

POLYNOMIAL IDENTITIES FOR TANGENT ALGEBRAS OF MONOASSOCIATIVE LOOPS

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ABSTRACT. We introduce degree n Sabinin algebras, which are defined by the polynomial identities up to degree n in a Sabinin algebra. Degree 4 Sabinin algebras can be characterized by the polynomial identities satisfied by the commutator, associator and two quaternators in the free nonassociative algebra. We consider these operations in a free power associative algebra and show that one of the quaternators is redundant. The resulting algebras provide the natural structure on the tangent space at the identity element of an analytic loop for which all local loops satisfy monoassociativity, $a^2a \equiv aa^2$. These algebras are the next step beyond Lie, Malcev, and Bol algebras. We also present an identity of degree 5 which is satisfied by these three operations but which is not implied by the identities of lower degree.

1. INTRODUCTION

A Lie algebra is the natural algebraic structure on the tangent space at the identity element of a Lie group. In the theory of Lie groups, the third (or converse) Lie theorem is of great importance: it states that a Lie algebra uniquely determines a local Lie group up to isomorphism. If we remove the associativity condition on the multiplication in a Lie group, we obtain the notion of an analytic loop. Special classes of analytic loops are Moufang loops, Bol loops, and monoassociative loops. The weakened associativity conditions defining these varieties of loops are equivalent to certain closure conditions on the corresponding three-webs as described in Table 1; see [3, 4, 6, 14, 20].

LOCAL LOOPS	LOOP IDENTITIES	WEB CLOSURE
abelian Lie groups	$u \cdot v = v \cdot u, (u \cdot v) \cdot w = u \cdot (v \cdot w)$	(T) Thomsen
Lie groups	$(u \cdot v) \cdot w = u \cdot (v \cdot w)$	(R) Reidemeister
Moufang loops	$(u \cdot v) \cdot (w \cdot u) = u \cdot ((v \cdot w) \cdot u)$	(M) = $(B_l) \cap (B_r)$
left Bol loops	$(u \cdot (v \cdot u)) \cdot w = u \cdot (v \cdot (u \cdot w))$	(B_l) left Bol
right Bol loops	$w \cdot ((u \cdot v) \cdot u) = ((w \cdot u) \cdot v) \cdot u$	(B_r) right Bol
monoassociative loops	$u^2 \cdot u = u \cdot u^2$	(H) hexagonal

TABLE 1. Varieties of loops and closure conditions

Malcev (respectively Bol) algebras arise as tangent algebras of analytic Moufang (respectively Bol) loops. A generalization of Lie's third theorem holds in these cases: a Malcev (Bol) algebra determines a local Moufang (Bol) loop uniquely up

to isomorphism. In addition to a binary operation, Bol algebras require a ternary operation in order to satisfy the generalization of Lie's third theorem. Lie, Malcev, and Bol algebras can also be defined by the polynomial identities of low degree satisfied by the commutator and associator in free associative, alternative, and right alternative algebras; see [17, 21, 23].

In a free nonassociative algebra, the commutator and associator satisfy the Akiwis identity; this binary-ternary structure is called an Akiwis algebra. In general, for analytic loops, an Akiwis algebra does not determine a local loop uniquely. For example, for monoassociative loops, the prolonged Akiwis algebra defined in a fourth-order neighbourhood determines the local loop uniquely; see [3]. This prolonged Akiwis algebra has two additional quaternary operations, called quaternators. Mikheev [18] proved that for monoassociative loops, one of the quaternators can be expressed in terms of the other and the binary and ternary operations, because in this case the local algebras are third-power associative.

In general, one considers an arbitrary analytic loop and the multilinear operations induced by its multiplication on the tangent space at the identity element. Akiwis [2] introduced the notion of closed G -structures on a differentiable quasigroup, defined by a finite number of structure constants. A local Akiwis algebra, or its prolonged algebra, uniquely defines a differentiable quasigroup if and only if the corresponding G -structure is closed. The additional operations of higher degree in the prolonged algebra come from the higher-order terms in the Taylor decomposition of the multiplication in the quasigroup.

If we include all these higher-degree operations, we obtain the structure described geometrically in [19]. The algebraic properties of these objects were clarified in [22, 25], leading to the definition of Sabinin algebras, with an infinite family of operations which are primitive elements with respect to the natural coproduct on the free nonassociative algebra.

Recall that a loop is Moufang if and only if all of its isotopes are alternative; a loop is left (right) Bol if and only if all of its isotopes are left (right) alternative. If a loop and all of its isotopes are third-power associative, then the loop is power-associative, but not conversely: there are power-associative loops with isotopes which are not third-power associative [1, Theorem 3.7]. The corresponding tangent algebras can be defined by the polynomial identities of low degree satisfied by certain multilinear operations in an underlying nonassociative algebra; see Table 2.

The goal of the present paper is to determine the polynomial identities defining tangent algebras of monoassociative loops, which we call BTQ algebras. These structures have previously been investigated from a purely geometric point of view in [3, 5, 18, 24]. We will study the polynomial identities satisfied by these structures from the point of view of computer algebra.

We summarize the theoretical aspects of our computational methods. Let $F\{X\}$ be the free nonassociative algebra on the set $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ of generators over the field F , and let B_n be the subspace of $F\{X\}$ consisting of the multilinear polynomials of degree n . Since every multilinear monomial consists of a permutation of $x_1 \cdots x_n$ together with an association type (placement of parentheses), we have

$$\dim B_n = n!K_n, \quad K_n = \frac{1}{n} \binom{2n-2}{n-1} \quad (\text{Catalan number}).$$

Let $F\{\Omega; X\}$ be the free multioperator algebra on X over F where Ω is a finite set of multilinear operations, and let A_n be the subspace of $F\{\Omega; X\}$ consisting of the

UNDERLYING ALGEBRA	PRIMITIVE OPERATIONS	TANGENT ALGEBRA
free associative	commutator	Lie algebras
free alternative	commutator, (associator)	Malcev algebras
free right alternative	commutator, associator	Bol algebras
free power associative	commutator, associator, quaternator	BTQ algebras

TABLE 2. Free algebras, multilinear operations, tangent algebras

multilinear elements of degree n . If $\omega \in \Omega$ is a d -ary operation, then we identify ω with an element of $p_\omega \in B_d$. For example, in this paper an anticommutative binary operation corresponds to the commutator $[a, b] = ab - ba$, and a ternary operation corresponds to the associator $(a, b, c) = (ab)c - a(bc)$; we will also consider two quaternary operations (see Definition 4). For each n we consider a linear map $E_n: A_n \rightarrow B_n$, which we call the expansion map, defined by replacing each occurrence of ω by p_ω and making the appropriate substitutions. For example,

$$E_4([(a, b, c), d]) = ((ab)c)d - (a(bc))d - d((ab)c) + d(a(bc)).$$

The basic computational principle is that the kernel of E_n consists of the polynomial identities of degree n satisfied by the multilinear operations defined by the elements $\{p_\omega \mid \omega \in \Omega\}$ in $F\{X\}$.

We modify this construction as follows. We replace the free nonassociative algebra $F\{X\}$ by the free algebra $F_{\mathcal{V}}\{X\}$ in some variety \mathcal{V} of nonassociative algebras; for example, associative, alternative, right alternative, or power associative. Then $B_{n,\mathcal{V}}$ is the multilinear subspace of degree n in $F_{\mathcal{V}}\{X\}$, which we can identify with the quotient space of B_n by the subspace of multilinear identities of degree n satisfied by the variety \mathcal{V} . The kernel of $E_{n,\mathcal{V}}: A_n \rightarrow B_{n,\mathcal{V}}$ consists of the polynomial identities of degree n satisfied by the elements $\{p_\omega \mid \omega \in \Omega\}$ in $F_{\mathcal{V}}\{X\}$. Referring to Table 2, we see that $F_{\mathcal{V}}\{X\}$ is the underlying algebra, the elements p_ω for $\omega \in \Omega$ are the primitive operations, and the polynomial identities in the kernel of $E_{n,\mathcal{V}}$ define the variety of tangent algebras.

2. QUATERNARY OPERATIONS AND SABININ ALGEBRAS

We consider the free nonassociative algebra $F\{X\}$ generated by the set X over the field F . We define a coproduct $\Delta: F\{X\} \rightarrow F\{X\} \otimes F\{X\}$ inductively on the degree of basis monomials in $F\{X\}$ by setting $\Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes x$ for $x \in X$ and assuming that Δ is an algebra morphism: $\Delta(fg) = \Delta(f)\Delta(g)$. Multilinear operations correspond to nonassociative polynomials $f \in F\{X\}$ which are primitive with respect to this coproduct:

$$\Delta(f) = f \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes f.$$

Shestakov and Umirbaev [25] give an algorithm for constructing a complete set of these primitive elements.

