MODULAR LIE ALGEBRAS. I

BY

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1. Introduction. A Lie algebra $I$ over a field $E$ of characteristic $p > 0$ is called separable if its Killing form $B(X, Y) = \text{trace} (\text{ad } X \text{ ad } Y)$ is nondegenerate. Separable algebras over algebraically closed fields enjoy many of the properties of complex semi-simple algebras; in particular the Cartan subalgebras are commutative, and they possess root systems which determine the algebras up to isomorphism. These results, and a complete classification of the simple separable algebras over an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p > 7$, have been obtained recently by Seligman [12](2).

In this paper we develop the basic properties of modular Lie algebras; these are separable algebras which are obtained from semi-simple algebras of characteristic zero in the following way. Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be a semi-simple algebra over an algebraically closed field $C$ of characteristic zero. Then $\mathfrak{g}$ possesses a Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}$, and a Cartan basis $(X_i)$ relative to $\mathfrak{h}$, such that the constants of structure determined by the basis $(X_i)$ belong to an algebraic number field $K$. A finite set of exceptional prime ideals in $K$, which is independent of the choice of the Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}$ and the basis $(X_i)$, is then defined; this set includes the prime ideals which divide the rational primes 2 and 3, and the primes which divide the determinant of the Killing matrix $(B(X_i, X_j))$. Now let $\mathfrak{p}$ be a fixed nonexceptional prime, and let $\mathfrak{o}$ be the ring of $\mathfrak{p}$-integers in $K$. Then $\Sigma = \sum \mathfrak{o}X_i$ forms a Lie subring of $\mathfrak{g}$, and $\mathfrak{l} = \Sigma / \mathfrak{p}\Sigma$ is a separable Lie algebra over the residue field $\overline{K} = \mathfrak{o} / \mathfrak{p}$, with the further properties that the natural homomorphism of $\Sigma \rightarrow \mathfrak{l}$ maps $\mathfrak{h}$ onto a Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}$ of $\mathfrak{l}$, and defines a (1-1) mapping of the set of roots of $\mathfrak{g}$ relative to $\mathfrak{h}$ onto the set of roots of $\mathfrak{l}$ relative to $\mathfrak{h}$. We call a Lie algebra $\mathfrak{l}$ defined in this way a modular Lie algebra.

As Seligman has observed, a $\mathfrak{p}$-power operation can be defined in every separable algebra $\mathfrak{l}$ of characteristic $\mathfrak{p}$ in such a way that $\mathfrak{l}$ becomes a restricted Lie algebra in the sense of Jacobson [9]. The study of restricted representations of $\mathfrak{l}$, which preserve the $\mathfrak{p}$-power operation in addition to the usual properties of a representation, is equivalent to the study of right $\mathfrak{a}$-modules, where $\mathfrak{a}$ is a finite dimensional enveloping algebra of $\mathfrak{l}$ called the $u$-algebra. The

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160
main results of this paper deal with the theory of \(\alpha\)-modules, where \(\alpha\) is the \(\mu\)-algebra of a separable modular algebra \(I\). In §7, it is proved that every irreducible \(\alpha\)-module is absolutely irreducible. The Cartan-Weyl theory of weights of irreducible \(\alpha\)-modules is developed, and in particular it is proved that two irreducible \(\alpha\)-modules \(m\) and \(m'\) which possess leading weights \(\lambda\) and \(\lambda'\), respectively, are \(\alpha\)-isomorphic if and only if \(\lambda = \lambda'\). Not every irreducible \(\alpha\)-module need possess a priori a leading weight; it is proved in §8, however, that if an irreducible \(\alpha\)-module possesses an extreme weight, then it has a leading weight, and in this case the Weyl group of \(I\) acts transitively upon the set of extreme weights of \(m\). In §9 it is proved that every irreducible \(\alpha\)-module which possesses a leading weight is \(\alpha\)-isomorphic to a composition factor of an \(\alpha\)-module obtained by a reduction process from an irreducible representation space of \(I\).

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2. A preliminary remark on the rank of a Lie algebra. We begin with some definitions. Let \(\mathfrak{g}\) be a Lie algebra over an arbitrary field \(E\), having a basis \(X_1, \ldots, X_n\) over \(E\), and let \(X^* = \sum \tau_i X_i\) be the general element of \(\mathfrak{g}\); then \(X^* \in \mathfrak{g}^R(\tau)\) where \(R = E(\tau_1, \ldots, \tau_n)\) is the field of rational functions in \(n\) variables \(\tau_i\). Let

\[
f(\lambda; \tau) = \lambda^n + \mu_1(\tau)\lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + \mu_n(\tau)
\]

be the characteristic polynomial of the l.t. (linear transformation) \(\text{ad } X^* : Y \rightarrow [YX^*]\) acting in \(\mathfrak{g}^R\). Then the \(\mu_i(\tau)\) are homogeneous polynomials in the \(\tau\)'s with coefficients in the ring generated over the subring of \(E\) consisting of the rational integral multiples of 1 by the constants of structure \(c_{ijk}\) of \(\mathfrak{g}\), given by the relations

\[
[X_iX_j] = \sum c_{ijk}X_k.
\]

There exists a unique integer \(l > 0\), called the rank of \(\mathfrak{g}\), such that \(\mu_{n-l}(\tau) \neq 0\), and \(\mu_{n-l+1}(\tau) = \cdots = \mu_n(\tau) = 0\). It is known that the rank of \(\mathfrak{g}\) is independent of the choice of the basis \(X_1, \ldots, X_n\) of \(\mathfrak{g}\). For reference we state the following result, which is an immediate consequence of our definitions.

**Lemma 1.** Let \(\mathfrak{g}\) be a Lie algebra over a field \(E\), and let \(\Omega\) be an extension field of \(E\). Then the rank of \(\mathfrak{g}\) is equal to the rank of \(\mathfrak{g}\).

A subalgebra \(\mathfrak{H}\) of a Lie algebra \(\mathfrak{g}\) is called a Cartan subalgebra if (1) \(\mathfrak{H}\) is nilpotent, and (2) \([\mathfrak{H}, X] \subseteq \mathfrak{H}\) implies \(X \in \mathfrak{H}\) for all \(X\) in \(\mathfrak{g}\).

If the base field is infinite, then Cartan subalgebras are known to exist, and the dimension of a Cartan subalgebra is equal to the rank of \(\mathfrak{g}\).

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\(\text{By } \mathfrak{g}^R\) we mean the Lie algebra obtained by extension of the field \(E\) to \(R\).
3. Preliminary results on semi-simple algebras of characteristic zero(4). Let \( \mathfrak{g} \) be a semi-simple Lie algebra over an algebraically closed field \( C \) of characteristic zero. We write \( Q \) for the prime field in \( C \), and \( Z \) for the subring of \( Q \) consisting of the multiples of 1; then \( Q \) and \( Z \) are isomorphic to the field of rational numbers and the ring of rational integers, respectively. Let \( \mathfrak{h} \) be a Cartan subalgebra of \( \mathfrak{g} \), and let \( \alpha, \beta, \cdots \) be the roots(6) of \( \mathfrak{g} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{h} \). Let \( B(X, Y) = \text{trace} (\text{ad} X \text{ ad} Y) \) be the Killing form on \( \mathfrak{g} \); then \( B \) is non-degenerate on \( \mathfrak{g} \), and its restriction to \( \mathfrak{h} \) is nondegenerate. For each root \( \alpha \), there exists a unique element \( H_\alpha \) in \( \mathfrak{h} \) such that \( B(H_\alpha, H) = \alpha(H) \) for all \( H \) in \( \mathfrak{h} \). Then \( \alpha(H_\alpha) \) is a nonzero element of \( Q \), and if we put \( H_\alpha = 2\alpha(H_\alpha)^{-1}H_\alpha \), then \( \alpha(H_\alpha) = 2 \). Let \( l = \text{dim } \mathfrak{h} = \text{rank } \mathfrak{g} \). It is known that there exists a set of \( l \) linearly independent roots \( \alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_l \), called a fundamental system of roots, such that every root of \( \mathfrak{g} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{h} \) is an image of one of the \( \alpha_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq l \), by an element of the group \( W \) generated by the Weyl reflections \( \Lambda \rightarrow \Lambda - \Lambda(H_\alpha_i)\alpha_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq l \). Every root \( \alpha \) can be expressed in the form \( \alpha = \sum d_i \alpha_i \), where the \( d_i \) are elements of \( Z \). If we write \( H_{\alpha_i} = H_i, 1 \leq i \leq l \), then \( H_1, \cdots, H_l \) form a basis of \( \mathfrak{h} \). The linear functions \( \sum q_i \alpha_i \) with coefficients \( q_i \) in \( Q \) are called rational linear functions on \( \mathfrak{h} \), and may be ordered lexicographically with respect to the ordered set \( (\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_l) \). In particular the roots are linearly ordered in this way, and when we write \( \alpha < \beta, \alpha < 0, \text{ etc.} \) it is to be understood that \( " < " \) is the lexicographic order relation. If \( \alpha \) is a root and \( m \) an integer, then \( m\alpha \) is a root if and only if \( m = \pm 1 \). For any pair of roots \( \alpha \) and \( \beta, \alpha(H_\beta) \in Z \).

If the dimension of \( \mathfrak{g} \) is \( n \), then there exist \( n-l \) distinct roots, and root vectors \( E_\alpha, E_\beta, \cdots \) in (1-1) correspondence with them which can be chosen in such a way that the following relations hold.

\[
\begin{align*}
\mathfrak{g} &= \mathfrak{h} + \sum_{\alpha > 0} CE_\alpha + \sum_{\alpha > 0} CE_{-\alpha} \text{ (direct sum);} \\
[HH'] &= 0, \quad [E_\alpha H] = \alpha(H)E_\alpha, \quad H, H' \in \mathfrak{h}; \\
[E_\alpha E_\beta] &= \begin{cases} 
N_{\alpha \beta}E_{\alpha + \beta} & \text{if } \alpha + \beta \text{ is a root,} \\
0 & \text{if } \alpha + \beta \text{ is not a root,} \\
H_\beta & \text{if } \alpha = -\beta,
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

where for each pair of roots \( (\alpha, \beta) \), \( N_{\alpha \beta} \in Z \); and

\[
\begin{align*}
B(E_\alpha, E_\beta) &= 0 \quad \text{if } \alpha + \beta \neq 0, \\
B(E_{-\alpha}, E_\alpha) &= 2B(H_\alpha', H_\alpha')^{-1}, \\
B(E_\alpha, H) &= 0, \quad H \in \mathfrak{h}.
\end{align*}
\]

(4) For proofs of these results we refer to Weyl [14]; for the terminology we use and for a discussion of some of these questions see also Gantmacher [5] and Harish-Chandra [7].

