

一类量子环面李代数的自同构群

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摘要 $\tilde{A} = \mathbb{C}_q[x_1^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$ 为复数域上的非交换环面结合代数, $A = \tilde{A} \setminus \mathbb{C}$, $\text{Der } \tilde{A}$ 为 \tilde{A} 的导子李代数. 本文研究李代数 $L_q = \text{Der } \tilde{A} \oplus A$ 的自同构群 $\text{Aut } L_q$.

关键词 李代数; 量子环面; 自同构群

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Automorphism Group for a Class of Lie Algebras over Quantum Torus

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Abstract Let $\tilde{A} = \mathbb{C}_q[x_1^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$ be the non-commutative torus over the complex field, and $A = \tilde{A} \setminus \mathbb{C}$, $\text{Der } \tilde{A}$ be the Lie algebra of Derivations over \tilde{A} . In this paper we study the automorphism group $\text{Aut } L_q$ for the Lie algebra $L_q = \text{Der } \tilde{A} + A$.

Keywords Lie algebra; quantum torus; automorphism group

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1 引言及定理

设 $q \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $\mathbb{C}_q = \mathbb{C}_q[x_1^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$ 为量子环面. 记 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_q)$ 为 \mathbb{C}_q 上的斜导子李代数^[1]. 记 L'_q 为李代数 $\mathbb{C}_q \oplus \mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_q)$ 的导出子代数, $L_q = L'_q + \mathbb{C}d_1 + \mathbb{C}d_2$, 其中 d_1, d_2 为 \mathbb{Z}^2 -分次李代数 L'_q 的两个度导子. 当 $q = 1$ 时, $\mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_1)$ 有时被称为 Virasoro-like 代数. 文 [2] 得到了 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_1) + \mathbb{C}d_1 + \mathbb{C}d_2$ 的自同构群为 $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*)$. 文 [3] 得到了李代数 L'_1 的自同构群为 $(GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*)) \times \mathbb{C}_\infty^2$, 其中 \mathbb{C}_∞^2 是 L'_1 中幂零元生成的自同构子群. 而当 $q \neq 1$ 为 p 次本原单位根时, 文 [4] 给出了李代数 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_{q_1})$ 与 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_{q_2})$ 同构的充分必要条件, 并由此得到了 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_q)$ 的自同构群为 $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*)$. 当 $q \neq 0$ 为非单位根, 亦对任意自然数 $n, q^n \neq 1$ 时, 李代数 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_q)$ 为单李代数, 有时被称为 Virasoro-like 代数的 q 类似^[5]. 文 [6] 得到了李代数 $\mathcal{D}_{\text{skew}}(\mathbb{C}_q) + \mathbb{C}d_1 + \mathbb{C}d_2$ 的自同构群为 $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*)$. 本文研究当 q 为非单位根时李代数 L_q 的自同构群. 具体地说, 若记 $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}\mathbf{e}_1 \oplus \mathbb{Z}\mathbf{e}_2$, $\Gamma^* = \Gamma \setminus \{0\}$, 其中 $\mathbf{e}_1 = (1, 0)$, $\mathbf{e}_2 = (0, 1)$. 对 $\mathbf{m} = (m_1, m_2) = m_1\mathbf{e}_1 + m_2\mathbf{e}_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^2$, 记 $x^{\mathbf{m}} = x_1^{m_1}x_2^{m_2} \in \mathbb{C}_q[x_1^{\pm 1}, x_2^{\pm 1}]$, 则李代数

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L_q 可看成由元素 $E(\mathbf{m}), x^{\mathbf{m}}$ 及 $d_1, d_2, \mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$ 张成的线性空间, 其李运算由如下反对称关系给定

$$\begin{aligned} [E(\mathbf{m}), E(\mathbf{n})] &= g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})E(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n}), \quad [E(\mathbf{m}), x^{\mathbf{n}}] = g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})x^{\mathbf{m}+\mathbf{n}} = [x^{\mathbf{m}}, x^{\mathbf{n}}], \\ [d_i, E(\mathbf{m})] &= m_i E(\mathbf{m}), \quad [d_i, x^{\mathbf{m}}] = m_i x^{\mathbf{m}}, \quad [d_1, d_2] = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 $\mathbf{m} = (m_1, m_2), \mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2) \in \Gamma^*, g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) = q^{m_2 n_1} - q^{m_1 n_2}, i = 1, 2$.

下面叙述本文的主要结果.

定理 设 $q \in \mathbb{C}^*$ 为非单位根, 则李代数 $L_q = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{E(\mathbf{m}), x^{\mathbf{m}}, d_1, d_2 \mid \mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*\}$ 的自同构群为 $\text{Aut } L_q \cong GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \times_{\theta_2} (\mathbb{C}^{*4} \times_{\theta_1} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.

关于量子环面 \mathbb{C}_q 及其导子代数的研究近来受到人们较广泛的关注. 这主要源于量子环面 \mathbb{C}_q 作为扩张仿射李代数^[7]的坐标代数, 它在扩张仿射李代数的结构与表示理论研究中起着重要作用. 关于量子环面 \mathbb{C}_q 及其导子代数的单性、导子结构、中心扩张及表示理论可参阅文献[8–20].

2 自同构群

记 $\text{Aut } L_q$ 为李代数 L_q 的自同构群, A, B 为李代数 L_q 的两个子空间, 其中

$$A = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{x^{\mathbf{m}} \mid \mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*\}, \quad B = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{E(\mathbf{m}) \mid \mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*\}.$$

另外记 $L_q(0, 0) = \mathbb{C}d_1 \oplus \mathbb{C}d_2$. 则 $L_q = A + B + L_q(0, 0)$, 其中 A, B 为李代数 L_q 的李子代数, 并且李代数 L_q 有如下的 \mathbb{Z}^2 -分次: $L_q = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma} (L_q)_{\mathbf{m}}$, 其中分次空间为

$$(L_q)_{\mathbf{m}} = \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}E(\mathbf{m}) + \mathbb{C}x^{\mathbf{m}}, & \mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*, \\ \mathbb{C}d_1 + \mathbb{C}d_2, & \mathbf{m} = 0. \end{cases}$$

设 $\pi_B : L_q \rightarrow B$ 为自然投射, 注意到映射 π_B 不是李代数同态. 为了后面论证的方便, 我们约定所有形为 $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq l} \delta_i E(\mathbf{m}_i)$ 和 $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_i x^{\mathbf{m}_i}$ 的求和表达式都已按字典序从小到大排列, 即在 Γ^* 上规定: $\mathbf{m} < \mathbf{n}$ 当且仅当 $m_1 < n_1$, 或 $m_1 = n_1$ 且 $m_2 < n_2$. 另外再引入一个子空间

$$D = \text{span}_{\mathbb{C}}\{E(\mathbf{m}) - x^{\mathbf{m}} \mid \mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*\}.$$

显然 D 和 A 为李代数 L_q 的两个理想.

