$$

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have only standard solutions, i.e.,

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"Definition" (K. Beidar, M. Chebotar, 2000):
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M. Brešar, M. A. Chebotar, W. S. Martindale, *Functional Identities*, Birkhäuser Verlag, 2007.

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Other Herstein's questions on Lie homomorphisms

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G: abelian group

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Results

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Series of papers by Bahturin, Kochetov, Montgomery, Shestakov, Zaicev...: classical finite dimensional Lie and Jordan algebras.

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A algebra over F, $L \subseteq A^-$, L G-graded,

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$$ho(\mathsf{a}_{\mathsf{g}}\otimes\mathsf{h})=\mathsf{a}_{\mathsf{g}}\otimes\mathsf{g}\mathsf{h}$$

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 $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$: associative superalgebra

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 $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$: associative superalgebra

$$[\mathsf{a},\mathsf{b}]_\mathsf{s} = \mathsf{a}\mathsf{b} - (-1)^{|\mathsf{a}||\mathsf{b}|}\mathsf{b}\mathsf{a}$$

 $(|a| = i \text{ if } a \in A_i)$, A becomes a Lie superalgebra.

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 $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$: associative superalgebra

$$[a, b]_s = ab - (-1)^{|a||b|} ba$$

 $(|a| = i \text{ if } a \in A_i)$, *A* becomes a **Lie superalgebra**. **Lie superhomomorphism**: preserves $[a, b]_s$.

Problem: Describe it!

Bahturin-Brešar: extending a Lie superhomomorphism to the Grassman envelope makes it possible to use FI's.