Definition 1. Let $f, g_1, \dots, g_k \in F\{X\}$ be multilinear elements of the same degree. We say that f is a **consequence** of g_1, \dots, g_k if it is a linear combination of the elements obtained by permuting the variables in g_1, \dots, g_k .

Example 2. In degree 2 every primitive element is a consequence of the commutator $[a, b] = ab - ba$. In degree 3 every primitive element is a consequence of the iterated commutator $[[a, b], c]$ and the associator $(a, b, c) = (ab)c - a(bc)$.

Definition 3. By an **Akivis element** in the free nonassociative algebra, we mean a polynomial which can be expressed using only the commutator and the associator.

It is easy to verify that every Akivis element is primitive. In degree 4, every multilinear Akivis element is a consequence of these six polynomials:

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_1(a, b, c, d) &= [[[a, b], c], d], & \mathcal{A}_2(a, b, c, d) &= [(a, b, c), d], \\ \mathcal{A}_3(a, b, c, d) &= [[a, b], [c, d]], & \mathcal{A}_4(a, b, c, d) &= ([a, b], c, d), \\ \mathcal{A}_5(a, b, c, d) &= (a, [b, c], d), & \mathcal{A}_6(a, b, c, d) &= (a, b, [c, d]). \end{aligned}$$

In degree 4 there are two primitive elements which are not Akivis elements:

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} p_{2,1}(ab, c, d) &= (ab, c, d) - a(b, c, d) - b(a, c, d), \\ p_{1,2}(a, bc, d) &= (a, bc, d) - b(a, c, d) - c(a, b, d). \end{aligned}$$

Every primitive multilinear nonassociative polynomial of degree 4 is a consequence of the previous eight elements. We will use two slightly modified quaternary operations, which can be regarded as measuring the deviation of the associators $(-, c, d)$ and $(a, -, d)$ from being derivations.

Definition 4. The two **quaternators** are defined as follows:

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) &= (ab, c, d) - a(b, c, d) - (a, c, d)b, \\ \mathcal{Q}_2(a, b, c, d) &= (a, bc, d) - b(a, c, d) - (a, b, d)c, \end{aligned}$$

It is clear that \mathcal{Q}_1 and \mathcal{Q}_2 are equivalent to $p_{2,1}$ and $p_{1,2}$ modulo \mathcal{A}_2 .

We now recall some basic definitions and results from [25]. All nonassociative monomials are assumed to be right-normed: $x_1 x_2 x_3 \cdots x_m = (\cdots ((x_1 x_2) x_3) \cdots x_m)$.

Definition 5. The ordered pair (u_1, u_2) is a **2-decomposition** of $u = x_1 \cdots x_m$ if $u_1 = x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}$ and $u_2 = x_{i_{k+1}} \cdots x_{i_m}$ where the subsets $I_1 = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}$ and $I_2 = \{i_{k+1}, \dots, i_m\}$ satisfy

$$i_1 < \cdots < i_k, \quad i_{k+1} < \cdots < i_m, \quad I_1 \cup I_2 = \{1, \dots, m\}, \quad I_1 \cap I_2 = \emptyset.$$

If $k = 0$ then $u_1 = 1$; if $k = m$ then $u_2 = 1$. (More generally, see [25, p. 538].)

Definition 6. [25, p. 544] We inductively define the following polynomials in the free nonassociative algebra; these elements are primitive:

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,1}(x, y, z) &= (x, y, z), \quad (\text{associator}) \\ p_{m,n}(x_1 \cdots x_m, y_1 \cdots y_n, z) &= (x_1 \cdots x_m, y_1 \cdots y_n, z) - \sum_{\substack{u_1 \neq 1 \text{ or } v_1 \neq 1 \\ u_2 \neq 1 \text{ and } v_2 \neq 1}} u_1 v_1 p_{m-\deg(u_1), n-\deg(v_1)}(u_2, v_2, z), \end{aligned}$$

where $m + n \geq 3$ and the sum is over all 2-decompositions of $u = x_1 \cdots x_m$ and $v = y_1 \cdots y_n$.

Remark 7. We compute the polynomials of degree 4. For $m = 2, n = 1$ we have $u = x_1x_2, v = y$ and the 2-decompositions are

$$(u_1, u_2) = (x_1x_2, 1), (x_1, x_2), (x_2, x_1), (1, x_1x_2), \quad (v_1, v_2) = (y, 1), (1, y).$$

We may only combine (x_1, x_2) with $(1, y)$, and (x_2, x_1) with $(1, y)$. We obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p_{2,1}(x_1x_2, y, z) &= (x_1x_2, y, z) - x_1p_{1,1}(x_2, y, z) - x_2p_{1,1}(x_1, y, z) \\ &= ((x_1x_2)y)z - (x_1x_2)(yz) - x_1((x_2y)z) + x_1(x_2(yz)) - x_2((x_1y)z) + x_2(x_1(yz)). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, for $m = 1, n = 2$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p_{1,2}(x, y_1y_2, z) &= (x, y_1y_2, z) - y_1p_{1,1}(x, y_2, z) - y_2p_{1,1}(x, y_1, z) \\ &= (x(y_1y_2))z - x((y_1y_2)z) - y_1((xy_2)z) + y_1(x(y_2z)) - y_2((xy_1)z) + y_2(x(y_1z)). \end{aligned}$$

Definition 8. [25, p. 539] In any nonassociative algebra, we define the multilinear **Sabinin operations** in terms of the commutator and the polynomials $p_{m,n}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle y, z \rangle &= -[y, z], \\ \langle x_1, \dots, x_m, y, z \rangle &= -p_{m,1}(u, y, z) + p_{m,1}(u, z, y), \end{aligned}$$

where $u = x_1 \cdots x_m$ and $m \geq 1$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{m,n}(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) &= \\ &= \frac{1}{m!n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_m} \sum_{\tau \in S_n} p_{m,n-1}(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(m)}; y_{\tau(1)}, \dots, y_{\tau(n-1)}; y_{\tau(n)}), \end{aligned}$$

where $m \geq 1$ and $n \geq 2$.

Remark 9. In degrees 2, 3 and 4 we have the following operations:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle y, z \rangle &= -[y, z], \\ \langle x, y, z \rangle &= -p_{1,1}(x, y, z) + p_{1,1}(x, z, y), \\ \Phi_{1,2}(x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2}(p_{1,1}(x, y, z) + p_{1,1}(x, z, y)), \\ \langle w, x, y, z \rangle &= -p_{2,1}(wx, y, z) + p_{2,1}(wx, z, y), \\ \Phi_{1,3}(w, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{6}(p_{1,2}(w, xy, z) + p_{1,2}(w, xz, y) + p_{1,2}(w, yx, z) \\ &\quad + p_{1,2}(w, yz, x) + p_{1,2}(w, zx, y) + p_{1,2}(w, zy, x)), \\ \Phi_{2,2}(w, x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{4}(p_{2,1}(wx, y, z) + p_{2,1}(wx, z, y) \\ &\quad + p_{2,1}(xw, y, z) + p_{2,1}(xw, z, y)). \end{aligned}$$

Using equations (2), and sorting the terms first by association type in the order

$$((ab)c)d, \quad (a(bc))d, \quad (ab)(cd), \quad a((bc)d), \quad a(b(cd)),$$

and then by permutation of the letters, we obtain the fully expanded quaternary operations:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle w, x, y, z \rangle &= \\ &= -((wx)y)z + ((wx)z)y + (wx)(yz) - (wx)(zy) + w((xy)z) - w((xz)y) \\ &\quad + x((wy)z) - x((wz)y) - w(x(yz)) + w(x(zy)) - x(w(yz)) + x(w(zy)), \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{1,3}(w, x, y, z) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{6}((w(xy))z + (w(xz))y + (w(yx))z + (w(yz))x + (w(zx))y + (w(zy))x \\ & - w((xy)z) - w((xz)y) - w((yx)z) - w((yz)x) - w((zx)y) - w((zy)x) \\ & - 2x((wy)z) - 2x((wz)y) - 2y((wx)z) - 2y((wz)x) - 2z((wx)y) - 2z((wy)x) \\ & + 2x(w(yz)) + 2x(w(zy)) + 2y(w(xz)) + 2y(w(zx)) + 2z(w(xy)) + 2z(w(yx))), \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi_{2,2}(w, x, y, z) =$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4}(((wx)y)z + ((wx)z)y + ((xw)y)z + ((xw)z)y - (wx)(yz) - (wx)(zy) \\ & - (xw)(yz) - (xw)(zy) - 2w((xy)z) - 2w((xz)y) - 2x((wy)z) - 2x((wz)y) \\ & + 2w(x(yz)) + 2w(x(zy)) + 2x(w(yz)) + 2x(w(zy))). \end{aligned}$$

These three Sabinin operations are equivalent to the two quaternators of equation (3) in the following sense. Consider the multilinear subspace N of degree 4 in the free nonassociative algebra on 4 generators, the subspace P of primitive elements, and the subspace A of Akivis elements. Clearly $A \subseteq P \subseteq N$, and all these spaces have a natural action of the symmetric group S_4 by permutation of the variables. We have two sets of generators for the quotient module P/A : the cosets of the two quaternators, and the cosets of the three Sabinin operations.