引理 2.1 若 $0 \neq I \subset A \oplus B$ 为 L_q 的理想, 则 $I = A$ 或 $I = D$ 或 $I = A \oplus B$.

证明 由于 A, B 都为单李代数 (见文[6]), 则当理想 $I \subset A$ 且 $I \neq 0$ 时, 显然 $I = A$. 另外若 $I \not\subset A$, 分两种情形来讨论.

情形 1 若在理想 I 中存在一个元素 f , 使得对某个元素 $x^{\mathbf{m}} \in A$ 有 $0 \neq [f, x^{\mathbf{m}}] \in A$ 成立, 则由 A 为单理想得 $A \subset I$, 所以存在 $0 \neq \sum_i \delta_i E(\mathbf{m}_i) \in I$, 其中 $\delta_i \in \mathbb{C}^*$. 又因为 B 为单李代数得 $B \subset I$, 进而 $A \oplus B \subset I$, 所以 $I = A \oplus B$.

情形 2 若对所有的 $f \in I$ 及 $x^{\mathbf{m}} \in A$, 都有 $[f, x^{\mathbf{m}}] = 0$. 任取 $0 \neq f \in I$, 可设

$$f = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_i E(\mathbf{m}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \mu_j x^{\mathbf{n}_j},$$

其中 $t, t' \geq 1$ 且所有系数 δ_i 和 μ_j 都不为 0, 则由 $[f, x^{1,0}] = 0$ 及 $[f, x^{0,1}] = 0$ 可得 $t = t'$, $\mathbf{m}_i = \mathbf{n}_i, i = 1, \dots, t$, 且 $(\delta_i + \mu_i)g(\mathbf{m}_i, \mathbf{e}_1) = 0, (\delta_i + \mu_i)g(\mathbf{m}_i, \mathbf{e}_2) = 0$. 但是由 $\mathbf{m}_i \in \Gamma^*$ 知 $g(\mathbf{m}_i, \mathbf{e}_1) = 0$ 与 $g(\mathbf{m}_i, \mathbf{e}_2) = 0$ 不能同时成立, 故 $(\delta_i + \mu_i) = 0, i = 1, \dots, t$, 所以 $f \in D$. 因而 $I = D$. 证毕.

注 1 在文 [3] 所研究的李代数 $A \oplus B$ 中只含有一个非平凡理想 A , 但在本文所讨论的李代数 $A \oplus B$ 含有两个非平凡的理想 A 和 D . 正是由于这一差异, 本文的证明思路不同于文 [3] 中所使用的手法.

引理 2.2 若 $\varphi \in \text{Aut } L_q$, 则 $\varphi(A) = A$ 且 $\varphi(D) = D$ 或 $\varphi(A) = D$ 且 $\varphi(D) = A$, $\varphi(B) \subset A \oplus B$, 且对于任意的 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, $\pi_B \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) \cap B \neq \{0\}$.

证明 对于任意的 $\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} \in \Gamma^*$ 且 $\mathbf{n} \neq k\mathbf{m}$, 由

$$[\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}-\mathbf{n}}), \varphi(x^{\mathbf{n}})] = g(\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{n})\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}})$$

及

$$[\varphi(E(\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{n})), \varphi(E(\mathbf{n}))] = g(\mathbf{m} - \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{n})\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})),$$

且 $[L_q, L_q] = A \oplus B$, 得到 $\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}})$ 及 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m}))$ 不含 $L_q(0, 0)$ 中的元素项. 因此 $\varphi(A \oplus B) \subset A \oplus B$. 因为 φ 为 L_q 的自同构, 且 A 和 $A \oplus B$ 是 L_q 的非平凡的理想, 所以 $\varphi(A)$ 和 $\varphi(A \oplus B)$ 为两个包含于 $A \oplus B$ 的 L_q 的非平凡的理想. 由引理 2.1, A, D 和 $A \oplus B$ 为仅有的包含于 $A \oplus B$ 的非平凡的理想, 所以 $\varphi(A) = A$ 或 D , $\varphi(A \oplus B) = A \oplus B$. 且当 $\varphi(A) = A$ 时, $\varphi(D) = D$; 当 $\varphi(A) = D$ 时 $\varphi(D) = A$. 接下来分两种情形证明本引理的最后一部分. 为此反设有 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 使得 $\pi_B \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) \cap B = \{0\}$, 亦有 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} a_i x^{\mathbf{m}_i}$, 我们将推出矛盾.

情形 1 当 $\varphi(A) = A$ 且 $\varphi(D) = D$ 时, 则有 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m}) - x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in A \cap D = 0$, 这与 ϕ 为同构映射矛盾.

情形 2 当 $\varphi(A) = D$ 时, 存在 $x^{\mathbf{n}} \in A$ 且 $\mathbf{n} \neq k\mathbf{m}$, 有

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{n}}) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} b_j (E(\mathbf{n}_j) - x^{\mathbf{n}_j}).$$

但一方面 $\varphi([E(\mathbf{m}), x^{\mathbf{n}}]) = g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}+\mathbf{n}}) \neq 0$, 而另一方面

$$[\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})), \varphi(x^{\mathbf{n}})] = \left[\sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} a_i x^{\mathbf{m}_i}, \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} b_j (E(\mathbf{n}_j) - x^{\mathbf{n}_j}) \right] = 0.$$

因而矛盾. 证毕.

