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广义 TKK 代数的一类 Boson 表示

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摘要: 研究对应于欧式空间中非格半格 S 的 Tits-Kantor-Koecher(TKK)李代数 $\hat{g}(T(S))$ 的泛中心扩张广义 TKK 代数 $\hat{g}(T(S))$ 的一类 Boson 场表示. 首先将广义 TKK 代数 $\hat{g}(T)$ 的结构等式表示为一系列形式幂级数等式, 然后利用关于量子环面上 gl_n 型李代数的顶点表示及由群代数与对称代数组成的 Fock 空间, 构造一组作用于 Fock 空间的顶点算子. 最后, 证明这些顶点算子在这 Fock 空间上给出了广义 TKK 代数 $\hat{g}(T)$ 的一个 Boson 场顶点表示.

关键词: TKK 代数; Boson 场; Jordan 代数; 顶点算子表示; Fock 空间

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假设 $T(S)$ 是半格 $S \in \mathbf{R}^v (v \geq 1)$ 上的 Jordan 代数, $g(T(S))$ 是利用 Tits-Kantor-Koecher 方法^[1], 且由 Jordan 代数 $T(S)$ 构造出的李代数. 因此, 称 $g(T(S))$ 的泛中心扩张 $\hat{g}(T(S))$ 为 TKK 代数, 而称 $\hat{g}(T(S)) = \hat{g}(T(S)) \oplus D$ 为广义 TKK 李代数. 本文利用文献[2]中的构造方法, 在文献[3]的基础上给出广义 TKK 代数的一类 Boson 场表示.

1 广义 TKK 代数的结构^[3-4]

设 $\mathbf{R}^2 = \mathbf{R}\delta_1 + \mathbf{R}\delta_2$, 其中 $\delta_1 = (1, 0), \delta_2 = (0, 1), \delta_3 = \delta_1 + \delta_2 \in \mathbf{R}^2$. 如果 S 是 \mathbf{R}^2 中的半格, 在同构意义下 \mathbf{R}^2 仅有唯一的非格半格, 因此可以假设半格 S 是 \mathbf{Z}^2 关于 $2\mathbf{Z}^2$ 的一些陪集的并, 亦可设 $S = S_0 \cup S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3 \in \mathbf{R}^2$, 其中 $S_0 = 2\mathbf{Z}\delta_1 + 2\mathbf{Z}\delta_2$ 且 $S_i = S_0 + \delta_i, i = 1, 2, 3; \sigma_i = a_i\delta_1 + b_i\delta_2, i = 1, 2$. 记 $\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2$ 为 σ_1 和 σ_2 在 \mathbf{R}^2 的内积, 即 $\sigma_1 \cdot \sigma_2 = a_1a_2 + b_1b_2$, 其中 $a_i, b_i \in \mathbf{R}$.

设 x^σ 为对应于 $\sigma \in S$ 的记号, 则有 Jordan 代数 $T = T(S) = \bigoplus_{\sigma \in \mathbf{Z}^2} T^\sigma$, 其中 $T^\sigma = \mathbf{C}x^\sigma, \sigma \in \mathbf{Z}^2$, 显然, Jordan 代数 $T(S)$ 为 \mathbf{Z}^2 -分次.

由文献[3]可知, TKK 代数 $\hat{g}(T(S))$ 是由元素 $x_\pm \otimes x^\sigma, h \otimes x^\sigma, \langle x^{\delta_1}, x^{\sigma - \delta_1} \rangle$ 和 $\langle x^{\delta_2}, x^{\tau - \delta_2} \rangle, \sigma \in S, \rho \in S_0 \cup S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3, \tau \in S_0 \cup S_1, x_\pm, h \in sl_2(\mathbf{C})$ 张成的. 因此, 记

$$\left. \begin{aligned} y(\sigma) &= y(m, n) := \begin{cases} y \otimes t^\sigma, & \sigma \in S_0 \cup S_1 \cup S_2, \\ -\sqrt{-1}y \otimes t^\sigma, & \sigma \in S_3, \end{cases} \\ \beta(\sigma) &= \beta(m, n) := \begin{cases} 0, & \sigma \in S_0, \\ 2\sqrt{-1}\langle x^{\delta_2}, x^{\sigma - \delta_2} \rangle, & \sigma \in S_1, \\ -2\sqrt{-1}\langle x^{\delta_1}, x^{\sigma - \delta_1} \rangle, & \sigma \in S_2, \\ 2\langle x^{\delta_1}, x^{\sigma - \delta_1} \rangle, & \sigma \in S_3, \end{cases} \\ C_i(\sigma) &= C_i(m, n) := \begin{cases} \langle x^{\delta_i}, x^{\sigma - \delta_i} \rangle, & \sigma \in S_0, \\ 0, & \sigma \notin S_0. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

上式中: $h \in sl_2(\mathbf{C}), \sigma = m\delta_1 + n\delta_2, i = 1, 2; m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$.