Lemma 10. *The Sabinin operations in degree 4 can be expressed in terms of the Akivis elements and the quaternators as follows:*

$$\langle a, b, c, d \rangle = -\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) + \mathcal{A}_2(a, d, c, b) - \mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) + \mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, d, c),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{1,3}(a, b, c, d) &= 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, b, c, d) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, b, d, c) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, b, d) - 4\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) \\ &+ 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, d, b, c) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, d, c, b) - 3\mathcal{A}_5(a, b, c, d) - \mathcal{A}_5(a, b, d, c) \\ &- \mathcal{A}_5(a, c, d, b) - 2\mathcal{A}_6(a, b, c, d) - 2\mathcal{A}_6(a, c, b, d) - 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) \\ &+ 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, d, c) - 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, c, b, d) + 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, c, d, b) + 6\mathcal{Q}_2(a, b, c, d), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{2,2}(a, b, c, d) &= 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, d, c, b) - \mathcal{A}_4(a, b, c, d) - \mathcal{A}_4(a, b, d, c) \\ &+ 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) + 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, d, c). \end{aligned}$$

The quaternators can be expressed in terms of the Akivis elements and the Sabinin operations in degree 4 as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) &= -\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{A}_4(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{A}_4(a, b, d, c) \\ &- \frac{1}{2}\langle a, b, c, d \rangle + \frac{1}{4}\Phi_{2,2}(a, b, c, d) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_2(a, b, c, d) &= -\frac{1}{3}\mathcal{A}_2(a, b, c, d) - \frac{2}{3}\mathcal{A}_2(a, b, d, c) - \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, b, d) \\ &+ \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{A}_5(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{6}\mathcal{A}_5(a, b, d, c) \\ &+ \frac{1}{6}\mathcal{A}_5(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{A}_6(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{3}\mathcal{A}_6(a, c, b, d) \\ &- \frac{1}{3}\langle a, b, c, d \rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, c, b, d \rangle + \frac{1}{6}\Phi_{1,3}(a, b, c, d) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Expand both sides of each equation in the free nonassociative algebra. \square

Definition 11. [25, p. 544] A **Sabinin algebra** is a vector space with two infinite families of multilinear operations

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m; y, z \rangle, \quad m \geq 0, \\ & \Phi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m; y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n), \quad m \geq 1, n \geq 2, \end{aligned}$$

satisfying the polynomial identities

$$(4) \quad \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m; y, z \rangle + \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m; z, y \rangle \equiv 0,$$

$$(5) \quad \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r, a, b, x_{r+1}, \dots, x_m; y, z \rangle \\ - \langle x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r, b, a, x_{r+1}, \dots, x_m; y, z \rangle \\ + \sum_{k=0}^r \sum_{\alpha} \langle x_{\alpha_1}, \dots, x_{\alpha_k}, \langle x_{\alpha_{k+1}}, \dots, x_{\alpha_r}; a, b \rangle, \dots, x_m; y, z \rangle \equiv 0,$$

$$(6) \quad \sigma_{x,y,z} \left(\langle x_1, \dots, x_r, x; y, z \rangle \right. \\ \left. + \sum_{k=0}^r \sum_{\alpha} \langle x_{\alpha_1}, \dots, x_{\alpha_k}; \langle x_{\alpha_{k+1}}, \dots, x_{\alpha_r}; y, z \rangle, x \right) \equiv 0,$$

$$(7) \quad \Phi(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) \equiv \Phi(x_{\tau(1)}, \dots, x_{\tau(m)}; y_{\delta(1)}, \dots, y_{\delta(n)}),$$

where $\alpha \in S_r$ ($i \mapsto \alpha_i$), $\alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \dots < \alpha_k$, $\alpha_{k+1} < \dots < \alpha_r$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, r$, $r \geq 0$, $\sigma_{x,y,z}$ denotes the cyclic sum over x, y, z , and $\tau \in S_m$, $\delta \in S_n$.

We introduce the following varieties of multioperator algebras.

Definition 12. A degree d Sabinin algebra for $d \geq 2$ is obtained from Definition 11 by considering only the multilinear operations of degree up to d , together with the polynomial identities of degree up to d involving these operations.

Remark 13. For $d = 2$ we obtain the variety of anticommutative algebras with one bilinear operation $[a, b]$ satisfying $[a, b] + [b, a] \equiv 0$. For $d = 3$ we obtain the variety of algebras with a bilinear operation $[a, b]$ and two trilinear operations $\langle a, b, c \rangle$ and $\Phi_{1,2}(a, b, c)$ satisfying the identities

$$[a, b] + [b, a] \equiv 0, \\ \langle a, b, c \rangle + \langle a, c, b \rangle \equiv 0, \\ \langle a, b, c \rangle + [[b, c], a] + \langle b, c, a \rangle + [[c, a], b] + \langle c, a, b \rangle + [[a, b], c] \equiv 0, \\ \Phi_{1,2}(a, b, c) \equiv \Phi_{1,2}(a, c, b).$$

It is easy to verify that the associator can be recovered by the formula

$$(a, b, c) = \frac{1}{2}(2\Phi_{1,2}(a, b, c) - \langle a, b, c \rangle),$$

and so this variety is equivalent to the variety of Akinis algebras.

3. DEGREE 4 SABININ ALGEBRAS (BTQQ ALGEBRAS)

In this section we consider degree 4 Sabinin algebras and find a simpler equivalent variety. We first consider the identities relating the operations of degrees 2, 3, 4:

$$\langle y, z \rangle, \quad \langle x, y, z \rangle, \quad \langle w, x, y, z \rangle, \quad \Phi_{1,2}(x, y, z), \quad \Phi_{1,3}(w, x, y, z), \quad \Phi_{2,2}(w, x, y, z).$$

From identity (4) we obtain skew-symmetry in the last two arguments of the first three operations:

$$\langle y, z \rangle + \langle z, y \rangle \equiv 0, \quad \langle x, y, z \rangle + \langle x, z, y \rangle \equiv 0, \quad \langle w, x, y, z \rangle + \langle w, x, z, y \rangle \equiv 0.$$

In identity (5), we must take $r = m = 0$, and we obtain

$$\langle a, b, y, z \rangle - \langle b, a, y, z \rangle + \langle \langle a, b \rangle, y, z \rangle \equiv 0.$$

In identity (6), we can take $r = 0$ or $r = 1$. For $r = 0$, we obtain the Akivis identity,

$$\langle x, y, z \rangle + \langle y, z, x \rangle + \langle z, x, y \rangle + \langle \langle x, y \rangle, z \rangle + \langle \langle y, z \rangle, x \rangle + \langle \langle z, x \rangle, y \rangle \equiv 0.$$

For $r = 1$, we obtain

$$\sigma_{x,y,z}(\langle x_1, x, y, z \rangle + \langle \langle x_1, y, z \rangle, x \rangle + \langle x_1, \langle y, z \rangle, x \rangle) \equiv 0.$$

From identity (7), we obtain symmetries of the last three operations:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{1,2}(x, y, z) &\equiv \Phi_{1,2}(x, z, y), \\ \Phi_{1,3}(w, x, y, z) &\equiv \Phi_{1,3}(w, x, z, y) \equiv \Phi_{1,3}(w, y, x, z) \equiv \Phi_{1,3}(w, y, z, x) \\ &\equiv \Phi_{1,3}(w, z, x, y) \equiv \Phi_{1,3}(w, z, y, x), \\ \Phi_{2,2}(w, x, y, z) &\equiv \Phi_{2,2}(w, x, z, y) \equiv \Phi_{2,2}(x, w, y, z) \equiv \Phi_{2,2}(x, w, z, y). \end{aligned}$$

The next result gives equivalent identities relating the commutator, associator, and the two quaternators. We regard the quaternators as multilinear operations, and use the notation $\{a, b, c, d\} = \mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d)$ and $\{a, b, c, d\}' = \mathcal{Q}_2(a, b, c, d)$.