引理 2.3 若 $\varphi \in \text{Aut } L_q$, 则 $\varphi(L_q(0, 0)) = L_q(0, 0)$.

证明 设

$$\varphi(d_i) = \alpha_i d_1 + \beta_i d_2 + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \lambda_{\mathbf{r}_i} E(\mathbf{r}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j} x^{\mathbf{s}_j}, \quad (2.1)$$

其中 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_i} \neq 0$, $\lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j} \neq 0$ 为常数, 则显然有 $\mathbf{r}_1 < (0, 0)$ 或 $\mathbf{r}_t > (0, 0)$. 而当 $\mathbf{r}_1 < (0, 0)$ 时, 分两种情形来证明本引理:

情形 1 当 $\varphi(A) = A$ 时, 由引理 2.2 可以选取 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 使得

$$\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = \sum_{1 \leq i' \leq l} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} E(\mathbf{m}_{i'}) + \sum_{1 \leq j' \leq l'} \delta'_{\mathbf{n}_{j'}} x^{\mathbf{n}_{j'}},$$

其中 $\delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} \neq 0$, $i' = 1, \dots, l$, 且存在 $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq s \leq l$, 有 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_{i'}) = 0$, $1 \leq i' < s$, $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) \neq 0$. 由 $[d_i, E(\mathbf{m})] = m_i E(\mathbf{m})$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\alpha_i d_1 + \beta_i d_2 + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \lambda_{\mathbf{r}_i} E(\mathbf{r}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j} x^{\mathbf{s}_j}, \sum_{1 \leq i' \leq l} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} E(\mathbf{m}_{i'}) + \sum_{1 \leq j' \leq l'} \delta'_{\mathbf{n}_{j'}} x^{\mathbf{n}_{j'}} \right] \\ &= m_i \left(\sum_{1 \leq i' \leq l} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} E(\mathbf{m}_{i'}) + \sum_{1 \leq j' \leq l'} \delta'_{\mathbf{n}_{j'}} x^{\mathbf{n}_{j'}} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

当 $s = 1$ 时, 即 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_1) \neq 0$, 则 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_1} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_1} g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_1) E(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_1) \neq 0$, 且 $\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_1 < \mathbf{m}_1$. 这就隐含着 (2.2) 的左边含有单项式 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_1} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_1} g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_1) E(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_1)$, 而 (2.2) 的右边不含此单项式, 矛盾.

当 $s > 1$ 时, 即 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) \neq 0$, 有 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_1} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_s} g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) E(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_s) \neq 0$ 且 $\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_s < \mathbf{m}_s$. 由 (2.2) 式得知存在 $i' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq i' < s$, 使得 $\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_s = \mathbf{m}_{i'}$, 由 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_{i'}) = 0$ 得 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) = 0$, 矛盾.

情形 2 当 $\varphi(A) = D$ 时, 可以选取 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 使得

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \sum_{1 \leq i' \leq l} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} (E(\mathbf{m}_{i'}) - x^{\mathbf{m}_{i'}}),$$

其中 $\delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} \neq 0$, $i' = 1, \dots, l$, 且存在 $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq s \leq l$, 使 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_{i'}) = 0$, $1 \leq i' < s$, $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) \neq 0$. 由 $[d_i, x^{\mathbf{m}}] = m_i x^{\mathbf{m}}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\alpha_i d_1 + \beta_i d_2 + \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \lambda_{\mathbf{r}_i} E(\mathbf{r}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j} x^{\mathbf{s}_j}, \sum_{1 \leq i' \leq l} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} (E(\mathbf{m}_{i'}) - x^{\mathbf{m}_{i'}}) \right] \\ &= m_i \left(\sum_{1 \leq i' \leq l} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} (E(\mathbf{m}_{i'}) - x^{\mathbf{m}_{i'}}) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

当 $s = 1$ 时, 即 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_1) \neq 0$, 则 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_1} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_1} g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_1) E(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_1) \neq 0$ 且 $\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_1 < \mathbf{m}_1$. 这就隐含着 (2.3) 的左边含有单项式 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_1} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_1} g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_1) E(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_1)$, 而 (2.3) 的右边不含此单项式, 产生矛盾.

当 $s > 1$ 时, 即 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) \neq 0$, 有 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_1} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_s} g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) E(\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_s) \neq 0$ 且 $\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_s < \mathbf{m}_s$. 由 (2.3) 式得存在 $i' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq i' < s$, 且 $\mathbf{r}_1 + \mathbf{m}_s = \mathbf{m}_{i'}$, 由 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_{i'}) = 0$ 得 $g(\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) = 0$, 矛盾.

综合以上证明知道: 当 $\mathbf{r}_1 < (0, 0)$ 时, (2.1) 式中的系数 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_i} = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, t$.

同理对 $\mathbf{r}_t > (0, 0)$ 的情形可完全类似的证明 (2.1) 式中的系数 $\lambda_{\mathbf{r}_i} = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, t$. 综上所述得到

$$\varphi(d_i) = \alpha_i d_1 + \beta_i d_2 + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j} x^{\mathbf{s}_j}, \quad (2.4)$$

其中 $\lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j} \neq 0$, $j = 1, \dots, t'$. 下面证明系数 $\lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j}$ 也全为 0. 为此只要讨论 $\mathbf{s}_1 < (0, 0)$ 与 $\mathbf{s}_{t'} > (0, 0)$ 两种情形.

当 $\mathbf{s}_1 < (0, 0)$ 时, 再分两种情形讨论:

情形 1 当 $\varphi(A) = A$ 时, 可以选取 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 使得

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \sum_{1 \leq i' \leq l} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} x^{\mathbf{m}_{i'}},$$

其中 $\delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} \neq 0$, $i' = 1, \dots, l$, 且存在 $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq s \leq l$, 使 $g(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{m}_{i'}) = 0$, $1 \leq i' < s$, $g(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) \neq 0$. 类似前面的情形 1, 也可得出矛盾.

