

Universal enveloping algebras of the four-dimensional Malcev algebra

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Dedicated to Professor Ivan P. Shestakov in honor of his sixtieth birthday

ABSTRACT. We determine structure constants for the universal nonassociative enveloping algebra $U(\mathbb{M})$ of the four-dimensional non-Lie Malcev algebra \mathbb{M} by constructing a representation of $U(\mathbb{M})$ by differential operators on the polynomial algebra $P(\mathbb{M})$. These structure constants involve Stirling numbers of the second kind. This work is based on the recent theorem of Pérez-Izquierdo and Shestakov which generalizes the Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem from Lie algebras to Malcev algebras. We use our results for $U(\mathbb{M})$ to determine structure constants for the universal alternative enveloping algebra $A(\mathbb{M}) = U(\mathbb{M})/I(\mathbb{M})$ where $I(\mathbb{M})$ is the alternator ideal of $U(\mathbb{M})$. The structure constants for $A(\mathbb{M})$ were obtained earlier by Shestakov using different methods.

1. Introduction

A Malcev algebra M over a field \mathbb{F} is a vector space with a bilinear product $M \times M \rightarrow M$ denoted $(x, y) \mapsto [x, y]$, satisfying the anticommutative identity $[x, x] = 0$ and the Malcev identity $[J(x, y, z), x] = J(x, y, [x, z])$, where $J(x, y, z) = [[x, y], z] + [[y, z], x] + [[z, x], y]$. These two identities hold for the commutator $[x, y] = xy - yx$ in any alternative algebra. Basic references on Malcev algebras are [1, 2, 3, 4, 6].

The Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt (PBW) theorem constructs, for any Lie algebra L , a universal associative enveloping algebra $U(L)$ together with an injective Lie algebra morphism $\iota: L \rightarrow U(L)^-$; thus L is isomorphic to a subalgebra of the commutator algebra of an associative algebra. It is an open problem whether every Malcev algebra is special (isomorphic to a subalgebra of the commutator algebra of an alternative algebra); see Shestakov [7, 8, 9], Shestakov and Zhukavets [11, 12, 13, 14]. A solution to a closely related problem was given a few years ago

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TABLE 1. The four-dimensional Malcev algebra \mathbb{M}

$[\cdot, \cdot]$	a	b	c	d
a	0	$-b$	$-c$	d
b	b	0	$2d$	0
c	c	$-2d$	0	0
d	$-d$	0	0	0

by Pérez-Izquierdo and Shestakov [5]: they constructed universal nonassociative enveloping algebras for Malcev algebras.

In dimension 4, there is (up to isomorphism) a unique non-Lie Malcev algebra over any field of characteristic $\neq 2, 3$. This algebra is solvable; its structure constants appear in Table 1. We write \mathbb{M} for this algebra, and M for an arbitrary Malcev algebra. In this paper we determine: (1) explicit structure constants for the universal nonassociative enveloping algebra $U(\mathbb{M})$; (2) a finite set of generators for the alternator ideal $I(\mathbb{M}) \subset U(\mathbb{M})$; (3) explicit structure constants for the universal alternative enveloping algebra $A(\mathbb{M}) = U(\mathbb{M})/I(\mathbb{M})$. Shestakov [8, Example 1] found the structure constants for $A(\mathbb{M})$ as an application of Malcev Poisson algebras. Shestakov and Zhelyabin [10] proved that if M is finite dimensional and semisimple then $U(M)$ is a free module over its center and that the center is isomorphic to a polynomial algebra on n variables where n is the dimension of the Cartan subalgebra; they also calculate the center of $U(M)$ for several Malcev algebras of small dimension. In the case $M = \mathbb{M}$, the center can be obtained as a corollary to our structure constants for $U(\mathbb{M})$.

2. Preliminary results

All multilinear structures are over a field \mathbb{F} with $\text{char } \mathbb{F} \neq 2, 3$.

DEFINITION 2.1. The **generalized alternative nucleus** of a nonassociative algebra A is

$$N_{\text{alt}}(A) = \{ a \in A \mid (a, x, y) = -(x, a, y) = (x, y, a), \forall x, y \in A \},$$

where the **associator** is $(x, y, z) = (xy)z - x(yz)$.

LEMMA 2.2. *In general $N_{\text{alt}}(A)$ is not a subalgebra of A , but it is a subalgebra of A^- and is a Malcev algebra.*

THEOREM 2.3 (Pérez-Izquierdo and Shestakov). *For every Malcev algebra M there is a universal nonassociative enveloping algebra $U(M)$ and an injective morphism $\iota: M \rightarrow U(M)^-$ with $\iota(M) \subseteq N_{\text{alt}}(U(M))$.*

Let $F(M)$ be the unital free nonassociative algebra on a basis of M . Let $R(M)$ be the ideal generated by the elements $ab - ba - [a, b]$, $(a, x, y) + (x, a, y)$, $(x, a, y) + (x, y, a)$ for all $a, b \in M$, $x, y \in F(M)$. Define $U(M) = F(M)/R(M)$, and the mapping $\iota: M \rightarrow U(M)$ by $a \mapsto \iota(a) = \bar{a} = a + R(M)$. Since ι is injective, we identify M with $\iota(M) \subseteq N_{\text{alt}}(U(M))$. Let $B = \{a_i \mid i \in \mathcal{I}\}$ be a basis of M with $<$ a total order on the index set \mathcal{I} . Define $\Omega = \{(i_1, \dots, i_n) \mid i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_n\}$. The empty tuple \emptyset ($n = 0$) gives $\bar{a}_\emptyset = 1 \in U(M)$. The n -tuple $I = (i_1, \dots, i_n) \in \Omega$ ($n \geq 1$) defines a left-tapped monomial $\bar{a}_I = \bar{a}_{i_1}(\bar{a}_{i_2}(\dots(\bar{a}_{i_{n-1}}\bar{a}_{i_n})\dots))$ of degree

$|\bar{a}_I| = n$. The set $\{\bar{a}_I \mid I \in \Omega\}$ is a basis of $U(M)$. For details, see Pérez-Izquierdo and Shestakov [5].

For any $f, g \in M$ and $y \in U(M)$, since $f, g \in N_{\text{alt}}(U(M))$ we obtain

$$(f, g, y) = \frac{1}{6}[[y, f], g] - \frac{1}{6}[[y, g], f] - \frac{1}{6}[[y, [f, g]]].$$

This equation implies the next three lemmas, which are implicit in [5]. We first compute $[x, f]$ in $U(M)$; for $|x| = 1$ we use the bracket in M .

LEMMA 2.4. *Let x be a basis monomial of $U(M)$ with $|x| \geq 2$, and let f be an element of M . Write $x = gy$ with $g \in M$. Then*

$$[x, f] = [gy, f] = [g, f]y + g[y, f] + \frac{1}{2}[[y, f], g] - \frac{1}{2}[[y, g], f] - \frac{1}{2}[y, [f, g]].$$

We next compute fx in $U(M)$; for $|x| = 1$ we have two cases: if $f \leq x$ in the ordered basis, then fx is a basis monomial; otherwise, $fx = xf + [f, x]$ where $[f, x] \in M$.

LEMMA 2.5. *Let x be a basis monomial of $U(M)$ with $|x| \geq 2$, and let f be an element of M . Write $x = gy$ with $g \in M$. Then*

$$fx = f(gy) = g(fy) + [f, g]y - \frac{1}{3}[[y, f], g] + \frac{1}{3}[[y, g], f] + \frac{1}{3}[y, [f, g]].$$

We finally compute yz in $U(M)$; for $|y| = 1$ we use Lemma 2.5.

