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★On Leibniz algebras.

Algebra and operator theory (Tashkent, 1997), 1–12, *Kluwer Acad. Publ.*, *Dordrecht*, 1998.

Leibniz algebras were introduced by Loday in 1993. A Leibniz algebra $\mathcal{L}$ over a field is a vector space equipped with a bilinear multiplication (denoted by the bracket $[\cdot,\cdot]$) such that the right multiplication operator R satisfies the identity $R_{[y,x]} = R_x R_y - R_y R_x$. Thus, $x \mapsto R_x$ is a homomorphism from $\mathcal{L}$ to the Lie algebra $\mathrm{gl}(\mathcal{L})$, and the anticommutative Leibniz algebras are exactly the Lie algebras.

In this paper, some results on the structure of Leibniz algebras are presented, among them an analogue of Engel's theorem, and a classification of all three-dimensional Leibniz algebras.

{For the collection containing this paper see MR1643605}

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