ON A FAMILY OF LIE ALGEBRAS OF CHARACTERISTIC p

BY

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Introduction. We study a family of Lie algebras of characteristic p which are defined as subalgebras of the derivation algebra of the group algebra of an elementary p-group. In particular we show that simple Lie algebras of dimensions $m(p^n-1)$, mp^n, p^n-2, where m and n are arbitrary integers such that $1 \leqq m < n$, and where $p>2$ only for the dimensions p^n and p^n-2, are associated with this family. The algebras studied by M. S. Frank [2] are included in our family, but those of dimension $m(p^n-1)$ in general appear to be new.

Since this paper was written, the paper of A. A. Albert and M. S. Frank [1] has been published. The relation between the algebras studied in [1] and those in this paper will be mentioned in §9, although it is not thoroughly clarified yet.

1. **Definition of the family $\mathfrak{F}$.** Let Φ be an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p>0$, and $\mathfrak{A}$ the group algebra over Φ of an abelian group $\mathfrak{G}$ of type $(p, p, \cdots, p)$ and order p^n. Let $D_0, \cdots, D_m$ be derivations[2] of $\mathfrak{A}$ such that $D_i \circ D_j = 0$ for all i, j, and let $a_0, \cdots, a_m \in \mathfrak{A}$ be such that

$$D_i a_j = D_j a_i \qquad (i, j = 0, 1, \cdots, m). \tag{1.0.1}$$

Consider the set $\mathfrak{L} = \mathfrak{L}(D_i, a_i)$ of all derivations of the form $D = f_0 D_0 + \cdots + f_m D_m$, where $f_i \in \mathfrak{A}$ satisfy $\sum D_i f_i = \sum a_i f_i$. By an elementary computation, we see easily that $\mathfrak{L}$ is a subalgebra of the derivation algebra[2] of $\mathfrak{A}$. (The case when $m+1=n$, $a_0 = \cdots = a_m = 0$, $D_i = \partial/\partial g_i$, where $g_0, \cdots, g_m$ is a set of independent generators of the group $\mathfrak{G}$, was considered by M. S. Frank [2], and the case $m+1=n$, $a_i=1$, $D_i=\partial/\partial g_i$, by A. A. Albert and M. S. Frank [1].)

In this paper, we study the family $\mathfrak{F}$ of algebras $\mathfrak{L}(D_i, a_i)$, where $D_0, \cdots, D_m$ satisfy the following conditions:

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(2) By a *derivation* D of an algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ over a field Φ we mean a linear mapping of $\mathfrak{A}$, regarded as a vector space over Φ, into itself such that $D(fg)=(Df)g+f(Dg)$ for all f, g in $\mathfrak{A}$. If D_1, D_2 are derivations of $\mathfrak{A}$, then $D_1 \circ D_2 = D_1D_2 - D_2D_1$ is easily seen to be a derivation of $\mathfrak{A}$. The totality of derivations of $\mathfrak{A}$ forms a Lie algebra over Φ with the ordinary addition and the multiplication $\circ$. It is called the *derivation algebra* of $\mathfrak{A}$.

(1.0.2) $D_i \circ D_j = 0$ for all i, j;

(1.0.3) $\sum f_i D_i = 0$, where $f_i \in \mathfrak{A}$, implies $f_i = 0$ for all i;

(1.0.4) $D_i f = 0$ for all i implies $f \in \Phi$;

(1.0.5) If $f \in \mathfrak{A}$ is such that $D_i f = \lambda_i f$, where $\lambda_i \in \Phi$, for all i, then $f = 0$ or f is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$.

The elements $a_0, \cdots, a_m$ of $\mathfrak{A}$ will be always assumed to be chosen such that (1.0.1) is satisfied. An ordered set $(D_0, \cdots, D_m)$ of derivations of $\mathfrak{A}$ will be called a *semi-system* if (1.0.2)–(1.0.4) are satisfied, and a *system* if (1.0.2)–(1.0.5) are satisfied(3). Since we fix $m > 0$ throughout this paper, a semi-system or a system $(D_0, \cdots, D_m)$ will usually be denoted by the notation (D_i). It is shown in [4] that $m < n$ must hold for a system. The following lemma is also shown in [4]:

LEMMA 1.1. *For a system (D_i), if f and $a_i \in \mathfrak{A}$ are such that $D_i f = a_i f$ for all i, then $f = 0$ or f is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$.*

2. **Equivalent systems.** Two semi-systems (D_i) and (D_i') are said to be *equivalent* if there exist $c_{ij} \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that

$$D_i' = \sum_{s=0}^{m} c_{is} D_s \tag{2.0.1}$$

for $i = 0, \cdots, m$, and such that det (c_{ij}) is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$. From the properties (1.0.2)–(1.0.3) for (D_i') it follows easily that

$$D_i' c_{jk} = D_j' c_{ik} \tag{2.0.2}$$

for all i, j, and k.

LEMMA 2.1. *A semi-system equivalent to a system is a system.*

Proof. Let (D_i) be a semi-system equivalent to a system (D_i'), and let the relation (2.0.1) hold. Suppose $f \in \mathfrak{A}$ and $\lambda_i \in \Phi$ are such that $D_i f = \lambda_i f$ for all i. Then (2.0.1) yields $D_i' f = (\sum_s c_{is} \lambda_s) f$ for all i. Then from Lemma 1.1 it follows that $f = 0$ or f is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$. Therefore (D_i') is a system.

Let (D_i) and (D_i') be equivalent systems related by (2.0.1). Let $(c_{ij})^{-1} = (c_{ij}')$. Then $D_i = \sum c_{is}' D_s'$, and $\sum f_i D_i = \sum f_i' D_i'$, where $f_i' = \sum_s f_s c_{si}'$. It may be readily verified that $\sum D_i f_i = \sum a_i f_i$ if and only if $\sum D_i' f_i' = \sum a_i' f_i'$, where

$$a_i' = \sum_s (a_s c_{is} - D_s c_{is}), \qquad i = 0, 1, \cdots, n. \tag{2.2.1}$$

Thus we may state

(3) *Semi-system* and *system* in this paper may be called in the language of [4] "orthogonal system satisfying (1.0.4)" and "orthogonal system satisfying (1.0.4)–(1.0.5)," respectively.

THEOREM 2.2. *If the system* (D_i') *is given by* (2.0.1), *then* $\mathfrak{L}(D_i, a_i) = \mathfrak{L}(D_i', a_i')$, *where* a_i' *are given by* (2.2.1).

The following lemma is useful in changing the formula (2.2.1).

LEMMA 2.3. *Let* (D_i) *be a system, and let* $a_{ij} \in \mathfrak{A}$ *be such that* $D_i a_{jk} = D_j a_{ik}$ *for all* $i, j, k = 0, 1, \cdots, m$. *Let* $\bar{a}_{ij}$ *be the cofactor of* a_{ji} *in the determinant of the* $(m+1)\times(m+1)$ *matrix* (a_{ij}). *Then* $\sum_{s=0}^{m} D_s \bar{a}_{is} = 0$ *for all* i.

Proof. For simplicity we assume that $i=0$. The other cases may be proved similarly. Since

$$\det (a_{ij}) = \sum \epsilon(s_0 s_1 \cdots s_m) a_{s_0 0} a_{s_1 1} \cdots a_{s_m m},$$

where $\epsilon(s_0 s_1 \cdots s_m)$ denotes $+1$ if the permutation

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \cdots m \\ s_0 & s_1 \cdots s_m \end{pmatrix}$$

is even, -1 if π is odd, therefore

$$\bar{a}_{0s} = \sum{}' \epsilon(s s_1 \cdots s_m) a_{s_1 1} \cdots a_{s_m m},$$

where the summation $\sum'$ runs over all permutations π such that $s_0 = s$. Since D_s is a derivation, we have

$$\sum D_s \bar{a}_{0s}$$
$$= \sum \epsilon(s s_1 \cdots s_m)\left[(D_s a_{s_1 1}) a_{s_2 2} \cdots a_{s_m m} + a_{s_1 1}(D_s a_{s_2 2}) \cdots a_{s_m m} + \cdots \right],$$

where the summation on the right runs over all permutations

$$\pi = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \cdots m \\ s & s_1 \cdots s_m \end{pmatrix}.$$

By hypothesis $D_s a_{s_1 1} = D_{s_1} a_{s1}$. Since $\epsilon(s s_1 \cdots s_m) = -\epsilon(s_1 s \cdots s_m)$, the two terms $\epsilon(s s_1 \cdots s_m)(D_s a_{s_1 1}) a_{s_2 2} \cdots a_{s_m m}$ and $\epsilon(s_1 s \cdots s_m)(D_{s_1} a_{s1}) a_{s_2 2} \cdots a_{s_m m}$ cancel each other. Similarly all the other terms are divided into such pairs. Thus we see that $\sum D_s \bar{a}_{0s} = 0$. Similarly $\sum D_s \bar{a}_{is} = 0$ for all i. Thus Lemma 2.3 is proved.