(4) We do not call the zero linear function a root.
A basis $X_1, \ldots, X_n$ of $\mathfrak{g}$ is called an admissible basis relative to a Cartan subalgebra $\mathfrak{h}$ if $X_1, \ldots, X_m$ are the root vectors $E_{\alpha_i}$ belonging to the positive roots of $\mathfrak{g}$ relative to $\mathfrak{h}$, $X_{m+1}, \ldots, X_n$ are the root vectors corresponding to the negative roots, and $(X_{m+1}, \ldots, X_{m+i}) = (H_1, \ldots, H_i)$ is the basis of $\mathfrak{h}$ determined by the fundamental system of roots $\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l$, all normalized so that the relations (3), (4), (5), and (6) hold. It is known that if $\mathfrak{h}$ is any Cartan subalgebra of $\mathfrak{g}$, then there exists an admissible basis of $\mathfrak{g}$ relative to $\mathfrak{h}$. We shall write $(X_i)$ for an admissible basis, and call the field $K$ generated by the constants of structure $N_{ab}$ in (5) the coefficient field determined by the basis. Then $K$ is an algebraic number field, which contains all the constants of structure $c_{ij}$ determined by the basis $(X_i)$.

4. Arithmetical preparations. Let $(X_i)$ be an admissible basis of $\mathfrak{g}$ with coefficient field $K$. Let $a_{ij} = -\alpha_i(H_j) = -\alpha_i(X_{m+j})$, $1 \leq i, j \leq l$; then the $a_{ij}$ are rational integers with certain properties, and the matrix $(a_{ij})$ is called the Weyl matrix of $\mathfrak{g}$ (see [7, p. 29]).

We shall write $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for a discrete valuation ring in $K$, $\mathfrak{p}$ for the corresponding prime ideal, $\overline{K}$ for the residue class field $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}$, and $\phi$ for the homomorphism (or place) mapping $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ upon $\overline{K}$.

We note that for any prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ in $K$ such that $2 \in \mathfrak{p}$, the elements $B(E_{-\alpha}, E_\alpha) \in \mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ for all roots $\alpha$. This fact is a consequence of (6), and the formula

$$B(H'_\alpha, H'_\beta) = \alpha(H'_\alpha) = 4 \left( \sum_{\beta} (p_{\beta\alpha} + q_{\beta\alpha})^2 \right)^{-1},$$

where the sum is over all roots $\beta$, and where $p_{\beta\alpha}$ and $q_{\beta\alpha}$ are the uniquely determined rational integers, $p_{\beta\alpha} \leq 0 \leq q_{\beta\alpha}$, such that $\beta + k\alpha$ is a root if and only if $p_{\beta\alpha} \leq k \leq q_{\beta\alpha}$.

**Definition.** A non-archimedean prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ in $K$ is called non-exceptional (relative to the basis $(X_i)$) if the following conditions are satisfied.

(i) $2 \in \mathfrak{p}$, $3 \in \mathfrak{p}$;
(ii) $\det (a_{ij}) \in \mathfrak{p}$; and
(iii) $B(E_{-\alpha}, E_\alpha) \in \mathfrak{p}$ for all roots $\alpha$;

otherwise $\mathfrak{p}$ is called exceptional. Evidently the number of exceptional prime ideals is finite.

Let $\mathfrak{p}$ be a non-archimedean prime ideal in $K$ such that $2 \in \mathfrak{p}$. Let $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the set of linear combinations with coefficients in $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of the elements $H_\alpha, E_\alpha$, where $\alpha$ ranges through the set of all roots of $\mathfrak{g}$. Inspection of the table (3)–(5) reveals that $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is closed under the bracket operation. (The $N_{ab} \in \mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ because their squares are in $Z$.)

Next suppose that $2 \in \mathfrak{p}$, and $B(E_{-\alpha}, E_\alpha) \in \mathfrak{p}$ for all roots $\alpha$. We prove that the admissible basis $(X_i)$ is an $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}$-basis for the ring $\Sigma_{\mathfrak{p}}$. It is sufficient to prove that for all roots $\alpha$, $H_\alpha$ is an $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}$-linear combination of the $H_i$, $1 \leq i \leq l$. Let $\alpha = \sum d_i \alpha_i$, where the $d_i \in Z$, $1 \leq i \leq l$. Then
\[ H_a = 2B(H'_a, H'_a)^{-1}H'_a = B(E_{-a}, E_a)H'_a \]
\[ = B(E_{-a}, E_a)(\sum d_i H'_a) = 2^{-1}B(E_{-a}, E_a)(\sum B(H'_{a_i}, H'_{a_i})H_i) \]
\[ = \sum_{i=1}^l B(E_{-a}, E_a)B(E_{-a_i}, E_{a_i})^{-1}d_i H_i \]

where the \( B(E_{-a}, E_a)B(E_{-a_i}, E_{a_i})^{-1}d_i \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_i, 1 \leq i \leq l. \)

Finally, let \( \mathfrak{p} \) be a nonexceptional prime ideal in \( K. \) We prove that if we set \( B_{ij} = B(X_i, X_j), 1 \leq i, j \leq n, \) then the \( B_{ij} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_j, \) and \( \det (B_{ij}) \in \mathfrak{p}. \) Since \( \mathfrak{p} \) is closed under the bracket operation, it follows that \( \mathfrak{p} \) is mapped into itself by \( \text{ad} \ X_i, 1 \leq i \leq n. \) But \( B_{ij} = \text{trace} (\text{ad} \ X_i \text{ad} \ X_j), \) hence the \( B_{ij} \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_j. \) From (6) we see that the matrix \( (B_{ij}) \) can be expressed in the form

\[ (7) \]
\[ (B_{ij}) = (B(X_i, X_j)) = \begin{bmatrix} B_0 & B_\alpha & \cdots & B_\beta \\ B_\alpha & \ddots & \cdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \cdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ B_\beta & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \]

where \( B_0 = (B(X_i, X_j)), m+1 \leq i, j \leq m+l, \) where exactly one block

\[ B_\alpha = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & B(E_{-a}, E_a) \\ B(E_{-a}, E_a) & 0 \end{pmatrix} \]

appears for each pair of roots \((a, -a),\) and where the matrix \( (B_{ij}) \) has zeros except for the blocks we have listed along the main diagonal. Then we have

\[ (8) \]
\[ \det (B_{ij}) = (\det B_0) \left( \prod_{\alpha > 0} \det B_\alpha \right). \]

By (iii) in the definition of an exceptional prime ideal, the second factor on the right does not belong to \( \mathfrak{p}. \) We have for all \( i \) and \( j, B(H_i, H_j) = -2a_{ij}B(H'_a, H'_a)^{-1} = -a_{ij}B(E_{-a_i}, E_{a_i}) \) by (6). Therefore

\[ \det B_0 = \det (B(H_i, H_j)) = (-1)^l(\det (a_{ii})) \left( \prod_{1 \leq i \leq l} B(E_{-a_i}, E_{a_i}) \right), \]

so that \( \det B_0 \not\in \mathfrak{p}. \) Thus \( \det (B_{ij}) \in \mathfrak{p} \) if \( \mathfrak{p} \) is nonexceptional.

We shall discuss the uniqueness of the coefficient fields and of the sets of exceptional prime ideals determined by two admissible bases \( (X_i) \) and \( (X'_i) \) relative to Cartan subalgebras \( \mathfrak{g} \) and \( \mathfrak{g}' \), respectively. By a result of Chevalley [4] there exists an automorphism \( \sigma = \exp (\text{ad} \ Z) \) of the adjoint group of \( \mathfrak{g} \) such that \( \mathfrak{g}' = \mathfrak{g}' \). An examination of the table (3)–(6) shows that \( (X'_i) \) is an admissible basis of \( \mathfrak{g} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{g}'. \) The coefficient field relative to the basis \( (X_i) \) is identical with the coefficient field of the basis \( (X'_i). \) By a result
of Weyl [14, p. 372], we have the formula \( N_{\alpha \beta} = -(i+1)k \), where \( \beta - i\alpha, \cdots, \beta - \alpha, \beta + \alpha, \cdots, \beta + k\alpha \) is the string of roots of the form \( \beta + j\alpha, j \in \mathbb{Z} \), and consequently the constants \( N_{\alpha \beta} \) and \( N_{\alpha \delta} \) determined by the bases \((X_i)\) and \((X'_i)\) of \( \mathfrak{g} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{g}' \) differ at most by a permutation of the roots. Therefore the coefficient field \( K \) is independent of the choice of an admissible basis.

In order to compare the exceptional prime ideals relative to the admissible bases \((X_i)\) and \((X'_i)\), we may assume that the Cartan subalgebras which give rise to these bases are identical. If we let \( E_\alpha \) and \( E'_\alpha \) be the root vectors in the two bases, then since the elements \( H_\alpha \) are uniquely determined, (6) shows that the primes which divide some \( B(E_\alpha, E_{-\alpha}) \) are identical with the primes which divide some \( B(E'_\alpha, E'_{-\alpha}) \). We use finally the known result that the determinants of the Weyl matrices relative to two fundamental systems of roots of \( \mathfrak{g} \) relative to a Cartan subalgebra \( \mathfrak{g} \) differ at most by a unit factor. Therefore the set of exceptional primes is an invariant of the algebra \( \mathfrak{g} \).

