

T a g u n g s b e r i c h t

Jordan-Algebren und nicht-assoziative Algebren

vom 17. bis 26.8.1967

Diese erste am Mathematischen Forschungsinstitut Oberwolfach abgehaltene Tagung über Jordan-Algebren hatte reges Interesse im In- und Ausland gefunden. Sie wurde von N. Jacobson, M. Koecher und L.J. Paige geleitet. Von den 42 Teilnehmern waren 28 aus dem Ausland gekommen, davon 12 aus USA. An 6 Tagen wurden 31 Vorträge gehalten.

Teilnehmer:

Allen, H.P. (Amsterdam)	Martindale, W.S. (Amherst)
Behrens, E. (Frankfurt)	McCrimmon, K. (Cambridge)
Bönecke, E. (Hamburg)	Meyberg, K. (München)
Boers, A.H. (Ryswyk)	Mikkelsen, J. (Aarhus)
Braun, H. (Hamburg)	Osborn, J.M. (Madison)
Brown, R.E. (Berkeley)	Paige, L.J. (Los Angeles)
Carlsson, R. (Hamburg)	Resnikoff, H.L. (Houston)
Christensen, E. (Aarhus)	Rühaak, H. (Hamburg)
v. Dooyeweert, J.H. (Utrecht)	Sagle, A.A. (Minneapolis)
Eichhorn, W. (Würzburg)	Schafer, R.D. (Cambridge)
Glennie, C.M. (Edinburgh)	Scheele, K. (Bremerhaven)
Gray, A. (Berkeley)	Schweiger, F. (Wien)
Helwig, K.-H. (München)	Smits, Th. (Delft)
Hirzebruch, U. (München)	Springer, T.A. (Utrecht)
Høiland, G. (Aarhus)	Størmer, E. (Oslo)
Jacobson, N. (New Haven)	Taft, E.J. (Princeton)
Janssen, G. (Rüningen)	Thedy, A. (Aarhus)
Jonker, P. (Utrecht)	Tits, J. (Bonn)
Kalmijn, L.J. (Utrecht)	Tsai, Ch. (East Lansing)
Knopfmacher, J. (Johannesburg)	Veldkamp, F.D. (Utrecht)
Koecher, M. (München)	Weinert, H.J. (Mannheim)

Teilnehmer

1967 bis 1968

vom 17. bis 26.3.1967

Diese Liste der Teilnehmer des Mathematischen Forschungsinstituts Oberwolfach 1967-1968 ist eine Ergänzung der Liste der Teilnehmer des Mathematischen Forschungsinstituts Oberwolfach 1966-1967. Sie wurde von W. Jacobson, M. Rosenfeld und J. L. Kelley erstellt. Von den 42 Teilnehmern waren 28 aus der BRD und 14 aus dem Ausland, davon 12 aus USA. An 6 Tagen wurden 21 Vorträge gehalten.

Teilnehmer:

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Martindale, W.S. (Australien) | Alford, R.J. (England)        |
| McGrinnon, K. (Cambridge)     | Baker, R. (Frankfurt)         |
| Neysberg, K. (München)        | Böcher, E. (Hamburg)          |
| Nikolsan, J. (Paris)          | Bogdan, R. (Bukarest)         |
| Osborn, J.M. (Paris)          | Brown, H. (Hamburg)           |
| Palge, L.J. (Los Angeles)     | Brook, R. (Berkeley)          |
| Ramnikoff, H.L. (Houston)     | Carlson, R. (Hamburg)         |
| Ribick, R. (Hamburg)          | Cartan, P. (Paris)            |
| Sachs, A.A. (München)         | v. Dierckmann, J.H. (Hamburg) |
| Schäfer, R.D. (Cambridge)     | Edwards, R. (Hamburg)         |
| Schneiders, K. (Hamburg)      | Gleason, A.M. (Berkeley)      |
| Schwarz, F. (Wien)            | Goldman, R. (München)         |
| Schwarz, T. (Delft)           | Harvey, P. (München)          |
| Spiegel, P.A. (Utrecht)       | Harvey, P. (München)          |
| Steenrod, E. (Oslo)           | Johnson, R. (New Haven)       |
| Tate, H.L. (Princeton)        | Jones, J. (Hamburg)           |
| Thedy, A. (Paris)             | Jones, J. (Hamburg)           |
| Tits, J. (Paris)              | Klein, G. (Hamburg)           |
| Todd, G. (Hamburg)            | Klein, G. (Hamburg)           |
| Veldkamp, D. (Hamburg)        | Klein, G. (Hamburg)           |
| Volpert, H.L. (Hamburg)       | Klein, G. (Hamburg)           |



Vortragsauszüge:

ALLEN, H.P.: Hopf Algebras and Forms of Algebras

This paper presents a general theory of descent for algebraic objects defined over arbitrary fields in terms of unrestricted "splitting" fields — i.e., without assuming separability or (purely inseparable) exponent 1. The theory has a very broad range of application, with the "form" content of (the classical concept of) an algebra appearing as a special case. We present a completeness theorem with isomorphism conditions for "derived descent classes" and apply this to obtain Jacobson's conjectured classification of forms of the generalized Witt algebras.

BÖNECKE, E.: Lie-Homomorphismen von Primringen

Seien  $R$  und  $R'$  zwei assoziative Ringe,  $\varphi$  additiver Homomorphismus von  $R$  auf  $R'$  und Homomorphismus bezüglich der Lie-Multiplikation

$$[a, b] = ab - ba .$$

Es wird gezeigt, daß  $\varphi$  unter den Voraussetzungen

(1)  $R'$  Primring mit  $\text{char } R' \neq 2$

(2)  $\varphi(aba) = \varphi(a)\varphi(b)\varphi(a)$  für  $a, b \in R$

ein Homomorphismus bzgl. der gewöhnlichen Multiplikation ist. Der Beweis ist analog zu dem von M.F. Smiley (Jordan homomorphisms onto prime rings, Trans.Amer.Math.Soc. 84 (1957), pp.426-429) für den entsprechenden Satz bei Jordan-Homomorphismen.

BOERS, A.H.: N-assoziative und N-prod-assoziative Ringe

Der Ring  $R$  wird N-assoziativ genannt, falls jeder N-Assoziator  $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\}$  verschwindet. Der N-Assoziator wird rekursiv definiert:

$$\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_N\} = \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} (-1)^{k+1} \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k a_{k+1}, \dots, a_N\} \quad \text{mit } \{a_1, a_2\} =$$

$= a_1 a_2$  . Man kann den N-Assoziator auch mit Hilfe von Permutationen ausdrücken und das ruft die Idee hervor, eine andere Klasse von Ringen, die sogenannten N-prod-assoziativen Ringe, einzuführen.  $R$  wird N-prod-assoziativ genannt, falls das Produkt von  $N$  Faktoren nicht von der Klammerung abhängt. Es stellt sich heraus, daß ein N-prod-assoziativer Ring N-assoziativ ist.

Vorbereitung:

ADAMS, H.W.: Hopf Algebras and Form of Algebras

This paper presents a general theory of desingularization of algebraic objects over arbitrary fields in terms of unimodular "splitting".

The theory has a very broad range of applications, with particular emphasis on the classical concept of "splitting" in algebraic geometry. It presents a complete treatment of the theory of "derived general classes" and applies to the generalization of the classical theory of "splitting" in algebraic geometry.

HÖRMANN, A.: Die Homomorphismen von Ringen

Seien  $R$  und  $R'$  zwei assoziative Ringe,  $\phi$  ein linearer Homomorphismus von  $R$  auf  $R'$  und  $\psi$  ein linearer Homomorphismus von  $R'$  auf  $R$ . Dann ist  $\psi \circ \phi$  ein linearer Homomorphismus von  $R$  auf  $R$ . Es wird gezeigt, dass  $\psi \circ \phi$  unter den Voraussetzungen

$$(\psi \circ \phi)(a) = \phi(\psi(a)) \quad \text{für alle } a \in R$$

ein Homomorphismus ist. Der Beweis wird durch die folgenden Schritte geführt:

1.  $(\psi \circ \phi)(a+b) = \psi(\phi(a+b)) = \psi(\phi(a) + \phi(b)) = \psi(\phi(a)) + \psi(\phi(b)) = (\psi \circ \phi)(a) + (\psi \circ \phi)(b)$
2.  $(\psi \circ \phi)(ca) = \psi(\phi(ca)) = \psi(\phi(c)\phi(a)) = \psi(\phi(c))\psi(\phi(a)) = (\psi \circ \phi)(c)(\psi \circ \phi)(a)$

Es ist also  $\psi \circ \phi$  ein linearer Homomorphismus von  $R$  auf  $R$ . (Vgl. auch: H. Hörmann, Math. Ann. 137 (1959), S. 1-10)

FOUR, A.W.: N-assoziative und N-gradige relative Ringe

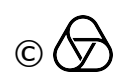
Ein Ring  $R$  wird  $N$ -assoziativ genannt, falls jeder  $N$ -assoziative Teilring  $S$  von  $R$  assoziativ ist. Der  $N$ -assoziative Teilring  $S$  von  $R$  ist assoziativ, wenn

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] = [a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, a_1] \quad \text{für } a_i \in S$$

gilt, wobei  $[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$  die  $N$ -assoziative Klammerung von  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$  bezeichnet. Ein Ring  $R$  heißt  $N$ -gradig, wenn er die Eigenschaft

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] = [a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n, a_1] \quad \text{für } a_i \in R$$

erfüllt. Ein Ring  $R$  heißt  $N$ -assoziativ und  $N$ -gradig, wenn er beide Eigenschaften erfüllt. (Vgl. auch: A.W. Four, Math. Ann. 137 (1959), S. 1-10)



BRAUN, H.: Doppelverhältnisse in Jordan-Algebren

$\mathfrak{A}$  sei eine endlich-dimensionale Jordan-Algebra über  $K$ ,  $\text{Char } K \neq 2$ , mit Einselement.  $P$  bezeichne die quadratische Darstellung. Für generisch unabhängige  $a, b, c, d$  von  $\mathfrak{A}$  setze man  $D(a, b, c, d) = P(a-b)P^{-1}(b-c)P(c-d)P^{-1}(d-a)$ . Die Abbildung  $E(a, b, c, d) = \text{Identität} - D(a, c, b, d) + D(a, b, c, d)$  stimmt im Fall  $\mathfrak{A} = K$  mit dem gewöhnlichen Doppelverhältnis überein. Eigenschaften der  $E$ 's und  $D$ 's werden angegeben, ebenso ihre Anwendung auf die Kongruenz von Punktepaaren in Halbräumen.

