

SOLVABLE COMPLEMENTED LIE ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper a characterisation is given of solvable complemented Lie algebras. They decompose as a vector space direct sum of abelian subalgebras, and their ideals relate nicely to this decomposition. The class of such algebras is shown to be a formation whose residual is the ideal closure of the prefrattini subalgebras.

1. PREFRATTINI SUBALGEBRAS

Throughout, L will denote a finite-dimensional solvable Lie algebra over a field F . We define the *nilpotent residual*, L^∞ , of L to be the smallest ideal of L such that L/L^∞ is nilpotent. Clearly this is the intersection of the terms of the lower central series for L . The *derived series* for L is the sequence of ideals $L^{(i)}$ of L defined by $L^{(0)} = L$, $L^{(i+1)} = [L^{(i)}, L^{(i)}]$ for $i \geq 0$; we will also write L^2 for $L^{(1)}$. If $L^{(n)} = 0$ but $L^{(n-1)} \neq 0$ we say that L has *derived length* n . We say that L is *completely solvable* if L^2 is nilpotent. Algebra direct sums will be denoted by \oplus , whereas vector space direct sums will be denoted by $\dot{+}$.

The *Frattini subalgebra* of L , $\phi(L)$, is the intersection of the maximal subalgebras of L . When L is solvable this is always an ideal of L , by [1, Lemma 3.4]. For a subalgebra U of L we denote by $[U : L]$ the set of all subalgebras S of L with $U \subseteq S \subseteq L$. We say that $[U : L]$ is *complemented* if, for any $S \in [U : L]$ there is a $T \in [U : L]$ such that $S \cap T = U$ and $\langle S, T \rangle = L$. We denote by $[U : L]_{max}$ the set of maximal subalgebras in $[U : L]$, that is, the set of maximal subalgebras of L containing U .

Let

$$0 = A_0 \subset A_1 \subset \dots \subset A_n = L$$

be a chief series for L . We say that A_i/A_{i-1} is a *Frattini chief factor* if $A_i/A_{i-1} \subseteq \phi(L/A_{i-1})$; it is *complemented* if there is a maximal subalgebra M of L such that $L = A_i + M$ and $A_i \cap M = A_{i-1}$. When L is solvable it is easy to see that a chief factor is Frattini if and only if it is not complemented.

We define the set \mathcal{I} by $i \in \mathcal{I}$ if and only if A_i/A_{i-1} is not a Frattini chief factor of L . For each $i \in \mathcal{I}$ put

$$\mathcal{M}_i = \{M \in [A_{i-1}, L]_{max} : A_i \not\subseteq M\}.$$

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Then B is a *prefrattini* subalgebra of L if

$$B = \bigcap_{i \in \mathcal{I}} M_i \text{ for some } M_i \in \mathcal{M}_i.$$

It was shown in [7] that the definition of prefrattini subalgebras does not depend on the choice of chief series.

The subalgebra B *avoids* A_i/A_{i-1} if $B \cap A_i = B \cap A_{i-1}$; likewise, B *covers* A_i/A_{i-1} if $B + A_i = B + A_{i-1}$. Let $\Pi(L)$ be the set of prefrattini subalgebras of L . Then the following results were established in [7].

Theorem 1.1. *Let L be a solvable Lie algebra over a field F .*

- (i) *If B is a prefrattini subalgebra of L , then it covers all Frattini chief factors of L and avoids the rest.*
- (ii) *If B is a prefrattini subalgebra of L , then*

$$\dim B = \sum_{i \notin \mathcal{I}} (\dim A_i - \dim A_{i-1});$$

in particular, all prefrattini subalgebras of L have the same dimension.