5. Modular Lie algebras. A Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{l} \) over a field \( E \) of characteristic \( p > 0 \) is called separable if the Killing form \( B(x, y) \) of \( \mathfrak{l} \) is nondegenerate. It is immediate that if \( \mathfrak{l} \) is a separable algebra, then so is \( \mathfrak{l}^F \), where \( F \) is an extension field of \( E \). In any separable algebra \( \mathfrak{l} \), a \( p \)-power operation can be defined so that \( \mathfrak{l} \) becomes a restricted Lie algebra in the sense of Jacobson [9]. The definition of \( x^p \) is based on the fact that \( (ad x)^p \) is a derivation of \( \mathfrak{l} \); hence by [16, p. 53], \( (ad x)^p \) is an inner derivation \( ad y \). The element \( y \) is uniquely determined because of the separability (see [12]), and hence if we set \( y = x^p \), so that \( [zy] = [zx^p] = z(ad x)^p, z \in \mathfrak{l} \), \( \mathfrak{l} \) becomes a restricted Lie algebra. In the sequel, “separable algebra” means “restricted separable algebra” under this definition of the \( p \)-power operation. This paper is devoted to a study of certain separable algebras which are constructed as follows.

Let \( \mathfrak{g}, (X_i), K, \mathfrak{g} \) be as in \( \S 4 \), and let \( p \) be a fixed nonexceptional prime, containing the rational prime \( p \). We shall adhere to these notations for the rest of the paper, and we shall write \( o \) for \( o_p \), \( \overline{K} \) for the residue field \( o/p \), \( \Sigma \) for \( \Sigma_p \), and \( \phi: \phi(a) = \overline{a} \) for the homomorphism of \( o \) onto \( \overline{K} \). Then \( \Sigma = \sum oX_i \) is closed under the bracket operation, and may be regarded as a Lie algebra over the ring \( o \). \( p\Sigma = \sum pX_i \) is an ideal in \( \Sigma \), and \( \Sigma/p\Sigma \) is a Lie algebra over \( o \). Let \( T \) be the natural mapping of \( \Sigma \) onto \( \Sigma/p\Sigma \); we shall write \( x = XT \) for \( X \in \Sigma \), and \( I = \Sigma/p\Sigma \). If we define \( \overline{ax} = \overline{a}(XT) = (aX)T \), for \( a \in o \), then \( I \) becomes a Lie algebra of dimension \( n \) over \( \overline{K} \) which will be called a modular Lie algebra.

**Theorem 1.** The modular Lie algebra \( I = \Sigma/p\Sigma \) defined at a nonexceptional prime ideal \( p \) is a separable algebra over \( \overline{K} \) whose rank is equal to the rank of \( \mathfrak{g} \). The natural mapping \( T: \Sigma \to I \) maps \( \mathfrak{h} \cap \Sigma \) onto a Cartan subalgebra \( \mathfrak{h} \) of \( I \). The restriction of the Killing form of \( I \) to \( \mathfrak{h} \) is nondegenerate.

**Proof.** The cosets \( (X_iT) = (x_i) \) form a basis of \( I \) over \( \overline{K} \), and from (2) we have \( [x_i x_j] = \sum \hat{c}_{ijk} \lambda_k \). If \( B^*(x, y) \) is the Killing form on \( I \), then
\[ B^*(x_i, x_j) = \text{trace} (\text{ad } x_i \text{ ad } x_j) = \sum_{\mu, r=1}^{n} c_{\mu r} x_j \mu \]

\[ = \phi \left( \sum_{\mu, r=1}^{n} c_{\mu r} x_j \mu \right) = \phi(B(X_i, X_j)), \]

and by linearity we have, for all \( X, Y \) in \( \Sigma \),

\[ \phi(B(X, Y)) = B^*(XT, YT). \]

In particular, \( \det B^*(x_i, x_j) = \det \phi(B(X_i, X_j)) = \phi(\det (B(X_i, X_j))) \neq 0 \) by the remarks in §4, and hence \( I \) is separable.

For each root \( \alpha \) of \( \mathfrak{g} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{g} \), we have \( \alpha(H_i) \in Z \subseteq 0 \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq l \). Therefore, if we set \( \bar{\alpha} = (\mathfrak{g} \cap \Sigma) T \), we can define a unique linear function \( \bar{\alpha} \) on \( \mathfrak{h} \) whose value on \( H_iT \) is given by \( \bar{\alpha}(H_iT) = \phi(\alpha(H_i)), 1 \leq i \leq l \). It follows that for all \( H \in \mathfrak{g} \cap \Sigma \) we have

\[ \phi(\alpha(H)) = \bar{\alpha}(HT), \]

and in particular, since \( H_a \in \mathfrak{g} \cap \Sigma, \bar{\alpha}(H_aT) = \phi(\alpha(H_a)) = \phi(2) \neq 0 \) in \( K \) so that the linear functions \( \bar{\alpha} \) on \( \mathfrak{h} \) are all different from zero. For any root vector \( X_i = E_a \), the relation \( [X_i H] = \alpha(H)X_i, H \in \mathfrak{g} \cap \Sigma, \) implies that

\[ [x_i h] = \bar{\alpha}(h)x_i, \quad h \in \mathfrak{h}. \]

From (11) and the fact that all \( \bar{\alpha} \neq 0 \) we see that \( [hx] \subseteq \mathfrak{h} \) implies \( x \in \mathfrak{h} \), and since \( \mathfrak{h} \) is commutative, we conclude that \( \mathfrak{h} = (\mathfrak{g} \cap \Sigma) T \) is a Cartan subalgebra of \( I \).

Let \( f(\lambda; \tau) \) be the characteristic polynomial of \( \text{ad } X^* \), where \( X^* = \sum \tau_i X_i \) is the general element of \( \mathfrak{g} \). If we let \( x^* = \sum \tau'_i x_i \) be the general element of \( I \) with respect to the basis \( (X_iT) = (x_i) \), then it can be verified that the coefficients \( \mu^*_k(\tau') \) of the characteristic polynomial \( f'(\lambda; \tau') \) of \( \text{ad } x^* \) are obtained from the \( \mu_k(\tau) \) of (1) by replacing the \( \tau_i \) by \( \tau'_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), and the coefficients of the \( \tau'_i \)'s, which are in \( o \), by their images under \( \phi \). If \( l \) is the rank of \( \mathfrak{g} \), then \( \mu^*_n(\tau') = \cdots = \mu^*_n(\tau') = 0 \), so that rank \( l \geq l \).

In order to prove that the rank of \( I \) does not exceed \( l \), we form \( I^L \), where \( L \) is any infinite field containing \( K \). Then the linear functions \( \bar{\alpha} \), extended by linearity to \( \mathfrak{h}^L \), are all different from zero. Since \( L \) is an infinite field, there exists an element \( h = \sum \xi_i x_i, \xi_i \in L \), in \( \mathfrak{h}^L \) such that \( \bar{\alpha}(h) \neq 0 \) for all \( \bar{\alpha} \). It follows from (11) that the characteristic polynomial of \( \text{ad } h \) has exactly \( l \) roots equal to zero. Now \( x^* = \sum \tau'_i x_i \) also may be viewed as the general element of \( I^L \). Upon substituting \( \xi_i \) for \( \tau'_i \) in \( \mu^*_{n-l}(\tau') \) we obtain \( \mu^*_{n-l}(\xi_1, \cdots, \xi_n) \neq 0 \), otherwise the characteristic polynomial of \( \text{ad } h \) would have more than \( l \) roots equal to zero. Thus the rank of \( I^L \) does not exceed \( l \), and by Lemma 1 and what has already been proved, the rank of \( I \) is equal to \( l \).

(*) We may assume that the \( \tau'_i \) are transcendental over \( L \).
Finally, by (9) and (6) it follows that \( B^*(h, x_i) = 0 \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq m \) and \( m + 1 \leq i \leq n \) and all \( h \) in \( \mathfrak{h} \). Therefore the restriction of \( B^* \) to \( \mathfrak{h} \) is nondegenerate, because \( \mathfrak{l} \) is separable. This completes the proof of the theorem.

The linear functions \( \bar{\alpha} \) on \( \mathfrak{h} \) which were defined in the proof of Theorem 1 are roots of \( \mathfrak{l} \) with respect to \( \mathfrak{h} \) (see [12] or [16] for a discussion of roots of Lie algebras of characteristic \( p > 0 \)). The following result describes the properties of the roots \( \bar{\alpha} \) which we shall need.

**Theorem 2.** The mapping \( \alpha \rightarrow \bar{\alpha} \) is a (1-1) mapping of the set \( R \) of roots of \( \mathfrak{g} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{s} \) onto the set \( \bar{R} \) of roots of \( \mathfrak{l} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{h} \), such that the following statements are valid.

(a) \( \alpha, \beta, \alpha + \beta \in R \) implies \( \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \in \bar{R} \) and \( \alpha + \beta \rightarrow \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} \);
(b) \( \alpha \in \bar{R} \) implies \( -\bar{\alpha} \in \bar{R} \) and \( -\alpha \rightarrow -\bar{\alpha} \);
(c) \( \bar{\alpha}_1, \ldots, \bar{\alpha}_l \) are linearly independent, and form a fundamental system(?) of roots of \( \mathfrak{l} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{h} \).
(d) if \( m = 0, 1, \ldots, p - 1 \), then \( m\bar{\alpha} \in \bar{R} \) if and only if \( m = 1 \) or \( m = p - 1 \).

**Proof.** In order to prove that that mapping \( \alpha \rightarrow \bar{\alpha} \) is (1-1) and onto, it is convenient to extend the base field \( K \) to its algebraic closure \( \Omega \). The functions \( \bar{\alpha} \), extended to \( \mathfrak{h}^0 \) by linearity, are all different from zero, and this fact, together with the multiplication table of the basis \( (x_i) \) of \( \mathfrak{l} \), implies that \( \mathfrak{h}^0 \) is a Cartan subalgebra of \( \mathfrak{l}^0 \), and that the functions \( \bar{\alpha} \) are roots of \( \mathfrak{l}^0 \) with respect to \( \mathfrak{h}^0 \). Suppose that \( \bar{\alpha} = \bar{\beta} \), where \( \alpha \neq \beta \); then the dimension of the root space of \( \bar{\alpha} \) is not less than two, and since the characteristic of \( K \) exceeds 3, this contradicts a result of Jacobson [12, Theorems 5.1 and 5.2]. The mapping \( \alpha \rightarrow \bar{\alpha} \) is onto, since a root of \( \mathfrak{l} \) relative to \( \mathfrak{h} \) distinct from the \( \bar{\alpha} \) would define a root of \( \mathfrak{l}^0 \) distinct from the \( \bar{\alpha} \), and this is impossible, since the root vectors belonging to the roots \( \bar{\alpha} \), together with the elements of \( \mathfrak{h}^0 \), span \( \mathfrak{l}^0 \). Over the infinite field \( \Omega \), elements of \( \mathfrak{l}^0 \) belonging to distinct roots are linearly independent.