BROWN, R.B.: Lie Algebras and Groups of Type  $E_7$

This report concerns an axiomatic description of the 56-dimensional module for the Lie algebra  $E_7$ . The one main axiom states a relation between two multilinear forms on the module. The group leaving the forms invariant is investigated, and modulo its center is shown to be simple in the case of a "reduced" module. These groups coincide with the Chevalley groups of type  $E_7$  in case the module is "split".

EICHHORN, W.: Über die multiplikativen Abbildungen der Quaternionen- und Cayley-Algebren in kommutative Halbgruppen

Es sei  $\mathcal{O}$  bzw.  $\mathcal{C}$  eine Quaternionen- bzw. Cayley-Algebra über einem Körper  $K$  der Charakteristik  $\neq 2$ . Für jede Abbildung  $f : \mathcal{O} \rightarrow H$  oder  $f : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow H$  ( $H$  eine kommutative Halbgruppe) mit  $f(xy) = f(x)f(y)$  gilt, wie bewiesen wird,  $f(x^2) = f(x)^2 = f(N(x))$  ( $N(x) = x\bar{x} = \bar{x}x$  die Hauptnorm in  $\mathcal{O}$  bzw.  $\mathcal{C}$ ). Hieraus folgt, daß die Fortsetzung  $\Phi$  einer beliebigen reellwertigen Bewertung  $\varphi$  eines Körpers  $K$  der Charakteristik  $\neq 2$  auf eine Divisionsalgebra  $\mathcal{O}$  oder  $\mathcal{C}$  über  $K$  eindeutig bestimmt ist:  $\Phi(x) = \sqrt{\varphi(N(x))}$ . Dies und ein bekanntes Ergebnis über die archimedischen Bewertungen des reellen Zahlkörpers  $\mathbb{R}$  erlauben eine Charakterisierung des absoluten Betrages  $|x| = \sqrt{N(x)}$  der klassischen reellen (Hamiltonschen) Quaternionen  $\mathcal{H}$  und Cayleyschen Zahlen  $\mathcal{C}_3$ :  $\Phi(x) = |x|$  ist die einzige Bewertung von  $\mathcal{H}$  bzw.  $\mathcal{C}_3$ , für die  $\Phi(2) = 2$  ist. — Weiter wird bewiesen: Jede multiplikative Funktion mit Definitionsbereich  $\mathcal{H}$  oder  $\mathcal{C}_3$  und Wertebereich in einer beliebigen kommutativen Halbgruppe ist eine multiplikative Funktion allein des Betrages  $|x|$  (und nicht der Richtung) von  $x$ :  $f(x) = f(|x|)$ . Als Anwendung dieses Satzes ergibt sich die folgende Charakterisierung der Algebren  $\mathcal{H}$  und  $\mathcal{C}_3$ :  $\mathcal{H}$  bzw.  $\mathcal{C}_3$  ist die einzige assoziative bzw.

BRADY, H.: Doppelvererblichkeit in Jordan-Algebren

Es sei  $V$  ein endlich-dimensionaler Jordan-Algebra über  $K = \mathbb{R}$  oder  $\mathbb{C}$ .  
 Sei  $E$  ein Element von  $V$  mit  $E^2 = 0$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto Ex$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^2$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(Ex)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^3$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(Ex))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^4$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(Ex)))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^5$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^6$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^7$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^8$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^9$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{10}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{11}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{12}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{13}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{14}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{15}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{16}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{17}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{18}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{19}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(E)^{20}$  die Abbildung  $x \mapsto E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(E(Ex))))$ .

BRADY, H.: The Algebra and Groups of Type E<sub>6</sub>

This report concerns an extended description of the 6-dimensional  
 model for the Lie algebra E<sub>6</sub>. The algebra is defined by the relations  
 between the multiplicative forms of the module. The defining relations  
 form a set of 12 equations and the module is defined by these equations.  
 An algebra in the case of a "reduced" module. These equations define  
 the algebra in the case of type E<sub>6</sub> in case the module is "reduced".

STURM, V.: Über die multiplikativen Abbildungen der Quaternionen  
und Cayley-Algebren in kommutative Halbringen

Es sei  $\mathcal{Q}$  eine Quaternion- oder Cayley-Algebra über einem  
 Kommutativem Charakteristik  $\neq 2$  Körper  $K$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^2$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^2(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^3$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^3(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^4$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^4(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^5$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^5(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^6$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^6(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^7$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^7(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^8$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^8(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^9$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^9(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{10}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{10}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{11}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{11}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{12}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{12}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{13}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{13}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{14}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{14}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{15}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{15}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{16}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{16}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{17}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{17}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{18}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{18}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{19}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{19}(x)$ .  
 Sei  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{20}$  die kommutative Halbgruppe der Abbildungen  $x \mapsto \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Q})^{20}(x)$ .

nichtassoziative alternative endlichdimensionale reelle Algebra  $\mathfrak{A}$  mit Einselement  $e$ , die die folgende Eigenschaft hat; Für jede multiplikative Abbildung  $f : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  gilt  $f(x) = f(\tau(x)e)$  mit universellem  $\tau : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , wobei  $\tau(x) > 0$  für  $x \neq 0$  ist.

GLENNIE, C.M.: Jordan Identities and the Symmetric Group

Let  $\mathfrak{A}^{(n)}$  be the free associative algebra on  $n$  generators  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ ,  $\mathfrak{J}_0^{(n)}$  the free special Jordan algebra on  $a_1, \dots, a_n$ , both over a field  $F$  of characteristic  $\neq 2$ . Every multilinear Jordan relation  $p(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$  for which  $p(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$  can be written as the sum of certain relations holding in  $\mathfrak{A}^{(n)}$ . To each of these relations corresponds a relation on the symmetric group  $S_n$  written in terms of the generators  $R = (12 \dots n)$  and  $S = (1n)$ . Conversely the Jordan identities can be enumerated using the defining relations on  $R$  and  $S$  which are well known.

GRAY, A.: Some applications of non-associative algebras to differential geometry

A vector cross product  $P$  on a vector space  $V$  over a field  $F$  is a multilinear map  $P : V^r \rightarrow V$  such that  $\langle P(a_1, \dots, a_r), a_i \rangle = 0$  ( $1 \leq i \leq r$ ) and  $\|P(a_1, \dots, a_r)\|^2 = \det \langle a_i, a_j \rangle$ . Here  $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$  is a nondegenerate bilinear form on  $V$ . Let  $\dim V = n$ . All vector cross products have been classified (R. Brown and A. Gray, to appear in Comm. Math. Helv.); they exist for the cases (i)  $n$  even,  $r = 1$ , (ii)  $r = n-1$ , (iii)  $n = 7$ ,  $r = 2$ , (iv)  $n = 8$ ,  $r = 3$ . If  $M$  is a differentiable manifold we say that  $M$  has a vector cross product if on each tangent space of  $M$  a vector cross product is defined, and all these vector cross products vary continuously or differentiably over  $M$ . It is well known that  $S^6$  has a vector cross product of type (i) (i.e., an almost complex structure), and  $S^7$  has a vector cross product of type (iii) because it is parallelizable. We show that  $S^8$  does not have a continuous vector cross product of type (iv). Vector cross products of type (iv) are used to generate a new class of 6-dimensional almost complex manifolds.

HELWIG, K.-H.: Modifikationen reeller Jordan-Algebren

Es sei  $\alpha$  eine Involution einer reellen Jordan-Algebra  $\mathfrak{A}$  endlicher Dimension. Vermöge  $2(a \cdot b) := ab + (\alpha a)b + a(\alpha b) - \alpha(ab)$  erhält der

Nichtassoziative Algebren  
die assoziative Algebren  
die assoziative Algebren  
die assoziative Algebren

Die Jordansche Normalform

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Vektorraum  $\mathfrak{A}$  die Struktur einer Jordan-Algebra  $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha$ , welche nach M. Koecher eine Modifikation von  $\mathfrak{A}$  heißt. Es gilt: Ist  $\mathfrak{A}$  halbeinfach und  $c_1, \dots, c_r$  ein vollständiges Orthogonalsystem primitiver Idempotente, dann existiert eine Involution  $\alpha$  von  $\mathfrak{A}$ , so daß  $\mathfrak{A}_\alpha$  formal-reell ist und  $\alpha c_i = c_i, 1 \leq i \leq r$ , gilt. - Folgerungen:

- (1) Zu je zwei vollständigen Orthogonalsystemen primitiver Idempotente  $c_1, \dots, c_r$  und  $d_1, \dots, d_s$  von  $\mathfrak{A}$  existiert ein innerer Automorphismus  $\varphi$  von  $\mathfrak{A}$  mit  $\varphi\{c_1, \dots, c_r\} = \{d_1, \dots, d_s\}$ . Insbesondere ist  $r = s$ .
- (2) Jede halbeinfache komplexe Jordan-Algebra ist die Komplexifizierung einer formal-reellen.

Diese Ergebnisse verallgemeinern frühere Resultate (Invent.math.1, 18 - 35 (1966)).

HIRZEBRUCH, U.: Eine Verallgemeinerung des Rayleigh-Quotienten

$\mathfrak{A}$  sei eine einfache formal-reelle Jordan-Algebra vom Grad  $r$  mit reduzierter Spur  $\lambda$ ,  $J_1$  sei die Menge der primitiven Idempotente von  $\mathfrak{A}$ . Als Verallgemeinerung des Rayleigh-Quotienten betrachtet man für  $x \in \mathfrak{A}$  die Funktion  $f_x : J_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , die für  $c \in J_1$  durch  $f_x(c) := \lambda(xc)$  definiert ist. Faßt man  $J_1$  als Riemannsche Mannigfaltigkeit auf (vergl. Math. Zeitschrift 90, 339 - 354, 1965), dann erhält man  $(\text{grad } f_x)_c = x_{\frac{1}{2}}(c)$ , wobei  $x_{\frac{1}{2}}$  die  $\frac{1}{2}$ -Komponente von  $x$  in der Peirce-Zerlegung bezüglich  $c$  bezeichnet. Es gilt

$$f_{xy} = f_x f_y + \frac{1}{2} \lambda(\text{grad } f_x, \text{grad } f_y)$$

und die Funktionen  $f_x, x \in \mathfrak{A}$ , sind genau die Lösungen einer gewissen linearen Differentialgleichung.