- (iii) *If A is an ideal of L and $S \in \Pi(L)$, then $(S + A)/A \in \Pi(L/A)$.*
- (iv) $\phi(L) = \bigcap_{B \in \Pi(L)} B$.
- (v) *If L is completely solvable, then $\Pi(L) = \{\phi(L)\}$.*
- (vi) *Suppose that F has characteristic p and that L^∞ has nilpotency class less than p . Then the elements of $\Pi(L)$ are conjugate under inner automorphisms of the form $\exp(\text{ad } x)$ with $x \in L^\infty$.*
- (vii) *L is complemented if and only if $\Pi(L) = \{0\}$.*

If L^2 is not nilpotent, then $\Pi(L)$ can contain more than one element (see [7]).

2. THE PREFRATTINI RESIDUAL

Here we use the ideas of the previous section to re-examine *complemented* Lie algebras, that is, Lie algebras L for which $[0 : L]$ is complemented, as studied in [5]. Results for groups similar to those in the next theorem were stated by Bechtell in [2].

Theorem 2.1. *Let L be a solvable Lie algebra over any field F . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *L is complemented.*
- (ii) *The prefrattini subalgebras of L are all trivial.*
- (iii) *L and all of its epimorphic images are ϕ -free.*
- (iv) *L splits over all of its ideals.*

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii) : If L is complemented, then $\Pi(L) = \{0\}$, by Theorem 1.1 (vii).

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii) : Suppose that $\Pi(L) = \{0\}$, let L/B be any epimorphic image of L , and suppose that $\phi(L/B) \neq 0$. Then there is a Frattini chief factor of L , C/B , contained in $\phi(L/B)$. But now any prefrattini subalgebra has dimension greater than or equal to $\dim(C/B)$, by Theorem 1.1 (ii), a contradiction. This establishes (iii).

(iii) \Rightarrow (iv) : Suppose that L and all of its epimorphic images are ϕ -free. We use induction on $\dim L$. The result is clear if $\dim L = 1$. So suppose it holds for Lie algebras of dimension less than $\dim L$, and let B be a non-trivial ideal of L . If B is a minimal ideal of L , then the result follows from [3, Lemma 7.2]. If B is not

a minimal ideal, let A be a minimal ideal of L contained in B . Then L/A splits over B/A by the inductive hypothesis. Thus there is a subalgebra C of L with $A \subseteq C$ such that $L = B + C$ and $B \cap C = A$. Moreover, there is a subalgebra M of L such that $L = A \dot{+} M$ by [3, Lemma 7.2]. But now $C = A \dot{+} (M \cap C)$, whence $L = B \dot{+} (M \cap C)$, and (iv) is established.

(iv) \Rightarrow (i) : Suppose that L splits over all of its ideals. We use induction on $\dim L$ again. The result is clear if $\dim L = 1$. So suppose it holds for Lie algebras of dimension less than $\dim L$, and let A be a minimal ideal of L . Then $L = A \dot{+} M$ for some subalgebra M of L . It is clear that $M \cong L/A$ splits over all of its ideals and so is complemented by the inductive hypothesis. It follows from [5, Lemma 4] that L is complemented. \square

We say that L is *elementary* if $\phi(B) = 0$ for every subalgebra B of L . Let A be a vector space of finite dimension and let B be an abelian completely reducible subalgebra of $\mathfrak{gl}(A)$. It was shown in [8, Proposition 2.4] that the semidirect product $A \rtimes B$ is an elementary Lie algebra; we call such an algebra an *elementary Lie algebra of type I*. Then we have the following characterisation of completely solvable complemented Lie algebras.

Theorem 2.2. *Let L be a completely solvable Lie algebra. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) L is complemented;
- (ii) $\phi(L) = 0$;
- (iii) L is elementary;
- (iv) $L \cong A \oplus E$, where A is an abelian Lie algebra and E is an elementary Lie algebra of type I.

