Research Article

Local Automorphisms and Local Superderivations of Model Filiform Lie Superalgebras

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In this paper, we give the forms of local automorphisms (resp. superderivations) of model filiform Lie superalgebra \( L_{n,m} \) in the matrix version. Linear 2-local automorphisms (resp. superderivations) of \( L_{n,m} \) are also characterized. We prove that each linear 2-local automorphism of \( L_{n,m} \) is an automorphism.

1. Introduction and Basics

As a significant class of nilpotent Lie algebras, filiform Lie algebras were introduced by Vergne [1] and have been studied extensively, see [2–6] and references in them. Model filiform Lie algebra \( L_n \) is the simplest filiform Lie algebra. Vergne proved that each filiform Lie algebra can be obtained by deformations of model filiform Lie algebra (see [1]). Similarly, model filiform Lie superalgebra \( L_{n,m} \) is the simplest filiform Lie superalgebra.

Automorphisms and superderivations are also important in the study of the structure of Lie superalgebras. In recent years, some new generalized derivations of finite-dimensional Lie algebras and Lie superalgebras were proposed and studied (see [7–9]). Local automorphisms and local derivations were introduced by Kadison in [10] and Larson and Sourour in [11]. The idea of local came from [12, 13]. The idea of 2-local was introduced by Šemrl in [14]. Later, more and more results of such problem on various algebras were obtained by many scholars (see [15–21] and references in them). In particular, local and 2-local automorphisms (resp. derivations) on some Lie algebras were proved to be automorphisms (resp. derivations) (see [22–26]). For Lie superalgebras, such problem were studied in [27–30] and some other papers.

In this paper, we will use matrices to study local automorphisms (resp. superderivations) of model filiform Lie superalgebra \( L_{n,m} \). We will give concrete forms of local automorphisms (resp. superderivations) of \( L_{n,m} \). For finite-dimensional nilpotent Lie algebra \( L \) with \( \text{dim } L \geq 2 \). In [23], Ayupov and Kudaybergenov proved that there is a 2-local automorphism of \( L \) which is not an automorphism. Then, it is impossible that every 2-local automorphism of Lie superalgebra \( L_{n,m} \) is an automorphism. But if a 2-local automorphism is linear, then we can prove that it must be an automorphism. So, we add an additional linear condition in the definition of 2-local automorphism, we call it linear 2-local automorphism. We will prove that all linear 2-local automorphisms of \( L_{n,m} \) are automorphisms. But for 2-local superderivation of \( L_{n,m} \), the situation is different. We also add an additional linear condition in the definition of 2-local superderivation, and we call it linear 2-local superderivation. In this paper, we will show that not all linear 2-local superderivations of \( L_{n,m} \) are superderivations, but they are very close to a superderivations. The same situation also occurs in 2-local automorphisms (resp. derivations) of model filiform Lie algebra \( L_n \). We find that not all linear 2-local automorphisms (resp. derivations) of Lie algebra \( L_m \) are automorphisms (resp. derivations), and the linear 2-local automorphisms (resp. derivations) which are not...
automorphisms (resp. derivations) are very close to automorphisms (resp. derivations).

Model filiform Lie superalgebra $L_{n,m}$ is a superalgebra with multiplication
\[
[ x_0, x_i ] = x_{i+1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1,
\]
\[
[ x_0, y_j ] = y_{j+1}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m-1,
\]
where $\{ x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n | y_1, \ldots, y_m \}$ is the homogeneous basis and the other brackets vanished. If we only consider the Lie algebra with $\{ x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n \}$ a basis, their multiplication are same to (1), then it is the model filiform Lie algebra $L_n$.

For a Lie superalgebra $G = \mathbb{F}_\sigma \oplus \mathbb{D}_7$, a linear bijective map $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ is called an automorphism of Lie superalgebra $G$ if
\[
\varphi ([x, y]) = [\varphi (x), \varphi (y)], \quad \forall x, y \in G.
\]

Denote the group consisting of all automorphisms of $G$ by $\text{Aut}(G)$. Suppose $D : G \rightarrow G$ is a linear map of degree $a$, we call $D$ a superderivation of degree $a$ if
\[
D ([x, y]) = [D(x), y] + (-1)^{\beta a} x, D(y)], \quad \forall x \in G, y \in G.
\]

Denote all superderivations of degree $a$ by $\text{Der}(G)$, $a \in \mathbb{Z}_2$. The elements of $\text{Der}(G) = \text{Der}_0(G) \oplus \text{Der}_1(G)$ are called superderivations of $G$. Linear map $\varphi : G \rightarrow G$ is called a local automorphism (resp. superderivation), if for any $x \in G$, there exists $\varphi_x \in \text{Aut}(G)$ (resp. $\text{Der}(G)$) such that $\varphi (x) = \varphi_x (x)$. A linear map $\sigma : G \rightarrow G$ is called a linear 2-local automorphism (resp. superderivation), if for any $x, y \in G$, there exists $\sigma_{xy} \in \text{Aut}(G)$ (resp. $\text{Der}(G)$) such that $\sigma (x) = \sigma_{xy} (x)$ and $\sigma (y) = \sigma_{xy} (y)$. Denote the group consisting of all local automorphisms of $G$ by $\text{LAut}(G)$ and the superalgebra consisting of all local superderivations of $G$ by $\text{LDer}(G)$, respectively.