情形 2 当 $\varphi(A) = D$ 时, 即 $\varphi(D) = A$, 可以选取 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 使得

$$\varphi(E(\mathbf{m}) - x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \sum_{1 \leq i' \leq l} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} x^{\mathbf{m}_{i'}},$$

其中 $\delta_{\mathbf{m}_{i'}} \neq 0$, $i' = 1, \dots, l$, 且存在 $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, $1 \leq s \leq l$, 使 $g(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{m}_{i'}) = 0$, $1 \leq i' < s$, $g(\mathbf{s}_1, \mathbf{m}_s) \neq 0$. 类似前面的情形 2, 也可得出矛盾.

因此当 $\mathbf{s}_1 < (0, 0)$ 时, 得到 (2.4) 式的所有系数 $\lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j}$ 等于 0, $j = 1, \dots, t'$. 同理可证当 $\mathbf{s}_{t'} > (0, 0)$ 时, (2.4) 的所有系数 $\lambda'_{\mathbf{s}_j}$ 等于 0. 因此 $\varphi(L_q(0, 0)) = L_q(0, 0)$. 证毕.

引理 2.4 若 $\varphi \in \text{Aut } L_q$, 则对任意 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 有 $\mathbf{m}' \in \Gamma^*$, 使得 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) \in \mathbb{C}E(\mathbf{m}') + \mathbb{C}x^{\mathbf{m}'}$ 且 $\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in \mathbb{C}x^{\mathbf{m}'}$, 或 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) \in \mathbb{C}E(\mathbf{m}') + \mathbb{C}x^{\mathbf{m}'}$ 且 $\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in \mathbb{C}(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'})$.

证明 若 $\varphi(B) \subset B$, 则 $\varphi|_{B \oplus L_q(0,0)}$ 为李子代数 $B \oplus L_q(0,0)$ 的自同构. 因此, 对任意的 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 若 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) \in B$, 则按照文 [6, 引理 8] 的证明知存在 $\mathbf{m}' \in \Gamma^*$, 使得 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) \in \mathbb{C}E(\mathbf{m}')$. 若 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) \notin B$, 则可设

$$\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_i} E(\mathbf{m}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \mu_{\mathbf{n}_j} x^{\mathbf{n}_j},$$

其中系数 $\delta_{\mathbf{m}_i} \neq 0$, $\mu_{\mathbf{n}_j} \neq 0$. 选取 $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ 使得

$$[\alpha d_1 + \beta d_2, E(\mathbf{m})] = (\alpha m_1 + \beta m_2)E(\mathbf{m}) = 0,$$

且 $\varphi(\alpha d_1 + \beta d_2) = \alpha_1 d_1 + \beta_1 d_2$, 其中 $\alpha_1, \beta_1 \in \mathbb{C}$. 因为 α_1 与 β_1 不能全为 0, 所以不妨设 $\beta_1 \neq 0$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\alpha_1 d_1 + \beta_1 d_2, \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_i} E(\mathbf{m}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \mu_{\mathbf{n}_j} x^{\mathbf{n}_j} \right] \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_i} (\alpha_1 m_{i1} + \beta_1 m_{i2}) E(\mathbf{m}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \mu_{\mathbf{n}_j} (\alpha_1 n_{j1} + \beta_1 n_{j2}) x^{\mathbf{n}_j} \\ &= \varphi([\alpha d_1 + \beta d_2, E(\mathbf{m})]) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\alpha_1 m_{i1} + \beta_1 m_{i2} = 0$, $\alpha_1 n_{j1} + \beta_1 n_{j2} = 0$, 其中 $i = 1, \dots, t$; $j = 1, \dots, t'$. 由此得到

$$\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_i} E(\mathbf{m}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \mu_{\mathbf{n}_j} x^{\mathbf{n}_j},$$

其中 $\mathbf{m}_i = (m_{i1}, km_{i1})$, $\mathbf{n}_j = (n_{j1}, kn_{j1})$, $k = -\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1}$.

再选取 $\alpha_0 d_1 + \beta_0 d_2 \in L_q(0,0)$, 使得 $[\alpha_0 d_1 + \beta_0 d_2, E(\mathbf{m})] \neq 0$, 且 $\varphi(\alpha_0 d_1 + \beta_0 d_2) = \alpha_2 d_1 + \beta_2 d_2$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\alpha_2 d_1 + \beta_2 d_2, \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_i} E(\mathbf{m}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \mu_{\mathbf{n}_j} x^{\mathbf{n}_j} \right] \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_i} (\alpha_2 m_{i1} + \beta_2 km_{i1}) E(\mathbf{m}_i) + \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \mu_{\mathbf{n}_j} (\alpha_2 n_{j1} + \beta_2 kn_{j1}) x^{\mathbf{n}_j}, \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\varphi([\alpha_0 d_1 + \beta_0 d_2, E(\mathbf{m})]) = (\alpha_0 m_1 + \beta_0 m_2) \sum_{1 \leq i \leq t} \delta_{\mathbf{m}_i} E(\mathbf{m}_i) + (\alpha_0 m_1 + \beta_0 m_2) \sum_{1 \leq j \leq t'} \mu_{\mathbf{n}_j} x^{\mathbf{n}_j}.$$

比较上面两个等式, 有

$$\alpha_2 m_{i1} + \beta_2 km_{i1} = \alpha_0 m_1 + \beta_0 m_2 \neq 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, t;$$

$$\alpha_2 n_{j1} + \beta_2 kn_{j1} = \alpha_0 m_1 + \beta_0 m_2 \neq 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, t'.$$

因此 $m_{11} = m_{21} = \dots = m_{t1} = n_{11} = n_{21} = \dots = n_{t'1}$. 这就证明了 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) \in \mathbb{C}E(\mathbf{m}') + \mathbb{C}x^{\mathbf{m}'}$.