Proof. The equivalence of (i), (ii) and (iii) is [5, Theorem 1]. The equivalence of (iv) follows from [8, Theorem 2.5] (the requirement of a perfect field in that result is required only to establish that an elementary algebra is completely solvable, and that is not needed here). \square

Lemma 2.3. *Let L be a solvable Lie algebra, let B, C be ideals of L with $B \cap C = 0$, and suppose that L/B and L/C are complemented. Then L splits over B and over C .*

Proof. We show that L splits over C . Since L/B is complemented there is a subalgebra U of L with $B \subseteq U$ such that $L = (B + C) + U = C + U$ and $(B + C) \cap U = B$. Hence $C \cap U \subseteq C \cap (B + C) \cap U = C \cap B = 0$. \square

A class \mathcal{H} of finite-dimensional solvable Lie algebras is called a *homomorph* if it contains, along with an algebra L , all epimorphic images of L . A homomorph \mathcal{H} is called a *formation* if $L/M, L/N \in \mathcal{H}$, where M, N are ideals of L , implies that $L/M \cap N \in \mathcal{H}$. If \mathcal{H} is a formation, then for every solvable Lie algebra L there is a smallest ideal R such that $L/R \in \mathcal{H}$; this is called the *\mathcal{H} -residual* of L . We denote the class of solvable complemented Lie algebras by \mathcal{C} . Then we have the following result.

Theorem 2.4. *\mathcal{C} is a formation.*

Proof. First note that \mathcal{C} is a homomorph, by [5, Lemma 3]. Let B, C be distinct ideals of L with $L/B, L/C \in \mathcal{C}$. We need to show that $L/B \cap C \in \mathcal{C}$. Without loss

of generality we may suppose that $B \cap C = 0$. Let $0 < B_k < \dots < B_1 = B$ be part of a chief series for L . We use induction on k . If $k = 1$, then B is a minimal ideal of L and the result follows from Lemma 2.3 and [5, Lemma 4]. So suppose it holds whenever $k < n$ and that we have $k = n$. Then $B/B_n, (C + B_n)/B_n$ are distinct ideals of L/B_n and the corresponding factor algebras are isomorphic to L/B and $(L/C)/((C + B_n)/C)$ respectively. These are both complemented (by [5, Lemma 3] in the case of the second). It follows from the inductive hypothesis that L/B_n is complemented. But now L is complemented by Lemma 2.3 and [5, Lemma 4], and the result follows. \square

We define the *prefrattini residual* of a solvable Lie algebra L to be

$$\pi(L) = \bigcap \{B : B \text{ is an ideal of } L \text{ and } L/B \in \mathcal{C}\}.$$

Clearly $\pi(L)$ is the smallest ideal of L such that $L/\pi(L) \in \mathcal{C}$. It is also the ideal closure of the prefrattini subalgebras of L , by Theorem 2.1.

The class of solvable elementary Lie algebras is also a formation whose residual is the *elementary commutator*, $E(L)$ (see [4, Theorem 5.1]). The *abelian socle* of L , $\text{Asoc } L$, is the sum of the minimal abelian ideals of L . We have the following properties of $\pi(L)$.

Theorem 2.5. *Let L be a solvable Lie algebra. Then:*

- (i) $\phi(L) \subseteq \pi(L) \subseteq E(L)$; if L is completely solvable, then $\phi(L) = \pi(L) = E(L)$.
- (ii) If A is an ideal of L , then $\pi(L/A) = (\pi(L) + A)/A$; in particular, $\pi(L/\phi(L)) = \pi(L)/\phi(L)$.
- (iii) $\pi(L)$ is nilpotent if and only if $\pi(L) = \phi(L)$.
- (iv) If B is a prefrattini subalgebra of L , then $\pi(L) = B + \pi(L)^\infty$.

Proof. (i) This follows from Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2.

(ii) Let A be an ideal of L and put $\pi(L/A) = P/A$. Then we have that $L/P \cong (L/A)/(P/A)$ is complemented. Hence $\pi(L) + A \subseteq P$. Also $(L/A)/((\pi(L) + A)/A) \cong (L/\pi(L))/((\pi(L) + A)/\pi(L))$ is complemented, by [5, Lemma 3], so $P \subseteq \pi(L) + A$ and the result follows.

