

素环的对称双导与交换性*

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摘 要 本文讨论当一个素环容许一个非零对称双导时, 其迹函数与此环的交换性的关系, 得到了与[4, 5]类似的结果

关键词 素环, 交换性, 对称双导

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对称双导(Symmetric bi-derivation)的概念由Maksa在文[1]中引入: R 为一结合环, $D: R \times R \rightarrow R$ 的映射, 若 $D(x, y) = D(y, x)$ 且 D 对两个分量都是可加的, 即 $D(x + y, z) = D(x, z) + D(y, z)$, 此外还满足 $D(xy, z) = D(x, z)y + xD(y, z)$, 称 D 为 R 的一个对称双导. 令 $d(x) = D(x, x)$, 称 d 为 D 的迹函数. 在研究环的交换性时, 对称双导的迹函数与导子有很多类似的作用^{[2], [3]}.

引理1 R 是特征不为2和3的素环, D 为 R 的对称双导. 若 $[x^2, d(x)] \in Z(R), \forall x \in R$, 其中 d 为 D 的迹, 则 $[x^2, d(x)] = 0$

证明 令 $t = t(x) = [x^2, d(x)] \in Z(R)$, 用 $x^2 + x$ 代条件式中的 x , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & x^4 d(x^2) + x^4 d(x) + 4x^3 D(x^2, x) + x^2 d(x^2) + x^2 d(x) + 2x^4 D(x^2, x) + 2x^3 d(x^2) \\ & + 2x^3 d(x) + 2x^2 D(x^2, x) - d(x^2)x^4 - d(x)x^4 - 4D(x^2, x)x^3 - d(x^2)x^2 - d(x)x^2 \\ & - 2D(x^2, x)x^4 - 2d(x^2)x^3 - 2d(x)x^3 - 2D(x^2, x)x^2 \in Z(R). \end{aligned}$$

用 $-x$ 代上式的 x , 然后与上式相加, 并利用 $[x^4, d(x^2)] \in Z(R)$ 及 $[x^2, d(x)] \in Z(R)$ 可化简得到

$$6[x^4, d(x)] + 6x^3 d(x)x - 6x d(x)x^3 \in Z(R), \tag{1}$$

但 $[x^4, d(x)] = x^2[x^2, d(x)] + [x^2, d(x)]x^2 = 2tx^2$, 并且 $x^3 d(x)x - x d(x)x^3 = x[x^2, d(x)]x = t(x)x^2$, 故(1)为 $18tx^2 \in Z(R)$, 若 $t \neq 0$, 则 $x^2 \in Z(R)$, 从而 $[x^2, d(x)] = 0$, 总之 $t = 0$

引理2 R 是特征不为2, 3的素环, d 为 R 的非零对称双导 D 的迹函数. 若 $[x^2, d(x)] = 0, \forall x \in R$, 则 R 无非零幂零元

证明 若 R 有非零幂零元, 必有 $0 \neq a \in R$ 使 $a^2 = 0$

易见, $d(ra) = r^2 d(a) + 2rD(r, a)a$, 且由 $D(r, a^2) = 0$ 可得 $D(r, a)a = -aD(r, a)$.

用 ra 代 $[x^2, d(x)] = 0$ 中的 x , 则 $\forall r \in R$ 有

$$(ra)^2 d(ra) = d(ra)(ra)^2. \tag{2}$$

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(2) 式右乘 a 有 $(ra)^2 r^2 d(a)a = 0$, 用 $rd(a)$ 代 r 后可得, $(rd(a)a)^2 (rd(a))^2 d(a)a = 0$, 由[6]知, $d(a)d(a)a = 0$ 但 $0 = D(a, a^2) = ad(a) + d(a)a$, 故 $d(a)ad(a) = 0$

用 $ra + a$ 代 $[x^2, d(x)] = 0$ 中的 x 有

$$(ra)^2 d(ra) + (ra)^2 d(a) + 2(ra)^2 D(ra, a) + arad(a) + arad(ra) + 2araD(ra, a) = d(ra)(ra)^2 + d(a)(ra)^2 + 2D(ra, a)(ra)^2 + d(a)ara + d(ra)ara + 2D(ra, a)ara,$$