Theorem 14. *Every polynomial identity of degree at most 4 satisfied by the commutator $[a, b]$, the associator (a, b, c) , and the two quaternators $\{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\{a, b, c, d\}'$, is a consequence of the following five independent identities:*

$$\begin{aligned} [a, b] + [b, a] &\equiv 0, \\ [[a, b], c] + [[b, c], a] + [[c, a], b] &\equiv (a, b, c) - (a, c, b) - (b, a, c) \\ &\quad + (b, c, a) + (c, a, b) - (c, b, a), \\ ([a, b], c, d) - [a, (b, c, d)] + [b, (a, c, d)] &\equiv \{a, b, c, d\} - \{b, a, c, d\}, \\ (a, [b, c], d) - [b, (a, c, d)] + [c, (a, b, d)] &\equiv \{a, b, c, d\}' - \{a, c, b, d\}', \\ [b, (a, c, d)] - [b, (a, d, c)] - (a, b, [c, d]) &\equiv \{a, b, c, d\} - \{a, b, d, c\} \\ &\quad - \{a, b, c, d\}' + \{a, b, d, c\}'. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We proved this result using the computer algebra system Maple.

(1) We consider the association types in degree 4 for these four operations:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} [-, [-, [-, -]]], & [-, (-, -, -)], & [[-, -], [-, -]], & (-, -, [-, -]), \\ (-, [-, -], -), & ([-, -], -, -), & \{-, -, -, -\}, & \{-, -, -, -\}'. \end{array}$$

We call these the BTQQ types (binary, ternary, and two quaternary operations). We generate the multilinear BTQQ monomials by applying all permutations of a, b, c, d to the BTQQ types. The skew-symmetry of the commutator implies that many of these monomials are scalar multiples of other monomials; the space spanned by these monomials has a basis of $12 + 24 + 3 + 12 + 12 + 12 + 24 + 24 = 123$ distinct monomials. We construct a matrix with a 123×120 left block X and the identity matrix as the right block:

$$[X \mid I].$$

The rows of X contain the coefficient vectors of the expansions of the multilinear BTQQ monomials into the free nonassociative algebra; the columns of X correspond to the 24 multilinear monomials in each of the 5 association types in the free nonassociative algebra. The columns of the right block correspond to the multilinear BTQQ monomials. Each row of this matrix represents an equation saying that a BTQQ monomial equals its expansion in the free nonassociative algebra. We

compute the RCF (row canonical form) of this matrix, and identify the rows whose leading 1s are in the right block. There are 45 such rows, and they form a basis of the subspace of all polynomial identities in degree 4 satisfied by the four operations, including the consequences of the Akiwis identity. We sort these identities by increasing number of terms.

(2) We construct a matrix with a 123×123 upper block A and a 24×123 lower block B , initialized to zero:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \end{bmatrix}.$$

We consider the consequences in degree 4 of the Akiwis identity $A(a, b, c)$; the last identity is redundant:

$$A([a, d], b, c), \quad A(a, [b, d], c), \quad A(a, b, [c, d]), \quad [A(a, b, c), d], \quad [d, A(a, b, c)].$$

For each of these elements, we apply all permutations to the variables, store the coefficient vectors in the rows of B , and compute the RCF; the lower block becomes zero after each iteration. The result is a matrix of rank 10 whose row space is the subspace of all consequences in degree 4 of the Akiwis identity. Combining this with the result from step (1), we conclude that there is a quotient space of dimension $45 - 10 = 35$ consisting of the new identities in degree 4 satisfied by the four operations.

(3) Using the result of step (2), we take each basis vector from step (1), apply all permutations of the variables, store the coefficient vectors in B , and compute the RCF. Only four identities increase the rank, and another computation shows that one of these is a consequence of the others (and the liftings of the Akiwis identity), so we have three new independent identities:

$$\begin{aligned} & [c, [d, b, a]] - [d, [c, b, a]] - [[c, d], b, a] + \{c, d, b, a\} - \{d, c, b, a\} \equiv 0, \\ & [b, [c, d, a]] - [d, [c, b, a]] - [c, [b, d], a] + \{c, b, d, a\}' - \{c, d, b, a\}' \equiv 0, \\ & [c, [d, a, b]] - [d, [c, b, a]] - [d, c, [a, b]] - [[c, d], b, a] \\ & \quad + \{c, d, b, a\} - \{d, c, a, b\} + \{d, c, a, b\}' - \{d, c, b, a\}' \equiv 0. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to verify that these identities are equivalent to the last three identities in the statement of this Theorem. \square

Definition 15. A **BTQQ algebra** is a vector space with a bilinear operation $[a, b]$, a trilinear operation (a, b, c) , and two quadrilinear operations $\{a, b, c, d\}$ and $\{a, b, c, d\}'$, satisfying the identities of Theorem 14.

Theorem 16. *On every degree 4 Sabinin algebra, we can define operations which make it into a BTQQ algebra, and conversely.*

Proof. Given a BTQQ algebra, we define

$$\begin{aligned} \langle a, b \rangle &= -[a, b], \\ \langle a, b, c \rangle &= -(a, b, c) + (a, c, b), \\ \Phi_{1,2}(a, b, c) &= (a, b, c) + (a, c, b), \\ \langle a, b, c, d \rangle &= -\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) + \mathcal{A}_2(a, d, c, b) - \mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) + \mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, d, c), \\ \Phi_{1,3}(a, b, c, d) &= 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, b, c, d) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, b, d, c) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, b, d) - 4\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, d, b, c) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, d, c, b) - 3\mathcal{A}_5(a, b, c, d) - \mathcal{A}_5(a, b, d, c) \\
& - \mathcal{A}_5(a, c, d, b) - 2\mathcal{A}_6(a, b, c, d) - 2\mathcal{A}_6(a, c, b, d) - 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) \\
& + 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, d, c) - 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, c, b, d) + 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, c, d, b) + 6\mathcal{Q}_2(a, b, c, d), \\
\Phi_{2,2}(a, b, c, d) & = 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, d, c, b) - \mathcal{A}_4(a, b, c, d) - \mathcal{A}_4(a, b, d, c) \\
& + 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) + 2\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, d, c),
\end{aligned}$$

where the Akivis elements $\mathcal{A}_i(a, b, c, d)$ are defined in equations (1). Straightforward computations prove that these operations satisfy all the identities of a degree 4 Sabinin algebra. For example, for the Akivis identity, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& \langle x, y, z \rangle + \langle y, z, x \rangle + \langle z, x, y \rangle + \langle \langle x, y \rangle, z \rangle + \langle \langle y, z \rangle, x \rangle + \langle \langle z, x \rangle, y \rangle = \\
& - (x, y, z) + (x, z, y) - (y, z, x) + (y, x, z) - (z, x, y) + (z, y, x) \\
& + [[x, y], z] + [[y, z], x] + [[z, x], y] = 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where the first equality uses the definitions of the operations $\langle -, - \rangle$ and $\langle -, -, - \rangle$ and the second equality follows from the second identity in Theorem 14.

Conversely, given a degree 4 Sabinin algebra, we define

$$\begin{aligned}
[a, b] & = -\langle a, b \rangle, \\
(a, b, c) & = \frac{1}{2}(2\Phi_{1,2}(a, b, c) - \langle a, b, c \rangle), \\
\{a, b, c, d\} & = -\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{4}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_4(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{4}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_4(a, b, d, c) \\
& - \frac{1}{2}\langle a, b, c, d \rangle + \frac{1}{4}\Phi_{2,2}(a, b, c, d), \\
\{a, b, c, d\}' & = -\frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, c, d) - \frac{2}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, d, c) - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, b, d) \\
& + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{6}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, d, c) \\
& + \frac{1}{6}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, c, b, d) \\
& - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, b, c, d \rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, c, b, d \rangle + \frac{1}{6}\Phi_{1,3}(a, b, c, d),
\end{aligned}$$

where we have rewritten the Akivis elements in terms of the Sabinin operations:

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_1(a, b, c, d) & = -\langle \langle a, b \rangle, c \rangle, d \rangle, \\
\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, c, d) & = -\langle \Phi_{1,2}(a, b, c), d \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle \langle a, b, c \rangle, d \rangle, \\
\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_3(a, b, c, d) & = -\langle \langle a, b \rangle, \langle c, d \rangle \rangle, \\
\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_4(a, b, c, d) & = -\Phi_{1,2}(\langle a, b \rangle, c, d) + \frac{1}{2}\langle \langle a, b \rangle, c, d \rangle, \\
\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, c, d) & = -\Phi_{1,2}(a, \langle b, c \rangle, d) + \frac{1}{2}\langle a, \langle b, c \rangle, d \rangle, \\
\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, b, c, d) & = -\Phi_{1,2}(a, b, \langle c, d \rangle) + \frac{1}{2}\langle a, b, \langle c, d \rangle \rangle.
\end{aligned}$$