(iii) If $\pi(L) = \phi(L)$, then $\pi(L)$ is nilpotent, by [3, Theorem 6.1]. Conversely, let $\pi(L)$ be nilpotent. By (i), we need only prove that $\pi(L) \subseteq \phi(L)$. By (ii), we can work in $L/\phi(L)$, so we may suppose that $\phi(L) = 0$. Let N be the nilradical of L and let B be a prefrattini subalgebra of L . Then $N = \text{Asoc } L = A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_n$, where A_i is a minimal ideal of L for $1 \leq i \leq n$, and $L = N \dot{+} C$ for some subalgebra C of L , by [3, Theorems 7.3, 7.4]. Then $(A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_{i+1})/(A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_i)$ is a complemented chief factor of L for each $1 \leq i \leq n - 1$, and so is avoided by B . It follows that $B \cap N = 0$. But then $\pi(L) = 0$ and the converse follows from (ii).

(iv) We have that $(B + \pi(L)^\infty)/\pi(L)^\infty$ is a prefrattini subalgebra of $L/\pi(L)^\infty$ by Theorem 1.1 (iii). Moreover, $\pi(L/\pi(L)^\infty) = \pi(L)/\pi(L)^\infty$, by (ii) above, and this is nilpotent. It follows from (iii) that $\pi(L/\pi(L)^\infty) = \phi(L/\pi(L)^\infty) \subseteq (B + \pi(L)^\infty)/\pi(L)^\infty$, by Theorem 1.1 (iv), whence $\pi(L) \subseteq B + \pi(L)^\infty$. The reverse inclusion is clear. \square

We define the *nilpotent series* for L inductively by $N_0(L) = 0$, $N_{i+1}/N_i = N(L/N_i(L))$ for $i > 0$, where $N(L)$ denotes the nilradical of L . Finally we have the following characterisation of solvable complemented Lie algebras, which is analogous to a result of Zacher for groups (see [10]).

Theorem 2.6. *The solvable Lie algebra L is complemented if and only if $\phi(L/N_i(L)) = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$.*

Proof. Suppose first that L is complemented. Then $L/N_i(L)$ is complemented, by [5, Lemma 3], and so $\phi(L/N_i(L)) = 0$, by Theorem 2.1.

Suppose conversely that $\phi(L/N_i(L)) = 0$ for all $i \geq 0$. We use induction on $\dim L$. The result is clear if $\dim L = 1$, so suppose the result holds for all solvable Lie algebras of dimension less than that of L . Then $L/N(L)$ is complemented, by the inductive hypothesis. Moreover, we have that $L = N(L) \dot{+} B$ for some subalgebra B of L , and $N(L) = \text{Asoc } L$, by [3, Theorems 7.3, 7.4]. Put $\text{Asoc } L = A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_n$. If $n = 1$, then L splits over A_1 and L/A_1 is complemented, so L is complemented, by [5, Lemma 4]. So suppose that $n > 1$ and put $C_i = A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \hat{A}_i \oplus \dots \oplus A_n$, where \hat{A}_i means that A_i is missing from the direct sum. Then L/C_i splits over $\text{Asoc } L/C_i$ and $(L/C_i)/(\text{Asoc } L/C_i) \cong L/N(L)$ is complemented, so L/C_i is complemented, by [5, Lemma 4] again. It follows from Theorem 2.4 that $L \cong L/\bigcap_{i=1}^n C_i$ is complemented. \square

A consequence of the corresponding result for groups is that every normal subgroup of a complemented solvable group is itself complemented. The analogue of this holds for completely solvable Lie algebras, by Theorem 2.2. However, the analogue does not hold for all solvable Lie algebras, as the following example shows.