Using Lemma 2.3, we can change (2.2.1) into a more convenient form. We set $a_{ij} = c_{ij}'$. Then the formula corresponding to (2.0.2) shows that a_{ij} satisfy the condition of Lemma 2.3. Let $f = \det (c_{ij}')$. Then $\bar{a}_{ij} = f c_{ij}$. Hence by Theorem 2.2 we have $\sum_s D_s(f c_{is}) = 0$ for all i. Therefore $f \sum D_s c_{is} + \sum c_{is} D_s f = 0$, and we obtain

$$\sum D_s c_{is} + \sum c_{is}(f^{-1} D_s f) = 0. \tag{2.3.1}$$

From (2.3.1) and (2.2.1) we see that

$$a_i' = \sum_s c_{is}(a_s + f^{-1} D_s f),\ f = \det (c_{ij})^{-1}, \text{ for all } i. \tag{2.3.2}$$

3. **Principal systems.** A system (D_i) is called *principal* if $D_if\in\Phi$ for all i implies $f\in\Phi$. Elements $g_1, \cdots, g_n\in\mathfrak{A}$ are said to form a set of *principal generators* of $\mathfrak{A}$ if $g_i^p=1$ for all i and if the p^n elements $g_1^{u_1}\cdots g_n^{u_n}$, where $0\leqq u_i<p$, $g_i^0=1$, form a basis of $\mathfrak{A}$ over Φ. The following Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2 are proved in [4].

LEMMA 3.1. *Any system is equivalent to a principal system.*

LEMMA 3.2. *For any principal system (D_i), there exists a set of principal generators $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ of $\mathfrak{A}$ such that*

$$D_i = \sum_{s=1}^{n} \alpha_{is}G_s \tag{3.2.1}$$

for all i, where $\alpha_{ij}\in\Phi$ and where $G_i=g_i\partial/\partial g_i$ are derivations of $\mathfrak{A}$ such that $G_ig_j=\delta_{ij}g_i$ for all i, j and δ_{ij} is the Kronecker delta. The principal generators (g_i) will be said to belong to the principal system (D_i).

From (1.0.3)–(1.0.4) we see easily that the α_{ij} in (3.2.1) must satisfy (3.2.2)–(3.2.3) below:

(3.2.2) If $u_1, \cdots, u_n$ are integers such that $\sum_s \alpha_{is}u_s = 0$ for all i, then $u_i\equiv 0 \pmod p$ for all i;

(3.2.3) If $\xi_0, \cdots, \xi_m\in\Phi$ are such that $\sum_{s=0}^{m}\xi_s\alpha_{si} = 0$ for all i, then $\xi_i = 0$ for all i.

Conversely if elements $\alpha_{ij}\in\Phi$ satisfy (3.2.2)–(3.2.3) and if D_i are defined by (3.2.1) with an arbitrary set of principal generators $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ of $\mathfrak{A}$, then (D_i) is a system, as is proved in §9 of [4]. We shall now show that the system (D_i) is principal. Let $D_if\in\Phi$ for all i, where $f=\sum\gamma_ug^u$, $\gamma_u\in\Phi$. Then $\gamma_u(e_i\cdot u)=0$ for all $u\neq 0$ and i, and hence by (3.2.4) we have $\gamma_u=0$ for all $u\neq 0$. Therefore $f\in\Phi$, and hence (D_i) is shown to be principal.

For any integers m and n such that $0\leqq m<n$, there exist $\alpha_{ij}\in\Phi$ such that (3.2.2)–(3.2.3) hold, since Φ is assumed to be algebraically closed and hence infinite.

Suppose that the system (D_i) is given by (3.2.1). Consider the $(m+1)$-dimensional vector space $\mathfrak{R}$ over Φ consisting of all $(m+1)$-tuples $x=(\xi_0, \cdots, \xi_m)$, $\xi_i\in\Phi$, and also the n-dimensional vector space $\overline{\mathfrak{B}}$ over Φ consisting of all n-tuples $u=(u_1, \cdots, u_n)$, $u_i\in\Phi$. Let $\mathfrak{B}$ be the subset of $\overline{\mathfrak{B}}$ consisting of all u such that $u_i\in GF(p)\subset\Phi$ for $i=1, 2, \cdots, n$. Define a bilinear function $x\cdot u$, where $x\in\mathfrak{R}$, $u\in\overline{\mathfrak{B}}$, with values in Φ by setting $x\cdot u=\sum_{i,j}\xi_i\alpha_{ij}u_j$. Then (3.2.2) and (3.2.3) are equivalent to (3.2.4) and (3.2.5), below, respectively:

(3.2.4) If $x\cdot u = 0$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{R}$ and if $u \in \mathfrak{B}$ then $u = 0$;

(3.2.5) $x\cdot u = 0$ for all $u \in \mathfrak{B}$ implies $x = 0$.

Suppose now that $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ are principal generators belonging to the principal system (D_i). For $u=(u_1, \cdots, u_n)\in\mathfrak{B}$ we shall write $g^u=g_1^{u_1}\cdots g_n^{u_n}$. Let $e_i\in\mathfrak{R}$ be a vector whose $(i+1)$th component is 1 and whose other components are all 0. Then $D_i g^u=(e_i\cdot u)g^u$, and, more generally,

(3.2.6) $(\xi_0 D_0 + \cdots + \xi_m D_m)g^u = (x\cdot u)g^u$, where $x = (\xi_0, \cdots, \xi_m) \in \mathfrak{R}$.

The notations introduced in this section will be preserved in what follows.

4. Type and dimension of $\mathfrak{L}$. For a derivation D and an element $a\in\mathfrak{A}$ we define a linear mapping $D-a$ of $\mathfrak{A}$, regarded as a vector space over Φ, into itself by $(D-a)f=Df-af$. Then the condition $D_i a_j=D_j a_i$ is equivalent to saying that the linear mappings D_i-a_i and D_j-a_j are commutative. Therefore, if $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)\in\mathfrak{F}$, then there exist a nonzero element $b\in\mathfrak{A}$ and $\alpha_i\in\Phi$ such that

(4.0.1) $$(D_i - a_i)b = \alpha_i b$$

for all i: b will be called a *proper element* of $(D_i;\, a_i)$ and $(\alpha_0, \cdots, \alpha_m)$ *proper root* belonging to b.

LEMMA 4.1. *If (D_i) is a principal system and if b is a proper element of $(D_i;\, a_i)$, then b is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$ and all the other proper elements of $(D_i;\, a_i)$ are, up to a constant factor, of the form bg^u, where $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ is any fixed set of principal generators of $\mathfrak{A}$ belonging to (D_i) and where u runs over $\mathfrak{B}$. If $(\alpha_0, \cdots, \alpha_m)$ is the proper root belonging to b, then $(\alpha_0-(e_0\cdot u), \cdots, \alpha_m-(e_m\cdot u))$ is the proper root belonging to bg^u.*

Proof. The fact that b is a unit follows immediately from Lemma 1.1, since $D_i b=(a_i-\alpha_i)b$ for all i.

Let $D_i b'=(a_i-\alpha_i')b'$ for all i. Then $D_i(b^{-1}b')=(\alpha_i-\alpha_i')b^{-1}b'$. We may suppose that $b^{-1}b'=\sum_{u\in\mathfrak{B}}\gamma_u g^u$, where $\gamma_u\in\Phi$. Then $(e_i\cdot u)\gamma_u=(\alpha_i-\alpha_i')\gamma_u$ for all i. Therefore if $\gamma_u\neq 0$ then $e_i\cdot u=\alpha_i-\alpha_i'$ for all i. Furthermore, if $\gamma_{u'}\neq 0$ then $e_i\cdot u=\alpha_i-\alpha_i'=e_i\cdot u'$, and hence $(e_i\cdot u-u')=0$ for all i. Hence we have $u=u'$. Therefore, any proper element of $(D_i;\, a_i)$ is, up to a constant factor, of the form bg^u, and the proper root belonging to bg^u is $(\alpha_0-(e_0\cdot u), \cdots, \alpha_m-(e_m\cdot u))$.