下面证明引理的第二部分, 亦对任意 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 有 $\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in \mathbb{C}x^{\mathbf{m}'}$, 或对任意 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 有 $\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in \mathbb{C}(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'})$. 由引理 2.2, 分两种情形, 先假设

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} \mu_{\mathbf{m}_j} (E(\mathbf{m}_j) - x^{\mathbf{m}_j}),$$

其中 $\mu_{\bar{m}_j} \neq 0, j = 1, \dots, l$. 显然存在 $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$, 使得 $[\alpha d_1 + \beta d_2, x^{\mathbf{m}}] = (\alpha m_1 + \beta m_2)x^{\mathbf{m}} = 0$, 且 $\varphi(\alpha d_1 + \beta d_2) = \alpha_1 d_1 + \beta_1 d_2, \alpha_1, \beta_1 \in \mathbb{C}$. 因为 α_1 与 β_1 不能全为 0, 所以不妨设 β_1 不为 0, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\alpha_1 d_1 + \beta_1 d_2, \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} \mu_{\mathbf{m}_j} (E(\mathbf{m}_j) - x^{\mathbf{m}_j}) \right] &= \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} \mu_{\mathbf{m}_j} (\alpha_1 m_{j1} + \beta_1 m_{j2}) (E(\mathbf{m}_j) - x^{\mathbf{m}_j}) \\ &= \varphi([\alpha d_1 + \beta d_2, x^{\mathbf{m}}]) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\alpha_1 m_{j1} + \beta_1 m_{j2} = 0, j = 1, \dots, l$. 因此得到

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} \mu_{\mathbf{m}_j} (E(\mathbf{m}_j) - x^{\mathbf{m}_j}),$$

其中 $\mathbf{m}_j = (m_{j1}, km_{j1}), k = -\frac{\alpha_1}{\beta_1}$.

进一步取 $\alpha_0 d_1 + \beta_0 d_2 \in L_q(0, 0)$, 使得 $[\alpha_0 d_1 + \beta_0 d_2, x^{\mathbf{m}}] \neq 0$, 并且 $\varphi(\alpha_0 d_1 + \beta_0 d_2) = \alpha_2 d_1 + \beta_2 d_2$, 则

$$0 \neq \left[\alpha_2 d_1 + \beta_2 d_2, \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} \mu_{\mathbf{m}_j} (E(\mathbf{m}_j) - x^{\mathbf{m}_j}) \right] = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} \mu_{\mathbf{m}_j} (\alpha_2 m_{j1} + \beta_2 k m_{j1}) (E(\mathbf{m}_j) - x^{\mathbf{m}_j}),$$

而

$$\varphi([\alpha_0 d_1 + \beta_0 d_2, x^{\mathbf{m}}]) = (\alpha_0 m_1 + \beta_0 m_2) \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} \mu_{\mathbf{m}_j} (E(\mathbf{m}_j) - x^{\mathbf{m}_j}).$$

因此, $\alpha_2 m_{j1} + \beta_2 k m_{j1} = \alpha_0 m_1 + \beta_0 m_2 \neq 0, j = 1, \dots, l$, 所以 $m_{11} = \dots = m_{l1}$. 这就证明了 $\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in \mathbb{C}(E(\mathbf{m}''') - x^{\mathbf{m}'''})$. 最后因为 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m}) - x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) - \varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in A$, 得 $\mathbf{m}''' = \mathbf{m}'$.

同理可证明第二种情形时, 亦对任意的 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 设 $\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \sum_{1 \leq j \leq l} \mu_{\mathbf{m}_j} x^{\mathbf{m}_j}$ 时, 可得 $\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in \mathbb{C}x^{\mathbf{m}'}$. 证毕.

引理 2.5 设 $\varphi \in \text{Aut } L_q$ 且 $\varphi(d_1) = \alpha_1 d_1 + \beta_1 d_2, \varphi(d_2) = \alpha_2 d_1 + \beta_2 d_2$. 记 $\varepsilon = \alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1$, 则对 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 有

(1) 当 $\varphi(A) = D$ 时

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = p_1(\mathbf{m})(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}), \quad \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = p_1(\mathbf{m})(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}) + p_2(\mathbf{m})x^{\mathbf{m}'},$$

(2) 当 $\varphi(A) = A$ 时

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = f_1(\mathbf{m})x^{\mathbf{m}'}, \quad \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = f_2(\mathbf{m})(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}) + f_1(\mathbf{m})x^{\mathbf{m}'}$$

在 (1) 和 (2) 中 $p_1(\mathbf{m}), p_2(\mathbf{m}), f_1(\mathbf{m}), f_2(\mathbf{m}) \in \mathbf{C}^*, \mathbf{m}' = (\frac{-\beta_1 m_2 + \beta_2 m_1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1}{\varepsilon})$.

(3) $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2 \in \mathbf{Z}$, 且 $\begin{vmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 \end{vmatrix} = \pm 1$.

证明 先证明 (1), 由引理 2.4, 知存在 $\mathbf{m}' \in \Gamma^*$, 使

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = p_1(\mathbf{m})(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}), \quad \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = p_2(\mathbf{m})x^{\mathbf{m}'} + p_3(\mathbf{m})(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}).$$

又由 $\varphi([d_i, x^{\mathbf{m}}]) = [\varphi(d_i), \varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}})], i = 1, 2$, 得

$$m_i p_1(\mathbf{m})(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}) = p_1(\mathbf{m})(\alpha_i m'_1 + \beta_i m'_2)(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}),$$

因此 $m_i = \alpha_i m'_1 + \beta_i m'_2, i = 1, 2$, 即

$$m'_1 = \frac{-\beta_1 m_2 + \beta_2 m_1}{\varepsilon}, \quad m'_2 = \frac{\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1}{\varepsilon}.$$

进一步, 因为 $\varphi(E(\mathbf{m}) - x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) - \varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) \in A$, 得 $p_3(\mathbf{m}) = p_1(\mathbf{m})$, 所以

$$\varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = p_1(\mathbf{m})(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}) + p_2(\mathbf{m})x^{\mathbf{m}'}$$

(1) 得证.

同理可证 (2) 成立.