Example 2.7. Let F be a field of characteristic p and consider the Lie algebra $L = (\bigoplus_{i=0}^{p-1} Fe_i) \dot{+} Fx \dot{+} Fy$ with $[e_i, x] = e_{i+1}$ for $i = 0, \dots, p-2$, $[e_{p-1}, x] = e_0$, $[e_i, y] = ie_i$ for $i = 0, \dots, p-1$, $[x, y] = x$, and all other products zero. Then $A = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{p-1} Fe_i$ is the unique minimal ideal of L , L splits over A and L/A is two-dimensional and so complemented. It follows from [5, Lemma 4] that L is complemented. However, $B = A \dot{+} Fx = L^2$ is an ideal of L , and $\phi(B) = F(x_0 + \dots + x_{p-1})$, so B is not complemented.

3. DECOMPOSITION RESULTS FOR COMPLEMENTED ALGEBRAS

A Lie algebra L is called an *A-algebra* if every nilpotent subalgebra of L is abelian. Here we have some basic structure theorems which mirror those obtained for solvable Lie *A*-algebras in [6]. Where proofs are very similar to the corresponding one in [6] we will sketch the proof for the convenience of the reader and give a reference to [6] for more details. First we see that L splits over the terms in its derived series. To establish this the following lemma is useful.

Lemma 3.1. *Let L be a metabelian Lie algebra that splits over L^2 . Then $L^2 = L^\infty$.*

Proof. We have that $L = L^2 \dot{+} C$, where C is abelian. Then $L^2 = [L^2, C] = [L^2, L] = L^3$, whence $L^2 = L^\infty$. \square

Theorem 3.2. *Let L be a solvable complemented Lie algebra. Then L splits over each term in its derived series. Moreover, the Cartan subalgebras of $L^{(i)}/L^{(i+2)}$ are precisely the subalgebras that are complements to $L^{(i+1)}/L^{(i+2)}$ for $i \geq 0$.*

Proof. The first assertion follows from Theorem 2.1 (iv). The second follows easily from Lemma 3.1 and [9, Theorem 4.4.1.1]. \square

This gives us the following characterisation of solvable complemented Lie algebras.

Corollary 3.3. *Let L be a solvable Lie algebra of derived length $n + 1$. Then L is complemented if and only if the following hold:*

- (i) $L = A_n \dot{+} A_{n-1} \dot{+} \dots \dot{+} A_0$ where A_i is an abelian subalgebra of L for each $0 \leq i \leq n$;
- (ii) $L^{(i)} = A_n \dot{+} A_{n-1} \dot{+} \dots \dot{+} A_i$ for each $0 \leq i \leq n$;
- (iii) $L^{(i)}/L^{(i+1)}$ is completely reducible as an $(L/L^{(i+1)})$ -module for each $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Proof. Suppose first that L is complemented. By Theorem 3.2 there is a subalgebra B_n of L such that $L = L^{(n)} \dot{+} B_n$. Put $A_n = L^{(n)}$. Similarly $B_n \cong L/L^{(n)}$ is complemented, by [5, Lemma 3], so $B_n = A_{n-1} \dot{+} B_{n-1}$, where $A_{n-1} = (B_n)^{(n-1)}$. Continuing in this way we get (i). A straightforward induction proof shows (ii). Finally, $L^{(i)}/L^{(i+1)} \subseteq N(L/L^{(i+1)}) = \text{Asoc}(L/L^{(i+1)})$, by Theorem 2.1 (iii) and [3, Theorem 7.4], which gives (iii).

Suppose now that (i), (ii) and (iii) hold. Then L is complemented by repeated use of [5, Lemma 4]. □

Next we aim to show the relationship between ideals of L and the decomposition given in Corollary 3.3. First we need the following lemmas.