用 $-r$ 代上式的 r 后与上式相加减并利用(2)式, 分别有

$$(ra)^2 d(a) + 2araD(ra, a) = d(a)(ra)^2 + 2D(ra, a)ara, \quad (3)$$

$$2(ra)^2 D(ra, a) + arad(a) + arad(ra) = 2D(ra, a)(ra)^2 + d(a)ara + d(ra)ara, \quad (4)$$

用 $2r$ 代(4)中 r :

$$16(ra)^2 D(ra, a) + 2arad(a) + 8arad(ra) = 16D(ra, a)(ra)^2 + 2d(a)ara + 8d(ra)ara, \quad (5)$$

而(4)式乘8减(5)式得 $6arad(a) = 6d(a)ara$, 故有 $arad(a) = d(a)ara$, 用 $d(a)r$ 代 r 利用 $d(a)ad(a) = 0$ 有 $ad(a)rad(a) = 0$, 从而 $ad(a) = 0$ 且 $d(a)a = -ad(a) = 0$ 由此, (3)式化为

$$2araD(ra, a) = d(a)(ra)^2, \quad (6)$$

但 $aD(ra, a) = -D(ra, a)a = -rd(a)a - D(r, a)a^2 = 0$, 故(6)式化为 $d(a)(ra)^2 = 0$, 再由[6], $d(a) = 0$

用 $x + a$ 代 $[x^2, d(x)] = 0$ 中的 x 有

$$2[x^2, D(a, x)] + [ax + xa, d(x)] + [ax + xa, D(x, a)] = 0, \quad (7)$$

用 $-x$ 代 x , 然后分别与(7)式相加减得

$$[ax + xa, D(x, a)] = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$2[x^2, D(a, x)] + [ax + xa, d(x)] = 0 \quad (9)$$

将(8)式右乘 a , 则

$$axD(x, a)a - D(x, a)axa = 0, \quad (10)$$

用 $x + y$ 代(8)中 x , 利用(8)有

$$[ax + xa, D(y, a)] + [ay + ya, D(x, a)] = 0,$$

用 ya 代其中 y , 则 $[ax + xa, D(a, y)a] + [aya, D(x, a)] = 0$, 即

$$axD(a, y)a + xaD(a, y)a - D(a, y)axa + ayad(x, a) - D(x, a)aya = 0,$$

取 $y = x$, 注意到 $xaD(a, x)a = -xD(a, x)a^2 = 0$ 及 $axD(a, x)a = -axaD(a, x)$, 从而有 $2D(a, x)axa = 0$, 故由(10),

$$axaD(a, x) = D(a, x)axa = 0$$

线性化 $D(a, x)axa = 0$, 则

$$D(a, x)aya + D(a, y)axa = 0, \quad (11)$$

(11)式右乘 $D(a, y)$, 得 $D(a, y)axaD(a, y) = 0$, 从而有 $aD(a, y) = 0$, 特别

$$aD(a, xy) = 0, axD(a, y) = 0,$$

故 $D(a, y) = 0$, 由此, (9)式化为 $[ax + xa, d(x)] = 0$, 用 $x + y$ 代 x 有

$$[ax + xa, d(y)] + 2[ay + ya, D(x, y)] + [ay + ya, d(x)] + 2[ax + xa, D(x, y)] = 0,$$

用 $-x$ 代 x , 然后与上式相加得

$$[ay + ya, d(x)] + 2[ax + xa, D(x, y)] = 0,$$

用 ya 代 y , $[aya, d(x)] + 2[ax + xa, D(x, y)a] = 0$, 然后右乘 a 可得 $ayad(x)a = 0$, 故 $ad(x)a = 0$ 而 $ad(x+y)a = 0$ 导出 $aD(x, y)a = 0$, 即 $aD(xa, y) = 0$, 用 yz 代 y 有 $ayD(xa, z) = 0$, 故 $D(xa, z) = 0$, 再由 $D(xya, z) = 0$ 有 $D(x, z)ya = 0$, 从而 $D(x, z) = 0, \forall x, z \in R$. 这与 D 为非零对称双导矛盾, 故 R 无非零幂零元

有了以上准备, 可得

定理1 R 是特征不为2, 3的素环, D 为 R 的一个非零对称双导, 若 D 的迹 d 满足关系 $[x^2, d(x)] \in Z(R), \forall x \in R$, 则 R 可换

