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Mallol, Cristián (RCH-FRN-EM); **Varro, Richard** (F-MONT3-MA);
Benavides, Raúl (RCH-FRN-MS)

Gamétisation d'algèbres pondérées. (French. French summary) [Gametization of weighted algebras]

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The paper studies the notion of gametization of baric (or weighted) algebras. A baric algebra A over a field F , $\text{ch } F \neq 2$ (there is a nonzero homomorphism $\omega: A \rightarrow F$) is a gametic algebra if it satisfies $x^2 = \omega(x)x \ \forall x \in A$.

If (A, ω) is a baric algebra, the new product $x \cdot y = \frac{1}{2}(\omega(y)x + \omega(x)y)$ defines a new structure of gametic algebra on A .

If $\gamma \in K$ and (A, ω) is a baric algebra, the gametization of A according to γ , A_γ , is the algebra with the same underlying vector space of A and the new product

$$(xy)_\gamma = (1 - \gamma)xy + \frac{1}{2}\gamma(\omega(y)x + \omega(x)y).$$

The following theorem is proved in the paper: Theorem. Let (A, ω) be a baric algebra and $\gamma \in K - \{1\}$. Then (a) $\text{Aut}(A_\gamma) = \text{Aut}(A)$, (b) $\text{Der}(A_\gamma) = \text{Der}(A)$, (c) $\text{Nilp}(A_\gamma) = \text{Nilp}(A)$, (d) A_γ and A have the same idempotent elements of weight equal to 1, (e) an idempotent E gives the same Peirce decomposition in A and in A_γ .

The reason given by the authors to introduce the gametization of a baric algebra is the study of the structures that satisfy ω -polynomial identities.

The authors prove that if A satisfies an ω -polynomial identity, then A_γ satisfies another identity with the same leading monomial.

In particular, the gametization of a train identity is another train identity with the same degree and it is proved that for any $n \geq 2$ there is exactly one train identity (the universal invariant) that is invariant under every gametization.

In this way the authors can identify all train identities of degrees 3 and 4 and those having $(x^2)^2$ as leading monomial.

Consuelo Martínez

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