最后证明 (3). 首先考虑 $\varphi(A) = D$ 的情形, 此时由 (1) 得

$$\varphi(x^{(1,0)}) = p_1(1,0) \left(E \left(\frac{\beta_2}{\varepsilon}, -\frac{\alpha_2}{\varepsilon} \right) - x^{(\frac{\beta_2}{\varepsilon}, -\frac{\alpha_2}{\varepsilon})} \right),$$

$$\varphi(x^{(0,1)}) = p_1(0,1) \left(E \left(-\frac{\beta_1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\alpha_1}{\varepsilon} \right) - x^{(-\frac{\beta_1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\alpha_1}{\varepsilon})} \right),$$

由此知 $\frac{\alpha_i}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\beta_i}{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{Z}, i = 1, 2$, 因而 $\frac{\alpha_1}{\varepsilon} \frac{\beta_2}{\varepsilon} - \frac{\alpha_2}{\varepsilon} \frac{\beta_1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \in \mathbb{Z}$, 亦 $\varepsilon = \pm 1$, 进而 $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}, i = 1, 2$. 对 $\varphi(A) = A$ 的情形, 可同样得出结论. 证毕.

由引理 2.5 可知为了确定每一个自同构 φ 的结构, 我们只要确定函数 $p_i(\mathbf{m}), f_i(\mathbf{m})$ 的具体表达式, 其中 $i = 1, 2$. 在以下三个引理中, 对 $\mathbf{m} = (m_1, m_2), \mathbf{n} = (n_1, n_2) \in \Gamma^*$, 记

$$\mathbf{m}' = \left(\frac{-\beta_1 m_2 + \beta_2 m_1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1}{\varepsilon} \right), \quad \mathbf{n}' = \left(\frac{-\beta_1 n_2 + \beta_2 n_1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\alpha_1 n_2 - \alpha_2 n_1}{\varepsilon} \right).$$

引理 2.6 $g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) = 0$ 当且仅当 $g(\mathbf{m}', \mathbf{n}') = 0$, 而当 $g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) \neq 0$ 时, 有

(1) 当 $\varepsilon = 1$ 时

$$\frac{g(\mathbf{m}', \mathbf{n}')}{g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})} = \frac{q^{(\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1)(-\beta_1 n_2 + \beta_2 n_1)}}{q^{m_2 n_1}}, \quad (2.5)$$

(2) 当 $\varepsilon = -1$ 时

$$\frac{g(\mathbf{m}', \mathbf{n}')}{g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})} = -\frac{q^{(\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1)(-\beta_1 n_2 + \beta_2 n_1)}}{q^{m_1 n_2}}. \quad (2.6)$$

证明 因为

$$\begin{aligned} m_2' n_1' - m_1' n_2' &= (\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1)(-\beta_1 n_2 + \beta_2 n_1) - (-\beta_1 m_2 + \beta_2 m_1)(\alpha_1 n_2 - \alpha_2 n_1) \\ &= (\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1)(m_2 n_1 - m_1 n_2) = \varepsilon(m_2 n_1 - m_1 n_2), \end{aligned}$$

由此知 $g(\mathbf{m}', \mathbf{n}') = 0$ 当且仅当 $g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) = 0$.

进一步, 当 $g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) \neq 0$ 且 $\varepsilon = 1$ 时

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g(\mathbf{m}', \mathbf{n}')}{g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})} &= \frac{q^{m_2' n_1'} - q^{m_1' n_2'}}{q^{m_2 n_1} - q^{m_1 n_2}} = \frac{q^{m_2' n_1'} (1 - q^{m_1' n_2' - m_2' n_1'})}{q^{m_2 n_1} (1 - q^{m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1})} \\ &= \frac{q^{(\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1)(-\beta_1 n_2 + \beta_2 n_1)} (1 - q^{m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1})}{q^{m_2 n_1} (1 - q^{m_1 n_2 - m_2 n_1})} = \frac{q^{(\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1)(-\beta_1 n_2 + \beta_2 n_1)}}{q^{m_2 n_1}}. \end{aligned}$$

同理可证当 $\varepsilon = -1$ 时, (2.6) 式成立. 证毕.

引理 2.7

$$p_i(\mathbf{m}) = \varepsilon^{m_1 + m_2 - 1} q^{\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_1 \beta_1 (m_2^2 - m_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 (m_1^2 - m_1) + (\alpha_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1 - 1)m_1 m_2)} p_i^{m_1}(\mathbf{e}_1) p_i^{m_2}(\mathbf{e}_2), \quad (2.7)$$

$$f_i(\mathbf{m}) = \varepsilon^{m_1 + m_2 - 1} q^{\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_1 \beta_1 (m_2^2 - m_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 (m_1^2 - m_1) + (\alpha_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1 - 1)m_1 m_2)} f_i^{m_1}(\mathbf{e}_1) f_i^{m_2}(\mathbf{e}_2), \quad (2.8)$$

其中 $i = 1, 2$.

证明 关于 (2.7) 与 (2.8) 式的证明步骤完全类似. 下面仅对 $p_1(\mathbf{m})$ 的表达式给出详细证明. 此时, 对任意 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 自同构 φ 满足

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = p_1(\mathbf{m})(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}), \quad (2.9)$$

其中 \mathbf{m} 与 \mathbf{m}' 的关系在引理 2.5 中给出. 当 $g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n}) \neq 0$ 时, 由 $\varphi([x^{\mathbf{m}}, x^{\mathbf{n}}]) = [\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}), \varphi(x^{\mathbf{n}})]$, 得

$$g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})p_1(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n}) = g(\mathbf{m}', \mathbf{n}')p_1(\mathbf{m})p_1(\mathbf{n}). \quad (2.10)$$

将上式中的 \mathbf{n} 换成 $\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r}$, 得

$$g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r})p_1(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r}) = g(\mathbf{m}', (\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r})')p_1(\mathbf{m})p_1(\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r}). \quad (2.11)$$

又由 $\varphi([x^{\mathbf{m}}, x^{\mathbf{n}}], x^{\mathbf{r}}) = [[\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}), \varphi(x^{\mathbf{n}})], \varphi(x^{\mathbf{r}})]$, 得

$$g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})g(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{r})p_1(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r}) = g(\mathbf{m}', \mathbf{n}')g((\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})', \mathbf{r}')p_1(\mathbf{m})p_1(\mathbf{n})p_1(\mathbf{r}). \quad (2.12)$$