LEMMA 2.6. *Let y and z be basis monomials of $U(M)$ with $|y| \geq 2$. Write $y = fx$ with $f \in M$. Then*

$$yz = (fx)z = 2f(xz) - x(fz) - x[z, f] + [xz, f].$$

Expansion in the free nonassociative algebra establishes the identity

$$(pq, r, s) - (p, qr, s) + (p, q, rs) = p(q, r, s) + (p, q, r)s.$$

From this equation the next lemma easily follows.

LEMMA 2.7. *For all $g \in M$ and $x \in U(M)$ we have*

$$(g^i, g, x) = (g^i, x, g) = (g, g^i, x) = (g, x, g^i) = (x, g^i, g) = (x, g, g^i) = 0.$$

From this, induction gives $(g^j, g^i, x) = 0$ and hence $[g^k x, g] = g^k [x, g]$.

The algebra \mathbb{M} has solvable Lie subalgebras with bases $\{a, b\}$, $\{a, c\}$, $\{a, d\}$, and a nilpotent Lie subalgebra with basis $\{b, c, d\}$. The next two lemmas are standard computations in enveloping algebras.

LEMMA 2.8. *For $e \in \{b, c\}$ these equations hold in $U(\mathbb{M})$:*

$$(a^i e^j)(a^k e^\ell) = a^i (a+j)^k e^{j+\ell}, \quad (a^i d^j)(a^k d^\ell) = a^i (a-j)^k d^{j+\ell}.$$

LEMMA 2.9. *These equations hold in $U(\mathbb{M})$:*

$$(b^i c^j d^k)(b^\ell c^m d^n) = \sum_{h=0}^{\ell} (-1)^h 2^h \binom{\ell}{h} \frac{j!}{(j-h)!} b^{i+\ell-h} c^{j+m-h} d^{k+n+h},$$

$$[b^i c^j d^k, b] = -2j b^i c^{j-1} d^{k+1}, \quad [b^i c^j d^k, c] = 2i b^{i-1} c^j d^{k+1}, \quad [b^i c^j d^k, d] = 0.$$

The following representation will play an important role in our computation of the structure constants for $U(\mathbb{M})$.

TABLE 2. Differential operators $\rho(x)$ and $L(x)$ on $P(\mathbb{M})$

x	$\rho(x)$	$L(x)$
a	$M_b D_b + M_c D_c - M_d D_d - 3M_d D_b D_c$	M_a
b	$(I-S)M_b + (S-I-2S^{-1})M_d D_c$	$SM_b + (S^{-1}-S)M_d D_c$
c	$(I-S)M_c + (S-I+2S^{-1})M_d D_b$	$SM_c - (S^{-1}+S)M_d D_b$
d	$(I-S^{-1})M_d$	$S^{-1}M_d$

DEFINITION 2.10. Let M be a Malcev algebra, and let $P(M)$ be the polynomial algebra on a basis of M . By Theorem 2.3 we have a linear isomorphism $\phi: U(M) \rightarrow P(M)$ defined by

$$\bar{a}_{i_1}(\cdots(\bar{a}_{i_{n-2}}(\bar{a}_{i_{n-1}}\bar{a}_{i_n}))\cdots) \mapsto a_{i_1} \cdots a_{i_{n-2}} a_{i_{n-1}} a_{i_n}.$$

For $x \in U(M)$, $f \in P(M)$ we define the **right bracket operator** ρ and the **left multiplication operator** L as follows:

$$\rho(x)(f) = \phi([\phi^{-1}(f), x]), \quad L(x)(f) = \phi(x\phi^{-1}(f)).$$

Thus $\rho(x)$ (respectively $L(x)$) is the operator on $P(M)$ induced by the mapping $y \mapsto [y, x]$ (respectively $y \mapsto xy$) in $U(M)$. We also have the **right multiplication operator** $R(x) = \rho(x) + L(x)$.

3. Representation of \mathbb{M} by differential operators

DEFINITION 3.1. We have these operators on $P(\mathbb{M})$: I is the **identity**; M_x is **multiplication** by $x \in \{a, b, c, d\}$; D_x is **differentiation** with respect to $x \in \{a, b, c, d\}$; S is the **shift** $a \mapsto a+1$: $S(a^i b^j c^k d^\ell) = (a+1)^i b^j c^k d^\ell$. Since S is invertible, S^t is defined for all $t \in \mathbb{Z}$.

In this Section we determine $\rho(x)$ and $L(x)$ for $x \in \{a, b, c, d\}$ as differential operators on $P(\mathbb{M})$. We summarize our results in Table 2.

LEMMA 3.2. For $x, y \in \{a, b, c, d\}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} [D_x, M_x] &= I, & [D_x, M_y] &= 0 \ (x \neq y), & [D_x, D_y] &= 0, & [M_x, M_y] &= 0, \\ [M_a, S] &= -S, & [M_x, S] &= 0 \ (x \neq a), & [D_x, S] &= 0, & [D_x, S^{-1}] &= 0, \\ [M_a, S^{-1}] &= S^{-1}, & [M_x, S^{-1}] &= 0 \ (x \neq a). \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. These follow easily from Definition 3.1. \square

LEMMA 3.3. We have $[b^n c^p d^q, a] = (n+p-q)b^n c^p d^q - 3npb^{n-1}c^{p-1}d^{q+1}$.

PROOF. Induction on n ; the basis $n = 0$ is $[c^p d^q, a] = (p-q)c^p d^q$, which follows since a, c, d span a Lie subalgebra of \mathbb{M} . We now let $n \geq 0$ and use Lemma 2.4 with $f = a, g = b$; we see that $[b^{n+1}c^p d^q, a]$ equals

$$[ba]b^n c^p d^q + b[b^n c^p d^q, a] + \frac{1}{2}([b^n c^p d^q, a], b) - [[b^n c^p d^q, b], a] - [b^n c^p d^q, [ab]].$$

We apply Lemma 2.9 to the right side:

$$b^{n+1}c^p d^q + b[b^n c^p d^q, a] + \frac{1}{2}[[b^n c^p d^q, a], b] + p[b^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1}, a] - pb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1}.$$

The inductive hypothesis gives

$$b^{n+1}c^p d^q + (n+p-q)b^{n+1}c^p d^q - 3npb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1} + \frac{1}{2}(n+p-q)[b^n c^p d^q, b]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & -\frac{3}{2}np[b^{n-1}c^{p-1}d^{q+1}, b] + (n+p-q-2)pb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1} \\
 & -3np(p-1)b^{n-1}c^{p-2}d^{q+2} - pb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We use Lemma 2.9 again to get

$$\begin{aligned}
 & b^{n+1}c^p d^q + (n+p-q)b^{n+1}c^p d^q - 3npb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1} - (n+p-q)pb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1} \\
 & + 3np(p-1)b^{n-1}c^{p-2}d^{q+2} + (n+p-q-2)pb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1} \\
 & - 3np(p-1)b^{n-1}c^{p-2}d^{q+2} - pb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Combining terms gives $(n+1+p-q)b^{n+1}c^p d^q - 3(n+1)pb^n c^{p-1}d^{q+1}$. \square

LEMMA 3.4. *We have*

$$\rho(a) = M_b D_b + M_c D_c - M_d D_d - 3M_d D_b D_c, \quad L(a) = M_a.$$

PROOF. Lemma 2.7 gives $[a^m b^n c^p d^q, a] = a^m [b^n c^p d^q, a]$, and now Lemma 3.3 gives the formula for $\rho(a)$. The formula for $L(a)$ is clear. \square