Throughout the paper, we assume that $3 \leq n \leq m$. All mappings mentioned in this paper are linear. The matrices of mappings of $L_n$ are all with respect to the homogeneous basis $\{ x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n | y_1, \ldots, y_m \}$, and the matrices of mappings of $L_n$ are all with respect to the basis $\{ x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n \}$. $\mathbb{F}$ stands for an arbitrary field of characteristic zero, $\mathbb{F}^*$ is the set of all nonzero elements of $\mathbb{F}$, and $\mathbb{F}^n$ is the $n$-dimensional column vector space over $\mathbb{F}$. $E_{ij}$ and $e_i$ represent the matrix unit and unit vector, respectively.

Denote block matrices
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
A & 0 \\
0 & B
\end{pmatrix},
\begin{pmatrix}
0 & C \\
D & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\]
by $A \oplus B$ and $C \oplus D$, respectively.

## 2. Local Automorphism and Linear 2-Local Automorphism of $L_{n,m}$

Suppose $a, a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathbb{F}$ and $a \in \mathbb{F}^*$. Denote
\[
\mathbb{B}(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n) = \begin{pmatrix}
a_1 \\
a_2 & aa_1 \\
a_3 & aa_2 & a^2a_1 \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\
a_n & aa_{n-1} & a^2a_{n-2} & \cdots & a^{n-1}a_1
\end{pmatrix},
\]
\[
\mathbb{A}(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, a) = \begin{pmatrix}
a \\
a & \mathbb{B}(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n)
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

### Lemma 1

(1) Let $A$ be an $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ invertible lower triangular matrix. Then, for any $X = (k_0, k_1, \ldots, k_n) \in \mathbb{F}^{n+1}$, there exists $A_X$ such that $AX = A_X X$, where $A_X$ is of the form
\[
\mathbb{A}(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, a), \quad \text{with } aa_1 \neq 0;
\]
(2) Let $B$ be an $m \times m$ invertible lower triangular matrix. Then, for any $a \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and $X \in \mathbb{F}^m$, there exists $B_X$ such that $BX = B_X X$, where $B_X$ is of the form
\[
\mathbb{B}(a, b_1, \ldots, b_m), \quad \text{with } b_1 \in \mathbb{F}^*.
\]

### Proof

(1) Denote
\[
A = \begin{pmatrix}
u \\
\beta & U
\end{pmatrix},
\]
where $u \in \mathbb{F}^*, \beta \in \mathbb{F}^n$ and $U$ is an $n \times n$ invertible lower triangular matrix. For any $X = (x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n)^T \in \mathbb{F}^{n+1}$, put $X_1 = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)^T$. We will prove that there exist $a \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and $\mathbb{B}(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ with $aa_1 \neq 0$ such that
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
u \\
\beta & U
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ X_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a \\
a & \mathbb{B}(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n)
\end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ X_1 \end{pmatrix}.
\]

Case 1. $x_0 \neq 0$. Put $a = u, a_1 = \cdots = a_n = 1$. Then, it is easy to see that there exists $a \in \mathbb{F}^*$ such that (7) holds.

Case 2. $x_0 = 0$. Assume that the first nonzero component of vector $X_1$ is the $r$-th. Put $a = 1, \alpha = 0, a_{n-r} = \cdots = a_n = 0$. Then, it is easy to prove that there exist $a_1 \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and $a_2, \ldots, a_{n-r-1} \in \mathbb{F}$ such that (7) holds.

(2) In a similarly way to the proof of (1), one can come to the conclusion.