利用记号(1)来定义下列关于 z 的形式幂级数,其系数为 $\hat{g}(T(S))$ 中元素:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_i(z,m) &= \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} C_i(j,m) z^{-j}, \\ x_{\pm}(z,m) &= \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} x_{\pm}(j,m) z^{-j}, \\ h(z,m) &= \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} h(j,m) z^{-j}, \\ \beta(z,m) &= \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} \beta(j,m) z^{-j}. \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{2}$$

式(2)中: $m \in \mathbf{Z}, i = 1, 2$. 注意到: 当 $j\delta_1 + m\delta_2 \notin S_0$ 时, $C_i(j,m) = 0$; 而当 $j\delta_1 + m\delta_2 \in S_0$ 时, $\beta(j,m) = 0$.

设 $\delta(z) = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} z^j$ 且 $(D\delta) = \sum_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} jz^j$, 由文献[3]可得如下结构等式.

命题 1^[3] TKK 代数 $\hat{g}(T(S))$ 的李关系完全由下列形式幂级数等式决定. 即

R1)
$$[x_+(z_1, 2m), x_-(z_2, 2n)] = h(z_2, 2m + 2n) \delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + 2C_1(z_2, 2m + 2n) (D\delta)(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + 4mC_2(z_2, 2m + 2n) \delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}), \tag{3}$$

$$[x_+(z_1, 2m), x_-(z_2, 2n - 1)] = \frac{1}{2} h(z_2, 2m + 2n - 1) (\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})) + \frac{1}{2} \beta(z_2, 2m + 2n - 1) (\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) - \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \tag{4}$$

$$[x_+(z_1, 2m + 1), x_-(z_2, 2n)] = \frac{1}{2} h(z_2, 2m + 2n + 1) (\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})) - \frac{1}{2} \beta(z_2, 2m + 2n + 1) (\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) - \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \tag{5}$$

$$[x_+(z_1, 2m + 1), x_-(z_2, 2n - 1)] = \frac{1}{2} h(z_2, 2m + 2n) + \frac{1}{2} h(-z_2, 2m + 2n) + (4m + 2) C_2(z_2, 2m + 2n) - \beta(z_2, 2m + 2n) (\delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + 2C_2(z_2, 2m + 2n) (D\delta)(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \tag{6}$$

$$[x_{\pm}(z_1, m), x_{\pm}(z_2, 2n)] = 0. \tag{7}$$

R2)
$$[h(z_1, 2m), x_{\pm}(z_2, 2n)] = 2x_{\pm}(z_2, 2m + 2n) \delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}), \tag{8}$$

$$[h(z_1, 2m), x_{\pm}(z_2, 2n - 1)] = \pm x_{\pm}(z_2, 2m + 2n - 1) (\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \tag{9}$$

$$[h(z_1, 2m + 1), x_{\pm}(z_2, 2n)] = \pm x_{\pm}(z_2, 2m + 2n + 1) (\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \tag{10}$$

$$[h(z_1, 2m + 1), x_{\pm}(z_2, 2n - 1)] = \pm (x_{\pm}(z_2, 2m + 2n) + (-z_2, 2m + 2n)) \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1}). \tag{11}$$

R3)
$$[\beta(z_1, 2m), y(z_2, 2n)] = 0, \tag{12}$$

$$[\beta(z_1, 2m), y(z_2, 2n - 1)] = y(z_2, 2m + 2n - 1) (\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) - \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \tag{13}$$

$$[\beta(z_1, 2m + 1), y(z_2, 2n)] = -y(z_2, 2m + 2n - 1) (\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) - \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \tag{14}$$

$$[\beta(z_1, 2m + 1), y(z_2, 2n - 1)] = (y(-z_2, 2m + 2n) - y(z_2, 2m + 2n)) \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1}). \tag{15}$$

其中: $y \in sl_2(\mathbf{C})$.