LEMMA 3.5. *We have*

$$\rho(b) = (I-S)M_b + (S-I-2S^{-1})M_d D_c, \quad L(b) = SM_b + (S^{-1}-S)M_d D_c.$$

PROOF. Induction on m where $y = a^m b^n c^p d^q$. We prove the formulas together, since each requires the inductive hypothesis of the other. The basis $m = 0$ for $\rho(b)$ is Lemma 2.9, and for $L(b)$ it is clear. We assume both formulas for $m \geq 0$. Lemma 2.4 ($f = b, g = a$) gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho(b)(ay) &= -by + a[y, b] + \frac{1}{2} \left([[y, b], a] - [[y, a], b] - [y, b] \right) \\
 &= \left(-L(b) + M_a \rho(b) + \frac{1}{2} [\rho(a), \rho(b)] - \frac{1}{2} \rho(b) \right) (y).
 \end{aligned}$$

The inductive hypothesis for $\rho(b)$, Lemma 3.4 and Lemma 3.2 give

$$[\rho(a), \rho(b)](y) = \left((I-S)M_b + (S-I+4S^{-1})M_d D_c \right) (y).$$

Combining this with both inductive hypotheses we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \rho(b)(ay) &= - \left(SM_b + (S^{-1}-S)M_d D_c \right) (y) \\
 &\quad + M_a \left((I-S)M_b + (S-I-2S^{-1})M_d D_c \right) (y) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \left((I-S)M_b + (S-I+4S^{-1})M_d D_c \right) (y) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \left((I-S)M_b + (S-I-2S^{-1})M_d D_c \right) (y) \\
 &= \left(M_a - (M_a+I)S \right) M_b (y) \\
 &\quad + \left((M_a+I)S - M_a - 2(M_a-I)S^{-1} \right) M_d D_c (y) \\
 &= (I-S)M_b (ay) + (S-I-2S^{-1})M_d D_c (ay),
 \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof for $\rho(b)$. Lemma 2.5 with $f = b, g = a$ gives

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(b)(ay) &= (a+1)(by) + \frac{1}{3} \left([[y, a], b] - [[y, b], a] + [y, b] \right) \\
 &= ((a+1)L(b) - \frac{1}{3} [\rho(a), \rho(b)] + \frac{1}{3} \rho(b)) (y).
 \end{aligned}$$

Using the inductive hypotheses for $L(b)$ and $\rho(b)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} L(b)(ay) &= (a+1)SM_b(y) + (a+1)(S^{-1}-S)M_dD_c(y) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{3}\left((I-S)M_b + (S-I+4S^{-1})M_dD_c\right)(y) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3}\left((I-S)M_b + (S-I-2S^{-1})M_dD_c\right)(y) \\ &= (a+1)SM_b(y) + \left((a-1)S^{-1} - (a+1)S\right)M_dD_c(y) \\ &= SM_b(ay) + (S^{-1}-S)M_dD_c(ay), \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof for $L(b)$. \square

LEMMA 3.6. *We have*

$$\rho(c) = (I-S)M_c + (S-I+2S^{-1})M_dD_b, \quad L(c) = SM_c - (S+S^{-1})M_dD_b.$$

PROOF. Similar to the proof of Lemma 3.5. \square

LEMMA 3.7. *We have $\rho(d) = (I-S^{-1})M_d$ and $L(d) = S^{-1}M_d$.*

PROOF. Induction on m where $y = a^m b^n c^p d^q$. We prove both formulas together. The basis $m = 0$ is Lemma 2.9. We assume both formulas for $m \geq 0$. Lemma 2.4 with $f = d$, $g = a$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(d)(ay) &= dy + a[y, d] + \frac{1}{2}\left([y, d], a\right) - \left([y, a], d\right) + [y, d] \\ &= \left(L(d) + M_a\rho(d) + \frac{1}{2}[\rho(a), \rho(d)] + \frac{1}{2}\rho(d)\right)(y). \end{aligned}$$

The inductive hypothesis gives $[\rho(a), \rho(d)](y) = -\rho(d)(y)$ and so

$$\rho(d)(ay) = \left(L(d) + M_a\rho(d)\right)(y) = (I-S^{-1})M_d(ay),$$

which completes the proof for $\rho(d)$. Lemma 2.5 with $f = d$, $g = a$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} L(d)(ay) &= a(dy) - dy - \frac{1}{3}[y, d], a + \frac{1}{3}[y, a], d - \frac{1}{3}[y, d] \\ &= \left(M_aL(d) - L(d) + \frac{1}{3}[\rho(d), \rho(a)] - \frac{1}{3}\rho(d)\right)(y) \\ &= \left(M_aL(d) - L(d)\right)(y) = (M_a - I)S^{-1}M_d(y) = S^{-1}M_d(ay), \end{aligned}$$

which completes the proof for $L(d)$. \square

4. Representation of $U(\mathbb{M})$ by differential operators

In this Section we determine $L(x)$ for $x = a^i b^j c^k d^\ell$ as a differential operator on $P(\mathbb{M})$. We often use the facts that linear operators E, F, G satisfy $[E, FG] = [E, F]G + F[E, G]$, and that if $[[E, F], F] = 0$ then $[E, F^k] = k[E, F]F^{k-1}$ for every $k \geq 1$.

Since c, d span an Abelian Lie subalgebra $\mathbb{A} \subset \mathbb{M}$, associativity gives $L(c^k d^\ell) = L(c)^k L(d)^\ell$ on $U(\mathbb{A})$; this is also true on $U(\mathbb{M})$.

LEMMA 4.1. *In $U(\mathbb{M})$ we have $L(c^k d^\ell) = L(c)^k L(d)^\ell$.*

PROOF. We first prove $L(d)^\ell = L(d)^\ell$ by induction. For $\ell \geq 1$ we get

$$(dd^\ell)(a^m b^n c^p d^q) = (d, d^\ell, a^m b^n c^p d^q) + d\left((d^\ell)(a^m b^n c^p d^q)\right).$$

The associator is zero by Lemma 2.7. We now use induction on k . Lemma 2.6 with $f = c$, $x = c^k d^\ell$ gives

$$(c^{k+1} d^\ell)z = 2c((c^k d^\ell)z) - (c^k d^\ell)(cz) - (c^k d^\ell)[z, c] + [(c^k d^\ell)z, c],$$

which can be written as

$$L(c^{k+1} d^\ell) = L(c)L(c^k d^\ell) + [L(c), L(c^k d^\ell)] + [\rho(c), L(c^k d^\ell)].$$

The inductive hypothesis gives

$$[\rho(c), L(c^k d^\ell)] = L(c)^k [\rho(c), L(d)^\ell] + [\rho(c), L(c)^k] L(d)^\ell = 0,$$

and similarly $[L(c), L(c^k d^\ell)] = 0$. \square

Since b, c, d span a nilpotent Lie subalgebra $\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{M}$, associativity gives $L(b^j c^k d^\ell) = L(b)^j L(c)^k L(d)^\ell$ on $U(\mathbb{N})$; this is not true on $U(\mathbb{M})$.