Using the identities defining degree 4 Sabinin algebras, straightforward computations show that these operations satisfy all the identities of a BTQQ algebra. For example, to prove the identity

$$\begin{aligned}
[b, (a, c, d)] - [b, (a, d, c)] - (a, b, [c, d]) & \equiv \{a, b, c, d\} - \{a, b, d, c\} \\
& - \{a, b, c, d\}' + \{a, b, d, c\}',
\end{aligned}$$

we calculate as follows:

$$\{a, b, c, d\} - \{a, b, d, c\} - \{a, b, c, d\}' + \{a, b, d, c\}'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{4}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_4(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{4}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_4(a, b, d, c) - \frac{1}{2}\langle a, b, c, d \rangle \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{4}\Phi_{2,2}(a, b, c, d) + \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, c, b) - \frac{1}{4}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_4(a, b, d, c) - \frac{1}{4}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_4(a, b, c, d) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2}\langle a, b, d, c \rangle - \frac{1}{4}\Phi_{2,2}(a, b, d, c) - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, c, d) - \frac{2}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, d, c) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, b, d) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{6}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, d, c) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, c, d, b) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, c, b, d) - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, b, c, d \rangle \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, c, b, d \rangle + \frac{1}{6}\Phi_{1,3}(a, b, c, d) - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, d, c) - \frac{2}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, c, d) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, b, c) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, c, b) + \frac{1}{2}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, d, c) + \frac{1}{6}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, c, d) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{6}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, d, c, b) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, b, d, c) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, d, b, c) - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, b, d, c \rangle \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, d, b, c \rangle + \frac{1}{6}\Phi_{1,3}(a, b, d, c) \\
&= -\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) + \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, c, b) - \langle a, b, c, d \rangle - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, c, d) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, b, d, c) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, b, d) - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, b, c) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, c, b) - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, c, d) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, b, d, c) - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5(a, c, d, b) \\
&\quad - \frac{2}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, b, c, d) - \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, c, b, d) + \frac{1}{3}\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, d, b, c) + \frac{2}{3}\langle a, b, c, d \rangle \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, c, b, d \rangle - \frac{1}{3}\langle a, d, b, c \rangle \\
&= -\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) + \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, c, b) - \frac{1}{3}(\langle a, b, c, d \rangle + \langle a, c, d, b \rangle + \langle a, d, b, c \rangle) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3}(\langle \Phi_{1,2}(a, b, c), d \rangle - \frac{1}{2}\langle \langle a, b, c \rangle, d \rangle - \langle \Phi_{1,2}(a, b, d), c \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle \langle a, b, d \rangle, c \rangle \\
&\quad - \langle \Phi_{1,2}(a, c, b), d \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle \langle a, c, b \rangle, d \rangle + \langle \Phi_{1,2}(a, c, d), b \rangle - \frac{1}{2}\langle \langle a, c, d \rangle, b \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle \Phi_{1,2}(a, d, b), c \rangle - \frac{1}{2}\langle \langle a, d, b \rangle, c \rangle - \langle \Phi_{1,2}(a, d, c), b \rangle + \frac{1}{2}\langle \langle a, d, c \rangle, b \rangle) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3}(\Phi_{1,2}(a, \langle b, c \rangle, d) - \frac{1}{2}\langle a, \langle b, c \rangle, d \rangle - \Phi_{1,2}(a, \langle b, d \rangle, c) + \frac{1}{2}\langle a, \langle b, d \rangle, c \rangle \\
&\quad + \Phi_{1,2}(a, \langle c, d \rangle, b) - \frac{1}{2}\langle a, \langle c, d \rangle, b \rangle) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3}(2\Phi_{1,2}(a, b, \langle c, d \rangle) - \langle a, b \langle c, d \rangle \rangle + \Phi_{1,2}(a, c, \langle b, d \rangle) - \frac{1}{2}\langle a, c, \langle b, d \rangle \rangle \\
&\quad - \Phi_{1,2}(a, d, \langle b, c \rangle) + \frac{1}{2}\langle a, d, \langle b, c \rangle \rangle) \\
&= -\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) + \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, c, b) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3}(\langle \langle a, d, b \rangle, c \rangle + \langle a, \langle d, b \rangle, c \rangle + \langle \langle a, b, c \rangle, d \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle a, \langle b, c \rangle, d \rangle + \langle \langle a, c, d \rangle, b \rangle + \langle a, \langle c, d \rangle, b \rangle) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3}(-\langle \langle a, b, c \rangle, d \rangle - \langle \langle a, c, d \rangle, b \rangle - \langle \langle a, d, b \rangle, c \rangle) \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{3}(3\Phi_{1,2}(a, b, \langle c, d \rangle) - \langle a, \langle b, c \rangle, d \rangle - \langle a, \langle d, b \rangle, c \rangle - \frac{1}{2}\langle a, b, \langle c, d \rangle \rangle) \\
&= -\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, c, d, b) + \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_2(a, d, c, b) - \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6(a, b, c, d) \\
&= -\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) + \mathcal{A}_2(a, d, c, b) - \mathcal{A}_6(a, b, c, d).
\end{aligned}$$

The second equality is obtained by grouping terms, using the symmetries of $\Phi_{1,3}$ and $\Phi_{2,2}$ and the skew-symmetries of $\langle -, -, -, - \rangle$, $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_5$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_6$. For the third equality, we expand the Akivis elements $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_i$. The fourth equality follows from identity (6) for degree 4 Sabinin algebras ($r = 1$), the symmetry of $\Phi_{1,2}$ and the skew-symmetry of $\langle -, - \rangle$ and $\langle -, -, - \rangle$. The last two equalities are immediate from the definitions. \square

4. TANGENT ALGEBRAS OF MONOASSOCIATIVE LOOPS (BTQ ALGEBRAS)

According to Table 2, the tangent algebras of monoassociative loops may be defined in terms of the polynomial identities satisfied by the commutator, associator, and first quaternator in a free power associative algebra. By a result of Albert [7], we know that a nonassociative algebra over a field of characteristic 0 is power associative if and only if it satisfies the identities

$$(a, a, a) \equiv 0, \quad (a^2, a, a) \equiv 0,$$

which we call third-power and fourth-power associativity.

Lemma 17. *In any third-power associative algebra, every multilinear polynomial identity of degree 3 satisfied by the commutator and associator is a consequence of*

$$(a, b, c) + (a, c, b) + (b, a, c) + (b, c, a) + (c, a, b) + (c, b, a) \equiv 0,$$

$$[[a, b], c] + [[b, c], a] + [[c, a], b] \equiv 2(a, b, c) + 2(b, c, a) + 2(c, a, b).$$

Proof. The first identity is the linearization of third-power associativity. The second identity is the sum of the first identity and the Akiwis identity. To prove that every identity is a consequence of these two identities, we calculate as follows. We construct a 10×21 matrix E in which the first 12 columns correspond to the multilinear nonassociative monomials,

$$(ab)c, (ac)b, (ba)c, (bc)a, (ca)b, (cb)a, a(bc), a(cb), b(ac), b(ca), c(ab), c(ba),$$

and the last 9 columns correspond to the multilinear binary-ternary monomials,

$$[[a, b], c], [[a, c], b], [[b, c], a], (a, b, c), (a, c, b), (b, a, c), (b, c, a), (c, a, b), (c, b, a).$$

The matrix has the following block structure,

$$E = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} T & O \\ \hline X & I \end{array} \right],$$

where T is the 1×12 vector of coefficients of the third-power associativity, O is the 1×9 zero vector, X is the 9×12 matrix in which the (i, j) entry is the coefficient of the j -th nonassociative monomial in the expansion of the i -th binary-ternary monomial, and I is the 9×9 identity matrix. (See Table 3.)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccccccccc|cccccccc} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

TABLE 3. Matrix for proof of Lemma 17

We compute the row canonical form (RCF) of this matrix, and identify the rows whose leading 1s are in the right part of the matrix. (See Table 4.)

$$\left[\begin{array}{cccccccccccc|cccccccc} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array} \right]$$

TABLE 4. RCF of matrix from Table 3

The last two rows of the RCF contain the coefficient vectors of the two identities in the statement of this Lemma. \square

