ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF KANTOR TRIPLE SYSTEMS

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Let \mathfrak{g} be a 5-graded Lie algebra, with grading $\mathfrak{g} = \bigoplus_{-2}^{2} \mathfrak{g}_{i}$, and σ a gradereversing involution of \mathfrak{g} , i.e. $\sigma(\mathfrak{g}_{i}) = \mathfrak{g}_{-i}$. The space \mathfrak{g}_{-1} with triple product $(x, y, z) = [[x, \sigma(y)], z]$ is then a Kantor triple system, also known as generalized Jordan triple system of 2-nd kind. The Tits-Kantor-Koecher construction gives a bijection between simple Kantor triple systems and simple 5-graded Lie algebras with a grade-reversing involution. Simple finite-dimensional Kantor triple systems are classified in terms of Satake diagrams. Moreover, every simple linearly compact Kantor triple system is finite-dimensional and an explicit presentation of all the classical and exceptional systems can be obtained in this way. This is a joint work with Nicoletta Cantarini¹ and Andrea Santi¹ ([1]). Important contribution to the subject, among others, have also appeared in [2], [3].

In this talk I will describe the classification of simple Kantor triple systems obtained in [1] with a focus on the role played by Satake diagrams, I will show how simple classical Kantor triple systems arise from associative algebras. Also examples of exceptional Kantor triple systems will be described.

REFERENCES:

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- 3 Daniel Mondoc. Compact Exceptional Simple Kantor Triple Systems Defined on Tensor Products of Composition Algebras. Communications in Algebra 35.11:3699-3712, 2007.