当 $g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r})g(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{r}) \neq 0$ 时, 联立 (2.11), (2.12) 式, 得

$$p_1(\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r}) = \frac{g(\mathbf{m}', \mathbf{n}')g((\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n})', \mathbf{r}')g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r})}{g(\mathbf{m}, \mathbf{n})g(\mathbf{m} + \mathbf{n}, \mathbf{r})g(\mathbf{m}', (\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r})')}p_1(\mathbf{n})p_1(\mathbf{r}). \quad (2.13)$$

在上式中取 $\mathbf{r} = (0, k_1)$, $\mathbf{n} = (0, k_2)$, $\mathbf{m} = (1, 0) \in \Gamma^*$, 由引理 2.6 及 (2.13) 式得到如下一个递推式

$$p_1(0, k_1 + k_2) = \varepsilon q^{-\alpha_1 \beta_1 k_1 k_2} p_1(0, k_1) p_1(0, k_2).$$

进一步, 对任意的 $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, 由此递推式容易得到

$$p_1(0, k) = \varepsilon^{k-1} q^{\frac{-\alpha_1 \beta_1 k(k-1)}{2}} p_1^k(0, 1). \quad (2.14)$$

另外, 在 (2.13) 式中取 $\mathbf{r} = (k_2, 0)$, $\mathbf{n} = (k_1, 0)$, $\mathbf{m} = (0, 1) \in \Gamma^*$. 同理可得到

$$p_1(k, 0) = \varepsilon^{k-1} q^{\frac{-\alpha_2 \beta_2 k(k-1)}{2}} p_1^k(1, 0). \quad (2.15)$$

最后, 由等式 (2.10), 得 $p_1(\mathbf{n} + \mathbf{r}) = \frac{g(\mathbf{r}', \mathbf{n}')}{g(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n})} p_1(\mathbf{r}) p_1(\mathbf{n})$. 当 $\varepsilon = -1$ 时在本式中取 $\mathbf{r} = (0, m_2)$, $\mathbf{n} = (m_1, 0) \in \Gamma^*$, 而当 $\varepsilon = 1$ 时在上式中取 $\mathbf{r} = (m_1, 0)$, $\mathbf{n} = (0, m_2)$. 并由引理 2.6 及等式 (2.14), (2.15) 式, 得

$$p_1(\mathbf{m}) = \varepsilon^{m_1 + m_2 - 1} q^{\frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_1 \beta_1 (m_2^2 - m_2) - \alpha_2 \beta_2 (m_1^2 - m_1) + (\alpha_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1 - 1) m_1 m_2)} p_1^{m_1}(1, 0) p_1^{m_2}(0, 1).$$

引理证毕.

引理 2.8 设 $\varphi \in \text{Aut } L_q$, 且 $\varphi(d_1) = \alpha_1 d_1 + \beta_1 d_2$, $\varphi(d_2) = \alpha_2 d_1 + \beta_2 d_2$, 则对任意 $\mathbf{m} \in \Gamma^*$, 如下结论成立:

(1) 当 $\varphi(A) = D$ 时, 有

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \varepsilon q^\tau u^{m_1} v^{m_2} (E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}), \quad \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = \varepsilon q^\tau u^{m_1} v^{m_2} E(\mathbf{m}') + \varepsilon q^\tau (a^{m_1} b^{m_2} - u^{m_1} v^{m_2}) x^{\mathbf{m}'}$$

(2) 当 $\varphi(A) = A$ 时, 有

$$\varphi(x^{\mathbf{m}}) = \varepsilon q^\tau a'^{m_1} b'^{m_2} x^{\mathbf{m}'}, \quad \varphi(E(\mathbf{m})) = \varepsilon q^\tau u'^{m_1} v'^{m_2} E(\mathbf{m}') + \varepsilon q^\tau (a'^{m_1} b'^{m_2} - u'^{m_1} v'^{m_2}) x^{\mathbf{m}'}$$

在上面的等式中

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2}(-\alpha_1 \beta_1 m_2^2 - \alpha_2 \beta_2 m_1^2 + (\alpha_1 \beta_2 + \alpha_2 \beta_1 - 1) m_1 m_2),$$

$$\mathbf{m}' = \left(\frac{-\beta_1 m_2 + \beta_2 m_1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{\alpha_1 m_2 - \alpha_2 m_1}{\varepsilon} \right).$$

证明 在等式 (2.7), (2.8) 中分别令

$$u = \varepsilon q^{\frac{\alpha_2 \beta_2}{2}} p_1(\mathbf{e}_1), \quad v = \varepsilon q^{\frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1}{2}} p_1(\mathbf{e}_2), \quad a = \varepsilon q^{\frac{\alpha_2 \beta_2}{2}} p_2(\mathbf{e}_1), \quad b = \varepsilon q^{\frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1}{2}} p_2(\mathbf{e}_2),$$

$$a' = \varepsilon q^{\frac{\alpha_2 \beta_2}{2}} f_1(\mathbf{e}_1), \quad b' = \varepsilon q^{\frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1}{2}} f_1(\mathbf{e}_2), \quad u' = \varepsilon q^{\frac{\alpha_2 \beta_2}{2}} f_2(\mathbf{e}_1), \quad v' = \varepsilon q^{\frac{\alpha_1 \beta_1}{2}} f_2(\mathbf{e}_2).$$

再将 $p_i(\mathbf{m}), f_i(\mathbf{m}), i = 1, 2$, 的表达式分别代入引理 2.5 的等式中, 本引理便得证. 证毕.