R4)
$$[h(z_1, 2m), h(z_2, 2n)] = 4C_1(z_2, 2m + 2n) (D\delta)(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + 8mC_2(z_2, 2m + 2n) \delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}), \tag{16}$$

$$[h(z_1, 2m), h(z_2, 2n-1)] = \beta(z_2, 2m+2n-1)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) - \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (17)$$

$$[h(z_1, 2m+1), h(z_2, 2n-1)] = ((8m+4)C_2(z_2, 2m+2n) - 2\beta(z_2, 2m+2n))\delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + 4C_1(z_2, 2m+2n)(D\delta)(-\frac{z_2}{z_1}). \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R5)} \quad & [\beta(z_1, 2m), \beta(z_2, 2n)] = 2C_1(z_2, 2m+2n)((D\delta)(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) - \\ & (D\delta)(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})) + 4mC_2(z_2, 2m+2n)\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) - \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1}), \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$[\beta(z_1, 2m), \beta(z_2, 2n-1)] = \beta(z_2, 2m+2n-1)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) - \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} [\beta(z_1, 2m+1), \beta(z_2, 2n-1)] &= 4C_1(z_2, 2m+2n)(D\delta)(-\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \\ & ((8m+4)C_2(z_2, 2m+2n) - 2\beta(z_2, 2m+2n))\delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1}). \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\text{R6)} \quad [C_i(z_1, 2m), \hat{g}(T(S))] = 0, \text{ 且 } D_z C_1(z, 2n) = 2nC_2(z, 2n). \quad (22)$$

其中: $m, n \in \mathbf{Z}, i=1, 2; D_z = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$.

将 $g(T(S))$ 的度导子 $d_i (i=1, 2)^{[3]}$ 扩张到 $\hat{g}(T(S))$, 则其外导子集合为 $\{x^\sigma d_i | \sigma \in S_0, i=1, 2\}$. 记

$$d(\sigma) = d(m, n): = \begin{cases} x^\sigma d_2, & \sigma \in S_0, \\ 0, & \sigma \notin S_0. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

其中: $\sigma = m\delta_1 + n\delta_2, m, n \in \mathbf{Z}$.

设 \mathbf{D} 是由 $\{d(m, n), m, n \in 2\mathbf{Z}\}$ 为基元张成的向量空间.

定义 1 称 $\tilde{g}(T(S)) = \hat{g}(T(S)) \oplus \mathbf{D}$ 为广义 TKK 李代数, 其李运算包含 (R1)~(R6) 及如下关系.

$$\text{R7)} \quad \begin{cases} [d(i, m), x_\pm(j, n)] = nx_\pm(i+j, m+n), \\ [d(i, m), h(j, n)] = nh(i+j, m+n), \\ [d(i, m), \beta(j, n)] = n\beta(i+j, m+n), \\ [d(i, m), C_1(j, n)] = nC_1(i+j, m+n). \end{cases}$$

$$\text{R8)} \quad [d(i, m), C_2(j, n)] = (m+n)C_2(i+j, m+n) + iC_1(i+j, m+n),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{R9)} \quad & [d(i, m), d(j, n)] = (n+m)d(i+j, m+n) - \\ & mnC_1(i+j, m+n) - 2mmC_2(i+j, m+n), \end{aligned}$$

设 $d(m, n)$ 对应的形式幂级数 $d(z, n) = \sum_{m \in 2\mathbf{Z}} d(m, n)z^{-m}, n \in 2\mathbf{Z}$.

定理 1 广义 TKK 李代数 $\tilde{g}(T(S))$ 的结构关系为满足式 (3)~(22) 及以下李关系. 即

$$[d(z_1, 2m), x_\pm(z_2, 2n)] = nx_\pm(z_2, 2m+2n)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (24)$$

$$[d(z_1, 2m), x_\pm(z_2, 2n+1)] = \frac{1}{2}(2n+1)x_\pm(z_2, 2m+2n+1)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (25)$$

$$[d(z_1, 2m), h(z_2, 2n)] = nh(z_2, 2m+2n)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (26)$$

$$[d(z_1, 2m), h(z_2, 2n+1)] = \frac{1}{2}(2n+1)h(z_2, 2m+2n+1)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (27)$$

$$[d(z_1, 2m), \beta(z_2, 2n)] = \beta(z_2, 2m+2n)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (28)$$

$$[d(z_1, 2m), \beta(z_2, 2n+1)] = \frac{1}{2}(2n+1)\beta(z_2, 2m+2n+1)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (29)$$

$$[d(z_1, 2m), C_1(z_2, 2n)] = nC_1(z_2, 2m+2n)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})), \quad (30)$$

$$[d(z_1, 2m), C_2(z_2, 2n)] = (m+n)C_2(z_2, 2m+2n)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})) + \frac{1}{2}C_1(z_2, 2m+2n)((D\delta)(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + (D\delta)(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})),$$