LEMMA 4.2. *In $U(\mathbb{M})$ the operator $L(b^j c^k d^\ell)$ equals*

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} (-1)^{\alpha-\beta} \alpha! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} \binom{j}{\alpha} \binom{k}{\alpha} S^{-\beta} L(b)^{j-\alpha} L(c)^{k-\alpha} M_d^\alpha L(d)^\ell.$$

PROOF. Induction on j ; the basis is Lemma 4.1. Lemma 2.6 with $f = b$, $x = b^j c^k d^\ell$, $z = a^m b^n c^p d^q$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} (b^{j+1} c^k d^\ell)(a^m b^n c^p d^q) &= 2b(xz) - x(bz) - x[z, b] + [xz, b] \\ &= 2L(b)L(x)z - L(x)L(b)z - L(x)\rho(b)z + \rho(b)L(x)z \\ &= L(b)L(x)z + [L(b), L(x)]z + [\rho(b), L(x)]z \\ &= L(b)L(x)z + [R(b), L(x)]z. \end{aligned}$$

Induction and $[R(b), L(b)] = [R(b), M_d] = [R(b), L(d)] = 0$ show that $[R(b), L(x)]$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \alpha! \binom{j}{\alpha} \binom{k}{\alpha} (S^{-1}-I)^\alpha L(b)^{j-\alpha} [R(b), L(c)^{k-\alpha}] M_d^\alpha L(d)^\ell = \\ \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \alpha! \binom{j}{\alpha} (k-\alpha) \binom{k}{\alpha} (S^{-1}-I)^{\alpha+1} L(b)^{j-\alpha} L(c)^{k-\alpha-1} M_d^{\alpha+1} L(d)^\ell. \end{aligned}$$

Replacing α by $\alpha-1$ gives

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{\min(j+1,k)} \alpha! \binom{j}{\alpha-1} \binom{k}{\alpha} (S^{-1}-I)^\alpha L(b)^{j+1-\alpha} L(c)^{k-\alpha} M_d^\alpha L(d)^\ell.$$

We use Pascal's identity $\binom{j}{\alpha} + \binom{j}{\alpha-1} = \binom{j+1}{\alpha}$ to combine $L(b)L(x)$ and $[R(b), L(x)]$, and obtain this formula for $L(b^{j+1} c^k d^\ell)$:

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j+1,k)} \alpha! \binom{j+1}{\alpha} \binom{k}{\alpha} (S^{-1}-I)^\alpha L(b)^{j+1-\alpha} L(c)^{k-\alpha} M_d^\alpha L(d)^\ell.$$

We now expand $(S^{-1}-I)^\alpha$ with the binomial theorem. \square

LEMMA 4.3. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} & [R(a), L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z] = \\ & - (t+v+w+y) L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & - u L(a)^s S^{t-1} L(b)^{u-1} D_b^v D_c^{w+1} L(c)^x M_d^{y+1} L(d)^z \\ & + x L(a)^s S^{t-1} L(b)^u D_b^{v+1} D_c^w L(c)^{x-1} M_d^{y+1} L(d)^z. \end{aligned}$$

PROOF. Table 2 and Lemma 3.2 give

$$\begin{aligned} [R(a), L(a)] &= 0, & [R(a), L(b)] &= -S^{-1} M_d D_c, \\ [R(a), L(c)] &= S^{-1} M_d D_b, & [R(a), L(d)] &= 0, \\ [R(a), D_b] &= -D_b, & [R(a), D_c] &= -D_c, \\ [R(a), M_d] &= -M_d, & [R(a), S] &= -S. \end{aligned}$$

From these equations we get

$$\begin{aligned} & [R(a), L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z] = \\ & L(a)^s [R(a), S^t] L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & + L(a)^s S^t [R(a), L(b)^u] D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & + L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u [R(a), D_b^v] D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & + L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v [R(a), D_c^w] L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & + L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w [R(a), L(c)^x] M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & + L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x [R(a), M_d^y] L(d)^z. \end{aligned}$$

The right side simplifies to

$$\begin{aligned} & - t L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & - u L(a)^s S^t L(b)^{u-1} S^{-1} D_c M_d D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & - v L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & - w L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & + x L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^{x-1} S^{-1} D_b M_d M_d^y L(d)^z \\ & - y L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z, \end{aligned}$$

which gives the result. \square

LEMMA 4.4. *In $U(\mathbb{M})$ the operator $L(a^i b^j c^k d^\ell)$ equals*

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} \sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\delta=0}^{i-\gamma} \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta} (-1)^{i+\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta} \alpha! \delta! \epsilon! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} \binom{j}{\alpha, \epsilon} \binom{k}{\alpha, \delta} \times \\ & X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) L(a)^\gamma S^{-\beta-\delta-\epsilon} L(b)^{j-\alpha-\epsilon} D_b^\delta D_c^\epsilon L(c)^{k-\alpha-\delta} M_d^{\alpha+\delta+\epsilon} L(d)^\ell, \end{aligned}$$

where $X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon)$ is a polynomial in $\alpha-\beta$ satisfying the recurrence

$$\begin{aligned} X_{i+1}(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) &= \\ & (\alpha-\beta+\delta+\epsilon) X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) + X_i(\gamma-1, \delta, \epsilon) + X_i(\gamma, \delta-1, \epsilon) + X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon-1), \end{aligned}$$

with $X_0(0, 0, 0) = 1$ and $X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) = 0$ unless $0 \leq \gamma \leq i$, $0 \leq \delta \leq i-\gamma$, $0 \leq \epsilon \leq i-\gamma-\delta$.

PROOF. Induction on i ; the basis $i = 0$ is Lemma 4.2. Lemma 2.6 with $f = a$, $x = a^i b^j c^k d^\ell$, $z = a^m b^n c^p d^q$ gives

$$(a^{i+1} b^j c^k d^\ell)(a^m b^n c^p d^q) = L(a)L(x)z + [R(a), L(x)]z.$$

Induction and Lemma 4.3 give $[R(a), L(x)] = A + B + C$ where

$$\begin{aligned} A &= - \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} \sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\delta=0}^{i-\gamma} \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta} (-1)^{i+\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta} \times \\ &\quad (\alpha-\beta+\delta+\epsilon)\alpha!\delta!\epsilon! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} \binom{j}{\alpha,\epsilon} \binom{k}{\alpha,\delta} X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) \times \\ &\quad L(a)^\gamma S^{-\beta-\delta-\epsilon} L(b)^{j-\alpha-\epsilon} D_b^\delta D_c^\epsilon L(c)^{k-\alpha-\delta} M_d^{\alpha+\delta+\epsilon} L(d)^\ell, \\ B &= - \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} \sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\delta=0}^{i-\gamma} \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta} (-1)^{i+\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta} \times \\ &\quad (j-\alpha-\epsilon)\alpha!\delta!\epsilon! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} \binom{j}{\alpha,\epsilon} \binom{k}{\alpha,\delta} X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) \times \\ &\quad L(a)^\gamma S^{-\beta-\delta-\epsilon-1} L(b)^{j-\alpha-\epsilon-1} D_b^\delta D_c^{\epsilon+1} L(c)^{k-\alpha-\delta} M_d^{\alpha+\delta+\epsilon+1} L(d)^\ell, \\ C &= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} \sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\delta=0}^{i-\gamma} \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta} (-1)^{i+\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta} \times \\ &\quad (k-\alpha-\delta)\alpha!\delta!\epsilon! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} \binom{j}{\alpha,\epsilon} \binom{k}{\alpha,\delta} X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) \times \\ &\quad L(a)^\gamma S^{-\beta-\delta-\epsilon-1} L(b)^{j-\alpha-\epsilon} D_b^{\delta+1} D_c^\epsilon L(c)^{k-\alpha-\delta-1} M_d^{\alpha+\delta+\epsilon+1} L(d)^\ell. \end{aligned}$$

We write $D = L(a)L(x)$ and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} \sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\delta=0}^{i-\gamma} \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta} (-1)^{i+\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta} \times \\ &\quad \alpha!\delta!\epsilon! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} \binom{j}{\alpha,\epsilon} \binom{k}{\alpha,\delta} X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) \times \\ &\quad L(a)^{\gamma+1} S^{-\beta-\delta-\epsilon} L(b)^{j-\alpha-\epsilon} D_b^\delta D_c^\epsilon L(c)^{k-\alpha-\delta} M_d^{\alpha+\delta+\epsilon} L(d)^\ell. \end{aligned}$$