### Theorem 2

Let $\varphi$ be a linear mapping of $L_{n,m}$. Then, $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(L_{n,m})$ if and only if the matrix of $\varphi$ is of the form
\[
\mathbb{A}(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, a) \oplus \mathbb{B}(a, b_1, \ldots, b_m),
\]
with $aa_1b_1 \neq 0$.
Proof. If $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(L_{n,m})$, we can assume that the matrix of $\varphi$ is $A \oplus B$, where $B$ is an $m \times m$ matrix. Denote

$$
A = \begin{pmatrix}
  a_{0} & a_{10} & a_{20} & \cdots & a_{00} \\
  a_{11} & a_{21} & a_{31} & \cdots & a_{11} \\
  a_{22} & a_{32} & a_{42} & \cdots & a_{22} \\
  \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
  a_{n} & a_{n+1} & a_{n+2} & \cdots & a_{nm} \\
\end{pmatrix},
$$

(9)

$$
B = \begin{pmatrix}
  b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & \cdots & b_{1m} \\
  b_{21} & b_{22} & b_{23} & \cdots & b_{2m} \\
  b_{31} & b_{32} & b_{33} & \cdots & b_{3m} \\
  \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
  b_{m} & b_{m+1} & b_{m+2} & \cdots & b_{mm} \\
\end{pmatrix}.
$$

For any $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, $1 \leq j \leq m-1$ and $2 \leq l \leq n$, using $\varphi(x_{i+1}) = \varphi([x_{i},x_{i+1}])$, $\varphi([x_{i},x_{i+1}]) = \varphi([x_{i},x_{j}]) = 0$ and $\varphi(y_{j+1}) = \varphi([x_{i},y_{j}])$ successively, we obtain

$$
a_{i+l,0} = a_{i+l,1} = 0, a_{i+l,k+1} = a_{0} a_{l0},
$$

(10)

$$
a_{0} a_{n0} = a_{l0} a_{l0} = 0,
$$

(11)

$$
b_{j+r+1,0} = 0, b_{j+r+1,1} = b_{j+r+1,1},
$$

(12)

where $1 \leq k \leq n-1$, $1 \leq s \leq m-1$.

By (12), we have $B = B(a_{0}, b_{11}, \ldots, b_{lm})$.

If $a_{l0} \neq 0$, then (11), we have $a_{0} = 0, 2 \leq l \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq n-1$. Note that in (10), they contradict the invertibility of $A$. Therefore, $a_{l0} = 0$. Consequently, we have $a_{0} \neq 0$ since $A$ is invertible. For any $1 \leq k \leq n-1$, according to (10) and (11), we have $a_{i+1, k+1} = a_{i+l, k} a_{ik}$ and $a_{ik} = 0$. Denote $\alpha = (a_{0}, \ldots, a_{n})$. Thus, $A = \bar{A}(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n})$. Conversely, if the matrix of $\varphi$ is $\bar{A}(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}) \oplus \bar{B}(a_{b_{1}, \ldots, a_{b_{m}}})$, $a_{a,b_{j}} \neq 0$, then $\varphi$ is a Lie automorphism of $L_{n,m}$.

Theorem 3. Let $\varphi$ be a linear mapping of $L_{n,m}$. Then, $\varphi \in \text{LAut}(L_{n,m})$ if and only if the matrix of $\varphi$ is of the form $A \oplus B$, where $A$ and $B$ are $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ and $m \times m$ invertible lower triangular matrices, respectively.

Proof. Assume that the matrix of $\varphi$ is

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
  A & C \\
  D & B \\
\end{pmatrix},
$$

(13)

where $B$ is an $m \times m$ matrix.

If $\varphi \in \text{LAut}(L_{n,m})$, by Theorem 2, for any $X = (k_{0}, k_{1}, \ldots, k_{m}, l_{1}, \ldots, l_{m}) \in \mathbb{F}^{n+m+1}$, there exist $A_{X}$ and $B_{X}$ such that

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
  A & C \\
  D & B \\
\end{pmatrix}X = \begin{pmatrix}
  A_{X} & \ast \\
  B_{X} & \ast \\
\end{pmatrix}X,
$$

(14)

where $A_{X} \oplus B_{X}$ is of the form (8).

We let $l_{i} = 0$ for all $i \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$. Since each $k_{j}$ (where $0 \leq j \leq n$) in (14) is arbitrary, we see that $D = 0$.

Similarly, we let $k_{j} = 0$ for all $j \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$. Since each $l_{i}$ (where $1 \leq i \leq m$) in (14) is arbitrary, we see that $C = 0$.

If $A$ is not invertible, then there exists a nonzero vector $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^{n+1}$ such that $A\alpha = 0$. Substituting $X = (\alpha^{T}, 0)^{T}$ into (14), we have $A_{X}\alpha = 0$, which contradicts the invertibility of $A_{X}$. Thus, $A$ is invertible. Similarly, $B$ is also invertible.

Substituting

$$
X = (0, \ldots, 0, k_{1}, \ldots, k_{m}, 0, \ldots, 0)^{T} \in \mathbb{F}^{n+m+1}, \quad i = 2, 3, \ldots, n+1
$$

into (14) in turn, by the arbitrariness of $k_{1}, \ldots, k_{m}$, we obtain that $A$ is a lower triangular matrix. Similarly, $B$ is also a lower triangular matrix.