(31)

$$[d(z_1, 2m), d(z_2, 2n)] = (n-m)d(z_2, 2m+2n)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})) - 2mnC_1(z_2, 2m+2n)((D\delta)(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + (D\delta)(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})) - 4mmC_2(z_2, 2m+2n)(\delta(\frac{z_2}{z_1}) + \delta(-\frac{z_2}{z_1})).$$

(32)

对 $\forall m, n \in \mathbf{Z}, i=1, 2$. 其中 $D_z = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$.

证明：可利用形式幂级数的定义及定义 1 直接验证.

2 Fock 空间与主要定理

设 $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, c, d$ 为不同符号, 定义一个秩为 4 的格 $\Gamma_0 = \mathbf{Z}\epsilon_1 \oplus \mathbf{Z}\epsilon_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}c \oplus \mathbf{Z}d$, 并定义其非退化对称双线性型 $(,)$ 为

$$(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_j) = \delta_{i,j}, \quad (c, d) = 4, \quad (\epsilon_i, c) = (\epsilon_j, d) = (c, c) = (d, d) = 0.$$

(33)

其中 $i, j=1, 2$. 将 $(,)$ 线性扩充到 $H := \mathbf{C} \otimes \mathbf{Z}\Gamma_0$, 设 $\epsilon_i(m), c(2m), d(2m)$ 分别为 ϵ_i, c, d 的线性对应, $m \in \mathbf{Z}$. 定义一个李代数 $H = \text{span}_{\mathbf{C}} \{ \epsilon_i(m), c(2m), d(2m), c_0 \mid i=1, 2, m \in \mathbf{Z} \}$, 则李运算为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [\epsilon_i(m), \epsilon_j(n)] &= m(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_j) \delta_{m+n, 0} c_0, & [c(2m), d(2n)] &= 2m(c, d) \delta_{m+n, 0} c_0, \\ [\epsilon_i(m), c(2n)] &= [\epsilon_i(m), d(2n)] = [c(2m), d(2n)] = [d(m), d(2n)] = 0. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(34)

其中 c_0 是中心元, 简记 $c(2m+1) = 0 = d(2m+1)$.

设 $H^{\pm} = \text{span}_{\mathbf{C}} \{ \epsilon_i(m), c(2m), d(2m), c_0 \mid i=1, 2, m \in \mathbf{Z}_{\pm} \}$, 则 $\hat{H} = H^+ + \mathbf{C}c_0 + H^-$ 成为 H 的一个 Heisenberg 子代数.

设 $S(H^-)$ 为交换代数 H^- 的对称代数, 设 $\mathbf{C}[\Gamma_0] = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \Gamma_0} \mathbf{C}e^{\alpha}$ 为扭的群代数, 其基元为 $e^{\alpha} (\forall \alpha \in \Gamma_0)$, 且 $e^{\alpha} e^{\beta} = \tau(\alpha, \beta) e^{\alpha+\beta}, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_0$, 其中 2-上循环 $\tau: \Gamma_0 \times \Gamma_0 \rightarrow \{ \pm 1 \}$ 定义如下:

$$\tau(x, y) = \begin{cases} -1, & x = \epsilon_2, y = \epsilon_1, \\ 1, & \text{其他.} \end{cases}$$

其中 $x, y \in \{ \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, c, d \}$, 则扩充到 $\Gamma_0 \times \Gamma_0$ 定义为

$$\tau(m_1 \epsilon_1 + m_2 \epsilon_2 + m_3 c + m_4 d, n_1 \epsilon_1 + n_2 \epsilon_2 + n_3 c + n_4 d) = (-1)^{m_2 \cdot n_1}.$$

其中 $m_i, n_i \in \mathbf{Z}, i=1, 2, 3, 4$.