It is easily seen that bg^u is a proper element of $(D_i;\, a_i)$ for any $u\in\mathfrak{B}$. Thus Lemma 4.1 is proved.

By Theorem 2.2 and Lemma 3.1, every $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}$ can be expressed as $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)$ with some principal system (D_i). If there exists a proper element b of $(D_i;\, a_i)$ such that the proper root belonging to b is zero, i.e. $\alpha_i=0$ for all i, then we shall say that $\mathfrak{L}$ is of *type* I. Otherwise, $\mathfrak{L}$ is said to be of *type* II. We will show that the above definition of the type of $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)$ is independent of the principal system (D_i) used to form $\mathfrak{L}$. This will be done by computing the dimension of $\mathfrak{L}$ over Φ as follows.

Let b be a proper element of $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)$ and let $(\alpha_0, \cdots, \alpha_m)$ be the proper root belonging to b. Since b is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$, every element $D\in\mathfrak{L}$ can be written in the form $D=b\sum f_iD_i$, with $f_i\in\mathfrak{A}$. An elementary computation shows that the condition $\sum D_i(bf_i)=\sum a_ibf_i$ is equivalent to $\sum D_if_i=\sum\alpha_if_i$. Hence we have $\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)=b\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, \alpha_i)$ where $b\mathfrak{L}=\{bD \mid D\in\mathfrak{L}\}$. In particular, $\dim \mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)=\dim \mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, \alpha_i)$. Suppose now that (D_i) is a principal system and the $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ form a set of principal generators belonging to (D_i). Consider $D=\sum f_iD_i\in\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, \alpha_i)$. We may write $f_i=\sum_{u\in\mathfrak{B}} \phi_{i,u}g^u$, where $\phi_{i,u}\in\Phi$. Then the condition $\sum D_if_i=\sum\alpha_if_i$ is easily seen to be equivalent to

$$\sum_i (e_i\cdot u)\phi_{i,u} = \sum_i \alpha_i\phi_{i,u} \qquad \text{(for all } u).$$

We set $D_u=g^u\sum_i \phi_{i,u}D_i$. Then $D=\sum D_u$, $D_u\in\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, \alpha_i)$. Thus the vector space $\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, \alpha_i)$ over Φ is a direct sum of the vector spaces $\mathfrak{L}_u$, $u\in\mathfrak{B}$, where $\mathfrak{L}_u$ consists of elements of the form $g^u\sum_i \xi_iD_i$, $\xi_i\in\Phi$. Now $g^u\sum\xi_iD_i\in\mathfrak{L}_u$ if and only if

$$\sum_i (e_i\cdot u)\xi_i = \sum_i \alpha_i\xi_i. \tag{4.2.1}$$

Suppose that $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)$ is of type I. Then we may assume $\alpha_i=0$ for all i. From (3.2.4) and (4.2.1) it follows easily that $\dim \mathfrak{L}_u=m$ for $u\neq 0$ and that $\dim \mathfrak{L}_0=m+1$. Hence $\dim \mathfrak{L}=mp^n+1$.

Suppose that $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)$ is of type II. By (3.2.5), we may set $\alpha_i=e_i\cdot k$, where $k\in\overline{\mathfrak{B}}$. Then by Lemma 4.1 we see that

$$((e_0\cdot k - u), \cdots, (e_m\cdot k - u)) \neq 0 \tag{4.2.2}$$

for all $u\in\mathfrak{B}$. Now (4.2.1) can be expressed in the form $(x\cdot k-u)=0$, where $x=(\xi_0, \cdots, \xi_m)$. Therefore, because of (4.2.2), we have $\dim \mathfrak{L}_u=m$ for all $u\in\mathfrak{B}$. Hence $\dim \mathfrak{L}=mp^n$. Thus we have proved

THEOREM 4.2. *If* $\mathfrak{L}$ *is of type* I, *then* $\dim \mathfrak{L}=mp^n+1$. *If* $\mathfrak{L}$ *is of type* II, *then* $\dim \mathfrak{L}=mp^n$.

5. Another characterization of $\mathfrak{F}$.

Let $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\, a_i)\in\mathfrak{F}$ be defined by a principal system (D_i). Let b be a proper element, and $(\alpha_0, \cdots, \alpha_m)$ the proper root belonging to b. We set $\alpha_i=e_i\cdot k$, $k\in\overline{\mathfrak{B}}$, as before. (If L is of type I, then, by Lemma 4.1, we may take k in $\mathfrak{B}$[4].) It was shown in the course of the proof of Theorem 4.2 that $\mathfrak{L}$ is spanned by the elements of the form $bg^u(\sum\xi_iD_i)$, where $(x\cdot u-k)=0$, $x=(\xi_0, \cdots, \xi_m)$.

Introduce the symbol $(x, u)=bg^u(\sum\xi_iD_i)$. Then:

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(4) The idea of considering the case $k\neq 0$ for algebras of type I will become clear when the reader reaches §7.

(5.0.1) $\mathfrak{L}$ consists of elements of the form $\sum_{u\in\mathfrak{B}} (x_u, u)$, where $(x_u\cdot u - k) = 0$ for all $u \in \mathfrak{B}$;

(5.0.2) $\sum (x_u, u) = \sum (y_u, u)$ if and only if $x_u = y_u$ for all $u \in \mathfrak{B}$;

(5.0.3) $\lambda \sum (x_u, u) = \sum (\lambda x_u, u)$ if $\lambda \in \Phi$;

(5.0.4) $\sum (x_u, u) + \sum (y_u, u) = \sum (x_u + y_u, u)$;

(5.0.5) $(x, u) \circ (y, v) = \sum_{w\in\mathfrak{B}} \beta_w((x\cdot v + w)y - (y\cdot u + w)x, u + v + w)$.

The coefficients β_w in (5.0.5) are those in the representation $b = \sum_{w\in\mathfrak{B}} \beta_w g^w$. Note that $\sum\beta_w \neq 0$ since b is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$. Note also that $(x\cdot u - k) = (y\cdot v - k) = 0$ implies $(((x\cdot v+w)y-(y\cdot u+w)x)\cdot(u+v+w-k)) = 0$. Conversely if we start with a bilinear function $x\cdot u$, $x\in\mathfrak{R}$, $u\in\overline{\mathfrak{B}}$, satisfying (3.2.4)–(3.2.5), an element $k\in\overline{\mathfrak{B}}$, and arbitrary elements $\beta_u\in\Phi$, then by (5.0.1)–(5.0.5) we can define an algebra $\mathfrak{L}$ over Φ. It can be easily verified that the multiplication $\circ$ is skew-symmetric and satisfies the Jacobi-identity. Therefore $\mathfrak{L}$ is a Lie algebra. If $\sum_{w\in\mathfrak{B}} \beta_w \neq 0$ then $\mathfrak{L}$ is isomorphic to an algebra in $\mathfrak{F}$. This can be seen as follows: Let $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ be a set of principal generators of $\mathfrak{A}$. We define linear mappings D_i, $0\leq i\leq m$, by $D_i g^u = (e_i\cdot u)g^u$. It is easily verified that D_i are derivations of $\mathfrak{A}$ and that $(D_0, \cdots, D_m)$ is a system. If $b = \sum_{w\in\mathfrak{B}} \beta_w g^w$, then $\sum\beta_w \neq 0$ implies that b is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$. Set $a_i = b^{-1}D_i b + e_i\cdot k$ for all i. Then $D_i a_j = D_j a_i$, and we have $\mathfrak{L} \simeq \mathfrak{L}(D_i; a_i)$, where (x, u) corresponds to $bg^u \sum \xi_i D_i$, $x = (\xi_0, \cdots, \xi_m)$.

In the above formulation (5.0.1)–(5.0.5), $\mathfrak{L}$ is of type I if and only if there exists $k'\in\mathfrak{B}$ such that $x\cdot k = x\cdot k'$ for all $x\in\mathfrak{R}$.

Suppose that $\mathfrak{L}$ is of type I. Then we may assume $k\in\mathfrak{B}$. Consider the first derived algebra $\mathfrak{L}'$ of $\mathfrak{L}$. In the right hand side of (5.0.5), if $u+v+w=k$, then for $x\in\mathfrak{L}_u$ and $y\in\mathfrak{L}_v$, $(x\cdot v+w) = -(x\cdot u-k) = 0$, $(y\cdot u+w) = -(y\cdot v-k) = 0$. Therefore, if $\sum(x_u, u)\in\mathfrak{L}'$ then $x_k = 0$. Thus we have proved

THEOREM 5.1. *If the algebra $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}$ is of type* I, *then $\mathfrak{L}'$ is contained, as an ideal, in the subalgebra of $\mathfrak{L}$ consisting of all $\sum(x_u, u)\in\mathfrak{L}$ such that $x_k = 0$. In particular*, $\dim \mathfrak{L}' \leq m(p^n - 1)$.