Conversely, if the matrix of $\varphi$ is $A \oplus B$, where $A$ and $B$ are $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ and $m \times m$ invertible lower triangular matrices respectively, then by Lemma 1, $\varphi$ is a local automorphism of $L_{n,m}$.

Theorem 4. Every linear 2-local automorphism of $L_{n,m}$ is an automorphism.

Proof. If $\varphi$ is a linear 2-local Lie superalgebra automorphism of $L_{n,m}$, then $\varphi \in \text{LAut}(L_{n,m})$. By Theorem 3, the matrix of $\varphi$ is of the form $A \oplus B$, where $A$ and $B$ are $(n+1) \times (n+1)$ and $m \times m$ invertible lower triangular matrices, respectively. Denote

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
  c \\
  v_{1} & c_{11} \\
  v_{2} & c_{21} & c_{22} \\
  \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\
  v_{n} & c_{n1} & c_{n2} & \cdots & c_{nn} \\
\end{pmatrix},
$$

\hspace{1cm}

(15)

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
  d_{11} \\
  d_{12} \\
  \vdots \\
  d_{m1} & d_{m2} & \cdots & d_{mm} \\
\end{pmatrix},
$$

(16)

where $c_{11} \cdots c_{mn} d_{11} \cdots d_{mn} \neq 0$.

By Theorem 2, for any $X,Y \in \mathbb{F}^{n+m+1}$, there exist $A_{XY}$ and $B_{XY}$ such that

$$
(A \oplus B)(X,Y) = (A_{XY} \oplus B_{XY})(X,Y),
$$

(17)

where $A_{XY} = \bar{A}(a_{1}, a_{2}, \ldots, a_{n}, a_{0})$, $B_{XY} = \bar{B}(a_{1}, b_{1}, \ldots, b_{m})$. In fact, $a_{i}, a_{i}, b_{j}, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m$ are all related to $X$ and $Y$. But for the sake of simplicity, we still denote them in this way without causing confusion.

Substituting $X = e_{i}, Y = e_{s+1}$ into (16), we have

$$
c_{is} = k_{i} e_{i-1,i}, \quad k_{i} \in \mathbb{F}^{*},
$$

(18)

where $s = s, s, \ldots, n, \quad s = 2, 3, \ldots, n$.

Then, substituting $X = e_{i}, Y = e_{s+1} + e_{s+2}$ into (16), we have $k_{i} = k_{s+1}$, $i = 2, 3, \ldots, n-1$.

Similarly, we can conclude that $d_{i} = l_{d_{i-1,i-1}}, i = 2, 3, 4, \ldots, n$.
Corollary 7. Let \( \varphi \) be a linear mapping of \( L_n \).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Corollary 5} & \quad \text{Aut}(L_{n,m}) = \left\{ \sum_{0 \leq l < n} k_lg^l + \sum_{0 \leq j < m - 1} l_jh^j \right\}d(a) + (a - k_0)t_0 + \sum_{1 \leq l \leq n} p_l t_s \bigg| k_i, l, p_s \in F, a, k_0, l_0 \in F^*, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m - 1, 1 \leq s \leq n \right\} (18) \\
\text{Corollary 6} & \quad \text{where}
\begin{align*}
d(a)(x_i) &= a'x_i, d(a)(y_j) = a'y_j, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m, \\
t_s(x_0) &= x_s, \quad 1 \leq s \leq n, \\
g(x_i) &= x_{i+1}, \quad 0 \leq i \leq n - 1, \\
h(y_j) &= y_{j+1}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m - 1.
\end{align*}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{where} \quad a_{ij}(x_j) = x_i, 0 \leq j \leq i \leq n; b_{st}(y_s) = y_t, 1 \leq t \leq s \leq m.
\]

\[
\text{Corollary 7} & \quad \text{Aut}(L_n) = \left\{ \sum_{0 \leq l \leq n} k_lg^l(d(a) + (a - k_0)t_0 + \sum_{1 \leq l \leq n} p_l t_s \bigg| a, k_0 \in F^*, k_l \in F, 1 \leq i \leq n \right\}. (21)
\]

\[
\text{where} \quad d(a)(x_i) = a'x_i, 0 \leq i \leq n; g(x_i) = x_{i+1}, 0 \leq i \leq n - 1; t_s(x_0) = x_s, 1 \leq s \leq n;
\]

\[
\text{The local automorphism group of } L_n \text{ is}
\]

\[
\text{LAut}(L_n) = \left\{ \sum_{0 \leq j \leq n} k_ja_{ij} \bigg| k_j, a_{ij} \in F, k_j, a_{ij} \in F^*, 0 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq p \leq n \right\}. (22)
\]

\[
\text{Proof: From the proof of the above theorems, (1), (2), and (3) hold immediately. Next, we only need to prove the sufficiency of (3).}
\]

\[
(3) \quad \text{The linear mapping } \varphi \text{ is a linear 2-local automorphism of } L_n \text{ if and only if there exist } \psi \in \text{Aut}(L_n) \text{ and } k \in F \text{ such that}
\]

\[
\varphi = \psi + k\sigma. (23)
\]

where \( \sigma \) is a linear mapping of \( L_n \), whose matrix is \( E_{11}, a \in F^n \), and \( a, k, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n \in F \) with \( (a + k)a_1 \in F^* \) such that the matrix of \( \varphi \) is \( \overline{A}(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, a) + kE_{11} \).