在刻画自同构群 $\text{Aut } L_q$ 的结构之前, 先简单回顾一下群的半直积定义. 设 N, F 为两个抽象乘法群, θ 为从群 F 到群 $\text{Aut}(N)$ 的群同态, 则 N 和 F 关于 θ 的半直积为 $F \rtimes_{\theta} N = \{(x, a) | x \in F, a \in N\}$, 群 $F \rtimes_{\theta} N$ 的乘法运算为

$$(x, a)(y, b) = (xy, [\theta(y^{-1})(a)]b). \quad (2.16)$$

群 $F \rtimes_{\theta} N$ 的单位元为 (e, e) , 而 (x, a) 的逆元为 $(x^{-1}, \theta(x)(a^{-1}))$. 上面的半直积也有如下的等价定义: $N \rtimes_{\theta} F = \{(a, x) | a \in N, x \in F\}$, 此时群 $N \rtimes_{\theta} F$ 的乘法运算为

$$(a, x)(b, y) = (a[\theta(x)(b)], xy). \quad (2.17)$$

群 $N \rtimes_{\theta} F$ 的单位元为 (e, e) , 而 (a, x) 的逆元为 $(\theta(x^{-1})(a^{-1}), x^{-1})$. 以上的 N 与 F 的两个半直积定义是等价的. 事实上, 定义

$$\sigma : (x, a) \mapsto (\theta(x)(a), x)$$

给出了从群 $F \rtimes_{\theta} N$ 到群 $N \rtimes_{\theta} F$ 的同构映射.

设 $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} = \{\pm 1\}$, $\mathbb{C}^{*4} = \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*$, 及 $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 为 \mathbb{Z} 上的行列式等于 ± 1 的 2 阶矩阵全体. 下面由这三个群利用半直积构造一个与自同构群 $\text{Aut } L_q$ 同构的群 Ω .

首先定义从 $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ 到 $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}^{*4})$ 的映射 θ_1 :

$$\theta_1(1)((u, v, a, b)) = (u, v, a, b), \quad \theta_1(-1)((u, v, a, b)) = (a, b, u, v).$$

对任意 $u, v, a, b \in \mathbb{C}^*$, 则可验证 θ_1 为一个群同态映射, 因而可定义群的半直积 $\mathbb{C}^{*4} \rtimes_{\theta_1} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. 进一步定义从 $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 到 $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}^{*4} \rtimes_{\theta_1} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ 的映射 θ_2 :

$$\theta_2(M)((u, v, a, b, z)) = (u^{a_{11}}v^{a_{12}}, u^{a_{21}}v^{a_{22}}, a^{a_{11}}b^{a_{12}}, a^{a_{21}}b^{a_{22}}, z),$$

其中 $M = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2} \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, $u, v, a, b \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $z \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, 则不难验证 θ_2 为从群 $GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ 到群 $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}^{*4} \rtimes_{\theta_1} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ 的群同态映射. 因而可定义群的半直积 $GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes_{\theta_2} (\mathbb{C}^{*4} \rtimes_{\theta_1} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$. 最后由群同态 θ_1 与群同态 θ_2 的定义, 及半直积乘法的定义 (2.16), (2.17), 可给出群 $\Omega := GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes_{\theta_2} (\mathbb{C}^{*4} \rtimes_{\theta_1} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$ 中乘法运算的具体形式

$$(N, u_1, v_1, a_1, b_1, z_1) \cdot (M, u, v, a, b, z) \\ = (NM, \rho_{z_1}(u, a)u_1^{\frac{a_{22}}{|M|}}v_1^{-\frac{a_{12}}{|M|}}, \rho_{z_1}(v, b)u_1^{-\frac{a_{21}}{|M|}}v_1^{\frac{a_{11}}{|M|}}, \rho_{z_1}(a, u)a_1^{\frac{a_{22}}{|M|}}b_1^{-\frac{a_{12}}{|M|}}, \rho_{z_1}(b, v)a_1^{-\frac{a_{21}}{|M|}}b_1^{\frac{a_{11}}{|M|}}, z_1z),$$

其中 $M = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2}$, $\rho_{z_1}(s, t) = \frac{(1+z_1)}{2}s + \frac{(1-z_1)}{2}t$, $M, N \in GL_2(\mathbb{Z})$, $u_1, u, v_1, v, a_1, a, b_1, b \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $z_1, z \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$.

定理 2.9 $\text{Aut } L_q \cong GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rtimes_{\theta_2} (\mathbb{C}^{*4} \rtimes_{\theta_1} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})$.

证明 由引理 2.8, 定义一个映射 $\psi : \Omega \rightarrow \text{Aut } L_q$, 使对任意的 $(M, u, v, a, b, c) \in \Omega$, $M = (a_{ij})_{2 \times 2}$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(M, u, v, a, b, c)(d_1) &= a_{11}d_1 + a_{21}d_2, \\ \psi(M, u, v, a, b, c)(d_2) &= a_{12}d_1 + a_{22}d_2, \\ \psi(M, u, v, a, b, c)(E(\mathbf{m})) &= \varepsilon q^\tau u^{m_1}v^{m_2}E(\mathbf{m}') + \varepsilon q^\tau (a^{m_1}b^{m_2} - u^{m_1}v^{m_2})x^{\mathbf{m}'}, \\ \psi(M, u, v, a, b, c)(x^{\mathbf{m}}) &= \varepsilon q^\tau \left(\frac{(1+c)}{2}a^{m_1}b^{m_2}x^{\mathbf{m}'} + \frac{(1-c)}{2}u^{m_1}v^{m_2}(E(\mathbf{m}') - x^{\mathbf{m}'}) \right), \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2}(-a_{11}a_{21}m_2^2 - a_{12}a_{22}m_1^2 + (a_{11}a_{22} + a_{21}a_{12} - 1)m_1m_2),$$

$$\varepsilon = |M|, \quad \mathbf{m} = (m_1, m_2), \quad \mathbf{m}' = \left(\frac{-a_{21}m_2 + a_{22}m_1}{\varepsilon}, \frac{a_{11}m_2 - a_{12}m_1}{\varepsilon} \right).$$

直接验证可知 ψ 是双射, 且满足

$$\psi((N, u, v, a, b, z)(M, u_1, v_1, a_1, b_1, z_1)) = \psi(N, u, v, a, b, z)\psi(M, u_1, v_1, a_1, b_1, z_1),$$

从而 ψ 是一个群同构, 故

$$\text{Aut } L_q \cong GL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \times_{\theta_2} (\mathbb{C}^{*4} \rtimes_{\theta_1} \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}).$$

证毕.

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