Consider now the special case where $m = 1$, $0\neq k\in\mathfrak{B}$, $\beta_0 = 1$, $\beta_w = 0$ for all $w\neq 0$. If $\mathfrak{L}$ is of type I, and if $\sum(x_u, u)\in\mathfrak{L}'$ then $x_k = 0$, so that (5.0.5) becomes

(5.2.1) $$(x, u) \circ (y, v) = ((x\cdot v)y - (y\cdot u)x, u + v).$$

Suppose $u+v = 2k$. Then $(x\cdot u - k) = (y\cdot u - k) = 0$. Therefore, if $u\neq k$, $x\neq 0$, then $y = \lambda x$ with $\lambda\in\Phi$ since $m = 1$. Hence

$$(x\cdot v)y - (y\cdot u)x = \lambda(x\cdot v)x - \lambda(x\cdot u)x = 0.$$

Thus we see that if $\sum(x_u, u)\in\mathfrak{L}''$, the second derived algebra of $\mathfrak{L}$, then $x_k = x_{2k} = 0$. In other words, $\mathfrak{L}''$ is contained, as an ideal, in the subalgebra consisting of all $\sum(x_u, u)\in\mathfrak{L}$ such that $x_k = x_{2k}=0$. In particular, dim $\mathfrak{L}''\leqq p^n-2$. Later we shall see that $\mathfrak{L}''$ is simple and of dimension p^n-2, provided $p\neq 2$.

6. **Reduction theorems.** We define a subfamily $\mathfrak{F}_c$ of $\mathfrak{F}$ as follows: $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_c$ if and only if there exists a principal system (D_i) and elements $\lambda_i\in\Phi$ such that $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i;\lambda_i)$. As we shall see later, algebras in $\mathfrak{F}_c$ can be discussed fairly easily. It is an open question whether $\mathfrak{F}=\mathfrak{F}_c$ or not.

THEOREM 6.1. *Let $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i; a_i)$ be defined by a principal system (D_i). Then $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_c$ if and only if there exists $c_0, \cdots, c_m\in\mathfrak{A}$ and $\lambda_0, \cdots, \lambda_m\in\Phi$ such that $f=\det(\delta_{ij}+D_ic_j)$ is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$ and such that*

$$(6.1.1)\qquad a_i = -f^{-1}D_if + D_i\left(\sum \lambda_s c_s\right) + \lambda_i \text{ for all } i=0, \cdots, m.$$

For the proof of Theorem 6.1 we need the following

LEMMA 6.2. *Suppose (D_i) is a principal system. If $h_0, \cdots, h_m\in\mathfrak{A}$ are such that $D_ih_j=D_jh_i$ for all i, j, then there exist $h\in\mathfrak{A}$ and $\gamma_0, \cdots, \gamma_m\in\Phi$ such that $h_i=D_ih+\gamma_i$ for all i.*

Proof of Lemma 6.2. Let $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ be a set of principal generators of $\mathfrak{A}$ belonging to (D_i), and let $h_i=\sum_{u\in\mathfrak{B}}\eta_{iu}g^u$, $\eta_{iu}\in\Phi$. Then $D_ih_j=D_jh_i$ implies $(e_i\cdot u)\eta_{ju}=(e_j\cdot u)\eta_{iu}$ for all $u\in\mathfrak{B}$. From (3.2.4) we have $((e_0\cdot u), \cdots, (e_m\cdot u))\neq 0$ if $u\neq 0$. Hence there exists $\rho_u\in\Phi$, for all $u\neq 0$, such that $\eta_{iu}=(e_i\cdot u)\rho_u$ for all i. Put $h=\sum_{u\in\mathfrak{B}}\rho_u g^u$, $\gamma_i=\eta_{i0}$. Then $h_i=D_ih+\gamma_i$ for all i, as required.

Proof of Theorem 6.1. Suppose $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_c$. Then there exist a principal system (D_i') equivalent to (D_i) and a $\lambda_i\in\Phi$ such that $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i';\lambda_i)$. Let (D_i) and (D_i') be related as in (2.0.1). Then (2.3.2) yields

$$(6.1.2)\qquad \lambda_i = \sum_s c_{is}(a_s + f^{-1}D_sf), \qquad f = \det(c_{ij}').$$

By a formula corresponding to (2.0.2) and Lemma 6.2, we see that there exist $c_i\in\mathfrak{A}$ and $\gamma_{ij}\in\Phi$ such that

$$(6.1.3)\qquad c_{ij}' = D_ic_j + \gamma_{ij}, \qquad i, j = 0, \cdots, m,$$

where γ_{ij} are uniquely determined by c_{ij}', since (D_i) is principal. We shall show that $\det(\gamma_{ij})\neq 0$. Suppose $\xi_i\in\Phi$ are such that $\sum_{s=0}^m\gamma_{is}\xi_s=0$ for all i. Then (6.1.3) yields $\sum_s c_{is}'\xi_s=D_ic$, where $c=\sum_s c_s\xi_s$, and hence $D_i'c=\xi_i\in\Phi$ for all i. Since (D_i') is principal, we have $c\in\Phi$, and hence $\xi_i=0$ for all i. Thus $\det(\gamma_{ij})\neq 0$ is proved. Let (γ_{ij}') be the inverse matrix of (γ_{ij}), and let $\bar{\lambda}_i=\sum_s\gamma_{is}\lambda_s$, $\bar{c}_i=\sum_s c_s\gamma_{si}'$, $\bar{f}=\det(D_i\bar{c}_j+\delta_{ij})$, $\gamma=\det(\gamma_{ij})$. Then $\bar{f}=f\gamma$, and from (6.1.2) and (6.1.3) we have easily $a_i=-\bar{f}^{-1}D_i\bar{f}+D_i(\sum\bar{\lambda}_s\bar{c}_s)+\bar{\lambda}_i$ for all i.

Suppose conversely, that there exist $c_i\in\mathfrak{A}$ and $\lambda_i\in\Phi$ such that $f=\det(D_ic_j+\delta_{ij})$ is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$ and such that (6.1.1) holds. We set $c_{ij}'=D_ic_j+\delta_{ij}$, $(c_{ij})=(c_{ij}')^{-1}$, $D_i'=\sum_s c_{is}D_s$. First, we shall show that (D_i') is a system. Since (D_i) is already a system, by Lemma 2.1 it is sufficient to show that $D_i'\circ D_j'=0$ for all i, j. Since $D_i=\sum_s c_{is}'D_s'$ for all i, we have

$$0 = D_i \circ D_j = \sum_{s,t} (c'_{is} D'_s c'_{jt}) D'_t - \sum_{s,t} (c'_{jt} D'_t c'_{is}) D'_s + \sum_{s,t} c'_{is} c'_{jt} (D'_s \circ D'_t)$$

$$= \sum_t [(D_i c'_{jt}) D'_t - (D_j c'_{it}) D'_t] + \sum_{s,t} c'_{is} c_{jt} (D'_s \circ D'_t).$$

Now $D_i c'_{jt} = D_j c'_{it}$ for all i, j, t, so that $\sum_{s,t} c'_{is} c'_{jt} (D'_s \circ D'_t) = 0$ for all i, j. Finally since det (c'_{ij}) is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$, we have $D'_s \circ D'_t = 0$ for all s and t. Thus (D'_i) is proved to be a system. We shall show that (D'_i) is principal. Suppose $D'_i f = \xi_i \in \Phi$ for all i. Then $D_i = \sum_s c'_{is} D'_s$ implies $D_i(f - \sum \xi_s c_s) = \xi_i \in \Phi$ for all i. Since (D_i) is principal we have $f - \sum \xi_s c_s \in \Phi$, $\xi_i = 0$ for all i, and hence $f \in \Phi$. Thus (D'_i) is a principal system. The fact that $\mathfrak{L} = \mathfrak{L}(D'_i; \lambda_i)$ follows easily from (6.1.1) and (2.3.2), and Theorem 6.1 is proved.