Definition 18. From a multilinear polynomial identity $f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ in degree n for a nonassociative algebra with one binary operation, we obtain $n+2$ identities in degree $n+1$ which generate all the consequences of f in degree $n+1$ as a module over the symmetric group. We introduce a new variable a_{n+1} and perform n substitutions and two multiplications, obtaining the **liftings** of f :

$$\begin{aligned} & f(a_1 a_{n+1}, a_2, \dots, a_n), \quad f(a_1, a_2 a_{n+1}, \dots, a_n), \quad \dots, \quad f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n a_{n+1}), \\ & f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n) a_{n+1}, \quad a_{n+1} f(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n). \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 19. *Every consequence in degree 4 of third-power associativity is a linear combination of permutations of these three identities:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_1(a, b, c, d) &= (ad, b, c) + (ad, c, b) + (b, ad, c) \\ &\quad + (b, c, ad) + (c, ad, b) + (c, b, ad), \\ \mathcal{T}_2(a, b, c, d) &= (a, b, c)d + (a, c, b)d + (b, a, c)d \\ &\quad + (b, c, a)d + (c, a, b)d + (c, b, a)d, \\ \mathcal{T}_3(a, b, c, d) &= d(a, b, c) + d(a, c, b) + d(b, a, c) \\ &\quad + d(b, c, a) + d(c, a, b) + d(c, b, a). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. When lifting the third-power associativity to degree 4, symmetry implies that it suffices to consider one substitution and two multiplications¹. \square

Lemma 20. *In any third-power associative algebra, the second quaternator is redundant: \mathcal{Q}_2 is a linear combination of permutations of \mathcal{Q}_1 , the Akivis elements, and the consequences in degree 4 of third-power associativity.*

¹We note that Bremner et al. [13] contains an error: the two equations at the top of page 173 should be three equations, and the commutators $[a, b]$ should be nonassociative products ab .

Proof. We construct a matrix with a 120×120 upper block and a 24×120 lower block. The columns correspond to the multilinear nonassociative monomials in degree 4: each of the five association types allows 24 permutations of a, b, c, d . We process the following ten polynomials in order: the three identities of Lemma 19, the six Akinis elements (1), and the two quaternators (3). At each step we put the coefficient vectors of the permutations of the polynomial in the lower block, and then compute the row canonical form. We obtain the following sequence of ranks: 12, 16, 20, 32, 46, 49, 61, 73, 73, 82, 82. In particular, the second quaternator belongs to the S_4 -submodule generated by the other nine elements. \square

Remark 21. To obtain an explicit formula, we construct a matrix consisting of ten 120×24 blocks from left to right. The rows correspond to the multilinear nonassociative monomials in degree 4. In the columns of each block, we store the coefficient vectors of all permutations of the first quaternator, the six Akinis elements, and the three identities of Lemma 19. We compute the RCF and find that the rank is 82. We identify the columns of the RCF which contain the leading 1s of the nonzero rows; the corresponding columns of the original matrix form a basis of the column space. We then construct a 120×83 matrix; in columns 1–82 we put the basis vectors of the column space from the previous matrix, and in column 83 we put the coefficient vector of the second quaternator (3). We compute the RCF; the last column contains the coefficients of the second quaternator with respect to the basis of the column space. This expression for $\mathcal{Q}_2(a, b, c, d)$ has 54 terms:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{4}(3\mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, c, d) - \mathcal{Q}_1(a, b, d, c) + \mathcal{Q}_1(a, c, b, d) - \mathcal{Q}_1(a, c, d, b) + 3\mathcal{Q}_1(a, d, b, c) \\ & - \mathcal{Q}_1(a, d, c, b) - \mathcal{Q}_1(b, c, a, d) - 3\mathcal{Q}_1(b, d, a, c) + 2\mathcal{Q}_1(c, a, d, b) + \mathcal{Q}_1(c, b, a, d) \\ & - 2\mathcal{Q}_1(c, b, d, a) - \mathcal{Q}_1(c, d, a, b) - 2\mathcal{Q}_1(d, a, b, c) + 2\mathcal{Q}_1(d, a, c, b) + 3\mathcal{Q}_1(d, b, a, c) \\ & - 2\mathcal{Q}_1(d, b, c, a) - \mathcal{Q}_1(d, c, a, b) - 2\mathcal{A}_1(a, d, b, c) + 2\mathcal{A}_1(a, d, c, b) - \mathcal{A}_1(b, c, d, a) \\ & + 2\mathcal{A}_1(b, d, a, c) - \mathcal{A}_1(b, d, c, a) - \mathcal{A}_1(c, d, b, a) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, b, c, d) - 2\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, b, d) \\ & + 4\mathcal{A}_2(a, c, d, b) - 2\mathcal{A}_2(b, a, c, d) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(b, c, a, d) - 2\mathcal{A}_2(b, d, c, a) + 2\mathcal{A}_2(c, d, b, a) \\ & + 4\mathcal{A}_2(d, a, c, b) - 2\mathcal{A}_2(d, b, c, a) + 2\mathcal{A}_3(a, c, b, d) + 2\mathcal{A}_3(a, d, b, c) + 2\mathcal{A}_5(a, b, c, d) \\ & + 2\mathcal{A}_5(a, b, d, c) - \mathcal{A}_5(b, a, c, d) - \mathcal{A}_5(b, a, d, c) + \mathcal{A}_5(c, a, b, d) + \mathcal{A}_5(c, a, d, b) \\ & - 2\mathcal{A}_5(c, b, d, a) + \mathcal{A}_5(d, a, b, c) - \mathcal{A}_5(d, a, c, b) + 2\mathcal{A}_6(a, b, c, d) - 2\mathcal{A}_6(a, c, b, d) \\ & + 2\mathcal{A}_6(b, c, a, d) - \mathcal{T}_1(a, b, c, d) + \mathcal{T}_1(a, b, d, c) - \mathcal{T}_1(a, c, d, b) + 2\mathcal{T}_1(b, a, c, d) \\ & - \mathcal{T}_2(a, b, c, d) - \mathcal{T}_2(a, b, d, c) - \mathcal{T}_2(a, c, d, b) + \mathcal{T}_2(b, c, d, a)). \end{aligned}$$

The next theorem gives the polynomial identities of degree 4 relating commutator, associator, and first quaternator in any power associative algebra. These identities define a new variety of nonassociative multioperator algebras generalizing Lie, Malcev, and Bol algebras.

Theorem 22. *In any power associative algebra, every multilinear polynomial identity of degree 4 satisfied by the commutator, associator, and first quaternator, is a consequence of the skew-symmetry of the commutator, the two identities of Lemma 17, and these four identities:*

$$\begin{aligned} & [(a, b, c), d] - [(d, b, c), a] - ([a, d], b, c) + \{a, d, b, c\} - \{d, a, b, c\} \equiv 0, \\ & (a, [b, c], d) - (a, [b, d], c) + (a, [c, d], b) - (a, b, [c, d]) + (a, c, [b, d]) - (a, d, [b, c]) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& - \{a, b, c, d\} + \{a, b, d, c\} + \{a, c, b, d\} - \{a, c, d, b\} - \{a, d, b, c\} + \{a, d, c, b\} \equiv 0, \\
& [(a, b, c), d] - [(a, d, c), b] - [(c, b, a), d] + [(c, d, a), b] + [(b, a, d), c] - [(b, c, d), a] \\
& - [(d, a, b), c] + [(d, c, b), a] - ([a, b], c, d) - ([a, d], b, c) - ([c, b], d, a) - ([c, d], a, b) \\
& - (a, [c, b], d) - (c, [a, d], b) - (b, [c, d], a) - (d, [a, b], c) - (a, b, [c, d]) - (c, d, [a, b]) \\
& - (b, c, [a, d]) - (d, a, [c, b]) \equiv 0, \\
& \sum_{\pi} \{a^{\pi}, b^{\pi}, c^{\pi}, d^{\pi}\} \equiv 0,
\end{aligned}$$

where π runs over all permutations of $\{a, b, c, d\}$.

Proof. We first show that these identities are satisfied by the three operations in every power associative algebra.

The first identity is equivalent to the third identity of Theorem 14. To verify the second identity, we expand it in the free nonassociative algebra using the definitions of the commutator, associator, and first quaternator, and observe that the result collapses to zero. In other words, this identity is a consequence of the first three identities of Theorem 14. The third identity can be verified in the same way, but it is an Akivis element (it involves only the commutator and associator), so it is a consequence of the first two identities of Theorem 14.