Proof. From the proof of the above theorems, (1), (2), and (3) hold immediately. Next, we only need to prove the sufficiency of (3).

\[
A_{XY} = \overline{A}(a', a_1', \ldots, a_n', a') \quad \text{with} \quad a' \neq 0, \quad \text{and} \quad a', a_1', \ldots, a_n', a' \text{ are all related to } X \text{ and } Y. \quad \square
\]
Case 8. If $X$ and $Y$ are linear dependent, then by Theorem 3, the existence of $A_{XY}$ is obvious.

Case 9. If $X$ and $Y$ are linear independent, then without loss of generality, we only need to consider the case of

$$X = e_i + \sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k e_k, \quad Y = e_{i+s} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} y_k e_k,$$

where $1 \leq s \leq n + 1 - i, 1 \leq i \leq n$.

Subcase 10. $i > 1$. Put $A_{XY} = [a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, \alpha]$, and, therefore, (24) holds.

Subcase 11. $i = 1$. Denote $a' = (u_1, \ldots, u_n)^T$. We will find $a_1', a_2', \ldots, a_n'$ such that (24) holds, i.e.,

First, we find $a' = a + k$. Then, it is easy to find $a_1', \ldots, a_n'$ to satisfy (27) and $a_1' \neq 0$. Put $a_{n+2-i} = \cdots = a_n' = 0$. Finally, it is easy to find $u_1, \ldots, u_l$ to satisfy (26).

3. Local Superderivations and Linear 2-Local Superderivations of $L_{n,m}$

Suppose $a, a_i, c_i, d_i, b_i \in \mathbb{F}, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq j, \alpha, \gamma \in \mathbb{F}^n, \beta \in \mathbb{F}^m$. Denote

$$J(d_1, \ldots, d_n) = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & d_2 & \cdots & d_n \\ d_1 & d_2 & \cdots & d_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_1 & d_2 & \cdots & d_n \\ \end{pmatrix},$$

$$L(a, n) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ a \\ 2a \\ \vdots \\ (n-1)a \\ \end{pmatrix},$$

$$B(a, b_1, \ldots, b_m) = J(b_1, \ldots, b_m) + L(a, m),$$

$$A(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, \alpha) = \begin{pmatrix} a \\ \alpha B(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n) \\ \end{pmatrix},$$

$$D(d_1, \ldots, d_n) = \begin{pmatrix} O & J(d_1, \ldots, d_n) \\ J(d_1, \ldots, d_n) & O \\ \end{pmatrix}_{(n+1) \times m},$$

$$C(c_1, \ldots, c_n, \beta, \gamma) = \begin{pmatrix} \beta \\ J(c_1, \ldots, c_n) \\ \end{pmatrix}_{m \times (n+1)}.$$

As early as 1996, Goze and Khakimdjanov had characterized derivations of $L_n$ in [31]. The following lemma comes from [31].

**Lemma 12**

$\text{Der}(L_n) = \text{span}\{adx, adx_1, \ldots, adx_{n-1}, h_2, h_3, \ldots, h_{n-1}, t_1, t_2, t_3\},$

where

$$adx_i(x_j) = [x_i, x_j], \quad 0 \leq j \leq n, 0 \leq i \leq n - 1,$$

$$h_k(e_j) = e_{j+k}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - k,$$

$$t_1(e_j) = e_j, t_1(e_0) = 0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n,$$

$$t_2(e_0) = e_0, \quad t_2(e_i) = (i - 1)e_i, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n,$$

$$t_3(e_0) = e_1.$$

From this lemma, we can easily get the following conclusion.
Corollary 13. Let \( \varphi \) be a linear mapping of \( L_n \). Then, \( \varphi \in \text{Der}(L_n) \) if and only if there exist \( a, a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n \in F \) and \( \alpha \in F^n \) such that the matrix of \( \varphi \) is \( A(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, \alpha) \).

Next, we will characterize the matrix form of the superderivation of \( L_{n,m} \).

Theorem 14. Let \( \mathcal{D} \) be a linear mapping of \( L_{n,m} \), then \( \mathcal{D} \) is a superderivation if and only if its matrix is of the form \((A \oplus B) + (D \oplus C)\), where \( A, D, C, \) and \( B \) are in the forms of \((28)-(31)\), respectively.