Statements (a) and (b) are obvious. We have \( \bar{\alpha}_i(\mathfrak{h}_j T) = -\phi(a_{ij}) \) for \( 1 \leq i, j \leq l \). Since \( \det \phi(a_{ij}) \neq 0 \), the roots \( \bar{\alpha}_1, \ldots, \bar{\alpha}_l \) are linearly independent. Now let \( \Lambda \) be any \( p \)-integral linear function on \( \mathfrak{s} : \Lambda(H_i) \in \mathfrak{h}, 1 \leq i \leq l \). We write \( \phi \Lambda = \bar{\Lambda} \) for the unique linear function on \( \mathfrak{h} \) such that \( \bar{\Lambda}(H_i T) = \phi(\Lambda(H_i)) \), \( 1 \leq i \leq l \), in agreement with our definition of the roots \( \bar{\alpha} \). Let \( S_i \) be the reflection determined by \( \alpha_i \) on the dual space of \( \mathfrak{s} \), and let \( \bar{S}_i \) be the reflection determined by \( \bar{\alpha}_i \) on the dual space of \( \mathfrak{h} \). Then for all \( p \)-integral linear functions \( \Lambda, \Lambda S_i \) is \( p \)-integral, and

\[
\phi(\Lambda S_i) = \bar{\Lambda} \bar{S}_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq l.
\]

From (12) and the fact that \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_l \) is a fundamental system, (c) follows

(?) By analogy with Cartan's definition in the characteristic zero theory, we call \( \bar{\alpha}_1, \ldots, \bar{\alpha}_l \) a fundamental system if every root \( \bar{\alpha} \) is an image of some \( \alpha_i \) by an element of the group of \( l.t. \) on the dual space of \( \mathfrak{h} \) generated by the reflections \( \lambda \rightarrow \lambda - \lambda(h_i) \alpha_i, 1 \leq i \leq l \), where \( h_i = H_i T \).
directly. Finally, since the characteristic $p > 3$, statement (d) holds for $I^0$, and hence for $I$, by [12, Theorem 5.3].

We show next that the $p$-power operation on the basis elements $x_i$ of $I$ is given by the following formulas.

\begin{align*}
  x_i^p & = 0, & 1 \leq i \leq m, m + l + 1 \leq i \leq n; \\
  x_i^p & = x_i, & m + 1 \leq i \leq m + l.
\end{align*}

That the $x^p = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, $m + l + 1 \leq i \leq n$, follows from a result of Jacobson [12, Theorem 4.1]. For $i = 1, \ldots, l$ we have $x_{m+i} = H_i T$, and by the definition of the $p$-power operation it is sufficient to prove that for all $X \in \Sigma$, $X (\text{ad } H_i)^p \equiv [XH_i] \mod p \Sigma$. We need check it only for a root vector $X = E_a$, and in this case the statement is obvious, since $\alpha(H_i) \in \Sigma$.

6. Preliminary results on representation theory. We show in this section that each irreducible representation of $\mathfrak{g}$ gives rise to a restricted representation of $I$. Let $\mathfrak{g}$ be the universal associative algebra of $\mathfrak{g}$ (see [2; 6; 15]). Let $P = (i_1, \ldots, i_m)$, $Q = (j_1, \ldots, j_l)$, $R = (k_1, \ldots, k_m)$ be row vectors whose coefficients are non-negative rational integers. We write $|P| = \sum_{i=1}^{m} i_i$, and similarly define $|Q|, |R|$; we write $0 = (0, \ldots, 0)$ so that $|0| = 0$. If $(X_i)$ is an admissible basis of $\mathfrak{g}$ (see §3), then the elements

\[
Z(P, Q, R) = X_1^{i_1} \cdots X_m^{i_m} X_{m+1}^{j_1} \cdots X_{m+l}^{j_l} X_{m+l+1}^{k_1} \cdots X_n^{k_m},
\]

where $|P|, |Q|, |R| \geq 0$, form a basis of $\mathfrak{g}$ over $C$. The number $|P| + |Q| + |R|$ is called the degree of $Z(P, Q, R)$. The degree of $F = \sum a(P, Q, R)Z(P, Q, R)$, $a(P, Q, R) \in C$, is defined to be the largest $|P| + |Q| + |R|$ for which $a(P, Q, R) \neq 0$, and we write $\deg F$ for this number, with the convention that $\deg 0 = -\infty$. Then it is known that

\begin{align*}
\deg (F + G) & \leq \max (\deg F + \deg G), \\
\deg (FG) & = \deg F + \deg G, \\
\deg [FG] & = \deg (FG - GF) < \deg F + \deg G.
\end{align*}

From (14) it follows in particular that $\deg (X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_r}) = r$, $1 \leq i_j \leq n$, and

\[
\deg \left( \sum_{0 \leq r, 1 \leq i_j \leq n} a_{i_1, \ldots, i_r} X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_r} \right) = \max_{a_{i_1, \ldots, i_r} \neq 0} (r), \quad a_{i_1, \ldots, i_r} \in C.
\]

Let $\mathfrak{h}$ be the set of all linear combinations of the $Z(P, Q, R)$ with coefficients in $\mathfrak{g}$. Then $\mathfrak{h}$ is contained in the subring of $\mathfrak{g}$ generated by the elements of $\Sigma = \sum x_i$ and $\mathfrak{g}$; in fact, $\mathfrak{h}$ is identical with this subring. All that has to be proved is that $Z(P, Q, R)Z(P', Q', R')$ is an $\mathfrak{g}$-linear combination of the

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(8) We shall identify $\mathfrak{g}$ with the linear part of $\mathfrak{g}$. 

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Z(P, Q, R), and this, in turn, follows if we can show that an arbitrary product
X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_r} of the X_j is an \( o \)-linear combination of the Z(P, Q, R). This
fact is established by induction on the degree of X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_r}, and on the
minimum number of transpositions of the X_{i_j} required to put X_{i_1} \cdots X_{i_r} in
the form Z(P, Q, R), i.e. in the form X_{j_1} \cdots X_{j_r}, where \( j_1 \leq j_2 \leq \cdots \leq j_r \).
The reduction is achieved by the usual straightening process, using the fact
that \([X_i X_j] = \sum c_{ijk} X_k\), where the \( c_{ijk} \in o \).

Let \( a \) be the \( u \)-algebra (see [9]) of the modular Lie algebra \( I = \Sigma/p \Sigma \) over
\( K \); we shall identify \( I \) with its image in \( a \) under the natural imbedding of \( I \)
into \( a \). Then \( a \) has a basis over \( K \) consisting of the standard monomials
\begin{equation}
Z(P, Q, R) = X_{i_1} \cdots x_{m+1} \cdots x_{m+1+i} \cdots x_n ,
\end{equation}
where \( 0 \leq i, j, k \leq p \).

Now \( a \), as well as \( I \), can be regarded as a Lie algebra over \( o \), having the
elements (15) as a set of generators, and scalar multiplication defined by
\( af = \bar{a}f \) for \( a \in o, f \in a \). The mapping \( T: \Sigma \rightarrow I \) may be regarded as an \( o \)-linear
homomorphism of the Lie algebra \( \Sigma \) over \( o \) into the associative algebra \( a \)
over \( o \). Thus \( T \) is an \( o \)-linear mapping of \( \Sigma \rightarrow a \) such that
\begin{equation}
[TX, YT] = (XT)(YT) - (YT)(XT)
\end{equation}
for all \( X, Y \in \Sigma \). From the properties of the algebra \( B \) which we have derived,
it follows that \( T \) can be extended uniquely to an \( o \)-linear associative homo-

morphism \( \bar{T} \) of \( B \) onto \( a \) such that \( 1 \bar{T} = 1, \bar{T}X = TX \) for all \( X \in \Sigma \), and such
that \( (aX) \bar{T} = \bar{a}(XT) \) for \( X \in \Sigma, a \in o \). We shall determine the kernel of the
homomorphism \( \bar{T} \).

From the definition of the \( p \)-power operation in \( I \), it follows that for each
\( X \in \Sigma \) there exists an element \( X^{[p]} \), which is uniquely determined \( \text{mod} \ p \Sigma \),
such that \( X^{[p]} T = (XT)^p \), and such that for all \( Y \in \Sigma \),
\begin{equation}
Y(\text{ad} X)^p \equiv [YX^{[p]}] \pmod{p \Sigma}.
\end{equation}
From this formula we obtain the following congruence in \( B \):
\begin{equation}
[F, X^p - X^{[p]}] \equiv 0 \pmod{p B}
\end{equation}
for all \( X \in \Sigma, F \in B \). From (16), since \( F \rightarrow [FX^{[p]}] \) and \( \text{(ad} X)^p \) are derivations
in \( B \) modulo \( p B \), we have
\begin{equation}
F(\text{ad} X)^p \equiv [FX^{[p]}] \pmod{p B}.
\end{equation}
On the other hand we have by a well known identity [10, p. 102], \( F(\text{ad} X)^p \equiv [FX^p] \pmod{p B} \). From these formulas we obtain (17).