Define a subfamily $\mathfrak{F}_0$ of $\mathfrak{F}_c$ as follows: $\mathfrak{L} \in \mathfrak{F}_0$ if and only if there exists a principal system (D_i) such that $\mathfrak{L} = \mathfrak{L}(D_i; 0)$. Clearly every algebra in $\mathfrak{F}_0$ is of type I. Later we shall show that the first derived algebras $\mathfrak{L}'$ of $\mathfrak{L}$ in $\mathfrak{F}_0$ are simple for any prime $p > 0$. The following theorem may be proved just like Theorem 6.1.

THEOREM 6.3. *Let $\mathfrak{L} = \mathfrak{L}(D_i; a_i)$ be defined by a principal system (D_i). Then $\mathfrak{L} \in \mathfrak{F}_0$ if and only if there exist $c_0, \cdots, c_m \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $f = \det (D_i c_j + \delta_{ij})$ is a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$ and such that $a_i = -f^{-1} D_i f$ for all i.*

Let (D_i) be a principal system, and $(g_1, \cdots, g_n)$ a set of principal generators belonging to (D_i). For convenience an element $h \in \mathfrak{A}$ will be called "*unitary*" with respect to (D_i) if η_0 in the expression $h = \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{B}} \eta_u g^u$, $\eta_u \in \Phi$, is not zero. This property does not depend on the choice of principal generators belonging to (D_i).

COROLLARY 6.4. *Let (D_i) be a principal system, and let f be a unit in $\mathfrak{A}$ which is unitary with respect to (D_i). Then $\mathfrak{L}(D_i; -f^{-1} D_i f) \in \mathfrak{F}_0$.*

Proof. In view of Theorem 6.3 it is sufficient to show that there exist $c_0, \cdots, c_m \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $f = \gamma \det (D_i c_j + \delta_{ij})$ with a nonzero element γ in Φ.

It was proved in §9 of [4] that for any principal system (D_i), there exist elements $\alpha_i \in \Phi$ such that the derivation $D = \sum \alpha_i D_i$ satisfy the condition:

(6.4.1) $$Dh = 0 \text{ implies } h \in \Phi.$$

Let $(g_1, \cdots, g_n)$ be a set of principal generators belonging to (D_i), and $Dg^u = \delta_u g^u$, $\delta_u \in \Phi$. Then (6.4.1) yields $\delta_u \neq 0$ for all $u \neq 0$. Now let $f = \sum_{u \in \mathfrak{B}} \gamma_u g^u$, $\gamma_u \in \Phi$, where $\gamma_0 \neq 0$ by hypothesis. Put $c = \gamma_0^{-1} \sum_{u \neq 0} \gamma_u \delta_u^{-1} g^u$, $c_i = \alpha_i c$. Then $f = \gamma_0(1 + Dc)$, and we have det $(D_i c_j + \delta_{ij}) = 1 + \sum D_i c_i = 1 + Dc$, and hence $f = \gamma_0 \det (D_i c_j + \delta_{ij})$. Thus Corollary 6.4 is proved.

7. **Some lemmas.** Algebras in $\mathfrak{F}_c$ are those obtained by setting $b = \sum \beta_w g^w = 1$ in the characterization (5.0.1)–(5.0.5), and will be considered in this section and the one following. For our purposes, however, it is more convenient to consider the algebra $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$ which is defined as follows: Assuming always that

$\beta_0=1$, $\beta_w=0$ for $w\neq 0$ in (5.0.1)–(5.0.5), then

(i) if $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_c$ is of type II, then we set $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}=\mathfrak{L}$;

(ii) if $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_c$ is of type I and if either $m>1$ or $k=0$, then we set $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$ to be the algebra consisting of all $\sum(x_u, u)\in\mathfrak{L}$ such that $x_k=0$;

(iii) if $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_c$ is of type I, if $m=1$, and if $k\neq 0$, then we set $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$ to be the algebra consisting of all $\sum(x_u, u)\in\mathfrak{L}$ such that $x_k=x_{2k}=0$.

We shall assume $p\neq 2$ in case (iii) and also in case (i) if $m=1$. With this assumption we shall prove that $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$ is simple. Then we see from the result in §5 that $\mathfrak{L}$ in case (i), $\mathfrak{L}'$ in case (ii), and $\mathfrak{L}''$ in case (iii) are simple and of dimensions mp^n, $m(p^n-1)$, and p^n-2, respectively. In this section we shall prepare for the proof of the simplicity of $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$.

Lemma 7.1. *If nonzero elements u, v in $\mathfrak{B}$ are such that $x\cdot u=0$, where $x\in\mathfrak{R}$, implies $x\cdot v=0$, and vice versa, then there exists a nonzero $\lambda\neq 0$ in Φ such that $x\cdot u=\lambda x\cdot v$ for all $x\in\mathfrak{R}$.*

Proof. There exist $\alpha_{ij}\in\Phi$ such that $x\cdot u=\sum_{i=0}^{m}\sum_{j=1}^{n}\xi_i\alpha_{ij}u_j$, where $x=(\xi_0,\cdots,\xi_m)$, $u=(u_1,\cdots,u_n)$. Set $\beta_i=\sum_j\alpha_{ij}u_j$, $\gamma_i=\sum_j\alpha_{ij}v_j$. Then our hypothesis implies that $\xi_0\beta_0+\cdots+\xi_m\beta_m=0$ if and only if $\xi_0\gamma_0+\cdots+\xi_m\gamma_m=0$. Therefore, there exists a nonzero $\lambda\in\Phi$ such that $\beta_i=\lambda\gamma_i$ for all i, so that $x\cdot u=\lambda x\cdot v$ for all $x\in\mathfrak{R}$.

An element $(x, u)\in\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$ will be called a *u-term* or simply a term. Let $\mathfrak{J}$ be a nonzero ideal of $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$, and let $A=\sum_{i=1}^{r}(x_i, u_i)$, where $x_i\neq 0$, $i=1,\cdots,r$, and where $u_1,\cdots,u_r$ are distinct, be a nonzero element in $\mathfrak{J}$ such that the number r of nonzero terms is as small as possible. Such an element A will be called a *minimal* element in $\mathfrak{J}$.

Lemma 7.2. *Suppose $k\neq 0$. If $A=\sum(x_i, u_i)$ is a minimal element in an ideal $\mathfrak{J}\neq 0$, then, for any distinct i and $j\leqq r$ there exists a nonzero $\lambda\in\Phi$ such that $x\cdot(u_j-u_i)=\lambda x\cdot k$ for all $x\in\mathfrak{R}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 7.1, it is sufficient to show that $y\cdot k=0$ implies $y\cdot(u_i-u_j)=0$. Consider $A'=A\circ(y, 0)=\sum_{i=1}^{r}((y\cdot u_i)x_i, u_i)$. Since $A'\in\mathfrak{J}$, $A'-(y\cdot u_j)A$ is also in $\mathfrak{J}$ and has less than r nonzero terms. Hence $A'=(y\cdot u_j)A$, from which it follows that $(y\cdot u_i)x_i-(y\cdot u_j)x_i=0$. Therefore $y\cdot(u_i-u_j)=0$.

Lemma 7.3. *Suppose $k=0$. If $A=\sum(x_i, u_i)$ is a minimal element in $\mathfrak{J}$, then, for any i and j, there exists a nonzero $\lambda\in\Phi$ such that $x\cdot u_i=\lambda x\cdot u_j$ for all $x\in R$.*

Proof. By Lemma 7.1, it is sufficient to show that $y\cdot u_1=0$ if and only if $y\cdot u_i=0$. Let $y\cdot u_1=0$. Then $A'=A\circ(y, -u_1)\in\mathfrak{J}$, and A' contains less than r terms, so that $A'=0$. Therefore

$$(x_i\cdot u_1)y+(y\cdot u_i)x_i=0 \tag{7.3.1}$$

for all i. Since $x_i\cdot u_i=0$, (7.3.1) yields $(x_i\cdot u_1)(y\cdot u_i)=0$. Suppose $y\cdot u_i\neq 0$.

Then $x_i \cdot u_1 = 0$, and hence (7.3.1) yields $y \cdot u_i = 0$, a contradiction. Thus $y \cdot u_i = 0$, and Lemma 7.3 is proved.