To prove the fourth identity, we expand the quaternators but not the commutators and associators. We obtain the following expression:

$$\mathcal{F}(a, b, c, d) - \sigma_{a,b,c,d}\mathcal{T}_2(a, b, c, d) - \sigma_{a,b,c,d}\mathcal{T}_3(a, b, c, d),$$

where $\mathcal{F}(a, b, c, d)$ is the linearization of the fourth-power associativity, and $\sigma_{a,b,c,d}$ denotes the cyclic sum over the four arguments. This expression obviously vanishes in every power associative algebra.

To complete the proof, we need to show that every identity satisfied by the three operations in every power associative algebra is a consequence of the identities stated in the theorem. For this we use computer algebra, following the basic ideas in the proof of Lemma 17.

There are seven possible combinations of the three operations in degree 4:

$$\begin{aligned}
& [[a, b], c], d], \quad [(a, b, c), d], \quad [[a, b], [c, d]], \quad ([a, b], c, d), \\
& (a, [b, c], d), \quad (a, b, [c, d]), \quad \{a, b, c, d\}.
\end{aligned}$$

Owing to the skew-symmetry of the commutator, these elements admit respectively 12, 24, 3, 12, 12, 12, 24 distinct permutations, for a total of 99 multilinear monomials, which we call BTQ monomials (since we now have only the first quaternator).

A power associative algebra satisfies these multilinear identities in degree 4: the liftings of third-power associativity, $\mathcal{T}_i(a, b, c, d)$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, and the linearized fourth-power associativity $\mathcal{F}(a, b, c, d)$. By symmetries of these identities, a linear basis for the submodule generated by these identities consists of all 24 permutations of \mathcal{T}_1 , the four cyclic permutations of \mathcal{T}_2 and \mathcal{T}_3 , and the identity permutation of \mathcal{F} .

We now construct a block matrix as in the proof of Lemma 17 but larger:

$$E = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} TF & O \\ \hline X & I \end{array} \right].$$

The left part of the matrix has 120 columns corresponding to the multilinear nonassociative monomials. The right part has 99 columns corresponding to the multilinear BTQ monomials. Block TF contains the multilinear identities in degree 4 for a power associative algebra. Block X contains the expansions of the multilinear BTQ monomials into the free nonassociative algebra using the definitions of commutator, associator, and first quaternator. Blocks I and O are the identity matrix and the zero matrix.

All the entries of E are integers, so we may compute the Hermite normal form (HNF) of E over \mathbb{Z} . The rank is 120, and the first 82 rows of the HNF have leading 1s in columns 1–120. The remaining 38 rows have leading 1s in columns 121–219. These rows form a lattice basis for the polynomial identities with integer coefficients satisfied by the three operations in every power associative algebra. We now apply the LLL algorithm for lattice basis reduction to these 38 vectors, and sort the reduced vectors by increasing Euclidean length. (For the application of lattice algorithms to polynomial identities, see [10]. For a general introduction to lattice basis reduction, see [8].)

We generate all liftings of the two identities from Lemma 17 to degree 4; in this case the binary operation is the commutator, and so the last lifting in Definition 18 is redundant. Following the same basic idea as in the proof of Lemma 17, we determine a basis for the space of identities in degree 4 which follow from the identities in degree 3. We then process the identities resulting from the reduced lattice basis to determine a set of generators for the new identities in degree 4. These generators are the identities stated in the theorem. \square

Definition 23. A **BTQ algebra** is a vector space with an anticommutative bilinear operation $[a, b]$, a trilinear operation (a, b, c) , and a quadrilinear operation $\{a, b, c, d\}$, satisfying the identities of Lemma 17 and Theorem 22.

5. SPECIAL IDENTITIES FOR BTQ ALGEBRAS

In this section we show that there exist identities of degrees 5 and 6 which are satisfied by the commutator, associator, and first quaternator in every power associative algebra, but which are not consequences of the defining identities for BTQ algebras from Definition 23. We present an explicit identity in degree 5, but only a computational existence proof for degree 6. In order to reduce the amount of computer memory that we need, we use the Wedderburn decomposition of the group algebra $\mathbb{Q}S_n$ as direct sum of simple ideals which are isomorphic to full matrix algebras; for general discussions of this method, see [9, 11, 12].

Theorem 24. *The following nonlinear identity is satisfied by the commutator, associator, and first quaternator in every power associative algebra, but is not a consequence of the defining identities for BTQ algebras:*

$$[(a, [a, b], a), a] - [\{a, a, a, b\}, a] + [\{a, b, a, a\}, a] \equiv 0.$$

Proof. There are seven distinct irreducible representations of the symmetric group S_5 , with dimensions $d = 1, 4, 5, 6, 5, 4, 1$ corresponding to partitions $\lambda = 5, 41, 32, 311, 221, 2111, 11111$. The representation matrices $\rho_i(\pi)$ ($1 \leq i \leq 7$) are given by the projections onto the corresponding simple ideals in the direct sum decomposition of the group algebra:

$$\mathbb{Q}S_5 = \mathbb{Q} \oplus M_4(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus M_5(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus M_6(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus M_5(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus M_4(\mathbb{Q}) \oplus \mathbb{Q}.$$

These representation matrices may be computed following the method in [16]. The basic idea of the following proof is to decompose a multilinear polynomial identity into irreducible components corresponding to these simple matrix algebras.

Given any multilinear polynomial of degree 5 in the free nonassociative algebra, we first sort its terms into the 14 possible association types,

$$\begin{aligned} & ((((-, -), -), -), -), & (((-, (-, -)), -), -), & (((-, -), (-, -)), -), \\ & ((-, ((-, -), -)), -), & ((-, (-, (-, -))), -), & (((-, -), -), (-, -)), \\ & ((-, (-, -)), (-, -)), & ((-, -), ((-, -), -)), & ((-, -), (-, (-, -))), \\ & (-, (((-, -), -), -)), & (-, ((-, (-, -)), -)), & (-, ((-, -), (-, -))), \\ & (-, (-, ((-, -), -))), & (-, (-, (-, (-, -)))). \end{aligned}$$

Within each association type, the terms differ only by permutation of the variables, and so the polynomial can be regarded as an element of the direct sum of 14 copies of the group algebra $\mathbb{Q}S_5$. For each partition λ , corresponding to an irreducible representation of dimension d , we compute the representation matrices of the 14 components of the polynomial, and obtain a matrix of size $d \times 14d$.

We apply this to the consequences in degree 5 of the power associative identities in the free nonassociative algebra. Using Definition 18 we first lift the linearized third-power associativity to degree 4 using the nonassociative binary product, and then lift these identities and the linearized fourth-power associativity to degree 5. Altogether we obtain 36 multilinear identities $P_i(a, b, c, d, e)$ ($1 \leq i \leq 36$) in degree 5 which are elements of the free nonassociative algebra on 5 generators; all the multilinear identities in degree 5 satisfied by every power associative algebra are consequences of these identities. Combining the representation matrices for these identities, we obtain a matrix P of size $36d \times 14d$.

We next consider the 22 distinct BTQ monomials with the identity permutation of the variables:

$$\begin{aligned} & [[[[a, b], c], d], e], \quad [[(a, b, c), d], e], \quad [[[a, b], [c, d]], e], \quad [[(a, b), c, d], e], \quad [(a, [b, c], d), e], \\ & [(a, b, [c, d]), e], \quad \{[a, b, c, d], e\}, \quad [[[a, b], c], [d, e]], \quad [(a, b, c), [d, e]], \quad ([[a, b], c], d, e), \\ & ((a, b, c), d, e), \quad ([a, b], [c, d], e), \quad ([a, b], c, [d, e]), \quad (a, [[b, c], d], e), \quad (a, (b, c, d), e), \\ & (a, [b, c], [d, e]), \quad (a, b, [[c, d], e]), \quad (a, b, (c, d, e)), \quad \{[a, b], c, d, e\}, \quad \{a, [b, c], d, e\}, \\ & \{a, b, [c, d], e\}, \quad \{a, b, c, [d, e]\}. \end{aligned}$$

We write $X_i(a, b, c, d, e)$ ($1 \leq i \leq 22$) for the expansions of these monomials in the free nonassociative algebra using the definitions of the commutator, associator and first quaternator. Combining the representation matrices for these expansions, we obtain a matrix X of size $22d \times 14d$.

We create a block matrix with the following structure,

$$\left[\begin{array}{c|c} P & O \\ \hline X & I \end{array} \right],$$

where O is the zero matrix and I is the identity matrix. We compute the row canonical form (RCF) of this matrix and identify the rows whose leading 1s occur to the right of the vertical line. These rows represent polynomial identities satisfied by the BTQ operations; more precisely, they represent dependence relations among the BTQ monomials resulting from dependence relations among their expansions

in the free power associative algebra. The number of these rows is displayed in column “all identities” of Table 5.