In A , we include the term (which is zero) for $\epsilon = i+1-\gamma-\delta$, and absorb the minus sign. In B we replace ϵ by $\epsilon-1$, include the term for $\epsilon = 0$, simplify the coefficient using $(j-\alpha-\epsilon+1)(\epsilon-1)! \binom{j}{\alpha,\epsilon-1} = \epsilon! \binom{j}{\alpha,\epsilon}$, and absorb the minus sign. In C we replace δ by $\delta-1$, include the term for $\delta = 0$, and simplify the coefficient using $(k-\alpha-\delta+1)(\delta-1)! \binom{k}{\alpha,\delta-1} = \delta! \binom{k}{\alpha,\delta}$. In D we replace γ by $\gamma-1$, and include the term for $\gamma = 0$. We find that $A + B + C + D$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} &\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} \sum_{\gamma=0}^{i+1} \sum_{\delta=0}^{i+1-\gamma} \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{i+1-\gamma-\delta} (-1)^{i+1+\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta} \times \\ &\quad \alpha!\delta!\epsilon! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} \binom{j}{\alpha,\epsilon} \binom{k}{\alpha,\delta} X_{i+1}(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) \times \\ &\quad L(a)^\gamma S^{-\beta-\delta-\epsilon} L(b)^{j-\alpha-\epsilon} D_b^\delta D_c^\epsilon L(c)^{k-\alpha-\delta} M_d^{\alpha+\delta+\epsilon} L(d)^\ell, \end{aligned}$$

where $X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon)$ satisfies the stated recurrence relation. \square

DEFINITION 4.5. The **Stirling numbers of the second kind** are

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} r \\ s \end{matrix} \right\} = \frac{1}{s!} \sum_{t=0}^s (-1)^{s-t} \binom{s}{t} t^r.$$

LEMMA 4.6. *The unique solution to the recurrence of Lemma 4.4 is*

$$X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) = \binom{\delta+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta.$$

PROOF. The right side of the recurrence is the sum of these five terms:

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha-\beta)X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) &= \binom{\delta+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \sum_{\zeta=1}^{i+1-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta-1} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i+1-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta, \\ (\delta+\epsilon)X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) &= \binom{\delta+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta} (\delta+\epsilon) \left\{ \begin{matrix} i-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta, \\ X_i(\gamma-1, \delta, \epsilon) &= \binom{\delta+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i+1-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i}{\gamma-1, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i+1-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta, \\ X_i(\gamma, \delta-1, \epsilon) &= \binom{\delta-1+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i+1-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta-1+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta, \\ X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon-1) &= \binom{\delta+\epsilon-1}{\epsilon-1} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i+1-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon-1 \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta. \end{aligned}$$

Pascal's formula shows that $X_i(\gamma, \delta-1, \epsilon) + X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon-1)$ equals

$$\binom{\delta+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i+1-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon-1 \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta.$$

The Stirling numbers satisfy the recurrence

$$\left\{ \begin{matrix} r \\ s \end{matrix} \right\} = s \left\{ \begin{matrix} r-1 \\ s \end{matrix} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{matrix} r-1 \\ s-1 \end{matrix} \right\},$$

and therefore $(\delta+\epsilon)X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon) + X_i(\gamma, \delta-1, \epsilon) + X_i(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon-1)$ equals

$$\binom{\delta+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i+1-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i+1-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta.$$

The complete sum of five terms now reduces to

$$\binom{\delta+\epsilon}{\epsilon} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i+1-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \binom{i+1}{\gamma, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i+1-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta = X_{i+1}(\gamma, \delta, \epsilon),$$

and this completes the proof. \square

5. The universal nonassociative enveloping algebra

LEMMA 5.1. *The powers of $L(b)$ and $L(c)$ are*

$$L(b)^u = \sum_{\eta=0}^u \sum_{\theta=0}^{u-\eta} (-1)^{u-\eta-\theta} \binom{u}{\eta, \theta} S^{u-2\theta} M_b^\eta M_d^{u-\eta} D_c^{u-\eta},$$

$$L(c)^x = \sum_{\lambda=0}^x \sum_{\mu=0}^{x-\lambda} (-1)^{x-\lambda} \binom{x}{\lambda, \mu} S^{x-2\mu} M_c^\lambda M_d^{x-\lambda} D_b^{x-\lambda}.$$

PROOF. We apply the trinomial theorem to the formulas for $L(b)$ and $L(c)$ in Table 2, since the terms in each operator commute:

$$L(b)^u = \sum_{\eta=0}^u \sum_{\theta=0}^{u-\eta} \binom{u}{\eta, \theta} (SM_b)^\eta (S^{-1}M_d D_c)^\theta (-SM_d D_c)^{u-\eta-\theta},$$

$$L(c)^x = \sum_{\lambda=0}^x \sum_{\mu=0}^{x-\lambda} \binom{x}{\lambda, \mu} (SM_c)^\lambda (-S^{-1}M_d D_b)^\mu (-SM_d D_b)^{x-\lambda-\mu}.$$

These formulas simplify as required using Lemma 3.2. \square

LEMMA 5.2. *The operator monomial of Lemma 4.3 equals*

$$L(a)^s S^t L(b)^u D_b^v D_c^w L(c)^x M_d^y L(d)^z = \sum_{\eta=0}^u \sum_{\theta=0}^{u-\eta} \sum_{\lambda=0}^x \sum_{\mu=0}^{x-\lambda} (-1)^{u-\eta-\theta+x-\lambda} \times$$

$$\binom{u}{\eta, \theta} \binom{x}{\lambda, \mu} M_a^s S^{t+u-2\theta+x-2\mu-z} M_b^\eta D_b^{v+x-\lambda} D_c^{u-\eta+w} M_c^\lambda M_d^{u-\eta+x-\lambda+y+z}.$$

PROOF. Table 2 and Lemma 5.1 show that the operator monomial equals

$$\sum_{\eta=0}^u \sum_{\theta=0}^{u-\eta} \sum_{\lambda=0}^x \sum_{\mu=0}^{x-\lambda} M_a^s S^t (-1)^{u-\eta-\theta} \binom{u}{\eta, \theta} S^{u-2\theta} M_b^\eta M_d^{u-\eta} D_c^{u-\eta} D_b^v \times$$

$$D_c^w (-1)^{x-\lambda} \binom{x}{\lambda, \mu} S^{x-2\mu} M_c^\lambda M_d^{x-\lambda} D_b^{x-\lambda} M_d^y (S^{-1}M_d)^z,$$

which simplifies as required using Lemma 3.2. \square

LEMMA 5.3. *$L(a^i b^j c^k d^\ell)$ expands in terms of M_x, D_x and S to*

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} \sum_{\gamma=0}^{\alpha-\beta} \sum_{\delta=0}^{\alpha-\beta-\gamma} \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \sum_{\eta=0}^{\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon-\zeta} \sum_{\theta=0}^{\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon-\zeta-\eta} \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon-\zeta-\eta-\theta} \sum_{\mu=0}^{\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon-\zeta-\eta-\theta-\lambda} \times$$

$$(-1)^{i+j+k+\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\epsilon-\eta-\theta-\lambda} \times$$

$$(\alpha-\beta)^\zeta \alpha! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} (\delta+\epsilon)! \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} \binom{j}{\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \theta} \binom{k}{\alpha, \delta, \lambda, \mu} \times$$

$$M_a^\gamma S^{j+k-\ell-2\alpha-\beta-2\delta-2\epsilon-2\theta-2\mu} M_b^\eta D_b^{k-\alpha-\lambda} D_c^{j-\alpha-\eta} M_c^\lambda M_d^{j+k+\ell-\alpha-\eta-\lambda}.$$