LEMMA 7.4. *If $A = \sum (x_i, u_i)$ is a minimal element in $\mathfrak{J}$, then $x_i \cdot u_j = 0$ for any $i \neq j$.*

Proof. Since $A \circ (x_i, u_i)$ contains less than r terms, we have $(x_j, u_j) \circ (x_i, u_i) = 0$ for any i and j. Hence

$$(x_i \cdot u_j)x_j - (x_j \cdot u_i)x_i = 0. \tag{7.4.1}$$

Therefore $(x_i \cdot u_j)(x_j \cdot u_j) - (x_j \cdot u_i)(x_i \cdot u_j) = 0$. Suppose $x_i \cdot u_j \neq 0$. Then (7.4.1) yields

$$x_j \cdot (u_j - u_i) = 0. \tag{7.4.2}$$

If $k = 0$ then Lemma 7.4 follows immediately from Lemma 7.3. Hence we assume $k \neq 0$. Then by Lemma 7.2 there exists $\lambda \neq 0$ such that $x_j \cdot (u_j - u_i) = \lambda x_j \cdot k$. Therefore (7.4.2) gives $x_j \cdot k = 0$, and hence $x_j \cdot u_j = 0$. Then by (7.4.2) we have $x_j \cdot u_i = 0$. But then (7.4.1) yields $x_i \cdot u_j = 0$, since $x_j \neq 0$. This is a contradiction, and Lemma 7.4 is proved.

LEMMA 7.5. *If $r > 1$ for a minimal element in $\mathfrak{J}$, then $\mathfrak{J}$ contains a minimal element $\sum (x_i, u_i)$ such that $u_1 \neq 0$, $u_2 \neq 0$.*

Proof. If $k = 0$, then every $u_i \neq 0$, and hence the lemma is clear. Suppose that $k \neq 0$, $u_1 \neq 0$, $u_2 = 0$. Since $x_2 \neq 0$, there exists $v \in \mathfrak{V}$ such that $x_2 \cdot v \neq 0$. If $u_1 + v = 0$ then $x_2 \cdot v = -x_2 \cdot u_1 = 0$ by Lemma 7.4, which is a contradiction. Hence

$$u_1 + v \neq 0, \qquad v \neq 0. \tag{7.5.1}$$

There exists a nonzero element $y \in \mathfrak{R}$ such that $y \cdot (v - k) = 0$. Consider $A' = A \circ (y, v) \in \mathfrak{J}$. Then $A' = \sum (x_i', u_i')$ contains a term $((x_2 \cdot v)y, v) \neq 0$. Therefore A' is a minimal element, and $u_1' = u_1 + v \neq 0$, $u_2' = v \neq 0$ by (7.5.1).

LEMMA 7.6. *Suppose $m > 1$. If $A = \sum (x_i, u_i)$ is a minimal element in $\mathfrak{J}$, and if $u_i \neq 0$ for some i, then $x_j \cdot k = 0$ for all $j \neq i$.*

Proof. The subspace $\mathfrak{R}'$ of $\mathfrak{R}$ consisting of all x' such that $x' \cdot u_i = 0$ is of dimension $m > 1$. Hence there exists $y \in R'$ such that y and x_j are linearly independent. The element $A' = A \circ (y, k - u_i)$ is in $\mathfrak{J}$ and contains less than r terms. Hence $A' = 0$, and we have $(x_j, u_i) \circ (y, k - u_i) = (x_j \cdot (k - u_i))y - (y \cdot u_j)x_j = 0$ for $j \neq i$. Since y and x_j are linearly independent, we have $x_j \cdot (k - u_i) = 0$. Then, by Lemma 7.4, we have $x_j \cdot k = 0$, as required.

LEMMA 7.7. *Suppose $m = 1$, $p > 2$, $k \neq 0$. If $\sum_{i=1}^{r} (x_i, u_i)$ is a minimal element in $\mathfrak{J} \neq 0$, and if $r > 1$, then $x_i \cdot k = 0$ for all i.*

Proof. We may assume $i = 1$. We have $x_1 \cdot (u_1 - k) = 0$, and $x_1 \cdot u_2 = 0$ by

Lemma 7.4. Hence $x_1\cdot(u_1-u_2-k)=0$. On the other hand, there exists a nonzero $\lambda\in\Phi$ such that

$$x\cdot(u_1 - u_2) = \lambda x\cdot k \tag{7.7.1}$$

for all $x\in\mathfrak{R}$. By setting $x=x_1$ in (7.7.1), we have $(\lambda-1)x_1\cdot k=0$. If $\lambda\neq 1$ then $x_1\cdot k=0$, as required. Suppose $\lambda=1$. Then by (7.7.1) we have $x\cdot(u_1-u_2)=x\cdot k$ for all $x\in\mathfrak{R}$. Therefore $\mathfrak{L}$ is of type I, and we may assume $u_1-u_2=k$. Hence $u_2\neq 0$, and we have $x_2\cdot(u_2+k)=0$, $x_2\cdot(u_2-k)=0$. Since $p\neq 2$, we have $x_2\cdot u_2=x_2\cdot k=0$. By Lemma 7.4, $x_1\cdot u_2=0$. Now the subspace $\mathfrak{R}'$ consisting of all x' such that $x'\cdot u_2=0$ is of dimension $m=1$, since $0\neq u_2\in\mathfrak{B}$. Hence $x_1=\mu x_2$ with some $\mu\in\Phi$. Then $x_1\cdot k=\mu x_2\cdot k=0$, as required.

Lemma 7.8. *If $A=\sum_{i=1}^{r}(x_i, u_i)$, $x_i\neq 0$, is a minimal element in a nonzero ideal $\mathfrak{J}$ in $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$, where p is assumed $\neq 2$ if both of $k\neq 0$ and $m=1$ hold, then $r=1$.*

Proof. Suppose $r>1$. We shall derive a contradiction.

First consider the case $k\neq 0$. By Lemma 7.5, we may assume that $u_1\neq 0$, $u_2\neq 0$. Then, by Lemmas 7.6 and 7.7, we have $x_i\cdot u_i=x_i\cdot k=0$ for all $i=1,\cdots,r$. Since $x_1\neq 0$, there exists an element $v\in\mathfrak{B}$ with $x_1\cdot v\neq 0$. Then $x_1\cdot(v-k)\neq 0$, since $x_1\cdot k=0$. The subspaces $\mathfrak{R}'=\{x'\mid x'\cdot(v-k)=0\}$ and $\mathfrak{R}''=\{x''\mid x''\cdot k=0\}$ are both of dimension m. Since $x_1\notin\mathfrak{R}'$, $x_1\in\mathfrak{R}''$ we have $\mathfrak{R}'\neq\mathfrak{R}''$. Let $y\in\mathfrak{R}'$, $y\notin\mathfrak{R}''$. Then $y\cdot(v-k)=0$, $y\cdot k\neq 0$, and also $u_i+v\neq 0$ for all i. Since

$$A' = A\circ(y, v) = \sum((x_i\cdot v)y - (y\cdot u_i)x_i,\ u_i + v) \tag{7.8.1}$$

is a minimal element, by Lemmas 7.6 and 7.7, we have $(x_i\cdot v)(y\cdot k)-(y\cdot u_i)(x_i\cdot k)=0$ for all i. Since $x_i\cdot k=0$, $y\cdot k\neq 0$, we have $x_i\cdot v=0$ for all $i=1,\cdots,r$, a contradiction. Therefore $r=1$, as required.

Next consider the case $k=0$. Choose $v\in\mathfrak{B}$, as before, such that $x_1\cdot v\neq 0$, and $y\in\mathfrak{R}$ such that $y\cdot v=0$, $y\cdot u_1\neq 0$. Consider A' given by (7.8.1). By Lemma 7.4, we have $(x_1\cdot v)y-(y\cdot u_1)x_1)\cdot(u_i+v)=0$ for all i, and hence $(x_1\cdot v)(y\cdot u_i)=(y\cdot u_1)(x_1\cdot v)$, which yields $y\cdot(u_i-u_1)=0$, since $x_1\cdot v\neq 0$. By Lemma 7.3, there exists a nonzero $\lambda\in\Phi$ such that $y\cdot u_i=\lambda y\cdot u_1$. Then $(\lambda-1)(y\cdot u_1)=0$. Since $y\cdot u_1\neq 0$, $\lambda=1$. Then $x\cdot u_i=x\cdot u_1$ for all $x\in\mathfrak{R}$, and hence $u_i=u_1$, $r=1$. Thus Lemma 7.8 is proved.

In the following, we shall denote by $\mathfrak{R}(u)$, where $u\in\bar{\mathfrak{B}}$, the subspace $\mathfrak{R}'=\{x'\mid x'\cdot u=0\}$ of R, provided there exists at least one element $x\in\mathfrak{R}$ such that $x\cdot u\neq 0$. Note that $\mathfrak{R}(u)$, if it exists, is always of dimension m. If $\mathfrak{L}$ is of type II and if $u\in\mathfrak{B}$ then by (4.2.2) there exists $x\in\mathfrak{R}$ such that $x\cdot(u-k)\neq 0$, and hence we can always define $\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$.