Proof. Clearly, a direct verification can prove the sufficiency, and so we only need to prove the necessity of the theorem.

If \( \mathcal{D} \in \text{Der}(L_{n,m}) \), we can assume that the matrix of \( \mathcal{D} \) is \((A \oplus B) + (D \oplus C)\), where

\[
A = \begin{pmatrix}
a_0 & a_{10} & \cdots & a_{m0} \\
a_1 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\
a_2 & a_{12} & \cdots & a_{2n} \\
& \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
a_n & a_{1n} & \cdots & a_{mn}
\end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
B = \begin{pmatrix}
b_{11} & b_{12} & \cdots & b_{1m1} \\
& \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
& b_{1m} & b_{2m} & \cdots & b_{mn}
\end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
C = \begin{pmatrix}
c_{01} & c_{11} & \cdots & c_{1n} \\
c_{02} & c_{12} & \cdots & c_{2n} \\
& \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
& c_{in} & c_{1m} & \cdots & c_{mn}
\end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
D = \begin{pmatrix}
d_{10} & d_{20} & \cdots & d_{m0} \\
d_{11} & d_{21} & \cdots & d_{m1} \\
& \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
& d_{1n} & d_{2n} & \cdots & d_{mn}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

First, we will deduce the form of the matrix of even derivation.

By Corollary 13,

\[
A = A(a_0, a_{11}, \ldots, a_{1n}, \alpha),
\]

where \( \alpha = (a_1, \ldots, a_n)^T \).

Using

\[
[\mathcal{D}_0(x_0, y_1)] + [x_0, \mathcal{D}_0(y_1)] = \mathcal{D}(\{x_0, y_1\}) = \mathcal{D}(y_{i+1}),
\]

we can conclude that

\[
b_{i+1,1} = 0, b_{i+1,k+1} = b_{ik}b_{i+1,j+1},
\]

\[
a_0 + b_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq i, k \leq m - 1 \text{ and } k \neq i.
\]

That is,

\[
B = B(a_0, b_{11}, \ldots, b_{1m}).
\]

Next, we will deduce the form of the matrix of odd derivation. Similar to the above process, substituting \((x, y) = (x_0, x_1), (x_0, x_p), (y_1, y_k), (x_0, y_m), (x_0, y_1)\) into the next equation successively,

\[
[\mathcal{D}(x, y)] + (-1)^{|x|}[x, \mathcal{D}(y)] = \mathcal{D}([x, y]),
\]

then we can get the following equations in turn:

\[
c_{i+1,1} = 0, c_{i+1,k+1} = c_{ik}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n - 1, 1 \leq k \leq m - 1,
\]

\[
c_{1m} = \cdots = c_{nm} = 0,
\]

\[
d_{kn} = 0, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m,
\]

\[
d_{m1} = \cdots = d_{mn-1} = 0,
\]

\[
d_{j+1,0} = d_{j+1,1} = d_{j+1,2} = \cdots = d_{j+1,l} = 0, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m, 1 \leq t \leq n - 1.
\]

Then,

\[
D = D(d_{11}, \ldots, d_{1n}),
\]

\[
C = C(c_{mm}, c_{m-1,m}, \ldots, c_{1m}, \beta, \gamma),
\]

where \(|x|\) refers the degree of \((x, \gamma(x)^T) = (c_0, c_1, \ldots, c_m).\)

By (35), (37), and (40), we complete the proof of the necessity of the theorem. \(\square\)

Theorem 15. Let \( \varphi \) be a linear mapping of \( L_{n,m} \) whose matrix is \((A \oplus B) + (D \oplus C)\), where \( B \) is an \( m \times m \) matrix. Then, \( \varphi \in \text{LDer}(L_{n,m}) \) if and only if \( A \) and \( B \) are both lower triangular matrices, and \( D \) and \( C \) are of the form

\[
D = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & v_{1} & \cdots & v_{m-n} \\
v_{1} & 0 & \cdots & v_{m-n+1} \\
& \ddots & \ddots & \ddots \\
v_{m-n} & v_{m-n+1} & \cdots & 0
\end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
C = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & \cdots & 0 \\
& \ddots & \ddots \\
& & \ddots & \ddots \\
& & & \ddots
\end{pmatrix},
\]

\[
A = \begin{pmatrix}
A_{X} & C_{X} \\
D_{X} & B_{X}
\end{pmatrix},
\]

respectively.