We need to compare these identities with the skew-symmetries of the BTQ monomials resulting from the anticommutativity of the commutator, and the liftings of the BTQ identities from lower degrees. Each BTQ monomial may have 0, 1 or more skew-symmetries depending on the occurrences of the commutator. For example, the monomial $([a, b], c, [d, e])$ has two skew-symmetries that can be written as $I + T$ in the group algebra where I is the identity permutation, and T is $bacde$ or $abced$.

The two BTQ identities in degree 3 (see Lemma 17) can be lifted to degree 5 in two inequivalent ways: either using the commutator twice, or the associator once. Lifting using the commutator has already been mentioned (see the last paragraph of the proof of Theorem 22); using a ternary operation the identity $I(a, b, c)$ in degree 3 produces six identities in degree 5:

$$\begin{aligned} I((a, d, e), b, c), & \quad I(a, (b, d, e), c), & \quad I(a, b, (c, d, e)), \\ (I(a, b, c), d, e), & \quad (d, I(a, b, c), e), & \quad (d, e, I(a, b, c)). \end{aligned}$$

We also lift the four BTQ identities of degree 4 (see Theorem 22) to degree 5 using the commutator.

For each partition λ with corresponding representation of dimension d , we construct a matrix with $22d$ columns containing the representation matrices for the symmetries and liftings, and compute its RCF. The rank of this matrix is displayed in column “symm+lift” of Table 5.

partition	dimension	symm+lift	all identities	new
5	1	22	22	0
41	4	73	74	1
32	5	79	79	0
311	6	93	93	0
221	5	72	72	0
2111	4	56	56	0
11111	1	14	14	0

TABLE 5. Ranks for BTQ identities in degree 5

In Table 5, column “new” gives the difference between columns “all identities” and “symm+lift”. When this value is zero, we also checked that the two matrices in RCF resulting from the two computations are exactly equal, and hence every BTQ identity for these partitions is a consequence of the symmetries and liftings. The only nonzero value occurs for partition 41, and this indicates the existence of a new identity.

Since the new identity exists in partition 41, we expect to find a nonlinear identity in two variables, of degree 4 in one variable a and linear in the other variable b . There are 22 multilinear BTQ monomials with the identity permutation, and hence 110 possible substitutions with some permutation of $aaaab$. Many of these are zero as a result of the identities $[a, a] \equiv 0$, $(a, a, a) \equiv 0$ and $\{a, a, a, a\} \equiv 0$. Eliminating these we are left with 49 nonlinear BTQ monomials. We now follow the same approach as in the proof of Theorem 22 but using nonlinear monomials. We compute the Hermite normal form of the matrix, and extract the lower right block

whose rows represent identities in the BTQ monomials. We divide each row by the GCD of its entries, and then apply lattice basis reduction to the lattice spanned by the rows. All except one of the elements of the reduced lattice basis represent identities which are consequences of identities of lower degree; the exception is the identity in the statement of this Theorem.

We checked this result by linearizing this new identity, combining the result with the symmetries and lifted identities, and recomputing the representation matrices. The matrices we obtain from this calculation are now exactly the same as the matrices for “all identities” in every partition. \square

Remark 25. A direct proof that this new identity is satisfied in every power associative algebra is given by the following formula, where

$$T(x, y, z) = \sum_{\sigma} (x^{\sigma}, y^{\sigma}, z^{\sigma}), \quad F(w, x, y, z) = \sum_{\tau} (w^{\tau} x^{\tau}, y^{\tau}, z^{\tau}),$$

denote the multilinear forms of third- and fourth-power associativity. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & [(a, [a, b], a), a] - [\{a, a, a, b\}, a] + [\{a, b, a, a\}, a] = \\ & \frac{1}{30} (3T((ab)a, a, a) - 12T((aa)b, a, a) + 6T((aa)a, a, b) + 3T((ba)a, a, a) \\ & + 6T(aa, ab, a) - 12T(aa, aa, b) + 6T(aa, ba, a) + 3T(a(ab), a, a) \\ & + 3T(a(ba), a, a) + 6T(a(aa), a, b) - 12T(b(aa), a, a) + 3T(aa, a, a)b \\ & - 12T(ab, a, a)a + 6T(aa, a, b)a + 3T(ba, a, a)a - 3bT(aa, a, a) \\ & + 12aT(ab, a, a) - 6aT(aa, a, b) - 3aT(ba, a, a) + 2(T(a, a, a)a)b \\ & + 7(T(a, a, a)b)a - 9(T(a, a, b)a)a - 2b(T(a, a, a)a) - 7a(T(a, a, a)b) \\ & + 9a(T(a, a, b)a) - F(a, a, a, a)b + F(a, a, a, b)a + bF(a, a, a, a) \\ & - aF(a, a, a, b)). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 26. *There exists a nonlinear identity of degree 6 in two variables, with degree 3 in each variable, which is satisfied by the commutator, associator, and first quaternator in every power associative algebra, but is not a consequence of the defining identities for BTQ algebras and the new identity of Theorem 24.*

Proof. We extended the calculations in the proof of Theorem 24 to degree 6 and obtained the results in Table 6. \square

6. CONCLUSIONS AND OPEN PROBLEMS

In this work we give the defining identities for the tangent algebras to monoassociative local analytic loops, completing the research of Akivis and many other geometers and algebraists on nonassociative structures obtained from hexagonal three-webs. However, there also appear some new concepts and methods that can be interesting to study into more detail. Let us briefly describe some of them.

When defining degree d Sabinin algebras, one natural question arises: do we have examples of such structures? Which interesting properties do they have? In particular, we are concerned with the Schreier property of a variety of algebras, that is, if every subalgebra of a free algebra is also free. Degree 2 Sabinin algebras are anticommutative algebras, and this is a Schreier variety by a theorem of Shirshov [26]. Degree 3 Sabinin algebras are Akivis algebras, and this variety is also Schreier by a theorem of Shestakov and Umirbaev [25]. Sabinin algebras also satisfy this

partition	dimension	symm+lift	all identities	new
6	1	80	80	0
51	5	367	367	0
42	9	602	602	0
411	10	662	662	0
33	5	314	315	1
321	16	988	988	0
3111	10	610	610	0
222	5	298	298	0
2211	9	523	523	0
21111	5	287	287	0
111111	1	56	56	0

TABLE 6. Ranks for BTQ identities in degree 6

property by a recent theorem of Chibrikov [15]. It is an interesting open problem to determine whether the variety of degree d Sabinin algebras also satisfies the Schreier property.

The works of Pérez-Izquierdo and Shestakov [21, 23] generalized the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem from Lie algebras to Malcev and Bol algebras and constructed universal enveloping nonassociative algebras for these structures. We expect that the methods of those papers can be extended to construct universal envelopes of tangent algebras for monoassociative loops.

As a generalization of the computations we have described in the previous sections, it seems natural to find simple forms of operations of higher arity analogous to the quaternions in degree 4. In general, multilinear n -ary operations are primitive elements of degree n in the free nonassociative algebra. We choose them to be the simplest generators for the S_n -module of the multilinear primitive elements in degree n that are not consequences of the operations of lower arity. We have found these operations in degree 5.

Definition 27. The three **quinquators** are these quinquenary operations:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{Q}_1(a, b, c, d, e) &= ((ab)c, d, e) - (ab, d, e)c - (ac, d, e)b - (bc, d, e)a \\ &\quad + ((a, d, e)c)b + ((b, d, e)c)a + ((c, d, e)b)a, \\ \mathfrak{Q}_2(a, b, c, d, e) &= (a, (bc)d, e) - (a, bc, e)d - (a, bd, e)c - (a, cd, e)b \\ &\quad + ((a, b, e)d)c + ((a, c, e)d)b + ((a, d, e)c)b, \\ \mathfrak{Q}_3(a, b, c, d, e) &= (a, b, (cd)e) - (a, b, cd)e - (a, b, ce)d - (a, b, de)c \\ &\quad + ((a, b, c)e)d + ((a, b, d)e)c + ((a, b, e)d)c. \end{aligned}$$

The expressions of these elements have an interesting meaning: their vanishing says that we can reduce a cubic term in the first, second, or third argument of an associator into a linear combination of terms which have lower degree in that position of the associator.

We are also concerned with the existence of special identities of higher degree in BTQ algebras: identities which follow from the relations satisfied by the operations defined in the free power-associative algebra, but which do not follow from the

defining identities for BTQ algebras. We have proved computationally that such identities exist in degree 6, but we do not yet have an explicit formula.

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