Lemma 7.9. *If $0\neq(x, u)\in\mathfrak{J}$, an ideal of $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$, and if $x\notin\mathfrak{R}(v-k)$, $x\notin\mathfrak{R}(v-2k)$, then all v-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$.*

Proof. Since $x\notin\mathfrak{R}(v-2k)$, we have $v-u\neq k$. Let $y_1,\cdots,y_m$ be a basis of $\mathfrak{R}(v-u-k)$. Then $(z_i, v)=(x, u)\circ(y_i, v-u)\in\mathfrak{J}$, where $z_i=(x\cdot v-u)y_i-(y_i\cdot u)x$. It is sufficient to show that $z_1, \cdots, z_m$ are linearly independent. Suppose $\sum\lambda_i z_i=0$ with $\lambda_i\in\Phi$. Then

$$(7.9.1)\qquad (x\cdot v-u)\sum\lambda_i y_i-\left(\sum\lambda_i y_i\cdot u\right)x=0.$$

Since $y_i\in\mathfrak{R}(v-u-k)$, (7.9.1) yields $(\sum\lambda_i y_i\cdot u)(x\cdot v-u-k)=0$. However, $(x\cdot v-u-k)=(x\cdot v-2k)\neq 0$. Hence $\sum\lambda_i y_i\cdot u=0$. Then (7.9.1) gives $\sum\lambda_i y_i=0$, because $(x\cdot v-u)=(x\cdot v-k)\neq 0$, and since $y_1, \cdots, y_m$ are linearly independent, $\lambda_i=0$, $i=1, \cdots, m$.

LEMMA 7.10. *If all u-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$ and if $\mathfrak{R}(u-k)\neq\mathfrak{R}(v-k)$, $\mathfrak{R}(u-k)\neq\mathfrak{R}(v-2k)$, then all v-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 7.9, it is sufficient to show that there exists $x\in\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$ such that $x\notin\mathfrak{R}(v-k)$, $x\notin\mathfrak{R}(v-2k)$. Suppose that every $x\in\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$ is either in $\mathfrak{R}(v-k)$ or in $\mathfrak{R}(v-2k)$. Let $x_i\in\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$ be such that $x_i\notin\mathfrak{R}(v-ik)$, $i=1, 2$. Then $x_1\in\mathfrak{R}(v-2k)$ and $x_2\in\mathfrak{R}(v-k)$. Then $x=x_1+x_2\notin\mathfrak{R}(v-ik)$, $i=1, 2$, and $x\in\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$.

LEMMA 7.11. *Suppose $k\neq 0$. If $0\neq(x, 0)\in\mathfrak{J}$ and if $x\cdot v\neq 0$, then all v-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$. If all 0-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$ and if $\mathfrak{R}(k)\neq\mathfrak{R}(v)$ then all v-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$.*

Proof. Lemma 7.11 follows immediately from Lemmas 7.9 and 7.10, since $x\cdot k=0$.

LEMMA 7.12. *Suppose $p\neq 2$. If $0\neq x\in\mathfrak{R}$ then there exists $u\in\mathfrak{B}$ such that $x\notin\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$, $x\notin\mathfrak{R}(u-2k)$.*

Proof. If $x\cdot(u'-k)=0$ for all $u'\in\mathfrak{B}$, then $x\cdot u'=0$ for all $u'\in\mathfrak{B}$, and hence $x=0$. Therefore there exists $u'\in\mathfrak{B}$ such that $x\cdot(u'-k)\neq 0$. If $x\cdot(u'-2k)\neq 0$, then $u=u'$ is the required element. Suppose $x\cdot(u'-2k)=0$. Then $x\cdot(u'-k)=x\cdot k\neq 0$. Hence $k\neq 0$ and $u=0$ is the required element of $\mathfrak{B}$, since $x\cdot 2k\neq 0$ follows from $p\neq 2$.

LEMMA 7.13. *Suppose that $k\neq 0$ and that $p>2$ if $m=1$. Then all 0-terms are contained in any ideal $\mathfrak{J}\neq 0$ of $\overline{\mathfrak{L}}$.*

Proof. First consider the case $p\neq 2$. By Lemma 7.8 there exists a nonzero element (x', u') in $\mathfrak{J}$. Since $x'\neq 0$, by Lemma 7.12 there exists $u\in\mathfrak{B}$ such that $x'\notin\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$, $x'\notin\mathfrak{R}(u-2k)$. Then, by Lemma 7.9, all u-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$. Let $0\neq x\in\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$. Then, again by Lemma 7.12, there exists $v\in\mathfrak{B}$ such that $x\notin\mathfrak{R}(v-ik)$, $i=1, 2$. Thus by Lemma 7.9 all v-terms are in $\mathfrak{J}$, and clearly $\mathfrak{R}(u-k)\neq\mathfrak{R}(v-k)$. Now $\mathfrak{R}(-k)=\mathfrak{R}(-2k)$, since $p\neq 2$. Since $\mathfrak{R}(u-k)\neq\mathfrak{R}(v-k)$, we see that either $\mathfrak{R}(u-k)$ or $\mathfrak{R}(v-k)$ is different from $\mathfrak{R}(-k)=\mathfrak{R}(-2k)$. Then by Lemma 7.10 all 0-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$.

Next consider the case $p=2$, $m>1$. Let $0\neq(x, u)\in\mathfrak{J}$. If $x\cdot k=0$ then take

$v\in\mathfrak{V}$ such that $x\cdot v\neq 0$. Hence $x\cdot(v-k)\neq 0$. Since $\mathfrak{N}(k)$ and $\mathfrak{N}(v-k)$ are different and both of dimension m, there exists $y\in\mathfrak{N}(v-k)$ such that $y\notin\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Consider $(x', u+v)=(x, u)\circ(y, v)=((x\cdot v)y-(y\cdot u)x, u+v)$. Then $(x', u+v)\in\mathfrak{J}$, and $x'\cdot k=((x\cdot v)y-(y\cdot u)x)\cdot k=(x\cdot v)(y\cdot k)\neq 0$. Therefore we may assume that there exists a nonzero element (x, u) in $\mathfrak{J}$ such that $x\cdot k\neq 0$. Let $x_1=x, x_2, \cdots, x_m$ be a basis of $\mathfrak{N}(u-k)$. Put $(y_i, 0)=(x_1, u)\circ(x_i, u)$. Then $(y_i, 0)\in\mathfrak{J}$ and $y_i=(x_1\cdot k)x_i-(x_i\cdot k)x_1$. Since $x_1\cdot k\neq 0$, the elements $y_2, \cdots, y_m$ form a basis of $\mathfrak{N}(u-k)\cap\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Set $y_2=y$. Then there exists $v\in\mathfrak{V}$ such that $y\cdot v\neq 0$. Since $y\cdot k=0$, we have $y\cdot(v-k)\neq 0$. Since $\mathfrak{N}(k)\neq\mathfrak{N}(v-k)$, there exists $z\in\mathfrak{N}(v-k)$ such that $z\notin\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Now $(y, 0)\circ(z, v)=((y\cdot v)z, v)\in\mathfrak{J}$. Since $y\cdot v\neq 0$, we have $(z, v)\in\mathfrak{J}$. Now $z\cdot k\neq 0$ implies, as before, that $(z', 0)\in\mathfrak{J}$ for any $z'\in\mathfrak{N}(v-k)\cap\mathfrak{N}(k)$. We have $(y, 0)\in\mathfrak{J}$ with $y\notin\mathfrak{N}(v-k)\cap\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Since $\mathfrak{N}(v-k)\cap\mathfrak{N}(k)$ is of dimension $m-1$, we see that all 0-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$.

8. **Simplicity of $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$.** We are now ready to prove the following

THEOREM 8.1. *If $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_0$, then the first derived algebra $\mathfrak{L}'$ is simple for any prime $p>0$. $\mathfrak{L}'$ is of dimension $m(p^n-1)$, where $1\leqq m<n$.*

Proof. If $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_0$ then $\mathfrak{L}$ belongs to the case(ii) of §7 with $k=0$. Therefore, by Theorem 5.1, it is sufficient to show that $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$ is simple for this case.