Proof. First, we prove the necessity of the theorem. If \( \varphi \in \text{LDer}(L_{n,m}) \), then for any \( X = (K_{0}, K_{1}, \ldots, K_{p}, l_{1}, \ldots, l_{m}) \in \mathbb{F}^{m+1} \), there exist \( A_{X}, B_{X}, C_{X}, \) and \( D_{X} \) such that

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
A & C \\
D & B
\end{pmatrix}X = \begin{pmatrix}
A_{X} & C_{X} \\
D_{X} & B_{X}
\end{pmatrix}X,
\]
where $A_X, B_X, C_X,$ and $D_X$ are of the forms $A, B, C,$ and $D$ in Theorem 14, respectively.

If we let $l_1 = \cdots = l_m = 0$, then by the arbitrariness of $k_0, k_1, \ldots, k_n$ and (43) and in a similar way to the proof of Theorem 3, we obtain that $A$ and $D$ have the required forms.

Similarly, if we let $k_0 = k_1 = \cdots = k_n = 0$, then by the arbitrariness of $l_1, \ldots, l_m$ in (43) and in a similar way to the proof of Theorem 3, we deduce that $C$ and $B$ have the required forms.

Next, we will prove the sufficiency of the theorem.

For any $X_1 \in F^{m1}$, in a similar way to prove Lemma 1, we have $A_X$ and $D_X$ such that $A_X = A_X X_1$ and $D_X = D_X X_1$, where $A_X$ and $D_X$ are of the forms $A$ and $D$ in Theorem 14, respectively.

Similarly, for any $X_2 \in F^m$ and $A \in F$ which is $(1, 1)$-entry of $A_X$, there exist $C_X$ and $B_X$ such that $C_X = C_X X_2$ and $B_X = B_X X_2$, where $C_X$ and $B_X$ are of the forms $C$ and $B$ in Theorem 14, respectively.

Thus, for any $X = (X_1^T X_2^T)^T \in F^{m1+m}$, we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ D & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A X_1 + C X_2 \\ D X_1 + B X_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A X_1 & C X_2 \\ D X_1 & B X_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \end{pmatrix}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (44)

Hence, $\varphi \in $ LDer$(L_{n,m})$.

**Corollary 16**

$$\text{Der}(L_{n,m}) = \text{span}\{adx_i, ady_j, a^k b^l, c_i, d_j, g, h, t, u, v \mid 1 \leq i, k \leq n-1, 1 \leq j, l \leq m-1, 1 \leq s, t \leq n\},$$  \hspace{1cm} (45)

where

$\begin{align*}
adx_i(x_j) &= [x_i, x_j], \quad adx_i(y_k) = [x_i, y_k], \quad 0 \leq j \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq m, 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\
ad y_j(x_i) &= [y_i, x_i], \quad ad y_j(y_k) \\
a(x_i) &= x_{i+1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \\
b(y_j) &= y_{j+1}, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m-1, \\
d_s(y_i) &= x_s, d_s(y_2) = x_{s+1}, \ldots, d_s(y_{n+1}) = x_n, \quad 1 \leq s \leq n, \\
c_t(x_i) &= y_{m-r+1}, c_t(x_2) = y_{m+2-r}, \ldots, c_t(x_t) = y_m, \quad 1 \leq t \leq n, \\
g(x_0) &= x_0, g(x_i) = (i-1)x_i, \\
g(y_j) &= (j-1)y_j, \quad 2 \leq i \leq n, 2 \leq j \leq m, \\
h(x_i) &= x_0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, \\
t(y_j) &= y_j, \quad 1 \leq j \leq m, \\
u(x_0) &= x_1; v(x_0) = y_1. \end{align*}$

**Corollary 17**

$$\text{LDer}(L_{n,m}) = \text{span}\{a_i, b_k, c_{p,m-n+q}, d_{s,m}, h_u \mid 0 \leq j \leq n, n+1 \leq k \leq n+m, 1 \leq s \leq n, 1 \leq q \leq p \leq n, 1 \leq u \leq m\},$$  \hspace{1cm} (47)

where
Theorem 18. Let $\varphi$ be a linear mapping of $L_{nm}$. Then, $\varphi$ is a linear 2-local superderivation of $L_{nm}$ if and only if there exist $\psi \in \text{Der}(L_{nm})$ and $k \in \mathbb{F}$ such that

$$\varphi = \psi + k\sigma,$$

where $\sigma$ is a linear mapping of $L_{nm}$ whose matrix is $E_{11}$.

Proof. If $\varphi$ is a linear 2-local superderivation of $L_{nm}$, then by Theorem 18, we can assume that the matrix of $L_{nm}$ is $(A \oplus B) + (D \oplus C)$, where $A$ and $B$ are both lower triangular matrices, and $D$ and $C$ are of the forms (41) and (42), respectively. Thus, for any $X, Y \in \mathbb{F}^{n+m+1}$, there exist $A_{XY}, D_{XY}, C_{XY}$, and $B_{XY}$ such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ D & B \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A_{XY} & C_{XY} \\ D_{XY} & B_{XY} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix},$$

where $A_{XY}, D_{XY}, C_{XY}$, and $B_{XY}$ are of the forms of (28)–(31), respectively.