Bezeichnet man mit  $\alpha_1(x) \geq \alpha_2(x) \geq \dots \geq \alpha_r(x)$  die Eigenwerte von  $x \in \mathfrak{A}$  und mit  $A_c$  für  $c \in J_1$  die zu  $c$  orthogonalen primitiven Idempotente, dann gilt

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1(x) &= \max_{c \in J_1} f_x(c) \\ &\vdots \\ \alpha_k(x) &= \min_{d_1, \dots, d_{k-1} \in J_1} \max_{c \in A_{d_1} \cap A_{d_2} \cap \dots \cap A_{d_{k-1}}} f_x(c) \\ &\vdots \\ \alpha_r(x) &= \min_{c \in J_1} f_x(c) \end{aligned}$$

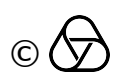
Vektorraum  $V$  die Jordansche Normalform  $N$  von  $A$  zu bestimmen, welche nach  
 II. Noether eine Normalform von  $A$  heißt. In Schritt 1) wird die Jordansche  
 Normalform  $N$  von  $A$  bestimmt, die die Jordansche Normalform  $N$  von  $A$  ist.  
 und  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$  die verschiedenen Eigenwerte von  $A$  sind. Die Jordansche  
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 von  $A$  ist die Jordansche Normalform  $N$  von  $A$  ist.  
 Diese Ergebnisse sind in der Literatur (Invent. math. 1, 18 - 22 (1966)).

HIRZBRUNN, U.: Eine Verallgemeinerung des Cayley-Hamilton-Quotienten

$M$  sei eine einfache Jordan-Block-Matrix von Grad  $n$  mit re-  
 duzierter Spur  $\lambda$ ,  $\lambda_1$  und die Menge der primitiven Idempotenten von  $M$ .  
 Als Verallgemeinerung des Cayley-Hamilton-Quotienten betrachtet man für  
 $x \in \mathbb{C}$  die Funktion  $f_x: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ , die für  $c \in \mathbb{C}$  durch  $f_x(c) = \lambda(c)$   
 definiert ist. Für  $\lambda = \lambda_1$  ist die Funktion  $f_x$  die Funktion  $f_x$  auf  
 (vergl. Math. Zeitschrift 90, 239 - 252, 1962), dann erhält man  
 $(\text{grad } f_x)_c = x_1(c)$ , wobei  $x_1$  die  $\lambda_1$ -Komponente von  $x$  in der Polzer-  
 legung bezüglich  $\lambda_1$  bezeichnet. Es gilt  

$$\text{grad } f_x = \frac{1}{x_1} \lambda + \frac{1}{x_2} \lambda_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{x_r} \lambda_r$$
 und die Funktionen  $f_x, x \in \mathbb{C}$ , sind genau die Lösungen einer gewissen  
 linearen Differentialgleichung.  
 Betrachtet man mit  $f_x(x) = \lambda_1(x) \leq \dots \leq \lambda_r(x)$  die Eigenwerte von  
 $x \in \mathbb{C}$  und mit  $A_1, \dots, A_r$  die zu  $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r$  entsprechenden primitiven Idem-  
 potente, dann gilt

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_1(x) &= \max_{1 \leq i \leq r} \lambda_i(x) \\ \lambda_2(x) &= \max_{2 \leq i \leq r} \lambda_i(x) \\ &\vdots \\ \lambda_r(x) &= \max_{r \leq i \leq r} \lambda_i(x) \end{aligned}$$



JACOBSON, N.: Cartan Subalgebras of Jordan Algebras

Let  $\mathcal{J}$  be a Jordan algebra. Then  $\mathcal{J}$  is a Lie triple system relative to the associator composition  $[a, b, c] = (ab)c - a(bc)$ . Call  $\mathcal{J}$  associator nilpotent if  $\mathcal{J}$  as Lie triple system is nilpotent, that is, there exists an odd integer  $N$  such that  $[\dots[a_1, a_2, a_3], \dots, a_{N-1}, a_N] = 0$ . Put  $R_{a,b} = R_a R_b - R_{ab}$  where  $R_a$  is  $x \rightarrow xa$  and let  $J_a = R_{a,a}$ . Associator nilpotence is equivalent to the existence of a  $K$  such that  $R_{a_1, b_1} R_{a_2, b_2} \dots R_{a_K, b_K} = 0$ ,  $a_i, b_i \in \mathcal{J}$ . Now assume  $\mathcal{J}$  finite dimensional with 1. Call  $\mathcal{J}$  purely inseparable if  $\mathcal{J}$  contains a nil ideal  $\mathfrak{N}$  such that  $\mathcal{J}/\mathfrak{N}$  is an associative purely inseparable field extension of the base field.  $\mathcal{J}$  is associator nilpotent if and only if  $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_1 \oplus \mathcal{J}_2 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{J}_n$  where the  $\mathcal{J}_i$  are ideals such that  $\mathcal{J}_1$  contains a subfield  $\Gamma_1$  of its center containing the identity element such that  $\mathcal{J}_1/\Gamma_1$  is purely inseparable. One has the following analogue of Engels theorem:  $\mathcal{J}$  is associator nilpotent if and only if every  $J_a$  is nilpotent. Let  $U_1(\mathcal{J})$  be the universal unital multiplication envelope of  $\mathcal{J}$ . Then  $\mathcal{J}$  is associator nilpotent if and only if the Lie algebra  $U_1(\mathcal{J})^-$  is nilpotent. This implies that if  $\mathfrak{R}$  is an associator nilpotent subalgebra (with 1) of  $\mathcal{J}$  then the Lie algebra  $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathfrak{R})$  of linear transformations in  $\mathcal{J}$  generated by all  $R_{a,b}$ ,  $a, b \in \mathfrak{R}$  is nilpotent. If  $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}_0 + \mathcal{J}_1$  is the Fitting decomposition relative to  $\mathcal{U}_{\mathcal{J}}(\mathfrak{R})$  then  $\mathcal{J}_0$  is a subalgebra and  $\mathcal{J}_1 \cdot \mathcal{J}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{J}_1$ . We have  $\mathfrak{R} \subseteq \mathcal{J}_0$  and  $\mathfrak{R}$  is called a Cartan subalgebra if  $\mathcal{J}_0 = \mathfrak{R}$ . The standard results of Lie theory carry over. For example, if we define  $a$  to be associator regular if  $\dim \mathfrak{B}_a$  is minimal where  $\mathfrak{B}_a = \{ z \mid zJ_a^n = 0 \}$  and the base field is infinite then  $\mathfrak{B}_a$  is a Cartan subalgebra.

JACOBSON, N.: Remarks on Exceptional Jordan Algebras

The first result we note is that the restriction characteristic  $\neq 3$  which is customary in this theory is removed. For this purpose one needs to replace the usual linearization of the generic norm  $n$  by  $(a, b, c) = \frac{1}{2} \Delta_a^c (\Delta_b^a n)$  where  $\Delta_b^a f$  is the directional derivative of  $f$  at  $b$  in the direction  $a$ . One has the identities  $(a, b, c) = t(axc, b) = \frac{1}{2} [n(a+b+c) - n(a+b) - n(b+c) - n(a+c) + n(a) + n(b) + n(c)]$  and  $4[Q(a'^2) - Q(a)^2] = t(a)[2t(a'^3) - t(a)t(a'^2) + n(a)]$  where  $Q(a) = \frac{1}{2} t(a'^2)$  (Springer). A second result we note is the following analogue of the invariant factor theorem: Two elements of a split exceptional finite dimensional Jordan algebra  $\mathcal{J}$  have the same orbit

## Jacobson, W.: Jordan Algebras

The first result we note is that the restriction character  $\chi_{\mathfrak{g}}$  is  
 regular if and only if  $\mathfrak{g}$  is a Jordan algebra. For this we  
 need to replace the usual derivation of the generic element  
 $\alpha(t) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \alpha_i t^i$  by  $\tilde{\alpha}(t) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \tilde{\alpha}_i t^i$  where  $\tilde{\alpha}_i = \alpha_i + \alpha_i \alpha_i$   
 in the differential calculus. We have  $\tilde{\alpha}_i = \alpha_i + \alpha_i \alpha_i$  and  $\tilde{\alpha}_i$  called a  
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 be developed in an analogous manner. For example, if we define  $\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha + \alpha \alpha$   
 in  $\mathfrak{g}$  as a Jordan algebra.

## Jacobson, W.: Jordan Algebras

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under  $\text{Aut } \mathfrak{J}$  if and only if they have the same generic minimum polynomial and same minimum polynomial. Using a result of Albert - Jacobson this is proved by showing that any element  $a$  of  $\mathfrak{J}$  can be imbedded in a subalgebra of the form  $\mathbb{F}_3^+$ . The problem of determining conditions for conjugacy for reduced algebras has been considered also quite recently by John Faulkner. His results are not quite complete at this time.

JONKER, P.: Lie Algebras (restricted) over a Field of Characteristic 2

Restricted Lie algebras over fields of characteristic  $> 7$  (resp.  $> 3$ ) have been studied by J. B. Seligman. He assumes the existence of a  $p$ -representation which has non-degenerate trace-form; moreover in these cases the rootspaces are still one-dimensional and one can treat these algebras in a way similar the characteristic 0-case though with a lot of additional calculations. Now such an approach is impossible in the characteristic 2-case since e.g. there exist very few algebras which have a restricted representation with non-degenerate trace-form. One part of the investigations is related to the structure of algebras which have a degree  $\leq 2$  (degree of  $\mathfrak{U} \equiv \max_{x \in \mathfrak{U}} \dim k[x]$  where  $k$  is the groundfield and  $k[x]$  the restricted subalgebra generated by  $x$ ). This is a complete theory. The results obtained from this theory can be used to general restricted Lie algebras which satisfy a relation:  $Q(x^2) = Q^2(x)$  where  $Q$  is a non-defective or even non-degenerate quadratic form (non-degenerate means that the associated bilinear form of  $Q$  may have a radical  $R$  but for  $r \in R$ ,  $r \neq 0$ , one has  $Q(r) \neq 0$ ) (so no representation comes in); some side conditions have to be added. Then this a very large class including e.g. all Lie algebras associated to algebraic groups (exceptional etc.).

KNOPFMACHER, J.: On the Isomorphism Problem for Lie Algebras

The main purpose of this talk is to discuss some invariants of the isomorphism type of a Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{U}$ , which may be derived from any finite presentation of  $\mathfrak{U}$  in terms of generators and relations, and easily used to distinguish between many different non-isomorphic algebras. The invariants are analogous to the elementary ideals and knot polynomials used in studying certain finitely-presented groups. They may also be applied to special Jordan algebras, and of course to word problems for algebras.

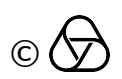
under the assumption that the set of all  $\alpha$  such that  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  is a lattice in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ . Let  $\Lambda$  be the set of all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  such that  $\alpha \neq 0$  and  $N(\alpha) \leq 1$ . Then  $\Lambda$  is a finite set. Let  $\alpha \in \Lambda$ . Then  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  and  $N(\alpha) \leq 1$ . Let  $\alpha = a + b\sqrt{d}$ . Then  $N(\alpha) = a^2 - db^2 \leq 1$ . If  $b \neq 0$ , then  $|b| \leq 1$  and  $|a| \leq 1$ . If  $b = 0$ , then  $|a| \leq 1$ . Thus  $\Lambda$  is a finite set.