**Lemma 2.** The \( o \)-linear homomorphism \( T: \Sigma \rightarrow I \) can be extended to a unique
homomorphism \( \bar{T} \) of \( B \) onto the \( u \)-algebra \( a \) of \( I \), such that the kernel \( \mathcal{K} \) of \( \bar{T} \) is the
ideal in \( B \) generated by the elements \( X_i^{[p]} - X_i^p \), \( 1 \leq i \leq n \), and the elements of \( p \).
Proof. Obviously the ideal \( \mathfrak{I}' \) generated by the \( X_i^j - X_i^j \) and \( \mathfrak{I} \) is contained in \( \mathfrak{I} \). Now let \( F \) be an element of \( \mathfrak{I} \) such that \( F \in \mathfrak{I}' \); we prove that \( FT \neq 0 \). Let \( F = \sum a(P, Q, R)Z(P, Q, R), a(P, Q, R) \in \mathfrak{I} \). Since all the \( X_i^j \) have degree not greater than one, it follows that \( F \) is congruent mod \( \mathfrak{I}' \) to an expression \( F' = \sum a(P, Q, R)Z(P, Q, R) \) with coefficients in \( \mathfrak{I} \) in which all the components of \( P, Q, R \) in a term whose coefficient is not zero are less than \( p \), and such that no nonzero coefficient is in \( \mathfrak{I} \). Since \( F \in \mathfrak{I}' \), \( F' \in \mathfrak{I}' \), and hence \( F' \neq 0 \). Moreover \( FT = F'T \) since \( \mathfrak{I}' \subseteq \mathfrak{I} \), and \( F'T = 0 \) because the elements \( z(P, Q, R) \) in which the components of \( P, Q, R \) are less than \( p \) are linearly independent in \( \mathfrak{I} \). Thus \( \mathfrak{I}' = \mathfrak{I} \), and the lemma is proved.

Let \( \rho \) be a representation of \( \mathfrak{H} \) by \( \mathfrak{L} \) in a finite dimensional space \( \mathfrak{M} \) over \( C \). Then \( \mathfrak{M} \) becomes a right \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module if we define \( UF = Up(F) \) for \( U \in \mathfrak{M}, F \in \mathfrak{H} \). Conversely every right \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module defines a representation of \( \mathfrak{H} \). When we speak of \( \mathfrak{H} \)-modules, it is assumed that the vector spaces involved are finite dimensional. Similar remarks apply to the \( \mathfrak{L} \)-algebra \( \mathfrak{L} \) of \( \mathfrak{H} \). If \( \mathfrak{M} \) (resp. \( \mathfrak{M} \)) is an \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module (resp. \( \mathfrak{L} \)-module), then a linear function \( \Lambda \) (resp. \( \lambda \)) on \( \mathfrak{S} \) (resp. \( \mathfrak{L} \)) is called a weight of \( \mathfrak{M} \) (resp. \( \mathfrak{M} \)) if \( \mathfrak{M}_{\Lambda} = \{ U | UH = \Lambda(H)U \} \) for all \( H \in \mathfrak{G} \) \( \neq 0 \) (resp. \( \mathfrak{M}_{\lambda} = \{ U | uh = \lambda(h)u \} \) for all \( h \in \mathfrak{L} \) \( \neq 0 \)). A linear function \( \Lambda \) on \( \mathfrak{S} \) is called an integral linear function if \( \Lambda(H_i) \in \mathfrak{Z} \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq l \); \( \Lambda \) is a dominant integral function if \( \Lambda(H_i) \geq 0 \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq l \). It is known that every weight of an \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module \( \mathfrak{M} \) is an integral function, and that every \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module has a highest weight \( \Lambda \), with respect to the lexicographic order in the set of rational functions on \( \mathfrak{S} \), such that \( \Lambda \) is a dominant integral function. The weights of an \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module \( \mathfrak{M} \) have the property that \( \Lambda(H_\alpha) \) is an integer for every root \( \alpha \), and that if \( \Lambda \) is the highest weight, and \( \alpha \) any positive root, then \( \Lambda(H_\alpha) \geq 0 \). If \( \mathfrak{M} \) is an irreducible \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module, then the dimension of the space \( \mathfrak{M}_{\Lambda} \) belonging to the highest weight \( \Lambda \) is equal to one. Two irreducible \( \mathfrak{H} \)-modules having the same highest weight are \( \mathfrak{H} \)-isomorphic. If \( \Lambda \) is any dominant integral function on \( \mathfrak{S} \), then there exists a (finite dimensional) irreducible \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module whose highest weight is \( \Lambda \). For proofs of these results, see [7; 14].

Lemma 3. Let \( \mathfrak{M} \) be an irreducible \( \mathfrak{H} \)-module. Then there exists a finitely generated \( \mathfrak{L} \)-submodule \( \mathfrak{M}_0 \) of \( \mathfrak{M} \) such that \( \mathfrak{M}_0 \) spans \( \mathfrak{M} \), and such that \( \mathfrak{M}_0 \mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{M}_0 \).

Proof. Let \( \Lambda \) be the highest weight of \( \mathfrak{M} \), and let \( U \neq 0 \) be an element of \( \mathfrak{M}_{\Lambda} \). By our remark above, for every positive root \( \alpha \), \( \Lambda(H_\alpha) \geq 0 \). By [7, pp. 51, 52], the elements \( UZ(0, 0, R), R = (k_1, \cdots, k_m), 0 \leq k_j \leq \Lambda(H_\alpha) \), where \( \alpha \) is the positive root such that \( X_{m+i}, j \) belongs to \( -\alpha \), form a set of \( \mathfrak{C} \)-generators of \( \mathfrak{M} \). A close inspection of the argument shows that these elements form a set of \( \mathfrak{L} \)-generators for the \( \mathfrak{L} \)-module \( \mathfrak{M}_0 \) consisting of all \( \mathfrak{L} \)-linear combinations of the elements \( UZ(P, Q, R) \), \( (P, Q, R) \) arbitrary). Since the elements \( Z(P, Q, R) \) form an \( \mathfrak{L} \)-basis for \( \mathfrak{B} \), we have \( \mathfrak{M}_0 \mathfrak{B} \subseteq \mathfrak{M}_0 \), and the lemma is proved.
Corollary. The module $M_0/M_0\mathcal{X}$ is an $a$-module, finite dimensional over the field $K$.

Proof. The assertion follows from the facts that $M_0$ is a finitely generated $a$-module such that $M_0\mathcal{B}\subseteq M_0$, and that $\mathcal{X}$ is the kernel of the homomorphism $T$ of $\mathcal{B}$ onto $a$.

We shall call the $a$-module $M_0/M_0\mathcal{X}$ associated with an irreducible $a$-module $M$ a $\phi$-module belonging to $M$.

Let $n$ be the radical of $a$ (if $I$ is not commutative then $n\neq 0$ by a result of Hochschild [8]). Let $f\mapsto f^*$ be the natural mapping of $a\rightarrow a/n=a^*$, and let $a^* = \sum e_i a^*$ be a decomposition of $a^*$ into minimal right ideals, where the $e_i$ are mutually orthogonal idempotents. Since $a$ has an identity element, Theorem 9.3C of [1] implies that there exist mutually orthogonal idempotents $e_i$ such that $e_i + n = e_i^*$ for each $i$, and such that $a = \sum e_i a$ is a decomposition of $a$ into indecomposable right ideals. By Theorem 9.2G of [1], $e_i a$ is $a$-isomorphic to $e_i a$ if and only if $e_i^* a^*$ and $e_j^* a^*$ are $a$-isomorphic. We can partition the $e_i$ appearing in the decomposition $a = \sum e_i a$ into equivalence classes, $e_i$ being equivalent to $e_j$ if $e_i a$ and $e_j a$ are $a$-isomorphic. Let $e^{(1)}, \ldots, e^{(k)}$ be the idempotents in $a$ which are the sums of the elements in the distinct equivalence classes. It follows that $(e^{(1)})^*, \ldots, (e^{(k)})^*$ are central, mutually orthogonal idempotents in $a^*$, which are the identity elements of the distinct simple ideals in the two sided Wedderburn decomposition of $a^*$. If $m$ is any irreducible $a$-module, then since $m$ is $a$-isomorphic to one of the $e_i^* a^*$, there exists one of the $e^{(j)}$ such that $u e^{(j)} = u$ for all $u \subseteq m$. Since the $e^{(j)}$ are mutually orthogonal by construction, $me^{(k)} = 0$ if $k \neq j$, and we shall say that $m$ belongs to the $j$th class. It is easily proved that an irreducible $a$-module $m_1$ belongs to the $j$th class if and only if $m_1 e^{(j)} \neq 0$, and that an arbitrary $a$-module $m_1$ has a composition factor of the $j$th class if and only if $m_1 e^{(j)} \neq 0$.

Now let $\mathcal{M}$ be an arbitrary irreducible $\mathcal{A}$-module, and let $M_0$ be the $a$-submodule of $M$ constructed in Lemma 3. Let $F_1$ be any element of $\mathcal{B}$ such that $F_1 T = e^{(j)}$. Then if $u = U + M_0\mathcal{X}$ is an element of the $\phi$-module $M_0/M_0\mathcal{X}$, we have $ue^{(j)} = UF_1 + M_0\mathcal{X}$. We have proved the following lemma.

Lemma 4. A $\phi$-module $M_0/M_0\mathcal{X}$ has a composition factor in the $j$th class if and only if $M_0 F_1 \subseteq M_0\mathcal{X}$, where $F_1$ is any element of $\mathcal{B}$ such that $F_1 T = e^{(j)}$.

7. The Cartan-Weyl theory of weights of representations of a modular Lie algebra. We begin with some general remarks on the representations of associative algebras (see [10] for a complete discussion). Let $a$ be a finite dimensional algebra over a field $E$. An extension field $F \subseteq E$ is called a splitting field if every irreducible $a^p$-module is absolutely irreducible, that is, it remains irreducible for arbitrary extensions of the field $F$. Let $n$ be the radical of $a^p$. Then $F$ is a splitting field if and only if $a^p/n$ is a direct sum of full matrix algebras over $F$. If $F$ is a splitting field and $\Omega \supseteq F$, then $\Omega$ is a splitting field. If $F \subseteq \Omega$, $F$ a splitting field, then every irreducible $a^0$-module $q$ is equal to $m^0$,
where \( m \) is an \( a-F \) submodule of \( q \). This property is characteristic of splitting fields.

**Lemma 5.** Let \( E \) be a perfect field, and let \( \Omega \supseteq E \) be a splitting field. Then \( E \) is a splitting field if every irreducible \( a^0 \)-module \( q \) is equal to \( m^0 \), where \( m \) is an \( a-E \)-submodule of \( q \).