证明 由引理1, $x^2d(x) = d(x)x^2$, 用 $x + x^2$ 代 x , 因

$$\begin{aligned} & (x + x^2)^2 d(x + x^2) \\ &= x^4 D(x^2, x) + x^4 D(x, x^2) + 2x^3 d(x^2) + 2x^3 d(x) + x^2 D(x^2, x) + x^2 D(x, x^2) \\ &= 6x^5 d(x) + 6d(x)x^5 + 4x^3 d(x) + 2d(x)x^3, \\ & d(x + x^2)(x + x^2)^2 = 2D(x^2, x)x^4 + 2d(x^2)x^3 + 2d(x)x^3 + 2x^2 D(x^2, x) \\ &= 6x^5 d(x) + 6d(x)x^5 + 4d(x)x^3 + 2x^3 d(x), \end{aligned}$$

从而 $2x^3 d(x) = 2d(x)x^3 = 2x^2 d(x)x$, 即 $x^2[x, d(x)] = 0$, 但由引理2, R 无非零幂零元必无零因子, 故 $[x, d(x)] = 0$, 由[2, Theorem 2], R 可换

利用如下引理, 还可得到一个与[5]之结论平行的结果

引理3 R 为素环, d 为 R 的对称双导 D 的迹, 若 $xd(x) \pm d(x)x \in Z(R)$, 则当 $Z(R) \neq \{0\}$ 时有 $xd(x) - d(x)x \in Z(R)$.

证明 若 R 的特征为2, 结论显然 下设 R 的特征不为2, 令

$$A = \{x \in R \mid xd(x) + d(x)x \in Z(R)\}; \quad B = \{x \in R \mid xd(x) - d(x)x \in Z(R)\}.$$

取 $0 \neq t \in Z(R), \forall x \in A$, 下证 $x \in B$.

若 $x + t \in A$, 则

$$(x + t)(d(x) + 2D(x, t)) + (d(x) + d(t) + 2D(x, t))(x + t) \in Z(R).$$

因导子总是保持中心的, 且 $D(x, *)$ 为 R 的导子, 故 $D(x, t) \in Z(R), d(t) = D(t, t) \in Z(R)$, 进而有

$$2x(d(t) + 2D(x, t)) + 2td(x) \in Z(R), \quad (12)$$

(12) 式与 x 交换相乘得到, $2t[x, d(x)] = 0$, 从而有 $[x, d(x)] = 0$, 即 $x \in B$.

若 $x + t \in B$, 则 $(x + t)d(x + t) - d(x + t)(x + t) \in Z(R)$, 即

$$x(d(x) + d(t) + 2D(x, t)) - (d(x) + d(t) + 2D(x, t))x \in Z(R),$$

利用 $d(t), D(x, t) \in Z(R)$ 有 $[x, d(x)] \in Z(R)$, 即 $x \in B$.

因此, $\forall x \in A$ 有 $x \in B, R = B$.

定理2 若 R 是特征不为2, 3的素环, d 为 R 的非零对称双导 D 的迹, 则当 $xd(x) \pm d(x)x \in Z(R)$ 时, R 可换

证明 若 $Z(R) = \{0\}$, 则 $xd(x) \pm d(x)x = 0$, 从而有 $x^2d(x) = d(x)x^2$, 由定理1, R 可换, 矛盾 故 $Z(R) \neq \{0\}$, 由引理3, $[x, d(x)] \in Z(R), \forall x \in R$, 再由文[2, Theorem 2], R 可换

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Symmetric Bi-derivations and Commutativity of Prime Rings

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Abstract

Let R be a ring with center $Z(R)$. A mapping $D: R \times R \rightarrow R$ is called a symmetric bi-derivation, if $D(x, y) = D(y, x)$, $D(x + y, z) = D(x, z) + D(y, z)$ and $D(xy, z) = D(x, z)y + xD(y, z)$ for all $x, y, z \in R$. We show that a prime ring R with $\text{char} R = 2, 3$, admitting a nonzero symmetric bi-derivation D , is commutative if either $[x^2, D(x, x)] \in Z(R)$ for all $x \in R$ or $xD(x, x) \pm D(x, x)x \in Z(R)$ for all $x \in R$.

Keywords prime ring, commutativity, symmetric bi-derivation.