Lemma 3.4. *Let L be a Lie algebra. Then $Z(L) \cap L^2 \subseteq \phi(L)$.*

Proof. Let M be any maximal subalgebra of L . If $Z(L) \not\subseteq M$, then $L = M + Z(L)$ and $L^2 \subseteq M$. □

Lemma 3.5 (cf. [6, Lemma 3.4]). *Let L be a solvable complemented Lie algebra of derived length $\leq n + 1$, and suppose that $L = B \dot{+} C$, where $B = L^{(n)}$ and C is a subalgebra of L . If D is an ideal of L , then $D = (B \cap D) \dot{+} (C \cap D)$.*

Proof. Let L be a counterexample for which $\dim L + \dim D$ is minimal. Suppose first that $D^2 \neq 0$. Then $D^2 = (B \cap D^2) \dot{+} (C \cap D^2)$ by the minimality condition. Moreover, by considering L/D^2 we have that $D = B \cap D \dot{+} C \cap D$, a contradiction. We therefore have that $D^2 = 0$. Similarly, by considering $L/B \cap D$, we have that $B \cap D = 0$.

Put $E = C^{(n-1)}$, so that $L^{(n-1)} = E + B$. Then $(D + B)/B$ and $(E + B)/B$ are abelian ideals, and so are inside the nilradical of the complemented Lie algebra L/B , which is abelian. Hence

$$[D, E] \subseteq [D + B, E + B] \subseteq B \text{ and } [D, E] \subseteq B \cap D = 0;$$

that is, $D \subseteq Z_L(E) = Z_B(E) + Z_C(E)$.

Now $L^{(n-1)} = B + E$, so $B = L^{(n)} = (B + E)^2 = [B, E]$. Let $L^{(n-1)} = L_0 \dot{+} L_1$ be the Fitting decomposition of $L^{(n-1)}$ relative to $\text{ad } E$. Then $B \subseteq L_1$ so that $Z_B(E) \subseteq L_0 \cap L_1 = 0$, whence $D \subseteq Z_L(E) = Z_C(E) \subseteq C$, and the result follows. □

Theorem 3.6 (cf. [6, Theorem 3.5]). *Let L be a solvable complemented Lie algebra of derived length $n + 1$ with nilradical N , and let K be an ideal of L and A a minimal ideal of L . Then, with the same notation as Corollary 3.3,*

- (i) $K = (K \cap A_n) \dot{+} (K \cap A_{n-1}) \dot{+} \dots \dot{+} (K \cap A_0)$;
- (ii) $N = A_n \dot{+} (N \cap A_{n-1}) \dot{+} \dots \dot{+} (N \cap A_0)$;
- (iii) $Z(L^{(i)}) = N \cap A_i$ for each $0 \leq i \leq n$;
- (iv) $A \subseteq N \cap A_i$ for some $0 \leq i \leq n$.

Proof. (i) We have that $L = A_n \dot{+} B_n$, where $A_n = L^{(n)}$ from the proof of Corollary 3.3. It follows from Lemma 3.5 that $K = (K \cap A_n) + (K \cap B_n)$. But now $K \cap B_n$ is an ideal of B_n , which is complemented, so $B_n = A_{n-1} \dot{+} B_{n-1}$. Applying Lemma 3.5 again gives $K \cap B_n = (K \cap A_{n-1}) \dot{+} (K \cap B_{n-1})$. Continuing in this way gives the required result.

(ii) This is clear from (i), since $A_n = L^{(n)} = N \cap A_n$.

(iii) We have that $L^{(i)} = L^{(i+1)} \dot{+} A_i$ from Corollary 3.3, and $Z(L^{(i)}) \cap L^{(i+1)} \subseteq \phi(L^{(i)})$, by Lemma 3.4, whence $Z(L^{(i)}) \cap L^{(i+1)} \subseteq \phi(L) = 0$, using [3, Lemma 4.1]. It follows from (i) that

$$Z(L^{(i)}) = (Z(L^{(i)}) \cap L^{(i+1)}) + (Z(L^{(i)}) \cap A_i) = Z(L^{(i)}) \cap A_i \subseteq N \cap A_i.$$