PROOF. In Lemma 5.2 we set $s = \gamma$, $t = -\beta-\delta-\epsilon$, $u = j-\alpha-\epsilon$, $v = \delta$, $w = \epsilon$, $x = k-\alpha-\delta$, $y = \alpha+\delta+\epsilon$, $z = \ell$ and obtain

$$L(a)^\gamma S^{-\beta-\delta-\epsilon} L(b)^{j-\alpha-\epsilon} D_b^\delta D_c^\epsilon L(c)^{k-\alpha-\delta} M_d^{\alpha+\delta+\epsilon} L(d)^\ell =$$

$$\sum_{\eta=0}^{j-\alpha-\epsilon} \sum_{\theta=0}^{j-\alpha-\epsilon-\eta} \sum_{\lambda=0}^{k-\alpha-\delta} \sum_{\mu=0}^{k-\alpha-\delta-\lambda} (-1)^{j-\epsilon-\eta-\theta+k-\delta-\lambda} \binom{j-\alpha-\epsilon}{\eta, \theta} \binom{k-\alpha-\delta}{\lambda, \mu} \times \\ M_a^\gamma S^{j+k-\ell-2\alpha-\beta-2\delta-2\epsilon-2\theta-2\mu} M_b^\eta D_b^{k-\alpha-\lambda} D_c^{j-\alpha-\eta} M_c^\lambda M_d^{j+k+\ell-\alpha-\eta-\lambda}.$$

We now combine this with Lemma 4.4 and Lemma 4.6. \square

DEFINITION 5.4. The **differential coefficients** are

$$\begin{bmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1, \quad \begin{bmatrix} r \\ s \end{bmatrix} = r(r-1)\cdots(r-s+1), \text{ so that } D_x^s(x^r) = \begin{bmatrix} r \\ s \end{bmatrix} x^{r-s}.$$

In the next theorem we set $(\alpha-\beta)^\zeta = 1$ when $\alpha = \beta$ and $\zeta = 0$.

THEOREM 5.5. *The product $(a^i b^j c^k d^\ell)(a^m b^n c^p d^q)$ in $U(\mathbb{M})$ equals*

$$\sum_{\alpha=0}^{\min(j,k)} \sum_{\beta=0}^{\alpha} \sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\delta=0}^{i-\gamma} \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta} \sum_{\zeta=0}^{i-\gamma-\delta-\epsilon} \sum_{\eta=0}^{j-\alpha-\epsilon} \sum_{\theta=0}^{j-\alpha-\epsilon-\eta} \sum_{\lambda=0}^{k-\alpha-\delta} \sum_{\mu=0}^{k-\alpha-\delta-\lambda} \sum_{\nu=0}^m \\ (-1)^{i+j+k+\alpha-\beta-\gamma-\epsilon-\eta-\theta-\lambda} (\alpha-\beta)^\zeta \alpha! \binom{\alpha}{\beta} (\delta+\epsilon)! \omega^\nu \times \\ \binom{i}{\gamma, \zeta} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i-\gamma-\zeta \\ \delta+\epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} \binom{j}{\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \theta} \binom{k}{\alpha, \delta, \lambda, \mu} \binom{m}{\nu} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k-\alpha-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p+\lambda \\ j-\alpha-\eta \end{bmatrix} \times \\ a^{m+\gamma-\nu} b^{-k+n+\alpha+\eta+\lambda} c^{-j+p+\alpha+\eta+\lambda} d^{j+k+\ell+q-\alpha-\eta-\lambda},$$

where $\omega = j+k-\ell-2\alpha-\beta-2\delta-2\epsilon-2\theta-2\mu$.

PROOF. Apply the M_x, D_x, S operators in Lemma 5.3 to $a^m b^n c^p d^q$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} p+\lambda \\ j-\alpha-\eta \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n \\ k-\alpha-\lambda \end{bmatrix} a^\gamma (a+\omega)^m b^{-k+n+\alpha+\eta+\lambda} c^{-j+p+\alpha+\eta+\lambda} d^{j+k+\ell+q-\alpha-\eta-\lambda}.$$

Use this in Lemma 5.3 and expand $(a+\omega)^m$. \square

6. The universal alternative enveloping algebra

DEFINITION 6.1. The **alternator ideal** in a nonassociative algebra A is generated by the elements (x, x, y) and (y, x, x) for all $x, y \in A$.

DEFINITION 6.2. Let M be a Malcev algebra, $U(M)$ its universal enveloping algebra, and $I(M) \subseteq U(M)$ the alternator ideal. The **universal alternative enveloping algebra** of M is $A(M) = U(M)/I(M)$.

LEMMA 6.3. *We have the following nonzero alternators in $U(\mathbb{M})$:*

$$(a, bc, bc) = 2d^2, \quad (b, ac, ac) = cd, \quad (c, ab, ab) = -bd.$$

PROOF. Theorem 5.5 gives

$$(a(bc))(bc) = ab^2c^2 - 2abcd + 2d^2, \quad a((bc)(bc)) = ab^2c^2 - 2abcd,$$

which imply the first result. The other two are similar. \square

DEFINITION 6.4. Let $J \subseteq U(\mathbb{M})$ be the ideal generated by d^2, cd, bd . In $U(\mathbb{M})/J$ it suffices to consider two types of monomials, $a^i d$ and $a^i b^j c^k$, which we call type 1 and type 2 respectively. If m is one of these monomials, we write m when we mean $m + J$ in the next lemma.

LEMMA 6.5. In $U(\mathbb{M})/J$ we have

- (1) $(a^i d)(a^m d) = 0,$
- (2) $(a^i b^j c^k)(a^m d) = \delta_{j0} \delta_{k0} a^{i+m} d,$
- (3) $(a^i d)(a^m b^n c^p) = \delta_{n0} \delta_{p0} a^i (a-1)^m d,$
- (4) $(a^i b^j c^k)(a^m b^n c^p) = a^i (a+j+k)^m b^{j+n} c^{k+p} + \delta_{j+n,1} \delta_{k+p,1} T_{jk}^{im},$

where

$$T_{jk}^{im} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } (j, k) = (0, 0), \\ (a-1)^{i+m} d - a^i (a+1)^m d & \text{if } (j, k) = (1, 0), \\ -(a-1)^{i+m} d - a^i (a+1)^m d & \text{if } (j, k) = (0, 1), \\ a^i (a-1)^m d - a^i (a+2)^m d & \text{if } (j, k) = (1, 1). \end{cases}$$

PROOF. We only need the terms in Theorem 5.5 in which the d -exponent is 0, or the d -exponent is 1 and the b - and c -exponents are 0.

For equation (1), we have $j = k = n = p = 0$, $\ell = q = 1$; hence $\min(j, k) = 0$, so $\alpha = 0$. The sums on η and λ are empty unless $\delta = 0$ and $\epsilon = 0$; hence $\eta = \lambda = 0$. Now each term in Theorem 5.5 has d -exponent $j+k+\ell+q-\alpha-\eta-\lambda = 2$; but $d^2 = 0$.