Lemma 1.1. Let  $d$  be a square-free integer. Then the set of all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  such that  $N(\alpha) \leq 1$  is finite.

Proof. Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  such that  $N(\alpha) \leq 1$ . Then  $\alpha = a + b\sqrt{d}$  for some integers  $a, b$ . Then  $N(\alpha) = a^2 - db^2 \leq 1$ . If  $b \neq 0$ , then  $|b| \leq 1$  and  $|a| \leq 1$ . If  $b = 0$ , then  $|a| \leq 1$ . Thus  $\alpha \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$  if  $b = 0$  and  $\alpha \in \{-1, 0, 1, \pm\sqrt{d}\}$  if  $b \neq 0$ . Thus the set of all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  such that  $N(\alpha) \leq 1$  is finite.

Lemma 1.2. Let  $d$  be a square-free integer. Then the set of all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  such that  $N(\alpha) \leq 1$  is finite.

Proof. Let  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  such that  $N(\alpha) \leq 1$ . Then  $\alpha = a + b\sqrt{d}$  for some integers  $a, b$ . Then  $N(\alpha) = a^2 - db^2 \leq 1$ . If  $b \neq 0$ , then  $|b| \leq 1$  and  $|a| \leq 1$ . If  $b = 0$ , then  $|a| \leq 1$ . Thus  $\alpha \in \{-1, 0, 1\}$  if  $b = 0$  and  $\alpha \in \{-1, 0, 1, \pm\sqrt{d}\}$  if  $b \neq 0$ . Thus the set of all  $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$  such that  $N(\alpha) \leq 1$  is finite.



KOECHER, M.: Durch Jordan-Algebren definierte Lie-Algebren und algebraische Gruppen

Sei  $\mathfrak{A}$  eine Jordan-Algebra mit Einselement  $e$  über einem Körper  $K$  der Charakteristik  $\neq 2$ . Mit  $L : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ ,  $L(a)b = ab$ , wird die linksreguläre Darstellung von  $\mathfrak{A}$  bezeichnet und  $L(\mathfrak{A}) = \{L(a); a \in \mathfrak{A}\}$  gesetzt.

Neben der Struktur-Algebra

$$\mathfrak{G}(\mathfrak{A}) = \text{Der } \mathfrak{A} \oplus L(\mathfrak{A}) \quad \text{und} \quad \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{A}) = \text{Inder } \mathfrak{A} \oplus L(\mathfrak{A})$$

werden die Lie-Algebren

$$\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{A}) = \mathfrak{G}(\mathfrak{A}) \oplus \mathfrak{A} \oplus \bar{\mathfrak{A}} \quad \text{und} \quad \mathfrak{L}(\mathfrak{A}) = \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{A}) \oplus \mathfrak{A} \oplus \bar{\mathfrak{A}}$$

betrachtet und insbesondere deren Derivationsalgebra bestimmt. Bekanntlich ist die Lie-Algebra der sog. Strukturgruppe  $\Gamma(\mathfrak{A})$  von  $\mathfrak{A}$  gleich  $\mathfrak{G}(\mathfrak{A})$ .

Für eine endlich dimensionale Jordan-Algebra  $\mathfrak{A}$  sei  $\Xi(\mathfrak{A})$  die Gruppe, die für ein generisches Element  $x$  durch die birationalen Abbildungen

$$t_a(x) = x+a \quad (a \in \mathfrak{A}), \quad Wx \quad (W \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{A})) \quad \text{und} \quad j(x) = -x^{-1}$$

erzeugt wird. Man erhält hierfür folgende Ergebnisse:

- (a)  $\Xi(\mathfrak{A})$  ist eine algebraische Gruppe mit Lie-Algebra  $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{A})$ .
- (b) Die Elemente von  $\Xi(\mathfrak{A})$  können durch eine Differentialgleichung charakterisiert werden.
- (c) Jedes Element  $f$  von  $\Xi(\mathfrak{A})$  schreibt sich als
$$f = W \circ t_a \circ j \circ t_b \circ j \circ t_c \quad \text{mit } W \in \Gamma(\mathfrak{A}) \text{ und } a, b, c \in \mathfrak{A}.$$
- (d) Es gibt eine treue Darstellung  $X : \Xi(\mathfrak{A}) \rightarrow \text{Aut } \mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{A})$ .

Die Frage nach der Eindeutigkeit einer Darstellung (c) führt auf eine neue Äquivalenzrelation in Jordan-Algebren.

MARTINDALE, W.S.: Rings with Involution and Polynomial Identities

A recent result of Herstein is generalized as follows: Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be an algebra with involution containing no nonzero nilpotent ideals, whose Jordan ring of symmetric elements satisfies a polynomial identity of degree  $n$ . Then  $\mathfrak{A}$  satisfies a standard identity of degree at most  $4n$ .

McCRIMMON, K.: Was sind und was sollen die Jordan-Algebren

What are the Jordan algebras? Over fields of characteristic  $\neq 2$  the basic examples are the algebras (1)  $\mathfrak{A}^+$  for  $\mathfrak{A}$  associative, (2)  $\mathfrak{R}(\mathfrak{A}, *)$  for  $\mathfrak{A}$  associative with involution, (3) the Jordan algebra  $\mathfrak{J}(Q)$  of a quadratic form  $Q$ , and (4) the exceptional algebra  $\mathfrak{S}(\mathbb{C}_3)$  for  $\mathbb{C}$  the Cayley algebra. What should a Jordan algebra be? Two reasonable

WOLFF, J.: Jordan-Algebren definierte Lie-Algebren und assoziative Gruppen

Sei  $V$  ein Jordan-Algebra mit Erzeugendenz  $e$  über einem Körper  $K$ . Die Charakteristik  $\neq 2$  sei  $\neq 3$ . Sei  $L(V)$  die Lie-Algebra der linearen Abbildungen von  $V$  in  $V$ . Sei  $I(V) = \{L(x) - L(x^2) : x \in V\}$ . Sei  $L(V) = I(V) \oplus L(e)$ .

$$L(x) = L(x^2) + L(e) \quad \text{für } x \in V$$

Die Abbildung  $L: V \rightarrow L(V)$  ist ein Isomorphismus von  $V$  auf  $L(V)$ . Sei  $L(V) = I(V) \oplus L(e)$ . Sei  $L(V) = I(V) \oplus L(e)$ .

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MARTINI, W.: Rings with involutions and polynomials

A recent result of Martini is generalized as follows. Let  $R$  be a ring with involution  $\sigma$ . Let  $P_n$  be the polynomial ring in  $n$  variables over  $R$ . Let  $I_n$  be the ideal of  $P_n$  generated by  $\{x_i^2 - \sigma(x_i) : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ . Let  $P_n/I_n$  be the quotient ring. Let  $\sigma$  be the involution on  $P_n/I_n$  induced by  $\sigma$  on  $R$ . Let  $\sigma$  be the involution on  $P_n/I_n$  induced by  $\sigma$  on  $R$ .

MORSE, K.: Rings with involutions and polynomials

Let  $R$  be a ring with involution  $\sigma$ . Let  $P_n$  be the polynomial ring in  $n$  variables over  $R$ . Let  $I_n$  be the ideal of  $P_n$  generated by  $\{x_i^2 - \sigma(x_i) : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ . Let  $P_n/I_n$  be the quotient ring. Let  $\sigma$  be the involution on  $P_n/I_n$  induced by  $\sigma$  on  $R$ . Let  $\sigma$  be the involution on  $P_n/I_n$  induced by  $\sigma$  on  $R$ .





requirements for any axiomatization of the concept of a Jordan ring or algebra over an arbitrary field are (i) it should include the above four types of algebras, and (ii) it should not include much more - any simple algebra (in a suitable sense) should be essentially one of the above types.

The usual definition in terms of a commutative multiplication  $xy$  satisfying the Jordan identity  $(x^2y)x = x^2(yx)$  is unsuitable in characteristic 2 since it includes the "wrong" algebras (nodal ones) and excludes the "right" ones (the above four types). Recent investigations suggest we define a unital Jordan algebra over an arbitrary scalar ring  $\Phi$  as a triple  $J = (X, U, 1)$  such that  $X$  is a  $\Phi$ -module,  $x \rightarrow U_x$  is a quadratic mapping of  $X$  into  $\text{Hom}(X, X)$ , and  $1 \in X$  where for all  $x, y \in X$  (JAO)  $U_1 = I$ , (JA1)  $U_{U(x)y} = U_x U_y U_x$ , (JA2)  $\{xxy\} = x^2 \circ y$ . The above four types of algebra all carry a natural structure in this sense. The usual results concerning special algebras, inverses, isotopes, structure groups, and structure algebras carry over to this general setting. If  $\frac{1}{2} \in \Phi$  there is a natural 1-1 correspondence between unital Jordan algebras in this sense and in the classical sense. Thus for characteristic  $\neq 2$  (where the classical theory is perfectly satisfactory) this definition involves nothing new, while in characteristic 2 (where the classical theory is unsatisfactory) we obtain a theory more in conformity with the other characteristics.