It remains to show that $N \cap A_i \subseteq Z(L^{(i)})$, that is, $[N \cap A_i, L^{(i)}] = 0$. We use induction on the derived length of L . If L has derived length one the result is clear. So suppose it holds for Lie algebras of derived length $\leq k$, and let L have derived length $k + 1$. Then $B = A_{k-1} + \dots + A_0 \cong L/L^{(k)}$ is a solvable complemented Lie algebra of derived length k , and, if N is the nilradical of L , then $N \cap A_i$ is inside the nilradical of B for each $0 \leq i \leq k - 1$, so $[N \cap A_i, B^{(i)}] = 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq k - 1$, by the inductive hypothesis. But $[N \cap A_i, A_k] = [N \cap A_i, L^{(k)}] \subseteq [N, N] = 0$, for $0 \leq i \leq k$, whence $[N \cap A_i, L^{(i)}] = [N \cap A_i, A_k + B^{(i)}] = 0$ for $0 \leq i \leq k$.

(iv) We have $A \subseteq L^{(i)}$, $A \not\subseteq L^{(i+1)}$ for some $0 \leq i \leq n$. Now $[L^{(i)}, A] \subseteq [L^{(i)}, L^{(i)}] = L^{(i+1)}$, so $[L^{(i)}, A] \neq A$. It follows that $[L^{(i)}, A] = 0$, whence $A \subseteq Z(L^{(i)}) = N \cap A_i$, by (iii). \square

A Lie algebra L is called *monolithic* if it has a unique minimal ideal, called the *monolith* of L .

Corollary 3.7. *Let L be a solvable complemented monolithic Lie algebra of derived length $n + 1$ with monolith W . Then $W = N = A_n = L^{(n)} = C_L(W)$, $Z(L) = 0$ and $[L, W] = W$.*

Proof. First note that $N = A_n \dot{+} N \cap A_{n-1} \dot{+} \dots \dot{+} N \cap A_0$ by Theorem 3.6(i). Moreover, $N \cap A_i$ is an ideal of L for each $0 \leq i \leq n - 1$, by Theorem 3.6(iii). But if $N \cap A_i \neq 0$, then $W \subseteq A_n \cap N \cap A_i = 0$ if $i \neq n$. Hence $W = N = A_n$. Also $W = \text{Asoc } L = N$, by Theorem 2.1 (iii) and [3, Theorem 7.4], and $N = C_L(N)$ by [6, Lemma 2.4].

Finally, if $Z(L) \neq 0$, then $W \subseteq Z(L) \cap L^2 = 0$, by Theorem 3.6, a contradiction. Hence $Z(L) = 0$. It follows from this that $[L, W] \neq 0$, whence $[L, W] = W$. \square

Given these shared properties between the classes of solvable Lie A -algebras and solvable complemented Lie algebras it is natural to ask whether either class is contained in the other. This is not the case, as the following examples show.

Example 3.8. Let $L = Fx + Fy + Fb$ with $[x, b] = x$, $[y, b] = y - x$, other products being zero. Then $\phi(L) = Fx$, so L is not complemented. However, it is an A -algebra. For, the two-dimensional subalgebras are of the form $Fx + F(\alpha y + \beta b)$ ($\alpha, \beta \in F$), and these are nilpotent only if $\beta = 0$, and, in that case, it is abelian.

Examples of solvable complemented Lie algebras L that are not A -algebras are a little harder to construct. In particular, if L is completely solvable and complemented, then it is elementary, by Theorem 2.2, and so is an A -algebra. However, such algebras do exist in characteristic p , as is shown below.

Example 3.9. Let F be an algebraically closed field of characteristic p , let L be the algebra described in Example 2.7 and let C be a faithful completely reducible L -module. Since L is monolithic, C has a faithful irreducible submodule B . Let X be the split extension of B by L . Since L is complemented, X is complemented by [5, Lemma 4]. However, X is solvable of index four and so cannot be an A -algebra, by Drensky's Theorem (see [6, Theorem 6.2]).

Notice that an easy extension of the above construction shows that, over an algebraically closed field, there are solvable complemented Lie algebras of arbitrary solvable index, whereas solvable Lie A -algebras over such a field have solvable index at most three.

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