For equation (2), we have $\ell = n = p = 0$, $q = 1$. The d -exponent is $j+k+1-\alpha-\eta-\lambda$. This is 0 if and only if $\alpha+\eta+\lambda = j+k+1$; since $\alpha+\eta \leq j$ and $\lambda \leq k$ there are no solutions. The d -exponent is 1 if and only if $\alpha+\eta+\lambda = j+k$. Since $\eta \leq j$, $\alpha+\eta \leq j$, $\lambda \leq k$, $\alpha+\lambda \leq k$, the solution has $\eta = j$, $\lambda = k$. Therefore $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, and the sums on η , λ are empty unless $\delta = 0$, $\epsilon = 0$ so we get $\theta = \mu = 0$. We need $\zeta = 0$ to make the power of $\alpha-\beta$ nonzero. But $\zeta = i-\gamma$ since $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \delta_{r0}$, and so $\gamma = i$. The sum collapses to

$$\sum_{\nu=0}^m (j+k)^\nu \binom{m}{\nu} a^{i+m-\nu} b^j c^k d = a^i (a+j+k)^m b^j c^k d.$$

Since $bd = cd = 0$, this is 0 unless $j = k = 0$.

For equation (3), we have $j = k = q = 0$, $\ell = 1$; hence $\min(j, k) = 0$, so $\alpha = \beta = 0$. The power of $\alpha-\beta$ is zero unless $\zeta = 0$. Since $j = \alpha = 0$, the sum on η is empty unless $\epsilon = 0$, so $\eta = \theta = 0$. Since $k = \alpha = 0$, the sum on λ is empty unless $\delta = 0$, so $\lambda = \mu = 0$. We are left with

$$\sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\nu=0}^m (-1)^{i-\gamma} (-1)^\nu \binom{i}{\gamma} \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} i-\gamma \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \binom{m}{\nu} a^{m+\gamma-\nu} b^n c^p d.$$

The Stirling number is 0 unless $\gamma = i$, so we get

$$\delta_{n0} \delta_{p0} \sum_{\nu=0}^m (-1)^\nu \binom{m}{\nu} a^{i+m-\nu} d = \delta_{n0} \delta_{p0} a^i (a-1)^m d,$$

since the monomial vanishes unless $n = p = 0$.

For equation (4), we have $\ell = q = 0$; the d -exponent is $j+k-\alpha-\eta-\lambda$. This is 0 if and only if $\alpha+\eta+\lambda = j+k$. As before $\eta = j$, $\lambda = k$; hence $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 0$, and so $\delta = 0$, $\epsilon = 0$, $\theta = 0$, $\mu = 0$ and $\zeta = 0$. But $\zeta = i-\gamma$ since $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} r \\ 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} = \delta_{r0}$, and so $\gamma = i$. The sum collapses to

$$\sum_{\nu=0}^m (j+k)^\nu \binom{m}{\nu} a^{i+m-\nu} b^{j+n} c^{k+p} = a^i (a+j+k)^m b^{j+n} c^{k+p}.$$

If the d -exponent is 1, the b - and c -exponents are 0:

$$-k+n+\alpha+\eta+\lambda = 0, \quad -j+p+\alpha+\eta+\lambda = 0, \quad j+k-\alpha-\eta-\lambda = 1.$$

Adding the first and third (resp. second and third) gives $j+n = 1$ (resp. $k+p = 1$), so we have four cases: $(a^i)(a^m bc)$, $(a^i b)(a^m c)$, $(a^i c)(a^m b)$, $(a^i bc)(a^m)$.

Case 1: $jknp = 0011$. We have $(a^i)(a^m bc) = a^{i+m}bc$, so there is no term with d -exponent 1.

Case 2: $jknp = 1001$. We have $\alpha = \beta = 0$ and hence $\zeta = 0$. The λ -sum is empty unless $\delta = 0$, and then $\lambda = \mu = 0$. The η -sum is empty unless $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$, so we have four subcases: $(\epsilon, \eta, \theta) = (0, 0, 0)$, $(0, 0, 1)$, $(0, 1, 0)$, $(1, 0, 0)$; the last case occurs only when $\gamma < i$. For $(0, 0, 0)$ the exponent of -1 is $i+1-\gamma$; otherwise it is $i-\gamma$. For $(0, 0, 0)$, $(0, 1, 0)$ the factor ω^ν is 1; otherwise it is $(-1)^\nu$. If $\gamma < i$ then the Stirling number is $\delta_{\epsilon 1}$ (so $\eta = \theta = 0$); otherwise it is $\delta_{\epsilon 0}$. The monomial for $(0, 1, 0)$ when $\gamma = i$ has d -exponent 0, contradicting our assumption, so this term does not appear. The sum collapses to

$$\sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\nu=0}^m (-1)^{i-\gamma} (-1)^\nu \binom{i}{\gamma} \binom{m}{\nu} a^{\gamma+m-\nu} d - \sum_{\nu=0}^m \binom{m}{\nu} a^{i+m-\nu} d,$$

which gives the result.

Case 3: $jknp = 0110$. Similar to Case 2.

Case 4: $jknp = 1100$. We have $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}$. There are three cases: $(\alpha, \beta) = (0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$. The d -exponent is $2-\alpha-\eta-\lambda$; by assumption this is 1, so $\alpha+\eta+\lambda = 1$. For $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 1)$ we must have $\delta = 0$ and then $\lambda = \mu = 0$; likewise $\epsilon = 0$ and then $\eta = \theta = 0$. Furthermore $\zeta = 0$ and $\gamma = i$. The sum collapses to

$$\sum_{\nu=0}^m (-1)^\nu \binom{m}{\nu} a^{i+m-\nu} d = a^i (a-1)^m d.$$

For $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 0)$ the sum collapses to

$$- \sum_{\gamma=0}^i (-1)^{i-\gamma} \binom{i}{\gamma} a^{\gamma+m} d = -(a-1)^i a^m d.$$

For $(\alpha, \beta) = (0, 0)$ the sum collapses to

$$\sum_{\gamma=0}^i \sum_{\epsilon=0}^{i-\gamma} \sum_{\theta=0}^{1-\epsilon} \sum_{\nu=0}^m (-1)^{i-\gamma-\epsilon-\theta-1} (2-2\epsilon-2\theta)^\nu \binom{i}{\gamma} \left\{ \begin{matrix} i-\gamma \\ \epsilon \end{matrix} \right\} \binom{m}{\nu} a^{\gamma-\nu+m} d.$$

The sum on θ gives $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. If $\gamma < i$ then $\epsilon = 1$; hence $\theta = 0$ and $\nu = 0$. If $\gamma = i$ then $\epsilon = 0$. We separate the last term of the γ -sum:

$$\sum_{\gamma=0}^{i-1} (-1)^{i-\gamma} \binom{i}{\gamma} a^{\gamma+m} d + \left[\sum_{\theta=0}^1 \sum_{\nu=0}^m (-1)^{-\theta-1} (2-2\theta)^\nu \binom{m}{\nu} a^{i-\nu+m} d \right].$$

The first term cancels with the result for $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 0)$. \square

The following theorem was first established by Shestakov using different methods; a similar result appears in [8, Example 1].