MEYBERG, K.: Die Derivationen von Freudenthalschen Tripelsystemen

Ein Vektorraum  $\mathfrak{X}$  endlicher Dimension über dem Körper  $K$  heißt ein Freudenthalsches Tripelsystem (FT-System), wenn auf  $\mathfrak{X}$  eine nicht ausgeartete schiefsymmetrische Bilinearform  $\langle \ , \ \rangle$  und eine trilineare innere Komposition  $(x, y, z) \mapsto \{xyz\}$  definiert sind mit den folgenden Eigenschaften:  $\{xyz\}$  und  $\langle x, \{yzu\} \rangle$  sind symmetrisch in allen Argumenten,  $\langle x, \{xxx\} \rangle \neq 0$  und

$$\{\{xxx\}xy\} = \langle y, x \rangle \{xxx\} + \langle y, \{xxx\} \rangle x .$$

Eine lineare Abbildung  $D$  von  $\mathfrak{X}$  in sich heißt eine Derivation von  $\mathfrak{X}$ , wenn  $D\{xyz\} = \{xy(Dz)\} + \{x(Dy)z\} + \{(Dx)yz\}$  für alle  $x, y, z \in \mathfrak{X}$  gilt. In FT-Systemen sind die Transformationen  $D(x, y)$ , definiert durch  $D(x, y)z = \{xyz\} - \langle z, y \rangle x - \langle z, x \rangle y$  Derivationen. Es wird gezeigt, daß unter einigen weiteren Voraussetzungen jede Derivation von  $\mathfrak{X}$  sich als Summe von solchen  $D(x, y)$  schreiben läßt und daß die Lie-Algebra aller Derivationen einfach ist. Im Falle  $\text{Char } K = 0$  (oder  $> \dim \mathfrak{X}$ )

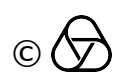
requirements for a  $\gamma$ -extension of the concept of a Jordan ring  
 or algebra over an arbitrary field are (i) it should include the  
 above four types of elements and (ii) it should not include such  
 elements as  $\gamma$ -multiplication (in a sense) should be

case in which the above types  
 The usual definition in terms of  $\gamma$ -multiplication is  
 $(xy)^\gamma = \gamma(xy) = \gamma(x)\gamma(y)$  (where  $\gamma$  is a derivation)  
 of associative  $\mathbb{S}$ -algebra is included in "type 2" (in the case  
 of "type 1" one) and above four types. A more  
 definition should be given for a Jordan algebra  
 and  $\gamma$  is a triple  $(\gamma, \alpha, \beta)$  such that  $\alpha$  is a  
 derivation,  $\beta$  is a quadruple derivation and  $\alpha^2 = \beta$   
 for all  $x \in K$  where  $K$  is a field.  $(\alpha, \beta)$  is a  
 pair of derivations such that  $\alpha^2 = \beta$ .  
 natural structure in this case. The natural structure  
 special algebra (in the sense of Jacobson) structure  
 structure algebra carry over to this general setting. In  
 there is a natural correspondence between Jordan algebras  
 in this sense and the classical Jordan algebra theory.  
 $\mathbb{S} \neq \mathbb{Z}$  and the classical theory of Jordan algebras  
 definition involving  $\gamma$ -multiplication. In the  
 the classical theory of Jordan algebras, we obtain a theory  
 of Jordan algebras over a field  $K$ .

REMARKS ON THE THEORY OF JORDAN ALGEBRAS

Ein Vektorraum  $V$  über einem Körper  $K$  heißt  
 Jordan-Algebra, wenn auf  $V$  eine bilinear  
 Abbildung  $\{ , \}$  existiert, die die  
 Eigenschaften  $\{x, x\} = 0$  und  
 $\{x, y\} = -\{y, x\}$  für alle  $x, y \in V$   
 erfüllt. Man nennt  $\{ , \}$  die Jordan-  
 Multiplikation. Ein Element  $e \in V$  heißt  
 Einheits- oder Null-Element, wenn  
 $\{e, x\} = x$  für alle  $x \in V$  gilt.

Es sei  $D$  eine lineare Abbildung von  $V$  in  $V$ .  
 Dann heißt  $D$  ein Jordan-Derivation, wenn  
 $D(\{x, y\}) = \{Dx, y\} + \{x, Dy\}$   
 für alle  $x, y \in V$  gilt. In einem  
 Jordan-System sind die Jordan-Derivationen  
 $D(x, y) = \{x, y\}$  (für  $x, y \in V$ )  
 die einzigen Jordan-Derivationen.  
 Ein Jordan-System  $(V, \{ , \})$  heißt  
 einfach, wenn es keine echten  
 Jordan-Systeme enthält. In einem  
 einfachen Jordan-System  $(V, \{ , \})$



wird die Dimension dieser Lie-Algebra berechnet und damit gezeigt, daß in einem der vorkommenden Fälle diese Lie-Algebra einfach und vom Typ  $E_7$  ist.

OSBORN, J.M.: Some remarks on infinite-dimensional Jordan Algebras

Results discussed include the following: Theorem 1: Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be a Jordan ring with 1 of characteristic  $\neq 2$  in which every element is either invertible or nilpotent. Then the set of nilpotent elements of  $\mathfrak{A}$  forms an ideal. Theorem 2: Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be an associative ring with 1 of characteristic  $\neq 2$ , and let  $\mathfrak{A}$  have an involution such that every symmetric element is either nilpotent or invertible. Then  $\mathfrak{A}$  is an extension of an involution simple ring by a nil ideal. Theorem 3: Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be a simple associative algebra finite-dimensional over a field  $\Phi$  of characteristic  $\neq 2$ , and let  $\mathfrak{J}$  be a Jordan subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{A}$  whose elements generate  $\mathfrak{A}$  under the associative product. Then either (i)  $\mathfrak{J} = \mathfrak{A}^+$ , (ii)  $\mathfrak{J} = \mathcal{O}(\mathfrak{A}, *)$  with some involution  $*$ , or (iii)  $\mathfrak{J}$  is simple of degree 2 and  $\mathfrak{A} = S_1(\mathfrak{J})$ . Theorem 4 (Morgan): Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be a Jordan algebra of characteristic  $\neq 2$  with DCC on quadratic ideals. Then  $\mathfrak{A}$  contains a unique maximal ideal  $\mathfrak{N}$  without idempotents, and  $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{N}$  has no absolute zero divisors and has identity element.

RESNIKOFF, H.L.: Jordan algebras and automorphic forms

Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be a compact real Jordan algebra with reduced trace  $\sigma$  and unit  $c$ . Denote the gradient with respect to  $\sigma$  by  $\nabla$ , and the structure algebra of  $\mathfrak{A}$  by  $G(\mathfrak{A})$ . If  $k$  is a non-negative integer, define  $D_{2k+1} = \sigma([P(y)P(\nabla)]^k y, \nabla)$  and  $D_{2k+2} = \sigma([P(y)P(\nabla)]^k P(y)\nabla, \nabla)$ , where  $(P(y)\nabla)f$  is understood as  $2y(\nabla yf) - \frac{1}{2}(y^2\nabla f + \nabla y^2 f)$  for scalar functions  $f$ .

Theorem:  $\forall i : D_i$  is a  $G(\mathfrak{A})$ -invariant linear differential operator.  $\{ D_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq \text{rank } \mathfrak{A} \}$  generate the ring  $R$  of  $G(\mathfrak{A})$ -invariant linear differential operators.

Theorem:  $D_2 = \sigma(P(y)\nabla, \nabla)$  is the Laplace-Beltrami operator of  $\exp^{\mathfrak{A}}$  relative to the natural metric  $\sigma(P^{-1}(y)dy, dy)$ .

Let  $c = e_1 + \dots + e_r$  be a decomposition of  $c$  into primitive ortho-

gonal idempotents and put  $c_k = \sum_{i=1}^k e_i$ . If  $x \in \mathfrak{A}$ , denote the  $\mathfrak{A}_1(c_k)$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^k \dots$$



reduced norm of  $P(c_k)x \in \mathfrak{U}_1(c_k)$  by  $|x|_k$ .

Theorem: For every  $s = (s_1, \dots, s_r) \in \mathbb{C}^r$ ,  $y(s) = \prod_{k=1}^r |y|_k^{s_k}$  is an eigenfunction of the ring  $R$ .

These eigenfunctions can be used to construct generalized Mellin transforms (with respect to certain discrete unimodular groups  $\Gamma_n$ ) of the form  $\mathfrak{M}(f) = \int_{\exp \mathfrak{U} / \Gamma_n} f(y) \varepsilon_y(s) |y|^t \frac{dy}{|y|^q}$ , where

$\varepsilon_y(s) = \sum_{w \in \Gamma_n} \prod_k |w y|_k^{-s_k}$  is a  $\Gamma_n$ -invariant eigenfunction of  $R$ , and

$q = \dim \mathfrak{U} / \text{rank } \mathfrak{U}$ . For the well known examples of modular groups, the operator  $\mathfrak{M}$  can be used to associate Dirichlet series with automorphic forms, generalizing the method of Hecke.

SAGLE, A.A.: Homogeneous spaces, holonomy and non-associative algebras

K. Nomizu established a correspondence between invariant connections on a reductive homogeneous space  $G/H = M$  and non-associative algebras defined on the tangent space  $M_p$  ( $p = H \in M$ ) with  $H$  acting as an automorphism group of the algebra. Thus algebraically if  $\underline{g}$  (resp.  $\underline{h}$ ) is the Lie algebra of  $G$  (resp.  $H$ ), there is a subspace  $\underline{m}$  of  $\underline{g}$  with  $\underline{g} = \underline{m} + \underline{h}$  (direct sum) and  $[\underline{m}, \underline{h}] \subset \underline{m}$ . Furthermore for each invariant connection on  $G/H$  there is a bilinear multiplication  $\alpha(x, y)$  on  $\underline{m}$  with  $\text{ad}_{\underline{m}} \underline{h}$  derivations of  $\alpha$ . The canonical connection of the first kind on  $G/H$  is when 1-parameter subgroups in  $G$  project into geodesics in  $G/H$ ; this condition is given by  $\alpha(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}[XY] = \text{projection of } [XY]g \text{ into } \underline{m}$  for  $X, Y \in \underline{m}$ . Let  $G/H$  have the connection of the first kind, then there is a correspondence between holonomy irreducible nonsymmetric spaces  $G/H$  and simple algebras  $\underline{m}$  with multiplication  $XY = [XY]_{\underline{m}}$ . In case  $G/H$  is pseudo-Riemannian and irreducible, the Lie algebra of the holonomy group is generated by the maps  $l(X) : \underline{m} \rightarrow \underline{m}: Y \rightarrow XY$  and is a semi-simple Lie algebra. When the general connection multiplication  $\alpha(X, Y)$  is considered, the irreducibility of  $G/H$  yields  $(\underline{m}, \alpha)$  is a simple algebra but the holonomy algebra is only contained in the Lie algebra generated by the maps  $\alpha(X)\gamma = \alpha(X, Y)$  and  $\beta(X)Y = \alpha(Y, X)$ . The general connection (given by

$$|x| \cdot \nu(x) = \nu(x) \cdot |x|$$

$$\nu(x) = \prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}} p^{\nu_p(x)}$$

These two conditions can be used to construct a group structure on the set of all elements of the ring.

$$\nu(x) \cdot \nu(y) = \nu(xy)$$

$$\nu(x) + \nu(y) = \nu(x+y)$$

It is clear that the set of all elements of the ring forms a group under multiplication. The additive structure is more complicated and will be discussed in a later section.

### 3.1. The structure of the ring of integers

The structure of the ring of integers is a well-known example of a Dedekind domain. It is a local Dedekind domain with a unique maximal ideal. The structure of the ring of integers is determined by the prime factorization of the elements. The ring of integers is a local Dedekind domain with a unique maximal ideal. The structure of the ring of integers is determined by the prime factorization of the elements. The ring of integers is a local Dedekind domain with a unique maximal ideal. The structure of the ring of integers is determined by the prime factorization of the elements.



$\alpha(X,Y)$ ) can be compared with the connection of the first kind by a 1-1 correspondence to invertible elements in a Jordan algebra and irreducibility of  $G/H$  studied by this Jordan algebra.