定义 Fock 空间为

$$V = S(H^-) \otimes \mathbf{C}[\Gamma_0].$$

(35)

下面定义一些作用于 Fock 空间的算子:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \alpha(k). u \otimes e^{\beta} &= (\alpha(k)u) \otimes e^{\beta}, & k \in \mathbf{Z}_-, \\ \epsilon_i(k). u \otimes e^{\beta} &= k(\frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_i(-k)}u) \otimes e^{\beta}, & k \in \mathbf{Z}_+, \\ c(k). u \otimes e^{\beta} &= k(\frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_i(-k)}u) \otimes e^{\beta}, & k \in 2\mathbf{Z}_+, \\ d(k). u \otimes e^{\beta} &= k(\frac{\partial}{\partial \epsilon_i(-k)}u) \otimes e^{\beta}, & k \in 2\mathbf{Z}_+, \\ \alpha(0). u \otimes e^{\beta} &= (\alpha, \beta)u \otimes e^{\beta}; \\ c_0. u \otimes e^{\beta} &= u \otimes e^{\beta}; \\ e^{\gamma}. u \otimes e^{\beta} &= \tau(\gamma, \beta)u \otimes e^{\gamma+\beta}. \end{aligned} \right\}$$

(36)

其中: $\forall \alpha \in H; \gamma, \beta \in \Gamma_0, i=1, 2; u \otimes e^{\beta} \in V$.

对 $\forall \alpha \in \Gamma_0$, 采用文献[5]中的记号, 定义

$$\alpha(z) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}} \alpha(k) z^{-k} \in (\text{End } V)[[z, z^{-1}]],$$

$$E^{\pm}(\alpha, z) = \exp\left(\sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z}_{\pm}} \frac{\alpha(k)}{k} z^{-k}\right) \in (\text{End } V)[[z, z^{-1}]].$$

另外, 定义算子

$$z^{\alpha} \cdot u \otimes e^{\beta} = z^{\alpha, \beta} u \otimes e^{\beta}, \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_0, \quad u \otimes e^{\beta} \in V. \quad (37)$$

则 $\forall 0 \neq a \in \mathbf{C}$, 有 $a^{\alpha} \cdot u \otimes e^{\beta} = a^{\alpha, \beta} u \otimes e^{\beta}$. 为方便, 记 $c_0(n) = \delta_{n,0} c_0$. 对 $\alpha \in \Gamma_0, \beta \in \Gamma_1 := \mathbf{Z}c \oplus \mathbf{Z}d \oplus \mathbf{Z}c_0$, 定义顶点算子为

$$X_{\beta}(\alpha, z) = E^{-}(-\alpha, z) \beta(z) E^{+}(-\alpha, z) e^{\alpha} z^{\alpha(\alpha)/2}. \quad (38)$$

其中: $X_{c_0}(\alpha, z)$ 展开成形式幂级数, $X_{c_0}(\alpha, z) = \sum_{k \in \mathbf{Z} + (\alpha, \alpha)/2} x_k(\alpha) z^{-k}; x_k(\alpha) \in \text{End } V, k \in \mathbf{Z} + (\alpha, \alpha)/2$.

从文献[6]中可知, 若 $(\alpha, \alpha) = 1$, 算子 $\{x_k(\alpha), x_k(-\alpha) | k \in \mathbf{Z} + 1/2\}$ 生成一个 Clifford 代数, 其运算关系为 $\{x_k(\alpha), x_l(-\alpha)\} = \delta_{k,l}, \{x_k(\alpha), x_l(\alpha)\} = 0, \{x_k(-\alpha), x_l(-\alpha)\} = 0$. 其中: $\forall k, l \in \mathbf{Z} + 1/2$.

关于 Clifford 代数的结构, 定义正规序为

$$: x_k(\epsilon_i) x_{-l}(-\epsilon_j) : = x_k(\epsilon_i) x_{-l}(-\epsilon_j) - \delta_{i,j} \delta_{k,l} \theta(k). \quad (39)$$

对 $\forall k, l \in \mathbf{Z} + 1/2, i, j = 1, 2$, 若 $k < 0, \theta(k) = 0$; 若 $k > 0, \theta(k) = 1$. 于是, 由文献[3]中的证明可以得到如下一个引理.

引理 1 ^[3] $\forall i = 1, 2, a \in C^{\times}$, 有

$$: X_{c_0}(\epsilon_i, z) X_{c_0}(-\epsilon_j, az) : = \begin{cases} \tau(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_j) z^{1/2} (az)^{1/2} e^{(\epsilon_i - \epsilon_j)} z^{\epsilon_i} (az)^{-\epsilon_j} E^{-}(-\epsilon_i, z) \times \\ E^{-}(\epsilon_j, az) E^{+}(-\epsilon_i, z) E^{+}(\epsilon_j, az), & i \neq j, \\ \epsilon_i(z), & i = j, \quad a = 1, \\ \frac{a^{1/2}}{1-a} (a^{-\epsilon_i} E^{-}(-\epsilon_i, z) E^{-}(\epsilon_j, az) \times \\ E^{+}(-\epsilon_i, z) E^{+}(\epsilon_j, az) - 1), & i = j, \quad a \neq 1. \end{cases}$$

定义 2 对 $a \in C^{\times}, i, j = 1, 2$, 定义

$$X_{i,j}(a, z) = : X_{c_0}(\epsilon_i, z) X_{c_0}(-\epsilon_j, az) :,$$

则 $X_{i,j}(a, z)$ 为作用在 Fock 空间 $V = S(H^{-}) \otimes \mathbf{C}[\Gamma_0]$ 上的顶点算子.

