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## KVADRATI BIR O'LCHAMLI FILIFORM LEYBNITS ALGEBRALARINING UZUNLIKLARI

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### **Annotation:**

Ushbu ishlanma nilpotent Leibniz algebralari, ularning uzunliklarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Asosiy e'tibor to'rt o'lchamli filiform Leibniz algebralaring tasnifiga qaratilgan. Graduirovka usuli yordamida algebralarning xususiyatlari va tuzilishini chuqurroq o'rganish imkoniyatlari ko'rsatiladi. Shuningdek, R21 algebrasining maksimal uzunligi aniqlanadi. Ushbu ish algebralarni nazariyasi va matematik strukturalarni o'rganish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Leybnits algebrasi, Graduirovka algebra, Algebra uzunligi

Nilpotent algebralarni o'rganishda graduirovka algebra muhum ahamiyat kasb etadi. Graduirovkalarning ichida eng ko'p qo'llaniladigani bu Z-graduirovka hisoblanib, ushbu graduirovka algebraning xususiyatlarini batafsilroq o'rganish imkonini beradi. Li algebralaring graduirovkalariga bag'ishlangan bir qator ishlardan chop qilingan bo'lib, xususan [2], [3] ishlarda maksimal uzunlikdagi graduirovkaga ega bo'lgan algebralarni o'rganilgan.

B.A. Omirov esa [4] ishda maksimal uzunlikka ega bo'lgan barcha filiform Leibniz algebralaring tasnifini olgan.

Ushbu ish ham nilpotent Leibniz algebralaring uzunliklarini o'rganishga bag'ishlangan bo'lib, unda barcha to'rt o'lchamli filiform Leybnits algebralaring uzunliklari aniqlangan.

1- Ta'rif. F maydon ustida aniqlangan L algebra uchun quiyagi ayniyatlar bajarilsa, u holda u Li algebrasi deyiladi.

$$[x, x] = 0,$$



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$$[[x,y], z] + [[y,z], x] + [[z,x], y] = 0$$

2- Ta'rif. F maydon ustida aniqlangan L algebraning ixtiyoriy x,y,z elementlari uchun quyidagi Leybnits ayniyati bajarilsaa, L algebra Leybnits algebrasi deyiladi.  
 $[x, [y, z]] = [[x, y], z] - [[x, z], y].$

Ushbu quyisi markaziy qatorni aniqlaymiz

$$L_1 = L, \quad L_{k+1} = [L_k, L_1], \quad k \geq 1.$$

3- Ta'rif. Agar biror  $k \in N$  soni uchun  $L_k = 0$  shart bajarilsa, u holda L Leybnits algebrasi nilpotent deyiladi.

Agar L Leybnits algebrasi uchun  $\dim L_i = n - i$ ,  $r \leq i \leq n$  shart o'rini bo'lsa, u holda u filiform Leybnits algebrasi deyiladi.

Leybnits algebrasi bo'lsin, ya'ni  $L = \bigoplus_{i \in Z} V_i$ , bu yerda ixtiyoriy  $i, j \in Z$  uchun  $[V_i, V_j] \subseteq V_{i+j}$  bo'ladi. Agar  $L = V_k \bigoplus V_{k+1} \bigoplus \dots \bigoplus V_{k+m}$  da barcha  $i$  ( $1 \leq i \leq m$ ) uchun  $V_{k+i} = 0$  Aytaylik, L chekli sondagi noldan farqli fazolardan tashkil topgan Z - graduirlangan

bo'lsa, L nilpotent Leybnits algebrasi bog'liqli graduirovkaga ega deyiladi.

Bog'liqli graduirovka uchun  $\text{len}(\bigoplus L) = m + 1$  soni graduirovkaning uzunligi deyiladi.

$l(L) = \max \{\text{len}(\bigoplus L) \mid L = V_k \bigoplus V_{k+1} \bigoplus \dots \bigoplus V_{k+m}\}$

soniga L Leybnits algebrasining uzunligi deb ataladi.

Quyidagi teoremada barcha to'rt o'lchamli filiform Leibnits algebralaringning tasnifi berilgan

1- Teorema. [1]. Kvadrati bir o'lchamli bo'lgan ixtiyoriy to'rt o'lchamli kompleks filiform Leybnits algebrasi quyidagi algebraga izomorf boladi.

$$R21 : [e_1, e_2] = e_4, [e_2, e_1] = -e_4, [e_3, e_3] = e_4$$

Ushbu teoremada R21 to'rt o'lchamli filiform Leybnits algebrasining uzunligi aniqlangan

2- Teorema. R21 algebrasining uzunligi  $l(R21) = 2$  ga teng.



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