SCHAFER, R.D.: Standard Algebras

In 1948 A. A. Albert defined a standard algebra  $\mathfrak{U}$  by the identities  $(x,y,z) + (z,x,y) - (x,z,y) = 0$  and  $(x,y,wz) + (w,y,xz) + (z,y,wx) = 0$ . Standard algebras include all associative algebras and commutative Jordan algebras. The radical  $\mathfrak{N}$  of any finite-dimensional standard algebra  $\mathfrak{U}$  is its maximal nilpotent ideal. It is known that any semisimple standard algebra is a direct sum of simple ideals, and that any simple standard algebra is either associative or a commutative Jordan algebra.

In this paper we study Peirce decompositions and derivations of standard algebras. We prove the Wedderburn principal theorem for standard algebras of characteristic  $\neq 2$ : If  $\mathfrak{U}/\mathfrak{N}$  is separable, then  $\mathfrak{U} = \mathfrak{B} + \mathfrak{N}$  where  $\mathfrak{B}$  is a subalgebra of  $\mathfrak{U}$ ,  $\mathfrak{B} \cong \mathfrak{U}/\mathfrak{N}$ . For standard algebras of characteristic 0 we prove analogues of the first Whitehead lemma and the Malcev-Harish-Chandra theorem, and we determine when the derivation algebra of  $\mathfrak{U}$  is semisimple.

SCHWEIGER, F.: Erweiterungen nichtassoziativer Algebren

Eilenberg (Ann.Soc.Polon.Math.21) untersuchte Erweiterungen  $0 \rightarrow C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$  nichtassoziativer Algebren der Klasse  $C(S)$ , die die Bedingung  $C^2 = 0$  erfüllten. Die Äquivalenzklassen bilden einen Vektorraum  $H^2(A,C)$ . Es werden nun allgemeine Typen untersucht, wobei lediglich verlangt wird, daß der Annulator  $N$  von  $C$  in  $B$  ein Ideal bleibt. Es stellt sich heraus, daß ähnliche Erweiterungen durch  $H^2(A,N)$  beschrieben werden, wie dies Hochschild für assoziative Algebren gezeigt hat.

SPRINGER, T.A.: Jordan algebras and algebraic groups

The purpose of this talk is to indicate how one can obtain the classification of simple Jordan algebras from the Killing-Cartan-Chevalley classification of simple algebraic groups and their representations. Let  $\mathfrak{U}$  be a Jordan algebra with identity  $e$  over a field  $k$  of characteristic not 2. For simplicity of the exposition

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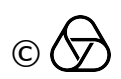
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$k$  is assumed to be algebraically closed. Let  $G$  be the structure group of  $\mathfrak{A}$ , i.e. the group of invertible linear transformations  $T$  of  $\mathfrak{A}$ , such that there exists an invertible  $T'$  with  $(Tx)^{-1} = T'(x^{-1})$ .  $G$  is an algebraic group. Here are some steps of the argument:

(a) If  $\mathfrak{A}$  is simple,  $G$  acts irreducibly in  $\mathfrak{A}$ , from which one concludes that the identity component  $G_0$  of  $G$  is the product of a semi-simple group  $H$  and the group of scalar multiplications.

(b) If  $\mathfrak{A}$  is simple, then  $H$  is either quasi-simple or isogeneous to the product of 2 simple groups.

(c) Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be simple, let  $H$  be a simple algebraic group. Using a primitive idempotent of  $\mathfrak{A}$ , one constructs a 1-dimensional subtorus  $S$  of  $H$  such that in the representation of  $S$  in  $\mathfrak{A}$  at most 3 distinct characters occur, which can be ordered such that the highest has multiplicity 1. These simple  $H$  can be classified.

One has a similar situation in the case that  $H$  is not simple.

STØRMER, E.: Jordan algebras of self-adjoint operators

The main results obtained so far on weakly closed Jordan algebras of bounded self-adjoint operators on complex Hilbert spaces -

JW-algebras - will be discussed. In particular, all irreducible JW-algebras will be characterized, the result being exactly what should be expected from the finite dimensional case.

TAFT, E.J.: Automorphisms and derivations of Jordan algebras and non-associative algebras

- 1) An example of a finite group  $G$  of automorphisms of a Jordan algebra  $\mathfrak{A}$  of characteristic 0 which respects all Wedderburn decompositions of  $\mathfrak{A}$ , but no two Wedderburn factors are isomorphic via an automorphism of  $\mathfrak{A}$  expressible in terms of fixed points of  $G$ .
- 2) A proof of the Whitehead first lemma and the Malcev theorem for Jordan algebras of characteristic 0, using a construction of M. Koecher and the analogous results for Lie algebras.
- 3) An example of a commutative Jordan algebra without unit element, which is admissible, but which has a homomorphic image which is not admissible.
- 4) Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be an associative or Lie algebra of characteristic 0,  $\mathfrak{R}$  the radical,  $\mathfrak{L}$  a completely reducible Lie algebra of derivations of  $\mathfrak{A}$ . Then  $\mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{B} + \mathfrak{R}$ ,  $\mathfrak{B} \cong \mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{R}$ ,  $\mathfrak{B}\mathfrak{L} \subseteq \mathfrak{B}$ , and any two such  $\mathfrak{B}$  are

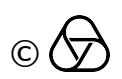
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Jordan's theorem on self-adjoint operators

The results obtained so far on weakly closed Jordan algebras of self-adjoint operators on complex Hilbert spaces - will be discussed. In particular, all irreducible Jordan algebras will be characterized, the result being exactly what was expected from the finite dimensional case.

Automorphisms and derivations of Jordan algebras

The structure of automorphisms of a Jordan algebra is investigated. It is shown that all automorphisms are inner. The structure of derivations is also investigated. It is shown that all derivations are inner. The structure of Jordan algebras is also investigated. It is shown that all Jordan algebras are simple. The structure of Jordan algebras is also investigated. It is shown that all Jordan algebras are simple. The structure of Jordan algebras is also investigated. It is shown that all Jordan algebras are simple.



isomorphic via  $\exp(\text{Ad } x)$ ,  $x$  an  $\mathcal{L}$ -constant in  $\mathcal{R}$ . A similar result holds for associative algebras of characteristic  $p$ , provided  $\mathcal{R}\mathcal{L} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ .

THEDY, A.: Mutationen und polarisierte Fundamentalformel

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a finite dimensional algebra over a field of char  $\neq 2$  with product  $ab$ . Denote  $(a,b,c) := (ab)c - a(bc)$  and  $Z(a,b,c) := (a,b,c) + (b,c,a) + (c,a,b)$ . Give the vector space  $\mathcal{A}$  a new multiplication  $\perp_f$  by choosing  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  fixed and defining  $u \perp_f v := u(fv) - (v,u,f)$ . The resulting algebra  $\mathcal{A}_f$  is called the (right) mutation of  $\mathcal{A}$  with respect to  $f$ . Define the linear transformation  $P(u,v) : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  by  $P(u,v)f := u \perp_f v$  and put  $P(u) := P(u,u)$ . The algebras satisfying the fundamental formula  $P(x)P(u,v)P(x) = P(P(x)u, P(x)v)$  and having a unit element are non-commutative Jordan algebras satisfying  $Z(a,b,c) = 0$ . Their mutations have the known properties of mutations of Jordan algebras. By  $Z(a,b,c) = 0$  the alternative algebras of char  $\neq 3$  are ruled out. Nevertheless mutations of alternative algebras are non-commutative Jordan algebras having nice properties without being necessarily alternative.

TITS, J.: Exceptional simple Jordan algebras

(I) Denote by  $k$  a field of characteristic not 2, by  $\mathcal{A}$  a central simple algebra of degree 3 over  $k$ , by  $n : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  and  $\text{tr} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  the reduced norm and reduced trace, and by  $*$  :  $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  the symmetric bilinear product defined by  $(x*x)x = n(x)$ . For  $x \in \mathcal{A}$  set  $\tilde{x} = \frac{1}{2}((\text{tr}x)1 - x)$ . Let  $c \in k^* = k - \{0\}$ . In the space  $\mathcal{A}_0 + \mathcal{A}_1 + \mathcal{A}_2$ , sum of three copies of  $\mathcal{A}$ , define a product by the following table (with obvious notational conventions):

	$x_0$	$y_1$	$z_2$
$x_0^i$	$\frac{1}{2}(xx^i + x^i x)_0$	$(\tilde{x}^i y)_1$	$(z\tilde{x}^i)_2$
$y_1^i$	$(\tilde{x} y^i)_1$	$c(y^i y^i)_2$	$(y^i z)_0$
$z_2^i$	$(z^i \tilde{x})_2$	$(y z^i)_0$	$\frac{1}{c}(z^i z^i)_1$

... associated with the characteristic  $p$ , extended to the algebra  $A$ .

THEOREM 1.1: (Sylvester's Law of Dimensionality)

Let  $V$  be a vector space over a field  $F$  of dimension  $n$ . Let  $U$  be a subspace of  $V$  of dimension  $r$ . Then the quotient space  $V/U$  has dimension  $n-r$ .  
 Let  $T: V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation. Let  $U$  be a subspace of  $V$  such that  $T(U) \subseteq U$ . Then  $T$  induces a linear transformation  $\bar{T}: V/U \rightarrow V/U$ .  
 The characteristic polynomial of  $T$  is the product of the characteristic polynomials of  $T|_U$  and  $\bar{T}$ .  
 Let  $T: V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation. Let  $U$  be a subspace of  $V$  such that  $T(U) \subseteq U$ . Then  $T$  induces a linear transformation  $\bar{T}: V/U \rightarrow V/U$ .  
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 The characteristic polynomial of  $T$  is the product of the characteristic polynomials of  $T|_U$  and  $\bar{T}$ .

THEOREM 1.2: (Jordan Normal Form)

(I) Let  $T$  be a linear transformation on a finite-dimensional vector space  $V$  over a field  $F$ . Then there exists a basis for  $V$  such that the matrix of  $T$  is in Jordan normal form.  
 Let  $T: V \rightarrow V$  be a linear transformation. Let  $U$  be a subspace of  $V$  such that  $T(U) \subseteq U$ . Then  $T$  induces a linear transformation  $\bar{T}: V/U \rightarrow V/U$ .  
 The characteristic polynomial of  $T$  is the product of the characteristic polynomials of  $T|_U$  and  $\bar{T}$ .