定理 2 Fock 空间 $V = S(H^{-}) \otimes \mathbf{C}[\Gamma_0]$ 通过顶点算子

$$\left. \begin{aligned} d(z, 2n) &\mapsto \frac{1}{4} X_d(2nc, z), \\ C_1(z, 2n) &\mapsto \frac{1}{2} X_{c_0}(2nc, z), \\ C_2(z, 2n) &\mapsto \frac{1}{2} X_c(2nc, z), \\ x_{+}(z, 2n) &\mapsto X_{1,2}(1, z) X_{c_0}(2nc, z), \\ x_{+}(z, 2n+1) &\mapsto X_{1,2}(-1, z) X_{c_0}((2n+1)c, z), \\ x_{-}(z, 2n) &\mapsto X_{1,2}(1, z) X_{c_0}(2nc, z), \\ x_{-}(z, 2n+1) &\mapsto X_{1,2}(-1, z) X_{c_0}((2n+1)c, z), \\ h(z, 2n) &\mapsto (X_{1,1}(1, z) - X_{2,2}(1, z)) X_{c_0}(2nc, z), \\ h(z, 2n+1) &\mapsto (X_{1,1}(-1, z) - X_{2,2}(-1, z)) X_{c_0}((2n+1)c, z), \\ \beta(z, 2n) &\mapsto \frac{1}{2} (X_{1,1}(1, z) - X_{1,1}(1, -z) + X_{2,2}(1, z) - X_{2,2}(1, -z)) X_{c_0}(2nc, z), \\ \beta(z, 2n+1) &\mapsto (X_{1,1}(-1, z) + X_{2,2}(-1, z) + \sqrt{-1}) X_{c_0}((2n+1)c, z), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (40)$$

给出了广义 TKK 代数的一类表示. 其中: $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.

引理 2 ^[5] 设 z_1, z_2 为形式变量, $Y(z_1, z_2)$ 为系数属于某向量空间的形式幂级数. 若在 Frenkel-

Lepowsky-Meurman 意义下极限 $\lim_{z_1 \rightarrow z_2} Y(z_1, z_2)$ 存在, 记 $D_z = z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$, 则有

$$Y(z_1, z_2) \delta(a \frac{z_1}{z_2}) = Y(az_2, z_2) \delta(a \frac{z_2}{z_1}),$$

$$Y(z_1, z_2) (D\delta)(a \frac{z_1}{z_2}) = Y(az_2, z_2) (D\delta)(a \frac{z_2}{z_1}) + (D_z Y)(z_1, z_2) \delta(a \frac{z_2}{z_1}).$$

其中: $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$.

定理 2 的证明: 只需证明顶点算子(40)满足等式(3)~(22)及等式(24)~(32)即可. 其中等式(3)~(22)在文献[3]中已证, 在这里不详细验证, 可利用算子的定义、引理 2 及以下的简单结论验证.

设 A, B 为作用于某向量空间的线性算子, 如果交换子 $[A, B]$ 与 A, B 都可交换, 则有

$$[A, e^B] = [A, B]e^B, \quad e^A e^B = e^B e^A e^{[A, B]}.$$

可参阅文献[3-4]验证这些等式.

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A Class of Boson Representations of the Extended TKK Algebra

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Abstract: In this paper, we study the representation of the extended Tits-Kantor-Koecher (TKK) algebra which is the universal central extension of the TKK Lie algebra obtained from the Jordan algebra which the non-lattice semi-lattice in the Euclidean space. The structure of the Lie algebra in terms of formal power series identities was constructed. The construction is based on a result from the vertex construction of the type Lie algebra over the quantum torus. Finally, it is proved that the vertex operators satisfying all the power series identities gives a Bosonic vertex representation of the Extended TKK algebra in the Fock space.

Keywords: TKK algebra; Boson representations; Jordan algebra; vertex operator representation; Fock space

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