**Proof.** Let \( n \) be the radical of \( a \). Then \( a/n \) is a separable algebra, and it follows that \( n^0 \) is the radical of \( a^0 \), so that

\[
(a/n)^0 \cong a^0/n^0 \cong \Omega_{h_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \Omega_{h_r}
\]

where \( \Omega \) is the algebra of \( h \times h \) matrices over \( \Omega \). For each \( i, 1 \leq i \leq r \), there exists a minimal right ideal \( q_i \) in \( a^0/n^0 \) of dimension \( h_i \) over \( \Omega \) (corresponding to the \( i \)th direct summand \( \Omega_{h_i} \)), which, by the hypothesis, has the form \( q_i = (m_i)^n \), where the \( m_i \) are irreducible \( a-E \)-modules of dimension \( h_i \) over \( E \). Clearly no two of the \( m_i \) can be \( a \)-isomorphic. Therefore, if \( t_i \) is the dimension over \( E \) of the centralizer of \( m_i \), it follows that the dimension \( d \) over \( E \) of \( a/n \) is not less than \( \sum h_i^2 t_i \). On the other hand \( d = \sum h_i^2 \) by (18). Therefore \( \sum h_i^2 \geq \sum h_i^2 t_i \), and hence \( t_i = 1 \) for all \( i \). It now follows from Burnside's Theorem that \( a/n \) is a direct sum of full matrix algebras over \( E \), and that \( E \) is a splitting field.

**Theorem 3.** Let \( I \) be a separable modular algebra \( \Sigma/p^{2} \), where \( p \) is a non-exceptional prime ideal in \( K \). Then \( K \) is a splitting field for the \( u \)-algebra \( a \) of \( I \). Every irreducible \( a \)-module \( m \) is a direct sum of weight spaces \( m_\lambda \) belonging to the distinct weights of \( m \).

**Proof.** Let \( \Omega \) be the algebraic closure of \( K \); obviously \( \Omega \) is a splitting field. Moreover \( K \) is a finite field and hence perfect. By Lemma 5, \( K \) is a splitting field if we can prove that an arbitrary irreducible \( a^0 \)-module \( q \) is equal to \( m^0 \), where \( m \) is an \( a-K \)-submodule of \( q \). Since \( \Omega \) is a finite dimensional commutative subalgebra of \( I \), it is immediate that \( q \) has at least one weight \( \lambda \); let \( u \neq 0 \) belong to \( \lambda \). If \( x_\bar{a} \) is one of the root elements among the \( (x_i) \) then \( ux_\bar{a} \) is either zero, or belongs to the weight \( \lambda + \bar{a} \). Consider the \( K \) subspace \( m \) generated by the elements

\[
ux_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_r}, \quad r \geq 0,
\]

where either \( 1 \leq i_j \leq m \) or \( m+1 \leq i_j \leq n \); each of these elements is either a weight vector or zero. We observe that if \( w \) is any weight vector belonging to a weight \( \mu \), then because of (13), \( \mu(x_i)^{r} = \mu(x_i) \), \( m+1 \leq i \leq m+l \), and hence \( \mu(x_i) \subseteq K_0 \), where \( K_0 \) is the prime field contained in \( K \), for \( m+1 \leq i \leq m+l \). It follows from this remark that \( m_\lambda \subseteq m \), and \( m_\lambda^0 a^0 \subseteq m^0 \). By the irreducibility of \( q \), we have \( m^0 = q \), and the first part of the theorem is proved.

Now let \( m \) be an irreducible \( a \)-module, \( \Omega \) the algebraic closure of \( K \); then \( m^0 \) is irreducible, and hence \( m^0 = m_\lambda^0 \), where \( m_\lambda \) is an \( a \)-submodule generated by weight vectors of the form (19). By the remarks preceding Lemma 4,
m and m_1 are a-isomorphic. But since m_1 has a basis consisting of weight vectors, we have m_1 = \sum (m_i)_\lambda where the \lambda are the distinct weights of m_1. Since m \cong m_1, the same statement applies to m, and the theorem is proved.

Remark. Let m be an arbitrary a-module such that m is spanned by weight vectors. If \lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_s are the distinct weights of m, then m = \sum_i m_i (direct sum). From this we see that if m has a basis consisting of weight vectors belonging to weights \lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_s then every weight of m appears among the \lambda_i. The proofs of these facts are easy, and we omit them.

The (1-1) mapping \alpha \mapsto \alpha of the roots of \mathfrak{g} onto the roots of \mathfrak{l} defines a linear order relation among the roots of \mathfrak{l}; thus we shall write \alpha > 0 if \alpha > 0, and \alpha < \beta if \alpha < \beta.

Lemma 6. Let m be a a-module, and let m have a weight \lambda such that for some weight vector u \neq 0 belonging to \lambda, u x_i = 0, for 1 \leq i \leq m. Then the subspace m_i generated by all elements u x(0, 0, R) is an a-submodule.

Proof. Clearly m_i x_i \subseteq m_i for m + 1 \leq i \leq n. Let x_\alpha be a root vector belonging to a positive root \alpha, and let u x(0, 0, R) = u x_i \cdots x_i be a generator of m_i. Since u x_\alpha = 0, we can assume that u x(0, 0, R') x_\alpha = u x_i \cdots x_i x_\alpha \subseteq m_i whenever \alpha < \beta. If \alpha is the least positive root, then, if x_i = x_\beta, we have

\begin{equation}
ux_i \cdots x_i x_\alpha = ux_i \cdots x_i x_\alpha = ux_i \cdots x_i x_\alpha \alpha + u x_i \cdots x_i [x_\beta x_\alpha],
\end{equation}

which is in m_i because of our induction hypothesis, and because [x_\beta x_\alpha] is either zero, or in \mathfrak{h}, or a multiple of x_\beta + x_\alpha where \beta + \alpha < 0, otherwise 0 < \beta + \alpha < \alpha, and 0 < \beta + \alpha > \alpha since the mapping \alpha \mapsto \alpha preserves sums of roots and the order relation. Thus we can also assume that m_i x_\gamma \subseteq m_i for all \gamma < \alpha. Then by (20), u x_i \cdots x_i x_\alpha = u x_i \cdots x_i [x_\beta x_\alpha] (mod m_i), where [x_\beta x_\alpha] is either zero, or in \mathfrak{h}, or a multiple of x_\beta + x_\alpha, where \beta + \alpha < \alpha. In all cases, u x_i \cdots x_i x_\alpha \subseteq m_i by our induction hypothesis, and the lemma is proved.

We shall call a weight \lambda of an a-module m a leading weight of m if there exists a nonzero vector u belonging to \lambda such that

\begin{align}
ux_i &= 0, & 1 \leq i \leq m, \\
ux_i \cdots x_i &= 0
\end{align}

whenever \lambda > 0 and the x_i belong to negative roots \alpha_i such that \sum_i \alpha_i = 0. Even though the system of weights of an a-module m may not admit a linear order relation, we shall call \lambda a highest weight of m if \lambda + \alpha is not a weight for all roots \alpha > 0.

We remark first that if \lambda is a highest weight of m, then \lambda is a leading weight of m. Obviously condition (21) is satisfied. If an expression of the form (22) is different from zero, then u x_i \cdots x_i = 0 belongs to the weight \lambda + \alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_r = 0 belongs to the weight

\lambda = -\alpha_r,

where -\alpha_r > 0 since -\alpha_r corresponds to -\alpha_r, and this contradicts our assumption that \lambda is a highest weight.
It is possible to verify that the three dimensional simple modular Lie algebra \( I \) of characteristic \( p \) obtained from the three dimensional unimodular Lie algebra of characteristic zero at a nonexceptional prime has exactly \( p \) inequivalent irreducible restricted representations (counting the trivial one dimensional representation), of degrees 1, 2, \( \cdots \), \( p \). The representations of degree 1, 2, \( \cdots \), \( p-1 \) all have a highest weight, while the representation of degree \( p \) has a leading weight which is not a highest weight.

The significance of the concept of leading weight is clarified by the following result.

**Theorem 4.** Let \( m \) be an irreducible \( A \)-module which possesses a leading weight \( \lambda \). Then the dimension of \( m_\lambda \) is equal to one. Let \( m \) and \( m' \) be irreducible \( A \)-modules which have leading weights \( \lambda \) and \( \lambda' \) respectively. Then \( m \) and \( m' \) are \( A \)-isomorphic if and only if \( \lambda = \lambda' \).

**Proof.** Let \( u \neq 0 \) be a vector in \( m \) belonging to \( \lambda \) which satisfies conditions (21) and (22). Since \( m \) is irreducible, \( m \) has a basis consisting of elements of the form (19), each of which is a weight vector. The first assertion of the theorem will be proved if we can show that any vector of the form (19) which has weight \( \lambda \) is a multiple of \( u \). Actually we prove somewhat more, namely, that if \( w = u x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_r} \) is an element of the form (19) of weight \( \lambda \), then \( w = a u \), where \( a \) is an element of \( K \) which depends only upon \( \lambda \), and the sequence of root vectors \( x_{i_1}, \cdots, x_{i_r} \), and not upon the action of \( A \) upon \( m \). Let \( \beta_1, \cdots, \beta_r \) be the roots corresponding to \( x_{i_1}, \cdots, x_{i_r} \). Then \( \sum \beta_i = 0 \). If all \( \beta_i < 0 \), then \( w = 0 \) by (22). We have thus reduced the problem to the situation considered by Cartan and Weyl (see [13, p. 282]), so that if \( w \neq 0 \), then at least one of the \( \beta_i > 0 \). The argument of Cartan and Weyl, together with the properties (21) and (22) of a leading weight, can be applied to prove the first assertion.