$(\tilde{x}_1)$	$(\tilde{x}_2)$	$(\tilde{x}_3)$	$(\tilde{x}_4)$	$(\tilde{x}_5)$
$(\tilde{v}_1)$	$(\tilde{v}_2)$	$(\tilde{v}_3)$	$(\tilde{v}_4)$	$(\tilde{v}_5)$
$(\tilde{w}_1)$	$(\tilde{w}_2)$	$(\tilde{w}_3)$	$(\tilde{w}_4)$	$(\tilde{w}_5)$



(II) Denote by  $l$  a quadratic extension of  $k$ , by  $\mathfrak{B}$  a central simple algebra of degree 3 over  $l$ , and by  $\sigma : \mathfrak{B} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$  an involution of the second kind such that  $k = \{x \in l \mid x^\sigma = x\}$ . Set  $\mathfrak{B}^{\text{sym}} = \{x \in \mathfrak{B} \mid x^\sigma = x\}$ . Let  $b \in \mathfrak{B}^{\text{sym}}$  and  $c \in l^* = l - \{0\}$  be such that  $n(b) = c^\sigma c$ . In the space  $\mathfrak{B}^{\text{sym}} + \mathfrak{B}_*$ , sum of  $\mathfrak{B}^{\text{sym}}$  and a copy  $\mathfrak{B}_*$  of  $\mathfrak{B}$ , define a product by the following table:

	$x$	$y$
$x'$	$\frac{1}{2}(xx' + x'x)$	$(\tilde{x}'y)_*$
$y'$	$(\tilde{xy}')_*$	$\overline{(yby'^\sigma + y'by^\sigma)} + (c^\sigma(y^\sigma * y'^\sigma)b^{-1})_*$

Theorem 1. The 27-dimensional algebras described under (I) and (II) are exceptional simple Jordan algebras over  $k$ . Every such algebra is obtained by at least one of the two constructions.

Theorem 2. The algebra (I) is split if  $c \in n(\mathfrak{A})$  and division otherwise. The algebra (II) is reduced if  $c \in n(\mathfrak{B})$  and division otherwise.

Theorem 3. There exists an algebra of type (II) which does not split on any cyclic extension of degree 2 or 3 of  $k$ . (Notice that such an algebra is necessarily division and not of type (I)).

(For more details, see N. Jacobson, Jordan Algebras, a forthcoming book).

TSAI, C.: Prime Radical in Jordan Rings

Similar results about Brown-McCoy type radical can be obtained in Jordan rings by defining an ideal  $I$  in  $J$  to be a prime ideal if for any ideals  $A$  and  $B$  in  $J$  such that  $A \cup B \subseteq I$  then  $A \subseteq I$  or  $B \subseteq I$ .

If  $A$  is an ideal in  $J$ , the radical of  $A$  is the intersection of all prime (semi-prime) ideals in  $J$  containing  $A$ . The radical  $J(R)$  of  $J$  is defined to be the radical of the zero ideal of  $J$ . It can be proved that  $J(R/J(R)) = 0$ .

$R(J) = 0$  iff  $J$  is the subdirect sum of prime rings and if d.c.c. holds for prime ideals in  $J$ , then  $R(J) = 0$  iff  $J = J_1 \oplus \dots \oplus J_k$  where  $J_i$  are prime rings.

For any  $J$ ,  $R(J)$  is a nilideal in  $J$  containing all nilpotent ideals in  $J$ . If  $J$  is finite dimensional over its center,  $R(J)$  is the usual radical in a finite dimensional Jordan algebra.

(II) Suppose by induction that every element of  $R$  is a central simple algebra over  $k$ . Let  $\alpha \in R$  and let  $S = k[x, y]$  be a polynomial ring over  $k$ . Let  $\sigma$  be an automorphism of  $S$  defined by  $\sigma(x) = x$ ,  $\sigma(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\sigma$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $S$ . Let  $V$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $V$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $W$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  not fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $W$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $U = V \oplus W$ . Then  $U$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $\tau$  be an automorphism of  $U$  defined by  $\tau(x) = x$ ,  $\tau(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\tau$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $U$ . Let  $Z$  be the vector space of all elements of  $U$  fixed by  $\tau$ . Then  $Z$  is a subalgebra of  $U$ . Let  $\rho$  be an automorphism of  $Z$  defined by  $\rho(x) = x$ ,  $\rho(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\rho$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $Z$ . Let  $T = k[x, y]$  be a polynomial ring over  $k$ . Let  $\sigma$  be an automorphism of  $T$  defined by  $\sigma(x) = x$ ,  $\sigma(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\sigma$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $T$ . Let  $V$  be the vector space of all elements of  $T$  fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $V$  is a subalgebra of  $T$ . Let  $W$  be the vector space of all elements of  $T$  not fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $W$  is a subalgebra of  $T$ . Let  $U = V \oplus W$ . Then  $U$  is a subalgebra of  $T$ . Let  $\tau$  be an automorphism of  $U$  defined by  $\tau(x) = x$ ,  $\tau(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\tau$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $U$ . Let  $Z$  be the vector space of all elements of  $U$  fixed by  $\tau$ . Then  $Z$  is a subalgebra of  $U$ . Let  $\rho$  be an automorphism of  $Z$  defined by  $\rho(x) = x$ ,  $\rho(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\rho$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $Z$ .

$$\begin{aligned} & (x^2 - y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2) = (x^2 - y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2) \\ & (x^2 - y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2) = (x^2 - y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2) \\ & (x^2 - y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2) = (x^2 - y^2) \cdot (x^2 + y^2) \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 1. The 27-dimensional algebra  $A$  is a division algebra over  $k$ . Every element of  $A$  is a central simple algebra over  $k$ . Let  $\alpha \in A$  and let  $S = k[x, y]$  be a polynomial ring over  $k$ . Let  $\sigma$  be an automorphism of  $S$  defined by  $\sigma(x) = x$ ,  $\sigma(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\sigma$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $S$ . Let  $V$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $V$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $W$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  not fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $W$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $U = V \oplus W$ . Then  $U$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $\tau$  be an automorphism of  $U$  defined by  $\tau(x) = x$ ,  $\tau(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\tau$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $U$ . Let  $Z$  be the vector space of all elements of  $U$  fixed by  $\tau$ . Then  $Z$  is a subalgebra of  $U$ . Let  $\rho$  be an automorphism of  $Z$  defined by  $\rho(x) = x$ ,  $\rho(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\rho$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $Z$ .

Theorem 2. Let  $A$  be a central simple algebra over  $k$ . Let  $\alpha \in A$  and let  $S = k[x, y]$  be a polynomial ring over  $k$ . Let  $\sigma$  be an automorphism of  $S$  defined by  $\sigma(x) = x$ ,  $\sigma(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\sigma$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $S$ . Let  $V$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $V$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $W$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  not fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $W$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $U = V \oplus W$ . Then  $U$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $\tau$  be an automorphism of  $U$  defined by  $\tau(x) = x$ ,  $\tau(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\tau$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $U$ . Let  $Z$  be the vector space of all elements of  $U$  fixed by  $\tau$ . Then  $Z$  is a subalgebra of  $U$ . Let  $\rho$  be an automorphism of  $Z$  defined by  $\rho(x) = x$ ,  $\rho(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\rho$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $Z$ .

(For more details, see H. Jacobson, Jordan Algebras, a Survey of the Theory and Applications, Springer-Verlag, New York, 1969.)

### THEOREM 3: THE STRUCTURE OF JORDAN ALGEBRAS

Similar results about Engel-type radicals can be obtained in Jordan algebras of arbitrary rank. Let  $A$  be a prime ideal in a Jordan algebra  $R$ . Let  $\alpha \in A$  and let  $S = k[x, y]$  be a polynomial ring over  $k$ . Let  $\sigma$  be an automorphism of  $S$  defined by  $\sigma(x) = x$ ,  $\sigma(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\sigma$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $S$ . Let  $V$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $V$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $W$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  not fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $W$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $U = V \oplus W$ . Then  $U$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $\tau$  be an automorphism of  $U$  defined by  $\tau(x) = x$ ,  $\tau(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\tau$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $U$ . Let  $Z$  be the vector space of all elements of  $U$  fixed by  $\tau$ . Then  $Z$  is a subalgebra of  $U$ . Let  $\rho$  be an automorphism of  $Z$  defined by  $\rho(x) = x$ ,  $\rho(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\rho$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $Z$ .

Let  $R$  be a prime Jordan algebra. Let  $\alpha \in R$  and let  $S = k[x, y]$  be a polynomial ring over  $k$ . Let  $\sigma$  be an automorphism of  $S$  defined by  $\sigma(x) = x$ ,  $\sigma(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\sigma$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $S$ . Let  $V$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $V$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $W$  be the vector space of all elements of  $S$  not fixed by  $\sigma$ . Then  $W$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $U = V \oplus W$ . Then  $U$  is a subalgebra of  $S$ . Let  $\tau$  be an automorphism of  $U$  defined by  $\tau(x) = x$ ,  $\tau(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\tau$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $U$ . Let  $Z$  be the vector space of all elements of  $U$  fixed by  $\tau$ . Then  $Z$  is a subalgebra of  $U$ . Let  $\rho$  be an automorphism of  $Z$  defined by  $\rho(x) = x$ ,  $\rho(y) = \alpha y$ . Then  $\rho$  is a non-trivial automorphism of  $Z$ .



VELDKAMP, F.D.: On the plane geometry over split octaves

Let  $\mathcal{O}$  be a split octave algebra over a field  $K$ ,  $\mathfrak{A}$  the Jordan algebra of  $3 \times 3$  Hermitian matrices with entries in  $\mathcal{O}$ . A kind of plane can be constructed whose points and lines are the primitive idempotents and the  $x$  with  $x^2 = 0$  (up to scalars in  $K$ ) in  $\mathfrak{A}$ . Two lines may have more than one point of intersection, and dually.

A certain subgroup of the group of collineations is a split group of type  $E_6$ . A simple geometric proof of the simplicity of this group can be given.

The unitary groups relative to the nonlinear polarities are the forms of  $E_6$  which are split by a quadratic extension of  $K$ . Thus, in case of a finite field  $K$  all forms of  $E_6$  are found in this way.