Denote $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & O \\ a & A_1 \end{pmatrix}$ and $A_1 = (a_{ij})_{n \times n}$ with $a_{ij} = 0 (i < j)$. For any $i \in \{2, 3, \ldots, n-1\}$, substituting $X = e_i, Y = e_{i+1}$ into (50), we have $a_{i,i-1} = a_{i+1,i}$. Then, for any $j \in \{2, 3, \ldots, n-1\}$, substituting $X = e_j + e_{j+1}, Y = e_{j+1} + e_{j+2}$ into (50), we have $a_{j+1,j+1} - a_{jj} = a_{jj} - a_{j+1,j+1}$. Denote $a = (a_{11}, \ldots, a_{nn})^T, a_{22} - a_{11} = k, a_{12} = a_{11}, 1 \leq s \leq n$. Thus,

$$A = A(k, a_1, \ldots, a_n, a) + (a - k)E_{11}. \quad (51)$$

Similarly, we conclude that

$$C = C(c_1, \ldots, c_n, \beta, \gamma), \quad (52)$$

$$B = B(l, b_1, \ldots, b_n).$$

If $m - n = 1$, substituting $X = e_2 + e_{n+2}, Y = e_3 + e_{n+4}$ into (50), we have $k = l$. Else if $m - n \neq 1$, substituting $X = e_2 + e_{n+2}, Y = e_3 + e_{n+3}$ into (50), we have $k = l$. Thus, $\varphi$ is desired.

Next, we will prove the sufficiency of the theorem. Assume the matrix of $\varphi$ is $(A \oplus B) + (D \oplus C)$, where $C, D,$ and $A$ are the same as in (51) and (52), respectively, and $B = B(k, b_1, \ldots, b_n)$. For any $X, Y \in \mathbb{F}^{n+m+1}$, we want to find $A_{XY}, B_{XY}, C_{XY}$ and $D_{XY}$ such that (50) holds, where $A_{XY}, D_{XY}, C_{XY}$, and $B_{XY}$ are of the forms (29)–(31), respectively.

Case 19. If $X$ and $Y$ are linear dependent, then by Theorem 18, the existence of $A_{XY}, B_{XY}, C_{XY}$, and $D_{XY}$ is obvious.

Case 20. If $X$ and $Y$ are linear independent, then without loss of generality, we only need to consider the case of

$$\begin{align*}
X &= e_i + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} x_k e_k, \\
Y &= e_i + \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} y_k e_k,
\end{align*}$$

where $1 \leq s \leq n + m + 1 - i, 1 \leq i \leq n + m.$

Subcase 21. $i > 1$. Put $A_{XY} = A - (a - k)E_{11}, B_{XY} = B, C_{XY} = C$ and $D_{XY} = D$, and, therefore, (50) holds.

Subcase 22. $i = 1$ and $s \leq n$. Let

$$\begin{align*}
A_{XY} &= A(a', a_1', \ldots, a_n', a'), \\
D_{XY} &= D(d_1', \ldots, d_n'), \\
C_{XY} &= C(c_1', \ldots, c_n', \beta', \gamma'), \\
B_{XY} &= B(b_1', \ldots, b_n').
\end{align*}$$

(54)

We will choose appropriate $a', b, \beta, \gamma, d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m$ such that (50) holds.

Put $a' = a$. For any $a, c, n - s + 2 \leq t \leq n$, it is easy to choose appropriate $d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_n, 1 \leq k \leq n - s + 1, 1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq m$ such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ D & B \end{pmatrix} Y = \begin{pmatrix} A_{XY} & C_{XY} \\ D_{XY} & B_{XY} \end{pmatrix} Y,$$

then we can choose $a', \beta', \gamma'$ such that (50) holds.

Subcase 23. $i = 1$ and $s > n$. Similar to the proof in Subcase 22, we can achieve the goal.

From the proof of the above theorems, we get the following conclusion immediately.

Corollary 24. Let $\varphi$ be a linear mapping of $L_n$. Then,

1. $\varphi \in \text{Der}(L_n)$ if and only if there exist $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n \in F$ and $a \in F^n$ such that the matrix of $\varphi$ is $A(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, a)$;
2. $\varphi \in \text{LDer}(L_n)$ if and only if the matrix of $\varphi$ is a lower triangular matrix;
3. $\varphi$ is a linear 2-local automorphism of $L_n$ if and only if there exist $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n, k \in F$ and $a \in F^n$ such that the matrix of $\varphi$ is $A(a, a_1, \ldots, a_n, a) + kE_{11}$.

Data Availability

No data were used to support the findings of this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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