Now let \( m \) and \( m' \) be irreducible \( A \)-modules having the same leading weight. The result established in the first part of the proof, and Weyl's method [13, p. 283] lead at once to the statement that \( m \) and \( m' \) are \( A \)-isomorphic. It is not completely trivial, however, to prove that if \( m \) and \( m' \) are \( A \)-isomorphic irreducible modules which possess leading weights \( \lambda \) and \( \lambda' \), then \( \lambda = \lambda' \). Suppose that \( \lambda \neq \lambda' \), and suppose that there exists an \( A \)-isomorphism \( S \) of \( m' \) onto \( m \). Let \( u \neq 0 \) belong to \( \lambda \), and let \( u' \neq 0 \) belong to \( \lambda' \), where both \( u \) and \( u' \) satisfy the defining properties (21) and (22) of a leading weight. Then \( u'S \) belongs to \( \lambda' \), and it follows that both \( \lambda \) and \( \lambda' \) are leading weights of \( m \). Since \( m \) is irreducible, by Lemma 6 and the remark after Theorem 3, there exist root vectors \( x_{i_1}, \cdots, x_{i_r} \), belonging to negative roots such that \( u_i = u x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_r} \) is a nonzero element of \( m_{\lambda_i} \). Moreover \( r > 0 \) since \( \lambda \neq \lambda' \). Because \( \lambda' \) is a leading weight, and \( m_{\lambda'} \) is one dimensional, it follows that \( u x_{i_1} = 0, 1 \leq i \leq m \). We can apply Lemma 6 again, and obtain negative root vectors \( x_{i_1}, \cdots, x_{i_s} \), \( s > 0 \), such that \( u x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_s} x_{j_1} \cdots x_{j_r} \) is a nonzero ele-
ment of \( m_\alpha \). This statement contradicts our assumption that \( \lambda \) is a leading weight, and the theorem is proved.

We emphasize that all the statement in Theorem 4 are valid if the words "leading weight" are replaced by "highest weight."

8. The action of the Weyl group of \( \mathfrak{l} \) upon the system of weights of an \( \alpha \)-module. The Weyl group of \( \mathfrak{g} \) with respect to \( \mathfrak{g} \) is the group of l.t. in the dual space \( \mathfrak{g}^* \) of \( \mathfrak{g} \) generated by the reflections \( S_\alpha \), where \( \Delta S_\alpha = \Delta - \Delta(H_\alpha)\alpha \), \( \Delta \in \mathfrak{g}^* \), and \( \alpha \) is a root. It is known that the reflections determined by a fundamental system of roots generate the Weyl group, and that if \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are roots, then \( \alpha S_\beta \) is a root. Similarly we define the Weyl group of \( \mathfrak{l} \) with respect to \( \mathfrak{h} \) to be the group of l.t. in the dual \( \mathfrak{h}^* \) of \( \mathfrak{h} \) generated by the l.t. \( s_\alpha \), \( \alpha \) a root, where \( \lambda s_\alpha = \lambda - \lambda(h_\alpha)\alpha \), and \( h_\alpha = H_\alpha T \). We observe that \( s_\alpha^2 = 1 \) and that \( s_{-\alpha} = s_\alpha \). Moreover, if \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are roots, then \( \alpha s_\beta \) is a root. Since \( \alpha(h_\beta) = \phi(\alpha(H_\beta)) \) by (10), we have

\[
\phi((\alpha S_\beta)(H_i)) = \phi(\alpha(H_i)) - \phi(\alpha(H_\beta))\phi(\beta(H_i)) = (\alpha s_\beta)(H_i; T)
\]

for \( 1 \leq i \leq l \), proving that \( \alpha s_\beta \) is the root of \( \mathfrak{l} \) corresponding to the root \( \alpha S_\beta \) of \( \mathfrak{g} \).

The following result is based on a theorem of E. Cartan [3, p. 360] for representations of complex semi-simple algebras. As in the classical theory, a weight \( \lambda \) of an \( \alpha \)-module \( m \) is called extreme if it is impossible to find a root \( \alpha \) such that both \( \lambda + \alpha \) and \( \lambda - \alpha \) are weights.

Theorem 5. Let \( m \) be an irreducible \( \alpha \)-module. If \( m \) has an extreme weight, then \( m \) has a highest weight, and the Weyl group of \( \mathfrak{l} \) acts transitively upon the set of extreme weights of \( m \).

Before giving the proof, we establish some preliminary results.

Lemma 7. If \( \lambda \) is a weight of an \( \alpha \)-module \( m \), then so is \( \lambda s_\alpha \) for every root \( \alpha \). If \( \lambda \) is extreme, then \( \lambda s_\alpha \) is extreme. If \( \lambda \) is extreme, and if \( \lambda + \alpha \) is a weight, then for any vector \( u \) belonging to \( \lambda \), the weights belonging to \( u x_\alpha \), where \( x \) is the root vector among the \( x_i \) belonging to \( \alpha \), include \( \lambda s_\alpha \).

Proof(*) Since \( H_\alpha \) is a linear combination of the \( H_i \) with coefficients in \( Q \cap \alpha \) for all roots \( \alpha \), it follows that \( \lambda(h_\alpha) = \lambda(H_\alpha T) \subseteq K_0 \). If \( \lambda + k\alpha \) is a weight for all \( k \in K_0 \) then \( \lambda s_\alpha \) is a weight since \( \lambda(h_\alpha) \subseteq K_0 \). If not all \( \lambda + k\alpha \) are weights, then by Lemma 5.1 [12], the weights of this form lie in disjoint arithmetic progressions, each symmetric about \( \lambda - 2^{-1}\lambda(h_\alpha)\alpha \). Since \( \lambda \) and \( \lambda s_\alpha \) are symmetric, \( \lambda s_\alpha \) is a weight.

If \( \lambda s_\alpha \) is not extreme, then \( \lambda s_\alpha \pm \beta \) are weights for some root \( \beta \). Applying \( s_\alpha \), and using the first statement of the lemma, we infer that \( (\lambda s_\alpha \pm \beta)s_\alpha = \lambda \pm \beta s_\alpha \) are both weights. But we have shown that \( \beta s_\alpha \) is a root, hence \( \lambda \) is not extreme, and the second assertion is proved.

(*) This lemma is well known (see [13; 12]); we include the argument in order to emphasize those facts which we need for the proof of Theorem 5.
Finally let \( X \) be extreme, and let \( X + \alpha \) be a weight. If \( u \neq 0 \) belongs to \( \lambda \), then \( u \alpha = 0 \) since \( \lambda \) is extreme. We form \( u_i = u \alpha_i^j \), \( i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots \), and prove by induction that \( u_i \alpha = c_i u_{i-1} \), where \( c_i = -i \lambda (h_\alpha) - i(i-1) \). For some \( r < p - 1 \) we have \( u_r \neq 0 \), \( u_{r+1} = 0 \), and it follows that \( c_{r+1} = -(r+1) \lambda (h_\alpha) - (r+1)r = 0 \). Since \( r + 1 \neq 0 \), \( r = -1 \lambda (h_\alpha) \), and \( u_r \) belongs to \( \lambda s_{\alpha} \). This completes the proof.

**Lemma 8.** Let \( \mathfrak{a} \) be the \( u \)-algebra of \( I \). Then the subalgebra \( \mathfrak{a} \) of \( \mathfrak{a} \) generated by the root vectors \( x_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq m \), belonging to the positive roots, is a nilpotent algebra.

**Proof.** \( \mathfrak{a} \) is the enveloping algebra of the subspace \( \mathfrak{g} \) of \( I \) generated by the \( x_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq m \), and will be nilpotent by a result of Jacobson [11] if we can prove that \( \mathfrak{g} \) is a (Lie) subalgebra of \( I \) all of whose elements are nilpotent in \( \mathfrak{a} \). Now \( \mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{g} T \), where \( \mathfrak{g} \) is the \( \mathfrak{g} \)-submodule of \( \mathfrak{g} \) generated by the \( x_i \), \( 1 \leq i \leq m \). Since \( [x_i, x_j] \) is either zero or a multiple of a root vector belonging to a positive root, for \( 1 \leq i, j \leq m \), \( \mathfrak{g} \) is closed under the bracket operation, and hence \( \mathfrak{g} \) is a subalgebra of \( I \).

We prove now that a \( p \)-power of every element of \( \mathfrak{g} \) is in \( \mathfrak{x} \), the kernel of \( T \). By (13), \( x_i^p \in \mathfrak{x} \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq m \). We shall use the identity (see [16, p. 91])
\[
(X + Y)^p = X^p + Y^p + s(X, Y) \pmod{p \mathfrak{g}}
\]
where \( X, Y \in \mathfrak{g} \), and \( s(X, Y) \) is a sum of commutators of \( p \)-factors which are either \( X \) or \( Y \). Now let \( Y = \sum a_i x_i \) be an element of \( \mathfrak{g} \); then from (23) we have
\[
Y^p = \sum a_i^p x_i^p + Y^{(1)} \pmod{p \mathfrak{g}}
\]
where \( Y^{(1)} \in \mathfrak{g} \), and \( Y^{(1)} \) has the property that the minimum root \( \alpha_i \) whose coefficient in \( Y^{(1)} \) is not zero is greater than the minimum root whose coefficient in \( Y \) is not zero. If we iterate this process, and use the fact that the number of roots is finite, we obtain \( Y^p t \in \mathfrak{x} \) for some integer \( t \geq 0 \). This proves the lemma.

**Proof of Theorem 5.** Let \( \lambda \) be an extreme weight of \( m \). We prove that there exists an elements \( s \) of the Weyl group of \( I \) such that \( \lambda s \) is a highest weight of \( m \). Since \( m \) is irreducible, it follows from Theorem 4 that \( m \) has at most one highest weight, and we shall have proved that all the extreme weights of \( m \) lie in one system of transitivity relative to the Weyl group, namely the one that contains a highest weight.

If \( \lambda \) is a highest weight, there is nothing to prove. Suppose that \( \lambda + \alpha \) is a weight for some \( \alpha > 0 \), and let \( u \neq 0 \) be a vector belonging to \( \lambda \). By Lemma 7, there exists an integer \( r \geq 0 \) such that \( u \alpha^r \) belongs to \( \lambda s_{\alpha} \), which is again an extreme weight. We assert that \( r > 0 \), for if \( r = 0 \), \( \lambda s_{\alpha} = \lambda \), and the center of
symmetry for the arithmetic progressions of weights of the form $\lambda + k\tilde{\alpha}$ is $\lambda$. Therefore since $\lambda - \tilde{\alpha}$ and $\lambda + \tilde{\alpha}$ are symmetric about $\lambda$, $\lambda - \tilde{\alpha}$ is a weight, contrary to our assumption that $\lambda$ is extreme.