WEINERT, H.J.: Zur Einbettung von Ringen in Oberringe mit Einselement

Es sei  $R = \{a, b, \dots\}$  ein nicht notwendig assoziativer Ring und  $\Gamma = \{\alpha, \beta, \dots\}$  der Ring der ganzen Zahlen. Bekanntlich erhält man zu  $R$  einen Oberring  $R^*$  mit Einselement, indem man in der direkten Modulsumme  $R^* = \Gamma \oplus R = \{\gamma + r\}$  eine Multiplikation gemäß  $(\gamma+r)(\delta+s) = \gamma\delta + \gamma s + \delta r + rs$  einführt. Für die meisten Ringe  $R$  gibt es jedoch weitere und für Untersuchungen über  $R$  oft geeignetere Oberringe  $S$  mit Einselement  $e$ , wobei wir natürlich nur solche zu betrachten brauchen, die von  $R$  und  $e$  erzeugt werden. Wie im assoziativen Falle (vgl. H.J. Weinert, Acta Sci. Hung., Szeged, 22 (1961)) erhält man alle diese Ringe gerade als die (als Oberringe von  $R$  aufgefaßten) Restklassenringe  $S = R^*/\alpha^*$  nach allen Idealen  $\alpha^*$  mit  $\alpha^* \cap R = (0)$ . Diese Ideale sind gerade die Hauptideale  $\alpha^* = (\alpha - a)$ , wobei  $a$  ein  $\alpha$ -Element von  $R$  ist, d.h.  $ar = ra = \alpha r$  für alle  $r \in R$  erfüllt (ausgenommen den Fall  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $a \neq 0$ ). Insbesondere nennen wir einen solchen Einselementoberring  $S$  von  $R$  streng, wenn dabei  $\alpha^*$  so groß wie möglich gewählt wird. In Verallgemeinerung eines Satzes von J. Szendrei (Acta Sci. Math., Szeged, 13 (1949/50)) gilt: Zu jedem alternativen Ring ohne Nullteiler existiert genau ein Einselementoberring  $S$  von  $R$ , der ebenfalls nullteilerfrei ist, nämlich der dann eindeutig bestimmte strenge Einselementoberring. Für flexible Ringe  $R$  gilt dieser Satz nur mit "höchstens ein", wobei der strenge Einselementoberring  $S$  von  $R$  entweder nullteilerfrei ist oder spezielle  $\alpha$ -Elemente ( $ab = ba = \alpha b$  für gewisse, aber nicht für alle  $b \in R$ ) enthält, die dann gemäß  $(\alpha e - a)b = b(\alpha e - a) = 0$  sämtliche Nullteiler von  $S$  liefern.

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WILDKAMP, F.R.: On the plane geometry over split octaves

Let  $\mathbb{O}$  be a split octave algebra over a field  $K$ . The Jordan algebra  $\mathbb{O}$  has a natural structure of a Jordan algebra over  $K$ . A kind of plane geometry is constructed whose points and lines are the primitive idempotents and the  $x$  and  $y = 0$  (as to octaves in  $K$ ) in  $\mathbb{O}$ . Two lines may have one or two points in common, and dually.

The group of collineations of the group of collineations is a split group of type  $F_4$ . A geometric proof of the simplicity of this group is given.

The binary group relative to the nonlinear collineations are the forms of  $\mathbb{O}$  which are split by a quadratic extension of  $K$ . Thus, in case of a split field  $\mathbb{O}$  all forms of  $\mathbb{O}$  are found in this way.

WILDKAMP, F.R.: Einbettung von Ringen in Operatoren mit Nullteiler

Es sei  $R = \{a, b, \dots\}$  ein nicht notwendigerweise assoziativer Ring mit  $1$ .  $T = \{a, b, \dots\}$  der Ring der ganzen Zahlen. Bekanntlich ergibt man zu  $R$  ein Operatorenring  $R^*$  mit Einselement, indem man in der direkten Summe  $R \oplus T$  die Addition  $(x, y) + (z, w) = (x+z, y+w)$  und die Multiplikation  $(x, y)(z, w) = (xz, xw + yz + yw)$  definiert. Für die beiden Ringe  $R$  und  $R^*$  ist es jedoch notwendig, daß  $R$  ein Einselement über  $R$  hat, sonst ist die Operation  $\cdot$  nicht assoziativ. Wie im assoziativen Fall (vgl. [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22], [23], [24], [25], [26], [27], [28], [29], [30], [31], [32], [33], [34], [35], [36], [37], [38], [39], [40], [41], [42], [43], [44], [45], [46], [47], [48], [49], [50], [51], [52], [53], [54], [55], [56], [57], [58], [59], [60], [61], [62], [63], [64], [65], [66], [67], [68], [69], [70], [71], [72], [73], [74], [75], [76], [77], [78], [79], [80], [81], [82], [83], [84], [85], [86], [87], [88], [89], [90], [91], [92], [93], [94], [95], [96], [97], [98], [99], [100], [101], [102], [103], [104], [105], [106], [107], [108], [109], [110], [111], [112], [113], [114], [115], [116], [117], [118], [119], [120], [121], [122], [123], [124], [125], [126], [127], [128], [129], [130], [131], [132], [133], [134], [135], [136], [137], [138], [139], [140], [141], [142], [143], [144], [145], [146], [147], [148], [149], [150], [151], [152], [153], [154], [155], [156], [157], [158], [159], [160], [161], [162], [163], [164], [165], [166], [167], [168], [169], [170], [171], [172], [173], [174], [175], [176], [177], [178], [179], [180], [181], [182], [183], [184], [185], [186], [187], [188], [189], [190], [191], [192], [193], [194], [195], [196], [197], [198], [199], [200], [201], [202], [203], [204], [205], [206], [207], [208], [209], [210], [211], [212], [213], [214], [215], [216], [217], [218], [219], [220], [221], [222], [223], [224], [225], [226], [227], [228], [229], [230], [231], [232], [233], [234], [235], [236], [237], [238], [239], [240], [241], [242], [243], [244], [245], [246], [247], [248], [249], [250], [251], [252], [253], [254], [255], [256], [257], [258], [259], [260], [261], [262], [263], [264], [265], [266], [267], [268], [269], [270], [271], [272], [273], [274], [275], [276], [277], [278], [279], [280], [281], [282], [283], [284], [285], [286], [287], [288], [289], [290], [291], [292], [293], [294], [295], [296], [297], [298], [299], [300], [301], [302], [303], [304], [305], [306], [307], [308], [309], [310], [311], [312], [313], [314], [315], [316], [317], [318], [319], [320], [321], [322], [323], [324], [325], [326], [327], [328], [329], [330], [331], [332], [333], [334], [335], [336], [337], [338], [339], [340], [341], [342], [343], [344], [345], [346], [347], [348], [349], [350], [351], [352], [353], [354], [355], [356], [357], [358], [359], [360], [361], [362], [363], [364], [365], [366], [367], [368], [369], [370], [371], [372], [373], [374], [375], [376], [377], [378], [379], [380], [381], [382], [383], [384], [385], [386], [387], [388], [389], [390], [391], [392], [393], [394], [395], [396], [397], [398], [399], [400], [401], [402], [403], [404], [405], [406], [407], [408], [409], [410], [411], [412], [413], [414], [415], [416], [417], [418], [419], [420], [421], [422], [423], [424], [425], [426], [427], [428], [429], [430], [431], [432], [433], [434], [435], [436], [437], [438], [439], [440], [441], [442], [443], [444], [445], [446], [447], [448], [449], [450], [451], [452], [453], [454], [455], [456], [457], [458], [459], [460], [461], [462], [463], [464], [465], [466], [467], [468], [469], [470], [471], [472], [473], [474], [475], [476], [477], [478], [479], [480], [481], [482], [483], [484], [485], [486], [487], [488], [489], [490], [491], [492], [493], [494], [495], [496], [497], [498], [499], [500], [501], [502], [503], [504], [505], [506], [507], [508], [509], [510], [511], [512], [513], [514], [515], [516], [517], [518], [519], [520], [521], [522], [523], [524], [525], [526], [527], [528], [529], [530], [531], [532], [533], [534], [535], [536], [537], [538], [539], [540], [541], [542], [543], [544], [545], [546], [547], [548], [549], [550], [551], [552], [553], [554], [555], [556], [557], [558], [559], [560], [561], [562], [563], [564], [565], [566], [567], [568], [569], [570], [571], [572], [573], [574], [575], [576], [577], [578], [579], [580], [581], [582], [583], [584], [585], [586], [587], [588], [589], [590], [591], [592], [593], [594], [595], [596], [597], [598], [599], [600], [601], [602], [603], [604], [605], [606], [607], [608], [609], [610], [611], [612], [613], [614], [615], [616], [617], [618], [619], [620], [621], [622], [623], [624], [625], [626], [627], [628], [629], [630], [631], [632], [633], [634], [635], [636], [637], [638], [639], [640], [641], [642], [643], [644], [645], [646], [647], [648], [649], [650], [651], [652], [653], [654], [655], [656], [657], [658], [659], [660], [661], [662], [663], [664], [665], [666], [667], [668], [669], [670], [671], [672], [673], [674], [675], [676], [677], [678], [679], [680], [681], [682], [683], [684], [685], [686], [687], [688], [689], [690], [691], [692], [693], [694], [695], [696], [697], [698], [699], [700], [701], [702], [703], [704], [705], [706], [707], [708], [709], [710], [711], [712], [713], [714], [715], [716], [717], [718], [719], [720], [721], [722], [723], [724], [725], [726], [727], [728], [729], [730], [731], [732], [733], [734], [735], [736], [737], [738], [739], [740], [741], [742], [743], [744], [745], [746], [747], [748], [749], [750], [751], [752], [753], [754], [755], [756], [757], [758], [759], [760], [761], [762], [763], [764], [765], [766], [767], [768], [769], [770], [771], [772], [773], [774], [775], [776], [777], [778], [779], [780], [781], [782], [783], [784], [785], [786], [787], [788], [789], [790], [791], [792], [793], [794], [795], [796], [797], [798], [799], [800], [801], [802], [803], [804], [805], [806], [807], [808], [809], [810], [811], [812], [813], [814], [815], [816], [817], [818], [819], [820], [821], [822], [823], [824], [825], [826], [827], [828], [829], [830], [831], [832], [833], [834], [835], [836], [837], [838], [839], [840], [841], [842], [843], [844], [845], [846], [847], [848], [849], [850], [851], [852], [853], [854], [855], [856], [857], [858], [859], [860], [861], [862], [863], [864], [865], [866], [867], [868], [869], [870], [871], [872], [873], [874], [875], [876], [877], [878], [879], [880], [881], [882], [883], [884], [885], [886], [887], [888], [889], [890], [891], [892], [893], [894], [895], [896], [897], [898], [899], [900], [901], [902], [903], [904], [905], [906], [907], [908], [909], [910], [911], [912], [913], [914], [915], [916], [917], [918], [919], [920], [921], [922], [923], [924], [925], [926], [927], [928], [929], [930], [931], [932], [933], [934], [935], [936], [937], [938], [939], [940], [941], [942], [943], [944], [945], [946], [947], [948], [949], [950], [951], [952], [953], [954], [955], [956], [957], [958], [959], [960], [961], [962], [963], [964], [965], [966], [967], [968], [969], [970], [971], [972], [973], [974], [975], [976], [977], [978], [979], [980], [981], [982], [983], [984], [985], [986], [987], [988], [989], [990], [991], [992], [993], [994], [995], [996], [997], [998], [999], [1000].