THEOREM 6.6. *The universal alternative enveloping algebra $A(\mathbb{M})$ is isomorphic to the algebra with basis $\{a^i d, a^i b^j c^k \mid i, j, k \geq 0\}$ and structure constants of Lemma 6.5.*

PROOF. Once we show that $U(\mathbb{M})/J$ is alternative, it follows that J equals the alternator ideal $I(M)$ and hence that $U(\mathbb{M})/J$ is isomorphic to $A(\mathbb{M})$. We prove alternativity by showing that the associator alternates. Since the associator is multilinear, it suffices to consider monomials. We use Lemma 6.5 repeatedly. Since the product of a monomial of type 1 with any monomial is a linear combination of monomials of type 1, every associator with two monomials of type 1 vanishes. We next consider one monomial of type 1 and two of type 2. Since the T -term in Equation (4) contains only monomials of type 1, $(a^i d, a^m b^n c^p, a^r b^s c^t)$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} & [\delta_{n0}\delta_{p0}a^i(a-1)^m d] (a^r b^s c^t) - (a^i d) [a^m(a+n+p)^r b^{n+s} c^{p+t} + T_{**}^{**}] = \\ & \delta_{n0}\delta_{p0}\delta_{s0}\delta_{t0}a^i(a-1)^{m+r} d - \delta_{n+s,0}\delta_{p+t,0}a^i(a-1)^m(a-1+n+p)^r d = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly $(a^i b^j c^k, a^m d, a^r b^s c^t) = (a^i b^j c^k, a^m b^n c^p, a^r d) = 0$. We finally consider three monomials of type 2: $(a^i b^j c^k, a^m b^n c^p, a^r b^s c^t)$ equals

$$\begin{aligned} & [a^i(a+j+k)^m b^{j+n} c^{k+p} + \delta_{j+n,1}\delta_{k+p,1}T_{jk}^{im}] (a^r b^s c^t) \\ & - (a^i b^j c^k) [a^m(a+n+p)^r b^{n+s} c^{p+t} + \delta_{n+s,1}\delta_{p+t,1}T_{np}^{mr}]. \end{aligned}$$

We write this as $A - B + C - D$ where

$$\begin{aligned} A &= [a^i(a+j+k)^m b^{j+n} c^{k+p}] (a^r b^s c^t), \\ B &= (a^i b^j c^k) [a^m(a+n+p)^r b^{n+s} c^{p+t}], \\ C &= \delta_{j+n,1}\delta_{k+p,1}T_{jk}^{im} (a^r b^s c^t), \quad D = \delta_{n+s,1}\delta_{p+t,1}(a^i b^j c^k)T_{np}^{mr}. \end{aligned}$$

Expanding $(a+j+k)^m$ and $(a+n+p)^r$ we see that $A - B$ equals

$$\delta_{j+n+s,1}\delta_{k+p+t,1} \left[\sum_{\nu=0}^m \binom{m}{\nu} (j+k)^\nu T_{j+n,k+p}^{i+m-\nu,r} - \sum_{\xi=0}^r \binom{r}{\xi} (n+p)^\xi T_{jk}^{i,m+r-\xi} \right].$$

For $jknpst = 110000$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} A - B &= \sum_{\nu=0}^m \binom{m}{\nu} 2^\nu T_{11}^{i+m-\nu,r} - T_{11}^{i,m+r} \\ &= a^i(a+2)^m(a-1)^r d - a^i(a+2)^{m+r} d - a^i(a-1)^{m+r} d + a^i(a+2)^{m+r} d \\ &= a^i(a-1)^r(a+2)^m d - a^i(a-1)^{m+r} d. \end{aligned}$$

Similar calculations give

$$\begin{aligned} jknpst = 100100: & \quad A - B = a^i(a-1)^r(a+1)^m d - a^r(a-1)^{i+m} d, \\ jknpst = 100001: & \quad A - B = a^m(a-1)^{i+r} d - (a-1)^{i+m+r} d, \\ jknpst = 011000: & \quad A - B = a^i(a-1)^r(a+1)^m d + (a-1)^{i+m} a^r d, \\ jknpst = 001100: & \quad A - B = a^{i+m}(a-1)^r d - a^{i+m}(a+2)^r d, \\ jknpst = 001001: & \quad A - B = (a-1)^{i+m+r} d - a^{i+m}(a+1)^r d, \\ jknpst = 010010: & \quad A - B = -a^m(a-1)^{i+r} d + (a-1)^{i+m+r} d, \\ jknpst = 000110: & \quad A - B = -(a-1)^{i+m+r} d - a^{i+m}(a+1)^r d, \\ jknpst = 000011: & \quad A - B = 0. \end{aligned}$$

For C and D we obtain

$$jknp = 1100: \quad C = \delta_{s0}\delta_{t0}a^i(a-1)^{m+r} d - \delta_{s0}\delta_{t0}a^i(a-1)^r(a+2)^m d,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
jknps = 1001: & \quad C = \delta_{s0}\delta_{t0}(a-1)^{i+m+r}d - \delta_{s0}\delta_{t0}a^i(a-1)^r(a+1)^m d, \\
jknps = 0110: & \quad C = -\delta_{s0}\delta_{t0}(a-1)^{i+m+r}d - \delta_{s0}\delta_{t0}a^i(a-1)^r(a+1)^m d, \\
jknps = 0011: & \quad C = 0, \\
npst = 1100: & \quad D = \delta_{j0}\delta_{k0}a^{i+m}(a-1)^r d - \delta_{j0}\delta_{k0}a^{i+m}(a+2)^r d, \\
npst = 1001: & \quad D = \delta_{j0}\delta_{k0}a^i(a-1)^{m+r}d - \delta_{j0}\delta_{k0}a^{i+m}(a+1)^r d, \\
npst = 0110: & \quad D = -\delta_{j0}\delta_{k0}a^i(a-1)^{m+r}d - \delta_{j0}\delta_{k0}a^{i+m}(a+1)^r d, \\
npst = 0011: & \quad D = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

We combine these results to get $A - B + C - D$:

$$\begin{aligned}
jknpst = 110000: & \quad (a^i b c, a^m, a^r) = 0, \\
jknpst = 100100: & \quad (a^i b, a^m c, a^r) = (a-1)^{i+m+r}d - a^r(a-1)^{i+m}d, \\
jknpst = 100001: & \quad (a^i b, a^m, a^r c) = a^m(a-1)^{i+r}d - (a-1)^{i+m+r}d, \\
jknpst = 011000: & \quad (a^i c, a^m b, a^r) = -(a-1)^{i+m+r}d + (a-1)^{i+m}a^r d, \\
jknpst = 001100: & \quad (a^i, a^m b c, a^r) = 0, \\
jknpst = 001001: & \quad (a^i, a^m b, a^r c) = (a-1)^{i+m+r}d - a^i(a-1)^{m+r}d, \\
jknpst = 010010: & \quad (a^i c, a^m, a^r b) = -a^m(a-1)^{i+r}d + (a-1)^{i+m+r}d, \\
jknpst = 000110: & \quad (a^i, a^m c, a^r b) = -(a-1)^{i+m+r}d + a^i(a-1)^{m+r}d, \\
jknpst = 000011: & \quad (a^i, a^m, a^r b c) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

The alternativity property is now clear. \square

7. Conclusion

Since the alternator ideal $I(\mathbb{M})$ contains no elements of degree 1, the natural mapping from \mathbb{M} to $A(\mathbb{M})$ is injective, and hence \mathbb{M} is special. This also follows directly from the isomorphism $\mathbb{M} \cong \mathbb{A}^-$ where \mathbb{A} is the algebra in Table 3. For any $x, y, z \in \mathbb{A}$ we write $x = (x_1, \dots, x_4)$ etc. and calculate the associator to prove that \mathbb{A} is alternative:

$$(xy)z - x(yz) = \left[0, 0, 0, -\det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ z_1 & z_2 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} \right].$$

This is analogous to the construction of the split simple Lie algebra $sl_2(\mathbb{F})$ as a subalgebra (the trace-zero matrices) of the commutator algebra of the associative algebra $M_2(\mathbb{F})$ of 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F} .

TABLE 3. The 4-dimensional alternative algebra \mathbb{A}

\cdot	a	b	c	d
a	a	0	0	d
b	b	0	d	0
c	c	$-d$	0	0
d	0	0	0	0

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