We now repeat the argument with $\lambda \tilde{\alpha}$, and the vector $ux_\tilde{\alpha}$, $r > 0$, belonging to $\lambda \tilde{\alpha}$. If a highest weight is not obtained by this process, then the construction yields products $x_{\tilde{\alpha}} \cdots x_{\tilde{\alpha}} \neq 0$, where the $\tilde{\alpha} > 0$, containing an arbitrarily large number of factors. But this is contrary to the fact that the subalgebra $\mathfrak{g}$ generated by the $x_i$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, is nilpotent, by Lemma 8, and the theorem is proved.

9. Every irreducible $\alpha$-module with a leading weight is a constituent of a $\phi$-module. The main theorem can be stated as follows.

**Theorem 6.** Let $\mathfrak{m}$ be an irreducible $\alpha$-module which has a leading weight $\lambda \neq 0$. Let $\Delta$ be the dominant integral function on $H$ such that $\Delta(H_i)$ is the rational integer, $0 \leq \Delta(H_i) \leq p - 1$ such that $\phi(\Delta(H_i)) = \lambda(H_i T)$, $1 \leq i \leq l$, and let $\mathfrak{m}$ be an irreducible $\mathfrak{h}$-module whose highest weight is $\lambda$. Then $\mathfrak{m}$ is $\alpha$-isomorphic to a composition factor of a $\phi$-module $\mathfrak{m}_0/\mathfrak{m}_0\mathfrak{K}$ belonging to $\mathfrak{M}$.

**Proof.** For simplicity we shall write $h_i$ for $H_i T$, and $H_i$ for $X_{m+i}$, $1 \leq i \leq l$. Find $h_{i_0}$, $1 \leq i_0 \leq l$, such that $uh_{i_0} \neq 0$, where $u$ is a fixed vector belonging to $\lambda$. Let $h = \lambda(h_{i_0})^{-1}h_{i_0}$; then $uh = u$. Let $e^{(i)}$ be the idempotent element of $\alpha$ such that $ve^{(i)} = v$ for all $v$ in $\mathfrak{m}$, which was constructed in the discussion preceding Lemma 4. Let $(0:u) = \{ f | f \epsilon \alpha, uf = 0 \}$. Then there exists $g \epsilon (0:u)$ such that $e^{(i)} = h + g$. Let $g = \sum_{i \in I} a_i z(P_i, Q_i, R_i)$, $\alpha_i \in R$.

Let $U$ be an element of weight $\lambda$ in $\mathfrak{M}$ such that the elements $UZ(0, 0, R)$ generate $\mathfrak{M}_0$. Let $H = cH_{i_0}$, where $\phi(c) = \lambda(h_{i_0})^{-1}$; then $\phi(c\Delta(H_{i_0})) = 1$. Let $G = \sum_{i \in I} a_i z(P_i, Q_i, R_i)$, where the $a_i$ are elements of $\alpha$ such that $\phi(a_i) = \tilde{a}_i$, and let $E = H + G$; then $HT = h$, $GT = g$, and $ET = h + g = e^{(i)}$. By Lemma 4, it is sufficient to prove that $UE \subseteq \mathfrak{M}_0\mathfrak{K}$.

We write $Y_j = a_j z(P_j, Q_j, R_j)$, and $y_j = \tilde{a}_j z(P_j, Q_j, R_j)$; then $G = \sum_{j \in I} Y_j$; $g = \sum_{j \in I} y_j$. We define two subsets $J$ and $J'$ of $I$ as follows:

$J = \{ v \in I, UV_r \neq 0, UY_r \in \mathfrak{M}_\lambda \}$,

$J' = \{ v \in I, uy_r \neq 0, uy_r \in \mathfrak{M}_\lambda \}$.

We prove: (i) if $v \in J$ then $P_v = R_v = 0$, and $Y_v = a_v z(0, Q_v, 0)$; and (ii) $J' \subseteq J$. First we observe that if $P_v = R_v = 0$, and if $Q_v = (j_1, \cdots, j_l)$, then

$$UZ(0, Q_v, 0) = \Delta(H_i)^{j_1} \cdots \Delta(H_i)^{j_l} U$$

and

$$u z(0, Q_v, 0) = \lambda(h_1)^{j_1} \cdots \lambda(h_l)^{j_l} u = \phi(\Delta(H_i)^{j_1} \cdots \Delta(H_i)^{j_l}) u$$

since $\phi(\Delta(H_i)) = \lambda(h_i)$.

Now let $v \in J'$, and consider $uy_v = \tilde{a}_v u z(P_v, Q_v, R_v)$, $uy_v \in \mathfrak{M}_\lambda$, $uy_v \neq 0$. If $P_v \neq 0$, then $uy_v = 0$. If $P_v = 0, R_v \neq 0$, then...
uy, = d\lambda(h_1)^{i_1} \cdots \lambda(h_l)^{i_l}uz(0, 0, R_*) \in m_\lambda,

and uy, = 0 by (22), since \lambda is a leading weight of m. Therefore \( P_*, R_* = 0 \). Similarly if \( \nu \in J \), then \( P_*, R_* = 0 \), proving (i). If \( \nu \in J' \), then \( UY_* = a_* UZ(0, Q_*, 0) \in M_A \), and by (24),

\[ uz(0, Q_*, 0) = \phi(\Lambda(H_1)^{i_1} \cdots \Lambda(H_l)^{i_l})u \neq 0 \]

and \( a_* \neq 0 \), hence \( UY_* = a_* \Lambda(H_1)^{i_1} \cdots \Lambda(H_l)^{i_l}U \neq 0 \), and (ii) is proved. If \( \nu \in J \), then \( P_*, R_* = 0 \) by (i), and hence \( uy_* \in m_\lambda \).

Now let \( Y = \sum_{\nu \in J} Y_\nu \); we prove that \( UY \in pM_0 \subseteq M_0X \). By (i) we have \( UY = dU \), where

\[ d = \sum_{\nu \in J} a_* \Lambda(H_1)^{i_1} \cdots \Lambda(H_l)^{i_l}, \quad Q_* = (j_1, \cdots, j_l), \]

Let \( y = \sum_{\nu \in J} y_\nu \); then \( uy \in m_\lambda \), and since \( J' \subseteq J \) by (ii), \( uy \) is the component of \( ug \) of weight \( \lambda \) in the expression of \( ug \) as a sum of vectors belonging to distinct weights. Since \( ug = 0 \), \( uy = 0 \) because vectors belonging to distinct weights are linearly independent. On the other hand, \( uy = \hat{e}u \), where

\[ \hat{e} = \sum_{\nu \in J} d\lambda(h_1)^{i_1} \cdots \lambda(h_l)^{i_l}, \quad Q_* = (j_1, \cdots, j_l), \]

and \( \hat{e} = \phi(d) = 0 \), and \( d \in p \).

Now write \( G = Y + Y' \), where \( Y' = \sum_{\nu \in I - J} Y_\nu \). Since \( E = H + G \) we have \( UE = UH + UY + UY' = (c\Lambda(H_{i_0}) + d)U + UY' \), and \( c\Lambda(H_{i_0}) + d \equiv 1 \) (mod p). From the definition of \( J \) it follows that if \( UY' \) is expressed as an \( \hat{e} \)-linear combination of the generators \( UZ(0, 0, R) \) of \( M_0 \), the coefficient of \( U \) is zero. If \( W \in M_0 \), then although an expression \( W = \sum a_i UZ(0, 0, R_0) \), \( a_i \in p_0 \), is not uniquely determined, since \( U \) is the only generator of weight \( \Delta \), the coefficient of \( U \) is uniquely determined, and will be called the \( \Delta \)-component of \( W \). We have shown that the \( \Delta \)-component of \( UE \) is \( \equiv 1 \) (mod p). The theorem will be proved if we can show that the \( \Delta \)-component of any element of \( M_0X \) is in \( p \), and this we shall do by using the generators of \( X \) (see Lemma 2). An arbitrary element of \( M_0X \) is a sum of terms of the following types, and it is sufficient to verify in each case that the \( \Delta \)-component is in \( p \).

(a) \( W \in pM_0 \) implies that the \( \Delta \)-component is in \( p \).

(b) \( W = UF X_i^p G \), \( F, G \in B \), \( 1 \leq i \leq m \); then \( W \equiv UX_i^p FG \) (mod \( pM_0 \)) by (17), and hence \( W \equiv 0 \) (mod \( pM_0 \)).

(c) \( W = UF(H_i^p - H_0)G \), \( 1 \leq i \leq l \); then

\[ W \equiv U(H_i^p - H_0)FG \imod{pM_0} \equiv (\Lambda(H_0)^p - \Lambda(H_0))UFG \imod{pM_0} \equiv 0 \imod{pM_0} \]

by (17).

(d) \( W = UF X_i^p G \), \( m + l \leq i \leq n \); then
\[ W = UFGX_i^p \pmod{p\mathfrak{M}_0} \]
\[ = \sum a_k UZ(0, 0, R_k)X_i^p \pmod{p\mathfrak{M}_0}, \quad a_k \in \mathfrak{o}, \]
and the \( \Lambda \)-component of \( \sum a_k UZ(0, 0, R_k)X_i^p \) is zero. This completes the proof of the theorem.

**Remarks.** In a subsequent paper we plan to show how a theorem analogous to Theorem 6, in combination with results of Seligman [12] and Harish-Chandra [7, Theorems 1 and 2], can be applied to prove that the Weyl matrix of a modular separable algebra determines the algebra up to (restricted) isomorphism, and that every separable algebra of characteristic \( p \) which satisfies certain conditions is isomorphic to a modular Lie algebra.

The following problem may be raised in connection with Theorem 6, but remains unsolved. Find necessary and sufficient conditions in order that a linear function \( \lambda \) on a Cartan subalgebra \( \mathfrak{h} \) of a modular separable Lie algebra \( \mathfrak{l} \) be a leading weight of an irreducible \( \alpha \)-module, where \( \alpha \) is the \( \mathfrak{u} \)-algebra of \( \mathfrak{l} \).

**References**


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