Let $\mathfrak{J}$ be a nonzero ideal of $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$. By Lemma 7.8, $\mathfrak{J}$ contains an element of the form $(x, u)\neq 0$. Since $x\neq 0$ there exists $v\in\mathfrak{V}$ such that $x\cdot v\neq 0$. Then by Lemma 7.9 all v-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$. Now, let nonzero $w\in\mathfrak{V}$ be such that $x\cdot w=0$. Since $x\cdot v\neq 0$, we have $\mathfrak{N}(w)\neq\mathfrak{N}(v)$. Hence there exists $y\in\mathfrak{N}(v)$ such that $y\notin\mathfrak{N}(w)$. Since (y, v) is a v-term, we have $(y, v)\in\mathfrak{J}$. Then, by Lemma 7.9, $y\notin\mathfrak{N}(w)$ implies that all w-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$. Therefore $\mathfrak{J}=\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$, and hence $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}=\mathfrak{L}'$ is simple.

In the following, we shall denote by $\mathfrak{F}_{\mathrm{I}}$, and $\mathfrak{F}_{\mathrm{II}}$, the subfamilies of $\mathfrak{F}$ consisting of all algebras of types I and II respectively. Then $\mathfrak{F}_0\subset\mathfrak{F}_{\mathrm{I}}$. Let $\mathfrak{F}_{\mathrm{I}}-\mathfrak{F}_0$ be the set-theoretical difference of $\mathfrak{F}_{\mathrm{I}}$ and $\mathfrak{F}_0$.

THEOREM 8.2. *If $m>1$ then the first derived algebra $\mathfrak{L}'$ of any algebra $\mathfrak{L}$ in $\mathfrak{F}_c\cap(\mathfrak{F}_{\mathrm{I}}-\mathfrak{F}_0)$ is simple and of dimension $m(p^n-1)$, where $1<m<n$, for any prime $p>0$.*

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 8.1, it is sufficient to show that $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$ is simple for the case (ii) of §7 when $k\neq 0$.

Let $\mathfrak{J}$ be a nonzero ideal of $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$. By Lemma 7.13, all 0-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$. Hence by Lemma 7.11, if $\mathfrak{N}(u)\neq\mathfrak{N}(k)$ then all u-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$.

Suppose that $\mathfrak{N}(u)=\mathfrak{N}(k)$, with $u\neq k$, $2k$. Then $\mathfrak{N}(u-k)=\mathfrak{N}(u-2k)=\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Let $0\neq x\in\mathfrak{N}(k)$, $x\cdot v\neq 0$, $v\in\mathfrak{V}$. Then $\mathfrak{N}(k)\neq\mathfrak{N}(v)$ and hence by Lemma 7.11 all v-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$. We have $x\cdot(v-k)=x\cdot(v-2k)=x\cdot v\neq 0$. Hence $\mathfrak{N}(v-k)\neq\mathfrak{N}(u-k)=\mathfrak{N}(u-2k)$. Then by Lemma 7.10 all u-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$.

Suppose now $u=2k\neq 0$. Then $p\neq 2$. Choose $v\in\mathfrak{V}$ such that $\mathfrak{N}(v)\neq\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Then $\mathfrak{N}(2k-v)\neq\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Therefore by Lemma 7.11 all v-terms and all $2k-v$ terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$. Let $x_1, \cdots, x_m$ be a basis of $\mathfrak{N}(v-k)$, and let $x_1\cdot k\neq 0$. We set $(y_i, 2k)=(x_1, v)\circ(x_i, 2k-v)$. Then $(y_i, 2k)\in\mathfrak{J}$ and $y_2, \cdots, y_m$ are linearly independent. Hence $(y, 2k)\in\mathfrak{J}$ for any $y\in\mathfrak{N}(v-k)\cap\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Let $0\neq y\in\mathfrak{N}(v-k)\cap\mathfrak{N}(k)$, which is possible since $m>1$, and let $y\cdot v'\neq 0$. Then $\mathfrak{N}(v')\neq\mathfrak{N}(k)$, and as before $(y', 2k)\in\mathfrak{J}$ for any $y'\in\mathfrak{N}(v'-k)\cap\mathfrak{N}(k)$. Since $y\notin\mathfrak{N}(v'-k)\cap\mathfrak{N}(k)$, all $2k$-terms are contained in $\mathfrak{J}$. Thus $\mathfrak{J}=\bar{\mathfrak{L}}$, which proves the simplicity of $\bar{\mathfrak{L}}=\mathfrak{L}'$.

The following two theorems may be proved similarly.

THEOREM 8.3. *Suppose $m=1$, $p>2$. Then the second derived algebra $\mathfrak{L}''$ of any algebra $\mathfrak{L}$ in $\mathfrak{F}_c\cap(\mathfrak{F}_{\mathrm{I}}-\mathfrak{F}_0)$ is simple and of dimension p^n-2, where $n>1$.*

THEOREM 8.4. *Suppose $p>2$ if $m=1$. Then any algebra $\mathfrak{L}$ in $\mathfrak{F}_c\cap\mathfrak{F}_{\mathrm{II}}$ is simple and of dimension mp^n, where $1\leqq m<n$.*

9. **Remarks.** Let $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ be a set of principal generators of $\mathfrak{A}$. The algebra considered by M. S. Frank [2] is obtained as $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_1, \cdots, D_n; a_1, \cdots, a_n)$ by setting $D_i=\partial/\partial g_i$, $a_1=\cdots=a_n=0$. Put $D_i'=g_i\partial/\partial g_i$. Then (D_i') is a principal system equivalent to (D_i), and $\mathfrak{L}(D_i; 0)=\mathfrak{L}(D_i'; a_i')$, where $a_1'=\cdots=a_n'=-1$, as is easily seen from (2.2.3). Put $k=(-1, \cdots, -1)\in\mathfrak{V}$. Then $a_i'=e_i\cdot k$ for all i. Hence $\mathfrak{L}$ falls into the family considered in Theorem 8.2. $\mathfrak{L}'$ is simple and of dimension $(n-1)(p^n-1)$ if $n>2$.

The algebra denoted by the notation $\mathfrak{T}_n$ in [1] is obtained as $\mathfrak{L}(D_i, a_i)$ by setting $D_i=\partial/\partial g_i$, $a_i=1$ for $i=1, 2, \cdots, n$. Set $D_i'=g_i\,\partial/\partial g_i$ as before. Then (2.2.3) yields $a_i'=g_i-1$. Suppose that $\mathfrak{L}=\mathfrak{L}(D_i', a_i')$ is of type I. Then there exists a nonzero $b\in\mathfrak{A}$ such that $(D_i'-a_i)b=0$ for all i, from which it follows easily that $\partial(bg_i)/\partial g_i=bg_i$ for all i. Hence we have $bg_i=0$, $b=0$, a contradiction. Thus $\mathfrak{T}_n$ is of type II, and hence of dimension $(n-1)p^n$. The authors have been unable to decide whether or not $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_c$. If $\mathfrak{L}\in\mathfrak{F}_c$ then $\mathfrak{L}$ will fall into the family considered in Theorem 8.4.

Consider now any simple algebra $\mathfrak{L}$ of dimension p^n-1 obtained by setting $m=1$ in our Theorem 8.1. It is spanned by elements of the form $g^u(\xi_0D_0+\xi_1D_1)$, where $g_1, \cdots, g_n$ is a set of principal generators belonging to the principal system (D_0, D_1) and where $\xi_0, \xi_1\in\Phi$ are such that $\xi_0D_0g^u+\xi_1D_1g^u=0$. Therefore we may take as a basis of $\mathfrak{L}$ elements of the form $e_u=(D_1g^u)D_0-(D_0g^u)D_1$, u running over all elements $\neq 0$ in $\mathfrak{V}$. Set

$$D_1g^u = \phi_i(u)g^u,\ i = 0, 1; \qquad \phi(u, v) = \phi_1(u)\phi_0(v) - \phi_0(u)\phi_1(v).$$

Then it is easily seen that $e_u\circ e_v=\phi(u, v)e_{u+v}$ for all u and v. The function $\phi(u, v)$ is a skew-symmetric bilinear form with respect to u and v. Therefore the algebra $\mathfrak{L}$ becomes a special case of the algebras considered in Theorem 11 of [1] if $\phi(u, v)$ satisfies the condition:

(9.0.1) $\phi(u, v)=0$ if and only if u and v are linearly dependent over $GF(p)$.

However, an arbitrary principal system (D_0, D_1), which can be used to define a simple algebra of dimension p^n-1 as in Theorem 8.1, does not always satisfy the condition (9.0.1).

Similar remarks may be made about the connection between simple algebras of dimension p^n-2 given in our Theorem 8.3 and those in Theorem 12 of [1].

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